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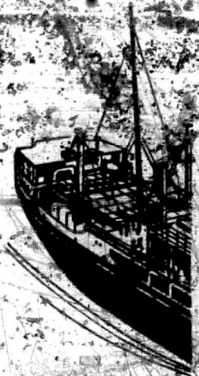


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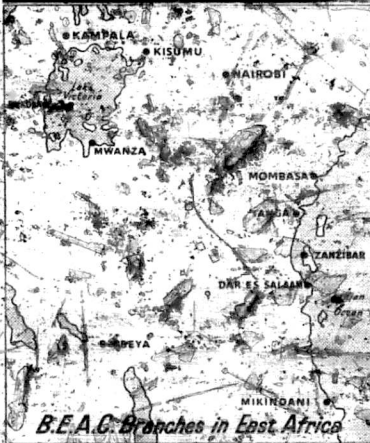


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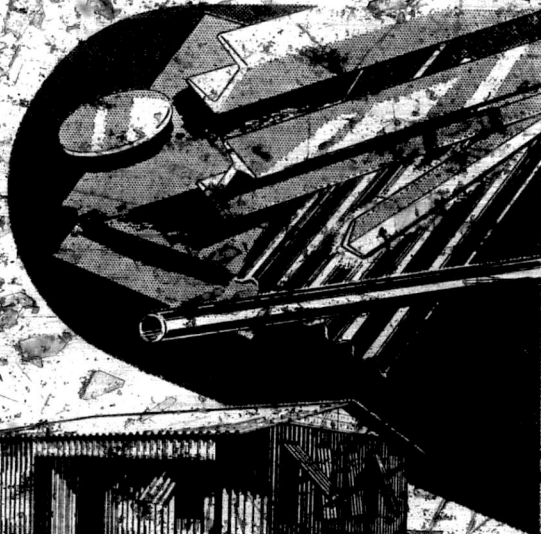
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOELSON

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No. 1563

50s. per copy post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BEST POLITICAL NEWS which has come from East Africa lately, and certainly the best from Uganda since the deposition of the King nearly a year ago, is the splendid announcement that Uganda has accepted the recommendations of the special committee appointed by the Governor of the Protectorate and of the Great Lukiko of the province. For a long time private reports about the negotiations were consistently pessimistic, and most people here were well placed to assess the prospects had at one period almost recoiled themselves to the conviction that not even so well-chosen a conciliator as the Professor of British Commonwealth Affairs in the University of London could succeed in the difficult task he had undertaken, well knowing that the prospects were not propitious. Then the position changed dramatically. Some curious objectors among the Baganda suddenly showed a willingness to cooperate, and such was their influence that Europeans and Africans who had expected a stalemate became hopeful almost overnight. That changed outlook was not viewed with pleasure by a number of African extremists, some of whom sought by mischievous public statements and a whispering campaign to prevent the success which had now become possible. The letter to the Katiko (Chief Minister) of Buganda which appears on another page proves, however, that those machinations have miscarried, and that the Governor and the representatives of the Lukiko have reached a substantial agreement about the measures necessary to deal with the problem which has caused much controversy and equal bitterness. It is to be hoped that this will soon be substantiated in a renewal of cordial co-operation.

Credit and congratulations are due to all parties to the discussions to Sir Keith Hancock and his assistant, Mr. S. A. de Smith, reader in public law in the University of London, who has done so much for the success of the mission. The success of the mission is a transformation to Sir Keith Hancock, who has revealed the wisdom, generosity, and resource which are characteristic of him, and to those Baganda who, deputed by their council to act on its behalf, allowed initial differences to be transformed into unity. It was made very clear from the outset that Sir Keith Hancock was not a spokesman for the Government; he was entirely independent, resolved to retain that attitude, and determined that every shade of opinion should be fully heard. His fairness, patience, and objectivity were quickly recognized, and the Africans soon came to trust his good will and judgment, without which the rapprochement now achieved would assuredly not have been possible. The agreement is, of course, subject to the approval of the Lukiko, some members of which will doubtless seek to prevent ratification. But the risks of rejection are presumably not high now that an understanding has been reached with the Lukiko committee as a whole, for among its members are several who until recently were outspokenly antagonistic to the Uganda Government and the Governor personally. Sir Andrew Cohen, who has been anxious to promote reforms in the best interests of Uganda, must be pleased and relieved, and the Baganda negotiators are to be felicitated on a result which is in itself a tribute to their wise restraint. By a happy coincidence, in consequence of an arrangement made some months ago, Mr. Dinnock Boyd, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, will spend a few days in Uganda early next month. His fairness and diplomacy will be exceptionally valuable at this juncture.

Notes By The Way

Obstructive

MORE THAN SIX MONTHS of February 26 last to be precise—the Legislative Council of Kenya recommended that the Government negotiate with Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar for the purpose of bringing under the authority of the East Africa High Commission the subjects of bankruptcy, company law, and the registration of business names, inventions, and trade marks. The Administrator of the High Commission has now admitted in reply to a question by Sir Alfred Vincent that nearly nothing constructive has been done in the matter. Naturally, Mr. Hunt did not tell the Assembly that even on so uncontroversial an issue as this the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda have been obstructive. I will therefore make that assertion.

Soporific

KENYA'S OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN brought the resolution of the Legislature to the attention of the High Commission, which decided that "it must lie with the individual Governments to reach a decision concerning their attitude in the matter, and this is properly the decision by the territorial legislatures." Not even the office boy in my Secretariat would dispute that statement. As a soporific it has its points, no doubt. I wonder if any member of the Legislature in Tanganyika, Uganda, or Zanzibar has asked why his own Government has failed to bring the subject to the attention of its Legislative Council? Probably not, and certainly nobody in any territory has done so publicly. Yet the Chambers of commerce and the business communities generally have for years urged the commonsense course suggested. Perhaps they will now press their politicians to press their Governments for action.

More Education and More Pay

A KENYA SETTLER FRIEND, a man of exceptional experience, said when we were discussing the sad state of affairs in that Colony: "My hopes are based on a rapid and intense increase of the right kind of education at all levels, and equally on the recognition by the general body of European employers of the urgent need to pay Africans higher wages. No country in East or Central Africa can expect to progress satisfactorily unless there is better understanding between the races, and I think that that requires two things in particular—much more education in the widest sense of the word, and the immediate raising of cash wages. I know influential reactionary elements in Kenya which will dislike both suggestions. That must be recognized quite frankly. Why should Kenya not admit that, like every other country, it has a nation of people whose main purpose in life is to safeguard the privileged position which they occupy?"

Views of A Prominent Settler

SOME SWARTH CIRCLES in Kenya have done immense harm by their disregard of the public interest. They have had a very long innings, much too long for Kenya's good. They are the people who object most strongly to raising African wages, not the great body of decent companies, firms, and individuals, who are far less well off. I know many farmers and business men who pay wages far above the normal, and it would be a good thing for their example to be widely followed. I am sure that there cannot be good relations between the races until Africans who work and are paid very much more. Small increases are worse than no increase. These are the views of a man who practices what he preaches, and has found that the results justified his expectations.

Amende

LAST MONTH I criticized the employment by the Government of Kenya of a public relations firm to handle the publicity for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in Nairobi, instead of employing its own Public Relations Department. Now I have received information which shows that the criticism was not valid. The contract was laid, placed by the Conference Arrangements Committee of the C.P.A. (which is an organization of separate British and Commonwealth members) the reason for the selection of that firm was not solely to the conference, but also to East Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia having equal standing as co-hosts. Moreover, delegates were offered the opportunity of visiting Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia, and it was therefore desirable that coverage of the whole tour should be entrusted to one organization. I gladly publish these facts, and withdraw my earlier comment, merely suggesting that those prints might have been made clear to the Press by the C.P.A. On August 12 I wrote that "the two partners in the firm of public relations consultants concerned may be expected to discharge their undertakings with enthusiasm and imagination." I should add that the matter which they have distributed to the Press has fully justified that expectation.

Muddle Rectified

EAST WEEK criticized the action of the Commissioner for Commerce in Uganda in granting licences for the export of maize before the announcement inviting applications had even been published. Now comes the welcome news that all those licences have been cancelled. It is a very wise action, for it is highly important to avoid the creation of the impression in any quarter that there is slackness, to put it no higher, in the performance of public duty. The Government now admits, moreover, that the licences issued were, in such terms as not to include the private export of maize or maize meal to Kenya or Uganda, though that trade would be contrary to inter-territorial agreement. New permits are to be issued to the holders of the old licences who can prove that they have entered into definite commitments for export overseas.

Advertising in 1400 A.D.

A NEWSPAPER CLIPPING sent by a reader in Canada contains a story about coffee which is new to me. It declares that when coffee was first carried across the Red Sea from Ethiopia to the Yemen about five and a half centuries ago, a Muslim leader who had learnt of the power of strong coffee to banish sleepiness popularized the beverage among his followers, whom he wanted to keep alert, by the assurance that "he who dies with coffee in his belly goes no to hell." The Arabs, according to the story, took to coffee with religious fervour.

Agricultural Arithmetic

MR. LUTENGANO NGALIWANO, a 35-year-old African farmer in the Njombe district of Tanganyika who employs 100 labourers, has earned enough to buy for cash a tractor, a car, and a five-ton lorry. According to a Press bulletin issued by the Government of Tanganyika: "Early in 1953 the advantages of rotation of crops were explained, and it was said that his farm of 30 acres should be surveyed and divided into six fields of some 60 acres each." Who would not?

The Aga Khan on East Africa's Problems

Muslim Leader Considers Race Relations in His Autobiography

THIS BUSINESS THE AGA KHAN, whose influence with the Muslims of East Africa, especially the Indian section, has been so wide and admirable, has written a most interesting autobiography entitled "The Memoirs of Aga Khan" (Cassell, 21s.). The book, which is as readable as it is important, can be especially commended to those upon whom rests the responsibility for the improvement of race relations.

Seventy years ago, in the age of enlightenment, the Aga Khan succeeded to the spiritual and temporal responsibilities of a head of the limited Muslims, who are widely distributed through South-East Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa, India, Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, Chinese, Turkish, Iran, Syria, and Russian territories in Asia.

His command to his followers has always been that the loyalty which they owe him and his house is spiritual, and that their temporal allegiance must be wholly to the State of which they are citizens. That this direction has been faithfully followed by the Muslims in East Africa is well attested. The main cause of the long-standing dissension between the Zanzibar residents of Indian origin and the Muslims, although attributable to the British Crown, was a land dispute in the Indian Colony, which the Republic of India had its petitioners, so many of whom are anti-British.

Four Visits to East Africa

The Aga Khan has visited East Africa four times—in 1899, 1905, 1914, and 1946. Of his first visit he writes:

"Between the British officials in Zanzibar and my Ismaili followers there had arisen a complicated dispute which concerned the ownership and tenure of a tract of land on the coast, whose value had rapidly increased, but which was an Ismaili burial ground. The dispute had been stubborn and protracted. It was able, however, to arrange a settlement which was admittedly a compromise.

"I have never had all my life on the principle that a compromise is better than rigid and unyielding disagreement. The compromise which we reached in Zanzibar was workable to this extent that there has never been any other major dispute in the years since then between the Ismailis and the British authorities.

"Dattajee Salgaonkar was faced with a similar sort of conflict, in this case between the German authorities and my followers over land trading rights. This dispute had smouldered and flickered throughout the twenties; the Germans were suspicious of my Ismaili followers, and there were allegations that they were smuggling in arms and had had a hand in the Arab rebellion of some 10 years before.

"There was therefore a certain stiffness on the part of the German Governor and his officials when I arrived. However, I persevered, and before I left I was able to see the dispute settled and the suspicions (which were probably one cause of the stubbornness of the dispute) thoroughly dissipated. When I left it was in the knowledge that there was a clean slate so far as differences between my followers and the German administration were concerned."

Palace Becomes Sports Club

Six years later, on returning to Zanzibar, His Highness impressed upon his followers the importance of intellectual and physical education:

"I was especially distressed by the low standards of physique noticeable in Zanzibar; the incidence in particular of tuberculosis was high. It was argued that the fierce tropical climate enervated those who lived in it and induced listlessness and apathy. I could only say that the same could be said of India, and there we were beginning to take energetic steps to combat it. In Zanzibar I had consultations with the leaders of the local communities. A grand palace turned into a sports club, and centres for physical training, with a running track and football and cricket pitches. I gave prizes in all sports competitions, from billiards to cycling. I am glad to say that my suggestions proved a marked success.

To his own surprise and the indignation of his followers in German East Africa, the Administration of that country asked the Aga Khan not to visit their territory when he went back to East Africa early in the summer of 1914.

When war broke out that August he immediately offered his services to the British Resident in Zanzibar, seaward, counting as an Indian. Transferred first and then left for London, he was eventually ordered to serve in the ranks in my Battalion of Indian Cavalry. I met Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, and an old friend with whom he had served on the Viceroy's Legislative Council in India, to visit him as a private in the Indian contingent sent on its way to France. But Kitchener, supported by the Secretaries of State for India and Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister, and even the King, urged him to undertake a special mission to persuade the Turks not to join the Central Powers.

Anniversary Warnings

In 1946, a Communist organ in the Dominion of India, in the anniversary of the Imamate, the Aga Khan, was attacked against a background in Dar es Salaam in the presence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, the Governors of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and a great congregation of his adherents.

But these visits were not made in a long period of intimate interest in Eastern African affairs, on which he has kept himself closely informed through regular correspondence and many visits from his own followers and personal contacts with leading British authorities.

At one time during the 1914-18 war he asked that at the end of it East Africa might be reserved for Indian colonization and development in recognition of India's war service, but nowhere in the book is there any indication of resentment at the failure of that proposal. His Highness writes:

"A political issue of some complexity and importance to which I devoted a good deal of time and interest in the immediate post-war years, was the question of Indians in East Africa, especially in the rapidly developing Colony of Kenya. There had long been Indian settlements along the coast of East Africa; these settlements contained a considerable and growing number of my own followers, who contributed an influential and stabilizing element to the community.

Dangers in Kenya

"In Kenya, where in the 1950's race relations became a political issue of the most crucial significance, there were already clear signs 30 years ago of the dangers that were looming ahead. In the so-called White Highlands there was a rapidly developing area of European—predominantly British—settlement on the high rolling plateaux which lie between the coastal belt and the Rift Valley and Africa's great lakes, and constitute a temperate region in equatorial latitudes, fertile, climatically agreeable, and eminently suitable to intensive agricultural developments. The whole of Kenya was administered by the British Colonial Office, as a Crown Colony.

"The British settlers, whose unofficial leader was Esme Fairbairn, a talented but highly individualistic Englishwoman, had in recent years been demanding an increasing measure of self-government for themselves. They differed from the usual British community in a tropical country in that they were serious, and that they intended to make—and did make—Kenya their permanent home, bringing up their children there, and not merely living there for short tours of duty, as did the generally British officials, traders, and planters in India, the East, and West Africa.

"But the Indians, rapidly growing in numbers, saw in the settlers' agitation for self-government the possibility of racial white supremacy and their own permanent political and social exclusion and subjugation. They in their turn demanded complete political and electoral equality. The Colonial Office off-

...covered, and they were not themselves competent to take executive decisions, which was made in Whitehall and Downing Street. No one made it their business for Kenya to solve its own domestic problems, for Kenya's problems have been subject to outside interference and influence and in the final analysis a final decision.

The end of the first world war had seen in Kenya, as elsewhere, a release of pent-up and sharply conflicting political ambitions and emotions. The British Government and its representatives in the House of Commons were through their own inaction in Kenya's affairs—in the great majority of cases—its own Government's problems. From 1920 onwards a series of decisions was made within the Colonial Office in respect of Kenya; each new decision appeared to cancel its predecessor. Matters were not helped by the fact that there were several Governors of Kenya and several Secretaries of State for the Colonies within a very few years.

Military Situation

At the end of 1922 and the beginning of 1923 the situation in Kenya was confused and its complexity so strong were the sentiments of the British settlers that they had established a militant, secret organization of their own with which—in the event of the British Government deciding, as they thought, against them—they proposed to take over the administration of the territory. Indian opinion, both in Kenya and at home, was severely agitated. It is fair to say, however, that even in the face of a great fear on no single incident of violence involving a European and an Asiatic, was recorded in Kenya, the communities, in spite of the deep political gulf between them, remained on good personal terms.

At the time the whole of this is not, in my addendum to my friend Gokhale's original statement suggested that East Africa be set aside for a "militant organization" was deplorable. The immediate danger, as I saw it, was that a few hotheads might do something that would affect the mind and imagination of the British not only there but throughout all over India and far into the future.

In particular, I urged that if the settlers really accepted the view that the British Empire of the future (we still had not evolved the concept of the Commonwealth, but we were moving rapidly towards it) was to be a truly co-operative association between men of all races and creeds and customs, then indeed in East Africa more than anywhere else in the Empire they should use their full influence and power to bring about a better general feeling and wholeheartedly accept the fact that the latent feelings apart in the long run their own interests made it necessary that the Indian community in Kenya should be as prosperous and as happy as it was large.

The Government of India was fully alive to the dangers of the whole situation. Lord Reading, the Viceroy Lord Peel, the Secretary of State, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, one of India's representatives at the Imperial Conference of 1923, urged that there should be a conference—or if necessary a number of conferences—between representatives of India and all concerned with the administration of Colonial territories, such as Kenya, Uganda, and Fiji, where there was any sizeable element of Indian settlement, to establish the political rights and responsibilities of Indians in those regions.

Explosive Atmosphere

Faced with this potent and powerful request, faced too with the grim possibility of armed rebellion by British settlers in a Crown Colony, the British Government was by now far from unaware of the urgent need for action that would end the dispute. In this somewhat explosive atmosphere I was asked by the Government of India if I would lead the Indian delegation to a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Zetland, charged with the task of finding a solution to the whole delicate and difficult problem.

By the time we were appointed, Lord Zetland had become a member of Mr. Baldwin's short-lived Government. I was asked to take the chair, but I felt, that since I was a party to the dispute and the chief spokesman of the Indian viewpoint, it would be unfortunate for me to be chairman of the committee. We therefore had as our chairman Mr. J. Hope Simpson, M.P., the other members, besides myself, were Sir Benjamin Robinson, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who had paid an official visit to Kenya in 1920, Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar, and Mr. K. C. Roy. We began our work in April and finished it in July; and by August of that year 1924, a Labour Government—Britain's first—was in office, and when our report was presented to the House of Commons, the Minister who presented it was Sir J. H. Thomas, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Of one thing I am sure, the public life has convinced me that the value of a compromise is that it can supply a bridge across a difficult period, and having employed that bridge, it is often possible to bring into effect the full-scale measures of reform which otherwise would have been rejected out of hand.

On the questions of electoral equality and of unrestricted settlement in the Highlands there was no change; Delamere and his friends held their position. But on immigration we secured the abandonment of an offensive ordinance which the Kenya Government had already adopted, and which would finally have put an end to Indian immigration into East Africa; the Secretary of State, however, retained the right to enact any measure at any time should African interests appear to be threatened by the influx of immigrants from abroad. Mr. Thomas announced that certain districts in the coastal lowlands were to be reserved for agricultural immigrants from India. These were to some extent gains.

But it was obvious then, and it is obvious now, that logic and permanence are impossible of attainment in the whole difficult and complex racial situation which, because of half-measures and compromises, has been allowed to develop in East Africa. In some measure, I think, we may claim that we did create a better atmosphere and a wider understanding of the Indian viewpoint and that the fairly practicable *Wavindi* which substituted itself for the *Wavindi* of the 1920s in Uganda and Tanganyika, was the result of our best work and of the detailed recommendations of the committee.

One fact was apparent then and still deserves emphasis 30 years later. East Africa's problems must not be allowed to become a matter of contention between opposing political parties in Britain. I cannot be disinterested in this issue for my own followers of purely Indian origin number in East Africa nowadays some 50,000; 17,000 in Kenya, 27,000 in Tanganyika, and 6,000 in Uganda.

All Races Depend on Each Other

As his final chapter and almost at the end of it, Aga Khan writes:

I have little real doubt that the time has come when the British Crown Colonies in Africa, as we have seen the noble work of Great Britain in West Africa, in East and Central Africa the problem is a present complicated by the presence of a European settler population. I believe that there can be healthy and satisfactory adjustment, provided all sections in these multi-racial communities—Indigenous Africans and immigrant Europeans and Asians—face the simple, fundamental fact that they are all dependent upon each other.

"No one section can dismiss any other from its calculations, either about contributions to past development or about plans for the future. The immigrant, be he European or Asian, has no hope of prosperity without the African; the African cannot do without the European farmer or the Asian trader, unless he wants to see his standard of living fall steeply, and with it all hope of exploiting and enhancing the natural wealth of the land in which all three have their homes and must earn their bread.

"To a Muslim there is one quietly but forcibly encouraging element in this situation. While the indigenous population is Muslim there is remarkably little racial antagonism or sense of bitterness or any sense of inferiority or jealousy by one obvious economic superiority, Islam, after all, is a faith in which sentiments of this sort do not take root or flourish easily.

This is not a shallow and fatalistic resignation; it is something much more profound in the essence of the teaching of Islam. Its basic conviction that in the eyes of God all men, regardless of colour or class or economic condition, are equal. From this belief there springs an unshakable self-respect, whose deepest effects are in the subconscious, preventing the growth of bitterness or any sense of inferiority or jealousy by one man of another's economic advantage.

"Islam in all these countries has within it, I earnestly believe, the capacity to be a moral and spiritual force of enormous significance, both stabilizing and energizing the communities among whom it is preached and practised. To ignore Islam's potential influence for good, Islam's healing and creative power for societies as for individuals, is to ignore one of the most genuinely hopeful factors that exist in the world today.

Lessons from India

Though the direct references to East Africa will afford the main interest to readers of this journal, many other parts of the book will engage their attention, not least the passages which suggest lessons which Africa should have learnt from India.

The writer, a great admirer of the British character and British institutions, is outspokenly critical of the way in which easy and friendly relations between the races deteriorated. He looks back to the happy days when "Empire did not mean imperialism, social vulgarity and, worse, social aggressiveness and 'high-handedness' and continues:

The clubs were closed to Indians, but that fact had none of the neurotic significance which it took on subsequently. Nobody minded Europeans having a small enclave of their own, and social relationships were on a basis of relative equality. The change to a more rigidly formal attitude came in 1890. The Duke of Cambridge went home and his great influence for good in all social matters was lost. He was followed as Army Commander by General Sir George Greaves, and then the friend of General Buller in Kipling's 'A Colonel's Memoirs', Lord Roberts, and he was succeeded by Lord Hartley, a famous and enthusiastic cricketer, but a Conservative of the Conservative Imperialist school of thought. Our relations with Government House, though perfectly friendly, became more formal and less familiar.

What Happened to the Europeans?

The whole tone of relationships stiffened. No longer were the easy, frequent receptions and entertainments attended by people of all communities. At Government House there were merely a few rigidly formal garden parties at which social mingling began to be distinguished. Less and less did Europeans invite Indians to their houses, and soon it became rare for the races to meet around a luncheon or dinner table. Even on occasions where rigid separation was obviously impossible, as at race meetings, colour differences began to show themselves. Sets were formed not on the natural basis of sympathy and antipathy, but on the artificial and unwholesome basis of race and colour.

Congress enthusiastically encouraged in its beginnings, in the eighties and nineties (probably rightly) as a sign of growing up, and of more members of the great Imperial family, was now regarded to be a hostile racialist organization whose ultimate aim could be seen to weaken and undermine the British connexion. The alienation of the British ruling classes (or at any rate the greater number) of those they sent to India from those educated classes, who were growing in numbers and whose views were both mental and spiritual, and who were friendly, where there had been warmth, and in this respect

there were sown almost all the seeds of future bitterness. "What happened to the Englishman has been to the life of my life a source of wonder and astonishment. Suddenly it seemed that he felt that, if he were as a member of an inferior, governing race would be lost if he accepted those of a different colour as fundamentally his equals. The colour bar was no longer thought of as a physical difference, but far more dangerously—in the mind—as a spiritual and intellectual difference. As long as Indians who adopted and imitated the European way of life were few it was possible for a servant and upholder of the *status quo* to feel that there was little danger of his unique position being undermined by familiarity and overthrown by numbers. But now racialism—on both sides—marched on with giant's strides.

"A root cause of the new attitude was fear and lack of inner self-confidence. A contributory factor was the presence in increasing numbers of British wives, with no knowledge of or interest in the customs and outlook of Indians."

Never Happened

was a man who had been one of the most influential men in the Muslim world. His name was descended from the prophet Muhammad through his daughter Fatima and also descended from the Fatimite Caliphs of Egypt, who could read and write English, French, Persian, and Arabic as a boy, and was well grounded in science and history, who had been an insatiable reader all his life, who was the frequent guest of five British sovereigns, who has known most of the great figures in the political, cultural, and social life of the Empire and of Europe during the last half century, and who was at one time President of the League of Nations.

Never in his long life have I been for so long so busy as in writing the book. This book is a true and honest life is communicated by the book.

Colonialism Was Beneficent and Disinterested

Sir Philip Mitchell on European Rule in Africa

TO EUROPEANS of the late 19th and early 20th centuries there did not appear to be anything peculiar, difficult, or dangerous about the process of establishing and developing each Colony as a separate unit, and for three reasons.

First, Europe itself was a patchwork quilt of national States of all shapes and sizes, some very small.

Secondly, those were the days of great political and economic stability in the West. The perpetuity of the existing state of society seemed as unchallengeable as the gold standard, and if the long-term policies of problems of developing Colonies received no thought, the conclusion must have been that they would just tag along with the metropolitan country.

Joint International Action

Thirdly, the occupation of Africa occurred when the first glimpses of what joint international action might achieve were being perceived. The Abolition movement was, no doubt, the most spectacular; but there were also other examples—the International Postal Union, an almost miraculously competent piece of international co-operation which was taken for granted, so quietly efficient is it, and many others.

It is a reasonable deduction, in spite of 1914 and 1939, that in so far as the West was conscious of its international Colonial problems, it is assumed that they could be met by agreements and conventions, as occasions arose, within the framework of the balance of power as it then existed.

It is some justification for such an attitude that today

Being further extracts from the address given to the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A. by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

the agencies of the United Nations and the national policies of some countries, notably the United States, show a determination to give general support, financial and technical assistance, and indeed collaboration in any way that they are able, without political tags, to help the Colonial Powers carry their heavy burden.

The collapse of the balance of power, and the intensification of nationalism in the West in the first quarter of the 20th century, soon made it abundantly clear in Africa that all white men were not subjects of one Government but of many—British, Portuguese, French, Belgian, German; that all Christians were not of one kind, but differed here and there among themselves; that "love thy neighbour as thyself" had a proviso—that he belonged to your particular variety of Christianity.

Denominational Differences

The late 19th and early 20th century was a time when denominational differences in the West were markedly pronounced, acute, and uncompromising. One consequence in Africa today is that as the movement for Christian unity spreads among the people of the West, clerical and lay, it often encounters a rigid and unyielding denominationalism among Africans. It was this nature of denominationalism the only confining factor. It soon became apparent that not all the Christians of the new religion were easily adaptable to the old society and that conversion brought consequences seldom perceptible to uneducated catechumens. Marriage, for instance, the missionary societies insisted rigidly that a man could only have one wife; most Africans in fact did; but many were polygamous, often as a result of tribal custom.

In the political field, some people must have been confused by the compulsory changes of allegiance resulting from wars and conquests. In any case, the

boundaries of territories were, and are, no more than the result of conference and negotiation by statesmen in Europe, for whom 40 and 50 years ago African human geography was unknown and economics little understood. Frontiers were drawn with a ruler on a blank map, or by give and take about the unknown, in Western Foreign Ministries.

In fact, Colonial policies and the variety of nations concerned have resulted in Africa having developed in a series of units, only comparable to the States of the Union but with no central Government or common language.

It is the declared object of British policy, and, whether desired or not, the most probable outcome of the policies pursued by other nations, that each of these territories will develop towards responsible government and independence.

United States of Africa

We British certainly hope that independence will be accompanied by a desire to remain associated with the Commonwealth, but we believe, their own interests, ours, and those of the world in general will be served thereby. There may be local federations—Dr. Nkrumah makes no secret of his perfectly reasonable aspiration to organize an extensive one. A United States of Africa between the Limpopo and the deserts of the north is not inherently impossible, but a lot of water will have to flow down the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambezi before there is a sufficient sense of unity for anything of the kind to happen. It may not be irrelevant to observe that the East has now in different directions, to different extents.

It may perhaps surprise, today, to note that British Togoland appears to be strongly opposed to union with the Gold Coast; the three regions of Nigeria, etc., to put it mildly, not with enthusiasm about their federation; Buganda would certainly not willingly be merged in any larger unit; nor would any one of the three East African territories agree to any admitted federation with the other two. I say "admitted," because the East Africa High Commission is of course a federal authority; but there is an agreeable human understanding in all these countries not to say so aloud.

I am well aware that "colonialism" has in the past become a term of reproach, even of abuse, but as a "colonialist" for 20 years, for 17 of them even that arch-sinner, a Colonial Governor, I am unrepentant and undiminished, although at times fearful lest the current mood of the West should result in "colonialism" being prematurely abandoned.

The processes now called "colonialism" have been beyond question the most beneficent, diversified, and effective force which has ever been brought to bear on Africa in all its history. That it might have been better, that it has its blemishes and faults, does not alter that plain statement of fact.

If the suffering people were to be rescued from their blood-stained misery, their hopeless poverty, and their brutish paganism, and set upon the hopeful road of progress, the situation confronting the West when the African Colonies were occupied was one which required, above all, the establishment of strong, just, and liberal authorities which would impose order and the rule of law, make the lives of the poor and weak safe from violence, protected by transport from famine and by medical knowledge from epidemics, and create the conditions in which the seeds of Christian civilization brought by the missionaries could grow and bear their fruit.

Education's Striking Progress

Education, for example, beginning with the teaching of the alphabet, could no longer start from the modest beginnings towards the university colleges and technical institutions of today. Production and trade, without which nothing effective could be achieved, could only thus be created to provide the means whereby the striking progress which has been made could become possible.

In 1890 the total trade of the regions of East and Central Africa, from the Transvaal to Abyssinia, from the Great Lakes to the Indian Ocean, amounted to some hundreds of thousands of pounds, say the million, in 1952 it was £30m.

In 1890 neither cotton nor coffee was grown in Uganda for sale; cotton was unknown, and coffee known only as a low-grade wild berry. In 1953 the growers (almost wholly African) netted from their crops £30m.

In 1890 there was not a railway north of the Limpopo. In 1951 there were 7,500 miles of open track which carried 250 passengers and close on 12m. tons of goods. In 1890 mineral production was nil; in 1952 it was £20m.

They are, in law and order, security, education for the lower levels, public health services, and many others, but the opportunities for the African people today, the direct

achievement of "colonialism"; that is to say, of stable, just, and competent tutelage by government, which undertook what the mandates used to call the sacred trust of civilization and have honoured it.

Trustees do not always agree with wards about the particular stage when the ward has become an adult. When wards are numbered in tens of millions, individuals they do not grow up at the same rate. In Kenya, where I now live, there are one African Minister and two junior Ministers in the Government, a dozen doctors and surgeons and lawyers and so on; thousands of people for whom the only appropriate description is civilized, but still tens of thousands for whom it is still a sad primitive. There are African men who drive heavy locomotives and great numbers who can never have seen a train.

In East and Central Africa, partly because of a healthy climate, partly because of lack of indigenous populations and the wealth in minerals requiring deep level mining, partly because of monsoon wind navigation in the Indian Ocean, there are large numbers of Arabs and Europeans and Indians, and a few Africans, who have had some knowledge of capital and understanding of the world. It is a part of any metropolitan question of right to their place in these countries that may be raised, and they have a very strong claim of right—they have been, and are, indispensable to the development and progress of all the people of those countries.

African May They Would A Nation

In any case, it is surprising to find African Africans that they are unable to associate in friendly cooperation with people of other races. It is true that that could be said of the Europeans in some parts of some Hindu and Moslem countries, other places. Maybe the ignorant African, with his ready laugh and naturally friendly nature, is unable to teach others a lesson the world would be well advised to learn.

It is to be hoped that East and Central Africa have become, by the inevitable consequences of their history, a region where a multi-racial form of society, of government, and of economic and cultural development might be achieved for the peace of all Africa and the West are looked at with humanity and understanding, in the historical perspective of their relations in the past and the glare of contemporary events. It must surely be seen that the overwhelmingly great problem, overshadowing all else, is the human problem of African man and woman, their present hopes and fears, wants and anxieties, their spiritual and material needs in the context of the modern world, the West, their political relations with and place in that great, unknown world which suddenly, 50 or 60 years ago, fell upon them and insisted that they must be one part of it, however unwilling and without understanding they might have been in the beginning.

Kenya's Native Housing

A CENTRAL HOUSING DEPARTMENT for Kenya is the aim of Mr. W. B. Havelock, the Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing. It would coordinate all ideas and experience in house-building with a view to working out economic plans. Mr. Havelock said recently in Mombasa that the problem was to erect houses with rents which, whilst economic, were yet within the African's means. Ratepayers could not be expected to go on paying the housing subsidies. Mombasa's native housing standards were extremely high, but the houses were subsidized both by Government and municipality. Until wages had risen to a sufficiently high level, therefore, the subsidies would have to continue. Mr. Havelock congratulated Mombasa Municipal Board on its work, adding that he would recommend raising its status.

African Study Days

INTERNATIONAL STUDY DAYS on African affairs are to be held in Belgium on September 24 and 25, under the auspices of the Ghent International Fair. On the first day nine papers will be read and on the morning of the second day three more. Among the speakers will be Mr. Arthur Gaitskell on "The Gezira Scheme" and Mr. P. G. Poyland on "African Attitudes and Economic Change. Some Indications from Uganda." There will be speakers from Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, the Belgian Congo, Togoland, and the Union of South Africa.

Danger of Africans Acquiring "Hot-House Civilization"

Sir Godfrey Huggins on Changes Facing Both Europeans and Natives

THE FULL TEXT of the speech with which the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland opened the recent Southern Rhodesian Missionary Conference at Geromoni has now reached London.

Sir Godfrey Huggins said: "In trying to uplift the African we are really trying to change his environment. It is probably true that if there are any fundamental differences of mental make-up between Africans and Europeans, these are the result of heredity, these are as fixed as to be not demonstrable. This means that we are attempting to change not the African but the conditions which operate on the African since birth, and which produce those vast and profound differences which do undoubtedly exist between Africans and Europeans.

Task Stupendous But Not Impossible

The task of changing the environment of the African is stupendous but by no means impossible.

"The doctrine of segregation is based on the belief that there are certain fundamental, unchangeable differences between the races, and that these differences can never be removed. In our concept, that the differences are environmental, then it follows that the differences can over a period of time be removed.

Education for the African is but a small part of this cultural background and our attempts to educate him have produced results, not altogether encouraging. All too often the education of the African has opened his eyes to Western civilization and caused him to think that the little learning he possesses is the key to European culture and civilization and its consequent power.

"In 1931 I wrote an article for Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow in which I stated: 'There are earnest people who believe that the shorter catechism, the multiplication table, and possibly a pair of braces are the only steps between barbarism and civilization. Civilization achieved by such means is a hot-house product which quickly dies if left to its own devices'. Twenty years later the only amendment to this I would make would be to alter the list to read: the shorter catechism, the multiplication table, a pair of braces, and possibly a pair of sun-glasses.

"The exaggerated importance attached to this little learning has led to the rise of African nationalism based on the belief that a small number of Africans, with a limited amount of learning, can govern a country without the presence of any Europeans.

Modesty Not Encouraged

"We have only a small number of Africans with anything like a European standard of education, but modesty does not rank amongst their most pronounced characteristics. Because they are outstanding amongst their own people, they automatically assume they are outstanding when compared with Europeans. They fail to realize their limitations, and do not appreciate that the education they have received is but a tiny fraction of the sum total of Western culture and civilization as we know it.

"We see so many semi-educated Africans in the ranks of the nationalist movements. Even if they do appreciate what a slow process is the elevation of the African, and even though they may realize where real strides are being made, they are none the less impatient. They are not content to realize that the next generation of Africans may be better off in all ways. They want quick results for themselves, and they see an opportunity to acquire power while the gulf between them and their more primitive fellow beings is wide.

"The same phenomenon has occurred in other territories in Africa and provides a very powerful nationalist force. In certain territories where there had been no European settlement the governing power had the alternative of quashing the nationalist movement or getting out. The alternative chosen was to retire from the scene, and to do this they were obliged to hurry on the process of self-revelation, irrespective of whether the indigenous inhabitants were for it.

"In this country conditions are different, but we have the sad spectacle of so many of our educated Africans frittering away their finite energies on some completely unattainable objective such as self-government for one party or another of the races.

"This ill-considered attitude of the Government and these concerns have the ugly implication that the first is how to deal with the immediate situation caused by the misguided so-called African intellectual.

"This situation can only be dealt with by firmness by making it clear that the Governments will in no circumstances tolerate active or passive disobedience to any law and that their aims are completely beyond the bounds of realization. We can only hope that they do not try to test their strength, because on this point we have no room for compromise.

Sterile Nationalism

"The present problems of development that confront us, that the educated ones do not waste their time in sterile and futile nationalistic objectives, but to plan, to build, to contribute to the welfare of their own people and the nation to the maximum possible extent.

"There is one thing that we have a number of Africans who do regard as facts and place their part in this. Their contribution to this country, if any considerable, is these people who are going to be the true civilized Africans, who are going to lead their people to the promised land. It is up to us to encourage the growth of these people in mental stature and in numbers by all the means in our power.

"One objective of educating the African is to create a sufficiently large stratum of sensible and civilized Africans from amongst whose ranks wise leadership can be found. But side by side with education must go a concentration on other qualities which go towards making up the cultural background of the emergent African. The limitations to education without the correct background of moral and spiritual values must be realized.

"We must encourage the development of moral values. The African with one foot in the primitive cultural background is very susceptible to intimidation, both psychological and physical, and civilized Africans must learn to stand out against the mob.

"As regards physical intimidation, we must demonstrate that the Government will always protect them. Honesty and integrity in positions of responsibility are not lightly required by people whose earlier traditions were based on different standards, although equally moral according to their own lights. It must be realized that bribery and corruption make democratic government impossible, and yet this is going to be one of the most difficult tasks to remove from the African. The reason for this is the custom of centuries of tribal life where the giving of presents to obtain favours was quite a normal moral procedure, but the greater the favour required, the larger the present. One of the problems which is facing the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast is a considerable headache. He himself seems to be a very exceptional African, and quite above the normal tribal habits, his integrity has never been challenged.

Greatest Need Is Tolerance

"But, above all, must be learnt that tolerance is the other person's point of view, which the Westerner has not been imperfectly acquired over the last 2,000 years.

"Of course, the European is no less influenced by his environment. People here are very upset at certain expressions of public opinion in Britain concerning affairs in Africa. This is only because the people in England live in a different environment from those out here, the people there are basically so different.

"Here, here the environment is not static but is constantly changing. In an environment of this country 30 or 40 years ago is vastly different from what it is today, and mainly because of the way the African has advanced.

"The European has got to obey the laws of nature and adapt himself to a changing environment. It is a basic biological rule that creatures which fail to adapt themselves to

their environment perish. So many of our people, particularly those who have been here for a long time, cannot bring themselves to realize that circumstances have changed vastly and will continue to change. It is this that causes the stress and strain which leads to the unfortunate waste of their children.

"They fail to appreciate that their children will be far better fitted to deal with future circumstances than they themselves are. Working against the prizes will get them nowhere, and there is always the chance that when their children become adults they will consider the ideas of such parents to be out of date, and will find a way to their children's future."

[This report has been slightly abbreviated.—Ed.]

S. Rhodesian School Problems

IN 1953, SOUTHERN Rhodesia's enrolment figure for primary education has risen from 609,433 to 632,000.

The report which reveals this is the last which will come from the Colony's Education Department, since responsibility for European education is now Federal. Stress is again laid on overcrowding, schools and hostels carry such surpluses of pupils that larger classes are no longer feasible. There is an increasing need for more secondary school accommodation, which costs at least 50% more than primary facilities. Because Southern Rhodesia still lacks higher education institutions and other special-type units, in 1953 many young people had again to avail themselves of such facilities in the United Kingdom. The department gives the warning that the need for the Colony to be able to meet this demand is now becoming urgent. More hostels are also wanted for the increasing rural school population.

The Nyasaland Asian Convention and the Nyasaland Indian Chamber of Commerce advocate multi-racial primary and secondary schools for the children in Nyasaland.

Constitutional Reform in Uganda

Sir Keith Hancock's Success

SIR KEITH HANCOCK, the independent expert invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Uganda to assist in the examination of constitutional questions affecting Buganda, has just returned to inform the Kauliro (Chief Minister) of Buganda that an agreement has been reached on the recommendations to be made for constitutional reform. The letter reads,—

"I have been asked to inform you that agreed recommendations were signed today at Kamirembe, on the one hand by the Governor and two of his advisers, and on the other hand by members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee. His Excellency has thereby authorized me to accept on behalf of the Colonial Government and the Buganda Government the recommendations which I have taken to recommend to you to the Great Lukiiko."

"It is essential that the translation of the agreed recommendations into Luganda shall be made with great care and accuracy, so that each article may have precisely the same meaning in Luganda and English. Also that the articles will have to be printed. It is also proposed to prepare for simultaneous publication a memorandum which will explain in clear and simple language the important constitutional changes that are proposed. All this work will take some time, but I expect the agreed recommendations and the memorandum to be ready for publication before the end of October."

Emako Must Meet Next Month

Since the great Emako has, however, appointed the Buganda Constitutional Committee, it may wish to receive the agreed recommendations before they are communicated to the general public. The new members of the committee and the Governor, and they suggest, that if you hold the same view you may think it right to summon the Great Lukiiko to meet on a day, some time in October to be fixed in due course. The agreed recommendations would be presented to the Great Lukiiko on that day, and later in the day they would be handed to the President.

"May I conclude by expressing my gratitude for the unflinching courtesy and kindness that have been shown to me by the people of your country. I believe good work has been done during the past three months, and I am grateful for it, and been allowed to share it."

Sir Keith Hancock is Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at London University, and was formerly Professor of Economic History at Oxford. Lady Hancock and he were to have left Entebbe on Tuesday for London.

The Uganda National Congress has informed the Governor of Uganda that it would oppose the multi-racial system of government recently introduced in Kenya, and that it would object to non-Africans holding ministerial portfolios.

Right Race Relations

MAJOR H. B. SHARPE was struck during a recent visit to Kericho with the general friendliness and absence of class consciousness. In an interesting article in the *Kenya Weekly News* he wrote: "Kindly Mrs. District Commissioner said to the village clown, who was being a bit too noisy outside her front door, 'Come on, you old vagabond, jump in, and I will drive you down to the station.' The old vagabond jumped into the car and went off singing. 'I do not think there is much wrong with those kind of relations.'"

More Kenyans are to visit Great Britain. Sheikh Mohammed Ali, Mudir of Embasa, will study local government in Devon. Mr. B. J. Mehta and Mr. M. W. Wabaka will take courses in education in Bristol, and Mr. J. Maleche will go to Cambridge University. Ten East African teachers will come under the Kenya Education Department's scholarship scheme. Travelling on bursters awarded by local authorities will be Mr. Thomas Ashende, from North Nyanza, and Mr. Stephen Wamundani, from South Nyanza.

They have such a good name—



Tanganyika African National Union Representations to United Nations

THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION has presented a long and strongly worded memorandum to the United Nations Visiting Mission now in the Territory.

The document, which bears the signature of Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, the president, declares that ignorance and poverty are the two most pressing problems of the Africans, many of whom, including civil servants in Dar es Salaam and other towns are alleged to be unable to afford a midday meal.

The character of the statement may be judged from the following extracts:

"International Subjects"

"Can the United Nations do anything to improve the lot of our people, both educationally and economically? We are not British subjects—we are anybody's subjects, we are the subjects of an international organization, and Article 11 of the United Nations Charter makes it at least legally possible for the United Nations Organization to be an administering authority of a trust territory.

"We look to U.N.O. to do more for the inhabitants of this country than criticize or commend the work of the Administering Authority. We look to U.N.O. to help us finance the development of this country which is the hope of all peoples. The U.N.O. has accepted more responsibility for our development. We have always believed that from accepting more responsibility for our development the U.N.O.'s natural step to make next would be to accept financial responsibility.

"We therefore request the Visiting Mission to put our plea to the General Assembly of U.N.O. that its members collectively or individually should consider helping towards our educational and economic advancement. They can help this country to get interest-free loans from the World Bank for specific development schemes; they could consider financing specific development in this country from national funds specially set aside for such a purpose; they could, for instance, collectively or individually finance the building of an institution or institutions of higher learning in the Territory. Individual members could also open the doors of their own institutions of higher learning to our boys and girls and provide scholarships to enable students from this country to make use of such institutions.

"We are glad to say that India is already helping us in this manner, and we hope that other English-speaking members of U.N.O. can render us the same help. In deed, we would appreciate help from individual persons in member countries.

Meru Case Revived

"MERU LAND CASE.—We very much appreciate the way in which the General Assembly of the United Nations treated this most serious matter. We are greatly disturbed by our Government's refusal to implement the resolution which the General Assembly passed. We realize the apparent incompatibility between the impetion of that resolution and Imperial prestige. But to us this is not a matter of prestige; it is both a matter of high principle and of bread and butter.

"As far as this union is concerned the matter is not closed, as far as this union is concerned an important principle has been violated, and we will not rest until it has been put right.

"Any government has the power of eviction, with due compensation, in order to acquire land for public use—for the building of a hospital for all a school a park, a highway or the like. But Government has no right to evict one individual or group in order that that land may be used by another individual or group for private gain. This is what has happened in the Meru land case.

"The Meru have been evicted, with burning of houses and other property, in order that their land may be available for European ranching and in order to link up two European settlements hitherto separated by this Meru community. When the element of racialism enters in a case bad enough without such element, it makes the case absolutely intolerable.

"The Government is at present busy bribing the Meru with development schemes and local government reforms which are absolutely irrelevant to the case. There is only one remedy—

a remedy that will satisfy the Meru and this union, and assure the other African tribes in Tanganyika that no such thing is going to happen again anywhere in the Territory, and that is the return of the Meru land with due compensation, according to the resolution passed by the General Assembly.

"EVACUATION OF LAND.—Connected with land at the root of this Meru land case is the question of land in principle for 2000 African settlement. The former Tanganyika African Association repeatedly complained against this practice. The Government says no claim has been assigned without the consent of the Africans concerned and without taking into consideration the future needs of those Africans, and indeed, only a very small fraction of the Territory has been alienated for non-African settlement and utilization.

"Such arguments are hollow. Consent of the Africans concerned is always in principle, the official language the consent of the African chief is concerned, while a Government servant who can be got rid of by the Government if he will. In such a matter, he is no true representative of his people. The future needs of these Africans are not held as Government officials understand them. African workers are not paid wages and with a bread loaf and feeding allowance to pay for their wife and children. We are not in Tanganyika, where whatever happens, there is not going to be enough land for everyone.

"WAGES.—We ask the Mission to draw attention to this matter. We ask them to get hold of the annual report of the Labour Department and see what African labourers doing a full day's job are paid, not merely by commercial and mining concerns, but by our Government itself. Subordinate service minimum wages vary between 7/8 a month to 21/55s a month, and this includes 35% cost-of-living allowance. Some labourers neither fed nor housed. If the employees are paid as low as 12s a month, and this does not include food and transport, they are paid 10s a month.

Party An Expedient

"THE PARTY EXPEDIENT is going to be reconstructed next year when the party principle will be put into practice. Members of all communities, including this union, accept the principle. This union, however, accepts the principle as a necessary and convenient expedient, not as a permanent state of affairs.

"We have accepted the goal of democracy, and must therefore aim at a form of representation in future that will enable the largest community to have the largest number of seats in our Legislature. The tendency to glorify the party expedient as the ideal form of representation is not calculated to give it a good start, and is therefore deprecated by this union.

"STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.—The African inhabitants value the trusteeship status of this Territory. They would like to see that status emphasized and not diminished. They have therefore always insisted that the U.N.O. flag should be flown side by side with the Union Jack; the U.N.O. Anthem sung together with the British National Anthem; and the constitution, history, and working of the United Nations get a place in the school curricula.

"The African of this country would further like to be assured by declarations both by U.N.O. and the Administering Authority that this Territory, though multi-racial in population, is primarily an African country and must be developed as such.

Africa Conference

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY, in conjunction with the Liverpool Education Authority, is organizing an Africa Conference in Liverpool on October 15 and 16, especially for school teachers, training college students, sixth form pupils, and members of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. At least Colonel J. C. Tilney, M.P. for the Wavertree Division, will give the opening address on the Friday, when Mr. C. R. Niyen will speak on "Development of Nigeria" and Sir Gilbert Rennie on "The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland." After tea on Saturday will be a film strip of South Africa. On the Saturday morning Mr. Keenan Ward will discuss "The Significance of Mau Mau" and a short Gold Coast film will be shown. Mrs. J. F. Macdonald, vice-chairman of the council of the society, will preside that day.

Happy Days in Nyasaland

Mr. D. G. Hess Looks Back

MR. D. G. HESS, who was editor of the *Nyasaland Times* for 20 years, on his recent retirement, said in the course of a broadcast talk in last Friday's B.B.C. regional programme to Southern Africa:

"By the time I arrived the original entry route up the Zambezi from the port of Glunde and so into the Shire River to Port Herald (all this by sternwheel steamer), and from Port Herald by portage to Blantyre, had ended. This old route had given way to entry by railway from the port of Beira.

"These days there was no sign of the splendidly equipped ports and the handsome well-laid out town of Beira was a huddle of wood-and-iron shanties on a sandy spit, and the only means of transport was by hand-propelled trolleys on light railway tracks laid on the sand. Every third building was a public bar. Arising from this fact, I cannot resist telling one anecdote of the early Beira.

Pioneers at Play

Two pioneers had an argument as to whether one should sip "two teaspoonfuls" or "two teapoonful." Each stuck to his point, and each proved himself right one by producing the directions accompanying a brand of unmedicated milk, and the other by the directions on a cocoa tin. They were wrong in this. In the evenings they would go to one of more of the bars, slap the argument and support it with a bet. The other customers would join in backing one of the other. Then, for a mental calculation as to which side would pay the bigger dividend, they winked the right or left eye at the barmaid (who had already been printed) and she would produce the appropriate tin from under the counter.

"When I arrived in Blantyre in 1929, it was administered by a town council, but by any standard it was a village, and a small one at that, with a European population of some 800 men, women, and children. But it possessed the amenities and potentialities for becoming, as it is becoming now, a large and worthy town within the Central African Federation.

"All social life centred round the club—and there was a club in every European settlement in the country. Nyasaland having wisely adjusted its mode of life to the climate, started work very early in the morning and finished work early in the afternoon. So every afternoon by four o'clock the club would be in full swing. Cricket, soccer, or rugby would be in progress; the golf course would be crowded; all tennis courts and the bowling green fully occupied. When at 6.30 night came down like a black-out curtain, everyone would repair to the club for an impromptu dance or conversation over a friendly sandowner.

Sportsman's Climate

"Nyasaland is the only country in Africa which plays its field games—cricket, rugby, and soccer—at the same time of year that they are played in Britain. Some say that it was a matter of nostalgia—for Nyasaland, unlike the two Rhodesias, was populated entirely by settlers from the United Kingdom, whereas many Rhodesians came originally from South Africa. The other school of thought (and they are probably right) blame the weather, pointing out that the torrential rains of a Nyasaland summer would make it virtually impossible to secure a result in a cricket match, whereas rugby or soccer can always be played in the mud.

"I arrived in time to witness the last two sports weeks. Sports Week was played annually between Blantyre and Zomba; in alternate years in each town; it was a week during which agriculture and business, of all descriptions ceased, and the European population of the entire country gave itself over to sporting events, accompanied by dances and other entertainments in the evenings. Sports Week was inaugurated

well before the turn of the century, and the old pioneers donated cups for each event.

"Today it is unthinkable that a whole country's activities should close down for a week of sport. But before the coming of the motor-car it was the sole opportunity for 1,000 Europeans scattered over a country the size of Ireland to meet each other. Then the journey from Blantyre to Zomba (only 40 miles) took two days, with a night's camping on the way. Zomba, built on the slopes of a mountain, has been named with every justification, the most beautiful capital in the Empire.

"Port Herald, a river port, is the southern entry to Nyasaland. The present-day visitor, damning the intolerable heat and the hordes of mosquitoes, would find it difficult to believe that Port Herald (now with less than half a dozen Government officials in residence) was once a flourishing township. That was when Europeans were in cotton—until the heat and mosquitoes drove them out, and the industry became solely an African one.

"Many of the steamers that plied in Nyasaland arrived at the Sinderim river crossing, the old name of the king of Port Herald. At the turn of the century, Nyasaland and the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique, the river Zambezi constituting the boundary. The Portuguese caught Sinderim smuggling and he served a six-months sentence in the local Quilimane. While he was doing his time a travelling photographer passed through the place, and Sinderim had a photograph taken of himself in prison garb and cropped hair standing between two warders, and with a rifle.

"On his release he took a trip to Holland to visit his relatives. This was the time when the then king Leopold of the Belgians was developing the Congo. The king invited Sinderim, who was very familiar with the Congo, to visit him, and he brought another photograph, this taken of Sinderim standing beside King Leopold, with a royal armed escort. King then, in the year of the death of John Sinderim, kept these two photographs side by side in the same frame.

"One Man One Job" System

"When we reached Nyasaland, my wife was amazed to find "one man, one job" system maintaining; and it is only now beginning to break down. Thus she had a domestic staff of seven, plus five garden boys. No self-respecting cook would demean himself by washing up the cutlery and crockery; for that task he had a *sukwibhats* or plate-washer. And similarly with all the other household and garden chores.

"However, my wife became less alarmed when wages were considered. The head boy and the cook commanded a wage of 15s. each a month. Hereafter wages scaled down sharply to 5s. a month for junior domestics and garden boy. And each employee fed his family and himself adequately on 1s. per family per week. For the staple diet of maize the African paid in the urban areas 10 for 5 lbs.; he now pays 5d. for 1 lb. For the European a chicken cost 6d., eggs were 6d. the dozen. Eggs laid the cook would bring back from the Native market a basket of mixed vegetables for 7s. A family of three or four for the day. Imported foodstuffs were reasonable in price, and the sundowner's whisky was always cheaper than it was in Britain, the land of its production.

"Now the old Nyasaland has passed. Even in Africa progress cannot be halted, and Nyasaland is destined to play a part in the newly-achieved Central African Federation with Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

Racing in Kenya

IN THE SEASON August 1, 1953, to July 31, 1954, Mrs. G. Colville and Lord Delamere, who race in partnership, head the list of winning owners, having won 11 races with stakes totalling £1,043. Next came Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ellis, with 9 races and £953. Captain and Mrs. S. Tryon won seven times, but the stakes of £498 were repeatedly beaten, once indeed by an owner, Mr. J. H. Baldwin, who won only one race, the stake for which was £619. Captain and Mrs. E. A. Spiers head the list of winning breeders, with 15 races, value £1,665. No other breeder reached double figures. Mr. J. E. Kidman is again at the head of the table of trainers, with 11 horses, 17 wins, and £1,829 in stakes, but Mr. T. H. Chettle had 13 horses, 19 wins, and £1,403 in stake money between them. Mr. H. Ellis, with eight horses, 15 wins, and £1,870 stakes. Among the riders, Mr. J. Eaver rode 22 winners, 14 seconds, and 13 thirds in 119 races, and Mr. A. Eister 21 winners, nine seconds, and 10 thirds in 105 races.

Letters to the Editor

Belated Education of African Women

Sir Armigel Wade's Comment

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of September 9, you wrote: "Perhaps an even worse omission was the neglect to educate African women simultaneously with the men. Only now is the full danger of a top-sided educational policy being realized."

I feel this is rather unfair to the missions, who long ago fully realized the importance of the problem and certainly did not willingly adopt the top-sided policy. But they were nearly powerless in their efforts to overcome the almost invincible antagonism of the Kikuyu fathers and mothers to the education of their daughters.

More than 30 years ago, when I was district commissioner at Kiambu, Dr. Arthur of the Scotch Mission, Kikuyu, used to discuss this problem with me and explain how his work was largely frustrated by this attitude of the parents. The boys were coming to be educated in increasing numbers, but the girls were not allowed to leave their homes; and if any of them did so and joined the mission, the mission authorities were liable to prosecution for kidnapping or enticing of something of that sort. Even at that time boys were leaving school to be married and were unable to find wives at all suited to their new way of life.

Yours faithfully,

ARMIGEL WADE

[The sentence in the leading article next to that quoted by Sir Armigel Wade, read: "It should be emphasized that the fault and folly are attributable as much to African conservatism and obstruction as to European blind-

ness and apathy—the reference, of course, being to the lack of foresight and vigour of Governments, not of Christian missions. No praise could be too high for the educational services of the missions throughout East and Central Africa. They were at work in this direction for decades before the Governments even created Departments of Education. (Ed. E.A. & R.)

**Fiction for African Readers
Better Models for "Tazama"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I was interested to read your report on *Tazama*, the paper published for Africans by the East Africa High Commission, and your observations thereon. I used to subscribe to that paper for the African press, but gave it up on account of its "unpleasant" content.

It is, however, interesting to note that the introduction of fiction into the paper coincided with a marked increase in its sales. Surely the reason is that the African, like everyone else, likes some relaxation and spice in his reading, but we need not assume that this fiction must follow the present European custom of giving a quite unnecessary and unhealthy emphasis to sex.

I should like to press for the inclusion in *Tazama* of straightforward stories of the general type that was popular 30 or 40 years ago with the English young man in the times of John Galsworthy and Saki. Weyman. In their stories there was no lack of excitement, blood and thunder, but they are written on the general assumption that there are some high life standards in life. This type of fiction would be produced with benefit by the High Commission paper.

Yours faithfully,

M. B. MUMFORD



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PERSONALIA

MR. GREGORY ROBERTSON, Visiting Kept. Dr. and Mrs. AINSLEY PELLATI, have arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

LEOY COHEN has arrived in England from Uganda for a stay of about a month.

MRS. MARIE WATKINS, broadcast in Sunday's B.B.C. programme on East Africa.

KING BAUMOUN is to pay an official visit to the Belgian Congo early next year.

MR. KENDALL WARD will leave London on Sunday for a fortnight's visit to Kenya.

MR. C. W. LANDER, director of a number of companies in Southern Rhodesia, is in London.

MRS. E. P. BILBROUGH, manager for Southern Africa of C. G. is paying a brief visit to London.

Mrs. A. H. SOUTER, of Rob Roy Fruit Products, Durban, is in London from Southern Rhodesia.

DR. J. D. LAKE, curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in Northern Rhodesia, is staying in Hemley-on-Thames.

SIR GUY PILLING, late Speaker of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, left estate in England valued at £6,697.

LORD GRANVILLE and LADY DORIS HARE, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Howel, have announced their engagement.

Mrs. R. E. BOSTON is now honorary secretary of the East African sub-branch of the Conservative Commonwealth Club.

MR. AYO BIRHANU TESSEMA has been appointed Consul-General of Ethiopia in East Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER is due to leave Johannesburg by air today for a visit to the United Kingdom of about three months.

MR. MARCEL M. M. ARCEB, public relations officer in East African Railways and Harbours, will visit London about the end of October.

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN is about to leave for Scotland to act as Professor of History at the University College of the West Indies.

NAWAB SIDDIQI AIN KHAN, Pakistan Commissioner in East Africa, is soon to relinquish his appointment. No successor has yet been named.

THE RT. REV. W. L. MARK WAY, Bishop of Masasi, has arrived in England for medical treatment. He is expected to be here for about three months.

At this week's course for undergraduates at Swinton Conservative College, Masham, Yorkshire, an address on Colonial problems is to be given by MR. BORIS GÜSSMAN.

MR. T. I. F. MOFFATT, who has been of the Nyasaland staff of the British Central Africa Company for 34 years, and Mrs. MOFFATT are on their way home on retirement.

When the REV. A. G. PAGE and MISS MARION LEIGH were married at Weithaga, Kenya, the ceremony was performed by the REV. OBADIAH KARIBU, rural dean of Fort Hall.

MR. LEIF EGELAND, formerly High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has been appointed a member of the South African board of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.15 p.m. on October 7.

Mrs. KATHY LEO SMITH, a mining engineer at Mkwinda, and Miss E. A. MASKELE, who won a silver medal at the Empire Games in Vancouver in the 80-metre hurdles, are due to be married in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who is attending the opening stages of the meeting of the United Nations Assembly, will pay a short visit to British Guiana before returning to London.

DR. CLARK HOWELL wants to undertake archaeological research in Southern Africa on a grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation of New York, has said that he believes the birthplace of man to have been in Central Africa.

MR. J. J. DEVSOMBI, chairman of the European Agriculture and Settlement Board of Kenya since 1950, who has been in London since the end of May in connexion with settlement matters, left London Airport on Tuesday for Nairobi.

MR. C. W. G. WILSON, younger son of Field-Marshal Sir Charles Wilson, and Lady Wilson and Mrs. SHELLY DE BROWN, second daughter of the late Sir Rolfe Gilbert, Bt., and first wife of her late husband, are to be married in Addis Ababa.

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, is to attend the Conference in Geneva at the end of next month on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He will be accompanied by MR. N. R. BERTRAM, Secretary for Commerce and Industry, and other officials.

On the retirement at the end of this month of MR. R. W. WILKINSON, manager of the Overseas Development Corporation Ltd., Mr. A. E. AMBROSE, assistant manager, will become manager and Mr. J. W. LAWLEY, now secretary, will combine the duties of that office with those of assistant manager.

MRS. EILENE WHITE, M.P., received last year in Blantyre, from Nyasaland African Congress leaders, a memorandum which she promised to submit to the Labour Party, but without any promise to support it, she is reported to have told them that economic developments should come before political advancement.

THE RT. REV. R. SELBY TAYLOR, Bishop of Pretoria and lately Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, and the REV. OSMUND VICKOR, lately Dean of Salisbury, will speak at the annual meeting in London on September 30 of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Missions. The gathering will be in the National Society Hall, 69 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

MR. J. B. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner in London for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. ROSS will leave London by air tomorrow for an official visit to the Federation of about a month. They will go to Lusaka on October 4, and to Blantyre in the middle of next month. This will be Mr. Ross's first visit to Rhodesia since his appointment to London early in 1951.

ENGAGEMENT

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced between Anthony, younger son of Mr. E. S. Hill and the late Mrs. Hill, of Amersham, Croham Manor Road, South Croydon, Surrey, and Jean Mary, only daughter of Mr. & Mrs. A. S. P. Neish, of Sheen Gate, Sheen Lane, London, S.W.14.

APPOINTMENT VACANT

FIELD ASSISTANT required for British-owned sisal estate in Tanganyika. Salary dependent on experience. At any. Usual overseas leave. Free passages. Living quarters and medical attention provided. Pension scheme. Please write to Box R.394, c/o Streets, 110 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

APPOINTMENT VACANT

EXPERIENCED SISAL ENGINEER required by British company owning large modern factory in Tanganyika. Salary will depend on experience. Must be in region of sisal and commission on profits. Usual overseas leave terms. Pension scheme. Please write giving full particulars of experience, to Box R. 366, c/o Streets, 110 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Mau Mau Gang Free Convicts During Raid 20 Miles from Nairobi

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED CONVICTS escaped from Lukimia prison camp, 20 miles south-east of Nairobi, last Friday night after an audacious attack by a Mau Mau gang believed to number about 40.

At least half of the escaped prisoners—who were not, it is understood, Mau Mau adherents, but short-term convicts—have since been recaptured. An official inquiry has been ordered by Mr. J. H. Lewis, Commissioner of Prisons.

It was nearly nine o'clock on a moonless night when the gang, many of them said to have been long-haired, broke into the collection of corrugated aluminium-huts surrounded by barbed wire. The only European on duty was in quarters 100 yards outside the camp, and the African warders were completely surprised and intimidated.

Armoury Theft

The well-armed attackers, who completed their coup within 20 minutes, stole from the prison armoury two rifles, three shotguns, a revolver, and more than 300 rounds of ammunition. A security force nearly 1,000 strong began to sweep the area next morning, by which time the terrorists and escapees might have travelled at least 20 miles in darkness.

Some of the prisoners gave themselves up, and police caught others near Nairobi. African liberationists, the British officials were warned by broadcasts from their headquarters, and numerous road-blocks were established as the escapees went on.

Reports suggest that the attack may have been directed by Dedan Kimathi, who, it is known, has managed to evade encirclement by troops and police.

A notorious Mau Mau terrorist, Kerito oia Kisio, described as second in importance only to Kimathi, has been killed after running into a carefully prepared ambush. He was a Masai-Meru, who for several months led Mau Mau bands in the Narok district. He had been discharged from the K.A.R. for indiscipline. Trapped by a Black Watch patrol led by a young Kenya-born sergeant of the Kenya Regiment, Glen Corbin, he was shot dead when, following a call to surrender, he feigned his rifle.

Dr. William Mackintosh, aged 62, a former Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, was last Sunday attacked by three terrorists in a small shed on his farm 15 miles from Nairobi. One stationed his arms while the others attempted to slash him with knives. Dr. Mackintosh said that only the smallness of the shed prevented the attackers from wielding their weapons successfully. His automatic pistol was stolen.

A European police inspector died while being taken to Nakuru hospital after being shot from a hut in Daraga village, 12 miles south-east of Molo. He had gone there with a patrol to investigate shooting reports, and while talking to an old Native outside one hut was fired on and hit.

Last week security forces killed 108 terrorists, and detained 436 suspects.

Another Kikuyu woman has been sentenced to death in Nairobi.

A Kikuyu Home Guard boma in the Tetu location of Nyeri was attacked by a large gang of terrorists, but the Guards managed to drive them off.

Embu Sweep

A large sweep in a reserve 15 miles west of Embu township undertaken by units of the Buffs, the Kenya Regiment, police, and Embu Guard, resulted in the detention of 77 Africans, including 22 suspected terrorists.

Kithake Kangara, a leading terrorist from the Fort Hall district, has been deprived of 16 acres which he owned in the Kikuyu Reserve. This is the largest forfeiture so far made under the emergency ordinance. The area will be used as communal Kikuyu grazing for demonstration purposes.

British soldiers serving in Kenya may, by special arrangement, take 14 days leave at European farms while the farmer goes away on holiday or business, thus relieving settlers who have been unable to leave their homes except for brief spells since the emergency began.

A 22-year-old Masai tribesman who has been called "an African Danny Kaye" is now producing regular radio sketches and stories which made him well-known throughout Kenya and are considered to be psychologically valuable against Mau Mau. Kilian's former bus-driver, began broadcasting in October, 1953, and displayed exceptional powers of mimicry.

He became a favourite with Native soldiers, and later, during a performance at Nairobi's National Theatre, he parodied and ridiculed the Mau Mau rather than a sketch.

Before Lieut-Colonel A. W. Serbelli, of Mweiga, Nyeri, Kenya, left London last week to return to East Africa, he received a report from his manager that there had been found on the farm a number of cattle which had been maimed by Mau Mau gangsters. In one case both hind-legs had been cut off while the animal was still alive. It was, in fact, alive when found.

Somalia and Self-Government

A 30-PAGE PAMPHLET, entitled "A Trust Territory at the Half-Way Point," has been published by the United Nations Department of Information at 15 cents to describe the progress made by Somalia since Italian administration and the problems which face the country in preparing for self-government as a State.

In saying that Somalia depends to a considerable degree on Italy to meet its public budget (of which Italy contributes two-thirds), its balance of trade and balance of payments, the writer is certainly not overstating his case. There is much of interest about education and the first electoral experiment last March, but the knowledgeable reader should consider the story to be somewhat optimistically presented.

Of the majority of Somalis living under tribal conditions the report states: "A system of social stratification exists under which certain groups are regarded as socially superior, whereas the Negro people and low-caste groups engaged in weaving, ironworking, and other tasks considered inferior are relegated to an inferior social position. Manual labour is so highly regarded as undignifying by many tribal groups, and the low status assigned to farmers and artisans in the indigenous structure reflects an attitude which impedes the population's social development." This can scarcely be said to augur well for democratic self-government.

Nobody will quarrel with the statement that "10 years is indeed a short period in which to overcome traditional isolation and build solid foundations for an autonomous State."

Muslims v. Indians

THE MUSLIM ASSOCIATION OF ZANZIBAR has decided that none of its members may belong to any political association, "such as the Indian National Association" that any who are members of such bodies must resign at once, and that they must resign immediately from official or non-official councils, committees, boards, or other organizations if they contain members "from the panel of the Indian National Association or any other political association." Those decisions were coupled with the public assurance to the Government of "full co-operation and unwavering loyalty and assistance at all times." In consequence of the Muslim Association's ruling, Mr. M. D. Karmali has resigned from the board of the Clove Growers' Association and the Land Alienation Board, Mr. Ahmed Uskha from the board of the C.G.A., Mr. Abdulhussein M. H. Nasser from the Education Advisory Board, and Mr. M. A. Rasul from Zanzibar Town Council.

British Red Cross

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1953 on the operations of branches of the British Red Cross Society records splendid work throughout the British Dependencies. In Kenya, for instance, the society has undertaken much of the medical supervision in transit camps for detained Kikuyu and has assisted at the Athi River rehabilitation camp. The society has branches in Buchananaland, Kenya, Mauritius, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, the Somali and Protectorate, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

Tanganyika's Report to United Nations Statement on Labour Policy

THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory last year was presented to the United Nations in New York last week. It is a 230-page document, illustrated by excellent photographs, in the form of a supplementary volume designed to bring up to date the first amount of basic information given in the 1953 Report. Both contain comprehensive documentation and statistical tables, and together they supply all the information which any Government could be expected to provide.

The salient facts have been published in this newspaper from time to time, but there are interesting items which are new even to the reader in very close contact with Tanganyika affairs. Not all well informed residents in the Territory itself may be aware, for instance, that in one district two African women have recently been enrolled as members of the special constabulary.

A Government circular on labour policy is quoted as follows:—

Greater Food Output Needed

The policy of Government is to induce the African to contribute, either directly or indirectly, to the economic wealth and development of the Territory. This must entail his production or assistance in producing something more than the amount of local foodstuffs which he requires for the maintenance of himself and his family on a static standard of living.

It does not mean, however, that he must necessarily produce exportable crops, for not only is industrial and mining enterprise assumed to be of increasing importance year by year, but so is the need for increasing the production of foodstuffs for local consumption.

The number of Africans in the Territory who are not in a position to grow their own food is increasing, and is bound to increase still further; it is therefore a vital matter that those who are in a position to grow foodstuffs should continue to increase their production.

Africans should be informed that, subject to the maintenance of adequate food supplies, they are free either to grow their own crops for sale or to leave the land for other uses if they desire. It is the duty of the Government to exhort them either to take up the cultivation of economic crops or to accept employment with Government or with private enterprises.

In particular, it is a duty of the Government that agricultural men should go out to work rather than remain at home when there are no reasons for keeping young men from going out to work. They should be encouraged to do so.

Africans who are in the habit of working on farms, estates or with other enterprises in their own neighbourhood should be encouraged to continue to do so, and employers may be assured that no pressure will be brought by officers of Government to induce the people to abandon this habit in order to seek their own crops for sale or export.

An African leaving his home to seek work, either independently or under contract, should be encouraged to take his family with him, if he wishes to do so. This means that family life will be preserved.

It is the duty of Government to encourage African labour to be employed by persons other than such persons in any area, the potential benefits to the community as a whole, and that which must inevitably be caused by the prolonged absence or even permanent loss of the adult males—such as, is liable to be brought about by the present system.

A comprehensive African trade union has been formed in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, to embrace workers in milling, timber, clothing, tobacco, printing, iron, steel, and tin production, brewing, dairying and baking, bottling, soap manufacture, and garages. The objects are thus summarized: (1) to maintain and improve stability of African labour; (2) to the benefit and interest of employers and employees; (3) to achieve industrial peace; (4) to cooperate with employers in preventing or settling disputes; (5) to seek better wages, work conditions and living standards; (6) to achieve good industrial relations; (7) to achieve Native industrial advancement by combating the industrial colour bar; to gain remuneration for efficiency without racial discrimination; and to improve workers' general efficiency.



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Selective Advancement for Africans

Mr. L. S. Amery on the Problem

MR. L. S. AMERY contributes to the current issue of *Optima* an article entitled "Selective Advancement as the Key to African Problems."

He believes that a start must be made in discriminating between those Africans who are fitted for some advancement and those who are not, and suggests the integration of the more advanced elements into the structure of civilization. Mr. Amery writes, *inter alia*:

"The real question is how to maintain the existing character and tradition of European civilization. The only practical solution would seem to lie in finding a way of gradually integrating into the structure of that civilization all the more advanced elements of the African population, so that they may identify themselves with it and desire to maintain and not to destroy it. That is a political task which must be left to those immediately concerned."

Federation's Clean Slate

"In all these respects the new Central African Federation starts with the great advantages of a comparatively clean slate. It has no large Coloured or Indian element to complicate its problems. Its African population is still where that of the white was a generation ago, and its future development can be seen in the light both of the successes and of the failures of Union policy in the past. What is more, the outlook of the white population is generally for free and unobstructed expansion in either direction."

The two main traditions with which the Federation starts—the Southern Rhodesian settler tradition and the Colonial Office tradition in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—are not far apart, than is warranted by the difference in local conditions. In the light of two contrasting conceptions—Rhodesia's doctrine of equal rights for every civilized man, and the more modern conception of partnership or progressive integration—these two traditions may gradually blend in the course of time and by the light of practical experience, while still retaining European leadership and absorbing the Native into the structure and outlook of European civilization."

"In the meantime, where that integration has been initiated by the degree of representation given to the Native element in the Legislature. That representation has been wisely fixed for a period of years in order to justify itself to all concerned by its practical operation, before there can be any talk of further change."

"On the social side the claim to open the new Rhodesian university to all races should afford the opportunity for building up by degrees the educated professional and official class whose claim to social recognition will be easier to concede as it grows up with the general rise in the standard of living and with the growth of a true spirit of partnership between all who can help the country forward."

"Meanwhile, *apartheid* in its better positive sense can make its contribution through all that the Native Affairs and Education Departments in Southern Rhodesia, the Colonial Government in Northern Rhodesia, and, beyond, the great mining corporations can do in the direct improvement of purely Native conditions."

Mining Colour Bar

"The great problem to be solved in Central Africa is that of the colour bar in the mines and in the field of industry. It is only natural that European workers who have come to a new country should wish to preserve their standard of living. It is equally natural for the Native worker, once he feels capable of doing skilled work, to demand the right to exercise his skill."

"The country—not merely the employers—is vitally interested in the efficiency of production upon which depend not only immediate profits but economic expansion generally. The country is also interested in the growth of a substantial European element in the population as the mainspring of its economic and political life."

"It is to no one's interest, not even that of the Natives as a whole, to encourage a policy that would bodily displace the bulk of white workers by Natives. On the other hand there is no reason to believe that a growing proportion of skilled Native labour in mines and factories cannot be recruited, and indeed create, a greater total volume of employment for European labour."

"The problems one that can be effectively dealt with only by those immediately concerned. Employers are concerned

first and foremost, with efficiency; but they have to recognize that they can only carry on if they secure the so-operation of both European and Native labour. As Mr. Ernest Oppenheimer has pointed out, they cannot in their willingness to help forward the natural demands of the Native, disregard actual contractual obligations to their indispensable European personnel."

"What is more, both sides of labour are indispensable to each other. The Native worker can acquire skill only under the leadership and teaching of the European worker. Europe can get the stimulus of action—at the cost of putting itself out of action as well. Neither is capable of winning a complete victory over the other."

"The only solution for all the three parties concerned lies in being prepared to recognize one another's point of view and to find some working compromise which, whether logical or not, will hold the field for a reasonable time."

Archaeological Discovery in Uganda

Urn in New Railway Cutting

AN URN CONTAINING HUMAN REMAINS has been discovered in western Uganda during work on a cutting on the Lake George escarpment for the western extension of the railway to Kilelesh.

The Government archaeologist has reported that the urn was found in an inverted position two feet below ground level, of coarse red ware. It is narrow at the base, with a wide neck and has a beaded decoration of incised double chevron pattern below the rim. It is 18 inches high and of 10 inches diameter.

When found the urn containedly pieces, with certain bones since a search of the remains of coin construction, all incomplete bowls, in red and black burnished ware, a punched pattern below the rim, and parts of other vessels. Skeletons, two adults and one child. The child's skull is badly smashed, and appears to comprise the total remains. The adult remains consist of two incomplete skulls, one mandible, ribs, limb bones, and three vertebrae.

The probable antiquity of the remains is still in doubt, but they are of a ritual nature of burial that is unknown today or in current tradition, and unlike any archaeological discoveries so far made in Uganda.

As the line is constructed across the escarpment, further remains may be discovered, though bulldozers and scrapers are not ideal tools for such work.

League of Empire Loyalists

THE LEAGUE OF EMPIRE LOYALISTS has been formed with headquarters in Grand Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London W.C.2.

The policy is (1) the maintenance, and where necessary the recovery, of the sovereign independence of the British peoples; (2) the strengthening of the spiritual and material bonds between them; (3) the conscientious development of the Colonial Empire, which—in the interests of all—must continue under British direction and under local British leadership; (4) the resurgence at home and abroad of the British spirit.

The National Council of this non-party organization consists of the Earl of Buchan, Mrs. J. Byng-Morris, Mr. W. E. A. J. Chambers-Hunter, Mr. A. K. Chesterton, Mrs. M. Clarkson, Mr. Guy Collis, Mr. C. S. Cowper-Boscawell, Elizabeth Lady Freeman, Lieut. Colonel D. S. Fraser-Harris, Mr. Joseph Holden, Mr. R. J. Leather, Mr. S. Mackay, Major-General P. J. Mackesy, Mr. Peter Marriott, Mrs. Joyce New, Air Commodore G. B. Oddie, Mr. George Pile, Mrs. Alice Raven, Captain A. Rogers, Lieut. Colonel J. Creagh Scott, Mr. M. Whitehead, and W. Edr. J. Young.

Cyrene, Southern Rhodesia's missionary school for African boys, now has 200 boarders. The new principal, the Rev. W. Franchon Jones, plans to raise academic standards in order to qualify for Government grants. Mrs. Jones, in charge of art instruction, is assisted by Sam Songo, the crippled painter and sculptor whose work was widely praised during the Cyrene exhibition in London early this year. The school now has nine badly disabled or crippled boys.

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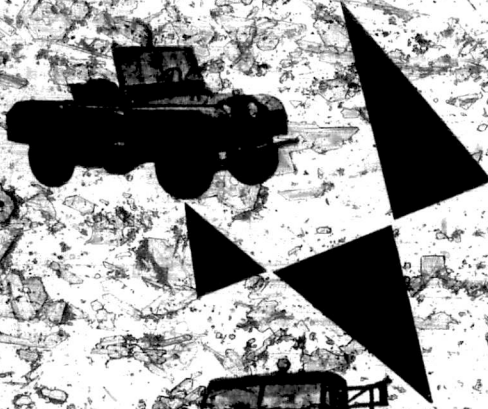
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Heavy Claims against U.K. Manufacturers Faulty Axles Supplied to R.A.R. & H.

CLAIMS FOR ABOUT £300,000 are to be made by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration against British manufacturers of faulty axles for rolling stock.

Major-General W. D. A. Williams, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, has said in the Central Legislative Assembly.

The number of axles for rolling stock of post-war manufacture which have failed is 53. As to the cause of such failures, very full investigations have been and are being made by independent research experts in the United Kingdom; these experts have been appointed by the Railways and Harbours Administration through the Crown Agents with the concurrence of the manufacturers.

Many factors are still the subject of technical discussion, but it seems clear that the ultimate cause of the failures is the presence of cracks in the axles which have developed quite abnormally quickly through the fatigue produced by alternating stresses. The reason for the rapid development of these cracks would appear to be the presence of microscopic hair cracks in the outer skin of the axle in the 'as forged' condition. Every axle breakage on a running train caused a serious accident involving damage to wagons and tracks. In some cases, there were almost total failures, while in others it was merely a matter of minutes before the normal stresses overtook the strength of the axle. In some cases, complete removal of axle and sleepers was necessary, while in others only the broken ends of track, reinforcement, were involved. It is difficult to separate between direct costs and the additional cost of premature overhaul, but a fair estimate might be about £50,000.

£150,000 to Replace

The direct cost of axle replacements is £150,000, this being the cost of replacing 6,200 axles falling within the post-war groups which are best known to be vulnerable to breakage.

The indirect losses cannot be accurately estimated. These cover losses from goods damaged or destroyed; the disruption of traffic for periods of a day or two at a time and the consequent reduction in the tonnage which could be carried, which varied, of course, on the phased tonnage which could be accepted around the port of Mombasa; the cost of relief trains and the general disruption of works programmes. A fair approximation of the cost of the more obvious results might be some £100,000. The total indirect losses could be considerably greater.

The axles were inspected by Crown Agents' inspectors in accordance with their normal methods and to a standard comparable to that which would be employed in British engineering practice. The Crown Agents' inspection fees were 1% of the total cost of the axles.

On the basis of the current investigation which has been carried out in the U.K., a claim for compensation is now being prepared against the principal suppliers. On the evidence available, no claim lies against the Crown Agents for faulty material or for inadequate services.

In anticipation of the finding, subsequently confirmed, that microscopic surface cracks were present in the skin of the axle as forged, orders were given in April, 1952, that all axles should be surface machined all over, thus ensuring that all such cracks were removed.

The Commission promised to ascertain from the South African Railways the method of testing axles before shipment to South Africa, where little or no trouble has been experienced since the war.

Using local timber and African carpenters, Mr. R. G. Heath, who reached Northern Rhodesia recently from Littlehampton, is to construct a boat-building yard at Nchilenge, on Lake Mweru. Three main types of craft are to be built for the lake fishing industry, which is entirely Native controlled. dug-out canoes and other locally-made craft have been found too fragile for work in mid-lake which is subject to sudden storms and strong winds. Moreover, tools suitable for carving shoes are now few. Mr. Heath, who is 29, served his boat-building apprenticeship at Littlehampton, and three years ago started his own business there, building yachts of up to five tons displacement.

Expansion of the Usher Institute Funds from Australia and U.S.A.

BRICKS made by African boy pupils helped to build new education buildings at the Usher Institute near Figtree.

Land on the Plumtree road was given to the Salvation Army half a century ago by Mr. and Mrs. J. Usher and a kraal school erected. Today the school boards 166 boys and 119 girls, some from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and has 14 African and three European teachers. Fifty-five additional pupils attend the kraal day school.

The Usher Institute recently began to train domestic science teachers, under the direction of Mrs. Morton, wife of the Principal, Captain Morton. She chairs and a kitchen were built with the aid of a grant from the Usher Institute with American funds.

After four hours of academic studies, boys and girls, painting, brick-making, etc., and the girls sewing and cooking directed on crop rotation, pupils have the final task, said Captain Morton, hopes to make the farm self-sufficient. The boys and girls do their own dormitory cleaning.

Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd.

BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LTD., owners of sisal estates in Tanganyika Territory, have declared an interim dividend of 7½% in respect of the year ended June 30, 1954, payable on October 22, accompanied with a distribution of £12,000 a year. The dividend is subject to audit showing a profit after income tax of £250,000, after allowing for depreciation and other deductions. The directors also propose that in view of the state of the sisal market, they can give no indication in regard to a final dividend for 1952-53, the net profit was £502,740 after allowing for depreciation but not for taxes. Then a final dividend of 7½% and a bonus of 5% was paid.

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We Shall Run Parliament Nkumbula Work among the Blind in the Colonies

Non-Official Leader's Reply

THE NON-OFFICIAL PARTY of the Federation are basing on any possible ideological principles, alleged Mr. Harry Nkumbula, the President-general, at a recent meeting of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress.

"The well known arguments of privilege, power race and class, and the building, and the preservation of what they call Western civilization. I can only say this to those members of Parliament who deceive themselves into thinking that we are sub-human beings, we shall run that Parliament, or some other form of parliament, in time to come."

Black Domination Scorned

Mr. Roberts, leader of the European non-officials in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, accused the African Congress after the meeting of seeking nothing less than domination by black men. They had he added, seized upon the official Resolutions merely to further their extremist views.

Criticizing Mr. Echever Brockway's letter of support for the congress, Mr. Roberts continued: "These sophisticates would better serve African interests if they urged practical demonstration of the Africans' capabilities. The extent of their capabilities must depend upon fundamental capacity, not on the ability to blow off verbal steam. The ambiguity of his support has permitted further spirit and spirit plus operation, to be seen the same, but in some must be given control over territories, which has held a century ago showed him evidence of the pattern to be followed in the absence of European leadership."

Civilized Standards

"Mr. Brockway has no reason why Africans, irrespective of lack of competence and experience, should not immediately participate on terms of absolute equality, even designating Europeans in the complex task of running a modern government. As leader of the Federal Party in this territory, I have made it quite clear that the vote must be extended only to those of civilized standards, who are willing to undertake the responsibilities of becoming a British subject."

Mr. John Monah, M.P.C., commented that the congress had placed a wrong interpretation on his resolutions, and reiterated that he had repudiated political domination by either race.

The *Evening African Post* wrote: "The palpable immaturity of the congress resolutions is in itself more than adequate comment." Calling Mr. Brockway's gift to the worst type of white political reactionaries, it added: "Should the delicate human experiment of Federation take a large measure of the blame will lie at the door of the interfering cracks and busy-bodies, of which Mr. Brockway is the most vocal."

Northern News said: "With sinister and violent, ambitious fanatics guiding the way, without proper management with insults and threats, implied and real, to authority and the other races, congress will founder and bring sorrow and dissension. Under a new name, with strong, moderate, honest and selfless leadership, it could serve the African well."

Mr. John Wilson's Appeal

MR. JOHN WILSON, secretary of the British Empire Society for the Blind, appealed for support for his work when he spoke in the Home programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday evening. He said *inter alia*:-

"During the last few years I have travelled 100,000 miles in the Colonies. I have been to many villages where everyone has poor sight, to Kenya where half the tribesmen have eye disease, to a place in Rhodesia where an eighth of the children are totally blind. In the Colonies for which we British people are responsible a million people are blind. Three-quarters of this blindness is preventable, but there are not enough doctors, clinics, research workers. So each year thousands more

are blinded. An accident at work, a fall, I fear, my brother, was retrained, went to university. It was hard, it did not happen in the Colonies, where blind children do not get the care and help they need. Instead, they are driven to beg for their food, or unwanted in a dark corner of a Native hut, they grow old with boredom and despair."

New Organizations

Four years ago the British Empire Society for the Blind was formed to take up the biggest problem for the blind in the Colonies, the lack of a service of British based organizations for the blind. There were 100,000 blind people in the Colonies, in West Africa and the Commonwealth. African research which may have the key to the problem. Twenty-one schools have been started, and a large British Colony will have at least one centre where blind people can be trained as craftsmen, farmers, traders. Blind children are learning to read Braille in their own languages and to reach forward to a brighter, happier future.

But this great Empire movement, in its first beginning, is being slowed down—not by lack of knowledge, not by lack of people willing to face the hazards, but simply by lack of money. The Colonies are raising all they can, but they have not the resources to deal with this task alone. Surely they have a right to look to us in the home country, as we look to them in time of peril.

"I am blind myself, and I don't find it easy to hope for the blind. But perhaps that gives me some right to ask you—in thankfulness for your own sight—to give in mercy to these blind people who need your help desperately."

Donations should be sent to Mr. Wilson at 121 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A conference of the Diocese of Mashonaland, held at St. Augustine's Mission, Penhalonga, brought together 15 priests (more than half of them Africans), a dozen lay-workers (including doctors, nurses, and teachers), and 25 elected representatives from the 45 mission districts. The Bishop presided.

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Secretary of State for the Colonies

Personal Portrait of Mr. Lennox-Boyd

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has not had the kind of success which can be bought, said Mr. Barney Keelan when broadcasting about him in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. He continued (*inter alia*):

"You cannot buy a scholarship to Christ Church, Oxford. You cannot buy the presidency of the Oxford Union. You cannot buy the first prize, given for an essay on some topic to do with the advantages of Imperial Citizenship."

After three years of patrolling the East coast in a torpedo boat during the last war Mr. Lennox-Boyd returned back to Westminster by Mr. Churchill and now works as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production under Sir Stafford Cripps. It is hard to imagine two more different men. Between them they made their department hum.

Extensive Traveller

The knowledge that Mr. Lennox-Boyd acquired in that war-time ministry proved useful. He played a leading part in his party's civil aviation committee and eventually became chairman. He also maintained a deep interest in Colonial and Colonial affairs. The Beit Prize was not a flash in the pan. Before and after the war he made journeys to East Africa, Iraq, Canada, the United States, Singapore and Malaya. He also learnt a great deal from Churchill and guide the late Oliver Stanley. After the Conservative victory of 1951, he was appointed Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. He did a good job there.

"Somehow I must reconcile two apparent opposites. One on the one hand is the Lennox-Boyd with the debonair man-about-townishness, the snappy sports car, a collection of 300 walking sticks, the heartiness, the gregariousness, and a general touch of flamboyance; on the other hand is the Lennox-Boyd with the tremendous capacity for hard work, the deeply-held Conservatism, and the strong patriotism extending to the limits of the Commonwealth. Beneath the smooth exterior there is a will of steel.

Tough Fighter with a Quick Brain

"In spite of his charm and other social gifts, the Colonial Secretary is a very tough fighter with a very quick brain.

"When he became Minister of Transport two years ago, things were in a bit of a mess. The Government's plans for denationalizing road transport had been announced; they were extremely unpopular with the Labour Party, and they also had their critics among Conservatives. His predecessor had resigned after a breakdown from overwork and Mr. Lennox-Boyd stepped in, produced a Transport Bill and mastered its details in a way that impressed everybody.

At night after that the House sat until the small hours. Most of the time, during the committee stage of the Transport Bill, the Minister sat on the Front Bench ready to explain and defend each clause as it came. He had an answer for everything. He managed to keep his good humour even when he was being fiercely attacked. No matter what time of the day or night, there he was, immaculately groomed and quite unbothered. Even Mr. Callaghan, who led the Opposition attack, complimented him on the way he had attended to the Bill.

"Now, back in the department he loves, perhaps he will get a chance to expound the ideas that have been germinating since the days of the Beit prize at Oxford. If he does, you can be sure the ideas will not be second-rate."

Ethiopian Emperor's Visit

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA will join the cruiser GAMBIA at Malta on October 8 for his State visit to the United Kingdom, which is due to begin on October 14. The cruiser will be escorted by the destroyers CONSTANCE and CHARLIE.

Local Government in Tanganyika

Interest and Enthusiasm Displayed

TANGANYIKA has now 384 Native authorities, of various sizes, in the 36 administrative districts. A statement by the Public Relations Department, enlarging on the steady growth of local government in the Territory, says that the most widespread form is the district, with a chief with council, or a council of elders, working under the Administration and handling funds provided by local fees and taxes, including those with grants from Government.

"A few of these are ready to expand and advance into the status of statutory local councils. They would have a wider and more independent life, not being agents of the Administration and not necessarily being confined to African membership and action."

The Native authorities of New Guinea, for example, voluntarily co-opted European and Asian members. Ukerewe Native authority, on Lake Victoria, is well along the same multi-racial road. A surprising number of others are showing themselves ready to share their present powers.

One authority, Tukuyu, is considering forming a local council without altering its present all-African status. Elsewhere unchanged authorities are gaining multi-racial experience either by working with non-African and non-African advisers or by association with the existing Council of Chiefs, the administrative and departmental officers who work together in the area.

Choosing Council Members

Methods of choosing council members vary. Some authority, combining tradition and democracy, might have a chief and his headman, plus a people's representative from each headman's district. It might be a federation of chiefs with commoners elected on local customary lines; or an elected body chosen through electoral colleges. European and Asian advisers might be nominated by the authority or by the district commissioner.

The Governor said when inaugurating Tanga town council, which had turned down elections until they had more experience. The overwhelming nature of the cautious view. In Tanga, however, pioneer plans are being prepared in elections for the projected town council. Other towns, including municipal Dar es Salaam, are thinking about the possibilities of elections.

The number of statutory changes so far actually made or enacted is few: town council status for Tanga, Arusha, Mwanza, and Lindi; county council status for South and East Lakes local councils of Newala and Ukerewe. At all levels from district to province, however, advisory councils are being formed so that people will learn by experience how to join together in local government.

Mr. F. H. Page-Jones, Member for Local Government, has said: "The thing standing out in all inquiries so far made is the genuine interest shown by the local people. Questions are numerous and safeguards demanded are many. But apathy is absent and the necessary ingredients for a success in local government—pudding-interest and enthusiasm—are obviously present."

Dar es Salaam has been a municipality since 1949. Tanga, Tanganyika's second largest town, became a town council on August 1, and the remaining towns have the status of township authorities.

Colonial Secretary's Visit to Africa

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY'S first visit to Africa since his appointment two months ago will be in fulfilment of an engagement made when he was Minister of Transport. Mr. Lennox-Boyd will leave London on October 7, and after a few days in Kenya and Uganda will proceed to Dar es Salaam, where on October 16 he is to open the new airport. Accompanying him will be Mr. A. L. Correll Jones, head of the African division of the Colonial Office, and Mr. J. B. Johnston, his private secretary. The new airport, eight miles from Dar es Salaam, has cost more than £750,000. It covers about 1,000 acres, carved out of virgin bush by 50 Europeans, 20 Africans, and a few Asians, and has 11 miles of underground drains and discharge channels.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Two African members have been elected to the African Urban Advisory Council in Plumtree, Nyasaland.

Basic salaries of civil servants in the Seychelles have been increased by 20%, but cost-of-living allowances have been cut by from 10% to 28%.

An Asian clerk assistant in Kota Koti, Nyasaland, Mr. S. A. Pasha has won a £10,000 prize in the Rhodesian State Lottery. His pay was £20 a month.

The Nyasaland Government has bought about 4,000 acres of undeveloped land in the Karonga district from the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd. It will be native African trust land.

Race relations as a subject for study in the upper grades of Federal schools would be desirable although level might not be made compulsory, said the Federal Minister of Education recently.

Government House, Salisbury, the residence of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, will in future be known as Downing House, to distinguish it from the residence of the Governor-General of the Federation.

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year totalled 5,029, a drop of 382 compared with the same period of 1952. Those from the Union rose by 476, but there were 856 fewer from the British Isles.

Chief of African Scouts, dubois, Capt. J. C. Caravan, recently passed through Nairobi on the first stage of a 20,000-mile African tour arranged by Dr. William Campbell, professor of psychology at Panama University.

Musical instruments have arrived in Salisbury for the 1st Battalion, The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, which is to form the first European brass band in the city for some 40 years. Public performances will be held as soon as possible.

Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, now has only one taxi. A taxi firm which has operated for seven years has withdrawn, following the closing down of the R.A.E. station at The Hill, and the sole taxi remaining is run by an African.

Deportation Methods Criticized

A resolution deploring the deportation methods operating in the Federation has been passed by the general council of the Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It urges that any person served with a deportation order should have the right to a public trial.

A year's practical training in irrigation farming is to be given in the United States to two young Rhodesian farmers. Their living costs will be covered by wages paid in the U.S., and the Federal Government will grant each £375 for fare and £500 (repayable over five years) for pocket money and travel. On returning to Central Africa they may be required to accept employment in Government service for three years.

More than £730,000 was remitted to Nyasaland last year by 159,000 Africans working outside its borders. Southern Rhodesia has about 100,000 of these emigrants, some 4,000 having entered that Colony in 1953. South Africa has 42,000; 7,526 having gone there last year; the number in Northern Rhodesia is about 7,000. Emigration has increased considerably since 1950, the yearly average rising from 53,852 to 52,797.

"In my experience, the better the housing you give an African, the greater the pride he takes in it," said Mr. W. B. Hawlock, Kenya's Minister for Housing, when visiting the Port Tudor African estate at Mombasa. Its Naive-type houses are claimed to be the best in Africa. Plans for two storeys, each contain two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen with sink and "ablutions". As Africans move into these modern buildings, Mombasa's slum areas are being demolished.

A relaxation in what he called "garden city standards" in building Northern Rhodesian towns has been called for by Mr. H. J. Roberts, Member for Health, Labour and Local Government. Population densities must be less, flats increased and more flats and terraced houses built. He added that the Government could not for ever accept the whole burden of Native housing, and that the true worth of African labour would not be realized until all subsidies were removed.

Salisbury's "Fantastic" Development

Salisbury's capital expenditure target of £4,171,000 for the coming financial year is more than half that of Johannesburg, said the city's new mayor, Councillor J. W. Swan, M.P. recently. The rate of development had been "quite fantastic" with the previous budget of £4,171,000, the year doubling in two years. The present rate of growth, Salisbury's Mayor said, was 10% a year in 1953, but as long as Duthie's study showed that urban and staff shortage was acute, with senior posts vacant.

Nearly 3,000 civil servants have been seconded to the Federal Government from Southern Rhodesia, 823 from Northern Rhodesia, and 698 from Nyasaland. Africans seconded from Northern Rhodesia number 480, and from Nyasaland 576. No Africans have been seconded from Southern Rhodesia, said the Federal Minister of Home Affairs recently because none fell within the provisions of the relevant Orders in Council. Nor had African civil servants been transferred to the headquarters of any Federal department. "African secondment has been no need for such a move, which was not necessarily ruled out for the future."

Uganda To-day and Tomorrow

TRIBUTES to the 408-page volume entitled "Uganda To-day and Tomorrow", published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at 35/- post free, continue to be received.

"A reader who spends many years in Uganda writes from Nairobi: 'I have found the volume worthily interesting. After an absence from Buganda of eight years, I have just returned and been tremendously struck with the extensive development. Kampala was so changed that I had to ask my way to the Uganda Stores! It was on returning to Nairobi from that visit that I saw 'Uganda To-day and Tomorrow' with very great pleasure. Please send copies to the seven friends whose names and addresses I enclose.'

"Please send copies of Uganda To-day and Tomorrow to the four Africans listed hereunder. Most of your subscribers in Uganda must have close contacts with a number of Africans who would be glad to possess this volume and would make good use of it by bringing it to the notice of other Africans or passing on some of the facts contained in it and previously unknown to them. I have learnt things about Uganda which I did not know. I shall suggest to some of my friends that they should buy copies and pass them on to Africans."

Anti-Locust Strategy

PLANS TO COMBAT one of the worst locust plagues of modern times were co-ordinated at an international conference which ended in Rome last week-end. The basic aim agreed by the conference is to conduct intensive anti-locust operations this winter in the Arabian peninsula, whence mature insects migrate to numerous countries. Under an independent chairman from the Food and Agriculture Organization, an *ad hoc* committee, with representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Britain, will direct the campaign. Previous endeavours have been partially frustrated by political factors in the Near East, aggravated by suspicion of foreign technical assistance.

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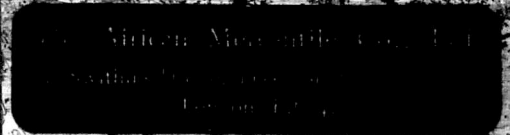
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Kenya's Customers

KENYA'S BEST CUSTOMERS last year were the United Kingdom and Western Germany. Whilst the former imported goods from the Colony valued at £5,316,440, including coffee (£1,099,000) and tea (£468,000), Western Germany took £4,029,757 worth including coffee (£3,363,000). India was the second largest Commonwealth importer, buying produce worth £1,192,654, followed by South Africa (£708,575), Zanzibar (£591,784), Australia (£477,500) and Canada (£369,518). Foreign buyers included the United States (£1,435,194), the Netherlands (£509,817), Italy (£243,809) and Japan (£308,716). Kenya's most valuable exports in 1953 were coffee (£8,632,000), sisal (£2,221,000), tea (£928,000), soda (£799,411), hides and skins (£941,600) and pyrethrum (£295,000).

London Partner for Patwa Group

MESSRS. W.M. DAWSON & SONS LTD., the London wholesale exporters of books, periodicals, and stationery, have acquired a substantial financial interest in Patwa News Agency (East Africa) Ltd., recently formed to take over the entire trading activities in Kenya and Uganda of the Patwa group, which includes Patwa Publications, Ltd., and East Africa Printing Press, Ltd., of Nairobi; Patwa News Agency, of Nairobi and Mombasa; and Patwa News Agency, (Uganda), Ltd., and the Uganda Mail, of Uganda. The Patwa business started as recently in 1947 with a book shop in Mombasa. Publishing was started in 1950. The *Patwa* was launched in Nairobi in 1952, and the *Uganda Mail* in Kampala last January. A vernacular version of that daily is contemplated.

E.A.R. & H. Appointments

MR. CHARLES THOMAS HENFREY, A.M.I.C.E., who has been promoted chief engineer of East African Railways and Harbours, has been assistant chief engineer since 1952. He succeeds MR. WILLIAM UROTHIARI, who has assumed the duties of deputy general manager. Mr. Henfrey joined Kenya's Public Works Department as an engineering apprentice in 1926, and transferred to the Kenya-Uganda Railway in 1935. Mr. RICHARD LEWIS, chief establishment officer, has assumed the duties of acting chief assistant to the general manager in the absence of MR. GUY C. MACKAY, who is undertaking a four-month United Nations study course on transportation in Australia.

Central African Coal Crisis

MINISTERS of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland met mine representatives in Salisbury last week to discuss the coal transport situation, which was said to be "critical." It was decided to divert some rail traffic to road transport, to reduce the use of non-essential railway carriages, to re-organize coal distribution, to economize wherever possible in the use of coal and electricity, and to permit the Northern Rhodesian copper mines to import more coal from the United States through Lobito Bay, Angola.

Cargo for Mombasa

THE PORT AUTHORITY is quite confident that from October onwards there will really be an appreciable and increasing expansion in the ability of the port of Mombasa to handle cargo, and it is to be hoped that the shipping authorities and the Phasing Committee will take immediate advantage of this increase and raise the tonnages brought into the country. Major General W.D. A. Williams, Commissioner for Transport, speaking in the East African Central Legislative Assembly.

The British East Africa Company is to build a 10-storey building, costing about £250,000, in Bulawayo.

Of Commercial Concern

All types of Japanese goods, with a few exceptions, will be granted import licences in 1955 by the East African Governments. Textiles will not be permitted to arrive before June 1, 1955, and the exceptions are tyres and tubes, singlets, hosiery, underpants, boots, shoes, and cement. Licences will be related to established importers' 1951 imports from Japan, although a small allocation is to be made for those since established.

The Mosvold Red Sea Line, formed to carry cargo between Europe and the ports of Mombasa, Assab, and Jibouti, is to be inaugurated by the Mosvold Company (Ethiopia), Ltd. Limited passenger accommodation will be available on the ships, from 3,500 to 4,500 tons, which will call monthly at Hamburg, Bremen, Rangoon, and other ports. The company is under the direction of Mr. Folke Rosvold, former Swedish representative on the complete plans.

The finance committee of Nairobi City Council is to investigate the possibility of operating a municipal bank on the lines of that founded by the city of Birmingham 40 years ago. Sir Richard Woodley has said that the purpose would be to encourage saving by all races, particularly Africans.

At last week's auctions in London 749 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 5s. 1.64d per lb., compared with 1,543 packages averaging 5s. 3.92d in the previous week. The highest price reached was 5s. 8.1d. for a consignment from Uganda.

Oil Storage Tank

The report that a 4,500-gallon oil storage tank has been erected at Chung'we, near Mombasa, by Callet Ltd., anticipated the event, for the project was only recently approved, and the storage will not be erected for some months.

One of Bulawayo's oldest town sites, on the corner of Fifth Street and Selborne Avenue, has been purchased for £60,000 from Melkies (Bulawayo) Ltd., by Barclays Bank (D.C.C.) as the site of their fourth Bulawayo branch.

A record revenue of £67,934 was earned by the Central Line of East African Railways in the week ended September 4; that total was nearly £3,000 higher than the previous best in June.

Tobacco Co. of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., reports a trading loss of £2,313 for the year ended June 30, 1953, compared with a profit of £5,737 in the previous year.

Mr. Roy Welensky has told the Federal Parliament that a new cargo vessel, costing about £12,000, is to be built for Lake Nyasa.

Price control has now been removed from all meat and vegetables sold in Kenya.

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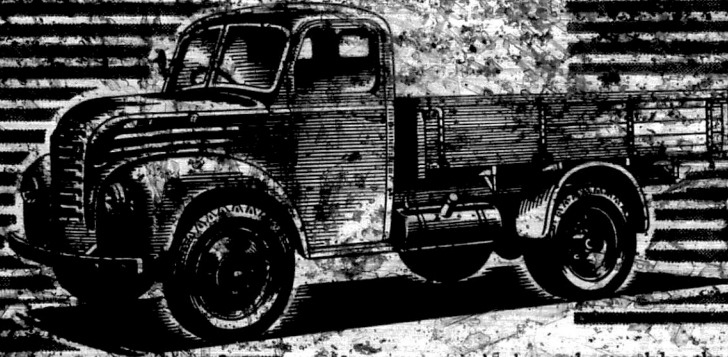


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Mining

Finance for Ndola Refinery

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., and Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd., announce that arrangements have been made whereby the £3m. capital estimated to be required for the construction by the latter company of an electrolytic copper refinery at Ndola with an initial capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 tons will be provided as to one-third by British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd. and the remaining two-thirds by Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. The money will be made available as and when required by the subscription at par of ordinary shares of Roan Antelope Copper Refineries, Ltd. for the amount of which will accordingly be increased to £3m. from the present nominal amount of £100.

Research

A RESEARCH holding Northern Rhodesian copper mining shares has tried what he is to understand by the initials R.H.S. which appear in a letter from a correspondent of the Livingstone Copperbelt. The answer is RHO ANZLO MINES RESEARCH LTD., a company created primarily to conduct research on behalf of the mines of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa group of companies. The headquarters are in Nkana. The company recently gave the information that the authorized staff of its research division is over 40, of whom three-quarters are professionally trained technologists. As yet they are graduates of 18 different universities.

Cornought Mine

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., announced the Cornought mine in the Salisbury district has been taken over by the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd. for the purpose of working these and other claims.

Falcon Mines

FALCON MINES LTD., is to pay a dividend of 6d. per share for the year to September 30, 1954. The last payment was a 5% in 1947/48. Mr. E. B. Pfenner is chairman of the company, which has an issued capital of £43,003.

New R.I.S.C.M. Chief

MR. JOHN EDWARD HOLGATE, who has been appointed general manager of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, has since 1952 been made a steel consultant and technical advisor to the steel industry in Yugoslavia, to the International Bank and the United Nations. He was a blast furnace manager in India for eight years after 1917, works manager of the Union Steel Corporation of South Africa from 1925 to 1928, and after holding similar posts in the British steel industry was from 1945 to 1951 technical adviser to the Control Commission in Germany.

D'Arcy-Shell in Tanganyika

D'ARCY-SHELL PETRO-EUM DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF TANGANYIKA, LTD., has been registered in Dar es Salaam with a capital of £100,000 in 2m. shares of 5s. each. It will assume responsibility for the work now being done in the Territory and on Mafia Island by the D'Arcy-Shell Exploration Company, which is drilling for oil. Mr. H. K. Bridgeman, the exploration secretary, is general manager of Africa South of the Sahara.

Mafia Oil Drilling

THE VISIT of Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika to Mafia Island last week coincided with the work of D'Arcy Exploration Co., Ltd., which is shortly to start a drilling programme for oil. A team has been engaged in exploratory work for some months. There have been suggestions from responsible quarters that the prospects of finding oil are reasonably good.

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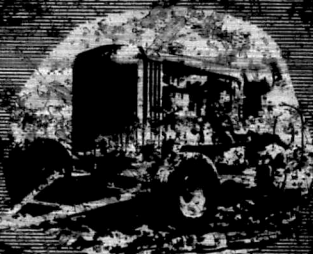
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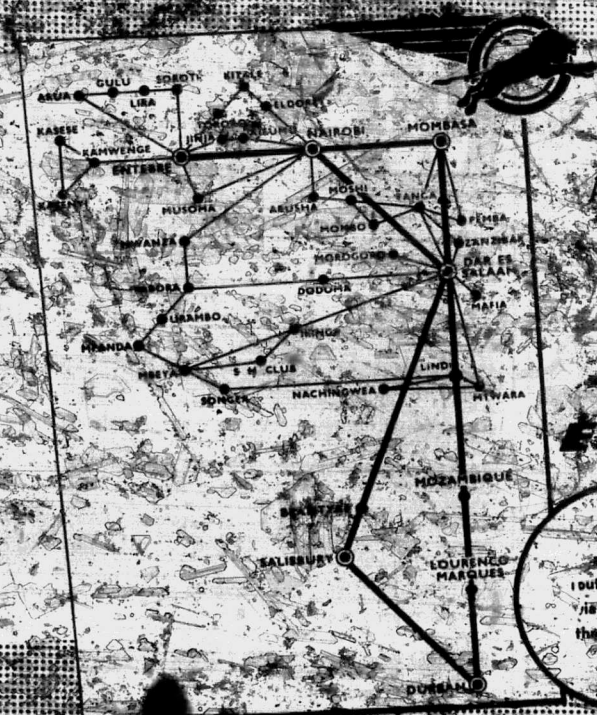
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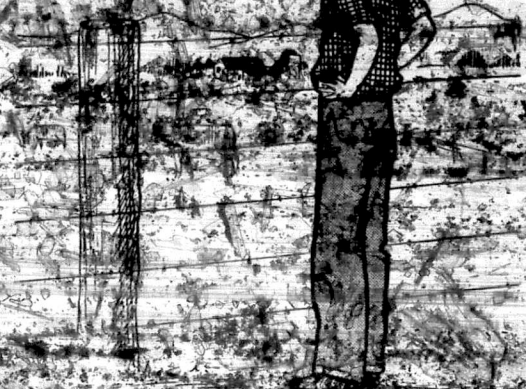
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Founder and Editor:
E. S. JOELSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EVEN IF AGREEMENT to a political truce be reached at next Monday's conference in Nairobi, the most that can be expected is a cessation of controversy for three months, for it will assuredly break out again when the report of the Royal Commission on East Africa is published. The conference must therefore consider whether so short a truce would yield advantages greater than the disadvantages inherent in temporary total abstention from political activity by the advocates of a liberal racial policy. Damage has certainly been done by the extravagant public statements of men who should have shown more restraint, but a greater sense of responsibility by the politicians concerned, rather than the imposition of general silence, would be the right remedy. While respite from platform crudities would be very much to Kenya's benefit, that gain could be too dearly bought if it prevented the propagation of enlightened proposals for tackling the country's problems. Thanks to Lord Portsmouth, there has been preparatory consultation by representatives of all shades of opinion, and the Electors' Union has shown that its aim is not merely to persuade all European political groups to desist from wrangling (though disapprobation of recent happenings provided the impulse for its initiative). The sponsors of the conference recognize that there must be some means, presumably through an all-party committee, of disseminating information, countering rumours, and dealing with questions arising from the truce. A broadsheet might meet part of the need—always assuming that agreement was genuine, and not a mere formula designed to conceal differences and create the illusion of concord. Because there has been such abundant evidence of discord, it is understandable that public spirited men should be working for harmony.

No responsible person in Kenya is satisfied with the political position today. No

body could be less satisfied, we imagine, than Mr. Blundell, the titular leader, for eight of the thirteen other Unsatisfactory elected Members have refused to join his recently formed United Country Party. His sincerity is not to be doubted, even by those who are calling for his resignation—who consider that he has unduly weakened his position by neglecting or bungling splendid opportunities. But he should abandon his ideas of the organization now in process of creation is not to be expected. The Federal Independence Party is equally unlikely to damage itself by retreat; its decision will depend upon its assessment of the relative loss to itself and its opponents from a short interval of quietude. Everyone expected the United Country Party to undertake a vigorous campaign for support. Not having done that, it has lost the initiative which it could so easily have grasped. The F.I.P. might consequently consider it tactically advantageous to accept the argument for brief abeyance. That would go far to assure success for the conference, but it would not necessarily be the best result for Kenya. To play for immediate safety often enhances a risk.

Kenya's most tragic lack is real leadership, and that, by whomsoever provided, will require exposition and exhortation from every available platform. If that is accepted, it follows that those who are working for a hiatus in political activity are unwittingly or unwillingly working for a continuance of the absence of real leadership, and that continuance must play into the hands of the extremists, whether of the right or the left. The strongest argument against a truce is that it would puzzle the advocates of sound liberalism in matters of race relations where forceful propagation of their faith is already dangerously overdone. Few men prominent in public affairs in Kenya would untill

cently have been labelled right-wing or left-wing, neither Richards nor I nor any of our hosts were of the kind of typical large sections of opinion. Now everyone talks of the right wing and the left wing—primarily because moderate, liberal, practical policy has not been given the clear and engaging leadership in which the great majority of the European population would have responded. Reactionaries can count on the Mau Mau rebellion and manifest incompetence in responsible quarters to bring them greater strength. Liberalism cannot expect to attain the extension of its frontiers. That it demands hard and wise work by men and women whom their fellows know to possess special powers.

Kenya's immediate need, we repeat, is fine

leadership. If that were to emerge next Monday, the conference would justify itself emphatically—even though a real leader would assuredly refuse to be made. Find A Leader, or merely to whisper the truths which ought to be spread with the self-same zeal. Does anyone in Kenya imagine that Sir Godfrey Huggins would advocate or accept a presidency if he were in control? Does anyone think that silence would be Sir Roy Welensky's prescription in the circumstances? Their status and stature have grown from comparable grasshoppers with major assets and other talents, and we believe to be elected members that their overriding duty is to find a leader in whom they will put their faith. Then and then only will despondency begin to give way to hope.

Notes By The Way

Not a Job for a Board

IT IS MANY COMMENTS ON KENYA'S information service. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has insisted that the personality and technical competence of the director are of overriding importance, and that no plan will succeed unless the right man be selected and supported. A friend in Nairobi who holds the same opinion has recently written: "A group of people here (who include two of the European elected members of the Legislative Council) is putting forward a scheme for improved information services. It has included the idea of a Board of Information, presumably on the analogy of the Board of Agriculture or the Board of Commerce. But a fast-moving thing like information cannot be treated by a statutory board—the pigs and pyrethrum. I hope that the Government will not accept the suggestion."

Wanted: The Right Man

SO DO I, for such a board would be much more likely to impede than improve the flow of information. Uganda, which has now incomparably the best information Department in East Africa, did not require a board when the department was poor, and certainly did not rely on one to make it efficient. If sought and found a man who knew his job, Mr. Horace White and left him to get on with it—with such consultation as he considered necessary. That is an example which Kenya would do well to follow. If the right man is appointed, he will be the best judge of whom to consult and when; if the wrong man is appointed, he will fail, whatever the constitution of the proposed board—and, if created, it would probably contain some of the people who bear a measure of responsibility for Kenya's follies in this matter over too many years. One capable man is the need, not a collection of busybodies knowing little or nothing of the job to be done.

Sir Miles Thomas

SIR MILES THOMAS, who took over the chairmanship of B.O.A.S. only five years ago, when the corporation had lost £8m., now has the pleasure of publishing accounts showing a net surplus of just over £4m. compared with a loss in the previous year of £44,000, and but for the withdrawal of the Comets the profit would have been £200,000 more. No other nationalized enterprise can show a comparable achievement. As a young

man Sir Miles served in the ranks in East Africa in the 1914-18 war, and while a journalist on a leading journal, he was offered an appointment by the British Lord Municipal, became managing director of his whole organization within 10 years, and soon after his resignation in 1947 was invited by Sir Godfrey Huggins to undertake an economic survey of Southern Rhodesia. So attracted was he by that Colony that he bought a large farm on which he grows tobacco and runs cattle.

No Hurry

My criticism of the very belated publication of Nyasaland's annual report for 1952 has prompted questions in the Legislature, which was told that the annual report for 1953 would be issued next month if the covers had then arrived from H.M. Stationery Office. If Nyasalanders are prepared to believe that the zeal of Zomba has been defeated by the somnolence of the Stationery Office in the United Kingdom, I am not. In the first place, there can be no capital in East or Central Africa which is less active than that of Nyasaland, and the second, though I have no means of knowing when the covers were ordered, I am sure that I should like nothing in wagering that it was not well before the end of 1953. Covers for these annual reports could and should be ordered months before the document itself is ready, and then there could certainly be no excuse of belated delivery from London. If the Nyasaland Government's present hopes are fulfilled, the 1953 report will appear 10 months after the end of that year. That scarcely provides cause for congratulation.

Sugar Project

SOME MONTHS AGO the first information was given on this page that a well-known Empire sugar grower concern was examining the possibility of expanding its business to Tanganyika Territory. Now the chairman of Sir J. E. Hulett and Sons, Ltd., a company incorporated in Natal, discloses in his annual review that an extension of activity to East Africa is under investigation, and that nearly £11,000 has been spent in that connection during the past year. The report contains the best illustrations in colour which I recall ever having seen in such a commercial document. The company's issued share capital is £1,350,000, and assets less loan capital and liabilities are well in excess of £3m.

How Mau Mau Destroys Faith and Confidence

Kenya Farmer's Story of His Kikuyu Friend

WANJORA MUTEKA, a Kikuyu, was born about 1900 in the Kiambu district of Kenya. At about the age of 12 he started working as a cadet boy for my brother in Thika. He was always cheerful, cheerful and hard-working, and was very soon promoted to the responsible position of wheeling my young nephew in his pram.

He was employed by one member or another of my family in different capacities until he came to work for my wife in 1935, and when war broke out in 1939 he had been with the family for about 10 years.

One Saturday early in 1941 I was transferred from a unit in Nairobi to a forward unit at Bura near the Italian East African border. I was ordered to leave on a convoy from Thika the first thing on Monday morning. I asked my personal servant, Neugi, who had been with me for some time, whether he was willing to go to Bura with me, and he agreed. Late in the evening before we were due to leave he returned from a farewell visit to his family in the reserve lobby that he would not accompany me as he did not like the prospect of being killed by the Italians. It was, I think, the first time it was obvious that I could not possibly get another servant in time to leave on the convoy the next morning, and that I should just have to go without one.

While I was discussing this with my wife, Wanjora walked in and said: "Is it true that Neugi will not go with you to Bura because he is afraid of being killed?" I told him that it was so, and he said: "Well, you can't go up there without a servant, *hwana*, and if the men *saiba* will let me, I will go with you."

I told him that as I had to go early the next morning there would not be sufficient time for him to go in the reserve and say goodbye to his wives and children, to which he replied that he could send them a message and perhaps could get leave to see them at a future date. He concluded by saying: "After all the years I have been with your family, *hwana*, I could not let you go to the war without a servant, and I'm not afraid of Italian bullets." After this there was no more to be said.

Together in War

Next morning Wanjora and I joined the convoy for Bura and in a very few weeks we were in the Italian campaign. We were together in Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia for 26 months.

One night Wanjora was attacked close to our camp by a gang of *shitta*. His left cheek bone was smashed, his head was cut open, and two ribs were broken, and for a week I thought he would never pull through, but he had a wonderful constitution, and eventually he made a complete recovery. Even after this he would not leave me and return to Kenya.

Throughout the advance, Addis Ababa he served me loyally, and no man had a better servant or more faithful friend. He was absolutely fearless, even when we were being bombed by Italian planes. He took it upon himself to act as my bodyguard, and insisted on sleeping outside my tent at night whenever we were in a danger area.

The above letter, written by a Kenya farmer who has lived from early boyhood in the Colony and speaks fluently Kikuyu, was first published by the East Africa Women's League, which vouches for the complete accuracy of the story he tells. It is printed to show the tragic fashion in which Mau Mau has wantonly wrecked confidence and friendship between African and European.

After he had been with me in Abyssinia for 14 months I managed to arrange for him to have three weeks' leave, and I thought he might not return to me, once he had seen his home and family again, but on the due date he rejoined me and went on as if he had never been away.

While we were in Abyssinia he learnt to speak Italian, as I was in charge of an Italian prisoner of war transport company. After we had left the province of Majoro, he called him *Angelo*. It was known by that name thereafter to us all. When we were in the desert and we returned to the farm. In 1943 we were transferred to Nairobi, and I gave Angelo a fortnight's leave, a present of £30, and a loan of £30, and after that he was with me in Nairobi until the end of the war.

First-Class Safari Headman

When I took over the management of the farm again I made him a headman and general handymen because he was very clever, cheerful, and good natured. He made lots of the logs, and I made him a present of the balance. He could do an excellent job of *hwana* and he developed into a first-class safari headman. He went with us wherever we went, and was in charge of all the camp equipment and taken a lot of him how to look after and clean the guns and how to shoot; he was an excellent gunbearer and dependable in all circumstances.

Soon after we returned home Wanjora for Angelo was promoted to head market gardener, and in addition to his wages was drawing commission on all the produce sold from the garden, which made him the highest paid African on the farm. I had always been very interested in his work, and from 1945 onwards I used to do a lot of work with my bins at night. Angelo was very keen, and no matter how late we were he was always willing to help me. He learned to use an enlarger and to develop his own dry, and trim the enlargements. One 26 months together in Abyssinia had made us more than just master and servant, and working together in the dark room at night strengthened the relationship into what I think was a firm and lasting friendship, such as seldom exists between a white man and an African. I would have staked my life then on Angelo's loyalty, but gradually I began to notice that he was changing.

From 1947 he started borrowing large sums of money from me which he said he needed for buying land. He no longer wanted to discuss everyday matters on the farm, people in the reserves, our days in Abyssinia, or any of the subjects we were accustomed to talk about when we were working over the photographs at night. I felt there was a barrier between us. His work deteriorated, and he was no longer the cheerful, good-mannered Angelo; he became silent and un-co-operative.

Angelo and the Oath

I tried very hard to find out what had gone wrong. Night after night I talked to him and asked him to confide in me, and told him that if he was in trouble he could trust me to help him to put things right, but he refused to tell me anything, answer any questions, or admit that there was anything wrong. During this time I had several reports brought to me by the old men on the farm that he had taken some sort of anti-European oath, and by April, 1952, his work and behaviour had deteriorated to such an extent that I arranged a meeting between four old Kikuyu men, Angelo, and myself.

At this meeting he was asked point-blank if he had taken the Mau Mau oath, and he said he had not. The old men then asked if he would take a solemn Kikuyu oath to prove that he had not taken the Mau Mau oath, and he finally agreed to do this. Very reluctantly and greatly distressed, I told him that he had better take a year's leave, and if during that time he felt he could take the oath against Mau Mau he was only to tell me and all would be well again. He left without saying anything, and I have never seen him since.

After Angelo left I began to get more reports of what an active member of Mau Mau he was. I was now told how much money he had given to the movement as payment for the part of my farm which he had claimed for himself, and finally in 1953 I was warned that he had been given the task

"murdering me." One report gave the details of how this was to be done, and told how the subject was to be killed. Naturally, I had then to take precautions for safeguarding myself and my family and I offered a reward to anyone who would bring me to my farm and bring him to me. I think this was the saddest thing I have ever had to do.

"Towards the end of 1951 I was told that he had disappeared. It was thought he had been killed with members of a gang in the forest, but it was not until March, 1954, that he met his death. The body of the man was discovered in a cave on the Ndungu River, 10 miles from my farm. They refused to come out, and after they had wounded some home guards with rifle

shots the Security Forces threw a hand grenade into the cave, killing the terrorists. The body of Wareru was identified lying across a 300 rifle.

"It was a relief to know that he was dead, and yet there were many regrets for he was my friend and, until Mau Mau got hold of him—a grand African, who could have done much for himself and his life. An Englishman who knows the Kikuyu intimately is emphatic that this member of the tribe could have held out against the pressure which was brought to bear by the Mau Mau leaders. These men will stop at nothing to smash a friendship between a European and an African, and against their best instincts Angello never had a chance.

Commercial View of East Africa's Problems

Mr. S. McKnight's Address to Associated Chambers of Commerce

MR. STANLEY MCKNIGHT, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, said in the course of his address to the annual session in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday—

"The Libidary Report on salaries and other emoluments in the Civil Service is of interest to all territories. The commission, in the view of many, did less than their duty to the taxpayers in failing to assess the cost of their recommendations. Government salaries and perquisites can be paid only from the profitable results of trading and commerce. Too expensive Governments in these young and developing countries may retard progress. At the same time, it is generally agreed that some adjustments in emoluments are needed in order to ensure a satisfied and efficient Civil Service.

"I am particularly concerned about the somewhat automatic revisions in super-scale salaries. Those in the super-scales are the men running these countries, and many have served us well. In some cases even the new scales are not very attractive for first-class men, and we must get first-class men throughout the super-scales. But some in those super-scales, men of only moderate achievement, are likely to get generous increases, not by reason of personal merit, but merely through the automatic application of a formula to their post at the time of the implementation of the report. I hope it is not too late to suggest the strict application of a system of personal selection before applying the new scales at that level.

Inter-Territorial Repercussions

"You will discuss the Carpenter report on African wages in Kenya. I will content myself with observing that it is quite impossible to take one of the three territories and deal with it separately on any economic issue. The repercussions of action taken in one extent throughout all three.

"As we are all called upon to give evidence and submit memoranda to the various committees and commissions appointed in East Africa, it is not unreasonable for us to ask that such persons are fully qualified for the tasks to which they have been appointed. Sometimes we have doubted this. A very heavy responsibility falls on those who recommend to Governors who should be chairman and members of these various committees appointed to study serious problems. The appointment of the wrong man to the chairmanship of any such body confers upon him a status for which he is not properly qualified, and the public are frequently misled.

"The background to affairs in Kenya continues to be the Mau Mau emergency, which seems to drag on indefinitely. The burden rests on Kenya alone, although the underlying problems are not those of Kenya alone. This means that in Kenya direct and indirect taxation may need to be heavier than in the other territories

There is also the serious possibility that Kenya may not always be able to meet the burden of social progress and other desirable schemes as readily as neighbouring territories which have been spared the burden of the emergency.

"The Kenya budget came to the good deal of criticism, but I could not see much to be said about the balance of the budget. It is a difficult task to set the right direction for a growing country which must provide incentives for investment and employment. It is also to keep a careful eye on the coffee market so as to fix the tax on that commodity as soon as possible.

Taxation Rate

"As the bulk of business enterprise is done by corporate bodies, it is satisfactory that they have been left with a moderate standard rate of tax on their earnings and on their reserves. The higher personal tax arises only after the company has declared dividends, and so indicated that the monies are not required to be reinvested in the business. Corporate savings are more necessary to growth even than private savings.

"It is appropriate to express the increasing satisfaction felt by our community with the important services rendered by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. At the same time, many problems remain. Matters of phasing still cause concern to many importers, but we have good reason to believe that cargo phasing will come to an end by March next and will give a welcome and much needed fillip to the economy of East Africa. The Imports Cargo Phasing Committee has carried out its difficult and thankless task with commendable efficiency.

"In-horts cargo phasing does not, however, help to develop East Africa, and it is up to the port railway and shipping authorities to have done with the control with the minimum of delay. The funds that have been tied up in orders waiting shipment from the U.K. for periods of nine or 10 months, and the serious inconvenience that commerce has suffered as a result, have been a heavy financial burden on importers.

"The East African Office in Trafalgar Square continues to perform most satisfactorily multitudinous functions for East Africa. Those functions include matters of commerce, investment, settlement, immigration, publicity, and many others. The Office is of inestimable value in publicizing East Africa and ensuring that our case, commercial, industrial, or diplomatic, never goes by default. The Commissioner, Mr. V. G. Matthews, has performed great services for East Africa since he first came to these parts seven or eight years ago. During the session you will debate a resolution by the Nairobi Chamber suggesting that the services of the East African Office in London be extended.

Higher Education

"Higher education is receiving greater attention than ever before. The Royal Technical College of East Africa is making steady progress in its plans, and Makerere College awarded its first degrees this year. It is expected that there will be very close working between these two institutions, which if wisely guided can make an important contribution to the development of these territories.

"Even after taking a degree a young man is still untested in the outside world, and I cannot help feeling that the new starting point recommended by the Libidary Commission for Makerere graduates is rather high in relation to the contribution which they will bring to Government and business life at the outset. It seems desirable that those Africans who have received higher education should be distributed fairly

well over all activities in a community. Government interference in agriculture and industry. Yet these are those that all the more successful producers will be attracted to Government, employ, as commerce and industry will find it difficult to pay unrealistic salaries to untried employees.

Delegates will discuss the terms of reference of a committee set up in Kenya to consider the need and if the field is established to make recommendations for the introduction of a social security scheme for those who, having done their lives' work, live in retirement. It may not be out of place to comment that 60 years ago we had slave-traders on this coast. There was no organization to prevent and control traffic, no medical service to combat disease, no concept of law and order. The only thought which the indigenous population gave in those days to questions of social security were concerned with avoiding capture of slaves for sale or disease, the slaughter to avoid internal warfare. The title that in this very brief period we are already discussing some things is perhaps premature, some of us may feel that the problems raised by concept of social welfare and the Welfare State such as are known in Europe, brings home to us in a very vivid manner the great lack of social security which our Government and civilization has already displaced.

More Manuscripts

Memberships of our constituent bodies exceed 2,000. There are over 2,000 business houses on the registers in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Before the war, there were less than 5,000. This means that four times as many concerns are working each for their own interest and in accordance with their motives and objectives to serve East Africa and contribute to its economic development. In case anyone should think that it is not possible to do this, it may be undertaken without financial risk. I remind you that there were more business firms in East Africa during 1953 than in any year since 1939.

Kenya's adverse balance of external trade in 1953, at just under £29m, was just about the same as the previous year. Uganda's favourable trade balance was considerably reduced with the result that the year 1953 over the three mainland territories had an adverse trade balance of over £13m. The previous year there was a favourable balance of over £9m.

The value of Uganda cotton exports was approximately £13m. less in 1953 than in 1952. As a result of this, coffee which had only occupied third position in 1952, came to the top of the list, with a value exceeding £24m. Cotton was second with £22m, and still the export value of which had dropped by over £10m, came third at just over £15m. Fourth on the 1953 export list was hides and skins, at more than £7m.

Whether or not we discuss political issues in this association, or in constituent chambers—and I am satisfied that we are wise not to do so—there can be no doubt whatsoever that it is our abundant duty as commercial men to take the liveliest possible interest in all political developments in the places in which we operate, and also to revise our outlook in the light of changing political events, so that we can continue to render the fullest service to the public for whom we cater.

It is well to remember that politics are born of economics, and that we represent in chambers of commerce those main activities in society which contribute to economic progress.

Politicians and Businessmen

Many of us are much too busy to participate in politics, but we can ignore politics only at our peril. We must regard the politicians as our servants—an expression to which those of them with the right outlook will not object. It is our duty to see that they shape the future development of these territories on the lines which we consider sound. At all times we must acquaint them with our problems, particularly our economic problems, and see to it in all ways at our command, and they see every way apart from public platforms, that all our reasonable ideas are implemented.

To the extent that politicians are elected, we have a duty as citizens to exercise the vote entrusted to us, even if we refrain from any public political activity. If we engage in any activity which brings us into the limelight of publicity, it is our duty to avoid making statements on any matter in which we are not fully versed and to which we are not able to make a well-balanced contribution.

Too many people, not particularly those in the commercial world have got to their feet and made critical suggestions of Governments and politicians without knowing the basic facts on which they spoke. Reports of some meetings have made depressing reading because of the irrationality displayed in some of the speeches. We have no right to talk about affairs of state unless we have studied the point at issue with all the care and intelligence we possess, and unless we have fully reckoned upon the consequences that would follow if our advice were adopted. If we do not do that when we speak

publicly, we inflict great harm by misleading public opinion in delicate situations which make all the difference in our changing mixed communities.

If we seek to claim leadership in any sphere then we can justify that claim only by possessing the qualities of leadership, understanding, and tolerance. So often speeches made in public have appeared to be devoid of understanding. It does not think Governments are easily deceived by wild words, but they are easily rendered more difficult by them.

Because a large majority of economic activities that political activities and stresses are born, we must exercise a very lively watch over these matters. We are not only business people; we have a very real duty as citizens. Whether we are shopkeepers, bankers, accountants, farmers, planters, or miners, there is a lot more to modern society, modern African society than any of those things. Only by a growing understanding of the changing society in which we live, not only in its economic aspects, but in its more human aspects, can we hope to be of any contribution to the development of these territories. We must be concerned with the economic and financial aspects as well as with the human and political aspects. As even mainly concerned with them. We are concerned with the whole changing pattern of human relations.

Colonial Governments have exercised greater interest in economic development since before the war, and the pre and post-war years have seen an influx of development officers in the field—men, as I may say so, who have perhaps a more practical commercial outlook than the civil servants of a former generation. There is now a better understanding in Government circles of commercial problems. The war probably helped to bring this about.

Relationship with Government

Commercial men have a right to be consulted in the way in which the Government exercise a growing interest in the affairs of Government. It is clearly impossible for the two sides to see all problems in the same light. But the field for identity of views and common aims is growing continuously wider, and the closer relationship of the functions of Government to those of private enterprise, now widely, hardly need to be emphasized.

Risk-taking in the commercial and financial spheres is the task of private enterprise, the maintenance of the physical framework of our economic activity—roads, railways, harbours, etc., and the creation of the financial environment in which commerce and industry can flourish for the common benefit—these are the prerogative, indeed they are the duties, of Government.

It is finding this changing pattern of human relations which results from the impact of our civilization, regulating those political activities and easing the stresses which are born of economic activities that is the task of statesmen, governors, Governments, and politicians. Those of us engaged in commerce and industry throughout East Africa are not fully exhausted in our ordinary day-to-day jobs. Whatever they may be. Our natures are not even fully expressed therein. In addition we hope to play a bigger part in the tasks of valiantly shaping modern society in Africa. Therein lies not only the highest citizenship, but sound common sense. Therein, too, we demonstrate our abiding faith in the future of these countries in which we have made our homes.

Uganda Test Case

A HIGH COURT CASE brought to test the legality of the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka of Buganda by the British Government opened in Kampala on Monday. Mr. W. J. K. Diplock, Q.C., who appeared for the exiled Kabaka, explained that the action was a friendly one, and represented the most expeditious way of raising the constitutional issue. Three of the Kabaka's nominees to the Lugiko claim that four non-official members are not entitled to take their seats because their appointments have not been confirmed by the Kabaka. Mr. R. Dreschfield, Q.C., the Attorney-General, is a fifth defendant. Mr. Diplock declared that the Kabaka's action had been constitutional and within the terms of the Buganda Agreement. The hearing continues.

Pen friendship has been started between Kamba boys of the Government African school in Kitui, Kenya, and scholars of St. Thomas' School Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Letters to the Editor

Appeasing Mr. Nehru's India

Mr. S. V. Cooke's Suggestion

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir.—I will not encroach on your valuable space further than to touch on the last paragraph of your note to my letter appearing in your edition of September 16. I can not see why it is justifiable for you to criticize Mr. Eden for undoing the splendid work of the British in the Sudan, and unjustifiable for me to criticize Mr. Lyttelton for undoing the splendid work of the British in Egypt. It should be right to accuse the former of appeasing Egypt and wrong to accuse the latter of appeasing Mr. Nehru's India.

At any rate, I am at least consistent in charging both with attempts to liquidate the Empire, a crime which Sir Winston Churchill on a memorable occasion said he would never be guilty of.

Yours faithfully,

S. V. COOKE

Nairobi

[This does not seem to us to reply adequately to the paragraph which Mr. Cooke mentions. It reads: "We entirely agree with our correspondent that the same political actions win different respect and prestige, but we challenge him to attempt to demonstrate that any such article in this newspaper which could be interpreted as favouring the interests of Indians or indeed any race or class which might be so considered is published without being properly and severely criticized by Government, and in particular Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and so often and so directly in regard to the Sudan simply because we have considered that the future of the Sudanese people and the splendid work of Britain in the Sudan over more than half a century have been jeopardized by an attempt to appease Egypt, in other words, by putting expediency before principle."

There is, in our view, my comparison between the scuttles from the Sudan and the inter-racial form of government agreed in Kenya during Mr. Lyttelton's visit. It would be surprising if Mr. Eden's ideas about Kenya ever entered the mind of the Secretary of State at that time. If they did, they would, we believe, have had to reflect whatsoever upon his actions. — Ed. p. 4 & 5.]

East African Trade Analysed—Kenya's Continuing Deficits

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir.—A recently publicized High Commission statistical report shows falls in East African export values in 1953 compared with 1952 as follows:

	Decrease in Export Values
	1953 over 1952
Kenya	£6,270,803
Tanganyika	£17,600,000
Uganda	£13,800,000

This looks as though Kenya is doing relatively better than the other territories, but it is not the case. The following official figures give the true trade position (£000s. being omitted):

	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total Net... Balance	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	
Kenya	£20,711	£22,938	£20,229	£20,588	£28,369
Tanganyika	£47,979	£35,944	£37,088	£28,427	£17,600
Uganda	£47,705	£38,537	£34,296	£25,695	£13,800

These figures make allowance for inter-territorial exports, mainly from Kenya.

Whereas Tanganyika and Uganda were both solvent on their external trade account by £33,888,000 in 1952 and £15,465,000 in 1953, a total surplus of £49,353,000, Kenya was insolvent by £29,588,000 deficit in 1952 and one of £28,780,000 in 1953, a total deficit of

£8,368,000. This rebarb pattern of trade has persisted for many years, quite apart from emergency expenditure and invisible exports do not appreciably alter it. The position gives ground for serious reflection.

Yours faithfully,

F. HATCHCOCK

Lang

Tanganyika Territory

Praise from A Critic

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir.—There is hardly a periodical with which I find myself in less agreement when it comes to the editorializing than I know of no paper more informative than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and none of so high a standard of quality. Permit me to extend my best wishes on the completion of your 50th year and say that I hope the lifespan of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will be no less than 30 x 30 years.

Yours faithfully,

JULIAN R. FROEMAN

University of California, U.S.A.

[The writer was formerly Lecturer in Colonial Administration at the London School of Economics. — Ed.]

POINTS FROM A LETTER

Salaries

I HAVE DISCUSSED the Libby Report with European, African, and Asian civil servants in Uganda, and not one of them was satisfied with the recommendations, except the little group at the top for whom annual increases of £500 a year or so are suggested. Men who would have so handsome an increase (pensionable, of course) would be less than human if they were not pleased at the prospect. But their satisfaction is no tribute to the report as a whole, and, as I say, officers in this Protectorate are very critical. In a leading article on the subject you wrote that the report ought not to be rushed through any Legislative Council. I hope that ours will examine very carefully a plan which would cost nearly £1m. a year without improving or satisfying the Civil Service.

Repetition

A FRIEND AND I were discussing the pertinacity of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. I had commented somewhat irritably on the repetition in several leading articles of points to which you attach great importance. "And a very good thing too," my friend replied. "He added that any parson or teacher would testify that large numbers of people take no notice until they have heard a point made at least half a dozen times. He was neither padre nor education officer, so I asked the next missionary friend I met if the statement was true. He did not think it exaggerated. So doubtless you are fully justified. If you make a point over and over again, I admit that you usually do it in a new and interesting way."

Constructive Criticism

THE FEARLESS and always constructive criticism of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and its remarkable up-to-dateness of news make the paper a most stimulating part of one's week. Add to this the pleasure of reading important matter in English of power and distinction.

Personal Responsibility

"AFRICANS MUST BE SHOWN that the exercise of personal responsibility in the English form of leadership and government, and that it is based on God-fearing and true service."

Fabian Questionnaire on Colonial Policy Challenge to Socialist Party

THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU has circulated to its members and those of the Fabian Society the following questions on Colonial policy:

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1) As new Constitutions of Colonial Governments are in many cases passing out of the hands of the United Kingdom, what should the Labour Party do to make links with Colonial movements? Should it confine itself to Socialist organizations, or is there room for links with nationalist or other bodies which may not have Socialist aims?

(2) What should be the prime aim of Colonial policy: self-government? economic development? social advance?

(3) Should we insist on democratic self-government before handing over power? (This is a leading question to which a fairly long answer is desirable, with reference to specific cases, e.g. British Guiana, Uganda, Central Africa).

(4) Is it desirable to re-define the aims of policy in the plural societies of East and Central Africa? If so, make specific suggestions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(1) Should the Labour Party be prepared to recommend to the Governor that funds for investment in the Colonies should be publicly provided, if necessary by (a) a cap in the British standard of living, (b) a standstill in the British standard of living, (c) a reduction in Governmental expenditure?

(2) If funds are made available in one or more of the ways suggested, how should they be used?

(3) How should the United Nations fund, security, which may include Assistance, World Health Organisation, and other specialized agencies, a World Development Authority if this is set up?

(4) How should any fund be mainly under the control of Commonwealth countries (a very tough example being the Colombo Plan)?

(5) How should any fund be kept under the control of the United Kingdom for expenditure in consultation with Colonial Governments?

(6) Are any changes necessary in the present financial arrangements of the sterling area?

(7) Are any changes necessary in the present commercial policy of the United Kingdom, e.g. long term bulk purchase agreements, trade with Japan, price of British exports?

(8) Should a Labour Government encourage investment in the Colonies by British private enterprise? If so, what encouragement should be given? What safeguards should be devised to protect Colonial peoples from exploitation?

SPECIAL CASES

What specific points should be included in any declaration of party policy in regard to (a) Kenya, (b) Malaya, bearing in mind that the steps recommended would have to be carried out by a Labour Government in office?

U.N.O. Education Summary

MUCH INTERESTING INFORMATION is contained in a volume entitled "Special Study of Educational Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories," published by the United Nations at IIS, but there appears to be a lack of co-ordination in the information supplied. Thus, in the table showing literacy percentages of total population, the years selected vary from 1944 to 1951; Kenya is omitted altogether, and Nyasaland is the only Central African territory represented. The table showing school enrolment as a percentage of total population is fuller. The Seychelles shows 15%, Nyasaland 10%, Northern Rhodesia 8.7%, the Belgian Congo 8.4%, Kenya 6.8%, Uganda 6.7%, Bechuanaland 6.2%, Zanzibar 3.6%, and the Somaliland Protectorate 3.5%. All these figures are for 1951, except in the cases of Kenya and Zanzibar, which are for 1950. The publication is confined to summaries and analyses of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1953. It contains no criticisms or recommendations.

The President of the Central African Federation will be deemed to have lost his domicile if absent from the country for more than three years, but the Minister of Home Affairs has power to extend that limit.

Transport Crisis in Rhodesia Special Sitting of Parliament

AN EMERGENCY SITTING of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament was convened yesterday to consider measures to meet the transport crisis.

Greater scope for road transport is envisaged by the Government, and Parliamentary Section would be needed to extend existing regulations. Rhodesia Railways cannot now handle the Wankie colliery's full output, which is adequate to meet the Federation's requirements. By transferring some freight to the roads, it is hoped that sufficient rolling-stock would be released to carry the total.

Transport problems facing Rhodesia Railways were summarized by the chief executive officer in a general statement yesterday. He said that the railway had been ordered to speed up the delivery of rolling-stock which had arrived in the country. Twenty-five diesel engines had been promised for two or three months ago, but not one had yet been completed.

Staff Shortages

Staff problems were also considerable. Some 2,500 workers were needed, and the shortage was accentuated by the normal drop of illnesses or absenteeism. The railways were seeking recruits in Britain and Europe.

The crisis has forced Nyasaland Railways to curtail down traffic to Beira by 50%. Where shipping is not possible, the railway management will do their best to make up for the deficit in export and imports. The railway's normal capacity may be maintained. Imports will be treated as a matter of urgency.

The Copperbelt plan to obtain supplementary coal from America via Lobito Bay will be considerably greater than the Wankie production.

The transport crisis may last for three months, and the most critical period will be when the winter season starts three months hence.

African Agitators Mislead Federal Premier Answers Critics

DAY-TO-DAY ADMINISTRATION of African affairs was a territorial function, but the influence of the Federal Government on Native advancement could not be overlooked, said Sir Godfrey Huggins recently, adding: "We cannot adopt a policy of splendid isolation with regard to the vast African population. We have as yet no standards of federal citizenship, but when we do they will be such that Africans can aim at them."

Referring to criticism of the Federal Immigration Bill, the Prime Minister said: "The Bill certainly lays down strictly the sort of people we do not want. Concentrating on this negative aspect does not imply that we do not want immigrants. Within the framework of this Act we must get every immigrant we can possibly absorb from Europe."

Most Europeans have always entertained high hopes about increasing the European population for the development of this part of Africa, and until recently the Africans seemed to hold the same high hope. Now certain African agitators who resent such immigration constantly reiterate the lie that the African landholding is in danger, in spite of the prohibition in the constitution against European settlement on African lands. In this they are aided and abetted by certain people in the United Kingdom.

Prime Mover for Undeveloped Areas

A SMALL STEAM POWER UNIT operating on wood, agricultural waste, peat or low grade coal, has been developed by the National Research Development Corporation set up by the Board of Trade, and prototypes have been tested under realistic field conditions at Sandes Place Research Institute, Dorking, from which details are obtainable.

Conservatives and the Empire Several Resolutions on C.A.T.T.

AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, to be held in Blackpool next week, 14 resolutions on the British Commonwealth and world trade have been submitted.

Debate will be held this in the name of Mr. R. C. Weston of the Conservative Association, reading—

"That this conference wholeheartedly supports the Government in its policy of conferring increasing measures of self-government on members of the Commonwealth when they are ready for it, and encourages them on steps already taken, but emphasizes the need to maintain traditional ties of trade and culture, to be revised by revisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Among the other resolutions appearing on the agenda are the following:

MR. JIMMY HANERY, M.P. (on behalf of Preston Conservative Association): "That this conference welcomes the liberalization of trade from bureaucratic restrictions undertaken by H.M. Government, but commends this development, especially if it is to be followed by a return of full convertibility, makes it more essential than ever that Britain should recover her freedom of action in regard to Imperial Preference, together with the right to make such changes in tariffs as may be necessary to protect British and Commonwealth producers from unfair German, Japanese and American competition. It therefore calls upon the Government to insist that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be revised in accordance with the resolutions passed by successive Conservative Conferences.

MR. A. E. BALDWIN, M.C. (on behalf of North Hereford Conservative and Unionist Association): "That this conference reaffirms the belief expressed at the last Conservative conference that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade must be amended in order to restore freedom of action in regard to preference within the British Commonwealth and Empire, and now urges the Government to fulfil the wishes of the party in this respect."

Colonial Investment

MR. JOHN SOBEY, M.P. (on behalf of Bournemouth West Conservative Association): "That this conference, in congratulating H.M. Government on its Colonial policy, urges it to encourage still further the investment of British capital in Colonial development schemes, and calls upon all members of all Conservative associations to take a more active interest in Commonwealth and Empire affairs."

COLONEL O. E. ROSEHWAITE-EVRE, M.P. (on behalf of the New Forest Conservative Association): "That this conference considers the time has now come to amend the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in order to enable the restoration of preferential rates of Imperial Preference."

MR. RONALD RUSSELL, M.P. (on behalf of Wexley South Conservative and Unionist Association): "That in view of the fact that the average rate of preference granted to Commonwealth countries is now roughly only half the level of pre-war, and that the rise in prices has reduced the value of specific preference margins, this conference urges H.M. Government to make an investigation into the inadequacy of existing rates in readiness for the time when convertibility of sterling is restored."

MR. ANTHONY PICKFORD (on behalf of East Ham South Conservative and Unionist Association): "That this conference, believing profoundly in encouraging knowledge of and trade within the British Commonwealth and Empire, urges H.M. Government to enter into consultations with a view to holding a British Empire Exhibition in London."

MR. HENRY COLE, M.P. (on behalf of South Bedfordshire United Liberal and Conservative Association): "That this conference believes profoundly that the solidarity and unity of the British Commonwealth and Empire is a vital safeguard for world peace and prosperity, and urges the Government to continue its policy of strengthening our economic and family ties within the Commonwealth and Empire."

DR. M. A. HOOKER (on behalf of Coventry-East Conservative Association): "That this conference confirms its conviction that the British Commonwealth of Nations offers a unique opportunity for the development of inter-racial concord."

PELLING A small canoe with primitive paddles, Mr. Raphael Manungu of Likoma Island, recently crossed Lake Nyasa between Kumbaleza and Mkhongwe (30 miles) in 11 hours.

Communist Hypocrisy Over Colonies Labour Party Chairman's Address

IN HIS opening address to the Labour Party annual conference, being held this week in Scarborough, Mr. Willford Burke, a. p., said that when in power the party had "transformed the Empire into a Commonwealth of free peoples linked together without discrimination."

The Labour Government put Socialist principles into practice, which have no need to accept the criticism of Communists who hypocritically espouse the cause of Colonial peoples in order to subject them to a new form of imperialism.

"For centuries the centres of world power were in Europe. European States, headed by Great Britain in its final phase, held large areas of the world as Colonial holdings. The European dominion came to an end, but when colonial powers, and their satellites, emerged, they introduced political, economic, and racial frontiers. New plantations and communities replace the old imperialism, and the masses of mankind are brought into material and spiritual servitude by exploiting their insurgent nationalist and social aspirations."

Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., the former Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, was again elected to the party's National Executive by the constituency party sections. He was fourth in the voting, polling 933,000 (913,000 last year). Others elected to the Executive included Mr. E. H. S. Crosshain, M.P., with over 910,000 (752,000 last year), and Mr. Tom Driessens, M.P., with 864,000 (852,000).

Emperor of Ethiopia's Visit

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA and the Duke of Hesse will leave Malta in H.M.S. GAMBIA on October 8 and arrive six days later in Plymouth, where they will be welcomed by the Duke of Gloucester. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal Family will meet the visitors at Victoria Station, and the party will be escorted by a Sovereign's Escort of Household Cavalry to Buckingham Palace. During the State visit, which will end on October 16, the Emperor and the Duke of Harar will place a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior at Westminster, be honoured by a State banquet, and receive addresses from London County Council and the Corporation of Westminster. After receiving at Buckingham Palace the High Commissioners for the Commonwealth, the Ambassador for the Republic of Ireland, and the *Chefs de Mission* of the Diplomatic Corps, the Emperor, accompanied by his son, will be escorted in procession to the Mansion House, where they will be entertained to luncheon. They will visit the Middlesex Hospital on the return journey, and in the evening entertain the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh to dinner at the Ethiopian Embassy. On October 16 the visitors will inspect Twickenham Technical College and lunch with the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor Castle.

Aiding Backward Regions

THE PUBLICATIONS of aiding backward peoples were discussed in a party political broadcast last Saturday by Mr. Sam Watson, Durham area secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers and a member of the Labour Party Executive. He accompanied the recent Socialist delegation to China and Russia. "Regulations, restrictions, and statutes produce no bread and honey," he said, "and whether it be Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, or elsewhere, the problem remains the same—how to produce enough to enable men to live a full and free life. If we in Britain have to assist the Asian and African peoples to rise from their dire poverty and backward conditions, then we too must produce more at the highest quality standards and at prices commanding a stable demand in the world's markets. Let's cut out the hypocrisy; we cannot also insist on using up the surplus which is so essential to meet our obligations."

Gangs May Be Breaking Up Mau Mau Confessions in Kenya

REPORTS FROM KENYA suggest that recent confessions by many Mau Mau adherents, in the Nanyuki district indicate the increasing disintegration of gang organization.

The confessions followed the arrest of two terrorist leaders of a European farm. Other Africans working there asked the manager to arrange a meeting with Government officials, and asserted that the removal of the leaders had lifted a great fear from their minds.

A meeting which was accordingly arranged was addressed by the district officer and a Kikuyu chief. Confessions were made by all members of the Mau Mau committee and by passive supporters. Several agreed, if protected, to furnish information.

A terrorist gang of 30 strong killed two Kikuyu Guards in the Degoret forest. Units of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, Kenya Regiment, and police immediately threw a cordon around the area, about four miles west of Nairobi. Contact was made at night, and two terrorists were killed. During the action a British sergeant of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was wounded; he died later in hospital.

Farm Labour Lines Attacked

Three Kamba children and a woman were slashed to death by Mau Mau saboteurs at the labour quarters of Mr. Patrick Wells's farm in the Kiambu district last Thursday. Two other children were badly wounded, and two watchmen are missing. Four terrorists were killed, and rifles and ammunition captured in a successful police ambush on the Mweiga Nyeri Station road.

Tribesmen, acting without European assistance, dealt promptly with nine terrorists who recently entered the South Baringo district. An old man reported their presence and while the local chief's clerk cycled for aid to a police post, local Tusans chased the terrorists, speared one, captured three others, and seized a home-made pistol. Another elderly man, who that night met

one of the terrorists on the road, persuaded him to return to his home for food, and there arrested him and placed him under the guard of three young men.

A Mau Mau "hospital" containing medicine and food, was destroyed by Kikuyu Guards on Nairobi's outskirts. Kikuyu women food carriers were arrested.

The Kenya Government has banned the import of a record of Kikuyu songs, called "Pitakamaga," manufactured by a London company.

Flight Lieutenant Hedley Watkin-Jones has been awarded the D.F.C. for gallant and distinguished service in operations against Mau Mau.

Japanese Competition

CONSIDERATION OF THE DECISION in Kenya and Uganda to lift the embargo on Japanese cotton textiles has been

made by Mr. John Lubbock, an executive member of the Africa Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. "It is a difficult decision," he said, "because the Japanese imports are bound to affect us. We have been working extremely hard behind the scenes for a long time hoping this situation would not arise. We have been catering for their demands and styles, and there are certain lines for which there is no other outlet." Cloth shipment from Lapashiki to Kenya this year total more than 6m yards worth £950,000, and to Uganda 1.3m yards worth £150,000.

Nottingham licensees have been warned by the Licensing Branch against imposing a quota system. The chairman stated that a complaint had been received by the Chief Constable from the Colonial Office about such discrimination. Further complaints would result in steps being taken to dispense with the services of unsatisfactory managers or tenants. One Nottingham licensee has written to a Colonial agent, apologizing for a refusal to admit him; he had been mistaken, the licensee explained, for another man who had caused trouble.

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PERSONALIA

Mrs. J. P. McDONAGH is in Canada on business. MR. HERYN COWIE is paying a brief visit to England from Kenya.

MR. P. J. LAW has been appointed Labour Commissioner in Uganda.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRIDGE is to visit Uganda on May 13 next year.

SIR ERNEST AND LADY BLIST are returning to Rhodesia to the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. S. F. HOGG has been elected chairman of the Kenya Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT has been in London for a few days. He left again for Nairobi on Sunday.

MR. W. A. THOMSON, Postmaster General designate of the Federation, has just visited Nyasaland.

MR. C. W. E. FORTY, Acting Governor of Nyasaland, is touring the Central Province this week.

MR. J. M. HUSSEY, a journalist in Southern Rhodesia, has been elected a fellow of the Institute of Technologists.

COLONEL W. H. B. GORDON, M.C., has arrived in London from Uganda for a visit of about three weeks.

MR. W. PHILIPS PRICE, Exeter M.P. for Devon, who will spend the last half of October in Kenya.

After two months in the office, MR. F. R. DEANE, the Nairobi advocate, left London Airport on Tuesday for Kenya.

Kenya's Royal Agricultural show at Nakuru was opened yesterday by the Governor, SIR ERNEST BARING.

MR. M. F. HILL is to write for the Coffee Board of Kenya a book on the history of coffee growing in the Colony.

SIR RONALD and LADY STOKES have moved to 15, Alexander Square, London, S.W.3, from the Mill House, Fehmarn.

INAWAB SIDDIQ ALI KHAN, Commissioner in British East Africa for Pakistan, will leave for Karachi in mid-November.

MR. CYRIL J. MARTIN, Director of Statistics to the East Africa High Commission, is paying a short visit to this country.

COLONEL G. J. HUMPHRIES, deputy director of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, arrived in Uganda from London last week.

SIR UNICEY ALEXANDER, chairman of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., has been elected a director of Union Mining de Haut-Katanga.

By shooting two fully grown male lions near Mbatara last week, MR. ABDULLA SHAH KAREM brought his total of lions killed to 30!

Owing to influenza, MR. F. W. CRIPSTER could not keep his engagement last week to address the Rotary Club of London on Kenya.

MR. W. H. GUNSON has been elected chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya for the ensuing year, and MR. F. GRAHAME BELL vice-chairman.

MR. H. RALPH FRASER, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and MRS. FRASER have arrived in London.

M. ANDRE DE SPINLET has been elected to the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., from which MR. GEORGE MURNAME has resigned.

MRS. JULIAN AMERY gave birth to a daughter in London last Saturday. MR. JULIAN AMERY, M.P., is a director of the British South Africa Company.

MR. G. E. NOAD, of Makindji River Estate, Thika, has for the second time in three years won the Gilliat Cup awarded by the Coffee Board of Kenya.

Two African journalists from Southern Rhodesia, MR. J. Z. SIVANHU, of *Federalist*, and MR. L. BAMBE, are visiting East Africa on behalf of the Capricorn Africa Society.

MR. M. A. R. INGRAM and MISS PHILIPPA DUNCAN, only daughter of MR. and MRS. R. H. DUNCAN, of Zomba, have been married in Nyasaland.

MR. EDWARD A. BLOOM, a partner in Bewick, Moore and Co., civil and mining engineers, left £30,000. He had interests in several East African mining enterprises.

DR. THE HON. HONOR SMITH will speak on "Medicine in Africa—Let's Have Seen It" at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.15 pm, on October 23.

SIR CHRISTOPHER COX, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London for Entebbe on October 19. He is to visit East and Central Africa and Madrid.

MR. W. FANFAN, deputy chief civil engineer of the Crown Agents, will leave London on October 25 to visit the East and Central African territories. He is expected back in this country until February.

SISTER ST. PHILIPPE, of Khema Mission in the Western Province of Tanganyika Territory, has celebrated the 60th anniversary of her arrival in East Africa. She was born in Alliance 30 years ago.

Recent arrivals in London from Northern Rhodesia include MR. J. W. MATHIAS, of Ndola; MR. J. D. JOHNSON, a mining engineer of Sikana; MR. E. HEWES, a company director of Kitwe; and MR. J. MOKI, of Lusaka.

SIR LAURENCE GIBBERT SMITH, British representative on the Sudan, has returned to his permanent home for Port Said, the *MONSTAR CASTLE*, in which Mr. and Mrs. J. S. PUGH are fellow passengers.

MR. IVOR BULMER THOMAS, a former Under Secretary of States for the Colonies, has resigned his appointment of deputy editor of the *Daily Telegraph* in order to be able to give more of his time to the Churches Preservation Trust.

MR. C. M. TAYLOR and MR. R. S. WOLLEN are chairman and vice-chairman respectively this year of the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya. The other two members of the executive committee are MR. P. J. H. COMHAM and MR. G. B. STEWART.

CHIEF MWASE, of Kasungu, and MR. and MRS. A. J. M. BANDA, of Lilongwe, have attended the Moral Re-orientation World Assembly at Caux, Switzerland. They are believed to be the first Africans from Nyasaland to attend such a gathering.

MR. E. M. HYDE-CARKE, secretary of the Overseas Employers' Federation, and at one time Labour Commissioner in Kenya, left London Airport last week for Beirut, Safsam. He will be visiting the East and Central African territories until mid-November.

SITUATION WANTED

HOTEL OR CLUB MANAGEMENT required in Africa by married couple. Husband experienced book-keeper, accounts, supervision of staff; wife experienced caterer, hotel receptionist, housekeeper. Mrs. C. F. NEWELL, The Station, Lukenza, Nyasaland.

APPOINTMENT VACANT

U.M.C.A. needs experienced man for office appointment on home staff. Would suit one retired early, with pension from Colonial Service or the Forces. Must be keen churchman. Work mainly financial and administrative. Write General Secretary, U.M.C.A., Mission to Central Africa, 35 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.

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LORD SHERBROGH, a Liberal peer, who has been much interested in African questions, has joined the Parliamentary delegation which is to visit Moscow in the first half of October. Mr. ANTHONY HEED, M.P., who has visited East Africa, has withdrawn his acceptance.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, chairman of the Royal Empire Society, and the HON. MRS. PONSONBY were invited as luncheon guests of the Central Council of the Overseas Seals League, the chairman of which, Air Chief Marshal Sir ARTHUR LONGMOR, presided.

MR. M. GOPALA MENON, whose appointment as Commissioner for India in British East and Central Africa was recently announced, has been the representative of the Government of India in Malaya for the last three years. He is of the ruling family of Travancore.

MR. A. M. SADRUDDIN, chairman of the Nairobi Islamic Association, said when speaking at Dares Salaam that Muslims in Kenya must be recognized as a distinct entity with a separate communal electoral roll, who opposed the unrestricted immigration into East Africa of any community.

MR. C. V. CAMPBELL, an Assistant Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, leaves London this week for a short visit to East Africa. His chief purpose is to deal with security matters in the broad sense, general defence, defence security matters, and information and communication, and his special responsibilities.

Before Sir KEITH and Lady HANCOCK left Kampala to return to London they were the guests at a four-day party given by the Buganda Government. The three Regents, the Governor, the Bishops of Kampala and Masaka, and most of the members of the Lukiko Constitutional Committee were among those present.

MR. W. R. FORBES and Mr. R. E. G. RUSSELL are now respectively president and vice-president of the Caledonian Society of Uganda. Mr. P. MORGAN is honorary secretary, Mr. J. N. OILOR, honorary treasurer, and other members of the committee are MESSRS. P. G. COURTS, W. N. SCOTT, and W. M. YOUNG.

At a tournament in Nairobi of the Kenya Polo Association the senior event, the Cavalry Cup, was won by a team composed of COLONEL POSDICK, Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL, MR. JEREMY ALLAN, and MR. E. MOYLAN. The Cranworth Cup was won by Nairobi, a team consisting of COLONEL POSDICK, MAJOR GENERAL HINDLE, MR. SIMON WOLLEN, and MR. MOYLAN.

The term of office as a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland of Mr. G. G. S. HADLOW will expire in November. Whether he will be reappointed will depend upon a postal vote to be taken by the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland. There are two nominations for the seat—Mr. HADLOW, now senior non-official M.L.C., and Mr. E. G. COLLIER, vice-president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

Among recent arrivals in this country are Mr. H. THURLOW, headmaster of the Thomas Rudland School; Mr. W. A. D. CRAIG, a chartered accountant; Mr. E. G. HARDING, a mining engineer; and Mr. H. FLETCHER, a geophysicist, all of Bulawayo; Mr. H. CATHEART, architect, and Mr. K. J. WOOD, chartered accountant, of Salisbury; Mr. R. P. MCGILL, who is farming near Norton; Mr. LESLIE HART, farming near Banket; and Mr. G. H. NOLAN, a director of Bites, Tindfields, Ltd., Fort Victoria.

MR. RALPH RUSHMERE, who will shortly assume duty as Trade Commissioner on the staff of the Federal High Commissioner in London, joined the Southern Rhodesian Public Service 25 years ago, and was for some years officer in charge of trade statistics. He was on the delegation which negotiated the 1948 Customs Union (Interim) Agreement with South Africa. During the negotiations he served for several months in London as a member of the Commonwealth liaison committee.

Obituary

SGT. NDUINDU KITABE, D.C.M., head ranger of Amboseli National Park, Kenya, who has died at the age of 70, joined the police in that Colony about 1906. While serving in the 3rd K.A.R. he received an immediate award of the D.C.M. for saving his commanding officer's life under heavy German fire at the battle of Salala in 1916. He joined the Game Department at the end of that campaign, and after retiring from it in 1945 acted as personal gun-bearer on many safaris. He was over 60 when appointed a head ranger.

THE Rt. Rev. EDWARD HARTON BOWERIDGE, D.D., Canon and Chancellor of Grahamstown Cathedral, South Africa, who has died recently, was a missionary at Mashonaaland in the latter part of the century, coming as a student of the University of London. He was appointed principal of St. Augustine's, Penhalonga, and Canon of Salisbury Cathedral. For 12 years after 1911 he was Archdeacon of Mashonaaland with superintendence of Native missions. Thereafter he served in South Africa as Bishop of Kaffraria.

MR. JOHN WREN, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., who has died in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, aged 69, served as a youth with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War and later became Inspector-General of Egyptian Submarine Telegraphs and Telephones.

MR. G. SLETZER, M.C., and MR. J. DAVIS, both South Africans, were killed when their light aircraft crashed during a flying rally at Williamson's Diamond Mine, Masuku, Tanganyika Territory.

Mrs. Mary (Lottie) PAYNE, who has died at Matandellas, following a motor accident, was the wife of the Capt. Payne, resident medical officer of the Mazoe Clinic, Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. JOYCE A. BOTHA, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia, went there by ox-wagon with her parents 50 years ago, settling at Old Umfali.

E. A. & R.

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OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: "I read each issue of East Africa and Rhodesia from cover to cover."

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E. A. & R.

East Africa Office in London

Commissioner's Interests in Settlement

THE REPORT FOR 1953 of the East African Commissioner in London, Mr. V. G. Matthews, has just appeared in the form of a 90-page brochure which deals with the production and exports of the territories, their industry, industrial development, transport, tourist trade, settlement, and other activities.

In the section on settlement the Commissioner writes:

"The Mau Mau disturbance, with its attendant publicity in the United Kingdom Press, was doubtless responsible for a decline in the number of enquiries received by this office in the early part of the year under review. As the year progressed, however, the volume of enquiries steadily increased. There is no doubt that the presence of the splendid Kenya exhibit at the Royal Show at Blackpool in the summer gave a great impetus to interest. In the upshot the total enquiries over the whole year were up to the normal for the past few years.

Passing Candidates

"From the Kenya end the early months saw an increasing demand from farmers for young men for the United Kingdom to go out to work on their farms. Some of these had been called up for emergency service in the conditions prevailing at the time, and were considered as a choice of candidates going out to take up employment under the European Agricultural Settlement Board scheme to single men or married men without families.

"In the course of the year 122 new applications were forwarded by this office to the European Agricultural Settlement Board in Kenya for placing men with experienced farmers as learner/assistant of farm managers. Of these, 27 candidates subsequently withdrew for various reasons, the usual being the immediate offer of alternative employment. A certain number obtained appointments in the Agricultural Department of the territories.

"During the year 58 new applicants actually left to take up positions under the farm employment scheme, and 36 more have been placed with farmers, and at the close of the year were awaiting passages out. A number of those going to Kenya possessed sufficient capital to enable them to apply for being placed under the tenant farming scheme after spending an initial period of six months or more with an experienced farmer.

"The chairman of the European Agricultural Settlement Board reports that in spite of the state of emergency in the Colony, 1953 proved to be a year of steady progress in the affairs of the Board, and their tenant farming and farm employment schemes.

"Two assisted owners under the original ex-Servicemen's schemes, paid off their loans, and four tenant farmers exercised their option and purchased their farms. Five tenants evacuated their farms, having failed to establish themselves, and two resigned for other reasons, one of the latter having been successful and well established. This left 156 tenants and 15 assisted owners farming under the original scheme.

"Of the seven farms evacuated as above, three have been re-let to tenants under the revised tenant farming scheme, one was sold, and three are awaiting disposal.

Revised Scheme

"In respect of the revised tenant farming scheme, 22 tenants took up their farms under this scheme during the year, and two farms were relinquished, both of which have been re-let to new tenants. There are now 43 tenants farming under the revised scheme.

"Five farms, comprising altogether 4,915 acres, at a total cost of £32,387, including improvements, were purchased during the year, and all of them are now occupied by tenants. The price of the land, after deducting the amount paid for permanent improvements, crops, etc., worked out at approximately £16s. per acre. Negotiations were also opened for a further seven farms, all of which are earmarked for occupation by specific categories of tenants.

Under "Employment in East Africa" these paragraphs occur:

"Inquiries from the territorial men, ex-doctors, architects, dentists, accountants, etc., upon the possibilities of practice in East Africa, and also from persons in the unskilled categories seeking employment, continued to flow throughout the year. Inquiries from these categories are joining the Kenya Police were in particular evident. An increase in the interest shown

by non-British subjects, particularly by Netherlanders and Scandinavians, was a feature of the year.

"As in previous years, both private and public employers (e.g. municipal boards) approached this office for assistance in recruiting suitable candidates for various vacancies. As examples, a manager was found for a milk factory and three nurses were found for hospital positions in Kenya.

"Once again the principal of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education approached this office in regard to a visit to the Institute. Following advice from the appropriate authorities, a selection board was held and several candidates were put forward. On several occasions Mr. P. J. de Vries, settlement officer (in conjunction with the Crown Agents) have assisted in selecting technical staff for the Mombasa Institute.

African Coffee Growers

The report states that in the Mombasa District of Kenya there are more than one million coffee trees, of which are now planted by 7,240 African growers, each with an average of 130 trees, or one-third of an acre, each. Nine co-operative societies serve these growers, whose crops rose from 10 tons in 1948 to 180 tons in 1952-53; the estimate for the current year is 300 tons, and three years hence it should reach about 1,000 tons annually.

B.O.A.C.'s Best Year

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION, which has suffered a loss of about £500,000, B.O.A.C. had their best year ending March 31 last, with a net profit of £1,062,907. Since 1950 the accumulated deficiency has been reduced from £4,375,000 to £341,000 and no Exchequer grant has had to be taken since 1951. For the first time the corporation is now making provision for U.K. income and profits taxes. Profit before payment of interest on issued capital was £2,017,792 (£1,033,885 in 1952-53). Total traffic revenue increased from £35,599,106 to £36,077,197 and passengers from 290,629 to 304,980. Tourist class passengers accounted for a greatly increased proportion of traffic (57.7% compared with 13.5% in the previous year). B.O.A.C. staff at the end of the year numbered 17,243, including 4,207 working overseas. In his report the chairman, Sir Miles Thomas, gives a warning that international competition is daily becoming more acute, as other airlines take delivery of the latest long-range American-built aircraft. "It is imperative that we should maintain our carrying capacity to keep our routes open and thus assure our commercial standing for the ultimate reinstatement of the Comet and the introduction of the Britannia.

Deadly Fish

PROFESSOR J. L. B. SMITH, who first identified the coelecanth, said when recently in Tanganyika Territory that the stone fish (*Synbranchia verrucosa*), two of which had recently been caught near Dar es Salaam, could release a poison as deadly as that of a cobra, one for which there is no known antidote. The fish looks like a piece of old coral or shell-covered rock and attracts the attention of man. It stepped upon the sharp spines protruding from the back would pierce beach shoes and inject poison into the resulting wound. Professor Smith, who is now in the Seychelles, will return to Tanganyika Territory before Christmas.

African Doctors' Enterprise

THREE AFRICAN DOCTORS, Dr. E. D. Kafero, Dr. B. N. Kununka, and Dr. S. B. M. Kiseka, graduates of Mulago Medical School, Uganda, who have all been in the service of the Uganda Government for several years, have established a nursing home six miles outside Kampala. The Nabagereka of Buganda said when opening the home that nowhere else in East Africa had African medical practitioners organized such a public service. Patients of all races will be accepted.

Should Students Bring Their Wives? debate in Uganda Legislature

SHOULD AFRICANS coming to the United Kingdom on scholarships bring their wives at the expense of the taxpayer?

The subject has just been debated in the Uganda Legislature, at which Mr. C. H. Bird moved that a married scholar sent to Great Britain for six months or longer should be accompanied by his wife, so that she might share the new impressions formed by the husband. Their combined experience, he believed, would exert a better influence on their return.

Mr. S. W. Kulubya, an African member, argued that a man should have the opportunity of taking his wife, but not be forced to do so.

Proposing an amendment that the Government should consider allowing a wife to accompany the husband, but there should be no automatic right in the matter, the Secretary for African Affairs said that a wife might sometimes be a handicap rather than a help to a student husband, particularly if the woman was uneducated, and, because she fell out of things in England, might prevent the husband from taking full advantage of his opportunities of studying new sciences.

Mr. A. A. Opona, an Asian member, pointing out that some scholars brought more than one wife, asked that it should be made clear that one wife only could go.

Mr. S. W. Kulubya, an African, wanted the benefits of any such scheme to be extended to women who might not be legally married to the student.

Mrs. A. Opona suggested that a wife who could not accompany her husband should be given special courses in Uganda so that she would not lag too far behind him in education.

Mr. A. Opona wanted the Government to provide financial aid for wives and children left behind by students.

Mr. J. T. Simpson inquired if women going on scholarships might take their husbands with them at public expense.

The Council approved the amended resolution.

African Nurses

AFRICAN NURSING SISTERS are now in charge of two wards at Mengo Hospital, Kampala, and an African sister is on the staff of Mulago Hospital. When Sir Andrew Cohen opened the new Queen Elizabeth Nurses' Hostel at Mulago, he reminded the nurses that the completion of training meant only the beginning of any profession, and that a nurse's real problems began when she left the security and guidance of her training hospital. He appealed to African and European families to make friends with nurses, particularly those posted to parts of the country in which they were strangers. The hostel, which has accommodation for 350, has cost £10,000. Dr. R. F. Hennessey, Director of Medical Services, said at the opening that the infant death rate in Uganda could be reduced by four-fifths; more than 150 out of every 1,000 African babies born in Uganda now died before completing the first year of life, whereas in more advanced countries the rate was often under 30.

Subsidizing Maize Exports

A MAIZE STABILIZATION FUND is planned by the Kenya Government to subsidize maize exports necessitated by the expected surplus of 800,000 bags. It will be created by a cess of 3s a bag from the 1954-55 crop and the undistributed profits (about £400,000) of the East African cereals pool. The Government has already authorized export of 347,000 bags from stocks carried over from last season. The current bumper crop is conservatively estimated at 2m. bags, half of them from the African tribal areas of Nyanza Province. The Government subsidy on exports will be about 14s a bag. The 1954-55 farmer is guaranteed 3s. 2d. for 200 lbs. of grade A maize, but the current world price is only about 25s.

Little Subversive Activity in S. Rhodesia But Interference from the North

DESPITE ATTEMPTS by AFRICANS from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to foment racial friction, subversive activity in Southern Rhodesia had made little progress, said the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, recently.

Native leaders in the north, he said, realized that Europeans in Southern Rhodesia were determined to promote African progress, which would "exclude black nationalism and all its filthy consequences." Generally, Africans in Southern Rhodesia had responded to progress being made, and had not been misled by propaganda.

He said that the Government in the north are spending a good deal of time in Southern Rhodesia, trying to stir up discord. They know that, to the enlightened, economic and cultural progress has a much wider and deeper appeal than the white propaganda which they preach. With little or no regard for their people, these leaders believe that they still have time to cash in on terrorism.

Mr. Fletcher said that at the present rate of progress, Southern Rhodesia's Africans would develop into "a very fine and contented community in a much shorter time than was generally expected. The standards were as high as their advanced industrial countries, equipped with modern development, and, he said, home ownership would be a very high percentage of the population by 1960.

The report of the board of inquiry into African advancement in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia was presented last week and to the Deputy Governor by the chairman, Sir John Forster. It may be made public in November. The other members of the board were Mr. W. A. Goddinton and Mr. J. H. Gibbons.



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Campaign for Amnesty in Kenya

Mr. Brockway's Latest Effort

THE MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM of which Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., is chairman, Mr. A. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., treasurer, and Mr. Douglas G. Rogers, general secretary, has arranged a meeting in the Holborn Hall, London, for 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, October 14, for the purpose of launching a campaign "to end the fighting in Kenya on the basis of an amnesty and a round-table conference."

One of the speakers is to be Mr. Peter Evans, who is described as "the European barrister who was expelled from Kenya after taking part for the defence in the trial at Kapenguria of Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders of the Kenya African Union."

Case of Mr. Evans

A statement issued by the organization continues:—Mr. Evans received information alleging that members of the security forces had murdered innocent Africans and set out to track down the story. He obtained signed statements in support of the allegation, and presented these to the authorities in Nairobi. Shortly afterwards, however, he was arrested, and later expelled from Kenya, on the technical ground that by taking part in the Kapenguria trials he had obtained work without a permit. He was later, however, Peter Evans received no fee for this legal work, and had received permission to practise in the East African court. He is now writing a book about this case.

Other speakers at the meeting will be Messrs. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P., Fenner Brockway, M.P., and Mbiyu Koinange (described as an executive member of the prescribed Kenya African Union). The speakers are to explain a plan to bring about a settlement in Kenya on the following basis:

- (1) The Government should appoint two intermediaries (one an African) who have the confidence of the African community.
- (2) The intermediaries should contact Mau Mau leaders in a way similar to that adopted in the case of the General Chini negotiations.
- (3) The intermediaries should propose an immediate end to the fighting on both sides and negotiate an amnesty and the release of prisoners and detainees.
- (4) A round-table conference should be called immediately following the amnesty, representing Africans, Asians and Europeans on a basis of parity, and including representation of the Arab community. The African representatives shall be persons who have the confidence of the African community. This conference should prepare a political, social, educational and economic programme, with a time-table for its completion, which the Government will undertake to put into operation.

The meeting is one of a series which are to be held in different parts of the country to stimulate public support for these proposals.

Support from Labour M.P.s

The Movement for Colonial Freedom now claims the support of 67 Labour M.P.s. and of numerous organizations, including about 100 Labour parties. Its statement says:

"It is now two years since the Mau Mau violence first broke out in Kenya. It arose out of the appalling poverty and social degradation in which Africans—particularly the ashely land-starved Kikuyu—were living."

"Up to July this year 7,12 people had died and 989 people had been wounded. The Government is employing over 34,000 troops and police in an attempt to restore law and order. But the policy of repression is failing, because it ignores the real cause behind the Mau Mau revolt."

"That the Mau Mau leaders would be willing to surrender on reasonable terms was proved by the so-called 'General Chini negotiations'. The Mau Mau congregated to bring about a truce, but an unexpected action by nearby military forces frightened them into a belief that the negotiations were a trap."

An African snake-charmer in Northern Rhodesia has died from a bite from one of his snakes.

African Education in Tanganyika

All-Round Increase in Facilities

A STEEP RISE in expenditure on African education in Tanganyika is shown in the annual report of the Department for 1953. The total is £1,117,853, against £1,346,292 in the previous year, of which £379,144 and £324,132 respectively came from Native authority funds. In 1953 only £12,957 (£14,726) were collected.

Enrolments in primary schools numbered 247,173 (213,893), of which 7,543 were in Government schools, 2,269 in Native authority schools, 1,0047 in aided voluntary agencies' schools, and 294 in unaided schools. Of the total enrolment of 247,173, 100,000 were girls. At middle schools there were 10,000, of whom 3,504 were girls. In secondary schools there were 2,833 (2,810) and the target for 1956 is 3,720. Thirty-nine students, including two girls, were accepted for Makerere College, Uganda.

Technical Apprentices

In courses of apprenticeship there were 152 apprentices—carpenters and joiners, 61 as masons and bricklayers, 52 as vehicle mechanics, 40 as electricians, 26 as tractor mechanics, and 22 as plumbers—a total of 400. During the year under review there were 68 students from the Territory at Makerere College, of whom 23 were studying for an arts degree and 21 for a science degree. Six Tanganyika African students had obtained higher education in the United Kingdom.

As usual, much of the interest lies in the general comments.

"Out-of-class activities enabled us to do much for character building. Debating seemed to be under a cloud at several schools, quizzes and discussions, and other formal debates, which lead boys to think of events as including discipline, as debatable."

"In some schools of the Masasi district tribal leaders visit classes to give instruction in tribal customs and conduct. It remains extremely difficult to post unmarried African teachers where they cannot live at home or board with relatives. The idea of single African women living respectably alone is unknown to African public opinion."

Uganda To-day and Tomorrow

KNOWN AS "Uganda To-day and Tomorrow", the 108-page special volume, recently published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, continues to be received. From recent issues the following passages are quoted:

"Uganda To-day and Tomorrow is a masterpiece."
"Uganda To-day and Tomorrow is of interest and importance not only to people in and connected with Uganda, but to all East Africans."

"The Education Department of Uganda ought, I feel, to supply a copy of 'Uganda To-day and Tomorrow' to every teacher in the country, whether European, African, or Asian."

Copies of the volume may be obtained from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, at 3s. post-free to any address.

Bird Pests

DAMAGE TO SMALL GRAIN CROPS by large swarms of quelia, a small bird, amounted to some £250,000 for Kenya's wheat alone in 1953. The Agricultural Department is considering the appointment of a whole-time quelia control officer with a section of African staff trained in quelia destruction, which is usually effected with a mixture of diesel oil and petrol when the birds are roosting at night. Speaking at a Rotary luncheon in Nairobi, Mr. J. Williams said that quelia were rapidly becoming a rival to locusts as the biggest menace to farmers in the Colony.

The Minister of Economics and Commerce in the Sudan is to visit Japan, India, and Pakistan.

Prodigious Task Before Africa: Problems of Better Farming

PROFESSOR FLEWIS WILSON said when addressing the Soil Association in London on peasant farming in tropical Africa that rapidly increasing populations with ever-expanding rural and urban and industrial development postulated the need for greatly increased production per unit area of land. Intensive must replace extensive methods of farming.

As the need for more production increased, there was evidence of decreasing soil fertility. A way must be found of meeting those two incompatible situations. Better farming systems must be evolved which combine the building up of soil fertility with greater output per acre and per man-day of work. Unfortunately, many of the lessons of good husbandry of temperate areas did not necessarily apply to the diverse and different conditions of tropical countries.

Three Possible Courses

There were three possible lines of development: (1) collective farming on the Russian model; (2) unification of individual plots under national or company ownership with central direction and control as exemplified by the Gezira Scheme in the Sudan; (3) making the individual farmer and working towards family or group units of an economic size, while developing the land to a whole in accordance with sound principles of conservation and layout.

The first alternative was unlikely to prove acceptable, even if it were likely to prove a workable proposition.

The Gezira Scheme represented one of the great farming achievements of the century in Africa. It had raised the productivity of its tenant cultivators many times over, and now supported the whole economy of the Sudan. The tenant had had to give up most of his freedom of choice and action, but for the right price he had an essential price to pay for better land use and increased output by peasant farmers. The system—involving a triple partnership of Government, board, and tenant—was well worth trying elsewhere in Africa.

The third alternative, clearly the most difficult, was one in which we should inevitably be committed in many of the already densely settled areas of Africa. Innumerable small units of farming must be reorientated, organized into economic size, and their basis of production firmly established. It was a prodigious task for which the present number of trained agriculturists was as a drop in a bucket. Nevertheless, some remarkable experiments and transformations had taken place, and they gave hope for the future. If the importance of the task could be realized by those responsible for the provision of funds, staff and facilities. An essential aspect of the programme was the training of the African himself to play an ever-increasing part in the work.

Not Simply Technical

Many people were deceived into thinking that the problem of rural betterment was simple or straightforward. The discovery of dieldrin had been heralded as the salvation of millions of square miles of African land. That had not proved to be the case. The task was not a purely technical one. It involved people, diverse conditions, and the complexities of environment.

Rural development had at least four major aspects: (1) technical, (2) economic, (3) social, (4) moral. Advance in any one without a corresponding step forward in the others would lead to trouble. Farming, the most important occupation in the world, must offer a good life, and the farmer, if he was to comply with the fundamental laws of stewardship and good husbandry, must be a good man.

More than 2,000 Kamba in the Tullman area of Malawi, Kenya, have volunteered for communal work on a voluntary basis since a Government team started work there in June. They have built 60 padocks, planted 50,000 yards of sisal hedging and hand-terraced 4,000 yards. Nearly 660 acres of barren land have been put to the plough.

Building Society's Expansion From N. Rhodesia to Tanganyika

FIRST RHODESIAN PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY, which began business in Northern Rhodesia four years ago, has extended its operations to Tanganyika Territory, where a local board has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. E. F. Hitchcock. The deputy chairman is Mr. Abdulkarim Karimjee, and the other directors are Mr. G. N. Arnavotolu, Mr. Fraser Murray, and Mr. H. M. Doughty (a member of the board in Northern Rhodesia). The manager in Tanganyika is Mr. E. W. Tyrrell.

At the society's annual general meeting, it had available funds locally £32,000 and £100,000 in the U.K. £3m.

The annual report for the calendar year 1953 states that investments in the society's shares increased during the year by £67,736, bringing the total at the end of December to £1,120,511m. During the year £12,652 was advanced on mortgage, and the mortgage assets now slightly exceed £14m. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £200,894 and cash at £32,582, and the liquid resources more than cover all mortgage commitments and other known liabilities, including £27,602 to be paid during the current year on building new premises.

The directors in Northern Rhodesia are Mr. A. B. Adams, M.P. (chairman), Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Mr. G. N. Arnavotolu, Mr. Abdulkarim Karimjee, Mr. G. N. Arnavotolu, Mr. Fraser Murray, Mr. H. M. Doughty, M.B.C. (the last three being nominated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia). Mr. Doughty is also general manager.

After a meeting in Delhi between Mr. Nehru and the visiting Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, a joint statement envisaged a conference at an early date of representatives of Asian and African countries to further the cause of peace and devise a common approach to mutual problems.

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U.N.I.C.E.F. in Central Africa

Grants for Health Projects

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, which has added 24 white African territories, has made its first allocation to the Central African Federation.

Northern Rhodesia will receive £14,000 and Nyasaland £22,371 for long-term projects to develop health centres and hygiene posts, extend home midwifery services, and improve training school facilities for hospital and hygiene assistants, nurses, and midwives. Northern Rhodesia, which already has 100 rural health centres, plans to open 10 more every year. Part of these U.N.I.C.E.F. will provide bicycles and motor equipment.

Nyasaland the allocation will purchase medical equipment, drugs, and diet supplements for 46 of the new health posts to be built during the next four years. Three station wagon ambulances will be supplied. The Protectorate's long-term policy is to convert all rural dispensaries into complete health units, consisting of a medical post, maternity ward, and rest house.

Both territories have asked U.N.I.C.E.F. to provide teaching aids, including chart models, books, etc. for Ghanimata, Katete, Kasemp, Livingstone, Lusaka, and Zomba.

Southern Rhodesia's grant will be devoted to intensifying the Government's campaign against malaria.

Federal Road Plans

ROAD CONSTRUCTION PLANS for Central Africa have been outlined by Sir RAY WELCHER, Federal Transport Minister. The 670-mile backbone route from Beit Bridge through Bulawayo to Salisbury and Umtata was nearing completion, but 735 miles of inter-territorial roads still awaited construction in Southern Rhodesia. Those included the Salisbury-Mtoko highway as far as the Portuguese border, the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road, and most of that between Salisbury and Chirindan. Northern Rhodesia's remarkable road-building progress was shown by the fact that at the end of the war tarred roads outside townships totalled only 49 miles, whereas the country's inter-territorial roads now amount to 1,932 miles, and the 1954-55 programme provides for another 400. Along the whole route from Livingstone to Lusaka, 586 miles, work is continuing, and 271 miles have already been finished to class I standard. It was hoped that the 506 miles of Great North Road from Kapiri Mposhi to Tanduma would be completed to class II standard in the coming year. Nyasaland's reconstruction work has already given the Southern Province 117 miles of excellent tarred roads.

Asians and Federal Immigration

INDIANS in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had made no approach to the Indian Government about the much-criticized Federal Immigration Bill. This was affirmed recently by Mr. N. J. Patel, president of the Asian Association of Southern Rhodesia, who added that Indians in the country regarded themselves as British subjects, who must conduct their own campaign against the legislation. Mr. Patel spoke also as a representative of the Southern Rhodesian Indian Conference, which submitted a memorandum on the control of inter-territorial movements to the recent British Parliamentary delegation. Similar comments have been made by Mr. A. E. Sacranie, president of the Nyasaland Asian Convention, which was the first body to protest against the Immigration Bill. Asians in Central Africa, he said, had never asked the Indian Government for assistance in any matter concerning the Asian community's welfare, for their loyalty was to the Central African territories, and interference in the Federation's domestic affairs would be resented by people of any race.

The Tanganyika tax on hard rubber coffee has been reduced by 46 to 245 per ton, in view of falling prices.

Time-Table for Self-Government

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock's Views

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK has commented as follows on the letter from Sir Olaf Caroe, which was recently published in *The Times*:

"The doubt expressed by Sir Olaf Caroe, based on experience in India and the Sudan, on the wisdom of a time-table for the transfer of powers in any Colonial system, is understandable. But this depends on circumstances, and I think it desirable to generalize where conditions vary so greatly. There are also other considerations.

"Good results in the essence of self-government, self-help, and self-reliance, having been achieved, it is a matter and a date to wait for. It is not wise to have power to promise and to delay. It is not wise to have power gather impetus and force in the world, and if a transfer of powers is really intended, it is better even at times to take a risk, and to forestall than to procrastinate. What is conceded too late is rarely appreciated.

"If Tanganyika the date for the new constitution, based mainly on communal tripartite racial equality, is the first half of 1955. That gives a dynamic to all concerned, contrasted with the disengagement produced by a postponement of principle only. I overheard an African chief remark to another in Swahili, following an inspiring speech by the former Colony Secretary, promising self-government in principle: 'Wote hana in the wind.'

Psychological Importance

It is doubtless that in our rural society this step is essential. It also imparts psychological benefits to the removal of frustrations and for political experience. Further steps will follow, and so with the time-table, and they must have regard to what the peoples concerned think. Without this progression we should have uncertainty and political chaos, and chaos curbs no ill.

"And let us beware now, for a common fall we fix our sights and determine values for a qualitative franchise. I notice that in Southern Rhodesia the qualification tests are such that out of an African population of over two million only 481 have the franchise, and that sets the pace for an indefinite time for the 67m. African population of the Central African Federation. This is surely form without substance. "Not only is the economic test out of relation to the African economy, but in addition to their own Africans also have to know a second language. Our Africans consider these tests derogatory and discriminatory, and on a par with the 'equal pay for equal conditions' urged by the white trade unions to the African trade unions on the Copperbelt, as a most effective bar to African industrial advancement. How can those affected be expected to associate such tests with honesty or even sincerity in political affairs? No wonder time-tables are demanded."

Higher Pay for African Teachers

HIGHER PAY scales for African teachers employed by the Southern Rhodesian Government have been announced. Equivalent to those paid in Government-aided schools, they consolidate cost-of-living and other allowances and give higher starting and maximum rates. A male teacher with standard VI and VII qualifications will begin at £66 per annum, rising after three years to £82 if possessing a junior certificate or approved equivalent; the teacher will start at £88, rising to a maximum of £282 if he has professional qualifications. African university graduates will be on the £250-£275 scale. In addition to basic salary, teachers are paid pensionable allowances, ranging from £18 to £90 yearly, in respect of special qualifications. An allowance can be paid in lieu of free quarters, and responsibility allowances for headmasters and headmistresses range from £10 to £30 per term. The scales for women African teachers are slightly lower, although the professional allowances are the same.

To stop serious over-fishing of the Kenya waters of Lake Victoria, the Fishery Service has prohibited importation into the Colony of seine nets. From January 1, 1955, although only 40 nets are licensed, it is believed that about 600 are being used, principally at night, in the Kavirondo Gulf region.

Improvement at Port of Mombasa Faster Mail than Ship Clearance

CONGESTION AT THE PORT OF MOMBASA was again the chief topic of discussion at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The chairman, Mr. E. C. Sortwell, reported that the Mombasa Phasing Committee had fixed the basic phased tonnage for general cargo for October at 50,000 tons and for November at 55,000 tons.

"One interesting point," he continued, "is that the committee considers that the initiative has moved from the port to the railways, so that it is now necessary to phase to the port handling capacity in order to avoid serious delays to shipping. If tonnage above the handling capacity of the port is phased it will only remain in the vessels in the stream." By November the port's monthly total handling capacity including vehicles, cement, and Government cargo, should reach the 110,000-ton mark. The Mombasa committee was taking the wise course of increasing the total phased tonnage gradually rather than making a spectacular increase with the subsequent possibility of a drastic reduction.

The improved railway performance is particularly noteworthy, especially in view of the difficulties which they have been facing," said Mr. Sortwell. Defective rolling stock has been reduced to the railways 2,000,000.

Dummy Registrations

A particularly serious case of abuse of the registration system had been reported by the Section to the shipping lines, which had promised to watch more carefully shipments by their particular agents.

Mr. J. R. Martin moved that the lines be asked to amend their registration declarations in such a way as to prevent "dummy" registrations.

Mr. B. E. Pettiferre, who was welcomed back after illness, agreed that many shippers made "deliberately fallacious" registrations.

Mr. H. F. Eagleton, vice-chairman, said that the cargo registration system, if it was to work properly, required a certain elasticity, and the present straightforward declaration form was most suited to it. Although Mr. Martin had a moral case, he believed it best to let sleeping dogs lie, especially as the phasing system would probably be abolished next year and the registration system itself would eventually go.

The proposal to amend the registration declaration form was referred to the Shipping Sub-Committee for consideration and discussion with the lines.

Cargo Statistics

The chairman reported that U.K. shipments of general cargo to Mombasa during June and July were 31,740 and 40,614 tons, and to Dar es Salaam 7,432 and 11,681 tons. The register on July 19 and August 16 showed 233,800 and 233,500 tons for Mombasa and 3,000 and 2,600 tons for Dar es Salaam.

Statistics for Tanganyika ports in July were as follows, in bill of lading tons: *Dar es Salaam*: general imports, 44,107; exports, 19,238; bulk oil, 3,812; total 67,157. *Tanga*: general imports, 9,673; exports, 13,392; bulk oil, 127; total 23,188. *Mtambwe*: general imports, 1,086; exports, 3,384; total 4,470. *Mtindani-Mtwara*: general imports, 3,412; exports, 1,818; total 5,230.

Warning Against Feather-Bedding

IT WOULD BE ILL-ADVISED to lay emphasis upon an easy and comfortable life in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, Northern Rhodesian Federation M.P., suggested when addressing the Rhodesia National Affairs Association in Salisbury. He considered that revenue derived from the Copperbelt's present prosperity ought to be invested in such things as roads, railways, irrigation and power schemes, which could bring ultimate economic rewards. Referring to Native Claimants' claims to advancement, he regretted that political pressure was outweighing technical considerations, and feared that the efficiency of the industry might be impaired through political considerations. There was a possibility of a very greatly increased mechanization on the Copperbelt.

Statements Worth Noting

"An interesting feature of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in Nairobi was the general feeling by delegates that the method adopted in the Colombo Plan (in which the Commonwealth combined) for South-East Asia might be suitable for application to other territories on a regional basis." — Mr. James Griffiths, M.P.

"In the flat which I rent in Salisbury, where everything is electrical, my electricity bill has never exceeded 30s a month. In Nyasaland, where the only things electrical are refrigerators, fans, and one iron, the bill is always over 100s." — Mr. P. F. Brierley, Nyasaland Member of the Federal Parliament.

"The problem of urbanization in Africa is intensified by the number of disillusioned Dick Whittingtons in the towns." — From the "Report on Malnutrition in African Mothers, Infants and Young Children," published by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s.

"Any African who joins the police and has the knowledge and character to become a commissioned officer... Sir Edward Tomkins, Governor of Tanganyika, addressing a passing-out parade at the police training centre, Mombasa.

"There is no basis whatever for the suggestion that Southern Rhodesia is always likely to produce a surplus of maize." — The Federal Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, speaking at a comparative air-fair show.

"Finding reading and writing not nearly so difficult as they imagined increases the self-respect of people and stimulates them to further improvement in other spheres." — Mr. Peter Du Saunoy.

"The secret in riding a camel is to allow oneself to be like a jelly on its back." — Dr. Leonard Barsfield, in "Arabian Doctor."



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Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS for East Africa who sailed from London this week in the **DIAMANTAR CASTLE** are the following:

MOMBASA—Mrs. E. Anderson, Mr. K. P. Balfour, Mr. M. & Mrs. J. B. B. B. & Mrs. J. H. Branthwaite, Mr. & Mrs. A. Burgess, Mr. G. P. Crasle, Col. & Mrs. P. D. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. L. Covey, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Crook, Mr. & Mrs. I. N. Dickson, Col. O. T. Durrant, Mr. D. R. Ford, Lt. Col. Gardner-Brown, Mr. C. G. M. Govan, Mr. & Mrs. R. I. G. Harris, Mr. A. W. C. Hatch-Dagwell, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Hargrave, Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Howarth, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Keesh, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Keightley, D. G. B. Leakey.

NAIROBI—E. A. McEneaney, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. MacOwen, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Morley, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Potter, the Rev. Mr. Priestly, Dr. & Mrs. W. Puffrey, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Risley, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Robson, Mrs. & Mrs. J. P. K. Scada, Mr. & Mrs. T. Schooten, Mr. & Mrs. N. E. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Southern, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Steel, Mr. & Mrs. R. Stevenson, Mr. J. E. Stockdale, Mr. & Mrs. G. Strachan, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Sullivan, Dr. & Mrs. E. A. Trim, Mr. H. Vanhegan, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Wall, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. White, Mr. & Mrs. F. K. B. Willis, and Mr. & Mrs. V. J. Wyatt.

BLANTYRE—Mr. & Mrs. H. Drake, Mr. D. A. Chalmers, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Dunlop, Mr. & Mrs. Lady Beatrice Fanshawe, Col. R. C. H. Hart, Mr. R. Savage, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Seddon, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Seddon, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Seddon, Mr. & Mrs. H. Turner, and Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Woodhead.

Falls Centenary Stamps

LIVINGSTONE'S discovery of the Victoria Falls in November 16, 1855, will be commemorated next year by the special issue of two centenary postage stamps, of 3d. and 1s. Designs in black and white or colour are invited, to be from 10 to 2½ inches wide and eight to 10 inches deep. In addition to the main theme, the designs must bear the dates 1855 and 1955, provision for the words "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland," and a value tablet showing the stamp's denomination. Each competitor may submit any number of designs. Copyright and ownership will be vested in the Federal Government. Designs must be posted under registered cover to the Postmaster-General, Box 61, Causeway, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to reach him by October 16.

Good Citizenship

THE MAYOR OF NAIROBI, Mr. R. S. Alexander, has appealed to employers to co-operate with the City Council in its efforts to attain good citizenship in the African residential areas, by visits to which have shown him that the general standard of appearance and tidiness in employer-owned and rented premises is very often below that of other houses. He suggests personal visits by employers or their representatives to their African employees during off-duty hours, partly as a means of encouraging the employees to take pride in their dwellings and the adjoining areas, and partly in order to foster better relationships. Mr. Alexander wishes that some employers take great interest in the living conditions of their African staff.

Safari to Adventure

THE FIRST FILM made for the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, a 16mm. colour-sound film entitled "Safari to Adventure," has been completed by Mercury Film Productions, whose cameramen travelled nearly 10,000 miles in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and exposed some 8,000 ft. of film to make this short picture of 20 minutes running time. Copies should soon reach London. One is on its way to the United States. One shipping company has ordered two copies for use on its vessels, and other shipping lines and air-services have made inquiries. Excellent tourist publicity for East Africa is therefore assured.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Forty-one African boys, detained in a home for vagrants after being found wandering in Nairobi, escaped last week.

A course of lectures and discussions on racial problems, entitled "Black, Yellow, and White," has been arranged by the Department of Extracurricular Studies of Birmingham University.

Seventy young professional and technical officers, mainly doctors, nurses, and teachers, are being sought by the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They are to be employed in various capacities in East and South Africa and in Great Britain.

Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru males working in Nairobi, totalling 24,718, are now outnumbered by Kamba (23,546) and men from the Nyanza provinces (27,608). Before Operation Anvil the city contained at least 50,000 Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru male employees.

Subscriptions are invited for the purchase of equipment for a physiotherapy department in the Princess Tshahai Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, which it is hoped to present to the Emperor during his visit to this country. The treasurer of the fund is Lord Horder.

A professional class of 162 British officers, Mrs. Florence Cornwell, whose son was Governor of Khartoum until 1952, was used in Blenheim Hill, a P. Chapel, during the recent visit of British services. The cross is made in silver and hewn wood from the Sudan.

The Federal Exchange Control Act, which has now come into force, places currency control in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland under one authority. It prohibits dealings in unmanufactured gold without a permit, and closes a Nyasaland loophole in the illicit gold-buying laws.

An 18-year-old European girl, student in London, Giannesh Athanassiou, has been conditionally discharged after pleading guilty to passing two sums of £3 by forging her Post Office Savings Bank deposit book. She asked for no other similar offences to be taken into consideration.

Trade Unions Accounts

Four trade unions in Northern Rhodesia are to be prosecuted for failing to render their annual accounts to the registrar. Five other unions have stated that their accounts are being audited and have accordingly been given a period of grace. Under a regulation introduced last year, all unions, registered or not, must submit audited accounts.

The only scheduled third-class air passenger service within the Federation is to be operated from October 3 by a private air-freight company with headquarters in Salisbury. Although designed primarily for Africans and Asians, Europeans may use it. On the same date the company will inaugurate a weekly air-freight service to Northern Rhodesia, with passengers if room is available.

The Tanganyika African Government Servants Association has submitted many proposals for modification of the recommendations of the Lisibury Commission on the Civil Service in East Africa. The association has stated that if its proposals are not accepted by the Government, it will ask for a United Nations Commission to review annual salaries and conditions of service in Tanganyika.

A pay claim by African building workers in Northern Rhodesia has caused a dispute in Copperbelt towns. The African General Workers' Union has an increase for labourers to 10s. 6d. and for bricklayers to 20s. 6d. a day, an average increase of 40%. The Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association offered £1 a month more. After rejecting this, the union's general president said that a strike was not out of the question.

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



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Until the coming of the Standard Bank to Nyasaland in 1901, there was much the same shortage of cash as had been experienced in the early days in Rhodesia. In 1895, however, one enterprising trader decided to meet his cash requirements by issuing his own currency. These coins—illustrated above—were minted in vulcanite and exchangeable for goods at his store. To-day, through its comprehensive branch system, the Standard Bank continues to meet the needs of Nyasaland's expanding economy.

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Coffee Prospects

Messrs. EDM. SCHLUTER & Co. (Ld.) estimate world's exportable supplies of arabica coffee in the 1954-55 season at 269,000 bags (or 60 million) with a slight increase on the 1953-54 total but below the 1952-53 figure of 212,000 bags. The estimate for the Congo (Tanganika) is 100,000 bags of arabica and the same quantity of Robusta. For Uganda the estimate is 50,000 bags of arabica and no less than 625,000 bags of Robusta. Ethiopia is expected to contribute about 700,000 bags of arabica to world supplies, against some 600,000 bags of Robusta and the Belgian Congo, 350,000 of arabica and 215,000 of Robusta. Africa as a whole may supply upwards of 6 1/2 million bags or about 290,000 tons this year's total, and fully 1m above the 1952-53 figure. The increases are mainly in Robusta coffees. The first auction for new crop Kenyas will be held on October 5, and that for new crop Tanganikas in the first week of November. During the past month there has been busy business in London in Uganda Robustas which have risen sharply in price.

West Coast Railway

ENGINEERS CALCULATED that a railway line from Matsiela near Windhoek to the West African port will be constructed at the rate of a mile a day and be completed within two years, said Sir Eric Young, chairman of the newly formed South-Western Africa Railway Exploration Company. He has had discussions with the South African Minister of Transport and the Administrator of South-West Africa. "We started about two years ago," he added, "with a small syndicate of people who were convinced of the need for a railway to the West Coast as soon as possible. We were aware not only of the need for developing the mineral resources of northern Bechuanaland and South-West Africa, but of the important contribution a West Coast port would make to the Western Powers' strategy, particularly as an outlet for Rhodesian minerals. The line, estimated to cost £11m, would terminate at Tsumeb or Grootfontein, from which the track runs to Walvis Bay.

R.E.A.A.

A DRIVE for increased membership has been started by the Royal East African Automobile Association, the numerical strength of which is still just short of 4,000. There were 3,500 members as long ago as 1925, since then the European population of Kenya has trebled, the association has offices in Tanganyika and Uganda, and membership is now open to all races. In June more than 150 new members joined, a record for any month since the association was founded in 1919 by the late L. D. Galton-Fenzi. Members are now offered free legal advice on any matter concerning the ownership or use of a private motor vehicle and free technical advice on the condition and value of second-hand cars, on fair charges for repair and other garage services, and on damage in road accidents. A register of reliable drivers is to be compiled.

Sisal Machinery

ROBEY & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of sisal decorticators and brushing machines, diesel and steam engines, ore-crushers and boilers, have just celebrated the centenary of the foundation of the enterprise. For rather more than half the 100 years the company has been engaged in research to improve machinery for the extraction of fibre from sisal. The Robey, VA, claimed to be the finest decorticator of its kind, can deal with about 10,000 leaves an hour, in more favourable conditions. The largest of the Robey brushing machines can deal with two reams of sisal fibre in a 10-hour day.

Of Commercial Concern

The Gezira Scheme in the Sudan is "in the near future" to be controlled by Sudanese executives at board and management level, according to a decision of the Council of Managers, which has asked Mr. Raby to continue in his office for a sufficient time after his appointment of a Sudanese manager-director, and later of a Sudanese chairman, to ensure continuity of executive policy and the maintenance of a high level of efficiency. The board has expressed its readiness to accept responsibility for supervising the management and staff.

With Southern Rhodesia's tobacco sales during the original auction season of 1953-54 at £21,100,000, the final figure may be 118m. lbs. The auctions end in October. In 27 weeks 113,476,562 lbs. have been sold for £78,450,435, averaging slightly more than 39d. per lb. Buyers have so far secured more than 65m. lbs. The 1954 production target has already been set by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association (which now has 2,600 members) at 125m. lbs.

An extraordinary general meeting of stock and shareholders of Barclays Bank (Dombas, Colonial and Overseas) in London, last week, was resolved to shorten the name to Barclays Bank, D.C.O., and to reorganize the capital structure. Mr. James Crossley, chairman of the bank, who presided at the meetings, announced that an overwhelming majority of the holders of each class favoured the resolutions.

Good progress on port development at Mombasa is reported by East African Railways and Harbours. A new lighterage wharf is nearing completion, new stub-head jetties have been built, and work on a new transit shed is on schedule. Three shifts a day are constructing the two new deep-water berths which will increase Mombasa's cargo-handling capacity by about 500,000 tons yearly.

Food Self-Sufficiency

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, told the Kenya National Farmers' Union at their annual conference in Nairobi last week that plans were being made for a policy of East African self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, and that he hoped that export of maize from East and Southern Africa could be co-ordinated in order to avoid unnecessary competition and consequent lowering of prices.

In last week's auctions in London, 1,634 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 5s. 5.88d. per lb., compared with 743 packages averaging 5s. 1.64d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 5s. 8 1/2d. for a consignment from Uganda.

A pamphlet entitled "Cotton Industry Questions and Answers" has been published in English and Msabiki by the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika, to explain the duties and responsibilities of the Lint and Seed Marketing Board.

The final official figure of tobacco sold in the Nyasaland auctions this season was 37,322,570 lbs. for £2,236,206. On a wet-leaf basis, the average price was 1639d. a lb. About 71% of the crop was fire-cured.

Sisal prices, now at their lowest level for several years, have weakened further on the London market to £74 a ton for No. 1 British East African, and £73 for No. 2.

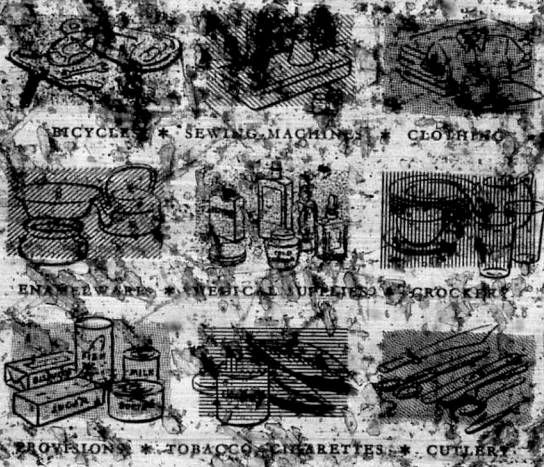
Nyasaland Tobacco Association has agreed to increase its cess for research purposes to one-third of a penny per pound.

Dividend

Taylor Woodrow Ltd.—Interim 4d. per 5s. share, or 7 1/2% less tax, in respect of the year to December 31 next on the £375,000 ordinary capital as increased by a 20% scrip issue.

Colonial Customer

It is no reflection upon her ability that she undertakes no more than the day-to-day shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods — bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, cutlery — remain a male responsibility only through custom. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her womenfolk that West Africa relies for the retail distribution of staple commodities. Market-Mammies are the countries' principal traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the merchandise imported by The United Africa Company. They sell all but the more technical varieties of goods, and frankly acknowledging their skill, the Company, wherever practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.



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Mining

Copper, Its Price and Substitutes

Problems for British Industry

THE PRICE OF COPPER is discussed in an article in the *Financial Review* by W. F. Brauner, President of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation. He writes:

"The price charged by the Ministry of Supply immediately before copper's return to free trading was £252 per ton. Since then there have been fluctuations and the price has remained high at around £240 per ton."

"The continued firmness has presented a serious problem, of which the magnitude can be judged when it is realized that today the price of copper, 4% of which has to be imported, is about four times what it was in 1945. Faced with a similar increase in the price of semi-finished products, consumers not unnaturally turned to possible substitute materials. In a very few cases these materials were found to be as satisfactory as copper or brass, but in the great majority of cases a fall in copper's price would result in abandonment of the new substitutes."

Detailed Study Essential

"With the firmness of the American price and the nearness of the London Metal Exchange quotation to this price, there arose the possibility of an immediate solution, and it has become necessary to undertake a detailed study of the problem of substitution. Product by-product and use-by-use, in order to reach what might be called a 'best' and 'good' which could be regarded as suitable materials and processes for work and which would automatically return to their traditional metals when the price was right."

"This study was undertaken jointly with Continental fabricators and, as a result, steps are being taken to surmount the problem in so far as present circumstances permit. It is, however, an undeniable fact that the price of copper will have to be substantially reduced before many of the lost uses are regained."

Kansanshi Progress

A REPORT ON FIVE MONTHS' work to July 31 on the Kansanshi project has been issued by the Rhodesia-Katanga Company. The Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, the consulting engineers, have done considerable exploratory work. One diamond drill vein showed heavy 12% copper over a true width of about 4ft, and a narrow hole exposed a narrow vein averaging 3.2% copper over 14ft at 157ft. These early findings may suggest a continuous occurrence at depth. Two months ago the mine was put on a care and maintenance basis because available funds had been exhausted. Methods of financing further exploration are under consideration.

International Tin Council

MR GEORGE PERIN (Barbados) until 1945 and 1950 was Director of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Colonies. He has been appointed a member of the new International Tin Council, which met in London in a special meeting at the end of the year. Mr DAVY, chairman of the committee of the London Metal Exchange from 1950 to 1954, has been proposed as buffer stock manager, and Mr W. Fox, Secretary-General, International Tin Study Group, as secretary.

Geological Survey in Tanganyika

TANGANYIKA'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT report for 1953 has reached London. Work was concentrated on the less prominent industrial raw materials such as granite, magnesite, gypsum and corral on the railway, building and cement materials, kyanite, corundum, and salt of the Central Line. The report, published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

News of Our Automotives

VAUGHAN MOTORS LTD. are to extend their fleet and desirable historic stock of £36m. during the next five years. About £14m. has already been spent since the end of the war. One object of the new programme is to double the company's exports of cars and trucks which now account for 57% of the yearly output of nearly 130,000 vehicles. The directors are of the opinion that at least half the doubled output can be sold overseas.



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Enterprises operated

Number of Consumers

Annual consumption

Capital

11

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Enterprises operated

Number of Consumers

Annual consumption

Capital

10

52,210

189 million units

£6,951,710

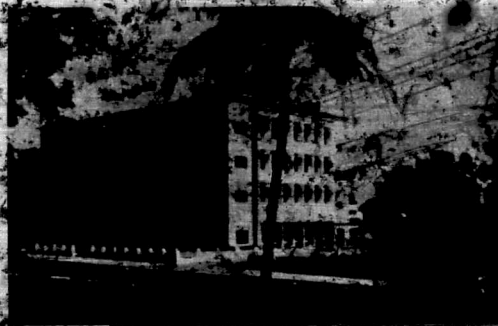
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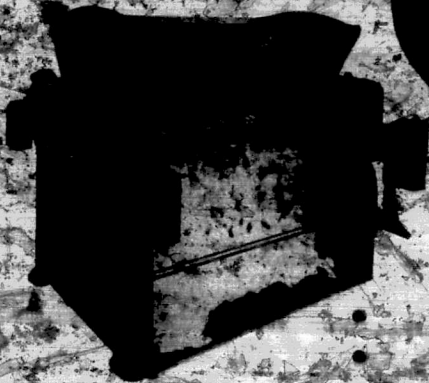
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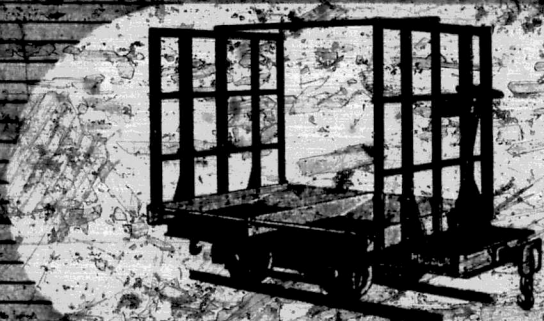
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