

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

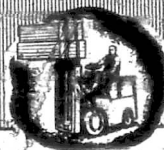
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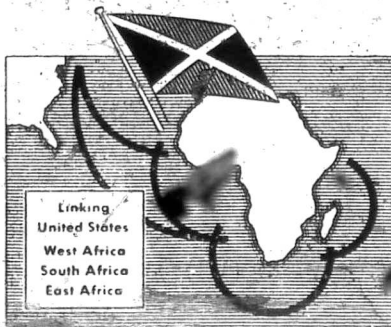
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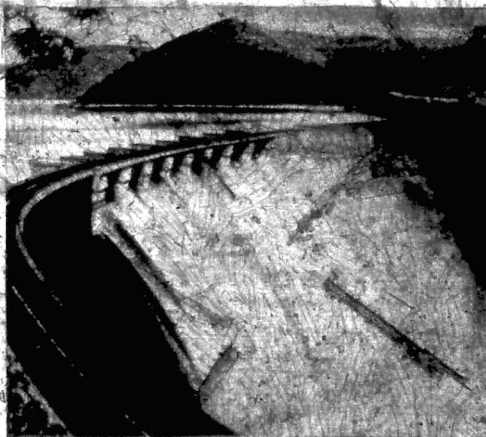
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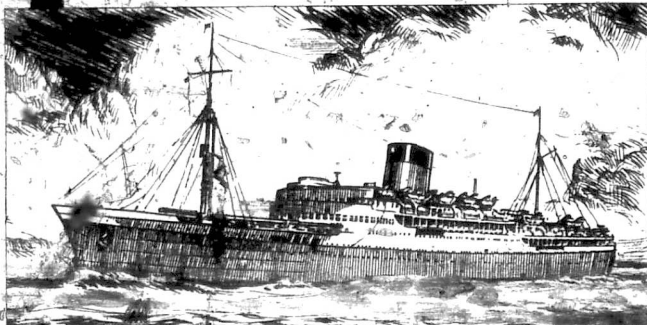
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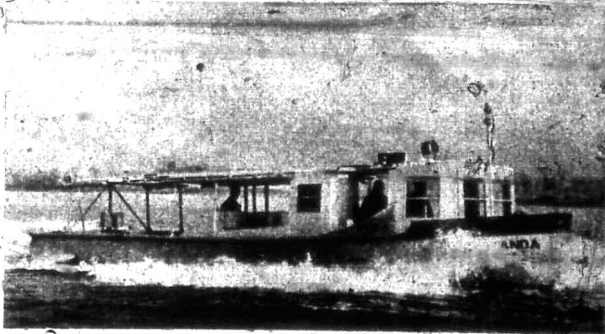
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1957

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Six Years As Commissioner

MR. DOCTOR MATTHEWS, whose six years in London as African Commissioner are about to close, will sail in the *UGANDA* on December 31 on his way back to Nairobi. Mr. Matthews and he will be missed in various circles, for both have discharged their duties with friendliness, sincerity, and zeal. At the opening of the new wing of East Africa House in London a few days ago Sir Evelyn Baring, who is both Governor of Kenya and chairman of the East African High Commission, touched lightly upon the difficulties of the London representative of four East African Governments which do not always agree; he might have added that they are often dilatory when they do agree, and that the High Commission has frequently failed to press the Governments to a decision even when it was manifestly advantageous from the general East African standpoint. The Commissioner in London can naturally not reveal such matters (of which I had repeated personal proof long before Mr. Matthews was appointed), and so, from time to time he is criticized for matters which are the fault of people in East Africa. Not to bear these facts in mind would be to misunderstand the nature of his office.

### Returning to Kenya

THE COMMISSIONER'S ENTHUSIASM for East Africa has been very evident. He lived in Kenya for only five years before coming to London, but he has retained the property which he had acquired in that Colony because he always intended to reside permanently in Kenya when his task in the United Kingdom ended. His annual visits to the territories have taken him to most parts of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and to Zanzibar, and he has therefore been able to talk to intending investors, settlers, and other inquirers from recent personal knowledge. He speaks fluently, racy, and wittily when addressing public or other meetings, and in the articles which he has written for the Press there have often been descriptive passages which reveal his love of Nature. I remember once hearing him twitted at wasting half a day with a fly rod without catching even one fish. His reply was: "But I watched a kingfisher at close quarters, and later a large trout at the bottom of a deep pool in a lovely stretch of water, and it was a beautiful day."

### Overseen Policy

HAVING REHEWED POLITICS for six years, he greatly pleased the East African Section of the London

Chamber of Commerce at the valdatory luncheon which they gave in his honour by saying bluntly: "I have been extremely pleased to know that the London Chamber has broached the question of bipartisan policy in Colonial affairs between the two main political parties. Some of the less responsible elements overseas put their hopes in a change of Government here because they think that what is out of court today may be possible tomorrow. That encourages irresponsibility, which in its turn prejudices the ever-increasing investment which is so necessary in the underdeveloped countries of the Commonwealth." Then he went on: "Many people here believe that the underdeveloped countries are ready for independence and encourage Africans to clamour for it. They are not ready for independence, and to make them believe that they are merely promotes irresponsibility and reduces the flow of investment which would yield sums for expanded social services. So the very people, many of them quite sincere, who think that they are helping Africans by encouraging their political ambitions, are in fact their worst enemies." Only at the very end of his tenure of office could Mr. Matthews make such a statement. It was the distillation of half a dozen years of intimate contact with influential men concerned with every aspect of East African affairs, and consequently it has especial importance.

### Career in Brief

BORN IN LONDON just 50 years ago, Mr. Matthews was educated at Latimer School, University College, London, and Clare College, Cambridge. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1930, served in the Central Provinces as a district magistrate, and in 1937 was transferred to the Finance Department of the Government of India. In 1942 he went to Bihar as accountant-general, and in the following year became chief customs officer and foreign trade controller in Madras; later he did similar duty in Bombay and Karachi until he left India in September, 1947, when that country attained its independence. For the next two years he was controller of imports and supplies for Kenya and Uganda, and then, at the age of 42, he succeeded Mr. J. F. G. Troughton as Member for Finance in Kenya, being responsible for the budgets of 1950, 1951, and 1952. He was simultaneously chairman of the Kenya Land Bank, and of course, an official member of the Legislative Council. He will I suppose soon find himself drawn into business and public affairs in Kenya, whither he carries the best wishes of the East African community in London.

### Lugard and Johnston

MR. A. J. P. TAYLOR has made two surprising statements: (1) that he would rank Sir Harry Johnston above Lord Lugard, and (2) that Johnston created Nyasaland. I disagree with the opinion, and dispute what purports to be a statement of fact. Johnston was a more prolific writer for publication than Lugard, but it is unlikely that he had a more ample diaries and memoranda; he had a great scientific bent, and he had notable physical and moral courage; but it could certainly not have been greater than that which Lugard showed again and again in most adverse circumstances over many years. Lugard was entitled (to at least as much credit as Johnston for the creation of Nyasaland, and so was Alfred Sharpe; he and some of the pioneer missionaries were immensely important in that connexion. The assertion that Johnston created Nyasaland would not have been accepted by the old-timers, and probably not by any younger person who has delved much into the records of that period. Lugard and Johnston having both done great work for Britain in Africa, it is regrettable that a popular writer's wish to praise the one should take the form of seeking to remove the other from his well earned eminence.

### "Muhammadan"

IT SO HAPPENS that the first two great Africanists to discuss this paper with me soon after it began publication were Johnston and Lugard. Outraged at reading the word "Mohammedan", Johnston wrote to prove that this customary rendering was not merely erroneous but almost criminal. He persuaded me that there were good arguments for "Muhammadan", and that form, now much less frequently seen, is still used in these pages—and, I notice, in Dr. Roland Oliver's new book on "Sir Harry Johnston and the Scramble for Africa", the introduction to which says that Johnston's brilliant gifts brought him to meteoric success and almost as meteoric decline.

### Precarious Success

HIS STATURE OF FIVE FEET THREE INCHES and a rather high-pitched voice added to the impression of precocity in youth but was faintly ridiculous in maturity and middle age. Dr. Oliver writes in his introductory chapter, adding: "These and other handicaps produced a certain lack of composure which made his success always precarious. It was not enough for Johnston to succeed: he had to dazzle. His speech must be shocking, his dispatches arresting, his actions dramatic. He cultivated his versatility to the point of exhibitionism: political business must be dispatched before breakfast, so that the morning could be divided between linguistics and anthropology, the afternoon between taxidermy and painting. In conversation he had to shine, frequently at the expense of discretion, sometimes of good taste". Yet the book is that of an admirer of a man who did great work for British Africa, but who died in 1927 almost in obscurity. The Government did not even send a representative to stand by his grave in the little Sussex churchyard of Poling.

### Publish or Ignore?

AN OLD FRIEND IN KENYA asks if it would not be a good thing for the Press to decline to report the statements of Mr. Mboya and other African political extremists, and if I do not agree that men of that type have attained public prominence largely because they are self-advertisers. I would say "No" to the first question, and give a conditional "Yes" to the second. Over the years I have often heard the same suggestion made about the Brexkways, Hales, and

Dugdales of the Socialist left wing, and my view has always been that their utterances, however absurd, are better reported than suppressed. In the first place, the country should know what is being said—even by the ignorant, the emotional, or those who by these or other failings stir up trouble. If their words and actions are recorded, the public (and sometimes lethargic authorities) are much more likely to take appropriate action than if their activities and antics are not made generally known.

### Trust or Popularity?

MOREOVER, THE FACT that journalists attend their meetings puts some check on their exaggerations. I consider, therefore, that it is good public policy to chronicle what people of this kind say. Whether it is journalistically profitable is another matter for it could be argued that most people are so tired of the wearisome repetition of their nonsense that it would be better to use the space for more interesting matter. My reply would be that good journalism does not set itself to give the public what a majority may want; it has the higher responsibility, at the obvious risk of offending some readers, of providing them with what it is felt they should be told by way of news and comment, whether or not they may disagree with such matter or even resent it at times. It is much more important that a publication should be trusted and respected than popular.

### Self-Advertisers

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT that some of the people, white and black, who talk most volubly and least sensibly about East and Central Africa have won their audiences by their ability to advertise themselves, as a result of which their names and their opinions have become news in greater or lesser circles. That, of course, could also be written of many men of high repute. There are bishops and generals, civil servants and university dons, peers and poets who are far more zealous self-advertisers than many manufacturers and merchants whose companies spend scores or even hundreds of thousands of pounds annually, on advertising. Indeed, in their private life these men are often modest and reticent. In the past three decades I must have received hundreds of letters from business men saying: "Please do not mention that I am leaving for . . . next week or next month, or opening some function; it is of insufficient public interest". I cannot recall ever having had a similar request from any politician, any Governor, or any head of a Government department!

### Deeply Discreditable

HIGH-SOUNDING TITLES that give the most unreliable ideas of the society in question are often selected by small groups of Africans. Not knowing the strength of the Baganda Elders' Association, or what influence (if any) it may exert in responsible quarters in the Kabaka's kingdom, that cautionary note may fairly be sounded before recording that it has complained by letter to the Katikiro (First Minister) about a proposal to bury in Uganda a most devoted missionary, Mother Kevin, who gave more than half a century of selfless service to that land, in which she would doubtless have wished her body to rest. Africans, a courteous race with great reverence for the dead, might have been expected to sense a great compliment in that idea, but this Elders' Association has to its deep discredit lodged a formal protest on the fantastic ground that to inter a non-African in Uganda would imply acknowledgment that non-Africans have a say over African lands. Intolerance could scarcely be further. Playing politics with the dead is contemptible.

# Plans to Conquer Malaria Throughout the World

Magnificent Work in Last Ten Years, Says Professor Macdonald\*

THE LAST DECADE has seen a greater change in the material state and outlook of people in tropical countries than any in past history. Many factors will have played a part, but one of the most powerful is the ability to conquer malaria.

Malaria is present in all parts of the polar continents. North America has known it almost throughout the U.S.A. and up to Canada, though latterly it has been prevalent only in the southern parts of the U.S.A. It is ubiquitous throughout Central America. There is a local focus of severity throughout the tropical parts of South America, though the disease does not extend into the southern temperate parts. In northern Europe malaria is largely a matter of history, but quite recent history: it played a significant role in the Napoleonic wars, defeating the Welchers expedition. It was widespread up to the last century; it last occurred as an epidemic in England in 1796 in the Isle of Grain, on which Sheerness is now sited, and in Holland as late as 1906. From ancient times until 10 years ago malaria was one of the great dominating characteristics of the Mediterranean lands.

The real extremes of severity were, however, best depicted in equatorial Africa. Africa remained the Dark Continent because the barrier of disease—principally malaria—caused the isolation of all except the fringes from the rest of the world.

## Brilliant Results from Use of Pyrethrum

The distinction between equatorial Africa and other countries lies in certain characteristics of the prevalent anophelines which led to an extreme frequency of transmission of the disease, to the extent that a newcomer may be attacked and die within a day or more of frequent infection which he may not long survive. The African has suffered partly by direct effects, manifested principally in his children, amongst whom there is always a high mortality, and partly by the isolation which has sealed him off from most of the advances in mode of life which have benefited other peoples.

Transfer of the attack against the mosquito from the immature stages in the breeding place to the adult in the house was first made possible by the standardization of pyrethrum extracts about 1930. This method produced brilliant results.

The fact that the development of the parasite in the mosquito takes a couple of weeks or so made attack on the adult mosquito infinitely more profitable than attack on the larva, because it is much easier to prevent mosquitoes living for two or more weeks than it is to kill them all before or immediately after hatching. But even this great advance was out-dated by the discovery of new insecticides: DDT was the prototype, though it has now been followed by several others; notably gamma benzene hexachloride and dieldrin. The new method, using the new insecticides, displayed a potency in the control of malaria which was literally beyond the wildest dreams of previous workers.

In the Americas, north, central and south, most of those exposed to risk are now protected. In the Mediterranean lands, malaria has disappeared entirely from its classical homes, Italy, Crete, Greece, Cyprus, Sicily, Sardinia have seen the last of it; in Yugoslavia, Turkey and the Levant it is, on the way out, and elsewhere it is diminishing. The programme for India

envisages the protection of 240m. people; up to the present it has brought protection to about 120m., and so constitutes the world's biggest single scheme. Ceylon has virtually complete protection for all its 3m. people at risk, and the Philippine Islands are gaining it for most of their 6m. at risk. Most countries of south and east Asia have orderly programmes which are rapidly developing. Together they amount to the protection of about 170m. people; but this enormous figure is still less than a third of all those exposed.

## 82m. Exposed to Malaria in Africa

In equatorial Africa progress has been much slower, and only some 7% or 8% of the 82m. exposed are protected. The reason lies in the very severity of transmission, because it led to initial failures in the use of the new technique which set the continent back for 10 years. The reasons were studied.

Taking all these countries together, about one-third of the people who require protection are receiving it, and others are afoot for many of the remainder—in itself a magnificent record for 10 years.

Progress continues in this way, or will do, some serious setback? Will this protection, involving repeated interference in the house and quite heavy costs, have to be continued perpetually?

An inkling of an answer first came in the latter question in the island of Crete. Control was established in 1948 by 1948 malaria seemed to have disappeared. A very careful and cautious policy of discontinuation of spraying was practised and now no spraying has been practised there for nine years. Despite this, and although a very strict watch has been kept, no recrudescence of the disease has been discovered. Malaria has been eradicated.

The process of attack involves spraying all houses within the affected areas one, two, or three times a year for three or four years, with the greatest care taken to ensure continuity and efficiency. During this prolonged period of cover, transmission should be completely prevented and the vast majority of residual cases in the community should recover completely from infection, so that at the end the reservoir of cases should be virtually exhausted. But a country will long remain a potential risk, because fresh cases might be introduced and start the cycle again, so that maintenance involves a permanent vigilance mechanism.

Sixty-three countries with a population of 400m. exposed to the disease have declared their policy to be that of eradication. All the Americas, with 140m. at risk, are at one stage or another of such programmes. So are all the Balkan, Mediterranean and Levantine countries, from Corsica to Iran, to protect their 3m. at risk. In Asia the principle is well recognized: Ceylon, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand and Afghanistan have set the pace, which will almost certainly be followed by Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. These countries will account between them for 42m. at risk. The big question is India, and there the very magnitude of the problem, 300m. at risk, must inevitably cause delay in final decision.

## More Research Required

In Africa affairs are still in an early stage. Many countries of the north and south have a creditable record of control, amongst them Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Mauritania, Madagascar, the Rhodesias, and lands south of them. In Central Africa control has made a good start, notably in French Equatorial and French West Africa, the Belgian Congo, Northern Nigeria and Angola, but eradication is still in the distance, by reason of poor communications and administrative background and special problems of intensity and cost.

Anopheline resistance to insecticides engages the whole-time attention of about a dozen scientific workers throughout the world, and the part-time attention of another three or four dozen who can find on record less than 30 scientific papers describing a truly experimental approach to this subject in the anopheline, and another 40 dealing with factual measurement of anopheline susceptibility or resistance. This scale is not in proper proportion to the importance of the subject or the vast extension of executive work which the appearance of resistance to insecticides stimulated.

The rate of population growth has been associated as a result of malaria control. In Ceylon, for instance, the average annual natural increase between 1940 and 1946 was 2.7%. In 1947 it abruptly increased to 2.7%, and up to 1954 averaged 2.7% per year.

\* These passages are taken from an address to the Royal Society of Arts by Professor George Macdonald, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene and Professor of Tropical Hygiene in the University of London.



# Problems of Social Changes in the Colonies

## Views of the Secretary of State's Social Welfare Adviser\*

**THE GROWTH OF TOWNS** in Colonial territories—migrant labour for mines and agricultural estates, the rapid change to a money economy, and many other influences have produced problems almost overnight for which no Government has found satisfactory solutions and the implications of which are as yet imperfectly understood.

Far too little attention has been paid to the effect of all these changes on the human beings on which they depend and in whose interests they should be operating. Development in certain directions has been so rapid and contact with Western ideas so recent that there has been little time to build the social foundations on which progress should be based, and during the last ten years the strength of nationalist feeling has added the task of preparing the people in the shortest possible time for full responsibility for the conduct of their own affairs.

### Human Aspect of Progress

Political advance is possible only in an economically stable State, and social services not only have to be paid for but can operate effectively only in an accepted political setting. Unfortunately, time is not on our side. Concentration on economic development and the strength of political feelings have overshadowed the need to ensure that the overall development programmes are designed to the general well-being of society and the individual.

Social development must obviously form an integral part of the general process of development in any country; it is not something apart, but is an aspect, the human aspect of the progress of the people. In this sense, and in the words of the report of the Colonial Office Conference on Social Development held at Ashridge in 1954, "Social development means nothing less than the whole process of change and advancement in a territory, considered in terms of the well-being of society and the individual. . . . It covers and informs the economic, social, political, and cultural fields". How can it be translated into practical action for building self-reliant committees willing and able to play an active part in their own development and to use intelligently the new resources of our scientific age?

### Social Services Add to Problem

How can social development programmes be made effective in territories often too poor to provide even basic services on an adequate level? The problem is further complicated by the nature and structure of the public social services in many overseas territories. The emphasis is too often departmental. Departments of Education, Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare are each concerned with specific functions, and there is little co-ordination of effort or policy. It is also becoming apparent that the traditional social services, far from solving the problem, are liable to add to it.

Formal education breeds dissatisfaction with a former mode of life and may stimulate the drift to the towns; it also widens the gap between the generations. Health services add to the burden of over-population in some areas. Agricultural schemes often seriously affect the traditional pattern of rural life. Social-welfare services encourage dependence on external assistance. We have,

in fact, arrived at the stage when development in any field is liable to add to rather than ameliorate the disruption caused by rapid social change.

A policy of social development should ensure that all these social services are co-ordinated at field level. The people can understand, appreciate, and use them effectively only if they are brought fully into the picture at the planning stage and are encouraged to play an active part in the implementation of agreed plans.

### Need for Special Organization

There seems need for a distinctive social development organization whose activities might be grouped under three heads (1) to prepare the agencies and to supplement the work of the technical departments of Government, and through group activities and communal effort concentrate attention on the human aspects of development; (2) to provide constructive measures to build a sense of community, and as far as possible to prevent disruption and its consequent social problems; (3) to provide remedial measures to deal with problems as they arise and initiate services to help the individuals who are unable or unwilling to fit into the changing pattern of society or who fall by the wayside.

These three aspects of social development receive their practical application under the headings of community development and social welfare.

In a changing form of society it is essential to find new ways of stimulating and teaching people to adopt new methods and learn new skills, to adapt their way of life to change, and to ensure that the spirit of community is not destroyed.

Uganda has a Department of Community Development. The community development staff is, however, comparatively small, and in the rural areas it works through the district team, of which the community development officer is a member. His job is to organize the voluntary effort of the people and supervise and assist in the execution of the particular projects approved by the district team.

This method of approach encourages local initiative and effort in material betterment, but there is a danger that the community development officer may become so involved in the success of isolated projects that he has no time or scope to concentrate on the various methods needed to develop a real sense of community. His main function is development of the community, and self-help projects may be only transitory if the more important but intangible aspects of social development are ignored.

### Raising the Status of Women

This aspect of social development requires concentration on the smallest unit of society—the family; and the most important member of the family is the woman. In recent years there has been a determined effort to raise the status of women and to associate them fully with social development schemes. A feature of the work of women community development officers in all three territories in East Africa has been the establishment of women's clubs. The clubs attracted membership at first mainly through an interest in sewing, but as trained leaders became available the practice of planned programmes was introduced.

The clubs are run on democratic lines, and discussion with the officers and committees of the clubs led to the adaptation of work and interests to meet the wishes of the group and the needs of the community. Programmes were planned to give instruction in better living for the family; opportunities for sports and games were provided, and an interest in crafts, drama, and music encouraged. The approach to community development among women is thus intended to promote higher standards of living in the home through self-help and to encourage a community spirit through an active participation of club members in services of various kinds for the communities in which they live.

### African Pay Increases

THE NEW MINIMUM RATES for African labour which are to be introduced in Southern Rhodesia on January 1 will cause an overall rise in costs to industry of from 2% to 3%. Labourers' wages in Salisbury and Bulawayo will rise from £4 15s. 6d. per month to £6 10s. 0d. The general tendency will be to reduce the gap between the highest and lowest rates of pay.

\* Mr. W. H. Chinn, Adviser on Social Welfare to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "Social Development in British Overseas Territories". The above passages are taken from that lecture.

## What Policy for the Somalilands Ingredients for a Witches' Cauldron

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has written in a letter to *The Times* :—

"Have the Government prepared their policy for the Horn of Africa? All the ingredients for an international witches' cauldron are being collected in this region and may come to the boil when Somalia is given its promised independence in 1960."

"Here are some of the ingredients: (1) the political and financial unreadiness of Somalia for its new status; (2) the effects of its promotion upon the neighbouring and equally immature British Somaliland; (3) the historic imperialism of Ethiopia, which, *pace* Bandung, was the fourth Colonial Power to partition Somaliland and which now, armed by the United States, has lately resumed possession of the essential Haud grazing area; (4) the possible repercussions of any trouble in this region upon Aden; (5) the probable intervention of Egypt, already bitterly vocal on the air, in a region which she once partially and briefly occupied; (6) the still unspecified but certainly generous contribution which we can expect Russia to make to this promising

### Rational Solution Faces With Difficulties

"Even the approach to any rational solution is beset with difficulties. In Britain the problem may appear so small and remote, so far from public comprehension, that it may become a casualty of our concentration upon our major dangers. It may suffer, as did Palestine, from a division of purpose and responsibility between the Colonial Office, with its tradition of trusteeship, and the Foreign Office, with its principle—its duty?—of *Realpolitik*.

"The Somalis themselves, individually spirited and intelligent, are so divided between numerous and often mutually hostile tribes that they are unlikely to offer much constructive co-operation to their friends.

"A United Somalia under international control would be the ideal settlement. It would be based on the surrender of their portions by all four Colonial Powers; would help to solve the problems of finance, of grazing, and nomadism, and allow of the gradual development of the Somalis towards a viable and neutralized State. But Russia, as in 1946 with the plan put forward by Mr. Bevin, is almost certain again to use her veto.

"The second best is for Britain, Italy, and France to win American support for a plan of co-ordinated development, aimed at eventual unity and self-government, for the three maritime portions and to try to win Ethiopia to bring her indispensable interior slice into the project. This would be not only generous on her part but wise.

"The Somalis as a whole will always be bad neighbours to a Christian nation which, as all who have trekked in this region know, lives on her green ramparts high above one of the most dramatic natural frontiers in the world and yet claims to incorporate the bleached plains at her feet where the pastoral, Muslim Somalis from British and Italian territory must seek their grazing for several months of the year.

"1960 is not far away, and it is more than time for informed opinion in this country to urge the Government to enter into diplomatic preparations for that year. The worst of all procedures would be for Britain, which has twice been forced to evacuate her own Somaliland, to betray the still surviving trust of this people by a policy of fumbling expediency or by making isolated and irredeemable promises."

MR. K. ABBE, First Secretary at the Ethiopian Embassy in London, wrote that Miss Perham's letter had been read with surprise, and continued:—

"The statement that 'the historic imperialism of Ethiopia, which, *pace* Bandung, was the fourth Colonial Power to partition Somaliland, and which now, armed by the United States, has lately resumed possession of the essential Haud grazing area' is a complete distortion of the truth. The fact is that imperialists went from elsewhere and appropriated parts of Ethiopia, but Ethiopia has never crossed her boundaries for aggressive purposes and does not intend to do so in future. The Haud has always been an integral part of Ethiopia. Great Britain stationed a regiment of her armed forces in the Haud and the 'Reserved Area' for some years in accord-

ance with an agreement as an ally and evacuated them early in 1955. Ethiopia did not have to be invited by the United States to resume possession of her national territory.

"It is most unfortunate that the Colonial Powers who have occupied the coastal regions of the Horn of Africa and profited by its strategic position have for nearly three-quarters of a century neglected the welfare of the Native populations and the economic development of the region; and that now, when these populations clamour for freedom from foreign rule, the proponents of a 'Greater Somalia' try to make Ethiopia a scapegoat for all the ills that naturally follow the past policies of their Governments.

"One wonders why Miss Perham seems to be so confident that Christian and Muslim can never live together as good neighbours in that part of Africa. One would hope that people who ostensibly seem to be so interested in peace and security in that area would not keep harping on religious and other differences and thus help to create artificial barriers among peoples whose lasting interest is to forget such differences and work towards the good of all.

"Ethiopia has supported and will continue to support the complete independence of Somalia and will assist in every way possible the economic and cultural development of the people. The proponents of 'Greater Somalia' must overlook, however, the historical fact that Ethiopia had always resisted and will continue to resist any attempt from whatever quarter to dismember its national territory under religious, ethnic or other guise."

## Bishop's Plan for Lambeth Conference

### Part-Time Ministry in Kenya

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA said in a recent sermon in All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi, that the Church in Kenya must provide its own candidates for the sacred ministry. He continued:—

"Though grateful for all that the lay readers are doing, I hope to return next year from the Lambeth Conference with authority to proceed with plans for training and ordaining a supplementary ministry consisting of doctors, teachers, lawyers, farmers, businessmen or craftsmen, who would serve in the ministry of the Church on Sundays and at other times when they were free."

Bishop Beecher declared that there was no room for any racialism in the Church. Linguistic differences might necessitate services being conducted respectively in the vernacular and English, but there could be separate units of organization within the diocese. A common parish life for Christians of all races was beginning, and the process must continue.

On the previous day the Bishop of Uganda, the Rt. Rev. L. W. Brown, had said that the Church had no final and authoritative political solution to the problems of race relations in any territory. "But we do believe we know the way in which disputes can be resolved, at least between Christians; it is by bringing both parties in the dispute to look at things from a third point of view, the point of view of Christ."

The Church's contribution to the solution of Kenya's political problems would not be made by impressive and probably resented or disregarded pronouncements, but "by men and women who have experienced real unity in Christ going into political life at every level, and there trying to apply what they have begun to learn in the life of the Church."

## Land Gift

TO ASSIST THE DEVELOPMENT of Northern Rhodesia's only port, Mpulungu, at the south end of Lake Tanganyika, the London Missionary Society has agreed to give the Government 800 acres of freehold land from its estate at Niamkoko, which is adjacent to the town. This will allow urgent development work to be put in hand.

*Letters to the Editor***Federalization of African Education  
Protest by Teachers' Association**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 SIR.—Re the third paragraph of your October 10 news item "Sir Roy Welensky in Nyasaland", the Nyasaland National Teachers' Association would like to voice its solid opposition to the wild suggestion of the federalization of African education in Nyasaland.

The three Africans (*Nyasaland Times* of September 27) have shocked the whole association beyond description. They had taken for themselves and had been so audacious as to override the authority of the association since they never conferred with either the district, the provincial, or the Protectorate bodies on the subject. Never in the history of the association has such a thing been contemplated. To suggest to the Federal Prime Minister "the federalization" of African education, a most abhorrent suggestion, is indeed seeking self-praise, fame, glory and besides, the sale of our country to Southern Rhodesia.

This news came to the association as a challenge, presumably, as a test on whether or not the teachers appreciate federation imposition in this country. The political views of the teachers had ever since been reserved but with the advent of endeavouring to federalize African education, they will be bound to stand on platforms to propagate their genuine feelings about federation.

It is the feeling of every thinking teacher acquainted with the educational problems and advancement in this country, that any real progress could only be made if and only when the African is made solely master of his own advancement. If the so-called Federal Government does not meet the demand for our higher education, what will happen to our lower education? We take it that the three Africans look at the vast difference between the African schools and the non-African schools and think that the Federal Government would do the same with African education.

Let Sir Roy Welensky's memory go back to the time when the education in this country was under one department. The same differences were in existence whereby African education was impeded. With the gradual introduction of letting some schools in the Northern Province, be run by the local councils, the Teachers' Association fully believes, should this be continued, in the decade or two, the demand for primary education will have been met in the country at least to our satisfaction.

Last and not least, it is obvious that the three Africans who are not teachers had nothing to converse with Sir Roy Welensky at their tea-party at Blantyre and it is felt that, that is why they had that irresponsible statement which has involved thousands of teachers in the Nyasaland National Teachers' Association.

Yours faithfully,

Zomba,

A. B. CHAVURA, *President-General.*

Nyasaland.

A. H. MTHONDA, *Secretary-General.*

[This letter is published without any sub-editing of phraseology or punctuation, and readers may therefore judge for themselves the quality of an association which claims to speak for "thousands" of African teachers in Nyasaland.]

It will be noted that the president and secretary of the association make the absurd assertion that "any real progress (in education) can only be made if and when the African is made solely master of his own advancement"; in other words, if control of the Government were placed in the hands of Africans. The recklessness of that claim is self-evident. Immense advances in African education have been made throughout East and Central Africa, and everywhere the initiative has been taken by Europeans in administrative and

especially missionary, much more often than by officials, and the necessary funds have been provided by taxation raised mainly from European individuals and businesses. If at this early stage in their development Africans were given the self-government which our correspondents suggest it is certain that much less money would be available. Consequently there would be retrogression, not progress.

We should be interested to be told (a) the number of members of the association who have paid their subscriptions for the current year; (b) the number of African teachers in Government and non-Government schools in Nyasaland; (c) the number who have graduated from any recognized university in Europe or Africa; and (d) whether the association claims to be a purely professional body or regards itself as a partly political organization also.—Ed.]

**Tanganyika Needs Firm Government  
Hopes Raised by Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Visit**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—May a man who has just returned from Tanganyika say with what appreciation he (and everyone with whom he discussed that most leading articles before leaving that Territory) agrees with your criticisms:

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Dar es Salaam speech greatly relieved the so-called immigrant communities, whose confidence had been reduced to a very low ebb by the Tanganyika Government's failure to manage properly. Agents of the Tanganyika African National Union, of whom the racialists, have been declaring that T.A.N.U. will soon take over the Government, but all that has been done by the authorities to counter that dangerous propaganda, which is backed by widespread intimidation, has been to jail a few minor officials and close a few offices. That has not depressed or checked T.A.N.U. That can be done only by bringing to book those who are the real instigators of subversive activities, violence, and threats of violence.

There could have been no more convincing endorsement of your leading articles than the Governor's own speech at the Sisa Association Dinner, when he admitted "growing boogianism, intimidation, and a general defiance of law and order" and spoke of "petty political leaders with riff-raff followers usurping the authority even of Government itself", and of attempts to "sabotage Government policy". In those words the head of the Government publicly condemned the Government.

Sir Edward Twining has great qualities, including a genuine friendliness to people of all races, and the critics (who have lately come to include almost every non-official, and, in private, many officials) are sad and astonished at what has been allowed to happen. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's speech in Dar es Salaam must, as you say, have meant that he recognized the justification for such criticisms of the Tanganyika Government, and that he felt that the best way to deal with the situation was for the Secretary of State himself to offer local Europeans and Asians the guarantees to which they were morally and legally entitled but which the Government had failed to uphold.

There will be general support for your suggestion that the next Governor should be a man who adds to sterling character a deep knowledge of Africans from many years of contact as an administrative officer and both friendliness and firmness, especially firmness, for it is important that he should not allow Mr. Lennox-Boyd's promises to be whittled away. Those promises are now regarded by Europeans, Asians, and loyal Africans in Tanganyika as equivalent to an undertaking of firm government. That is what we, and especially the mass of Africans, need above everything.



In many instances the country Africans are now scared stiff by threats made in the name of T.A.N.U. It is difficult to bring home those threats in courts of law to the intimidators, but the Government ought to have its means of obtaining evidence which will put enough of the real culprits out of business to remove the fear which is now the worst factor in the whole situation—as would be corroborated from his personal experience by almost any European farmer or plantation owner or manager who enjoys the confidence of many Africans; and I know some of the Government's administrative and technical officers who freely admit it in private.

The enclosed private note explains my request that my name should not be disclosed.

Your faithfully,

TANGANYIKAN.

### Points from Letters

#### House of Elders

THE COUNCIL OF STATE which Mr. Lennox Boyd has decided to establish in Kenya can give splendid service if its membership is restricted to men of established standing in their own community. The obvious need is for a body of persons who will not think in terms of race, but of the good of Kenya. People of all races will naturally be appointed, though, let us hope, not with any particular composition in mind by colour or creed. In the case of Africans the choice should not be of people who have pushed themselves into prominence through politics, but rather of capable, experienced, and loyal chiefs, some of whom have been models to their people and have a right to sit in this new House of Elders. There will be need to satisfy African opinion about this new council, which the African politicians will resent and misrepresent. If it is described to Africans as a House of Elders most would understand and respect it.

#### Thirty-Three Years

"AS A SUBSCRIBER to your paper since its first issue, may I congratulate you warmly on the completion of 33 years of admirable service to East and Central Africa? No publication anywhere has recorded so faithfully the course of affairs between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia, and no paper anywhere has been so consistently courageous and competent in commenting on those territories. I cannot recall one major question in all those years in which events have shown that your judgment was wrong; everybody knows of the major matters in which time has proved you right when you were for long a lone voice crying in the wilderness. The paper has been of immense service, and it is as vigorous today as ever it was."

#### Sentiment, Not Merit

"SOCIALISTS in the House of Commons have pleaded that nothing which some Africans dislike must be done lest their 'confidence' be lost. That idea, not the merits of the case, permeated one speech after another in the recent debate, as it did during the wrangles in the months before the Federation was established. Parliament ought not to practise this kind of racial discrimination—for it is just that, since judgment will otherwise depend on the strength or weakness of the case."

### Chairman of Royal Empire Society

#### Earl De La Warr Succeeds Sir Charles Ponsonby

EARL DE LA WARR has just succeeded Sir Charles Ponsonby as chairman of the Royal Empire Society. During his three years' tenure of office Sir Charles, often accompanied by Lady Ponsonby, travelled widely within the Commonwealth, paying repeated visits to East, Central, and West Africa.

A few months ago he launched an appeal to endow the society's Commonwealth Studies Foundation (which appeal he will continue to direct), and he has been an advocate of the idea of changing the name to Royal Commonwealth Society; that proposal, recently approved in general meeting, now awaits the consent of the Queen in Council.

The new chairman is, at the age of 57, the youngest Fellow to hold that office for many years. He is simultaneously chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and has been a frequent visitor to the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive. Lord De La Warr played a large part in the transformation of Makerere from high school to university college.

When the council of the Royal Empire Society elected him chairman last Thursday, he said that he would continue in the steps of Colonel Ponsonby, for "never has it been more necessary for the British Commonwealth to assert what it has given in the world—freedom and progress."

#### Mr. Vambe's Proposal

THE LEADING ARTICLE which appeared in this paper on December 12 has been mentioned by the *Manchester Guardian* in an editorial entitled "African Voices", which contained this passage: "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has quoted a very sensible suggestion made during a visit to London by Mr. Lawrence Vambe, editor of a group of African weekly papers in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Vambe thinks that the Labour Party here should join the Conservatives in a declaration that federation has come to stay—otherwise Africans will be tempted to spend their energies in a barren effort to get it repealed—and at the same time that there will be no grant of Dominion status to the Federation until 'partnership' is a reality and discriminatory legislation (except measures covering African land tenure and the like) has disappeared. If the Federal leaders gave more encouragement to Africans who speak in moderate and inter-racial terms, the Communists would encourage nationalism in vain."

#### After Me The Deluge

MR. R. E. GERMAN, Postmaster-General in East Africa, told the East Africa Central Legislative Council a few days ago that the Financial Secretaries of the territories between the wars had cut the post office estimates in the hope that they would have left East Africa by the time public pressure for better postal services became irresistible. He admitted, however, that the P.M.G. at the time had also been reluctant to spend money on development. Consequently, when the postal service became a self-financing organization under the High Commission it inherited "a lot of rubbish" and the need to start a modernization programme in a period of very high prices. The result was that loan charges were far higher than they would have been if the Governments had shown more foresight.

"The other day we had an instance of conditionally unconditional support. Now we have a logically illogical reason"—Mr. N. S. Mangat, *q.c.* speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

# PERSONALIA

MR. H. J. MARKWALDER has arrived from Tanganyika Territory.

COLONEL J. E. EVERINGTON has arrived in London from Bulawayo.

MR. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER, M.P., has been elected to the board of Head Wrightson Export, Ltd.

SAYED ALI TALBALLA has been appointed manager of an Israeli Boycott Office established in Khartoum.

MR. BJORA AXEL EYVIND BRATT has presented his credentials as Swedish Chargé d'Affaires in the Sudan.

THE SUDANESE AMBASSADOR IN CAIRO is to be permanent representative of the Sudan in the Arab League.

DR. THELMA DREIS, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has paid a brief visit to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. D. R. MALCOLM has been posted to Lushoto as co-operative officer in the Tanga Province of Tanganyika.

SIR GEORGE SPEEL and SIR ALFRED SAVAOG received the guests at the annual reception of the Crown Agents, held recently.

MR. A. V. CONRAD, MR. H. L. MUMFORD and MR. M. W. RICHARDS have been elected directors of Union Corporation, Ltd.

MR. TAKIR YAKUB MOHAMOUD, an education officer in Somalia, is in this country to study the British educational system.

MR. H. T. PIKE has been elected to the board of Oceana Consolidated Co., Ltd., on the resignation of MR. W. F. TIPPER.

THE QUEEN has approved the appointment of LORD SALISBURY as chairman of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.

BARONESS BLIXEN, who lived in Kenya for some years and wrote "Out of Africa", has written "Last Tales", a collection of 12 stories.

MR. ABDI DUATEH, senior broadcaster of Radio Somali, is now attached to the B.B.C. in London for work on the Somali programmes.

DR. L. S. KENWORTHY, Professor of Education at Brooklyn College, New York, is visiting Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in the course of an African tour.

MR. NEIL TYFIELD, who served in East Africa for some years during and after the last war, was joint author of the new television play "Policy for Love".

MR. A. J. WILSON, public relations officer of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia just before Christmas.

MR. J. P. McDONAGH has been re-appointed representative of the London Chamber of Commerce on the administrative council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

An excellent sketch of MR. W. A. DU BUISSON, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, appears in the current issue of the monthly journal.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Financial Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. NICHOLSON sailed in the CARNARVON CASTLE last Thursday on their way back to Lusaka.

MR. HARRY S. OPPENHEIMER has joined the boards of General Mining and Finance Corporation, Ltd., Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., and Central Mining Finance, Ltd.

MR. JACK ENSOLL will assume the editorship of the Nairobi *Sunday Post* on January 1. The founder of the paper, MR. J. S. RATHBONE, will continue to look after the business side of the paper.

MR. JACK WOOD has been gazetted as Immigration Officer for the Federation.

MR. T. H. BRADFORD, managing director of Selection Trust, Ltd., has joined the boards of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

MR. R. G. GURNBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya, has been sworn in as Acting Governor during the absence on leave of SIR EVELYN BARING. The Attorney-General, MR. GRIFFITH-JONES, is to act as Chief Secretary.

MR. THOMAS ASHBENDE, a Kenyan studying at the University College of North Staffordshire, has won an open essay competition on the subject "The British Empire Was Founded in a Fit of Absentmindedness".

MR. HARRY S. OPPENHEIMER has been elected chairman of De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., and a director of the British South Africa Company, in each case in succession to his late father, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER.

MR. R. H. M. ABEL SMITH, chairman of Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., a company with large East African connections, and MRS. ABEL SMITH are on their way to the Cape by sea. They are due there in London at the end of February.

THE REV. E. F. HARDMAN, an M.A. of Durham University, who has gone to the Diocese of Nyasaland, was ordained in 1926. Formerly he was vicar of St Luke's, York. He is to work with the Company of Mission Priests in Blantyre.

LORD LLOYD, who was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1955, has recently been elected president of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce in succession to LORD TWEEDSMUIR.

MR. H. H. TAYLOR has been elected a director of Chibulena Mines, Ltd., following the resignation of MR. R. H. W. BRUCE, and MR. D. A. ETHERIDGE has joined the board of Chambishi Mines, Ltd., on the resignation of MR. C. P. NICHOLS.

PROFESSOR C. H. PHILIPS, director of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, has presented the Margaret Wrong Memorial Medal to Mr. M. C. Mainza for his entry in the Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund competition "Kabuca Uleta Tunji", a novel in Tonga.

MR. R. J. FARMER, has recently taken up the post of deputy produce executive in the head office of the Kenya Farmers' Association. He had been on the London staff of Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., for 23 years, latterly as one of their representatives on the Baltic Exchange.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, received so many invitations to be the guest of Caledonian Societies for their dinner on St. Andrew's Day that he put the names in a hat. Nyasaland's came out first, and so he flew to Blantyre to attend the banquet in that town.

THE REV. F. W. BEGLEY, who has recently joined the U.M.C.A. in the Diocese of Masasi, Tanganyika Territory, was ordained a deacon in 1949 and a priest in the following year. Since then he has served in the parishes of Christ Church, Ebbw Vale, South Wales, and St. John, Richmond.

MR. C. H. ROWE ("Bwana Simu"), who had served with the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department since 1938, has retired. One of his tasks early in the last war was to dismantle the old German telegraph lines between Kigoma and Kasanga so that the wire might be used for the Ethiopian campaign.

MR. JOHN V. TAYLOR has written a study of the Buganda Church, its inner life and its struggles with the developing forces of the new Africa, under the title of "Processes of Growth in an African Church". It will be published towards the end of January by the International Missionary Council as a 4s. pamphlet.

## Kenya Students Awarded Scholarships

### Successes in United Kingdom Universities

THE FOLLOWING KENYA STUDENTS have been awarded scholarships or bursaries by the Kenya Government:

Mr. Josephat J. Njoroge, a Makerere B.Sc. for a post-graduate diploma in plant pathology; Dr. Ahmad Mohamed Hatimy, for post-graduate work in surgery; Mr. A. J. Mafachi, at present studying at Cambridge for an honours degree in anthropology, to enable him to take a post-graduate diploma in educational psychology to fit him for a possible post at Makerere; Mr. P. J. Otieno, of the Scott Laboratories, Kabete, who is to study for a B.Sc. (Agriculture); Mr. E. G. Awimbo, a teacher and former student of Makerere, to study for an arts degree; Mr. John F. Kahumu, for B.Sc. studies; Mr. B. Lugonza, a senior African school instructor from Thika, to enable him to study for the final City and Guilds certificate in building. All will study in the United Kingdom.

Six scholarships have also been awarded by the selection board for Kenya Development Scholarships. The recipients are Mr. J. R. Kinithia, at present teaching at the Apollo School, Kabete; Mr. G. R. de Almeida, of the Education Department, who is to study personnel management; Mr. Ndumu Odhiambo, who will study law, probably at the Queen Street Polytechnic, London; Mr. John Ithau, of the African Broadcasting Services, who will take a practical course with the B.B.C.; and Mr. J. Callister Obel and Mr. D. H. Marones, both of the Kenya Medical Department, who will study preventive medicine and health inspection at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Most of the courses will last from six months to a year.

The selection board for African teachers' scholarships has awarded a scholarship to Mr. L. E. Nguhi, of the Thika Training Centre, for a year's advanced course at Bristol University.

The Education Department has received encouraging news of some Kenya students in the United Kingdom. Mr. Bethwell Oduho and Mr. John Thiani, both of St. Andrews, have been recommended by the university for honours degrees in arts and science; Mr. Douglas Odhiambo, of Bristol University, has been recommended for an honours degree in science; Mr. Said Hamdon has achieved first class marks in Arabic at the School of Oriental Languages, and is now studying for honours; and Mr. Ahmed Idha Salim, having gained his General Certificate of Education in one year instead of two, is studying at Leeds University for his B.A.

## M.C.C. Touring Side for East Africa

AN M.C.C. TOURING SIDE will leave London Airport today for East Africa. They are due back in London on January 21. The captain is Mr. F. R. Brown.

A two-day match against Tanganyika to be played in Dar es Salaam on December 28 and 29 will be followed by one against a Kenya Coast XI on December 31 and January 1. Kenya Kongoni will be played in Nairobi on January 4-5, and then there will be two one-day matches against the Kenya Kongoni President's XI in Nyeri and Mr. H. I. Hunter's XI in Nakuru.

A Kenya Cricket Association XI will be met in Nairobi on January 11-12. On the 14th there is to be a match against Mr. C. O. Oates's XI in Eldoret, and two days later one against a Festival XI in Nairobi. The tour will close with a game against an Uganda XI in Kampala on January 18-19.

The touring side consists of Messrs. F. R. Brown (captain), S. C. Griffiths (vice-captain and manager), J. A. Bailey, G. W. Cook, G. H. G. Duggart, A. Q. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie, C. F. M. Kenny, P. E. Richardson, J. V. C. Robins, D. R. W. Silk, M. J. K. Smith, and J. J. Warr.

## Federal Cadets Commissioned

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND and Lady Rennie attended the Sovereign's Parade at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, last week when five Federal officer cadets received their commissions. They were Senior Under Officers J. G. M. Pizey and D. G. Parker, Junior Under Officers M. C. C. Pritchard and T. M. Davidson, and Senior Cadet G. H. M. Darke. Eleven other Federal cadets undergoing training were also on parade. Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. G. G. Prentice, and the Military Liaison Officer designate, Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett, and Mrs. Fawcett also attended.

## Brigadier John Finlay Dew

BRIGADIER JOHN FINLAY DEW, D.S.O., M.C., who has died suddenly in Kenya at the age of 63, was educated at Cheltenham College. He had played cricket for Hampshire, and twice scored a century at Lords. A tea planter in Ceylon when war broke out in 1914, he promptly returned to England and joined the Cameronians, with whom he was soon at the front in France. At Neuve Chapelle he was one of only three officers in his battalion to emerge unscathed.

On demobilization he went to Malaya, but soon left for Tanganyika Territory, where he managed Lord Chesham's farm in the Southern Highlands. Later he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was given charge of the 6th King's African Rifles depot in Dar es Salaam, and he was with the 1st East African Division in the invasion of Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. He was area commander of Addis Ababa for a while, and then A.Q.M.G. of General Platt's headquarters. He went with the 11th Division to Burma, and then took charge of the East African depot in Ceylon. After the war he began farming in the Gilgil area of Kenya.

## Captain R. G. Briscoe

A FRIEND has written in *The Times* of Captain R. G. Briscoe, chairman of the Manica Trading Co. Ltd., whose death we announced last week.

Though he held no academic titles, Dick Briscoe will be as deeply mourned in the university as in the county (Cambridgeshire) of which he was first lieutenant. To meet him at one of the innumerable functions to which his confidence rather than his inclination frequently drew him was to feel an immediate stirring of good humour and gaiety. He never lost his guardsman's figure and the cheerfulness of his greeting was much more than conventional.

Officially, he was punctilious in the performance of all his duties. When the occasion demanded it he could be impressively dignified, but never pompous; at home he loved to show you his books and water colours.

Though one thinks of his earlier career in terms of the Army and of Parliament, he was, in fact, thoroughly at home in the university, having migrated from Magdalen to Magdalene. Few public figures have won more genuine affection in Cambridge than Dick Briscoe.

## Maj.-General G. A. T. Pritchard

MAJOR-GENERAL G. A. T. PRITCHARD, C.B.E., Director of Fortifications and Works at the War Office since 1955, who collapsed and died at a railway station in Surrey last week at the age of 55, was seconded to the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika Territory for two years from the end of 1949.

## Mr. G. R. Morrison

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for the late George Roy Morrison, lately of the editorial staff of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, will be held at noon on Tuesday, January 7, at St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, London.

### OBITUARY

MORRISON.—On December 10, 1957, peacefully in hospital, GEORGE ROY MORRISON, formerly of Rongai, Kenya, and lately of the London editorial staff of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, beloved father of Ruth, Dale and Susan Pypier, dear brother of Mollie Aronson, Bovingdon, Herts. Body left to surgical research. Memorial service at St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, on Tuesday, January 7, 1958, at 12 noon.



## Co-operative Movement in Tanganyika Importance of Its Development

SPEAKING IN A SHORT ADJOURNMENT DEBATE IN THE House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Skeffington (Lab-Hayes and Harlington), who was a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation which visited Tanganyika recently, commented on the striking economic progress made in the Territory since he was last there. He considered that one of the reasons for this was the large-scale introduction of capital and skilled personnel by the Overseas Food Corporation.

Co-operative societies have played a considerable part in the economic progress of the country. In 1956 there were 20 marketing societies with a membership of 259,000 handling crops valued at nearly £10m. Co-operative development was particularly suited to a developing people who had little to learn, for it offered a means of associating them with their own advancement which was free from the threat of suspicion of exploitation. Moreover, it was a communal organization which was understood and appreciated by Africans, who are naturally favoured by the type of life.

Mr. Skeffington suggested that at the present time should be merged in one organization covering the whole Territory. That would enable it to be associated with the international co-operative movement from which it could receive advice and possibly finance.

Mr. John F. Dawson, Chief Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that one of the principal aims in Tanganyika had been to foster an independent co-operative movement, which was standing on its own financial feet to the extent that advances of working capital were obtained from the banks as ordinary commercial transactions and not by Government loan or guarantee. As to the suggestion of a territory-wide marketing organization, a co-operative trading agency already existed; it was only a modest business, but the Minister hoped that it would lead to something on the lines proposed by Mr. Skeffington.

## Buganda Breaks Agreement

THE BUGANDA ELECTORAL COLLEGE decided last week to inform the Governor of Uganda that it would not elect a successor to Dr. Muwazi as a member of the Legislature representing the Kabaka's Kingdom. That decision was in breach of the Buganda Agreement of 1955, which provided that Buganda shall "at all times" be represented in the Legislative Council, and have at least one-quarter of the African representative seats in that body. The Governor therefore called upon the electoral college to fulfil its obligation. It nevertheless refused for the second time to elect a new member. Busoga District Council has also declined to replace Mr. David Luboga, who resigned at the same time as Dr. Muwazi. The electoral college has called upon the other four members from Buganda to resign, but none had done so when this issue went to press.

## Prohibited Immigrants

AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS to dissuade a party of five Zanzibar delegates from attending the Afro-Asian Conference which opened in Cairo on Boxing Day, three of its members had their passports removed when they reached Nairobi airport. They were declared prohibited immigrants. Among them was Sheikh Ali Mubsin Barwani, the Nationalist party leader and a member of the Zanzibar Executive Council. The Acting Chief Secretary in Kenya described the conference as a Communist front organization, and said that it was the view of all British Governments that no representatives from these territories should attend.

## No Africans Request

MEMBERS OF THE Mufulira Mine Club have decided by more than two votes to one, to ask that no Africans be invited to social functions in the club in the future. A protest meeting was held after three Africans attended a cocktail party for the Governor-General.

## Ethiopians Kill Kenya Tribes

### Heavy Death Toll in Recent Raids

RAIDERS FROM ETHIOPIA are now known to have killed at least 164 Turkana in recent weeks in the Ilemi triangle, an area on the Sudan-Kenya border which has a few Kenya Police posts in very difficult and largely desert country.

The marauders of the Merille tribe, traditional enemies of the Turkana, are often back across the frontier before the nearest police are aware that there has been a raid, the victims of which are usually mainly women and children. The Turkana were disarmed some years ago on the assumption that that would promote peace along the border.

News was released in Kenya a few days ago of an ambush laid by inspectors Colin Crowe, of the Kenya Police, and 10 askari. They lay ahead of the return route of a raiding party, held their fire until they were at close quarters, and then killed six Merille and wounded others.

Last week it was reported that the G.O.C. in C. in East Africa, Major-General N. P. H. Lapp, and the senior R.A.F. officer had visited the Northern Frontier. It is now known that they were accompanied by Mr. R. C. Catling, Commissioner of Police.

## Princess Margaret's Regret

WHEN MRS. NORMAN ANDERSON was to leave the Bridge station, Dundee, earlier this month for Kenya, her family and friends were unable to bid her farewell on the platform, it having been closed to the public because Princess Margaret was to board a train for London. Her brother, who wrote to Clarence House to protest, has now received from a lady-in-waiting to Princess Margaret a letter saying that His Royal Highness was most annoyed to hear about this matter, and she has asked me to say that everything is being done to ensure that it will never happen again. I am to tell you how sorry the Princess is to think of the unhappiness and distress which was caused to you and your family.



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## Freehold Tenure in Northern Rhodesia

### Recommendations of Committee

A FREEHOLD LAND TENURE POLICY in the urban areas, except in African townships and African housing areas in European towns, has been recommended by a committee appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

The members were Messrs. H. M. Williams (chairman), L. M. McBean, and R. H. C. Boys.

The committee was particularly impressed by the evidence that finance companies are unwilling to invest in real estate of leasehold tenure to advance money on the security of such tenure where the lease has less than 60 years to run. In this respect Northern Rhodesian towns are at a distinct disadvantage compared with those of Southern Rhodesia, where there is freehold tenure. Salisbury was held up as an example of a town which has benefited from speculation in land values due, the commission was assured, to rising land values and an active property market, neither of which could be attained without freehold tenure.

### Lack of Confidence Suggested

From the evidence presented the committee felt that the matter was not only economic but psychological. At present one investing capital in a home likes to buy freehold land which is only on loan for a number of years. People coming permanently to Northern Rhodesia are accustomed to freehold tenure, and regard leasehold as something alien which is less than full ownership of the land. To offer any less title suggests a lack of confidence in Northern Rhodesia as a country of permanent European settlement. It raises, however wrongly, the feeling that freehold title to land is withheld by the Crown in order to implement the Colonial Office policy of trusteeship.

Northern Rhodesian towns are exclusively the creation of non-Africans, particularly Europeans, backed by overseas investors. Any major development in those areas must in the foreseeable future come from that section of the population, and the committee considers that everything that can reasonably be done to meet their requirements should be done. Since the Northern Rhodesian Government has decided in favour of freehold in agricultural areas, where the possibility of abuse is greater than in the urban areas, it cannot see why a similar system should not be applied in urban land.

### Future Alienation of Land

Should the Government accept the committee's recommendation, future alienations of land in urban areas and the method of converting existing leasehold to freehold would arise. The committee feels that it is inconsistent with the autonomy of a responsible democratic body such as a municipal council for it not to have full control over unalienated land within its boundaries. It is consequently recommended that all unalienated and undeveloped Crown land in municipal areas should be granted in freehold to municipal councils, subject to the right of resumption by the Crown of land required for public purposes, and that, in the case of European townships, the Government should in future alienate land on the basis of an initial leasehold period, during which prescribed development conditions must be fulfilled, with an option to convert later to freehold. Where a lease or sub-lease was granted for 50 years or more, the lessee or sub-lessee should, in general, be permitted to convert to freehold.

The committee considered the question of land held by the mining companies. Apart from some freehold land, their areas, including all the mine townships, are held under 99-year Crown leases, some dating from 1929. It is suggested that the Government should negotiate for power to acquire freehold title, and simultaneously discuss the long outstanding question of whether mine townships should continue or be amalgamated with neighbouring municipalities or townships. The committee

recommends the Government to open negotiations with a view to amalgamating them.

The committee welcomes the proposal to substitute long leases in African townships for the present annual tenancies, since that course would give Africans who complied with development provisions greater security of tenure. The committee felt that an African who developed his land adequately by erecting a house of permanent materials up to the standards required in European residential areas should also be entitled to the grant of freehold title. If and when that was done, it would be desirable to introduce legislation to protect the African against dispossession by speculators.

The final recommendation is that there should be continuous consultation between Government departments and the Municipal Association regarding the development of African townships, bearing in mind the possibility of ultimate closer association or even amalgamation between them and the neighbouring European Townships.

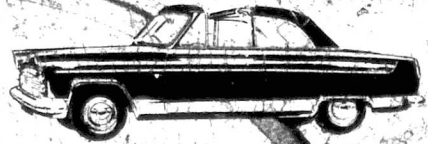
## Ignorance

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, not the only Socialist M.P. to imagine that conditions in the Federation approximate to those in the Union of South Africa, sought to drive home that misconception in the House of Commons recently by the statement, misread from a newspaper, that the immigration selection board in London for the Federation is almost exclusively staffed by members of the South African Police. Mr. Alport interjected that "the British South Africa Police are the British South Africa Company's police, the official title of the police in Southern Rhodesia". Accepting the correction and withdrawing her imputation, Mrs. Castle switched to the suggestion that the immigration into the Federation from South Africa was a matter of concern.



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## Custody of Public Property Trials of Director of Audit

MANY DEREGULATIONS, irregularities, inexcusable errors, and other mistakes are brought to public notice in the report of the Director of Audit in Uganda for the year to June 30, 1956.

Thefts, frauds, and serious irregularities involved cash losses of £1,644, of which £485 was recovered, and losses of stores are put at £70,813. In four cases in the Medical Department "stealers" were found to be drawing both bicycle allowances and motor mileage allowances.

Hundreds of audit queries have been disregarded for years. The Treasury has one outstanding since 1953, 10 since 1954, 57 since 1954-55, and 406 from 1955-56. The next worst offender is the Medical Department with one from 1953, eight from 1954-55, and 11 from the next year.

The report states:

"The Mitali market master failed in June, 1956 to account for his collections duty in accordance with his instructions, and on investigation it was found that revenue and tickets totalling £53 Rs. had not been accounted for. The man was convicted and sentenced, and it came to notice that he had been officially recommended as a revenue collector although he had had a previous conviction for theft of funds as a sub-station chief.

### Feculation by Clerks

"A surprise check at the Kampala water rates office showed that 12 queries were being banked up to three weeks earlier than the dates of issue of official receipts. The clerk was charged and convicted of stealing £78, being the cash deficiencies covered by cheques banked for which no receipts had been issued.

"At an audit inspection at Bukalasa Farm it was noted that a clerk previously convicted of stealing £32 had also not accounted for five books of fixed fee tickets for tractor hire totalling £231 10s. in value. It is possible that this money was fraudulently converted; this matter is under correspondence.

"At an examination of the district court, Mengo, records, 143 traffic case files and 162 petty traffic case records for 1954 and 34 traffic case files for 1955 could not be traced. Similarly at the district court, Jinja, 11 criminal case files for 1954 and 12 criminal case files for 1955 could not be produced.

"The subsidy to the railway for the loss on working (1955) for the line Kampala-Mtengo was £28,006, as compared with the original estimate of £23,000. A double payment of £65,000 was made by the Ministry of Corporations and Regional Communication but was recovered.

"The financial position reflected in the accounts of the Uganda National Parks was not happy, since the assets under cash (£1,569) and debtors (£2,478) were exceeded by the liabilities under creditors (£10,925), and the investments (£44,095) had all been realized. Provision has been made, however, in the 1956-57 estimates for a payment of £50,000 to the national parks.

"The terms of motor vehicle advances agreements for members of Legislative Council preclude Government from taking possession of the vehicle in case of default.

"The terms of the loan of £60,000 to the Uganda Sports Union are that the loan should never be called in and interest should not be charged so long as the union and the individual associations carry out continuously their stated intention to develop sport throughout the Protectorate to the satisfaction of the Government".

The report is signed by Mr. A. J. R. Lucas.

## Gaunt Branch of Congress

MR. JOHN GAUNT, elected member for the Midlands electoral area in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, has been more closely associated with the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress than he had realized. After a theft on his property the police, found in the course of their investigations that each of his African servants was a card-carrying member of Congress. The number of each individual was on the card, together with the name of the branch to which he belonged. "In each case it was the 'Gaunt Branch,'" he told the House, adding that his cook had been the branch treasurer.

## "New Statesman's" Nonsense Sharp Rejoinder by Daily Telegraph

"WHOSE KENYA?" was the heading chosen by "Peter Simple" of the *Daily Telegraph* for the following note:—

"The Africans in Kenya, says the *New Statesman*, will make their goal—and in our view rightly—a single-vote, universal-suffrage democracy with the right to independence and self-determination. As a statement of aim, this is politically and morally unchallengeable."

"This is most manifest nonsense. Everything that is Kenya today—including the very idea of Kenya as a political entity—is the work of Europeans and, to a subordinate extent, of Asians. Kenya is theirs.

"The Government and administration of Kenya were created by Europeans; so was the judiciary, and the police; so were the health and educational services; so were her roads and railways; so, with Asia's help, was her commerce, her industry and agriculture. Not only were these things created, but they are now financially supported by the profits of European and Asian enterprise, hard work and knowledge.

"Subtract these things and the Africans of Kenya would still be roaming their forest and plains—in a state of unbridled savagery, ignorant, disease-ridden, impoverished, killing or being killed.

"By what political or moral right do they now claim to be the heirs of what others alone created? They did not plant the tree or tend it; what political or moral right have they to the fruit?"

"The settlers and the Asians, the European traders, must resign themselves to a future in which their political rights will be limited to the right of individual citizenship in a free country. What guarantee have they that an African-dominated Kenya will be a free country?"

"I sometimes wonder how the people who write this sort of rubbish would like to see their own rights and most precious possessions, their own lives and livelihoods, their own wives (if any) and families, placed completely at the mercy of an omnipotent electorate of Kikuyu and Masai."



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## Parliament

### United Kingdom Tariff Consolidation No Change in Treatment of Colonial Goods

ON THE SECOND READING of the Import Duties Bill in the House of Commons last week, SIR DAVID ECCLES, President of the Board of Trade, said that if it became law the revised tariff would come into force on January 1, 1959.

The Bill differed from the existing (1932) Act in that the Government was not repealing the complex and sometimes inconsistent statutory provisions for duty-free entry of goods from any Commonwealth country or Colony, largely for technical reasons; under the new Bill exempt goods would be shown as "free" in the tariff.

What affected Commonwealth and Colonial trade was not the consolidation of our tariff legislation, which the House was discussing, but a tariff policy which changed existing duties; assurances had been given that no change in policy was contemplated.

"We have special responsibilities towards the Colonies which go beyond the considerations that would apply in a commercial negotiation between countries each having full international sovereignty," the President said. "It would be incorrect to say that the U.K. should discriminate in tariff policy against the goods of any Colony in favour of the goods of the independent Commonwealth countries."

Therefore, although the Colonies could not have any contractual guarantees, the U.K. Government had given Colonial Governments an undertaking that it was not intended to make any change in the present tariff treatment of Colonial goods.

MR. WILLIAM SHEPHERD (Cons.) had hoped for some change of policy in relation to Colonial and Commonwealth imports. "We cannot continue with the pattern of 1932, and I hope that when the orders are introduced we shall see that something is to be done to relieve hard-pressed industries of this country, such as the cotton industry, from the weight of imports from Colonial and Commonwealth territories."

### Common Aim of Raising Standards

MR. YALOHAN MORGAN said in replying that all the leading commercial nations had the common aim of raising standards of living, ensuring full employment, and seeking to reduce barriers to trade. Those aims could and must be reconciled with our duty to and our ties with the Commonwealth, and they are not inconsistent with the maintenance of modest and reasonable protection of essential industries in the U.K.

On a motion that the U.K. should not enter the European free trade area on terms which might hinder the expansion of Commonwealth trade, MR. RONALD RUSSELL (Cons.) wished that we could return to the Strasbourg plan put forward at the Council of Europe five years ago which suggested a preferential area in Europe which could have been dovetailed into our preferential system in the Commonwealth. That would have enabled Commonwealth countries to give preference first to one another and second to Europe, and would have allowed European countries to give first preference to one another and second preference to the Commonwealth.

Parliament was pledged to do its utmost to develop the Commonwealth, which entailed ensuring markets for its produce. "How are we to do it if we are not free to regulate Commonwealth trade as we think fit? I hope that the Commonwealth Conference which is to meet in Ottawa will very seriously consider what means can be found of giving priority to Commonwealth industries and how to help to solve the problem of our closer association with Europe."

One reason for lack of enthusiasm in Commonwealth countries for Imperial Preference, was that the specific duties were rigidly fixed. They should be put on a completely *ad valorem* basis.

We were spending far too many dollars on importing dollar foodstuffs. On miscellaneous fruits, and vegetables alone we had spent nearly £20m. in the first 10 months of this year, only half of which came from the Commonwealth. About 12% was accounted for by the United States, the Argentine, Chile, Brazil and Japan—the last the only country which we did not have an adverse balance of trade.

"Do we need to buy all these goods from the dollar and other hard-currency areas? Need we go to the U.S.A. and Argentine for hides, skins, and furs? We buy them from the Commonwealth too, but are we buying all the Commonwealth can supply? Under present arrangements we cannot compete against the dollar areas and those other countries. That is one of the main causes of our difficulties and have

always advocated that we should seek a waiver of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to enable us to do so."

MR. NIGEL FISHER (Cons.) stressed that Commonwealth preferences, whether political, economic, or military, would be much facilitated if there was a permanent secretariat in London, with personnel furnished by all Commonwealth countries. It would translate into practical action the many hopes for the improvement of Commonwealth relations and Commonwealth trade, which in some cases had failed to mature simply because the machinery was lacking.

Was our capital investment in the Commonwealth being made in the right way through the right channels? Private investment of great importance had been made in recent years, but that part of Government investment which was made through the World Bank might perhaps be more advantageously utilized if placed at the disposal of a Commonwealth bank. Borrowing nations had used their World Bank loans in ways which had benefited the United States industry to the tune of 44%, German industry 18%, and British industry only 11%.

### Publications Proscribed Provoking Inter-Racial Strife

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week, Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD gave in a written reply the following list of newspapers, periodicals, books and other publications which are proscribed in Uganda:—

*Information Bulletin* (published by the World Federation of Democratic Youth) and any other publication emanating from that body; *Blitz* (published by R. K. Kaganja for Blitz Publications, Ltd., of Bombay); *People's Age* (published by V. M. Kaul, Bombay); *Africa Newsletter*; *Africa, the Third Empire*, by George Padmore; the *Daily Workers' African Arrow*; the publication containing an article entitled *The Rotten Base of "Capitalism"*, (published in 1951 by the Jagriti Printing Press, Barodia, India); *The African and Colonial World: The Story of India*, by Mul Raj Aanand, Bombay; all translations, future or present, into any vernacular language of Uganda, including the translation into Swahili called *Hadhithi ya Bara Hindia*, published by the Indo-African Literary Society, Forum, vol. 10, No. 34, Bombay; *Film India: Contemporary Issues* (published by Contemporary Press, London and New York); *Africa Bulletin*; *A Voice in Every Wind*; *African Youth*; *Resurgent Africa*; and *Al-Manaqat*, (all publications of the International Union of Students).

Replying to MR. CHRISTOPHER STONERHOUSE (Lab.) who raised the question, the Minister said that the Indian publication *Forum* was not proscribed as such, except for the issue of March 17, 1957, which carried an article on the Kenya emergency which was liable to provoke inter-racial strife.

### Education in Northern Rhodesia

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.), pointing out that 45,000 children of school age in the Copperbelt received no education at all, asked what steps were being taken to increase the provision of secondary schooling and the supply of more teachers in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN PROUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary, said that the Government was alive to the problem and had recently invited representatives of municipal, mining, commercial and African educational organizations to a conference to investigate ways and means, particularly financial, of meeting the needs of schools for Africans in the larger municipal and mining towns. The recommendations of the conference would shortly be considered by the territorial Government.

### Zanzibar Legislative Council

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that the populations of Zanzibar and Pemba islands were 160,000 and 120,000 respectively. Of the 12 representative members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council, Pemba had four members, two elected and two nominated. He considered that Pemba's interests were adequately represented.

### Congressman Deported

MR. GILBERT KUMTUMANJI, president of the Salisbury branch of the Nyasaland African Congress, was recently ordered to leave Southern Rhodesia on the ground that he might engage in activities likely to endanger public security or tranquility or be likely to promote hostility between different sections of the community. He had lived in Southern Rhodesia for 10 years. He served in the K.A.R. in the last war as a medical orderly in East Africa and South East Asia, and was in the Nyasaland contingent in the Victory Parade in London.

## Deported from the Federation Wanted to Marry African Girl

IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT recently DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT raised the question of the deportation of an English school teacher, saying: "There is uneasiness in many minds about that deportation, and we should like to be assured that the Federal Government had sound reasons for its action."

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Minister of Home Affairs, replied that responsibility for asking anyone to leave the country lay with the Federal Government, which had reached its decision only after most careful investigation.

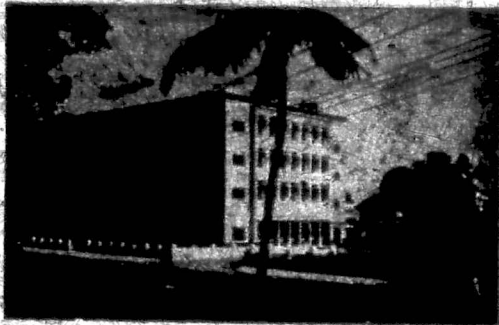
"Most of the facts available to the Minister are of a kind that would cause hurt to innocent people if made public, and therefore, I am not prepared to give the reasons for this man having been asked to leave the country. But if the hon. member will come to my office, I will give him the explanation."

### Makes Race Relations Difficult

MR. W. M. CHIRWA, an African member from Nyasaland, said: "When deportations took place in Ghana, the newspapers attacked the Government of Ghana, and the Press of this country was not silent on the matter. This man has been treated in a very unworthy manner by the Government. He has lost his job, has been repatriated to England, and so explanation has been given to him. The only explanation given to the Press here and abroad was that he wanted to marry an African girl. It makes relationships between Europeans and Africans difficult. Africans feel that if they become friendly with Europeans who may be doing them good the Europeans may suffer."

MR. M. M. HOVE, an African member from Southern Rhodesia, commented that Mr. Chirwa was one of those Nyasaland Africans who was completely opposed to any form of immigration, and that if that idea were carried to its logical conclusion a few deportations like that one under discussion should make him happy. He urged the Minister to state the reasons for the deportation so that people should know what the Federation as a nation regarded as an undesirable person.

MR. CHIRWA interposed that Nyasaland Africans opposed



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European immigration but recognized that Europeans already in the country were there to stay. "They have no desire to see them deported or sent out, and the Africans have the mind and ability to distinguish between Europeans who are friends or enemies."

SIR MALCOLM BARROW: "In certain cases the reasons for people leaving the country must be clear. If a man has committed an offence against the law and is not a resident, then it is fairly obvious under which clause he is being deported."

## New Secret Society in Rift Valley

### Adherents Recruited by Promises of Cures

A NEW SECRET SOCIETY is reported by the African Department of Kenya to have sprung up in the Rift Valley Province.

After the *Dini ya Msambwa* had been proscribed, it was thought to have been eliminated, says the annual report, but it has reappeared under the new name of *Yomut*.

In the provincial commissioner's opinion the murders were almost certainly planned during the hysteria of the *Yomut* meetings, the victims being either alleged witch-doctors or people who might have given information to the Government. Adherents were recruited by promises of miraculous cures: fertility for their women, and better health for their children and stock, rather than by promises of the removal of Europeans by the Government.

Vigorous action was taken to punish the culprits and uncover fully the activities of the society, and about 300 were convicted and sentenced to heavy punishment.

The society's activities did not spread into the East Suk region. In fact, the people there showed considerable antipathy towards it, and begged the authorities to allow them to kill any adherents who crossed into their district. They complained that the Government had been extremely tough with them at the time of the Kolloa incident some years ago, and was not being as severe with West Suk offenders now.

Closer administration made progress in Nyanza, where there were signs that agricultural production must be materially increased for the sake of the economic future of the province. The harvest was well below that of former years, owing to unfavourable climatic conditions and progressive loss of soil fertility. Excellent progress was made with such cash crops as pyrethrum, coffee, and tea, but the prospects for some established crops, including pineapple and waste bark, appeared uncertain. Because of the prevailing economic conditions, an ever-increasing body of men were at work outside the province, so many from some areas that there was a genuine shortage of man-power for proper agrarian development.

### Migrations Spread Half Truths

The provincial commissioner records that the frequent migrations in and out of the area succeeded in spreading half-truths and rumours within the districts by Africans on leave and among fellow tribesmen in employment away from their homes.

Their innate conservatism led the Luo to believe that any improvement in agricultural practices could only be to their detriment. Land consolidation was still regarded with suspicion, and although many advanced individuals were convinced of its necessity, none would risk public odium by advocating its adoption.

Tribalism continued to flourish in the province "in a manner unprecedented in any other area of the Colony". Tribal and clan feelings played a large part in day-to-day matters.

Mature African opinion, as expressed by Mr. Lewanika and others, is proof that there is another voice besides that of Congress to be heard. — *Northern News*, Northern Rhodesia.



**Not Necessarily Herbalists**

THROUGHOUT THE BAROTSE PROTECTORATE there has recently been an increase in the number of Africans attending rural dispensaries, the Resident Commissioner reports. Previously many villagers had attended local African doctors, many of them "not necessarily practising herbal remedies", but the prosecution of some who had committed murder led to the discrediting of others who had tried to play on the fears and superstitions of the people. As a result there increased demand the Barotse Native Government is considering what steps to take in conjunction with the Federal health authorities to improve existing facilities.

**Reform Bill**

THIS BILL will enable the intelligent, sensible Congress leaders at the top to reform their organization, which they say they cannot themselves do. It will show up groups that do not belong to Congress but use Congress's name. — Mr. Harry Franklin, Member for Education and Social Services in Northern Rhodesia, speaking on the Societies Bill, which provides for compulsory registration of such bodies and empowers the Governor-in-Council to declare a society unlawful in certain circumstances.

**Fabulous Fishing**

DR. JAMES E. MORROW, leader of an expedition sent to the Indian Ocean by the Bingham Oceanographic Laboratory of Yale University, U.S.A., said when his party reached Mahé in the 116-ton ketch ARGOSY that off one of the Seychelle islands alone, Bird Island, 83 separate species of reef fishes and 40 different kinds of pelagic fishes had been collected. "Rd and line fishing there had been "absolutely fabulous": in five hours one morning three rods had caught 800 lb. of fish, with never more than 10 minutes between strikes.

**Weather Lore**

WHILE ON SAFARI in the Southern Province of Nyasaland during the severe drought, from which the country has been suffering, European agricultural officers heard of an old African who had been telling the people that the rains would be late. Thinking that he might be drawing upon a long memory of delayed rainy seasons, they travelled to hear his explanation. It was simple: he had heard it on the radio.

**Sudan Editor Assaulted**

MR. ABDULLAH RAGAB, proprietor and editor of the Khartoum left-wing newspaper *El Sahara*, was attacked in his office recently by five men armed with sticks, who said that the assault was their reply to his "insults" to the president of the Umma Party. Mr. Ragab was not seriously injured.

**News Items in Brief**

The Rhodesia Club in London held a banquet at Rhodesia House last Saturday.

A Tourist Information Digest has been issued by the Department of Tourist Development of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Jarzan and the Lost Safari" is the title of a film now being shown in London. The picture, the 31st in the Jarzan series, was filmed in East Africa.

Self-sufficiency in all basic foodstuffs which can be produced locally is the agricultural policy of the Federal Government, Sir Roy Welenski, Prime Minister, has said.

The Omwanda of Buganda has told the Lukiko that, after seeing Buganda's Ministers, the Governor has approved expenditure on items to which he had previously taken objection.

Negotiations now in progress in East Africa may, the Bishop of Mombasa, has said, result in a provincial association between his diocese and the four Anglican dioceses of Tanganyika.

Somalia Government mission consisting of the Prime Minister, the President of the Legislative Assembly, and the Minister of the Interior, has spent a week in Ethiopia at the invitation of the Emperor.

Bitumen roads in Kenya are shortly to be the subject of investigation by the Colonial Section of the Road Research Laboratory in England, in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and the Road Authority in Kenya.

The Central Office of Information has changed the name of its magazine *Today* to *Commonwealth Today*. The first issue under the new title contains an article by Mr. L. P. G. Anthony on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

As its contribution to the International Geophysical Year, the Federation is to track earth satellites and high-altitude recording rockets, and will build three seismic observatories in the near future at Lilongwe, Broken Hill, and Bulawayo.

In the Zanzibar Legislative Council last week Sheikh Ali Muhim called for revision of the treaty under which the 10-mile coastal strip of Kenya, part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, was permanently alienated for the paltry sum of £10,000 a year.

"Shorty" Nedera, an African employed at Kariba, has been presented with the Bronze Medal and Certificate of the Royal Humane Society by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Peveril William-Powlett, for rescuing two Europeans from drowning at the dam site last year.

The Overseas Resources Development Bill, published last Thursday, increases the amount which the Colonial Development Corporation may borrow and have outstanding at any one time from £40m. to £150m. It empowers the Corporation to continue to operate in territories which were formerly colonial and have become independent.

A four-engined Beverley aircraft of R.A.F. Transport Command is on a tour of Africa. Air Marshal Sir Richard Atcherley, A.O.C.-in-C. of the Flying Training Command of the R.A.F., is a passenger so that he may discuss flying training matters during the tour. Talks with the Royal Rhodesian Air Force are included in the programme.

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## Coffee Restriction Plan

AFRICAN COFFEE-GROWING COUNTRIES have been invited to send representatives to a meeting in Rio de Janeiro in January of the Western Hemisphere producers who recently entered into an export agreement to limit their coffee shipments from the beginning of November until the end of March to 80% of their average exports over the two previous years, as a consequence of which coffee from Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Guatemala will be in short supply. Central American growers having taken this step in order to raise prices, fear that buyers may turn increasingly to Africa, which now supplies almost a quarter of the world's total requirements and is progressively expanding its share of the trade. The London and New York markets do not expect the African countries in question to adhere to the so-called Mexico City export agreement.

## Joint Canning Venture

THE KENYA MEAT COMMISSION has concluded negotiations with Lieblich Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. and its subsidiary Oxo (East Africa), Ltd. for a co-operative venture in a meat canning factory at Athi River, near Nairobi. It is expected to be in operation by February, and initially some 7,000 tins of corned beef will be produced daily. It will not then be necessary for the commission to freeze large quantities of meat, and it will consequently be able to accept greater numbers of cattle.

## Kenya Butter for Federation

MORE KENYA BUTTER is to be exported to the Federation in 1958. This was announced following a two-week tour by two executives of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries who have signed a new and larger contract for one year. While Kenya butter is popular in the Federation, international competition is growing, particularly from South African, Australian, and New Zealand producers.

## Rhodesian Cement

RHODESIAN CEMENT, LTD. after providing £154,908 for tax, has earned a net profit of £251,412 for the year ended August 31, compared with £389,739 in the previous year. A loss of £22,521 was sustained on the sale of fixed assets. The 20% dividend, absorbed £240,000, leaving a carry-forward of £265,636, compared with £278,472 in the previous year. The annual general meeting is to be held in Bulawayo on January 27.

## Kariba Costs Less

THE FEDERAL POWER BOARD have announced that, subject to events outside the control of the board, the Kariba hydro-electric project now seems likely to cost £9m. less than had been expected.

## Sisal Output for November

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—200 tons of sisal and tow, making 975 tons for the five months to date, compared with 1,230 tons for the corresponding period last year.

## Of Commercial Concern

The leader of an Egyptian delegation, Colonel Sami Helmy, said in Tokyo recently that he had invited 41 Japanese iron and steel specialists to provide technical help in the construction of the Aswan High Dam and also to train Egyptian technicians. Japan could, he was convinced, supply most of the equipment necessary. He expected building of the dam to start next year. A spokesman for the Japanese Development Corporation added that a consortium of companies would make a firm bid as soon as Egypt invited international tenders.

A self-propelled ferry designed in this country is part of a new road project to provide improved communication between Mwanza and the Bukoba and West Lake areas of Tanganyika. Construction, which is being carried out by East African Enterprises, Ltd., is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

Research in the manufacture of firebricks from local materials for use by East African railway engines is being carried out by East African Industrial Research Organization. Its fuel technologist, Mr. F. E. Dean, has helped to inaugurate concerns to save between 10% and 20% of their fuel costs.

Since high altitudes in East Africa cause a loss of power in internal combustion engines of about 20% to 30%, the East African Industrial Research Organization is investigating the possibility of super-charging engines to correct such losses.

A truce has been declared in Nyasaland's "beer price war." Traders have now joined forces to form a Liquor Retailers' Association. At one period a popular brand of beer could be bought at cost price in the shops.

Oil from passion fruits is being extracted in a laboratory by the East African Industrial Research Organization, which has also tested rape seed, red palm oil, groundnuts, and mac nut oil.

Nyasaland's Labour Department has organized a trade-testing scheme for the building trades. Certificates of competence and coat badges will be issued.

Land and General Developments, Ltd., which has land interests in Kenya, made a loss of £374 for the year ended October 31, 1956.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has opened a branch in Hardinge Street, Nairobi, in place of that in Malik Street.

## Zanzibar Electricity Board

THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKING in Zanzibar, which has been operated for many years by the Public Works Department, will on January 1 be taken over by an Electricity Board, the manager of which will be Mr. J. M. Paul, chief engineer and manager of the electricity undertaking since February. Previously he had been for seven years with the Uganda Electricity Board, and before that with the Central Electricity Board in the United Kingdom. Zanzibar's electricity supply is probably the oldest in East or Central Africa, having been started in 1907 by an American company, though a generator to supply the Sultan's palace had been installed as far back as 1886. Latterly there has been a rapid increase in public demand, which has risen by about 25% within the past year. One of the first projects to be considered by the new board will be the provision of electricity in the island of Pemba.

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**MINING**

**Survey of the Copperbelt**

**Rapid Turnover of European and African Staffs**

UNDER THE PROSACIC HEADING "Year Book 1956", the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines has published a most useful survey, which gives almost every fact about the copper mining industry in that Protectorate which is likely to be needed by non-technical persons.

Last year the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia contributed 27.3% of £102.9m. to the net domestic output of the Central African Federation, which was estimated at £376.6m. In the previous year it had provided 64% by value of the total exports of the Federation, £172.8m., and for the first nine months of this year shipments of copper at £86.5m. represented 64.5% of the total merchandize exports, worth £137.3m. for the period.

Copper mining companies paid just under £22.5m. in income tax in 1956, their employees paid another £1m., the tax on mineral royalties in Northern Rhodesia produced £2.76m., and the British South Africa Company paid £4m. in tax on its royalties from minerals. Altogether the total fiscal revenue raised in the Federation last year was £31.4m., and the copper mining industry contributed no less than 77% of it. During the year the industry spent £40.95m. on supplies and £23.7m. on capital extensions and replacements.

The average number of European employees increased from 6,370 in 1955 to 2,071 last year, or by 7.6% ; 4,529 were employed in surface occupations and 2,542 underground. Those ranking as staff employees numbered 2,632 and daily paid employees 4,438.

**European Employees Average £2,285**

The earnings of European employees are given to June 30, since their remuneration by way of copper bonus is made known at that date in respect of the preceding year. For the year ending June 30, 1956, the average earnings of the European employees amounted to £2,285, but that figure does not include the value of additional benefits accruing to them from company contributions to the pension scheme, the life assurance premiums paid by the companies to insure their employees' lives, or the subsidized housing provided by the companies.

Between 1950 and 1956 the average earnings increased in money terms by approximately 115% i.e. from £1,068 to £2,285.

The total earnings in the year to June 30, 1956, of 6,852 employees are shown in one table as amounting to £15,724,696. Copper bonus cost the companies more than basic wages and salaries together, the respective figures being £1,973,969 and £6,070,141. Leave pay totalled £764,327, cost-of-living allowances £595,816, overtime payments £635,751, contract earnings £343,248, half-basic shift payments £66,729, paid company holiday bonus shifts £57,900, and various other payments £216,815. It will be noticed that these figures relate to 6,852 employees, whereas the total is given earlier as 7,071.

The average number of Africans employed in the copper mining industry increased from 31,191 in 1955 to 39,055 in 1956, or by 10.9% ; 20,220 being engaged in surface occupations and 18,835 underground. Staff employees, who are paid on a monthly basis, numbered approximately 2,600 and employed also on the basis of a completed shift of 30 shifts numbered 3,415.

The average earnings per African employee, including at cost the value of food provided free by the companies, were £160. This figure does not include the additional benefits which are available from housing in the case of those on a non-inclusive wage, or subsidized housing in the case of those on an inclusive wage.

African employees on a non-inclusive wage are housed and fed free by the companies. Those receiving an inclusive wage feed themselves but pay a sub-economic rent for housing. Transfer from a non-inclusive to an inclusive wage has taken place piecemeal over a period of years, starting with employees in the more senior occupations. By the middle of last year all employees, save raw recruits with less than four years' service, were receiving an inclusive wage. On transfer to that basis the wages are considerably increased in order to cover the purchase of food and housing previously supplied free.

Between 1950 and 1956 the average annual earnings of African employees rose from £61 to £160, or by 162% ; due mainly to improved rates of basic pay and the introduction in October 1950 of a prosperity bonus which has risen with prosperity in the industry.

Of the European labour force 76.7% had been in the service of the companies for less than one year, 14.6% between one and two years, 12% between two and three years, and 11.1% between three and four years, so that 55.1% are of less than four years' standing.

**African Labour Force**

Of the Africans 47.4% are from the Northern Province, Northern Rhodesia, 52.2% from the Eastern Province, 7.3% from the Central Province, 6.2% from the North-Western Province, 2% from the Western Province, 1.6% from Barotseland, 0.2% from the Southern Province, and 27.1% from outside Northern Rhodesia.


Of those who left the industry 36.2% had less than a year's service, 25.9% between one and two years, and 10.7% under three years.

The highest rate of pay received by African staff employees is by those classed as sub-development planners, whose earnings are between 96s. and 1,014s. per month. There are 24 classifications in the table of advanced jobs, and lowest paid being hospital ward orderlies, who draw between 40s. and 415s. monthly.

Despite the excellent conditions, there were 17 strikes by Africans last year. Though ostensibly called on different issues, "all were in some form directed against the mines" African Staff Association. In no case did the African union follow the procedure of consultation meetings and secret strike ballot required by its agreement with the companies.

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## Company Report

**Kentan Gold Areas, Limited****Earl Grey's Review**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED, was held on December 23 in London.

The following is the circulated statement of the chairman, The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.

"Operations at Geita during the year under review have again been severely handicapped by power shortages and by the reconstruction programme which was started in April, 1956. These difficulties are referred to in detail by New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited, the technical managers of the Geita Company, in their report which is attached to the accounts.

In July, 1957, after very careful consideration, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited and ourselves decided to embark upon a further programme of capital expenditure at Geita. The funds necessary to finance this programme were estimated at £200,000 and were provided jointly by New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, and your company.

**Debt to Associated Companies**

Your company owes a debt to its associated companies, Tanganyika Concessions, Limited and The Zambesi Exploring Company, Limited, who made it possible for Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, to provide our share of the cash required. Since September, 1955, £575,000 of new finance has been provided to the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, of which £237,500 has been provided by Kentan Gold Areas, Limited, with the assistance of the above-mentioned companies.

"The position now is that the technical managers consider that the mine can be brought to a milling rate of 30,000 tons a month by July, 1958, and that to reach

this rate and maintain it, the ore pillars above 6 level must be systematically and rapidly extracted while a new sub-vertical shaft must be started immediately to be ready to hoist ore from 9 level to 8 level not later than April, 1960, and ore from 10 level to 8 level not later than July, 1961. Provided that there is no further inflation in working costs, it is expected that the mine can be brought to a profit accumulating position by mid-1960 without further calls for finance, and in this connexion New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, have informed us that their present advance of £100,000 will be their final contribution to the finances of the Geita Company.

**No Further Inflation of Working Costs**

Shareholders will note that the above estimate is provisional on there being no further inflation of working costs. Since 1953, the technical managers' estimate of the profit potential of the Geita mine when operating at a milling rate of 30,000 tons a month, has been reduced from £6,600 a month to £2,300 a month, and it is clear that if such a trend were to continue, the development of the Geita goldfield would have to cease.

I think, however, that there are signs both in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America of a determination to maintain the purchasing power of the currency, and we hope that shareholders will agree with our determination to continue with the Geita project so long as there is a gleam of hope that inflationary trends will be reversed.

"In closing, I am sure you would wish me to pay tribute to the efforts of the staff at Geita under the leadership first of Mr. P. F. Ramsby and latterly of Mr. J. Genis, and to wish them success in this final attempt to establish the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, as an economic proposition.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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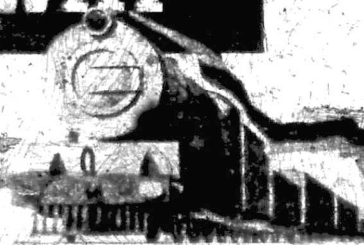
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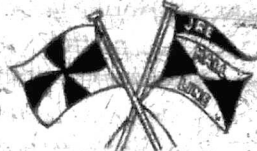
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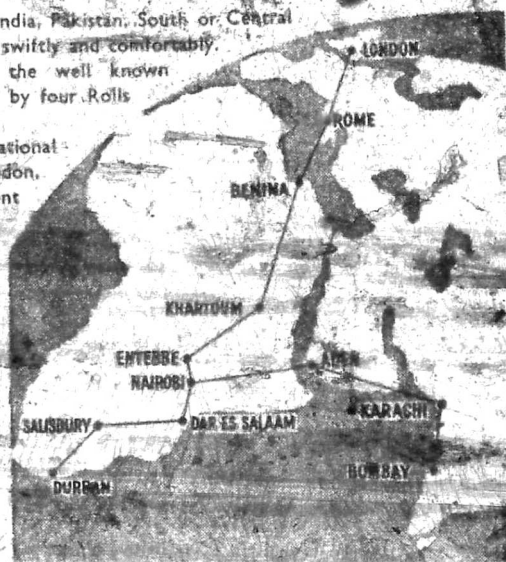
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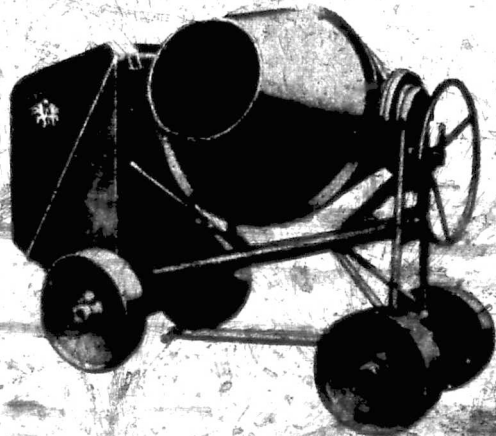
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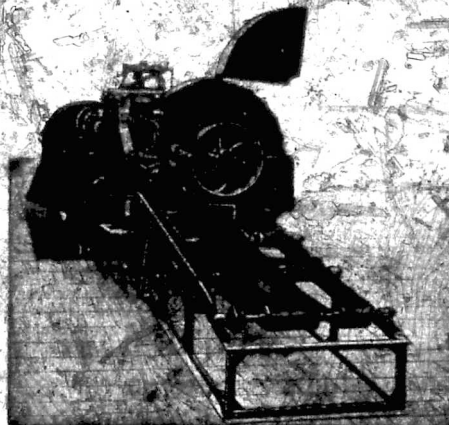
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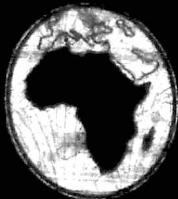
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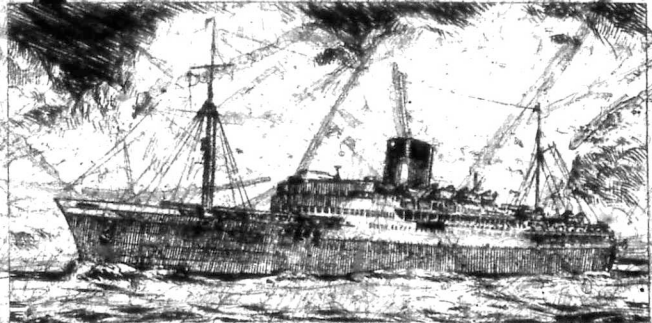
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1734

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO NEWSPAPER has for so long advocated a bi-party policy in colonial affairs as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which has repeatedly asserted that great damage has been and is being done in East and Central Africa by the irresponsible statements and actions of political extremists in the United Kingdom who, whether willingly or unwittingly, have been largely responsible for the extravagant ambitions and mischievous activities of the African National Congresses and similar bodies. Now one of the ablest Socialists, Sir Hartley Shawcross, has said publicly in his Lancashire constituency that "party politics are necessary but partisan party politics are not enough". Much of a speech which was remarkable for its candour has a direct bearing upon the East and Central African territories, and it therefore appears desirable to put it on record in these columns. "How can it be thought that British foreign policy should influence events when foreign Powers know that the policy might be reversed if a Government of a different political complexion were to come into power?" Sir Hartley Shawcross asked. Substitute "colonial" for "foreign", as the eighth word in that passage, as might fairly be done, and Sir Hartley Shawcross would be putting the case which this newspaper has pleaded for years — without influencing the Labour Party in the slightest degree so far as can be judged by its stubborn insistence on exploiting every possible colonial issue for its own selfish narrow purposes. Will Sir Hartley carry his advocacy within the party into the field of African affairs? The Member for St. Helens emphasized that it is "fatal to have what is merely a Tory foreign policy or a Labour foreign policy; there ought to be a British foreign policy which will be pursued consistently" and which foreign countries will be supported by the mass of the British

people; and that means that there must be full consultation between the leaders of the Government and Opposition parties before any decisions on foreign policy are taken. Substitute "colonial" for "foreign" and the argument loses none of its force.

We have often deplored the poor quality of discussion in the House of Commons; here again we are reinforced by Sir Hartley Shawcross, who declared: "A committee of ten sensible men of good will could accomplish in a couple of hours what may occupy the time of Parliament for a couple of days. A great deal of parliamentary time is occupied by sham fights on matters quite irrelevant to our real problems. The Liberal leader said the other day that since 1945 nobody of real achievement had gone into the House of Commons; and that is true. Parliament is becoming professionalized. The temptation to Members to trim their independence and their sense of what is right to the winds which might promote their political careers is great and increasing. A public opinion poll has disclosed that thirty per cent of our people want a Coalition Government. I do not favour coalition, but on some matters of vital importance we shall not progress until Government and Opposition parties try to find out not how much they can exaggerate their differences and sabotage each other's efforts, but how much they can make common cause." Later came the assertion that "party politics are necessary, but partisan party politics are not enough". They are not enough to serve Great Britain faithfully at home or abroad, but they are enough to do great hurt to her internal and external interests. The tragedy is that so many mediocre men are content to see that damage done so long as the process advances their own careers.

**THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONY** in East Africa, now known as Somalia, is to be granted independence two years hence, not by right of readiness for that responsibility, but in consequence of a most reckless and irresponsible decision of the United Nations

### Perplexed Somalis.

That organization was so ignorant about the whole issue and so indifferent about the consequence of its folly that after months of dissidence and dissimulation, the disgraceful decision was made to thrust upon one of the least prepared territories in all Africa a burden which should have continued to be borne for decades by a mature European administration. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has repeatedly called attention to the serious repercussions of this folly upon the Horn of Africa and upon Kenya, and in our issues of last week and this we have quoted the opinions of Miss Margery Perham, Sir Gerald Reece, and a senior official of the Ethiopian Embassy in London. Having spent much of his career in Kenya in contact with Somalis, and having then been Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, Sir Gerald has a particular right to be frank. In essence, his plea is that the policy of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of doing nothing until after Somalia has become independent in 1960 is thoroughly unsatisfactory, and that action is needed now if the people of British Somaliland are not to become disaffected towards the Commonwealth, to which their political leaders have expressed warm attachment.

Everyone who knows anything about the subject is aware of the sense of betrayal felt by British Somalis when they discovered that H.M. Government had ratified the transfer to

Ethiopia of large areas of land just beyond the Protectorate frontier which from time immemorial had been the grazing grounds of the British tribes. The legalistic excuse that that act was an inescapable sequel to a treaty made more than half a century earlier quite understandably failed to satisfy those whose age-old rights had been abruptly abrogated without their knowledge, for they knew that, in consideration of Britain's immense services in ejecting the Italians from Ethiopia and re-establishing the Emperor on his throne, H.M. Government could and should have asked the ruler at that time to agree to an adjustment of a frontier which was of no importance from his

standpoint but vital to the nomads who traditionally trekked with their stock in the Haud and so-called Reserved Area for fully half the year. Gross negligence by the Foreign Office a dozen or more years earlier has now been visited upon unsophisticated wanderers, who for the first time find themselves subject to Ethiopian compulsion and Egyptian political propaganda, influences which perplex a still primitive people. A year ago, as Sir Gerald Reece emphasizes, the articulate men in the British Protectorate and in Somalia favoured a loose federation of the Somali territories within the British Commonwealth, but that policy is changing because they see no evidence that Britain intends to protect them from Ethiopian interference or Egyptian intrigue. In the circumstances the passivity of H.M. Government is tantamount to leaving the enemies of the Somalis to set the pace, and that cannot be to the advantage of those whom Britain is bound to protect.

### Government to be Sued

DR. E. B. KALIBBALLA said of his return to Uganda from a visit to England that he had found two English lawyers, one an M.P., who would plead for the Uganda Farmers, Ltd., if they took action against the Protectorate Government for having refused to allow the company to export direct to outside markets. The two legal advisers are to visit Uganda this month. They will also examine the land tenure proposals.

### Federal Party Holds Nkansa Kitwe

MR. GERRY STEYNE has retained the Nkansa-Kitwe seat for the United Federal Party in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. At a by-election caused by the death of Mr. James Botha he polled 815 votes against 328 cast for Mr. G. Hovelmeier, a Kitwe auctioneer who stood as an Independent. Only 50% of the electorate voted. Mr. Steyne is a mine ventilation officer. A South African, he was a fighter pilot during the war.

### Help for Dutch Refugees

THE FEDERATION is anxious to give practical help to some of the 50,000 Dutch nationals who are being forced to leave Indonesia. Sir Roy Welensky recently telegraphed to the Netherlands Prime Minister: "I wish to express my Government's deep concern at recent events in Indonesia. My immigration authorities are communicating immediately with the head of the Netherlands Emigration Office in the Federation, now in Holland, to see how we can best assist in the refugee problem."

### Cameronians for Kenya

A BRITISH INFANTRY BATTALION of the U.K. strategic reserve, the 1st Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), part of which is already in Kenya, will be stationed in the Colony from next April, replacing the 1st Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, which is then due to return home. For reasons of accommodation and training it may be necessary at first to continue to rotate a small element of troops between Kenya and the Arabian Peninsula, and it is therefore planned that a detachment of the 1st Bn. The Royal Fusiliers as well as the Cameronians shall arrive in April.



## Notes By The Way

### Good Advice

Do's & DON'T's, a brochure issued by Barclays Bank D.C.O. for the guidance of young members of the staff going overseas for the first time, is an admirable piece of work, well planned, well executed, and amusingly illustrated. It is described as "the young banker's *vade mecum* on all matters pertaining to dress and decorum in territories overseas" and on all such topics the advice given is not only sound but so phrased to be acceptable and effective. Indeed, the East and Central African territories ought long ago to have had for distribution through their Leading Hotels, travel agents giving just this kind of information, especially on race relations, for lack of guidance has been responsible for harmful blunders of all kinds which might have been avoided by timely warning.

### Race Relations

IN THE SECTION about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland these words appear: "Do remember that members of a European race you and your family should conduct yourselves at all times in such a way as to set a good example of courteous, just and civility to the Africans with whom you come in contact. DON'T try and compare the Federation with Great Britain: there can be no comparison. Nothing annoys an established resident in Africa more than to hear disparaging remarks from a newcomer about local methods and matters. This applies both in the bank and outside. DON'T be harsh with African servants, not too soft. DON'T expect too much of them either."

### Earning Good Will

THE PAGES about East Africa contain such passages as the following: "Most men and women do not bother about hats, but this does not mean that they are right. You will be living in a country where, whatever the temperature, the sun is tropical, and our advice is therefore to wear hats. The days of sun helmets, mosquito boots, and epidemics are over, and with reasonable precautions you can lead a normal, healthy, and very interesting life with a standard higher than that you have been used to at home. Remember that in a multi-racial country it is extremely important to set the right example. You may meet people who regard themselves as superior to those with a different coloured skin, but remember that only by tolerance, understanding, and example will you earn respect and good will. By the mere fact of being British you assume a certain responsibility as soon as you set foot in East Africa." About the Sudan there is this warning: "It is a newly independent country jealous of that independence. The Sudanese pay a great deal of attention to courtesy and good manners. Display them yourself."

### Club Rule

DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN CLUB MEMBERS are usually treated as domestic affairs, and are therefore not normally reported by newspapers which become aware of them. Naturally, there are exceptions to that convention, especially when the subject at issue is of general public concern. That was the case just before Christmas when members of Mufulira Mine Club in Northern Rhodesia decided by 104 votes to 40 to ask the committee to invite Africans to future social functions and action having been taken after three Africans had attended a cocktail party given for the new Governor-

General of the Federation). It is extremely unfortunate that such a decision should have been taken and made public when merely 144 of more than 5,000 members had troubled to express their opinion. Because about 1/3 of the members voted for an intolerant proposal, the whole club is stigmatized. There should surely have been silence until the views of a much larger number had been sounded on an issue of great political importance, especially as the policy of the Mufulira Company is to advance Africans of competence and character in its employment. Moreover, the foundation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is inter-racial partnership, and there is an obligation upon all citizens to make their contribution to it. Those who cannot face the duty of giving positive help should at least abstain from positive hindrance.

### Absurd Resolution

COPPER MINING, on which every member of the club depends for his livelihood, cannot be satisfactorily undertaken unless relations between the races are harmonious; and the affront which has now been reported in the world's newspapers must work in the opposite direction. It is bound to offend the best Africans and play into the hands of the worst of the political extremists. Any reputable club expects its committee to exercise due discretion in regard to the admission of members, and guests, but the committee of this Mufulira club would certainly not be discharging that responsibility if it were to accept the principle that no Africans may on occasion be admitted. If the Governor-General of the Federation or the Governor of the Protectorate, for instance, promised to perform some public function on the club premises, it would be the height of discourtesy not to invite an African representative of the area in the Federal Assembly or the territorial Legislature, and if the Archbishop of Central Africa were to visit the club on a public occasion it would be indecent to exclude from the list of guests some of the African clergy of his communion. Those two examples indicate the absurdity of the resolution, which ought for the sake of the good name of the club to be rescinded by an overwhelming vote. That is, of course, not to say that the club should be forced to admit African members; that time will come when Mufulira employs a number of Africans who can meet their European colleagues on normal terms of social intercourse without embarrassment to either side.

### "Because of Federation"

AFRICAN POLITICIANS IN NYASALAND, where there has been deep anxiety at the lateness of the rains, spread the story that they had failed "because of Federation", and large numbers of unsophisticated tribesmen doubtless gave some credence to that nonsense. I wonder how the African National Congress trouble-makers explained away the fact that more than an inch of rain fell in many parts of the Southern Province on the day on which Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of the Federation, arrived. In many districts, including the tea-growing area of East Mlanje, the drought has been the worst in living memory.

"Members of the Federal Parliament have two chances of correcting grammatical errors in their speeches. We are much more fortunate: our editor does it for us."—Mr. John Gaunt, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on the printing of *Hansard*.



# New Year Honours for East and Central Africans

## Knighthoods for Mr. S. L. Courtauld and Mr. Y. A. K. Jivanjee

### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

**COURTAULD, STEPHEN LEWIS, M.C.**, chairman of the board of trustees, Rhodes National Gallery, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**D'ERLANGER, CLAUDE JOHN REGIS LEO, C.B.E.**, chairman of B.O.A.

**HARSTON, MAJOR ERNEST SIRDFIELD, C.B.E.**, hon. secretary of the British Empire Service League.

**HUXLEY, JULIAN SORELL, M.A., D.Sc., P.R.S.**

Visited East Africa to advise on African education, 1929; member of the general committee of Lord Hailey's African Survey, 1933-38. Author of "Africa View".

**JIVANJEE, YUSUFALI ALIBHAI KARIMJEE.** For public services in Tanganyika.

**MCKINNON, AUDLEY, G.C.**, Chief Justice, Uganda.

Entered the Colonial Administrative Service as a cadet in Northern Rhodesia in 1924. Transferred to Uganda as a magistrate in 1936, and promoted Crown counsel two years later. Appointed Attorney-General, Gibraltar, in 1944, he was transferred to Zanzibar three years later. Secretary to the Ministry of Justice in the Gold Coast, 1950, and Attorney-General, Nigeria, 1951. Appointed to his present post in 1956.

### ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE K.C.M.G.

**ASKWITH, THE RT. REV. WILFRED MARCUS, D.D.**, Bishop of Gloucester, and Prelate to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Ordained in 1913, he was chaplain and assistant master of Bedford School from 1915 to 1920. Rector of Stalybridge for the next five years, he then went to Kenya as chaplain in Nakuru, and was later made an honorary canon of Mombasa. In 1932 he became vicar of Sherborne, Dorset, whence he went to Leeds in 1939 as vicar and rural dean. He was appointed Bishop of Blackburn in 1942, and a Church Commissioner in 1948.

**WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER THOMAS, C.M.G., M.B.E.**, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Leeward Islands.

Appointed a cadet in Northern Rhodesia in 1928, he became Assistant Chief Secretary in 1944, Administrative Secretary in 1947, and Chief Secretary in 1952. He went to the Leeward Islands as Governor in 1956.

### C.M.G.

**DIMOLINE, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM ALFRED, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.**

Secretary, British Group, Inter-Parliamentary Union. Appointed G.O.C., East Africa, 1946. Commanded the 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment when it went to Kenya in 1940 for the Ethiopian campaign.

**HALL, DOUGLAS BASIL,** Secretary of Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia.

Entered the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia as a cadet in 1930.

**HARDING, HUGH ALISTAIR,** Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

**KIRWAN, ARCHIBALD LAURENCE PATRICK, T.D.**, Director and Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

**MACKENZIE, KENNETH WILLIAM STEWART,** Secretary to the Treasury, Kenya.

District officer, Basutoland, 1938; transferred to Mauritius as assistant secretary six years later. Appointed a district officer, Kenya, in 1948, and Assistant Financial Secretary, two years later.

**MATTHEWS, VICTOR GEORGE, O.B.E.**, lately Commissioner, East African Office, London.

Entered the Indian Civil Service in 1930, and served in the Central Provinces as a district commissioner, and transferred to the Finance Dept. of the Government of India seven years later. In 1942 he was transferred to Bihar as Assistant General, and in the following year was appointed Chief Customs Officer and Foreign Trade Controller in Madras.

Leaving India in 1947 after that country attained independence, he became Controller of Imports and Supplies for Kenya and Uganda, and Finance Minister in Kenya in 1950. Simultaneously he was chairman of the Kenya Land Bank. He was appointed East African Commissioner in London in 1952, from which post he has just retired.

**MURRAY, JAMES PATRICK,** Senior Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

**RANGELEY, WILLIAM HENRY JUSTINUS,** Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland.

Entered Provincial Administration, Nyasaland, in 1934, and appointed P.C., Southern Province, 1952.

**RICHARDS, CHARLES ANTHONY LANGDON,** Resident, Buganda, Uganda.

Joined Colonial Administrative Service in Uganda in 1934, and was appointed assistant district commissioner, Mengo, 1939. Served with the 7th (L.I.) King's African Rifles in Ethiopia, 1939-41. Seconded to Mauritius, 1941-43, and transferred to Uganda as a district commissioner. Appointed Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika in 1950, and Commissioner for Community Development in Uganda four years later. Promoted Resident in the following year.

**ROLLESTON, COLONEL WILLIAM LANGELOT, O.B.E.**, Minister for Communications and Works, Tanganyika.

Served with the King's African Rifles, 1930-36. Seconded to the Colonial Office at the beginning of the last war, and served in Borneo and Malaya. Posted to Tanganyika as executive officer for development in 1946. He was later appointed Commissioner for Development and Housing.

**SWANN, ANTHONY CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, O.B.E.**, Provincial Commissioner, Kenya.

Appointed a cadet in the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1936, and served with the King's African Rifles, 1940-44. District Commissioner, Kericho, 1946-50, and Nyeri, 1950-51.

### ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE K.B.E. (Civil Division)

**FLETCHER, PATRICK BISSETT, C.M.G.**, a Minister in the Government of Southern Rhodesia continuously since 1946; at present Minister of Native Affairs, Lands, Irrigation, and Surveys.

Joined the Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department before turning to commerce and mining. Succeeded his father as M.P. (Western); M.P. for Matobo since 1954. Minister of Agriculture and Lands, 1946, of Health and Native Affairs, 1948-54.

**PHILLIPSON, SIR SYDNEY, C.M.G.**, for service to the Federation of Nigeria.

After serving in the Army, 1915-19, he joined the Ceylon Civil Service as a cadet. Appointed Deputy Financial Secretary, 1940, and transferred to Uganda as Financial Secretary in the following year. Transferred to Nigeria in 1945 as commissioner for a special inquiry into financial relationships between the Government and Native administrations. Later appointed chairman of the Nigeria Produce Marketing Board and Nigerian Produce Marketing Co., Ltd.

**WORLEY, SIR NEWNHAM ARTHUR,** President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Entered the Colonial Service in Malaya in 1914, and transferred to the Legal Department in 1937 as Solicitor-General of the Straits Settlements, becoming a puisne judge in 1941. During the last war he was interned by the Japanese. After liberation was appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana in 1947. Thence transferred in 1951 to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa as vice-president.

### C.B.E. (Military Division)

**JACKLIN, AIR COMMODORE EDWARD WARD SEYMOUR, O.B.E., A.F.C., A.R.C.**, Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

Served in the Auxiliary Air Force, 1937-38; granted permanent commission 1939, and served in the Middle East and U.K. during the second world war. Graduated from the R.A.F. Staff College, 1943; chief instructor and later C.O. (as Group Captain) of Central Flying School, Norton, Southern Rhodesia. Senior Liaison Officer, Rhodesia House, 1943. Appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff (Air), Southern Rhodesia, 1954. A.D.C. (Additional) to The Queen since 1954.

**C.B.E.**

BALL, ERIC HAROLD, managing director of The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., a group with large East and Central African interests.

CHOPRA, IOBAL CHAND, O.B.E., Q.C. for public services in Tanganyika.

After being called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, he began practice in Tanganyika in 1928. Member of the Legislative Council since 1946 and of the Executive Council since 1954. Member of the East African Airways Advisory Council since 1948, and of the ad hoc committee to Professor MacKenzie who inquired into constitutional development in Tanganyika in 1952.

CONFORTI, INACO, for public services in Nyasaland.

A pioneer of tea and tobacco growing in Nyasaland.

GRANVILLE, KEITH, commercial director of B.O. C. GUNN, DONALD LIVINGSTON, Director, International Red Locust Control Service, Northern Rhodesia.

HAWTREY, JERRY MERVILLE, chief civil engineer to Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations.

JACKSON, LIEUT. COLONEL HAROLD, Commissioner of the British South Africa Police, Southern Rhodesia.

LATIMER, COLONEL ROBERT, O.B.E., Secretary for Finance, High Commissioner's Office, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

Member of the Indian Civil Service, 1935-43, he became an assistant district officer in Swaziland after Indian independence in 1947. Two years later he was seconded to the High Commissioner's Office as assistant secretary, and appointed first assistant secretary in Bechuanaland in 1953.

LEIGH, ALAN DE VERE, M.B.E., secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce.

LEWIS-JONES, WALTER WEBB, lately Director of Education in Fiji; now Director of Education in Tanganyika.

RIDDOCH, JOHN LOUIS, O.B.E., for public services in Kenya.

After serving with the Gordon Highlanders in the 1914-18 war, he went to Kenya and started his business in Kisumu. A member of Kisumu Municipal Board since its inception, member of the Kenya Board of Commerce and Industry, and other Government committees. A nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council since 1952. Member of Forestry Advisory Committee since 1953, and of the Kenya Emergency Council.

THOMSON, NORMAN ARCHIBALD, Postmaster-General, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Transferred from the Union of South Africa in 1949, where he held the post of divisional controller in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

TRIM, EDWIN ALFRED, O.B.E., M.D., B.Ch., Director of Medical Services, Uganda.

Joined Colonial Medical Service in Kenya in 1927. Medical officer in charge of the European Hospital, Nairobi, 1937-46; vice-president of Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association 1946; promoted Deputy Director of Medical Services, 1950.

**O.B.E. (Military Division)**

PRENTICE, LIEUT. COLONEL ROBERT ADAM GOODACRE, Military Attaché in London for Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**O.B.E. (Civil Division)**

BALFOUR, HUGH McLEAN, of Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. For philanthropic services.

BLAKEWAY, MISS STELLA LEWIS TENNANT. For services to education in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

CORY, HANS, sociologist, provincial administrations, Tanganyika.

DEB, MAJOR AHMADULLAH SHAMA, M.B.E. For public service in Uganda.

HARVEYSON, WALTER DOUGLAS, Commissioner (Mines and Geology), Kenya.

HUGHES, HERBERT EDWARD OWEN, Establishment Secretary, Uganda.

LEWIS, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.B.E. Regional Representative, Tanganyika, East African Railways and Harbours.

LEWIS, WALTER DESMOND, for public services in Nyasaland.

LITTLE, WALTER CLIFFORD, Deputy Director of African Education, N. Rhodesia.

MALYN, RICHARD ANTHONY, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Service, Uganda.

MARGOLIS, WILLIAM, M.B.E. For public services in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, especially as a member of the Grain Marketing Board of S. Rhodesia.

MASON, HORACE, Senior Social Development Officer, Tanganyika.

ROBERTS, GRANVILLE, Public Relations Officer for Kenya in London.

MICHELL, COMMANDER JOHN PERCY PITT, M.V.D., R.N. Comptroller to the householder of the Governor-General, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MILLARD, JOHN FORSTER, M.B.E., Senior District Officer, Bechuanaland.

PALMER, MAJOR ESCORT RAYMOND BULLER, a member of the Land Settlement Board of S. Rhodesia.

SELLICK, NOEL PARKIN, M.C. Director of Meteorological Services, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

SMALLRIDGE, FREDERICK JOHN TICKEL, head of the Pay Department, Crown Agents.

SMITH, WILLIAM ERIC, Assistant Engineer in Chief (Administrative), East Africa, High Commissioner.

STOCKIE, RAYMOND, Chief Engineer, Fort Victoria, S. Rhodesia. For public and political services.

THOM, HARRY ANDERSON, for public services in N. Rhodesia.

THOMPSON, CYRIL SYKES, Director of Education, Bechuanaland.

WATSON, JOHN MERRYNE, Director of Natural Resources, Bechuanaland.

**O.B.E. (Honorary)**

PAULLOUX, THE RT. REV. MONSIGNOR RENE, Prefect Apostolic, Fort Rosebery, N. Rhodesia. For services to African education.

**The Queen's Christmas Broadcast**

**Important to Maintain Old Standards**

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS DAY BROADCAST was televised for the first time. It was made from the long library at Sandringham.

Her Majesty said in the course of her message:

"That it is possible for some of you to see me today is just another example of the speed at which things are changing all around us. Because of these changes I am not surprised that many people feel lost and unable to decide what to hold on to and what to discard, how to take advantage of the new life without losing the best of the old.

"But it is not the new inventions which are the difficulty. The trouble is caused by unthinking people who carelessly throw away ageless ideals as if they were old and outworn machinery. They would have religion thrown aside, morality in personal and public life made meaningless, honesty counted as foolishness, and self-interest set up in place of self-restraint.

"At this critical moment in our history we will certainly lose the trust and respect of the world if we just abandon those fundamental principles which guided the men and women who built the greatness of this country and Commonwealth.

"Today we need a special kind of courage, not the kind needed in battle, but a kind which makes us stand up for everything that we know is right, everything that is true and honest. We need the kind of courage that can withstand the subtle corruption of the cynics.

"It has always been easy to hate and destroy. To build and to cherish is much more difficult. That is why we can take a pride in the new Commonwealth we are building.

"This year Ghana and Malaya joined our brotherhood. Both these countries are now entirely self-governing. Both achieved their new status amicably and peacefully. This advance is a wonderful tribute to the efforts of men of good will who have worked together as friends and I welcome these two countries with all my heart.

"In the old days the monarch led his soldiers on the battlefield and his leadership at all times was close and personal. To-day things are very different. I cannot lead you into battle. I do not give you laws or administer justice. But I can do something else. I can give you my heart and my devotion to these islands and to all the peoples of our brotherhood of nations."

# Taking the Other Man's Opinion into Account

## Governor Describes 1957 as a Bad Year for the Extremists

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, broadcast a Christmas message which contained these passages:

"Having been here now as Governor for close on four years, I am abundantly satisfied that all but a very few of us—Europeans, Africans and Asians, are inspired with the essential quality of good-will towards their fellow men which we in this country must have the whole year round if we are going to live as a happy and contented people.

"A man of good-will is one who regularly takes into account the other man's point of view; recognizes that another man, white or black, may have a different point of view, respects it and tries to meet it. When he thinks the other man mistaken, let him try to persuade him to change his ideas; but you can never make the other man change his point of view simply by ignoring him, much less by showing enmity towards him, shouting him down, or telling him he is a fool or ignorant. We cannot truthfully say 'I am a man of good-will' if we ever think or say 'To blazes with what Smith thinks about this or what Mulenga thinks about that; I couldn't care less; only my point of view matters to me'.

"People with that attitude of mind are extremists. We have black extremists and white extremists and it is very difficult to reach the hearts or minds of such people—who anyway represent only a very small fraction of the people of Northern Rhodesia."

### Men of Good-Will

"I would call 1957 'The Bad Year for Extremists', because it has been a good one for the other 99%—the moderate people, the men of good-will, the people who are prepared to recognize that the other man may have a point of view and to take that point of view into account. The extremists have not moved. Their ideas have been seen by so many others to be entirely out of date and utterly impracticable.

"Take, for example, the few Europeans who, without consulting the majority opinion of the copper miners, said in the middle of the year: 'We are not prepared to recognize that there is any point of view but our own; or, if we do recognize that, we are at any rate determined to beat the other point of view down under our feet'. Well, they didn't get very far. They roused a wealth of opposition to them and to their conduct in the majority of the people on whom they had previously relied for support.

"Or those few Europeans who said: 'Over my dead body will any African get a vote'. Well, they didn't get very far either. They made all the moderate men of good-will, men who were prepared to recognize the other man's point of view, the more determined that Africans who were worthy should be allowed to vote.

"In the last few weeks we have had a few bright white Christians at Mufumbi who, if they had been in the stable at Bethlehem on the first Christmas, would have had to have an indignation meeting afterwards, because, you see, the three wise men were allowed in—and they were coloured men from the East. Their antics will not bring them a single new friend, and they have probably alienated a lot of those who were previously ready to be friends with them.

"What about the African extremists? What about the few, the very few, who have said: 'I am not prepared to see the other man's point of view; I am going to do everything to ensure that we have an all-black Government; that the Europeans who remain here are not here because they have a right to be here—but because we graciously grant them permission'. They have not got very far either. They have driven away from themselves a large number of people who previously had let it be believed that they supported them. During the last few months many of these former friends have been courageous enough—and this needs courage—to stand up in public and say that they are bitter enemies of any such suggestion. It is a good year this for the moderates.

"What about extremists who started bonfires in the towns or tried to upset the people living peacefully in the rural parts of the country? They have alienated the sympathy of many people who may have believed in them. More and more the people in the country areas have gone to their aid and demanded that such trouble-makers be no longer permitted

to spread their lies or to attack the good government of the chiefs; and the chiefs have taken the necessary strong measures to enforce their laws. As a result quite a number of these people are spending Christmas as guests of Her Majesty.

"So we look back on a year during which extremism of any kind has become more and more a drug in the market; on a year when good-will increased in all corners of the country; when more and more men, white men and black men, schooled themselves in all their thinking to take into account the other man's point of view, to recognize the sound points in it, and to be prepared to discuss with the other man all points in it in a genuine and honest attempt to reconcile differences.

### Extremists Likely to Become More Extreme

"European extremists and African extremists have lost support. Not being men of good-will, that are they likely to do? I think they are likely to try to become more and more extreme. They would imagine that by shouting louder, by saying even more outlandish and alarming things by attempting to bring even more intimidation to bear on their former supporters, they can get back the ground they have lost.

"So what do the 99% do, the men of good-will? First they take heart because this reaction will be a sure sign that the extremists are losing. But they must be even more on their guard against loud shouting, against the increased repetition of the old catch-phrases. It is important for all of us immediately we hear a bit of this sort of European or African, to recognize it for what it is. If we cannot do it in the sick man—and sometimes it is intractable—we put ourselves in quarantine against it.

"The symptom we have always to be looking out for is that of failure to recognize the other man's point of view. A man who cannot do that has a deadly mental disease. Let us recognize him, and then quarantine ourselves against him. Thank God, we can do this easily by taking the great remedy which God told us about 4577 years ago—good-will.

"I will mention one example of how this great prophylactic of good-will is going to help us in solving our problems. We in Northern Rhodesia will be making up our minds in 1958 about our new franchise arrangements, and about other constitutional questions bound up with them. I have had many discussions with your representatives on the Legislative Council, more discussions are to come, and I cannot yet give any indication of what proposals will eventually be laid before you all for consideration and discussion. But I can tell you that in all the discussions every one of your representatives—white and black, has agreed that there must be one underlying principle—that our new arrangements must be such as to ensure that any extremist is not likely to get elected. All the men and women of good-will to whom I am talking will be in full agreement with what their representatives have told me on that point.

### Principles For the New Constitution

"While no system could give a cast-iron guarantee, our system is going to make it unlikely that the European candidate who stands up on a public platform and says 'I am not concerned in any way with the African point of view' is going to be successful in the election against his rival candidate, who stands up and says 'The Africans have an interest in this country and a right to be here and therefore, if you elect me, I am going to take into account and represent their point of view also'.

"Similarly our system is going to make it most unlikely that any African candidate is going to be successful who stands up and says 'I am not concerned with the rights of Europeans or with their point of view'. That candidate is going to be defeated in the election by his rival candidate who stands up and says 'The Europeans are here, they have rights here, they are going to stay as of right, and I am going to help ensure that they do so by thinking of their interests also'.

"If in this coming year this one rule of taking into account the other man's point of view can be applied more and more in all our activities—at work, at play, in the town, in the countryside, in our municipalities, in our voluntary organizations, in our great industries, and on our farms—then next Christmas, when I shall make my last Christmas broadcast, I shall be able to say that the extremists are in process of being defeated, and that our country is set fair to become a happier, sadder, and progressive country, an example to the world of how men of good-will and determination can ensure that good-will triumphs."



# Kenya at the Cross-Roads and in Jeopardy

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey on Kenya's Need of True Leadership

THE LAST TIME I SPOKE ON KENYA and its future we all lived with the fear that the next day might bring a report of a friend or relative massacred. Nevertheless, I said that I firmly believed that when Mau Mau was over the fair and liberal-minded people of all races in Kenya would co-operate in making our land an example to the world of how people of different races, colours, and creeds can work together for the common good of all.

Now I feel that the future prosperity of Kenya and the happiness of all its inhabitants are again in jeopardy. We stand at the most critical cross-roads that we have encountered in our march along the road of progress since the turn of the century. I am seriously concerned lest that portion of the people of all races who really matter, the majority who are liberal-minded, may be too confident that good sense will prevail or too wrapped up in their own personal affairs to take the necessary steps to prevent the extremists of both sides from leading the country down one or other of the roads that can lead only to disaster for us all, no matter what our race or tribe, our skin colour or our religion.

Most of my African English-speaking friends, my Asian and Arab friends, and my European friends, are fair and liberal, wanting nothing more than that this lovely country should prosper and that all should have content, happiness, peace, and prosperity. But unless you wake up, unless you make your liberal views felt, unless you make it clearly known now that you do not accept the views of extremists or intend to follow them to disaster, you may well find you have left matters too late.

Glance back along the road we have travelled this past 57 years and dwell with me for a moment on what has been achieved by all the races in active co-operation. Many of the Europeans have not been here for so very long, or may be Kenya born but too young to recall the old days.

## Immense Progress of Six Decades

In my boyhood days the Europeans — missionaries, civil servants, and settlers alike — lived in very humble homes and had to walk miles if they wanted to visit friends. They were constantly threatened by the many little understood tropical diseases, remedies for which had in most cases not yet been discovered. There were no schools for their children. They had no elected representatives in Legislative Council.

Now, in less than 60 years, we have many fine schools and hospitals, we have elected members and even Ministers chosen from those we elect. We have motor-cars, a good many tarmac roads, and almost everything we need. We have made quite extraordinary progress, but all this and much beside has been achieved because there has been full and willing co-operation between all the races. The Europeans have made terrific progress, but the Africans, Asians, and Arabs have helped to make it possible. Without them we could not have been so successful.

No right-minded person can fail to realize that the Europeans during the course of their own progress here have also made possible immeasurable similar progress for the Africans and the Asians.

The majority of the African political leaders, the majority even of the English-speaking Africans, are too young to have personal memories of what the position

of the Africans was at the beginning of this century, and so they do not realize how far or how fast the African has progressed.

Stop a minute, my African friends, and think of what has happened. Fifty-seven years ago, apart from a few at the coast, there were practically no literate Africans in Kenya. Only 54 years ago the first up-country African girl to seek education was seized by her parents, taken home, stripped naked, and hung by her ankles over a smoking fire to punish her for wanting to learn to read and write and become a Christian.

Then no African in Kenya had ever dreamed of being represented in Government councils, let alone of having any elected members of ministerial posts open to Africans. Today thousands of African children in Kenya take the W.A.P.E. yearly, using the English language as the medium in which they write their answers. Today educated African girls and women are taking an increasingly prominent part in all walks of life in the Colony — as teachers, as nurses, as agricultural instructors, as school teachers. Today Africans have made major advances in the field of local government, have a number of seats in Legislative Council, sit on many Government and other committees, and have the offer of more. Only recently they also held ministerial posts — which they have indignantly rejected.

## Unprecedented Changes in African Life

These unprecedented changes have been possible in so short a time because of the way the Europeans have given their support and co-operation to the African in his long road of progress.

Many of the leading members of the Asian community are, like myself, Kenya-born members of the immigrant race, and Kenyans in this sense, with their first loyalty to Kenya. The Asians, too, have made momentous progress. In many ways the progress of the mass of the Asian population in Kenya since the beginning of the century has been far, far greater than the corresponding progress of the masses in India.

There are, I fear, individual Europeans and individual Africans who would like the Asian to have no say in the councils of the country, and who would, if they could, deny him any future prospects here. But those who take this narrow-minded view wholly ignore the vast amount of service which the Asian has rendered to Kenya.

The Arabs, too, have made great progress at the Coast, and have co-operated with all the others.

Together men — not separately — the races have made Kenya what it is today, a country we are all proud of.

We have had to negotiate a number of very dangerous corners, but we have done so successfully so far; there have been patches of very rough surface where there was a danger that the races would lose their ideal of co-operation; but jointly and with an ever-increasing measure of co-operation and good will, all these difficulties have been overcome.

The road which lies straight ahead is a continuation of the road we have come along so far and so successfully, the road of mutual co-operation, for the good of our country and of all the people who make up its population.

## The Road to the Left

Then there is the road to the left. According to some of our African leaders, this sign-board reads, "To the Ghana Pattern", and they are trying very hard to persuade their fellow Africans that this is the road we all ought to take, and that if the Europeans and Asians will not take it with them they can start down it alone. They don't seriously suggest that this road will lead to much happiness for the Europeans and Asians, but they do think that it might be the best road for the Africans themselves.

Do the educated Africans really believe that there are enough Africans in Kenya at present with sufficient education, experience in the complex problems of modern administration, and sense of service to the whole community to make such a plan successful?

Those who want us to take the road marked "To the Ghana Pattern" postulate that the Africans can soon rule the country along with Asians and Europeans tolerated for a while as advisers on technical matters, but with no say in affairs of State. I say with full conviction that under such a state of affairs the position of the African population as a whole would be worse, not better, for many a long year.

African leaders sometimes talk speciously about "having been able to rule our own country before the coming of the white man, so why cannot we do so now?" These leaders are intelligent enough to know that the state of affairs as it was and as it is now is not even faintly comparable. When

*This report of a broadcast given from Nairobi on January 31 by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey has been somewhat abbreviated.*

they use that phrase they do so with blatant political dishonesty.

I pass to the right-hand fork. The man which leads from it turns rather backwards. Its sign-board says, "To Perpetual White Supremacy". The motto of its leaders seems to be "White Is Always Right". Each year the number of Europeans who openly advocate taking this road grows smaller. There are, however, still too many who secretly believe in the motto.

They seem to think that a white skin automatically endows its owner with all the virtues—integrity, intelligence, responsibility—to which some of them even add that a white skin gives them a divine right to rule over others. Such ideas are so utterly ridiculous in the light of the plain facts that there is no longer any need to argue against them. It is rather a matter of shame that so many whites seem to have abandoned the moral standards and values of their fathers, and lower our former high reputation in such matters. But the majority are often too apathetic to make it clear that we in Kenya will not tolerate such ideas.

Under the new Constitution, which all the European leaders have accepted on behalf of the people they represent, the idea of white supremacy has been completely abandoned, for the Europeans in Legislative Council will be in a permanent minority. *A vis* the non-Europeans, even on the basis of racial elections.

#### Road of Racial Co-operation

Unless the liberal-minded are prepared to voice our views publicly and frequently, there is a grave risk that the African people will believe what some of their left-wing leaders perpetually tell them, namely, that there are really the views of nearly all Europeans. It is because of these extremist views loudly proclaimed by the few, while we others are silent, that the Africans are growing more and more suspicious of our motives and therefore less willing to co-operate with us.

A few Asians support those African leaders who want to guide the people down the road "to the Ghana Pattern", but the majority are at one with the liberal Europeans and Africans and aim to follow the road of racial co-operation.

It would be wrong to suggest that, if we take the road which lies straight ahead of us, all will be smooth going. Far from it. The surface will sometimes be rough and discouraging, the gradient will be and there very steep, and there will be many dangerous corners for our leaders, working as a team, to negotiate. But I am absolutely sure that the only

way to peace and prosperity for this country is along this road.

May I say a special word to those who are planning to oppose the new Constitution which Mr. Lennox-Boyd has decided to impose since the inter-racial negotiations broke down? A number of the African leaders believe that there is still time for discussion, but do not realize that the decisions are decisions, not simply proposals.

To my English-speaking friends I say: "Do not believe that if you follow the suggestions of your self-styled leaders who are saying 'Let us reject the Lennox-Boyd proposals' that in this way you will do any good at all to your people. You will not. If you refuse to co-operate now, it will make matters worse for the African. Obviously if the African insists upon non-co-operation it will be that much harder to implement this plan smoothly, but the Africans should realize that they will be putting more power, not less, into the hands of the Europeans. They will also make some at least of the very liberal-minded Europeans who are on their side begin to wonder whether they have any leaders in whom any reliance can be placed."

#### Co-operative Government

I would also ask you, my African friends, to get it quite clear in your minds that the new Constitution makes it certain that we can have no Government of the South African pattern here, nor one on the pattern of the Central African, but rather, true co-operative government.

To my many European liberal-minded friends I say: "As you value the future of our country, and since you hope that your children and children's children will live and prosper here, you must make it quite clear now that you dissociate yourselves from the extremist section of our community, and you must take steps now to help make the Africans regain their faith in the honesty of purpose of the vast majority of Europeans."

To my Asian and Arab friends I say: "Your whole prosperity here is the result of the racial co-operation with the other two races. If you do not support the liberal-minded give the idea that you support the few Africans who want to take the road 'to the Ghana Pattern', you will not only deserve not only to Kenya, which has become your country as well as ours, but to yourselves and your children after you."

Let us pray God that this New Year may see the emergence of the right type of leaders whom we need so much in the critical days ahead.

## The Case For and Against the Federal Franchise Bill

### African Affairs Board to Seek Legal Advice: Possible Appeal to the Courts

A RACIAL APPROACH to questions of franchise ought to be avoided, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Law, said, when he moved the second reading of the Electoral Bill in the Federal Assembly.

How many numbers of the different races would be enfranchised would obviously be asked. Various estimates had been made, but it was extraordinarily difficult to reach any degree of reliability. In regard to Europeans and Africans in Southern Rhodesia there was the basis that the voters' roll had for practical purposes been open to both races on certain qualifications and that the numbers registered were known. That was not the case in the northern territories. "There we do not know the likely effect when the franchise is virtually for the first time open to them. We do not know the extent of the desire for it, the extent to which apathy will play its part."

#### Round Figures

As to the territorial rolls, there were 54,315 registrations in Southern Rhodesia, exactly 1,000 being African; 16,177 in Northern Rhodesia, 10 believed to be African; and in Nyasaland, 2,309 registrations—all European, as British protected persons were excluded.

In very round figures, the Minister expected 60,000 Southern Rhodesian voters on the Federal general roll in 1958, of whom not fewer than 1,000 would be Africans, plus a number of African ministers of religion. In Northern Rhodesia there would be some 20,000 general voters, of whom about 450 might be Africans. In Nyasaland it was thought that there would be about 20,000, including some 450 Africans and 300 Coloureds and Asians.

It was likewise extremely difficult to give accurate figures for the special roll, for no-one could know the interplay of the income and educational requirements. As a potential, in Southern Rhodesia there might be 29,000, in Northern Rhodesia 18,000, and in Nyasaland 7,000—including 1,000 Asians and Coloureds altogether.

The Federal Government's scheme was for two voters' rolls, one based on relatively high qualifications, the voters on which would play their part in electing not only the 44 members unspecified by race but also the nine members of specified race. Those on the special voters' roll would vote only for those nine members.

#### Practical Qualifications

While it was justifiable to lower the standards for the election of the representatives of Africans, there must be high qualifications for the general roll 44 members whose race was not specified in order to ensure that "responsibility in political matters does rest with people who have had experience and who are by test considered to be adequately responsible."

Possession of income or even education was not an infallible test of responsibility or civilization, but some standards had to be adopted, practical standards to which the administrative machine could give effect. The Federal Government had virtually adopted the same standards as Southern Rhodesia, except for widening the vote to British protected persons and in some minor aspects.

The Bill provided a "rise or fall" clause designed to keep the monetary qualifications in step with any fluctuation in the value of money. A commission under the Federal Chief Justice, with the Auditor-General and the Director of Statistics as its colleagues, would periodically examine its purchasing power.

The special voters' roll qualifications would enable a great many African who would not have been qualified under the original Southern Rhodesian scheme to participate in the

election of the European representatives in the Federal Assembly. A delimitation commission would divide the country into 24 ordinary constituencies: 14 in Southern Rhodesia, 14 in Northern Rhodesia, and six in Nyasaland (in which there had so far been no delimitation for Federal purposes). Southern Rhodesia would be delimited into four seats for African members, and each of the northern territories into two seats for African members.

The delimitation commission, consisting of the Chief Justice of the Federation and two other members selected by him, must take various factors into account, including the community of interest of the voters within the constituency. It was a recognized principle that as far as possible one should aim at getting voters of like kind grouped together in constituencies. That was an extraordinarily difficult task, and it had been found necessary in Northern Rhodesia to allow a 40% latitude either way in fixing the numbers of voters to comprise a constituency or electoral district.

MR. WINSTON FIELD (Dominion Party, Mrewa) said that his party would like to see a tribunal set up to determine whether an applicant for a vote, irrespective of his colour, was deemed to be civilized or not.

He supported the special roll with its lower qualification. It was patronizing and it took down to any people, and the African, a proud people, has every right to object to being patronized. We should raise the African to the higher standards, not lower standards like this.

The lower roll ingeniously gives the impression that it was abolished by voting on racial lines. I think it will have the opposite effect, and it will cause resentment because it will be considered in the two northern territories that the spirit of agreement entered into at the time of federation has been broken. The only way to get away from politics on race lines is by creating trust, not by destroying it. But you will not create trust by any smart legal device. On no account must we break faith with the African population individually or collectively. We must keep these things simple and carry out any undertakings in the spirit in which they were made.

**Differing Needs**

SIR JOHN MOPPAT, one of the two specially appointed European Members, and chairman of the African Affairs Board, said that in trying to establish a fair and workable franchise in a complex society it was found that requirements of Europeans and Africans differed. The European demanded as qualifications for the franchise a high standard of education and of wealth in order to prevent himself being swamped at an election and to retain power at any rate for a reasonable period in his own hands. In existing conditions that demand was justifiable. The African, on the other hand, wanted a very much lower qualification for the franchise to meet his legitimate requirement of a very much greater say in the government of the country.

"If we set the standard at the level that the European requires, Africans will be grossly underrepresented at the coming election and the one after that, whereas if we set the standard which would permit of what we consider the optimum number of Africans getting on the voters' roll, they would swinge that roll in possibly five or ten years".

The level of qualification between Southern Rhodesia and the Federation was practically identical, but the function of the individuals who had those qualifications could hardly differ more between the two schemes. In Southern Rhodesia the special roll voters took a full part in the election of the whole Rhodesian House. In regard to the Federal Assembly the same voters were completely excluded from the general election of 44 members; they were confined to a little election of their own to elect the racial representatives, "the excrescence on the body politic". The Southern Rhodesian voter was a voter for life, but the same man on the Federal roll was liable to find himself without a vote by having no candidate if the Government's plans matured.

**High Standards**

The European requirement of a high qualification is met by setting probably the highest standard on earth. The African requirement for a low standard of qualification in the common roll is completely ignored, unlike the Trochok and Southern Rhodesian scheme.

If the Bill was the test of the Federal Party, liberal opinion and African opinion throughout the Federation would be unwilling to make its acquaintance. The Government's whole approach was fundamentally wrong. It wanted it both ways, setting a standard so high for the common roll that only the exceptional African could attain it, and by flooding the common roll with European voters.

If the Government genuinely wished to abolish racial representation, and as its own method of doing so was to reduce racial representation as Africans were elected in the normal electoral process, the Government, far from prohibiting individuals on the lower roll from taking part in the upper election of elected members, should insist that they took part in it, because only thus would it ever be possible to get Africans elected on that roll, and only thus would it be possible to get the racial representatives on the lower roll to disappear. The Government selects its own method of getting rid of racial representation and then prohibits the only means whereby the method could be made to work.

It being obviously impossible to establish the full democratic process now, the aim should be to facilitate that process gradually by trying to ensure that a moderate candidate at an election had an improved chance of success and that a racialistic candidate's prospect of getting into Parliament was correspondingly smaller—and by racialistic he referred to people of both races.

**Moderating Influence**

Europeans should participate in the election of African racial representatives because they would tend when there were two or more African candidates to cast their vote for the more moderate. Similarly on the common roll which would elect only Europeans at the coming election, a proportion of African voters could serve the identical moderating function. As it stood, the number of Africans on the general roll bore no resemblance to the number of Europeans who would take part in the purely African election on the lower roll.

I would willingly agree to this moderating influence of a European minority being extended to cover all African representation instead of half of it if the undertaking could be given that the European proportion in that lower election does not exceed the African proportion in the normal electoral set-up.

The Bill demonstrated the Government's attempt to wrest control of African racial representation from the Africans by an act which would be bitterly resented by them and intensify racial antagonism.

The two-thirds increase in the membership of the House was considered a loss to the Africans. Under the Bill a British protected person in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could now qualify for the vote, but that was a very small

(Continued on page 582)



they have such a good name



# PERSONALIA

SIR DENNISTOUN BURNEY was 69 on Saturday. MR. BARNETT POTTER is to revisit the Federation this month.

MR. HAROLD AYREY has taken up duty as town clerk of Nairobi.

SIR BASIL NIELD flew from London to Kenya just before Christmas.

DR. A. T. G. THOMAS, the first chairman of the newly-formed Film Society in East Africa.

MR. N. W. GERRARD, captain of Kitale Golf Club for the past year, has been elected president.

MR. R. BUCKLEY is now executive officer of the Capricorn Africa Society in Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. ARTHUR FAWLER will leave London Airport tomorrow for a visit to Kenya of about three months.

DR. SONG LI LING, Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Formosa, has recently visited the Sudan.

MR. A. R. CAYZER and MR. F. L. ORME have been elected members of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange.

MISS M. JANISCH, who retired some months ago from the Colonial Education Service in Kenya, is on her way to St. Helena.

MR. L. MARSON, a member of the engineering staff of the Crown Agents, will visit East Africa at the end of the month.

MRS. H. TRAVIS, mayoress of Nairobi, recently opened the new African children's park and nursery school at Starehe.

BRIGADIER SIR WALTER VENNING and LADY VENNING are on their way to Mombasa by sea via the Cape of the round-Africa trip.

MR. J. K. R. THORP, Governor-designate of Seychelles, will sail from Mombasa on January 10 on the STATE OF BOMBAY.

MR. C. DULY, managing director of Duly and Co., Ltd., MRS. DULY, and their daughter have arrived in London from Rhodesia.

MR. A. K. KIRONDE, Assistant Minister of Social Services in Uganda, has just returned from vacation leave in the United Kingdom.

SIR STANLEY REID and SIR FRANCIS LOW, both former editors of the *Times of India*, and LADY LOW left for Kenya by sea on Tuesday.

DR. N. K. B. ROBSON, of the staff of Kew Gardens, is to visit Central Africa to complete a 10-volume book on the flora of the Zambezi basin.

MR. PETER LIDDELL, of Warwick Hall, near Carlisle, has left for East Africa and Southern Rhodesia. He is due back about the middle of February.

MRS. D. WATSON, of Livingstonia, who has been Guide Commissioner in Nyasaland since 1944, has retired. Her successor is MRS. PETERKINS.

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, chairman of Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd., and LADY CAMPBELL left on Saturday in the QUEEN MARY for New York.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK arrived in London just before Christmas. He has left for Spain, but will be back in London for a few days about the middle of the month.

THE SUDANESE AMBASSADOR and MADAME SATTI held a reception in London last night on the occasion of the Independence Day of the Republic of the Sudan.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, M.P., who in recent years has shown much interest in East and Central African affairs, left London by air just before Christmas for Nigeria and Ghana.

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and a director of the Standard Bank and other companies with East and Central African interests, left London Airport on Monday for Nairobi.

MR. D. M. JACKSON has retired from Goode Durrant and Murray (Consolidated), Ltd., after more than 45 years' service, including 25 as secretary and 10 as a director.

DR. E. S. LUMU has been elected to the Lukiko of Buganda for Kyaddondo constituency, whose previous member, MR. Y. KYAZZE, was recently appointed Speaker.

SAYED HUSSEIN MOHD AHMED SHARFI, lately district commissioner in the Merowe district of the Sudan, has been appointed Director of Information in the Ministry of Social Affairs.

MR. W. WYNNE MASON, Assistant Secretary for External Relations of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and MR. C. D. JACK, the Acting Regional Director in Rome, are shortly to pay a brief visit to East Africa.

DR. WILLIAM LONSDALE TAYLER, an American professor of political science attached to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is visiting Northern Rhodesia to lecture at European and African schools on general American topics.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, has resigned from the Legislative Council because the Government has decided not to vary the plan for the election next September of one African, one European, and one Asian member for each constituency.

MISS M. STEWART, principal of the Tropical Community Development Centre in London, and her assistant, MISS A. CHAPMAN, have arrived in Nairobi to conduct training courses. They will leave for Tanganyika on February 1 and are due to visit Uganda from February 26 to March 27.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM will leave England on January 24 to study current constitutional and administrative questions in East and Central Africa. After spending a few days in Uganda and Nairobi, she will be in Nyasaland from February 9 to 18, in Northern Rhodesia until February 23, in Salisbury from February 27 to March 9, in Nairobi for a few days from March 10, and will then revisit Kampala before flying back.

MR. B. R. COHEN, who has been general manager in Beira of The Manica Trading Co., Ltd., for the past 20 years, retired from that position yesterday, but, having been appointed a local director of the company, he will remain in close and active touch with its business throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. MR. H. R. LORD is the new general manager, and MR. B. A. THOMAS has been appointed assistant general manager.

MR. R. W. TAYLOR, Engineering Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be one of the two United Kingdom representatives on the joint commission under the chairmanship of SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE which is to report on the proposal that Chaguarmas should be made available as the capital site for the West Indian Federation. SIR ERIC MILLBOURN, Adviser on Shipping in Port to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, who has repeatedly visited East and Central Africa, will advise the West Indian delegation.

Recent arrivals from the Federation include MR. & MRS. E. A. ANDERSON, MR. D. BAKER-CARR, MR. A. G. BULLOCH, MR. KEVYN BOYCE, MR. C. A. CARLAW, MRS. CRUICKSHANK, MR. D. L. GUNN, MR. W. O. HARGREAVES, MAJOR & MRS. A. J. W. HORNBY, MR. J. H. INGHAM, MR. A. JACKS, DR. W. C. J. JAMES, MR. & MRS. J. KILLE, MR. N. J. KIMBERLEY, THE REV. M. KONVISER, MR. R. S. LOYD, MR. J. C. MAPOMA, MR. L. MCLEOD, MAJOR & MRS. K. A. RADFORD, MR. L. H. ROWCLIFFE, BARON & BARONESS RUKAVINA, MR. & MRS. V. H. SHIPMAN, MR. A. STIMPKINS, MR. M. SNELL, and MR. & MRS. T. E. TINDALL.

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## Obituary

### The Rev. Edwin W. Smith

THE REV. EDWIN WILLIAM SMITH, D.D., who was for many years a missionary in Northern Rhodesia, and later editor of the journals of the Royal African Society and the International African Institute, has died at his home in Deal at the age of 81.

Born in Aliwal North, South Africa, the son of the Rev. John Smith, some time preacher of the Primitive Methodist Church, he was educated at Enfield College, York, and then, in his early twenties, went to Basutoland as a Primitive Methodist missionary. Later he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia, where he built the Kasenga mission station. He reduced the Il language to writing, published the first handbook on it, and translated many parts of the Bible into that tongue during his 17 years among the tribes there. In 1915, he went to France as a chaplain to the Forces.

Later he was appointed secretary in Rome of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which he afterwards served as secretary for Western Europe, as literary superintendent, and as editorial superintendent, until in 1940 he went to Hartford Theological Seminary in the United States for three years. Later he took charge of African studies at Fisk University, U.S.A.

When he returned to England in 1945 he was for some three years editor of *Africa*. Previously for two years he had edited the journal of the Royal African Society, of which he was a medallist. In 1924 he had been awarded the Rivers memorial medal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, which elected him president 10 years later.

The best known of his books were "The Golden Stool" and "The Ila-Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia". He also wrote "Robert Moffat", "One of God's Gardeners", "The Christian Mission in Africa", "The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia", "African Beliefs and Christian Faith", "The Shrine of a People's Soul", "The Secret of the African", "Aggrey of Africa", "Exploration in Africa", "Events in African History", "Knowing the African", "The Mabilles of Basutoland", "The Life and Times of Daniel Linley", "African Ideas of God", "Plans and People", and "The Blessed Missionaries".

MAJOR NORMAN ALLEN LEWIS, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who has died in Blackheath at the age of 78, served in the Sportsmen's Battalion of The Royal Fusiliers in the East African Campaign of the 1914-18 war, being awarded the D.S.O. and the M.C. and bar. Beginning as a private, he served in every rank to major. A few years after demobilization he became district secretary for London of the Boys' Brigade, a post which he held with great success for 25 years.

MR. FREDERICK WALTON, for 30 years a member of the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service, and chairman of several Government boards, has died in Salisbury, aged 50. Educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, he began his career in the Treasury. He was at one period secretary to the Public Services Board, and latterly an administrative chief of the Irrigation Department.

MRS. ANNIE THERESA NOLAN, who had lived near Fort Victoria, since 1929, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 87. Her son, Mr. George Nolan, owns lithium mines in the district.

MR. GEORGE WATKINS WILLIAMSON, formerly a judge of the High Court of the Sudan, has died in Shaftesbury at the age of 82.

MR. JOHN WILFRED CROMPTON, lately of Nyasaland, has died in Kenya at the age of 59.

### Mr. Albert Hunt

MR. ALBERT HUNT, C.B.E., who died on Christmas Day, in his 95th year, joined the staff of Donald Currie and Company as a lad and spent all the rest of his working life in the service of that company and its successor, the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. of which he was manager in Southampton from 1901 until 1911, when he moved to London as freights manager. In the following year he was made a joint manager, and from then until 1923 he was chairman of the managers. During the 1914-18 war he was much engaged in the work of naval and military transport, and for many years he was a member of the executive councils of the Chamber of Shipping and the Shipping Federation. He wrote a study of the Rev. A. M. Tiplady, author of the hymn "Abide with me", and a book entitled "Age and Mind". He was a zealous collector of autographs, and he invented a number of popular games, mainly of a naval or military character.

THE REV. JAMES ALBERT FAUNCE JEROME, who has died at the age of 76, was archdeacon of Seychelles, chaplain in Mahe, a canon of St. James' Cathedral, Mauritius, and sub-dean of St. Paul's pro-Cathedral, Mahe, between 1931 and 1936, when he returned to this country and became Vicar of Basingbourne. Leaving that parish in 1949, he became chaplain to the Homes of St. Giles for British Lepers in East Hanningfield. He retired three years ago. Before going to Seychelles he had spent four years in Madagascar, to which he went from Guernsey.

COLONEL JOHN MALCOLM BRODIE SANDERS, M.C., of Blantyre, Nyasaland, whose death in England at the age of 71 was briefly reported recently, was educated at Malvern and Sandhurst and commissioned in the Leinster Regiment in 1906. He served in the 1914-18 war in Egypt, Gallipoli, and Palestine. In the 1939-45 war he was on service in Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Italian Somaliland, Kenya, and the Gold Coast.

MR. EDWARD RAWDON SMITH, O.B.E., who has died suddenly at the age of 67, was in charge of public relations for British Overseas Airways Corporation at the time of the outbreak of war in 1939, and afterwards acted in a similar capacity at the Dominions Office and the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information.

MR. CYRIL NORMAN, manager of an estate near Rumuruti, Kenya, was found shot dead in his house last Friday night. A Kikuyu has been arrested and charged with murder. Mr. Norman, who was born in 1891, went to Kenya in 1929 as a stock inspector in the Veterinary Department.

MR. HERBERT CLIFFORD KIRK has died in Kitale, aged 71.

### Mr. George Roy Morrison

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR CHATER writes:—

"Many who served in British Somaliland between 1941 and 1943 will remember Major G. R. ('Squire') Morrison, D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at H.Q. Troops, Hargeisa. He was a man of wide and varied experience, at home equally when dealing with European, Asian, or African. He was confronted with problems of every diversity, and his upright character, his balanced reasoning, his resourcefulness, and his kindly helpfulness never failed to find a solution.

"He was the ideal administrative staff officer in a country which had become of minor military importance and where economy was the prime consideration and much had to be improvised. There was complete harmony between the civil and military administrations. A sympathetic superior and a loyal subordinate, his passing is a great loss to his many friends."

## Federal Franchise Bill

(Continued from page 577)

gain because it was confined to the upper roll, as Africans who were British protected persons already had the right to elect African representatives.

In Southern Rhodesia the qualifications were £240, plus knowledge of English, plus simple literacy; in Northern Rhodesia it was £200, plus ability to fill up the form, but the financial qualification, with a similar education standard, had risen in the Federal scheme to £720 — although there were lower financial qualifications for a higher educational qualification. That was a profound handicap to Africans.

Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland already elected their racial representatives. Membership of the House was to be increased, but the number they would control would remain the same, while the number of elected members whom European voters controlled would rise from 26 to 44.

The figures produced by the Government to show that Nyasaland Africans might control the election of the two additional African members were wholly unreliable.

### Balance of Power

How the United Kingdom Government can say that the Bill presents a genuine advance puzzles me. If we disregard the two nominated members who do not take part in elections and leave aside the four African additional members because we do not know who will control them, the situation is that in the present House the European voters control 26 elected members, one specially elected European member and the two Africans from Southern Rhodesia, a total of 49, and the Africans will continue to control the four members they now control. The balance of influence has been most materially altered in the European favour.

The Government considers it necessary now for political reasons and for success at the polls to whittle away African influence in so small as to be practically negligible. What right have they to ask us to believe that they will permit of an advance later when African influence becomes a real challenge to our authority. We are reducing African influence when there is little pressure to do so. What right has the Government to ask us to believe that when the pressure is great they will resist?

The Bill contravened the bargain made between the three territorial Governments, H.M. Government, and the European

and African representatives at the Federation conference. The constitution was agreed. I hold that that bargain can be abrogated only when the parties to it meet again and decide to substitute something better. The Government is trying to do some things which cannot in fact be done until the 1960 conference.

Can any hon. member contend that the people at that conference who considered that the millions of Africans who had no vote, and who under our present franchise system never had any chance of qualifying for a vote, should have agreed had they known that at the very first election held under Federal auspices they would have altered to four to 49? I declare categorically that had the Government disclosed during those discussions that the compromise reached with such effort and concession would be altered by them unilaterally without conferring, they would never have got the agreement. They might never have got the Federation.

"The African peoples were told in meeting after meeting of the safeguards which the Constitution contained for them. They were told they would have their own spokesmen in the Federal House and — mark this well — that they would elect their own spokesmen. We pledged our word."

He was personally involved as a member of the Federation Conferences and because it developed on him and others to explain these matters to Africans. "When I tell them now that the assurances which I gave on good faith that they would elect their own representatives are false, and that the Federal Government, which did not even have a say in the way they were elected, will see that European voters elect them out?"

### An Englishman's Word

The early European pioneers used to say: "Never in any circumstances break your word to an African or fail to carry out any undertaking you have made". When the vote was taken it would be interesting to see how much of this pioneer spirit remained in the Federal Assembly.

"If we proceed with this Bill it will be a leading signal to us as Europeans, because one of our duties as a majority and as a people holding absolute power is that we cannot abuse our own power for our own benefit. This is absolute and admits of no exception. The practical application of this to politics is that we can leave the balance of power between ourselves and Africans as it is, but if we choose to alter it we can alter it only in one direction — to give the African a larger share."

Members might think he was making too much fuss about four African members. Within his lifetime there had existed not far beyond their borders in the political sphere a liberal tradition not unlike that of the Federation, but with never a major issue on which to fight it had been so whittled away that it had disappeared even in the party which was the custodian of it.

The African Affairs Board considered that the Federal Government was usurping functions which were essentially territorial. "I would like the Government to know that we are taking legal advice on this matter, and if the advice is favourable it is our intention to appeal on behalf of the African peoples of the Federation to the Federal Supreme Court to declare under Article 29(3) that the action which is contemplated, not being within the legislative competence of the legislature under this Constitution, is void."

(To be concluded.)

## Passengers for East Africa

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**Dar es Salaam.** — Mr. & Mrs. R. McAdam and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Mungo.

**Tanzania.** — Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Ockendon and Mr. and Mrs. C. Watson.

**Mombasa.** — Mr. & Mrs. E. A. G. Harrop, Mr. & Mrs. C. Rodgate, Mr. & Mrs. R. Jessop, Brigadier E. H. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. K. R. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Rodd, Squadron-Leader & Mrs. D. L. Smith, Mr. W. J. Russell, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. M. W. Todd, General Sir Walter & Lady Venning, and Mr. & Mrs. Woodward.



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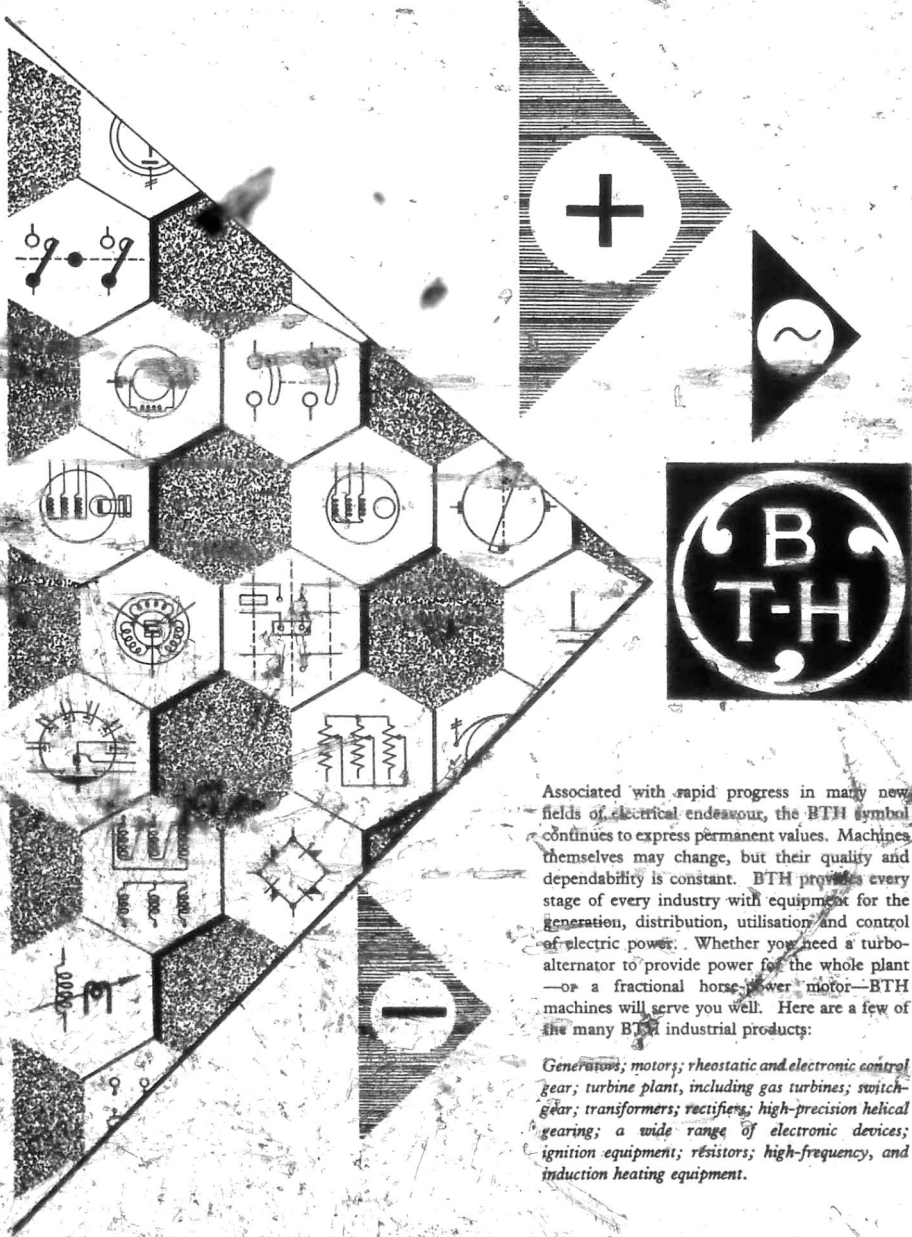
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## "Helping Fellow Africans" to Freedom

### Aims of the Sudanese Republic

THE SUDAN EMBASSY IN LONDON issued the following statement yesterday, Sudan Independence Day:—

"The Republic of the Sudan has a long history of civilization, but its record as an independent State, taking an active part in world affairs, is short. Our independence was gained without bloodshed, and this is a sure proof that in these troubled times much can be achieved through perseverance, wisdom, and unity of purpose.

"We are part of Africa as well as the Middle East, and now that we are free from foreign rule we must endeavour in every way to help our fellow Africans achieve their independence.

"We are a nation of mixed peoples without class distinctions and living in an undeveloped country. What are we going to make of our new-found independence and opportunities? Now that the struggle for freedom is over we must not feel complacent. There is a greater task to be done—that of improving the living standards of all our people through social and economic reform.

"Although agriculture is our main industry, we are hoping to develop other natural resources, such as our mineral wealth. Foreign experts are being asked to assist in this work, and foreign economic aid must be encouraged.

"We wish to encourage private enterprise, which is sadly lacking in our country at the moment, and the Government also intends to assist financially many businesses which are struggling through lack of money. This will not be nationalization but a policy to improve our economic situation—a policy which has proved very successful in other countries.

"Another part of our economic policy is to give tax relief to pioneer enterprises using foreign capital. There is much to be done in the economic field, but there is nothing that cannot be achieved by hard work and endeavour.

"We have achieved our independence at a time when the world is full of conflicts, and the adoption of a foreign policy needs careful thought and consideration. But the Sudan is determined to hold a middle course in foreign affairs, to side neither with the East nor the West, but to remain on good terms with all countries."



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SEYDRA

## The Future of the Somaliland Steps Towards Self-Government

SIR GERALD REECE, a former Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, has contributed his views to the correspondence in *The Times* about the future of the Somalilands. He wrote:—

"One fears that the only official answer that we are likely to get to the question asked by Miss Perham in her letter of December 16 is that there is nothing to add to the carefully prepared statement made by Lord Lloyd when in the Somaliland Protectorate in May, 1956.

"This was to the effect that H.M. Government were not laying down a definite time-table for political advances, but would review the position after the independence of Somalia in 1960; that proposals concerning some form of association between Somaliland and Somalia would be discussed if desired, when the time comes to consider such matters, and that in certain circumstances H.M. Government would be ready to support them in principle.

"It is clear that by 1960 neither Somalia nor the rest of the Somalilands will be ready for self-government, but the United Nations have set the pace with their promise to Somalia made in 1950 of an absolute right to independence after 10 years' trusteeship by Italy. In 1960 the people of the British Somaliland Protectorate will certainly require, if not self-government, at least some definite assurance that appreciable steps towards it will materialize during the following two years.

### International Control

"Some form of Greater Somalia must eventually come into being, but would international control be practicable? The Emperor of Ethiopia's views were clearly defined in his policy speech made at Gabredarre in August, 1956, when he stated that he hoped that 'Greater Somalia' would materialize because 'our country would thereby become yet stronger and larger'.

"Probably the best that can be hoped for in the near future is a loose federation of Somalia with the British Somaliland Protectorate, governed by the people themselves, with plenty of foreign technical advisers and adequate financial subsidies. Last year the general feeling among the articulate people of Somalia, as well as those of the Protectorate, was that they would prefer to be in the Commonwealth; but this now seems to be changing, partly perhaps owing to Egyptian influence.

"At the moment the most important ingredient of Miss Perham's 'international witches' cauldron' seems to be the financial unreadiness of Somalia. It is not known how much attention has been paid to the advice of the World Bank (given in January, 1957) to the effect that 'the amount and form of future assistance' (for Somalia) 'call for action by other Governments as well' (as that of Italy) and that 'early decisions are essential'.

"A Somalia that is deficient of adequate funds wherewith properly to pay its officials and police forces could become a serious nuisance to Kenya, as well as helping to bring to the boil the 'international witches' cauldron'."

[Comment is made under Matters of Moment.]

### Loi Cadre in French Somaliland

WITH THE APPLICATION of the *loi cadre* to French Somaliland, an assembly, sitting in Jibuti, has been created and a Government of seven Ministers formed. France retains responsibility for external affairs and defence. The Chief Minister, Mahmoud Harbi, is under 30. He is the leader of the Union Republicaine, a party chiefly composed of Somali, Danakil, and Arab elements in the population, a deputy to the National Assembly in Paris, and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, of which the Governor is president. The Finance Minister, Ali Coubeche, is a prominent Arab trader.



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## Khartoum University Appointments

PROFESSOR MICHAEL GRANT, vice-chancellor of the University of Khartoum, said at the recent graduation ceremony that he had made 64 appointments, mainly to teaching posts, during the past 18 months, in which period five new chairs had been established. There had been a steady increase in the number of Sudanese members of the staff, and 14 recent graduates had been sent abroad in 1957 for further studies in the hope that they would acquire sufficiently high qualifications to return to teach in the University. Its aim, Professor Grant emphasized, was to teach young people to think clearly, not emotionally, for the most precious heritage which could be given undergraduates was the habit of clear thinking about what was true and right. The undergraduate body, now about 450, will soon exceed 1,000.

## Early Settlers Fund

MR. W. G. M. LUGTON has been appointed chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Early Settlers Award Fund. His colleagues are Colonel Earl Spurr, Mr. Richard Sampson, and a Treasury representative. The fund, started in June and endowed partly by the Government and partly by donations, may make grants to persons who entered the territory before 1911. A statement setting out the conditions under which assistance may be given will be issued shortly.

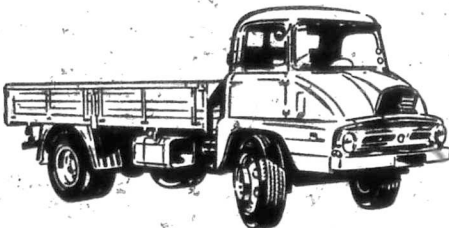
"When you pass out through the gates of this training school do not let your heads be turned by evil-thinking people. Always remain steadfast in your duty"—Mr. John Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, addressing African constables at a passing-out parade.

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## Letter to the Editor

### The Significance of Mr. Vambe Sir Stephen King-Hall's Comment

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I was glad to see the tribute you paid to Mr. Vambe in your issue of December 12, but perhaps you will allow me to make some additions and corrections to your editorial.

You mention that Mr. Vambe held a Press conference "as he passed through London on his way back to Africa from a visit to the U.S.A." The facts are that Mr. Vambe was in London for five weeks as a full-time member of the editorial staff of the *King-Hall News-Letter*. Having met Mr. Vambe in Salisbury and being greatly impressed by his abilities and finding that he was going to the U.S.A. for three months as the guest of American Government, I found that he very much wanted to spend some time in Britain, but that H.M. Government could give him only four weeks. I therefore invited him to join my editorial staff.

My further comment is this: Mr. Vambe whilst in London had two long talks with British Cabinet Ministers; he was the honoured guest of the board of directors of two world-famous companies and of an Oxford College, etc., etc. This same civilized gentleman will return to the capital city of his Federation and be unable to buy a postage stamp at the same counter as some other emigrant from Britain who has just emigrated to Salisbury. He will also be subject to numerous other humiliating racial discriminations.

If you or your readers are under the impression that Mr. Vambe regards this as a state of affairs which he is prepared to accept indefinitely—or even much longer—you are sadly mistaken. I rate Mr. Vambe as one of the half-dozen most significant persons in the Federation, but if he is not to lose influence with his fellow-Africans he had better be given some non-racial talking points pretty quickly.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

STEPHEN KING-HALL.

## M.P. Resigns from New Party

MR. H. D. WIGHTWICK, M.P. for Umtali in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, has resigned from the newly-formed United Federal Party and called for the resignation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, on the ground that he decided to award higher minimum wages for Africans "without consulting the party or the Federal Government". He has been supported by the Umtali branch of the United Federal Party.

Mr. Wightwick, who has represented Umtali since the general election of 1954, is in his early fifties. A clergyman's son born in Australia, he was educated at Weymouth College, Dorset, became a civil engineer, and served in the Air Ministry. In 1942 he was taken prisoner by the Japanese. Subsequently he was posted as a works liaison officer for the R.A.F. in Southern Rhodesia. After demobilization he was appointed general manager of a Salisbury farm mechanization company, and is now managing director of Rhodesian Jute Industries, Ltd.

## The Drummond Papers

SIR DRUMMOND CHAPLIN'S PAPERS have been received by the Central African Archives as a gift from his niece, the Misses Goodman. The documents include diaries, photograph albums, scrap books, and personal and semi-official correspondence. Sir Drummond, who died in 1933, had been a journalist, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and the leader of the United Party in the Union before he left South Africa. He was resident director in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, managing director of Rhodesia Railways, and for two years from 1921 Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.



## Russia Offers "Unconditional" Aid Colonialism Denounced at Afro-Asian Conference

SPEAKING AT THE AFRO-ASIAN "solidarity" conference which was held in Cairo over Christmas, an African from Kenya, reported to be a Mr. John Kamwidhi, accused Britain of planning a nuclear base in the Colony and shouted "Down with the British Kenya Government". Other anti-colonialist speeches were made by delegates from Cyprus, Jordan, Ghana, Iraq, French Somaliland, North Korea, Japan, Indonesia, North Viet Nam, and Russia. The delegate from Ghana proposed that all colonies should be placed under international trusteeship until they achieved independence.

Earlier the Russian delegation had offered "unconditional" economic help to all Afro-Asian countries requiring it. Mr. A. Arzumanyan, director of the Institute of World Economy in Moscow, who made the offer, compared it with the aid given by the United States, which, he said, was made only on the condition that recipients participated in "aggressive blocks".

The Russians also urged the delegates to the conference to nationalize foreign undertakings in their countries, saying that the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries had nationalized their industries and used their profits for industrial expansion, this being the most rapid and effective policy and the least painful to the population.

### Common Market

A spokesman for the economic committee of the conference said that an Egyptian proposal for a common Afro-Asian market had been discussed, but that speakers had expressed the opinion that a better way to improve trade among the participating countries was to adopt measures to counteract the European common market. A resolution that every nation had the right to nationalize foreign-owned industries was adopted, and it was also resolved that restrictions on trade with certain nations because of their social and economic systems should be abolished. A conference of Afro-Asian Chambers of Commerce was recommended.

The "committee on imperialism" which adopted a resolution that positive neutrality was the best means of easing international tension, denounced the presence of foreign troops and bases in other countries.

The conference consisted of about 300 unofficial delegates from "solidarity committees" in more than 40 countries. Invitations to the conference had been sent to Governments for transmission to national political parties, and so not all the delegates were communists. Delegates from British dependencies in East and Central Africa were refused visas to attend the conference. The Acting Chief Secretary of Kenya, after some delegates on their way to the conference had been declared illegal immigrants at Nairobi Airport, described the gathering as a Communist-front affair, and said that it was the view of all British Governments that it should not be attended by representatives from their territories.

## Appeal Court Appointment

MR. F. A. BRIGGS, since 1953 a justice of appeal in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, has been appointed its vice-president. Born in Lancashire in 1902, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1928, and practised as an advocate and solicitor in Malaya until 1940, and again for a short time from 1946 after serving with the Royal Air Force during the war. He entered the Colonial Legal Service, as assistant registrar to the Supreme Court of the Malayan Union in 1947, was promoted Registrar in the following year, and a puisne judge in 1949.

## Unique Achievement

CAPTAIN A. G. V. PATEY is the first master to have commanded all eight mailships of the Union-Castle Line. In the middle of 1955 he left command of the round-Africa vessel KENYA CASTLE in order to move from one mailship to another when their regular commanders were on leave or ill. Recently he brought home the WINCHESTER CASTLE. Altogether Captain Patey, a Irishman, now 55 years old, has commanded 15 Union-Castle vessels.

## Tanganyika Draw with M.C.C. Two-Day Match at Dar es Salaam

A TANGANYIKA TEAM drew with the M.C.C. XI in a two-day match in Dar es Salaam last weekend.

In this, the first match of the tour, Tanganyika declared at 167 runs for 7 wickets in the first innings and then dismissed the M.C.C. for 95 runs. The second Tanganyika innings was also declared with 7 wickets down for 91 runs, and by the time stumps were drawn the M.C.C. had replied with 146 for 7.

TANGANYIKA		M.C.C.	
First Innings		Second Innings	
R. D. Patel, c Bailey, b Doggart	56	o Angleby-Mackenzie, b Warr	29
Mohinder Singh, c Smith, b Warr	5	b Brown	10
C. D. Patel, c Brown, b Kenny	10	c Smith, b Warr	4
R. W. Bresley, c Bailey, b Brown	6	c Smith, b Warr	1
D. Carver, lb.w. b Doggart	4	c Angleby-Mackenzie, b Brown	1
M. B. Ronaldson, c sub, b Brown	3	c Griffith, b Cook	14
A. Fernandes, not out	26	c sub, b Kenny	11
J. Cooper, c Smith, b Bailey	23	not out	5
M. H. Kassam, not out	5	not out	8
Extras (b. 7, l.-p. 1, w. 2)	12	Extras (b. 4, f.-s. 1)	5
	12		12
Total (for 7 wickets dec.)	167	Total (for 7 wickets dec.)	91
First Innings		Second Innings	
P. Bishaldon, b Patel	14	c sub, b Patel	17
M. J. K. Smith, lb.w. b Fernandes	9	c sub, b Hince	10
H. G. Doggart, b Waji	25	hit wicket, b Fernandes	10
A. C. D. Angleby-Mackenzie, c Smith, b Fernandes	1	b Waji	4
G. W. Cook, b Waji	10	c Fernandes, b Patel	4
F. R. Brown, c and b Waji	4	c sub, b Fernandes	18
S. C. Griffith, b Waji	0	c Fernandes, b Waji	0
R. V. C. Robins, c Carver, b Kassam	8	not out	9
J. J. Warr, c Ronaldson, b Kassam	16	not out	9
J. A. Bailey, b Waji	0		
C. J. M. Kenny, not out	7		
Extras (b. 6, l.-p. 1)	1	Extras (b. 11)	11
	1		11
Total (for 7 wickets)	95	Total (for 7 wickets)	146

## Buganda and the Legislature

THOUGH WARNED that its decision not to elect another member to the Uganda Legislative Council in place of Dr. E. M. K. Muwazi, who had resigned, was a breach of the Buganda Agreement of 1955, the Buganda Electoral College decided after a stormy meeting just before Christmas to disregard a letter from the Governor of the Protectorate, calling upon it to fulfil the duty of electing a new representative member. Mr. M. Wamala, the chairman, has resigned that office because he disagreed with the majority view. The Electoral College has also asked the other representatives of Buganda in the Legislature to resign their seats, but the Uganda National Congress has urged them not to take that course.

## Strike Threatened

MR. D. J. WILLIAMS, a senior resident magistrate, has been appointed sole arbitrator after a breakdown in conciliation proceedings between Dar es Salaam Municipal Council and those of its staff who are members of the Tanganyika Local Government Workers' Union. Two assessors have also been appointed—Major B. Schott, of the Dar es Salaam Employers' Association, who was nominated by the council, and Mr. M. Kamaliza, treasurer of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, nominated by the union. In November the union gave notice of strike action because of certain alleged misunderstandings.

## Grave Locust Threat in Kenya— Control Hampered by Politics

MR. D. L. BLUNT, chairman of the Desert Locust Committee, issued in Nairobi last week a grave statement on the locust position. It said *inter alia*:

"As a result mainly of inadequately controlled breeding in Arabia in the early summer of 1957, the Somali Peninsula was invaded by about 1,000 square miles of swarms of the desert locust. These swarms bred during October, November and December in parts of the Somaliland Protectorate, the Ogaden, Somalia and north-east Kenya. Large-scale ground control operations carried out in full co-operation with the anti-locust organizations of the Ethiopian and Somali Governments are still in progress, but the committee considers that the widespread nature of the breeding will result in escapes, and young swarms are expected to invade Kenya from the north-east in January. Such swarms will breed again in East Africa during the long rains (March-May 1958).

"Arabia is almost clear for the time being, but many swarms are reported from the Sudan coast. These will renew the threat by re-invading Arabia, where the prospects of adequate control seem remote.

"A two-day meeting which was attended by Dr. P. B. ... director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, and Mr. P. R. Stephenson, director of the Desert Locust Survey, the committee heard detailed accounts of the campaign in progress and reviewed plans for dealing with the situation during the coming year. Desert Locust Survey aircraft will assess swarms as they enter Kenya and attack with insecticides.

"The scale of ground control measures must depend on the size of the invasion, but it is considered that about 35 officers and 100 vehicles of the Desert Locust Control will be needed to deal with breeding in the Northern Frontier areas, apart from those required for measures that will have to be organized in the cultivated areas.

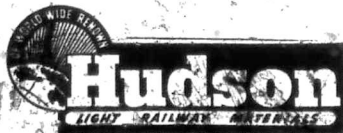
### Somali Campaign

The committee strongly recommended continuation of the campaign in the Somali Peninsula in order to reduce the scale of subsequent threats to East Africa. It was considered that striking results might be obtained by spraying from aircraft when swarms concentrated in the Western Somaliland Protectorate in July-September, and it was proposed that two further Beaver spraying aircraft should be purchased.

The *communiqué* stated: "The policy to be followed was carefully reviewed in the light of the political situation, which had seriously hampered control measures, particularly in Arabia, and dictated a defensive policy. Recent events had again stressed that East Africa's first line of defence was in Arabia, but the realization of effective co-ordinated control in that area was not in view. This demanded a greater co-operative effort in the Somali Peninsula.

"The most promising results of trials with a persistent insecticide against hoppers and a highly concentrated insecticide against adults were noted with satisfaction. The latter insecticide when applied from aircraft had in a preliminary trial produced kills ten times greater than ever previously obtained, but the present price restricted its use."

- ★ SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- ★ MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- ★ RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- ★ STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



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Janssens & Lehoucq's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, ...  
... Gallery, 6, Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi  
... Messrs. Wilford Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Nairobi

## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

### Costs of Producing Maize

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY into the cost of producing maize in the Rhodesias has led to publication of some interesting facts.

The cost on the farm in Southern Rhodesia not including the price of the bag, is put at an average of 25s. 1d., the two largest items being each of 6s. 5d. for overheads and fertilizers, followed by African labour 5s. 3d., use of tractors, lorries and engines 4s., European labour 1s. 10d., seed 1s., and spraying 2d. Adding 3s. 0½d. for bag and twine and 9d. for transport from the farm, the delivered cost totals 28s. 10½d.

Northern Rhodesia's total at 25s. 9½d. includes overheads at 7s. 9d., use of tractors, lorries and engines at 6s. 4d., fertilizers at 5s. 5d., African labour 3s. 11d., European labour 1s. 1d., and seed 1s. 5d.

The lowest yield mentioned is of 3.4 bags to the acre on a Matabeleland farm; the highest, 28.4 bags, was from heavily fertilized lands in the Salisbury-Mazoe area. The average for Southern Rhodesia was 13.89 bags to the acre and for Northern Rhodesia, 10.57 bags.

### Customs Clearance in Portuguese East Africa

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA has this week issued the following statement to its customers shipping to the Federation:—

"In accordance with regulations recently issued by the Federal Department of Customs, all bills of entry submitted to them must be accompanied by a bill of lading. As the original bill of lading is required for clearance through the Portuguese customs, it will normally be necessary for a further copy (a non-negotiable copy will suffice) to be forwarded with the original bill of lading. This requirement is to apply to all goods shipped on or after February 1 to the Federation through either Beira or Lourenço Marques.

"We would ask you to incorporate a suitable note on your instruction slip accompanying bills to the Federation either for negotiation or collection."

### Working Party

THIRTY-EIGHT SCOTTISH BUILDING ARTISANS who recently arrived in the Federation in a special aircraft from Britain all started work in Salisbury the following day. On reaching the airport each man was given the name of a Salisbury firm which was ready to employ him. The bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters were surprised at being offered employment "on the doorstep", for they had been told that they would have to look for work on arrival. Arrangements for the party had been made by the Government and Salisbury Master Builders' Association. Further arrivals under "Operation Brickie" have since been reported.

### Trade of the Federation

THE SHARP DROP in the world price of copper has caused an unfavourable balance on the visible trade of the Federation of £2,645,000 in the first nine months of 1957. In the same period of the previous year there was a favourable balance of £25,589,000.

Ask for—

**MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS**

The East African Standard Hooks



FISH HOOKS

Manufactured by

**O. MUSTAD & SON**

Established 1832

OSLO, NORWAY

## O.K. Bazaars Higher Profit

O.K. BAZAARS (1929), LTD., a South African company with trading interests in the Federation, after providing £680,907 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,255,526 for the year ended June 30, compared with £1,217,681 in the previous year. Depreciation requires £142,685, replacements and renewals £352,283, and £192,732 was paid in interest on fixed loans. Capital reserve receives £500,000, revenue reserve of a subsidiary company £36,500, and dividends paid during the year absorbed £603,120, leaving a carry-forward of £3,016,922 (£2,907,169).

The issued capital of the company consists of £1,340,000 in preference shares and 44,351 in ordinary 5s. shares. Share premium account stands at £1,213,192, capital reserve at £4,750,000, and revenue reserve at £2,112,128. Amounts owing to subsidiary companies stand at £926,188, current liabilities are £3,598,833, fixed assets at £2,024,590, interests in subsidiary companies at £5,505,035, and current assets at £6,078,558, including £438,406 in cash.

The directors are Messrs S. Cohen and M. Miller (joint managing), J. Cranko, J. Hayman, L. M. Miller, Stanley Cohen, and A. Schwartz.

## Mitchell Cotts' Profits

THE DIRECTORS of Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., have declared a second interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 15% less tax, in respect of the year ended June 30, 1957, payable on January 18. This will take the place of a final dividend, and another distribution will be recommended at the annual general meeting to be held next month. The total distribution amounts to 25% less tax (the same). Subject to audit and to final figures still to be received from some overseas subsidiaries, the profit for the year, after charging depreciation, auditors' fees, interest on the 6% unsecured loan stock, and other expenses and adjustments including minority interests, is approximately £1,446,000 (£1,527,873). Taxation on such profits is estimated at £890,000 (£910,000), and after adjustments of the previous year's profits, profit on sales of fixed assets, and taxation provisions of previous years not now required estimated to provide approximately a further £94,000 (£15,036), the consolidated net profit is approximately £650,000 (£602,909).

## Commercial Brevities

Rhodesia Timber Holdings, Ltd., report a trading profit for the year to June 30 last of £32,499 (£141,538), and a profit on sale of properties of £35,048 (nil). Tax liabilities amount to £13,570 (£18,840), depreciation to £45,293 (£51,734), and interest to £26,566 (£30,356), leaving a net profit of £2,078 (£40,608). There is to be no ordinary dividend (5%), no addition to the reserve (£150,000), and the amount carried forward is £82,367 (£93,311). Fixed assets total £486,705, current assets £1,107,568, and current liabilities £629,346, including an overdraft of £172,700.

Christmas Day and Boxing Day were the first holidays which the construction gangs at the new £500,000 Nairobi Airport terminal had taken since work started over a year ago. Between them the 275 men have clocked about 900,000 man-hours. Since the rains tapered off, engineering staff have been working a 12-hour day seven days a week. The Queen Mother is to open the airport on March 8.

Because thousands of 44-gallon drums, each costing about £5, had not been returned to the distributing companies, there have been petrol shortages in many parts of central and northern Nyasaland. The situation will be greatly improved when Nyasaland Railways shortly receives delivery of tank trucks now on order.

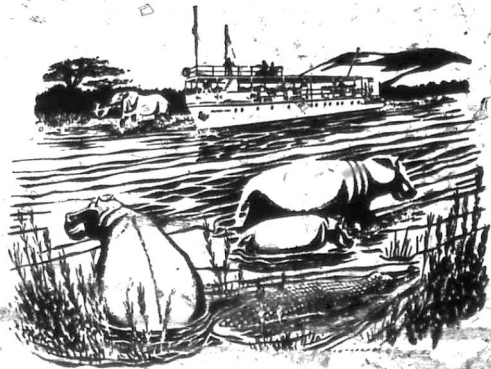
Passengers and mail carried by East African Airways continue to increase. From November 5 until December 2 the 9,063 passengers and 37.7 tons of mail handled represented increases of 19.9% and 18.2% respectively. Cargo carried in the same period at 162.3 tons was down by 11.3%.

East African Railways and Harbours report November earnings at £1,959,000; compared with £1,976,000 in the previous month and £1,712,000 in November, 1956. Railway rates and fares were increased in October, 1957.

Contracts worth nearly £40,000 have been placed with the Universal Manufacturing Co. (East Africa) Ltd., by the Departments of African Housing in Kenya and Uganda.

Owing to mounting costs, Cotton, the weekly journal of the Manchester Cotton Association, has ceased publication. Founded in 1895 it had a world-wide circulation.

The Sudan Ministry of Agriculture is arranging to increase the area under sisal in the Tonj district of the Bahr El Ghazal Province.



## An all inclusive holiday to Murchison Falls

Murchison Falls — one of the world's most incredible sights — where the Nile rushes through a cleft in the rocks less than 20 feet wide, then drops some 400 feet in a series of cascades to the level of Lake Albert. And the Park itself — one of the world's finest game sanctuaries where opportunities for photography are unequalled for the river is the animals' chief source of water. In the safety of the launch you can watch animals of every sort in their natural surroundings.

After visiting the Falls the tour continues down the Albert Nile to Nimule on the Sudan Border.

For further information about this and other East African Railways and Harbours all inclusive holidays that are different — write to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, East African Railways, P.O. Box 30006, Nairobi, or contact any Travel Agent or Station Master in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika. The specimen fares listed include all transportation, meals, accommodation, etc. — everything except personal expenses — amazingly low for an out of the ordinary holiday that will take you to lesser known parts of Uganda.

### LAKE ALBERT & MURCHISON FALLS

From	All-in Cost Shs. Cts.	Period of tour, days
Mombasa	910/-	12
Nairobi	740/-	11
Nakuru	680/-	11
Kampala	550/-	9

Children over 7 years of age and under 16 approximately 2/3rds of adult fares.

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**E.A.R.&H.**



## MINING

## Anglo American Corporation Appointments

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. has announced the following appointments:

Mr. K. C. Acutt, C.B.E., appointed a deputy chairman, will continue to be resident director in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. W. D. Wilson, formerly assistant director, is appointed managing director on the relinquishment of that office by Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer.

Mr. Philip Oppenheimer has been appointed a director. An executive committee of the board of directors has been established as follows: Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer, R. B. Hagart, K. C. Acutt, W. D. Wilson, W. Marshall Clark, and T. Coulter.

Mr. Marshall Clark has relinquished his position as a manager; Mr. J. M. F. Phillimore, an assistant manager, has relinquished that position to become the corporation's Johannesburg agent for the Rhodesian companies of the group; and Mr. D. G. Nicholson has been appointed an assistant manager of Anglo American Corporation resident in Salisbury.

## Mr. Petersen Resigns

Mr. BEN PETERSEN, general secretary of the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union, who has been under much criticism in recent months, telegraphed his resignation from South Africa, where he was on holiday, when he received a letter from the executive council of the union asking him to attend a meeting which would discuss whether to retain his services or not.

## Increased Copper Output

COPPER OUTPUT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA increased by 16% in the first 10 months of 1957 compared with the same period in 1956. The official valuation of the 339,689 tons of copper smelted was £74,997,784, compared with 309,246 tons and a value of £101,214,049 in the previous year.

## Copper Price Reduced

LONDON MINERS DU HAUT-KATANGA has cut its price for copper from 25.75 to 25.25 Belgian francs (43.3d.) per kilo.

Turner and Newall's Good Year  
Group Net Profit of £5,857,229

TURNER AND NEWALL LTD., a group with large mining interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, earned a net consolidated profit of £5,857,229 in the year ended September 30 after providing £7,599,676 for taxation, compared with £5,876,800 in the previous year. Provisions for taxation made in previous years which are no longer required at £349,368 and £581,353 profit made on the sale of trade investments add to the net profit.

Depreciation of machinery, buildings and plant requires £2,752,728, amortization of mining properties totals £39,190, and development of mining properties £620,809. Interest on bonds issued by Turner and Newall (Overseas) Ltd. absorbed £37,500, and £131,121 was written off quoted investments. Income from trade investments amounted to £107,671, from investments in municipal mortgage loans, Government and other securities to £460,704, and miscellaneous income, including interest on its reserve certificates and transfer fees to £359,297.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,444,269 in 7% cumulative preference stock and £21,882,436 in ordinary £1 shares. Capital reserves stand at £15,000,000 and revenue reserves and undistributed profits at £9,931,734. The amount set aside for future taxation is £900,000, and that retained £3,115,000. Current liabilities and provisions appear at £3,894,706, fixed assets at £465,788, investments in subsidiary companies at £33,620,528, and current assets at £32,569,500, including £5,167,043 in cash.

The directors are Sir Walter Shephard (chairman) and Messrs. H. Hanson (deputy and joint managing), E. J. Smith (joint managing), R. H. Turner, I. A. Smith, G. M. Buteman, N. A. Morling, G. S. Sutcliffe, and J. A. P. Close. The annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on January 21.

The chairman's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

## Copper Stockpile Sales

THE BOARD OF TRADE has decided to postpone the proposed sale of 27,000 tons of copper from the Government's stockpile.

THE EAST AFRICAN  
POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKING	NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	ANNUAL CONSUMPTION
1922	2	1,904	1½ million units
1938	11	11,093	21½ " "
1956	20	68,838	300 " "

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Company Reports

# Turner and Newall, Limited

## Satisfactory Trading Results

### Increasingly Competitive Conditions

#### SIR WALKER SHEPHERD'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER AND NEWALL, LIMITED, will be held on January 21, 1958 at the Chartered Accountants Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that SIR WALKER SHEPHERD, the chairman of the company, will preside.

Sir Walker Shepherd's statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts. After dealing with the accounts of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1957, both at home and abroad.

The following are extracts from the statement:—

#### Asbestos Textiles

Despite increasingly competitive conditions in both home and export markets, coupled with reduced demand for textile-based brake-lining materials, the trade of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Limited, in asbestos textile products was maintained during the year at a satisfactory level. A further expansion of export turnover was achieved, establishing a new record, and overseas demand in this field continues generally buoyant. Mainly as a result of substantial contracts from the National Coal Board for fire-resisting conveyor belting, output from the company's belting factory at Hindley Green showed a considerable increase over any previous year. Trading conditions, however, in the belting field also became strongly competitive as the year progressed, so that the financial results were less favourable than might have been anticipated.

Further steady progress has been made with the modernization and enlargement of the Rochdale factory, and also with the transfer of various important manufacturing processes to the new asbestos textile and plastics factory at Hindley Green. The benefits are being felt progressively as the work proceeds, but the full effect will only become apparent when these transitional factors cease. One advantage which has already accrued from the transfer programme has been the partial relaxation of pressure on the Leeds factory of J. W. Roberts, Limited, which continued to make a useful though diminishing contribution to asbestos textile production, while maintaining its output of fibres processed for other purposes. The company's position in the field of Sprayed Limpet Asbestos and 'Ferobestos' technical plastics has been further consolidated, and steady development is confidently anticipated.

#### Brake and Clutch Linings

Whilst the export sales of Ferodo, Limited, attained a new high level, home market turnover was slightly below the record figure of last year, mainly due to the effects of the Suez crisis. This had significant repercussions in the automotive field, and the company was able to avoid redundancies amongst its work people only because of the cushioning effect of its expansion into markets outside the motor trade. It is the company's policy to continue energetically with the development of activities in such markets. Rising costs have been a problem during the year, but it has been possible to increase factory efficiency by major reorganizations of plant and improved techniques. Against the general trend, selling prices have not been increased.

The immediate outlook in the home market is naturally uncertain as the company has reason to know that, in times of dear money and restriction of credit, the motor trade is invariably amongst the first to suffer.

Backed by extensive patent protection both at home and abroad, the company has expanded its range of heavy duty friction materials by the introduction of sintered metallic products. Research facilities are being expanded by the construction of a new building wherein under one roof will be housed all research activities—laboratories, testing facilities, experimental production workshops and administration. Also during the year the company has arranged for the construction of its own test track for vehicles at a location close to its factory.

#### Asbestos Cement

Falling demand and the resultant intensified competition, have been experienced by Turner Asbestos Cement Company, Limited, in both home and export markets; under these circumstances it is satisfactory that this company has reported results which are very similar to those for the previous year. Political and economic difficulties have had an adverse effect in a number of important export markets; at home the restriction of finance for capital development is progressively affecting the building and civil engineering industries which are important customers for the products of the company. New products have been developed and marketed to meet the changing demands of the building industry, in particular in relation to fire resistance and insulation against wasteful loss of heat. Current trading continues at a satisfactory level, but maintenance of this situation is clearly dependent upon some easing of national financial difficulties.

#### Chemical and Insulation

The factories of The Washington Chemical Company, Limited, operated at high capacity throughout the year, with a sales turnover considerably in excess of that of the previous year. Increasing costs of production resulted, however, in reduced profit margins, whilst export business, although demand was strong, remained very competitive. Good progress was made with the factory modernization and enlargement schemes, whilst research work on the company's products and processes proceeded favourably. Newalls Insulation Company, Limited, also experienced a satisfactory year, with turnover approximating to the record figures reported last year.

#### Export Trade in General

The development of export turnover by our manufacturing companies located in the United Kingdom has varied in degree; this is only natural since the type and nature of the products which they are able to offer overseas buyers cover a very wide range of industries. Whilst the total volume of export business has not fully equalled the record figures of the previous year, which, as I stated at the time, were beginning to be influenced by the political situation, the difference is not very great and is completely understandable in the circumstances.

#### Directors

Since the date of our last annual general meeting, Mr. George Wilson resigned from the board with effect

from January 31, 1957. He had been troubled by ill-health, and his retirement from the board, whilst not unexpected, has meant the severing of the last link after a lifetime of service to our organization. We wish him well for the future, and record the board's appreciation of his long and valuable service.

During the year four new directors were appointed in the persons of Messrs. R. M. Bateman, N. A. Morling, G. S. Sutcliffe, and J. A. E. Clogg. All of these gentlemen have been in the service of our organization for many years, in most cases almost entirely in the section of our organization which operated through the medium of the subsidiary company or companies of which they are now respectively chairmen. In my view their appointment represents a considerable strengthening of our board.

#### Dividend on Ordinary Stock

"This year your board recommend a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 12½%, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution equivalent to 45% for the year on the issued capital as it now exists. This compares with last year's total distribution of 27½% on the old capital, or 13½% of the present issued capital.

"Although since the close of the financial year under review the downward tendency in business still continues, the aggregate net profit for the year to September 30, 1957, before taxation, was slightly higher than that for the previous year, due mainly to the substantially improved results of the overseas companies, and this fact has enabled your board to recommend this small increase in distribution.

#### Future Prospects

"In my statement of last year I indicated your board's anticipation that the group would remain prosperous, but at a level which, so far as we could then see, was likely to be rather lower than that which we had experienced during the two preceding years. This forecast is in process of being fulfilled, although its full effect cannot be observed or deduced from the figures of the financial year which ended on September 30, 1957. The second half of that financial year was less satisfactory in its results than the first half, and so far as can be foreseen at present the conditions which obtained during the second half of the financial year 1956-57 are likely to be maintained, and possibly somewhat intensified, during the whole of the now current financial year.

"In so far, therefore, as forecasting is possible under conditions of acute uncertainty in many directions, I would repeat that we expect the year now in progress to yield reasonably satisfactory results, but on a lower level than has been our experience in recent years. We are, however, completely confident that our company, and our industry, has satisfactory future prospects, and significant scope for development; we do not propose to be deterred in any way, in our constant forward planning for expansion, by conditions which, for the time being, are likely to give us less material reward than has been the case during the years of post-war boom."

#### Voters' Rolls

RATHER MORE THAN THREE-QUARTERS of those in the Sudan who were eligible to vote had registered by the time the lists closed last month. It is officially stated that the average percentage of registration was 77. In Khartoum Province it was as high as 93%; it was 85% in the Blue Nile Province; and, except for Darfur with 62.5%, all other areas registered between 72% and 79%.

## Coronation Syndicate, Limited

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

### Mr. J. H. Mitchell's Statement

THE 52ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held in Johannesburg on December 23.

Mr. J. H. MITCHELL, O.B.E., chairman of the company presided and, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1957, said:—

"The group mine working profits have again increased, amounting to £228,853, in comparison with £219,790 for the previous year. The premium on purchase of shares in subsidiary companies, amounting to £42,551 has now been written off. At the same time the opportunity has been taken of increasing the group general reserve to £145,000. As a result of these adjustments the carry forward to unappropriated profit of the group has been reduced from £58,100 to £9,483.

"I trust you will agree with me that the parent company's balance sheet reflects a very satisfactory financial state of affairs. Subject to your approval, a final distribution of 3½d per share will be made.

"Arcturus Mine. — The working profit was £65,613 before charging depreciation, compared with £61,166 for last year.

"Muriel Mine. — The Muriel Mine continues to make a substantial contribution to the success of the Group. This year working profits were £134,455 before charging depreciation, compared with £114,307 for the previous year.

"Tebekwe Mines. — The mine has now ceased operations entirely and the property has been placed on a caretaker basis while dismantling and collecting plant and material for disposal is completed."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the declaration of final dividend No. 11 of 12½% for the year ended June 30, 1957, was confirmed.



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa  
Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Zanzibar,  
Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

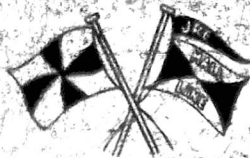
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JOINT SERVICE

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



**LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, \*MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS** (Also **Walvis Bay** and **Luderitz Bay** with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF LONDON	—	Jan. 6	Jan. 17
†ASTRONOMER	Feb. 6	—	Feb. 18
*Mosel Bay with or without transhipment.		†Mauritius or Lobito.	

**DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES and \*BEIRA** (Also **Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane** with transhipment)

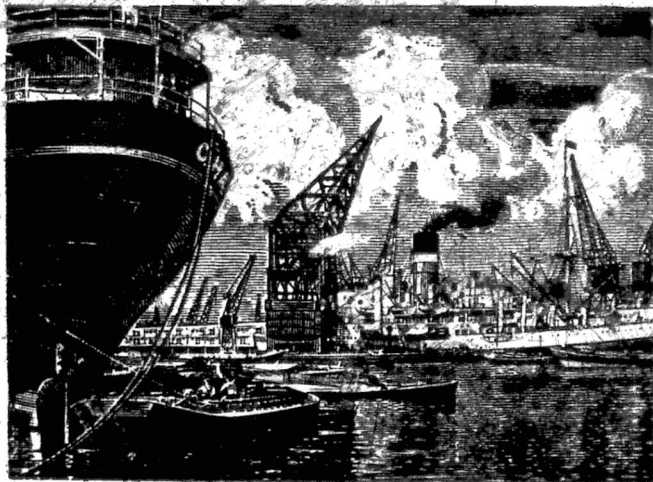
Vessel	Newport	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	—	Jan. 23	Feb. 4
SELECTOR	—	—	—
*Beira cargo by special arrangements.			

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

**ENQUIRIES to—**

**THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD.,** Liverpool and London.  
**HALL LINE Limited,** Liverpool.

Loading Agents: **STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,** Liverpool & London.



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Britain's Premier Port  
Equipped for all types of  
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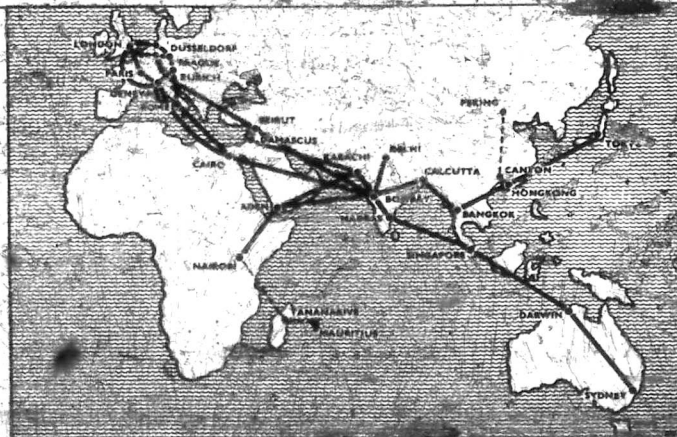
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