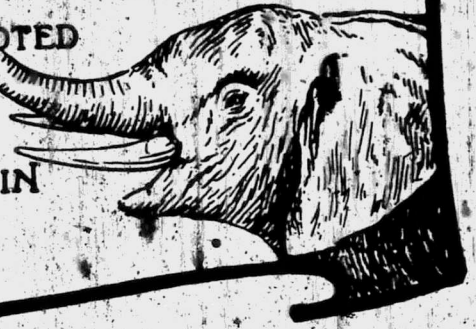


EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



VOL. 36

36

START

REDUCTION

21

DATE

4:8:1959

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 3rd, 1959
Vol. 36 No. 1821

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper
37s. 6d. yearly post free



...up
goes
output

WITH PRIESTMAN

TIGER V-X 3 cu. yd. CROWD SHOVEL:

Incorporates Priestman Cross-Roll Bearing-Slewing Ring giving 100% load distribution, complete location of the revolving superstructure and positively eliminating adjustments and wear. Large plate clutches give faster slewing, thus reducing time from "dig" to "discharge"; provide smoother get-away and cushioned stopping to "spot" load. Simple operation combined with higher digging speeds, generous power and greater reliability make for faster, uninterrupted working.

CUB V SIDE-DRAGLINE:

Perfect for cleaning out or cutting new field ditches having a top width of up to 10 ft. and depth of approximately 7 ft. Buckets contoured to give correct profile and batter. To save hand-trimming, 13", 18" or 24" crawlers giving ground pressure up to 43 p.s.f. are available to cope with any site conditions. The Cub's matched-trailer simplifies inter-site transport, whilst complete versatility is afforded by seven quickly changed front-end equipments. Used by discerning Drainage and Irrigation Authorities, and contractors everywhere.

REPRESENTED IN EAST AFRICA BY



WIGGLESWORTH

& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

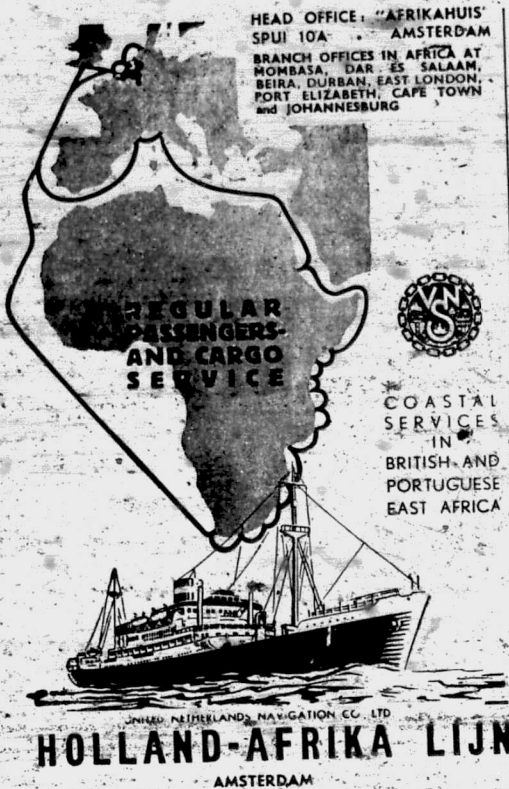
NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, MOMBASA, TANGA, KAMPALA

London Associates, Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. 34 Mitling Lane E.C.3


How to Increase Productivity in African Areas

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"
SPUI 10A AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM,
BEIRA, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN
and JOHANNESBURG



REGULAR
PASSENGERS
AND CARGO
SERVICE



COASTAL
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNION NEHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.
(Incorporated in Kenya)
Trading Subsidiary
A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

at
Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu,
Kampala, Masaka, Mbale,
Dar es Salaam, Mtwara

**Wholesale Stockists of
Electrical and other
Engineering Supplies**

With resident consulting and installation engineers.

Agents for:-
J. & E. HALL, LTD., refrigeration and
air-conditioning.
THE VISCO ENGINEERING CO., LTD., dust
extraction, air filters and water-cooling towers.
F. H. BIDDLE, LTD., ventilation.

**THE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED**
(Incorporated in India)
(Established 7th September, 1906)

CAPITAL: AUTHORIZED,
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED. Rs. 5,50,00,000
CAPITAL: PAID UP Rs. 3,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office:
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
Branches in the Principal Cities of India

Branches in East Africa:
**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
JINJA AND DAR ES-SALAAM**

Other Foreign Branches:
LONDON: 17 Moorgate, London, E.C.2,
ADEN, KARACHI, OSAKA, TOKYO,
AND SINGAPORE.

Foreign and other Business of every
description undertaken on favourable terms
**FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED FOR
3, 6, 9 and 12 months**
**WITHDRAWALS BY CHEQUES IN
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS PERMITTED**
subject to Savings Bank Rules.

T. R. LALWANI,
General Manager.

SKYLINE

**SERVING
EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA**



- ★ Nairobi
- ★ Dar es Salaam
- ★ Ndola
- ★ Blantyre
- ★ Salisbury
- ★ Johannesburg

and a comprehensive internal network linking
35 centres in the four East African territories.

Fly among friends on


EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS
in association with Central African Airways.

Over 800 offices in Africa

We provide an expert and comprehensive banking service throughout South, Central and East Africa.

Anyone with interests in these areas—whether resident or traveller, businessman or tourist—is invited to consult us.



THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

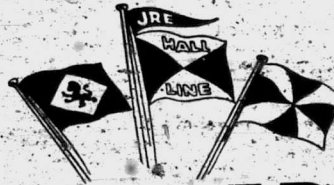
HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Agents and correspondents throughout the world

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

| | Closing | Glasgow | Sth. Wales | B'head |
|------------------|---------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|
| ASTRONOMER | | | | Sept. 9 |
| CLAN MACLENNAN | | Sept. 10 | Sept. 14 | Sept. 23 |
| CITY OF CALCUTTA | | Sept. 24 | Sept. 28 | Oct. 7 |
| also PORT SUDAN | | *If inducement | | ; also PORT SUDAN and ADEN |

also by arrangement,
RED SEA PORTS:

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASELHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC. Westcent. London

Principal Contents

| | Page | | Page |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment | 3 | Personalia | 12 |
| Notes By The Way | 4 | Letters to the Editor | 14 |
| Nyasaland Farmers' Accusation | 5 | Book Review | 16 |
| United Party's Manifesto | 7 | Commercial News | 22 |
| Kenya National Party's Aims | 10 | Mining | 23 |
| | | Company Report | 24 |

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1959

Vol. 36

No. 1821

90/- per annum

MATTERS OF MOMENT

CONFERENCES OF PRACTICAL MEN can be most valuable, especially if they spend their time in group discussions under carefully selected chairmen rather than in listening to papers. **Cambridge Conference.** read by pushful publicists or even super-experts, who, in the very nature of things, will tend to outdo one another in the presentation of their special subject. The annual Cambridge conferences organized by the Colonial Office to consider various aspects of African administration have from the start followed the first model, and their undoubted success is largely attributable to that decision. There are necessarily background papers for the general guidance of the groups, usually five in number, but this documentation is factual, severely impersonal, and designed to invigorate that clash of opinion which must be expected when men working under widely varying conditions in different areas of Africa try to find some common factors in their problems. For the past fortnight well over a hundred men and women, many of them Africans, have sought at King's College to come to grips with the manifold difficulties of increasing African production and productivity. No facet of these challenges can have escaped comment.

Avarice, the strong stimulus in the Western world, is often a much less potent factor in Africa, where peasant growers of high-priced cash crops are not infrequently too apathetic to gather the full harvest; **Make More Use Of the Women.** after taking enough to satisfy their immediate needs, many growers will leave coffee or cotton unplucked, to the detriment of themselves, their community, and their country. How is that wastage to be conquered? Exhortations by chiefs and administrative and agricultural officers may fail; so may the prospect of becoming

possessed of more trade goods; but the right man may succeed by playing on the general desire for more schools and hospitals, better water supplies, and other social services. In at least one part of East Africa effective use is being made of the slogan "For the good of the country"; the words are plugged on every appropriate occasion, nearly always by African employees of the Native authorities, and results are beginning to be encouraging. "That would achieve nothing in my district," commented another member of the group; "we shall never get anywhere until we can arouse response from the women, and that will not happen until Governments can find and train far, far more African women of character as demonstrators and propagandists. There was no dissent; not even from a Muslim, who conceded that Muhammadan men in his country are rapidly becoming much more enlightened in their attitude to women."

There has been general agreement that Africans must play a more prominent part in the African agrarian revolution; that improved communications quickly induce more production for sale; that the **Task for Commonwealth Economic Committee.** grant individual title in

appropriate districts stimulates energy and enterprise; that there must be a proper balance between food and cash crops; that natural resources must be conserved, livestock limited to the carrying capacity of the land, and land use regulations enforced; that there must be persistent efforts to eradicate

This issue begins the 36th Annual Volume of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

the traditional conservatism in regard to land and to ensure a quick and continuing growth in the number of "landed" Africans; and that the quality of crops for export must be improved. Because prospective prices of commodities sold on world markets are so important and nowadays so difficult to fore-

cast, it was suggested that the Commonwealth Economic Committee might provide quarterly surveys with the assistance of the leading market authorities. That each of these points might be matched by a dozen others is a measure of the usefulness of the conference which closes tomorrow.

Notes By The Way

Kenya's Next Governor

WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS a section of the Press in Kenya has complained at the absence of an announcement of the name of the man who will become Governor of Kenya when Sir Evelyn Baring retires later this month, and the criticism implies that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been insufficiently attentive in this important matter. Nobody who knows Mr. Lennox-Boyd will believe that. They would all agree, I am sure, that a much more reliable judgment of the situation was provided in this column a fortnight ago, when EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA suggested that "the delay in making an announcement must arouse conjectures that some men whom the Secretary of State has approached have declined the honour and responsibility."

Patience Better Than Pressure

TO FIND THE RIGHT SUCCESSOR has obviously been a troublesome task — which fact should restrain the exuberance of those Kenya politicians who talk so glibly, frequently, and irrationally about the Colony, seemingly persuaded that its economic potentialities are so great that its political problems need not be viewed too seriously. The truth is that the outside world, and especially possible sources of investment, regard Kenya politics with increasing distaste, and that the large inflow of new capital which is required for private and public projects will not be made available unless there is an early, significant and encouraging change in the general climate of opinion. If the great investment houses of Western Europe and America have now a more cautious attitude towards Kenya, as they undoubtedly have, on political grounds, is it surprising if outstanding men who might have made good Governors prefer not to surrender other work? That thought is most regrettable, for Kenya requires the best man who can be found (preferably from outside the Colonial Service); but a Minister who is well aware of the need, the qualifications, and the urgency is evidently experiencing difficulty in getting just the man for the vacancy. Patience while he tries again is preferable to pressure which at a very critical time might provide Kenya with a Head of State lacking some of the essential qualities.

Engagement for the Lawless

MR. MICHAEL FOOT has contributed to the Socialist Tribune a disgraceful article entitled "The Case for Violence". It says: "Resistance to despotic Governments is one of the oldest, most dangerous, and most honourable activities of man. The Devlin Report reveals how brave men in Africa have been preparing to risk their lives to oppose despotic rule". There could scarcely be a more reckless comment on the Nyasaland disturbances. It glamorizes the intimidation and violence which were so serious that, according to the Devlin Commission, the Governor had either to act or abdicate. Yet Mr. Foot declares that no one should

be shocked that the leaders of the Nyasaland Congress contemplated acts of violence, for "the Government relied on force and some of the rebels came to appreciate the same doctrine". So because London has its police force any malcontents may resort to force. What a doctrine! This reckless contortionism will certainly be circulated among extremists in Nyasaland, who cannot but be encouraged in their lawlessness.

Fraudulent and Insidious

ONE OF THE WORST PARAGRAPHS runs: "How best can the imperialist Power be resisted and eventually overthrown or expelled? By passive disobedience? By more overt acts of disobedience which help to toughen the strength of the resistance and prepare for a future day of revolt? By a campaign of violence? By a full revolutionary *putsch*, including even the murder of the despots themselves? These questions eventually confront all serious rebels living under despotic rule — and not merely in primitive Africa. These become the dominant questions once the door to genuine constitutional advance is bolted and barred". But Mr. Foot should know that constitutional advance in Nyasaland has been offered. To portray the people of Nyasaland as "serious rebels living under despotic rule" is fraudulent and insidious. British rule in that Protectorate is benevolent and paternal, not destructive; and only a handful of political extremists planned to resist established authority.

The Right Atmosphere

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, said at a dinner in Dar es Salaam the other day that the Territory would be most misguided to attempt the kind of economic self-sufficiency which would sub-divide the East African market of some 20 million consumers into territorial fractions. He may well have been thinking of the succession of speeches in the Legislative Council recently which were bitterly isolationist, some almost seeming to depict Kenya as a shrewd and unscrupulous ogre against which Tanganyika must be perpetually on guard. That illusion was not confined to African extremists; Europeans and Asians showed that they too believed in the fiction. Within a few days the Governor said in Morogoro that the atmosphere must be right if Europeans were to continue in the Territory as civil servants. That condition similarly applies to non-officials in the territories in general: if they are not happy in their work because the impatience of politically-influenced Africans makes life uncongenial, they will not remain in East Africa; and those who go out to take some of the vacant places will certainly not be of the same standard — as the Sudan discovered to its chagrin after it had hustled out hundreds of first-class men who were devoted to the country. Atmosphere matters immensely in Africa. Indeed, it has been the agreeable atmosphere hitherto which has made so many thousands of Britons glad to spend their lives in Africa's service.

Salute

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN has changed its name to the *Guardian*, because nearly two-thirds of its circulation is now outside the Manchester area. Over a long period it was as harsh, and often inaccurate, a critic of East Africa, especially Kenya, as was to be found among English daily newspapers, but recent years have brought great improvements in its understanding of African affairs. It is still often critical, as it has every right to be, but comment is now based on knowledge, not emotion or bias, and the other side of the case is not denied expression in the correspondence columns. Moreover, not infrequently there is editorial commendation of some aspects of East or Central African policy which is under Socialist attack; and that could scarcely have happened 20 or 30 years ago. Then, despite its influence, the paper had a total daily sale of only about 50,000 copies. It is now nearly four times as high, and will, I hope, increase, for no longer can

it be termed inimical to British endeavours in East and Central Africa. The chronic censor has become a friendly critic.

Colonies and the Election

THE EMPHASIS by Labour speakers and writers on the Devlin and Hala reports and their persistent endeavour to capitalize colonial issues for party political purposes are not succeeding if reliance can be placed on the latest Gallup poll, published by the *News Chronicle*, for the figures show the Conservatives to be five points ahead of the Socialists in public popularity. If the country were to vote in conformity with these sample figures the Tory majority in the House of Commons would probably be comfortably above 100. No Conservative M.P. of my acquaintance, however, is taking so optimistic a view of the prospects; but some who feared defeat a few months ago are now confident of victory. The betting on another Tory Government is at present three to two.

Nyasaland Government Charged With Breach of Faith

Forthright Condemnation by Nyasaland Farmers' Union

THE NYASALAND FARMERS' UNION has adopted a resolution recording its "lack of confidence in the Director of Agriculture and the Nyasaland Government for the manner in which they have handled the question of federalizing non-African agriculture in Nyasaland".

In explanation of the resolution EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been supplied with the following history of events in connexion with the union's representations for the transfer of responsibility for non-African agriculture in Nyasaland from the territorial Government to the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:—

"European agricultural land in Nyasaland amounts to about 2½% of the total land area. Despite its almost insignificant size in relation to the whole, the European agricultural industry contributes about 57% of the territory's economic exports. It is therefore a vital factor in Nyasaland's economic prosperity and political stability.

"The Federal Constitution lays down (Article 31) that at any time the responsibility for non-African agriculture in either of the two northern territories may be transferred to the Federal Government by legislation through the territorial Legislative Councils.

Non-African Agriculture

"At the London conference on federation it was decided to place non-African agriculture in Southern Rhodesia under federal control, but subject to Article 31 of the Constitution, to exclude European agriculture in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from this provision.

"The reason given at the time by the then Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Geoffrey Colby, was that the financial implications were obscure and would require time to be resolved. He did, however, give an undertaking to Sir Malcolm Barrow, Mr. R. C. Bucquet, and Mr. Marshall, the non-official representatives, that as soon as Northern Rhodesian non-African agriculture was transferred to Nyasaland would follow suit.

"Public agitation for the move was started by the Nyasaland Farmers' Union in 1954. Although all locally controlled interests favoured the transfer, a number of London-controlled tea estates were apathetic. The indifference of those companies was swung to opposition when a memorandum drawn up by Government and condemning the transfer was circulated to certain members of the Nyasaland Tea Association.

"On October 13, 1954, Mr. R. Kettlewell, the Director of Agriculture, attended a meeting of the Nyasaland Farmers' Union. The federalization of non-African agriculture was discussed. Mr. Kettlewell thought it would be wiser to wait

a bit before implementing the move. He also suggested that the transfer might upset the political position.

"Non-African agriculture in Northern Rhodesia was transferred to federal control on January 1, 1956, in an amicable fashion, the enabling legislation having been passed in the previous August. The predicted political repercussions did not materialize.

"Late in 1955 three members of the Nyasaland Farmers' Union were requested to meet the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Colby. Despite the undertaking given in London, he informed us that Government would under no circumstances contemplate the federalization question at that juncture. He requested that, as continued representations might disturb his residual incumbency, we desist from further agitation. This we refused to do, but did agree to pursue the matter privately.

"Shortly after this, in April, 1956, Sir Geoffrey Colby was succeeded by Sir Robert Armitage.

Open Support

"Meantime a number of local tea estates openly declared their support for the move, and on August 14, 1956, the Tea Association in general meeting agreed to the principle of transferring non-African agriculture to federal control. The European agricultural community were now unanimous.

"On November 7, 1956, representatives of the Nyasaland Tea Association and the Nyasaland Farmers' Union were requested to meet Sir Robert Armitage. He asked that, in order to obtain Government support, we present a *prima facie* case to justify the move and enumerate the expected benefits which would derive from the transfer. A memorandum dealing comprehensively with all aspects of the matter was drawn up and adopted by the N.F.U.

"On February 8, 1957, the issue could no longer be avoided. The Legislative Council appointed a Select Committee to examine the subject. To this Committee the N.F.U. memorandum was submitted, together with memoranda in similar vein from the Nyasaland Tea Association, the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, the Nyasaland Association, the Central Provinces Association, the Federal Government, etc., etc.

"The committee met in March and verbal evidence was heard. It was clear that the African extremist element opposed the move. They considered that by federalizing non-African agriculture they would be denied control of European land. They feared that they would be prevented from sequestrating European assets when they attained self-government—an eventuality which most of them considered imminent.

"Reference to the Federal Constitution (Article 33) establishes that 'control of land' shall remain a territorial concern. Therefore so-called 'opposition' to the move is entirely without foundation. But that Government has subordinated the interests of the non-African agricultural industry to this 'opposition' has undermined the confidence of the European agriculturalist.

"The report of the Select Committee, tabled in Legislative Council in May, 1957, was the subject of a short debate. The Director of Agriculture criticized the report. He did not favour the suggestion that the transfer be implemented.

Nevertheless the Director of Agriculture was instructed to

negotiate with the Federal Government on the implications of transfer. He attended a number of meetings without making any constructive progress. Officially the position remained static until December, 1957. It was clear that Government were reluctant to face the issue.

As a result of further pressure the Nyasaland Government were forced to a decision in December, 1957. On December 4 the matter was discussed at a meeting of the Executive Council.

On December 9 representatives of the Farmers' Union and the Tea Association were told by the Governor that it was accepted that a *prima facie* case for the transfer had been established on agricultural and economic grounds. But, due to fear of possible political consequences, the official majority was used to defeat the proposal. At the meeting of the Executive Council a Press statement was drawn up to effect that, while it was desirable to federalize non-African agriculture, in deference to extremist opinion it was the Government's decision to shelve the issue until constitutional talks took place between 1960 and 1970. The statement expressed hope that in the meantime extremist opposition would moderate.

The statement, before publication, was referred to the Federal authorities on December 5 or 6. As a result the Federal Ministers of Power and Agriculture met the Nyasaland Executive Council on December 8 (a Sunday). The Nyasaland Government finally agreed to postpone the issue for one year (until December, 1958) on condition that no motion proposing the federalization of non-African agriculture be tabled in the local Legislative Council during that time. The Federal Ministers signed a letter addressed to the Nyasaland Farmers' Union and the Nyasaland Tea Association requesting us to conform with this agreement. The Federal Ministers left.

The meeting of the Executive Council continued and decided that the most convenient explanation to cover the year's postponement would be 'financial stringency'. Opportunely a meeting had been arranged for the following day between the Governor and representatives of the Tea Association and the N.F.U. It was decided to conduct the meeting so that one of the representatives would put forward the 'financial stringency' suggestion. Details of this arrangement were disclosed at a subsequent meeting.

The meeting between the Governor and representatives of the Tea Association and the Farmers' Union took place on December 9. The letter signed by the Federal Ministers requesting that we desist from legislative action for one year was tabled. We were obliged to concede the Minister's request.

Attention was then focused on an explanation to cover the postponement. We condemned the Government statement and suggested that a plain statement of postponement for one year be issued. The Governor could not accept this; he felt that public indignation would be aroused. After discussing other alternatives one of the suggested 'financial implications' The Governor accepted this suggestion.

The revised explanation, postponing the transfer on account of 'financial stringency', was published on December 12, 1957. Public confidence was shaken and the value of agricultural land slumped.

Certain members of the Farmers' Union decided that the only acceptable course was to disclose the whole business. This intention was intimated to some interested parties. We were requested to desist from such drastic action. It was pointed out that to publicize Government weakness at this juncture (January, 1958) would be politically disastrous. It was suggested that the chances of federalizing non-African agriculture would also be minimized. We reluctantly agreed to withhold for one year any public disclosure of this matter. But we trusted that Government would address themselves to the issue with more resolve than they had hitherto shown.

In November, 1958, the Nyasaland Government stated through the Press that they were re-opening negotiations on the transfer of non-African agriculture to the Federal Government. In January, 1959, we were assured by Government through members of the Executive Council that if we refrained from drawing publicity to this issue the transfer would be passed in April, 1959. We adhered to our undertaking.

The Government has failed to honour the undertaking given in January.

Since December, 1957, the situation has deteriorated considerably. Uncertainty and insecurity are preventing essential development. General unemployment is already an acute problem.

Although the future holds great potential the present condition of non-African agriculture is parlous. In 1956, according to official estimates, there were 158 flue-cured tobacco enterprises. There are now fewer than 80 — more than a 50% decline in a few years. Prevailing instability deters new farmers continuing operations on abandoned enterprises. The situation is serious.

Future of Race Relations Dependent on Information Services Education in Citizenship the Foundation of Political Stability

KENYA'S UNITED PARTY, of which Group Captain L. R. Briggs and Major B. P. Roberts are leader and deputy leader respectively, has issued a long statement of policy, extracts from which have appeared in our last two issues. The final passages are as follows:—

"In the past Kenya has been dependent on the European, and particularly the British, market in a way she can no longer afford. The situation in the British market has changed radically during the last 20 years, owing to the policy of working towards greater and greater self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, a policy which has been encouraged by the direct and indirect subsidization of the agricultural industry. Such subsidies now amount to over £300m. per annum and this has created conditions with which the Kenya producer of export produce finds it increasingly difficult to compete, except in the case of certain specialized commodities.

"It therefore behoves Kenya to make more use of her special position as a country in the Indian Ocean Basin with facilities for producing certain articles which her neighbours do not possess. For instance, we are comparatively near to the Persian Gulf where food imports total many millions of pounds annually, and where there is a considerable and growing demand for high-quality fresh produce of all descriptions.

"India, with its vast population and its industrial programme, has great possibilities, e.g. as a consumer of Kenya pyrethrum for the control of insect-borne diseases. Japan, which has recently made important purchases of cereals from Kenya and inquiries covering

a large quantity of eggs, holds out possibilities of becoming an important consumer of Kenya produce. The same holds good for Hong Kong. Even certain countries in the Mediterranean area, e.g. Cyprus, Israel, Malta and Italy, have shown interest in certain articles we produce, and are potential buyers.

"Looking to the south, there is considerable scope for the profitable exchange of Kenya agricultural produce for manufactured goods from the Central African Federation, which the building of a good road between the two countries will facilitate considerably.

"Everything possible should be done to raise the purchasing power of the African population; the only sound way of doing this is to increase its production of real wealth, which at the moment is pitifully low for a population of its size. There is no merit in robbing Peter to pay Paul by diverting money now spent in other ways, and therefore increases in cash income — as the result of higher wages — without a corresponding increase in production, cannot solve our problems.

"Great strides are being made as the result of land consolidation and increased mechanization, of which we naturally strongly approve. Though realizing that the limitation of production may in certain cases be beneficial as a purely temporary expedient, in general standards in Kenya can be raised only by a rapid expansion of the economy, coupled with efficient marketing and distribution. In this respect we must exploit to the full our geographical position in the Indian Ocean Basin and also in adjoining territories.

"We must also build up the local market for Kenya goods. Efforts in this direction are being partially frustrated by the importation of numbers of articles which Kenya can supply, ranging from agricultural and horticultural produce to the products of secondary industry. Many of Kenya's secondary industries are in their infancy, and if they are to grow and flourish, must be nurtured by a measure of protection.

"We naturally view the expansion of the tourist industry

as a matter of economic urgency, and support all efforts being made to develop it.

"Capital for development, in the form of long-term loans, should be sought, we believe, preferably within the Commonwealth, which evinced its willingness to assist in this way at the conference held in 1958 in Montreal.

"We believe that our proposals for greater control of affairs locally will produce stable conditions which should encourage the flow of investment capital to Kenya. Such stable political conditions are necessary for that concentration on economic affairs without which the standards of all cannot be raised to a level which a civilized existence rightly demands.

"The reason for parents sending their children to school is that the latter should be turned into the sort of people of whom those parents approve. Therefore, the parents demand a type of education, dependent on their religious, ethical and cultural standards, which in turn are based on their traditions. In a multi-racial school the differences of faith and culture would be brought home far more acutely to children than if they were allowed to follow separate educational streams up to university level.

"Having established the necessity for taking into consideration religious, racial and cultural differences in planning the educational system, we must now consider how best to provide that type of education the various races and groups desire.

"Education is not merely the most expensive of the social services; it is a service of the greatest importance alike to Africans, Asians, and Europeans.

"Europeans insist that the standards in their schools shall be maintained and steadily improved. Asians complain that their schools are overcrowded and examination results are poor—a fact particularly damaging to a community so dependent for survival upon paid employment. Africans dislike the fact that Government has given priority to primary schools rather than to secondary schools and higher education which they need if they are to play a controlling part in their own affairs and to influence the overall policy of the country.

Education a Local Responsibility

"We consider that education should be the responsibility of local government, which should have the prerogative of deciding how its revenue, derived from local grants based on formula, should be spent. Under this system existing Government schools would be transferred to the appropriate local authority. Institutions of high education, such as the Royal Technical College, would remain under their present statutory boards of governors, financed by central Government.

"A local authority need not, of course, run schools of all kinds within its own borders. For example, we shall certainly not for some years need a European secondary school in every county. Children from one county could well be educated in another, as indeed they are today, the parents paying the standard fees and their local authorities paying the difference between the fees and the cost per pupil.

"The Ministry of Education would continue in being, but its principal function would be that of an advisory inspectorate, having the power to prevent desultory teaching.

"The maintenance of law and order must remain the responsibility of the central Government, but there is a case in certain areas for placing a local constabulary under the control of local government. Besides a body of law which applies to all, there exist systems of customary law in operation in Kenya which must be considered. These differ from tribe to tribe. Besides tribal law and custom, there is Moslem and Hindu law, which have a marked effect on inheritance, marriage, divorce, etc.

"In some circles, it is assumed that as time goes on, these differences will become obliterated, and one set of rules governing society and based on Western ideas will prevail. In view, however, of the very real social differences, which we have considered above, it seems that this will not be so, neither would it be desirable.

"Public health is a sphere of government particularly well suited to local control, and should be taken over by local government, adequately financed for the purpose, and not on the present unsatisfactory financial basis.

"As a general rule patients from a particular racial group usually prefer to be placed together, and this natural wish should be respected. Hospitals supported by private contribution should be encouraged. We realize, however, that in the interests of patients certain specialist medical facilities sometimes have to be pooled and shared.

"We stress that, though the curing of disease is undoubtedly important, its prevention is even more so; and therefore, particular emphasis should be placed on preventive medicine and nutrition.

"There should be no limit, dependent on race or creed, to the position any man can reach, though naturally the proportion of men and women of different races employed will vary in the different areas of local government. It will be apparent that the transfer of powers and finance from central to local

government must be accompanied by the transfer of personnel accordingly, on similar terms and conditions.

"It is incredible that certain sections of the population have little or no appreciation of what they owe to others; and this ignorance of necessity makes for difficulties in promoting inter-racial understanding. On the economic side, the system of Government accounting now employed makes it impossible for the ordinary man to see how one community is dependent upon another or how certain poor areas are assisted by more wealthy ones. Thus, the help given and received, which should promote understanding, passes unnoticed.

"It is therefore impossible to stress too strongly that the future of race relations will depend very largely on adequate information services. The very foundation of political stability must be education in citizenship.

Destructive Opinions

"Recently in Kenya destructive and disruptive opinions and the lies and half-truths of the agitators have received greater credence amongst certain sections of the population than have the truth and constructive opinions likely to lead to peace and prosperity. This must cease; and the only way in which it will be through the workings of a thoroughly efficient information service, adequately financed.

"Kenya must be not only a politically conscious country but a politically educated one. No expense should be spared in bringing this about. Parsimony in this respect cannot but result in a crippling waste of money eventually, and to unhappiness dearly bought.

"Besides the efficient dissemination of information, within the Colony, it is essential that a similar, expanded, and improved service be provided in Britain, the Commonwealth, and, if practicable, in the U.S.A.

"We foresee the need for the creation of a body to co-ordinate internal and external defence matters in the East and Central African territories.

"The maintenance of adequate security forces in the country is essential, and their employment must remain in the hands of the central Government. These forces shall include the Kenya Regiment, as a highly trained, European, territorial force, capable of expansion by the calling up of reservists. The regiment should be available for internal duties, and also for external ones in areas where a situation arises affecting Kenya's security.

"The importance of Kenya as a strategic base, now an accomplished fact, cannot be over-emphasized. It is obviously essential that a British strategic base should be situated in a country which has not only a stable government but where British control will be maintained. Our policy is designed to ensure this.

"In regard to internal security, the law relating to sedition should be clarified and the penalties increased.

Kenya Not a Nation

"There is in certain quarters a desire to turn Kenya into a nation, and it behoves us to consider carefully what this means. In Barker's well-known book 'Reflections on Government' (Oxford Press, 1942) a nation is defined in these words:

"A nation is a society or community of persons whose unity is based, (1) primarily on space or neighbourhood, issuing in the feeling of neighbourliness, and in that common love of the natal soil (or *patris*) which is called patriotism; (2) secondly on time or the common tradition of centuries, issuing in the sense of a common participation in an inherited way of life, and in that common love for the inheritance which is called traditionalism.

"Physiologically, and in respect of the blood in their veins; the members of a nation are generally drawn from different races or stocks which have wandered into a contiguous territory during the course of human migrations. Psychologically, and in respect of the content of their minds, the members of a nation have been led by a life of contiguity and common historical experience to accumulate a common mental capital and to develop a common mental purpose for its maintenance and extension.

"It is possible that the peoples of Kenya may one day fulfil these conditions. One day we may be a nation; but that day is obviously, to any thinking man, a very, very long way off. It will not be in our lifetimes, nor yet in those of our children.

"Perhaps the ways in which we each wish to go are converging very slightly. Perhaps in the fulness of time they may meet somewhere in the distance of the future. But let us beware of any attempt to force the slow approximation which social evolution may bring about to do so—human nature social evolution may bring about to do so—human nature being what it is—may well result in greater divergence than before. Rather should we follow a policy based on conditions as they exist and will continue to exist for a very long time to come. Only in this way shall we build a Kenya enriched by the diversity of its peoples and the variety of their heritage."

The Modern Fabian View of Africa's Problems

Tribute to Britain's Imperial Record and Understanding of Settler Anxieties

SOME FABIANS are nowadays much less inclined to lay the blame for all the problems of Africa on selfish British settlers and sluggish British colonial administrations. That is one of the main impressions conveyed by "New Fabian Colonial Essays" (Hogarth Press, 25s.), a book of 11 chapters edited by Mr. A. Creech Jones, a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies.

His own contribution is characteristically candid. Do not blame capitalism unfairly; do not trust international authorities to administer colonial territories; and do not overrate the prospects of democracy, he says in such passages as the following:

Mass Ignorance and Mass Emotion

"Much of what is wrong in under-developed societies comes because of the poverty of nature and the backwardness of people who have been insulated for centuries and tied by tradition and tribalism and oppressed by ignorance and superstition. It is not due to rapacious capitalism or modern exploiting 'colonialism', tragic and appalling as have been many instances of cruelty and exploitation and interventions from outside.

"No Government could suddenly bring to an end 'colonial status' and 'colonialism' without creating more pain and difficulties than might be removed. Nor could there be any question of abdication of Britain from obligations incurred in the past or of transfer of territories to inexperienced or to some non-existent international authority.

"Democratic government in the hands of ignorant and politically inexperienced people can easily become unworkable. It is exposed to mass emotional appeals; mass ignorance and prejudice can be exploited and the basic requirements of democratic government remain unfulfilled. Widespread education, means of information, and a critical and responsible Press seemed to Labour Ministers to be among the indispensable factors in the working of political democracy."

Mr. Kenneth Younger M.P., is emphatic that the British and other Western peoples have no need to look back with shame on their imperial record. He writes:—

Lofty Calling

"Many of the men who went out to build and administer the old Empire, did so with consciousness of a lofty calling, and within the conventional framework of their time, they did fine work, often leaving feelings of deep respect and affection behind them. To judge and condemn them in the light of standards of a later age, which were accepted by virtually no one in their day, is to be merely priggish and self-righteous. As Mr. George Keenan said in his 1957 Reith Lectures, the colonial relationship was simply a stage in history, and there is no need for our generation to feel a sort of 'cosmic guilt' towards the under-developed parts of the world because of it.

"It is perfectly possible both to be proud of much that was done under British colonial rule and to be prouder still of Britain's capacity to recognize when the old ways have outlived their usefulness. Thus some of the best of our Indian political officers were ardent advocates of the transfer of power and gave the last years of their service in India to its successful accomplishment. If this spirit can be made to prevail in the administrations of the remaining colonial territories there will be no need for shame on the part of Britain or for any undue sensitivity about the fairness or unfairness of anti-colonial propaganda."

Miss Marjorie Nicholson, for some years secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, is equally frank. Take this passage:—

"A small number of escapist Socialists hold the naive belief that existing evils in colonial societies are due to imperialist

oppression and will disappear when this is removed. But the majority have long since recognized that not all peoples are left to govern themselves, will in their public life be invariably just, orderly and humane. On the contrary, some will be more brutal, some more corrupt, and some more inefficient than what the imperial Power. It would, indeed, be surprising if what were until recently feudal, primitive or pioneer societies suddenly emerged as democratic welfare States.

"It is useless to lay up a pattern in heaven, as it were, of a democratic Socialist society and insist that this shall be attained before power is transferred. This means trying down conditions so exacting that self-government on these terms would become unattainable within any period of time likely to be acceptable to colonial nationalists, few of whom, outside the West Indies, are Socialists of the British type. It is necessary to face the fact that acceptance of self-government as a goal precludes the application of a specifically Socialist policy, which has in any case never been defined."

Appalling Dilemma

There is understanding in her reference to African political movements, as will be seen from the following lines:—

"In every territory in East and Central Africa there is now an African movement organized racially which expresses a deep-rooted emotional urge of Africans towards a higher status. Many of the leaders are educated men with progressive ideas extending beyond a mere fight for the franchise into the social field. They are far ahead of the mass of the people, who are motivated by such feelings as fear of losing their land rather than by any understanding of or desire for democratic government.

"Such leaders are in an appalling dilemma. They know that they could not control their followers if they got out of hand, they know how quickly violence and intimidation supplant argument in African politics, and they know that some of the Government measures—such as soil conservation and forest control—which arouse the greatest hostility are enforced in the interests of their people and ought to be supported.

"But it is a common feature of colonial nationalist development that men who support Government or accept nomination into Legislative or Executive Councils in order to carry out constructive policies are liable to be swept out of politics at the first election by a mass vote swayed by ignorant extremism. If the franchise is withheld too long, no political movement has a chance to become constructive and no moderate leader has a chance of survival.

"If the position of moderate Africans is endangered in the early stages of African voting, how much more have the minority communities to fear? While an objective historical analysis may reveal that the European minorities have endangered their own future by clinging to their privileges, their fears also must be understood. They have established themselves in Africa with the sanction, and in some cases the deliberate encouragement, of the British Government, and their children know no other home. Although in some areas they have been allowed to farm and to hold land on long leases which virtually amount to freehold, they are excluded altogether from land-holding in far the greater portion of all the East and Central African territories except Southern Rhodesia.

Safeguards for Minorities

"They naturally owe to their children the standards of education which they or their fathers enjoyed in Europe, and which cannot be provided for the whole population in countries in which the revenue amounts to a few pounds per head annually. Although their taxes are low by United Kingdom standards, they receive few public services in return, and they observe that the few Africans who reach their standard of income are generally unwilling to bear taxes on the same scale even when they claim equal political rights.

"Moreover, they are habituated to political thinking within the British tradition: bureaucratic government is intolerable to them, and the authority of a Parliament few of whose members have set foot in Africa an outrage. They are the true anti-imperialists in the classic sense. They are not democrats, for the very good reason that if all Africans had votes and cast them on racial grounds, there is hardly a constituency in any of the six territories in which a European could win a seat. There is no question that some safeguards for minorities are necessary. It is the kind of safeguard that must be considered

"If the oppression revealed in the recent report on disturbances in the Sierra Leone Protectorate or the exclusion of elected Africans from the Lukiko in Buganda come to be regarded as typical of African authority in action, the minorities in East and Central Africa cannot be expected to share their political privileges even with 'civilised' Africans. It is at this point that co-operation in the Commonwealth can be of real benefit internally as well as externally, by familiarizing Europeans with the real achievements of, for example, India and West Africa, and by enabling the 'non-Europeans' to understand the genuine fear of deterioration in standards which at present inhibits 'European' recognition of African rights."

Mrs. Eirene White, M.P., presents some further 'home truths' to her Labour friends:

"There is a temptation in Labour circles to suppose that any colonial political leader, provided he is coloured, is for all practical purposes a fellow Socialist. The line of thought is that, if coloured, he must be under-privileged; therefore, the under-privileged must be potential Socialists. It is mistaken to think that a strong nationalist or racialist urge is interchangeable with a belief in a Socialist society."

"Coloured societies are just as prone as white ones to selfishness, greed, intolerance, and the exploitation of man by man, and have just as much need to seek ways of organizing the community so as to strengthen the noble and frustrate the baser cause."

"Civil servants are not good mentors of rising local politicians, at any rate until they reach ministerial level and have to be initiated into the necessities of public administration. Nor, in general, are the local non-African politicians competent guides, philosophers and friends, although here there are some exceptions; one can think of a few outstanding names which prove the rule."

Legend of Colonial Wickedness

"The non-African politician in a multi-racial society is more often than not someone who emigrated primarily to make his own fortune. Sometimes because he did not easily fit in with life at home. He is apt to be an individualist, with a bias in favour of his own racial group, which is enhanced by the franchise system. If employed by one of the big international firms he may be more objective, and may even be enjoined to adopt a 'pro-African' policy with an eye to the future."

"The legend of British colonial wickedness dies hard in America, although in the upper reaches of the United States Administration it is acknowledged that Britain has in many places done a first-class job as a colonial Power."

"Those who have had experience of the international approach at the practical level know that it can be a mixed blessing. There are certain conditions in which it is undoubtedly the best, but there are others in which there is real value in following a given tradition and outlook until people are sufficiently mature to choose for themselves. To be starry-eyed idealists is not helpful to those for whom we have definite responsibilities up to the moment of independence."

"We have learnt to hand over power gracefully, except in a few notorious spots, but complacency and lack of imagination may well lead to our letting slip the continuing responsibilities which remain. Britain has something to offer which is of value."

Tanganyika African Community Action

A NON-POLITICAL BODY called the Tanganyika African Community Action has just been formed in Dar es Salaam for the purpose of organizing self-development among Africans, especially in the spheres of education, housing, and communications. The organizing secretary, Mr. F. Walugala, has said that the hope is to enrol three million members — at an entrance fee of 30s. and a subscription of 1s. a month. For the first year the income is put at a minimum of £14m.

"It is not uncommon for an African who has been teaching for more than 20 years to have a son working in Nairobi who receives twice his salary" — Mr. D. I. Kiamba, M.L.C.

"The idea of separate schools is not of long standing. I went to school with Arab boys in Mombasa, and with European children in Nairobi at the Catholic Parochial School. Only as recently as 1927-28 did the policy of the Education Department change to that of separate schools for the separate races" — Mr. F. A. Khamisi, M.L.C., Kenya.

Life Story Of a Kenya Chief Mutilated But Magnanimous

THE LIFE-STORY OF A KENYA CHIEF (published in London at 2s. by Evans Bros., Ltd.), could be read with profit, and certainly with interest, by anyone concerned for the well-being of East Africa. It can be recommended in particular to the ill-informed but often well-intentioned folk in Europe and America who want African politicians to replace British administrations at an early date.

Chief Kasina Ndooi, now one of the best-known men in the Kamba tribe, and a farmer of some 600 acres by the most modern methods, recalls the frequent famines of his boyhood, at which time raids and counter-raids were common. While the Masai generally raided only for cattle, the Kikuyu also took away the Kamba women. After one Kikuyu attack his mother and he were captured, but they were rescued.

Then a British district commissioner arrived with Indian soldiers, "not to make war on us, but who brought us peace, something quite new in our lives". Many years later Indian soldiers were to have a deplorable effect upon African soldiers from Kenya. When writing of the return of his tribesmen from the two world wars Chief Kasina says:—

"At the end of the First World War the Kamba askari had not been out of East Africa. They had had a wretched and a gruelling war, and they were only too happy to get back home."

"The ex-askari in 1945 was a very different proposition. To begin with he had travelled a very long way and seen many strange countries and many strange people. He had acquired many curious ideas and some bad habits, particularly in India and Burma. He had had contact with Egyptians, Basutos, Cape Coloureds, Indians, and Burmese, and the collective impression was often a very queer one. For example, the Indian soldiers seemed to talk about little else than self-government, which tended to upset the African askari's ideas not only on government but also on religion."

Number of Societies

"The result of all this was a general tendency not to obey orders, nor, indeed, to accept any authority at all. A number of societies, and in particular the Migwani Youth Movement, were formed by ex-soldiers, which created a great deal of trouble for me within the location."

The new Kenya African Union, a so-called study union, also received considerable support in Migwani and acquired a large number of members in my location. Nearly all the local teachers became members of K.A.U., but not many ex-askari.

"I thought it best to concentrate on supporting the Government policy of getting askari to build better homes and improve their agricultural methods. Fortunately, after the war there was a considerable amount of money for development, and together with the D.C. we set about a campaign for dam-building. One of the first dams in the district had been built in my location by myself and Mr. Pagan in 1927."

"Our D.C., Mr. Kelly, contributed really valuable help to the district in this work of dam-building; he not only showed us how to do the work but explained why we should do it, and started a system of building so many dams per year throughout the district."

"A large number of ex-askari were anxious to engage in trade, and we have organized trading centres with shops all neatly built, often of burnt brick; we also have regulated markets."

"Trade has expanded enormously with the marketing of cattle; there are good profits from the sale of hides and skins, which we have learnt to treat correctly by shade-drying in sheds."

"Cotton, on which in 1938 we used to rely so much, has been given up altogether, and we go in for maize, beans, millet, and castor-oil seed, as well as potatoes, peas, and bananas."

The chief came to England for the Coronation in 1953, some months after Mau Mau gangsters had made several attempts to kill him. Later, after his three askari guards had been withdrawn, he was attacked by a gang who cut off both his hands with bush-knives; but he was rushed to hospital and his life saved. One of his visitors was the then G.O.C., General Erskine, who asked what gift he would like. The reply was: "A Union Jack to fly over my house."

Troubled Conditions in Kikuyuland

Fair Committee Suggests Scientific Survey

IN SPITE OF AGRICULTURAL and other development in Kikuyuland conditions "are such that a resurgence of violence cannot be dismissed as merely a remote possibility". This is stated in the Fair committee report on the future of the detention camps, published on Monday.

Headed by Mr. R. D. Fair, a British Prisons Commissioner, the committee was appointed after 11 men had died from beating at the Hola camp in March. Mr. Fair's colleagues were Sir George Beresford-Stooke, former Governor of Sierra Leone, and Canon T. F. C. Bewes, of the Church Missionary Society.

The committee believe that the problems of the Kikuyu are not yet sufficiently understood. A scientific study, they believe, should be undertaken by a team of two social anthropologists, a social psychologist and a rural economist, whose findings, the report says, would be of great interest to those engaged in the review and rehabilitation of detainees and those responsible for framing policy.

Their opinion is endorsed by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, in a dispatch to the Colonial Secretary. He thinks that the survey would serve a practical purpose, but adds that the adequate knowledge of Kikuyu problems is not so much lacking as sufficient resources to meet known needs. The cost of accepting the committee's other recommendations would be considerable, the Governor said, although the Government would press on with their implementation.

The committee favour the termination at the earliest possible moment of the seven-year-old emergency. Commenting on this the Governor's dispatch states: "If a resurgence of violence is to be avoided, some detainees must remain under some form of detention for some time to come and, as Mr. Fair and his colleagues recognized, replacement legislation must be enacted to cover these cases after the emergency regulations are revoked."

On Hola, the report states that it should be discontinued as a prison and the name of the settlement changed to the Tana River Irrigation Scheme. If developed on a sound economic basis it could be transformed from a "dubious penal expedient into a genuine social adventure". Hard-core Mau Mau detainees would be transferred to Manyani.

The report recommends "the ending of the use of violence as shock treatment". Discipline must be strictly maintained in the camps, as rehabilitation could not succeed otherwise. "If discipline is threatened, the minimum amount of force necessary to maintain it must be used, and no more, but it must be used without hesitation."

The committee deplored the use of "lawless violence" by African screening teams to compel confessions from detainees.

Expressing concern over the sullen faces of hard-core Mau Mau they saw at Hola, the committee suggests that more books and magazines should be provided and that a Kikuyu comedian should be invited to try to make them laugh and take them out of themselves.

Experienced ministers or evangelists should be stationed at the camps, and there should be a visiting panel of from seven to nine people of 11 races, including Kikuyu representatives, to call at each camp once a quarter.

Kariba Costs Below Estimates

A REDUCTION IN THE COST of the first stage of Kariba of about 9% is being achieved by savings in construction. The cost is running at about £6m. below the estimated cost of £78m. Announcing this in the Federal Assembly recently, the Federal Minister of Power, Sir Malcolm Barrow, pointed out that in the critical months ahead it was possible for the position to become much less favourable. He added that the cost of Kariba electricity would be announced next month. A start has been made on the road across the top of the Kariba dam wall. The road is under construction on the north end of the wall and parapets are being erected which will eventually run the length of the wall on both sides.

Full Independence by 1968

Kenya National Party's Policy

SELF-GOVERNMENT for Kenya by 1968 is demanded by the new Kenya National Party in a policy statement issued on Monday.

The party was formed last month after eight African M.L.Cs. dissociated themselves from Mr. Tom Mboya's Kenya Independence Movement. The African members were joined by six Indian and Moslem M.L.Cs. and one European M.L.C., Mr. S. V. Cooke. The group emerged as a party dedicated to the "struggle for a democratic Kenya".

The K.N.P. plans to put its proposals to the constitutional conference next year. It calls for "responsible government" in the interim period from 1964-68 and a system of "reserved seats" for all races for 1960-64.

The party also suggests that the Council of State should be abolished next year and that a second chamber with a non-official elected majority should be introduced in 1964 when the nominated seats were discontinued.

Two four-year stages of development are suggested.

1960-4: A limited number of reserved seats for each race to be elected on a common roll on a common franchise. Africans should get many more seats than any other race. A large number of "open" seats for election on a universal franchise on a common roll; elected members must exceed the total number of nominated members. Non-official (elected) Ministers must be substantially in a majority on the Council of Ministers with Africans predominating.

1964-8: The number of "open" seats should be greatly increased. Apart from two Civil Service Ministers, all members should be elected.

1968: Full self-government. All seats in both chambers "open" and elected on a universal adult franchise on a common roll; all nominated seats in the Upper House and reserved seats in the Lower House should disappear.

Mr. Masinde Muliro, an African M.L.C., has been elected president of the party and Mr. Cooke deputy president.

U.F. Policy for Nyasaland

Self-Government Within Federation

IN A POLICY STATEMENT published recently the United Federal Party in Nyasaland says it believes the Protectorate should remain within the Federation but become self-governing in territorial functions, with Africans taking a greater share in government as they gained political experience.

The statement warns that full self-government within the Federation could not be obtained overnight and would probably come in stages, the first being to increase the number of non-official African members in the Legislature by one to give parity with non-African non-officials. Two Africans should be appointed to the Executive Council.

Non-official members of the Executive Council, the statement says, should prepare themselves for ministerial responsibility. African members should take a particular interest in African agriculture and education, while non-Africans might do the same with development. As they gained experience in handling of portfolios there should be a progressive reduction in official representation and a corresponding increase in non-official representation until full self-government is achieved.

Non-African agriculture, the party believes, should be federalized, provided land rights of Africans were in no way prejudiced. Opportunities in the civil service should be available to all races and advancement should be by merit only. All races should be given a guarantee of security and tenure. There should be freedom of movement of all people of good character within the Federation provided land rights of people in the territories were guaranteed. Provided these were guaranteed, the laws of the territory should not differentiate between races.

"The party will strive for removal of unnecessary discriminatory practices, bearing in mind the rights of various races to preserve their identity and their social customs where these are not incompatible with civilized and good government."

Mr. Blundell Challenges Mr. Mboya

Allegations About Creating a Dictatorship

ADDRESSING THE CENTRAL SIKH ASSOCIATION in Nakuru last Sunday, Mr. M. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, said it was essential for Kenya to begin to move away from racial electoral rolls, and he called for an examination to decide on a system to replace them or emerge side by side with them in the initial stages of the change.

Mr. Blundell said that he did not fear the development of such a system, provided it was based on sound foundations which would ensure the steady expansion of a reasonable and educated electorate. In this way racialism would be defeated, and the fear of dominance by one race largely excluded. Opinions of educated Africans holding positions of trust and responsibility would be similar to those of other races in wishing to maintain stability and increase the rate of economic development.

Discussing the constitutional conference, Mr. Blundell pointed out that when Mr. Lennox-Boyd had suggested it, he had made it clear that as far as the British Government was concerned discussion would be largely confined within the principles inherent in the present constitution. Mr. Blundell felt that certain people would like to avoid a conference: certainly from the policies which were being presented, agreement would be difficult. Nevertheless, Mr. Blundell expressed himself in favour of holding the conference.

Too Many Ministers

Mr. Blundell defended the existing constitution though admitting there were many unsatisfactory features about it. There were too many Ministers, and the numbers in the Legislative Council were out of all proportion to the number of politically mature people and the relative importance of Kenya in the world.

Mr. Blundell then attacked the concept of "undiluted democracy" held by Mr. T. Mboya and his colleagues in the newly formed Kenya Independence Movement. No truly democratic system could work, Mr. Blundell claimed, unless the leaders were subjected to reasonable, moderate, and constructive criticism from the electorate. Universal franchise in the Kenya of today would not produce that criticism.

Mr. Mboya, Mr. Blundell alleged, had disclosed to Americans that the nationalist leaders would use the democratic institutions of the west as a means of obtaining power, but that having achieved it, the institutions would then need adaption. He had further disclosed that it was unrealistic to imagine, and undesirable — that a reasonable opposition to the Government of the day should exist. "This," Mr. Blundell declared, "was a move towards a dictatorship."

In their policy statements, Mr. Mboya and his associates had declared that their aim was to increase wealth and opportunity for everyone. But in the next breath they had said that all immigration must cease, and capital and the technical resources of immigrants were to be denied to Kenya, how could its wealth and its economy be expanded? The policy statements had also protested against the establishing of a British base in Kenya. Mr. Blundell said that the fear behind this was the presence of the base might interfere with the plans for aggressive racial domination by a group of African racist leaders. Kenya should welcome a British base not only as its contribution to the free world's defence, but also because of the opportunities for employment, mainly for Africans, and the increased wealth it would create. It was only upon such wealth that the over-riding need of greater education could be met. Mr. Mboya's politics, Mr. Blundell concluded, were directly contrary to the real interests of Kenya and the African people.

"Non-racialism and multi-racialism should start in the school, not in the Legislative Council — not by some of our members getting together at lunch and talking about it. Schools in Kenya should be open to everybody." — Mr. T. Mboya, M.L.C.

"The general taxpayers of Kenya pay £939,000 net annually for the education of Asians, £462,000 net for the education of Europeans, and £2,848,000 net for the education of Africans." — A spokesman for the Education Department of Kenya, addressing the Legislative Council.

Uganda Boycott Costs £½m.

Another Inquiry in Kampala

THE BOYCOTT against non-African traders and goods had cost Uganda half a million pounds by the end of August. This was stated by the acting secretary to the Uganda Treasury, Mr. R. Parkin, when giving evidence in a judicial inquiry in Kampala recently, when two men were summoned to show cause why they should not be sent to another part of the Protectorate under the Deportation Ordinance.

The men, Musa Mulangoti, native medicine seller, of Natete, near Kampala, and Edward Kitayimba, part owner of a bookshop at Bursiro, were said by the Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfeld, to have been closely associated with four political parties which succeeded one another, the Uganda National Movement, the Uganda Freedom Movement, the Uganda Convention, and the Uganda Freedom Union. Tracing the history of the boycott, the Attorney-General said that anyone who did not obey it soon found himself in trouble. The leaders of the movement were "bent on destroying the good name of the Protectorate". He recalled that at an earlier High Court hearing, when other U.N.M. leaders appeared, counsel for the respondents said they recognized that the boycott was a bad thing.

The Governor went so far as to see the leaders of the movement in the hope that they would allow Uganda to go forward in a proper way to the goal of self government. The faith that the Governor had in the U.F.C. was misplaced. Threats and intimidation went on. If anything, they increased. No attempt was made to stop the boycott; one of the two respondents at two sports meetings went round persuading people actually towards violence. On the day the U.F.C. was declared illegal, the U.F.U. was formed and Kitayimba announced its formation. "He was doing his best to wreck the country of which he is a citizen," the Attorney General declared.

In his speech to the respondents, Mr. Binasisa said that the Crown had failed to establish its case. There was no evidence that the respondents conducted themselves in a manner dangerous to peace and good order. The only evidence was that of the trade boycott, and that was legal in itself. Kitayimba's statements had been at most mere invitations to his followers to observe the boycott.

The inquiry was concluded. The judge will report in confidence to the Governor who will decide whether the respondents are to be rusticated.

Riot Damage Levy Imposed

Chilubi Islanders to Pay £8,498

Direct levies of 30s. are to be imposed on 5,160 Africans over the age of 16 who live on Chilubi Island, Northern Rhodesia, who riots occurred a few days after the banning of the Zambia African National Congress. Two officers of the provincial administration were injured in incidents between March 14 and 17, and huts of an administrative touring camp were destroyed.

The island was proclaimed a riot damage area under provisions of the territorial Riot Damage Ordinance on May 7, and Mr. M. Mitchell-Heggs, a resident magistrate at Lusaka, was appointed riot damage commissioner. The Riot Damage Commissioner has ascertained that the monetary value of damage, destruction, and expenses incurred by reason of personal injuries, amounted to £8,498, and the Government has directed that the levy shall be imposed and paid before September 30 next. The district commissioner, Luwingu, in the Northern Province, has been nominated as the person by whom the levy shall be collected. A power of exemption has been delegated by the Governor to the Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province.

"I do not think that any African elected member in this Council will oppose the introduction of an education tax if we are assured that the tax will go to improve educational facilities and not to the payment of many unnecessary administrative officers." — Dr. Kiano, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

PERSONALIA

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY was 66 on Monday.

MR. A. H. HICKS, secretary to the Crown Agents, has just retired from the public service.

CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOT, chairman of the K.F.A., has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. MERVYN WILLIAMS has returned to London from a business visit to East, Central, and South Africa.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MRS. AMERY are on a short visit to Gibraltar.

MRS. BARBARA M. ASHTON has been elected mayor of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, the first woman to hold the office.

MR. and MRS. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER are to be the guests of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at dinner in London on October 20.

DR. A. G. WURTZ, a French fisheries expert, is to work with the Uganda Game and Fisheries Department for a year on fish farming problems.

MR. C. B. MADAN, Asian Minister without Portfolio, is visiting the U.S.A. at the invitation of the State Department under its leader grant scheme.

MR. DON TAYLOR is the author of "The Years of Challenge" (Hale, 25s.), a survey of events throughout the Commonwealth since the end of the last war.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, and LADY ROBERTSON have arrived in England from Lagos on two months' leave.

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, will be in the United Kingdom from this week until early October.

MR. T. M. LAWMAN, lately information officer to the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, has been appointed chief press officer to the British Oxygen Co. Ltd.

LORD DE LA WARR has unanimously been appointed by the British Dairy Farmers' Association as deputy president during the presidency of Princess Alexandra in 1960.

Among PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S guests at dinner on Tuesday evening were MARSHAL OF THE R.A.F. SIR ARTHUR HARRIS and MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND.

Among the 35 guests at the PRIME MINISTER'S dinner party for PRESIDENT EISENHOWER on Monday was LORD HOME, MR. LENNOX-BOYD, MR. and MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P.

SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE from the Civil Service on Monday after four years as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Much of his service was spent in India.

MR. K. NEVE, who has joined the board of Turner & Newall, Ltd., was formerly executive director of one of its subsidiary companies in the United Kingdom, Turner Asbestos Cement, Ltd.

MR. E. S. NEWSON, joint general manager in Africa of the British South Africa Company, has been appointed chairman of the Rhodesian Milling Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., vice SIR CHARLES CUMINGS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON, for many years warden of the Kruger National Park, South Africa, who had visited Central and East Africa, left £29,293, on which duty of £5,452 had been paid.

MR. D. ELWELL, MR. F. A. HOOPER, MR. C. H. LOVEMORE, DR. G. L. REYNOLDS, and MR. H. V. SPARROW have been elected to fill the vacancies among European councillors on the Eldoret Municipal Board. Mr. Hooper and Mr. Sparrow are previous members of the Board.

LIEUT.-COLONEL and MRS. A. A. S. FAWCETT gave a reception at Rhodesia House on Monday evening for MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. B. LONG, Chief of the General Staff and G.O.C. of the Army of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. ERNEST HEMINGWAY, who has visited East Africa on several occasions, escaped unhurt when the car in which he was travelling burst a tyre and crashed off the road near Arand de Duero, about 100 miles from Madrid.

MR. J. W. K. MALCOLM has this week retired from the board of MESSRS. Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd. MR. J. S. FERRIER has been elected chairman, and MESSRS. G. H. MALCOLM and J. N. MALCOLM have been appointed directors.

MR. T. G. D. GALBRAITH, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and MR. W. G. HARRIS, chief civil engineer at the Admiralty, visited Mombasa on Tuesday during a tour of inspection of naval establishments in Africa and the Middle East.

MR. A. A. COOPER, editor of the *Nyasaland Times*, has been appointed editor of the *Gwelo Times*, Southern Rhodesia. The new editor of the *Nyasaland Times* is its present assistant editor, MR. K. McDOWELL, who takes over in October 1.

THE RT. REV. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, Bishop of Pretoria since 1951, has been appointed Bishop of Grahamstown. An Old Harrovian, he has served overseas since 1935, first as a mission priest in Central Africa and then as Bishop of Northern Rhodesia from 1941 to 1951.

Owing to the indisposition of the HON. H. V. GIBBS, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, who has undergone an operation in the National Hospital, London, the reception arranged for this evening by SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE has been postponed until next month.

THE RT. REV. LOUIS AUNEAU, a Roman Catholic bishop who first went to Nyasaland 50 years ago, has been made an honorary C.B.E. Bishop Auneau lives in retirement at Utale Leprosarium, near Zomba. He retired in 1950 after 40 years' episcopacy in Nyasaland. He was made a bishop at the age of 33.

SIR HAROLD ROXBEE COX has been appointed deputy chairman of Metal Box, Ltd., and chairman of the overseas company with the intention that he should succeed SIR ROBERT BARLOW as chairman of both companies when he retires on January 1, 1961. Sir Robert will then assume the special title of president and will continue to be available to the company for advice and consultation.

THE QUEEN has sent a birthday gift of a gold mounted silver cigar box to THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, H.H. SEYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, on his 80th birthday. The gift was presented on the Queen's behalf by the British Resident, SIR HENRY POTTER. As a tribute the Zanzibar Government published an illustrated booklet on his 48-year reign. The British Resident contributes a foreword.

DR. RAINER SCHICKELE, Director of the Land and Water Development Division of the F.A.O. has been visiting Tanganyika in the course of a tour of F.A.O. projects South of the Sahara. He was accompanied in Tanganyika by DR. D. DOLFI, an F.A.O. irrigation expert who has been in the Territory since 1956 to advise the Government on the utilization of the water resources in the Pangani. Dr. Schickele is due to leave Dar es Salaam on Saturday for Nairobi.

SILVER WEDDING

DOWN CLUTTERBUCK. On September 8, 1934, at St. Paul's Church, Blantyre, Nyasaland, Charles Leonard Down to Constance Amy Clutterbuck.

MR. J. C. ROBBINS, senior industrial engineer to Caltex (Africa), Ltd., in East Africa, has left Nairobi to take up a post in the technical service department of the Regent Oil Co., Ltd., associates of the Caltex group.

MR. RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER, founder of the Men of the Trees, has handed over the work of directing the activities of the society in the United Kingdom to LORD BEESBOROUGH, the president, on leaving Britain to return to permanent forestry work in New Zealand. Mr. Baker was at one time in the Kenya Forestry Service.

MR. A. E. TROTMAN, Minister for Natural Resources, who is at present in London, will represent Tanganyika at the second meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Council on September 22. MR. C. E. TILNEY, Minister for Finance, who cannot attend on this occasion, went to the first meeting in Montreal last year. Mr. Trotman will be accompanied by the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, MR. C. DE N. HILL.

Colonial Office Cambridge Conference

Problems of Increasing African Productivity

THE LEADING ARTICLE in this issue deals with some of the questions which have been under consideration during the past fortnight by a Colonial Office Summer Conference meeting in King's College, Cambridge.

The chairman was Mr. R. S. HUDSON, the vice-chairman Mr. C. A. G. WALLIS, and the secretary, Mr. A. J. A. DOUGLAS.

Among about 120 attendants all of whom were encouraged to speak in a personal capacity, not as representing any Government or other body, were:

Mr. M. F. ADAMS, (of the office of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London), Mr. J. M. AIRLEY, (Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika), Mr. A. I. ANDERSON (United Africa Company), Mr. A. C. BADENOCH, (Admin. Officer, Uganda), Mr. S. F. BAILEY (Assistant Secretary for Works, Kenya), Mr. J. BARBER (A.O., Uganda), Mr. G. K. BARNES (A.O., Uganda), Mr. A. P. BATHURST-BROWN (Co-operative and Marketing Officer, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. J. BISHOP (The Times), Mr. N. C. G. BOXER (A.O., Northern Rhodesia), Mr. L. BRANNEN (African Studies Branch, Colonial Office), Mr. J. BRANNETT (A.O., Uganda), Mr. R. P. BUSH (formerly Secretary for Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. D. G. CAMERON (A.O., Tanganyika), Mr. C. A. COLLARD (Commissioner for Labour in Nyasaland, and formerly of the Sudan), Mr. D. CRAXTON (A.O., Uganda), Mr. E. B. CUNNINGHAM (A.O., Uganda), Mrs. H. W. EDWARDS (secretary, Y.W.C.A., Uganda), Major H. W. EDWARDS (Chief Agricultural Officer, Kabaka's Government, Buganda), Mr. P. J. FISHER (Agricultural Supervisor, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. H. A. FOSBROOKE (Director, Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. ARTHUR GAITSKELL, Mr. E. D. GORDON (A.O., Kenya), Mr. W. L. GORDON BARNES (Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office), Mr. H. ST. J. GRANT (A.O., Tanganyika), Mr. J. C. GUTHRIE (A.O., Northern Rhodesia), Mr. J. R. GUNNINGHAM (A.O., Tanganyika), Mr. M. HALCROW (Development Commissioner, Northern Province, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. A. ST. J. HANNIGAN (Royal Technical College, Nairobi), Mr. M. S. HAWKESLEY (Co-operative and Marketing Officer, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. A. B. HEARN (Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland), Mr. E. W. HOLMES (Division of Research and Analysis, State Department, U.S.A.), Mr. W. S. HUDSON (A.O., Northern Rhodesia), Sir JOSEPH HUTCHINSON (School of Agriculture, University of Cambridge, and lately of Uganda), Dr. P. J. IDENBURG (secretary-general, Afrika-Studiecentrum, Holland).

MR. F. S. JOELSON (Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA), Dr. B. F. JOHNSTON (Food Research Institute of Stanford University, U.S.A.), Mr. D. J. C. JONES (Colonial Office), Mr. J. P. JONES (A.O., Tanganyika), Sheikh Ali KHAMIS (manager, Government Plantations, Zanzibar), Mr. J. C. D. EAWRANCE (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Land and Mineral Development, Uganda), Mr. R. LE DUC (Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika), Mr. Y. K. LULE (Minister of Social Development, Uganda), Mr. I. MACDONALD (A.O., Northern Rhodesia), Mr. H. H. MCCLEERY (supervisor, Overseas Service Courses, Cambridge), Mr. W. B. L. MONSON (Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office), Mr. S. W. MORGAN (A.O., Northern Rhodesia), Mr. J. P. MULLINS (A.O., Nyasaland), Mr. J. P. MURRAY (Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. D. E. NICOLL-GRIFFITH (A.O., Kenya), Mr. G. W. NYE (Agric-

tural Adviser, Colonial Office), Mr. A. P. PALMER (A.O., Kenya), Mr. R. T. PEACOCK (A.O., Kenya), Mr. E. S. PRENTICE (Stanford Research Institute, U.S.A.).

Mr. D. G. REID (East African Department, Colonial Office), Mr. J. H. RHODES (Agricultural Officer, Northern Rhodesia), Dr. A. J. RICHARDS (Newnham College, Cambridge), Mr. R. C. H. RISLEY (Deputy Commissioner for Co-operative Development, Tanganyika), Dr. R. RIVKIN (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.), Mr. A. H. RUSSELL (A.O., Uganda), Mr. M. L. SANDERSON (A.O., Kenya), Mr. J. E. SARGENT (Assistant Director, Royal Institute of Public Administration), Lady H. SELWYN-CLARKE (secretary, Fabian Commonwealth Bureau), Mr. K. P. SHAW (A.O., Kenya), Mr. S. R. SIMPSON (Land Tenure Specialist, Colonial Office), Mr. D. SKRBECK (Principal, Wye College, Ashford), Mr. G. E. FANE SMITH (Supervisor, Overseas Service Courses, London), Mr. P. S. G. SMITH (C.D.C.), Mr. N. W. SMYTH (Agric. Officer, Northern Rhodesia), Dr. D. J. STENNING (Lecturer in Anthropology, University of Cambridge), Mr. A. STORR (Assistant Director of Agriculture, Kenya), Mr. B. J. SURRIDGE (Adviser on Co-operation, Colonial Office), Mr. P. H. M. SWAN (A.O., Nyasaland), Mr. R. J. M. SWANERTON (Director of Agriculture, Kenya).

Mr. E. C. THOMSON (Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. H. H. THOMSON (A.O., Northern Rhodesia), Mr. J. O. UDD (Conservative Research Office, and formerly of the Sudan), Mr. J. M. WALKER (Deputy Labour Commissioner, Uganda), Mr. J. A. N. WALLIS (Agric. Officer, Kenya), Mr. G. E. K. WALSH (A.O., Northern Rhodesia), Mr. R. L. WARE (Office of Middle and Southern African Affairs, Department of State, U.S.A.), Mr. S. E. WATROUS (head of African, Caribbean and Colonial Services, B.B.C.), Mr. E. C. WEIR (A.O., Uganda), Mr. C. M. N. WHITE (Land Tenure Officer, Northern Rhodesia), Mr. D. WILLIAMS (editor, West Africa), Mr. M. R. B. WILLIAMS (A.O., Bechuanaland), Mr. T. B. WILLIAMSON (Economic General Department, Colonial Office), Mr. J. L. WOLFSDORF (Labour Officer, Kenya), Mr. D. G. WORTHY (A.O., Kenya), and Mr. R. E. WRAITH.

There were also representatives from Belgium, the Belgian Congo, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and many from West Africa.

Sir Evelyn Baring's Visit

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya for the past seven years, is almost at the end of his tours of farewell. Last week he was warmly greeted at Machakos by the Kamba tribe. In a farewell speech, senior chief Mukima recalled that the Governor arrived in Kenya when the Kamba country had often been famine stricken but that he was leaving it when the country was rich and without famine. "In future, instead of reckoning our years by famine, we shall have to devise some other method," the chief commented. Sir Evelyn thanked the Kamba for the part their soldiers and tribal police had played in the struggle against Mau Mau.

No Entry In White Suburb

MR. JASPER SAVANHU, the only African in the Federal Assembly to hold a Government post, is not to have a house in the European suburbs of Salisbury, as was originally announced. A special house is to be built for him in the African village settlement of Highfields. An official announcement said that Mr. Savanhu, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, with special responsibility for race relations, had expressed a preference to live in Highfields because he felt it would make him more accessible to his people. When Mr. Savanhu took up his post it was intended that he should have a house in a European suburb. But the Southern Rhodesian Land Apportionment Act only allows African domestic servants to be permanently domiciled in white areas.

"I find it extremely difficult to understand how honest and sincere men in the New Kenya Group can make a statement of policy advocating the encouragement of private multi-racial schools without at the same time setting the example in State schools." — Major B. P. ROBERTS, M.L.C., Kenya.

Letters to the Editor**Increasingly Difficult to Buy British
Experiences of East African Importers**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—One of our elected members has told the Legislative Council that extremist talk generally passes over the heads of most sensible people, thereby implying that little notice need be taken of the African agitators who do everything in their power to inflame feeling between the races.

Most Africans are very sensible in everyday matters, but they are highly emotional and easily excited, and therefore very susceptible to the incitements of the demagogues whose purpose is to cause bad feeling between the races.

But is it true in England, for instance, that extremist talk is ignored by most sensible people? If it were true, would there be this endless succession of strikes, usually about trivialities? The average English working man is a sensible fellow, but, like the African, he listens to extremists who ought to be shouted down.

I mention strikes in the United Kingdom because, as an importer who wants to buy British, they restrict my ability to do so by forcing up prices and delaying deliveries; with the consequence that, much against my wishes, I have to place more and more orders on the Continent. Why do the trade union leaders not tell the men that they are driving away their own livelihood? Whereas I get one excuse after another from U.K. companies with which I have dealt for many years, Continental competitors who are seizing their opportunities sometimes even suggest a penalty clause for late delivery; and so far I have not had a case of belated shipment.

If my experience were exceptional I should not have troubled to write; what is disturbing is that other importers constantly tell me of similar experiences. I should prefer my name not to be published, and so subscribe myself.

Nairobi.
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

IMPORTER

**Starting at the Top
Faults of African Schooling**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Your correspondent Mr. U. U. Utchay is wrong when he blames Colonial Governments and their schools for paying more attention to training African students as clerks rather than encourage technical education. Many of the teachers in our Colonial Government schools are Africans, and it is they who are to blame if the teaching is to blame.

What Lord Derby was getting at was the fact that immediately the African youth has a little education he considers himself above doing any manual work, such as engineers have to perform, and pushes himself as a clerk. I would add there are clerks and clerks. Some of the most able men in the world today started their careers as clerks; but Mr. Utchay wants the African to start at the top and looks down on the clerks.

What our Colonial Governments have to do is to try and produce useful citizens and people who are prepared to work for promotion and not claim it as an automatic right.

Endebess.
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. J. LETCHER.

Can Kenyatta Reach Ethiopia?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—It seems very likely that Jomo Kenyatta will easily be able to slip away into Ethiopia. Once there he will be safe and find friends who will be able to move him almost anywhere. How long will it be before this happens? Perhaps we shall have to await an announcement from Cairo or Moscow radio to find out.

St. Annes-on-Sea.
Lancashire.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN GOULDBOURN.

Points from Letters**Eagerly Read**

"THIS COMPANY has subscribed to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for more than 30 years, and every issue is keenly read by every one of us on the estate."

Intimidation

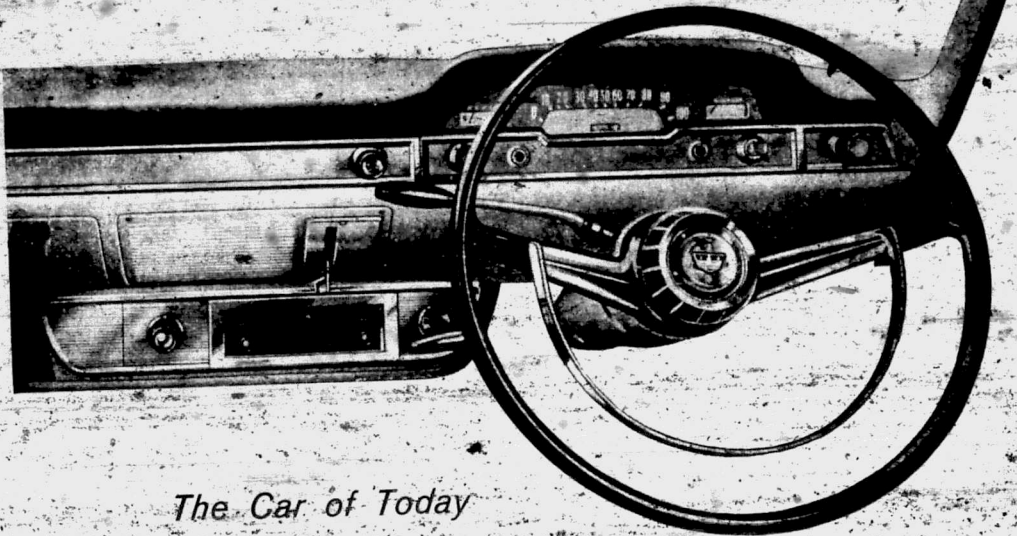
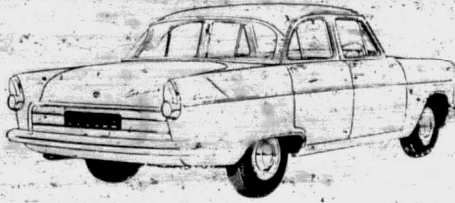
"YOU OFTEN STRESS the part which intimidation plays in the affairs of East and Central Africa. This not only applies to such major cases as Mau Mau and the recent disturbances in Nyasaland, but occurs in connexion with nearly every strike or election."

Power Exercised Through Fear

"THE AVERAGE AFRICAN has no political consciousness at all, and when it comes to such matters as voting or striking, power is exercised, not by the usual democratic methods of the personality of the individual seeking support, but through fear, by intimidation and sometimes by witchcraft. There was unquestionable evidence of serious intimidation when the wave of strikes went through the sisal estates in Tanganyika last year; and of the Africans who were asked why they were striking nine out of ten said they did not know, but that they had been told to cease work and dared not refuse."



they have such a good name



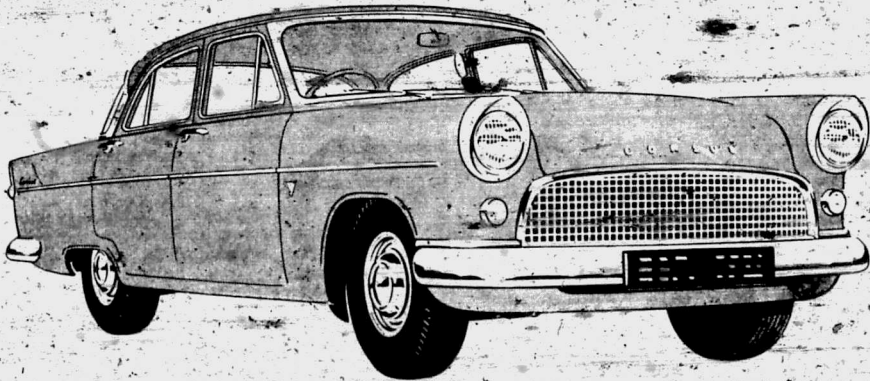
The Car of Today
with the **LOW SLEEK LOOK!**
STYLE-AHEAD CONSUL

This is today's Consul—low, sleek, graceful. With all the features you expect—and get—from Ford-built cars: fine styling... exceptional performance... armchair comfort. Plus the season's latest upholstery fabrics, the season's up-to-date colours. And a hundred and one fabulous features that make the Consul today's finest 6-seater value. See the 4-cyl. Consul and 6-cyl. Zephyr and Zodiac at your Ford Dealer's—today!

FORD

MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED · ENGLAND

CONSUL 4-cyl. 1703 c.c. engine



For further details contact: Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia · Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya · The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda
Mandala Motors Ltd., Blantyre, Nyasaland · Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika

One of Africa's Finest Servants Lord Lugard's High Principles

THE CO-AUTHORS of "Lugard in Africa" (Hale, 18s.), Mr. A. A. Thomson and Mrs. Dorothy Middleton (author of "Baker of the Nile" and assistant editor of the *Geographical Journal*) have written a very readable short biography of one of the finest Englishmen to serve Africa through most of a long, valuable, and honourable life. They say in their epilogue:

"His consuming energy left him not an ounce of spare flesh. He once said to a cannibal chief who threatened him: 'You'd hardly get a bowl of soup out of me'. Later Victorian and Edwardian novelists were to fill their pages with just such a hero: quiet-voiced, undemonstrative in manner, not obviously distinguished except by a pair of fiercely penetrating eyes; a man who, despite his modesty and unobtrusiveness, had performed deeds of daring and endurance in undiscovered countries. He had, and never quite lost, the outward qualities of the young fictional hero of his time: he was physically brave, not only to the point of recklessness but to the point where his maturing judgment told him just how reckless he was. And then he would be braver still.

He cherished, without talking about it very much, the Victorian notion of national honour, the belief that a nation must keep its word just as a gentleman must keep his word. This was no high-flown sentiment. It was, and could still be if applied, rock-bottom sense: the honesty that need not worry about the best policy.

Among the other great qualities typical of his time was an unquestioning sense of responsibility. On all his journeys Lugard accepted the full burden of planning and decision. He shouldered complete responsibility towards the company that employed him, to the success of the enterprises in hand, to his soldiers and porters who looked to him for direction, to the welfare of the people through whose territory his caravan was passing, and, perhaps most of all, to the good name of his own country.

The Victorian Virtues

All these virtues — bravery, love of country, unselfishness, and a strong sense of duty to something higher than oneself — existed and won admiration many centuries before the 19th. — existed and won admiration many centuries before the 19th. — and were never the monopoly of Englishmen; if we call them Victorian virtues it was that in Victoria's day such qualities were held in unquestioned repute; even by those who did not practise them. In the present age some of these qualities have been weighed in the balance and by some found wanting; but many people remain unconvinced of the accuracy of the balance.

"He was a modern in his hatred of the inflicting of punishment; he would never let any of his subordinates decree a sentence, and he would not punish at all except for the kind of crime that would endanger lives or for serious offences against the people through whose country they were passing.

"He was particularly sensitive to the harsh criticism that was heaped upon him over the Uganda civil war, especially as he was by nature more humane than many of the professional humanitarians who so hysterically attacked him and more honest than the politicians (not all of one party) who continually tried to shuffle off their responsibilities. But shabby treatment merely drove him to harder work, never to self-pity.

"He was sensitive, too, in having no thick skin to ward off the slings and arrows of outrageous and frequently unjust fortune. Whatever hit him, hurt him. Lugard's imagination was natural and deep.

"He never doubted that whatever we did in Africa we must do for the benefit of Africans, though he believed that an excessively sentimental view could hamper a humane policy. He was against injustice to Africans because he was against injustice to men. He was no theoretical egalitarian but still just to men. He was an exponent of any barren theory of racial superiority. His record of consistently humane treatment of his followers is second to none. He had hosts of friends among those who served him, and among those whom he served.

"He believed that the bringing of English civilization to Africa must in some ways immediately, and in most ways eventually, be of supreme benefit to Africans. There are some who believe that it would have been best to leave Africa to her aeons-old conservatism and to her ancient tribal customs; many debating points are to be scored in favour of this, but Lugard was not impressed by them. It has been said that whereas Africa was once infested by lions, it is now infested by bicycles. Lugard had no illusions as to which was the lesser evil. He knew too much about ancient tribal customs at first-hand.

"Non-interference was not a policy. He had gone to Africa in the first place to interfere with the slave trade, and he believed that peace and order could prevail only if certain evils were abolished. No sensible and humane Englishman could wish the old days to return to the Baganda people when, as Sir Harry Johnston said, King Mutesa beheaded his wives for forgetting to shut the door and pages were horribly mutilated for treading on the tail of a pet dog.

Prodigious Worker

"But institutions were made for man, not man for institutions, and the picture of Lugard remains, not looming ominously over Africa, but small, browned by Africa's suns, faint-muscled, powered by demonic energy, working with prodigious zest.

"He never took a day off," said Lord Milverton, "he was at work all day, and far into the night wherever he was — in Zungeru, on a launch on the Niger, in rest houses, even on leave, and on the voyage to and from Lagos — and he continued to work at the same pitch right up to the end of his life. Only a man of his physical strength and tenacity of purpose could have accomplished that immense amount of detailed work, and at the same time, amid all the urgent problems, the day-to-day changes and the constant risks of those early days, have kept in clear perspective the administrative structure which he was building up and which all the world knows today."

If Lugard's principles and Lugard's practices had been more honoured and followed in the years since he left Africa, the lands in which he laboured so self-sacrificingly would not today be troubled with so many man-made problems.

One of the greatest of Africanists and African administrators, he would be horrified at the blunders committed and opportunities ignored in recent times. Some of the politicians of today, white and black, might do less damage if they would conscientiously study the life of Lugard, especially Miss Perham's great biography.

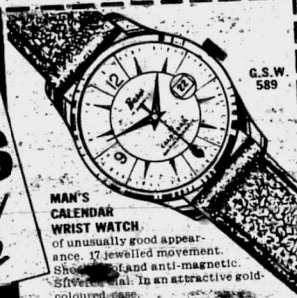
SEND FOR
FREE COPY
OF
LENNARDS
exciting new
Catalogue

On every page of Lennards 1960 Catalogue, you'll find outstanding bargains in clothing, footwear, household goods, linen, watches, Jewellery... the range is enormous.

*ALL ORDERS
FOR £2
OR MORE
SENT
POST
FREE!

LENNARDS
LIMITED + BRISTOL ENGLAND

The old firm you can always trust



MAN'S
CALENDAR
WRIST WATCH.

of unusually good appearance, 17 jewelled pin movement, shock proof and anti-magnetic. Silver dial. In an attractive gold-coloured case. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE AT 57s

G.S.W.
589



LADY'S ATTRACTIVE MARQUEE WATCH, with 15 jewelled pin-lever movement, Sunray dial and raised gilt figures and hands. The gold-coloured case is guaranteed to keep its colour. SPECIAL VALUE 57/6

L.S.W.218

Tea from East Africa

Do you know that during the last ten years tea production in the East African Territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda has more than doubled? East Africa now produces over forty million lb. a year and tea planting continues to expand rapidly.

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions, apply to the Commissioner.

East African Office
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C.2

Get your Goods the West Coast Way

**FASTEST DELIVERIES TO AND FROM
EUROPE AND U.S.A.**

Delays in delivery cost money. For cargo to Northern Rhodesia you should instruct your overseas suppliers to 'Ship via Lobito' because it is the shortest route from Europe and America saving 2,500 miles by sea.

A through bill of lading service includes clearance at Lobito and delivery to final destination inland.

Over 15 Shipping lines serve Lobito regularly. Modern handling plant in the port enables all classes of goods to be dealt with promptly and safely.

Ship Via

LOBITO

AND THE BENGUELA RAILWAY

TRAFFIC AGENTS in the Federation:

LEOPOLD WALFORD (CA) LTD. P.O. BOX 1567
Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Also at Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanshya, Chingola and Bancroft.
Benguela Railway Company, Lobito, Lisbon, London.



COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE "BELGIAN LINE"

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE "BELGIAN EAST AFRICAN LINE" "BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE"

ANTWERP: Belgian Congo, Lobito, East and South-West Africa, North and South America, Persian Gulf.

MATADI: Angola, New York

Accept cargo from New York and Antwerp for Northern Rhodesia via Lobito

Managing Agents:

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE

ANTWERP: BRUSSELS:
1, Meir 41, Gantersteen

Agents in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi:

Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Kolwezi, Usumbura

Angola: Lobito

Through Bill of Lading service to all localities in Belgian Congo via Matadi, Lobito, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Beira; also to Northern Rhodesia via Lobito, including port clearance and railage from port of discharge

New York agents: Belgian Line Incorporated, 63, Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

Lobito agents: Agence Maritime Internationale S.A. P.O.B. 143 and 169 Lobito (Angola)

Dar es Salaam agents: Agence Belge de l'Est-Africain (Belbase) P.O.B. 332

Beira agents: East African Shipping Agency (Easa) P.O.B. 72 & 82

Mombasa agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., P.O.B. 141, Mombasa

Ndola agents: Leopold Walford (c.a.) Ltd., Collat House, King George Avenue, Ndola (P.O.B. 156-7)

A P T I C

These initials stand for African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre; and actually there are two of them—in London (at 4 Grafton Street, W.1) and in Nakuru.

Their purpose? Simply to provide all the technical information—as to application, formulae, method of use, etc.—that any prospective user can possibly want. A simple purpose, yes; but, as you will appreciate, of an importance that cannot be exaggerated.

Issued by the
PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA
SOCIÉTÉ CO-OPÉRATIVE DES PRODUITS
AGRICULES, BELGIAN CONGO.

Oath Taking Ceremony in Kenya

16 Kikuyu Sent to Gaol

AT KERICHO, 16 Kikuyu, including two women, were last week sent to prison for taking part in a Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony on a farm at Lumbwa, in the White Highlands. Four persons who administered the oaths were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and 12 who took the oath were gaoled for 30 months.

Mr. R. M. Mackenzie, the magistrate, said that he was deeply concerned that seven years after the start of the Mau Mau emergency there should still be instances of the despicable practices of administering and taking oaths. He praised the police for their efforts to "stamp out for all time these uncivilized orgies". A Government spokesman later announced that the special branch officers regarded the incidents as isolated and of little significance. All the accused were farm workers in an area 160 miles from Nairobi and away from the Kikuyu area.

The Kenya Government has announced that because of the improved security position, certain relaxations are to be made in the carrying of passes by members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes. It will no longer be necessary for employers to keep a special register of workers from these tribes or to observe special conditions before engaging or dismissing them. Employers will still have to keep a record of all labour.

Last week 900 prisoners in the Kamiti prison near Nairobi staged a sit-down strike. The Commissioner of Prisons later announced that the prisoners had refused to obey orders, but had retired to their cells after a show of force by the reinforced prison staff. There was some resistance, but no one was seriously hurt. The convicts were protesting against the rejection of their demands for shoes, long trousers and European-type food.

Mahdism in the Sudan

THE FIRST HISTORY of the Sudanese Mahdiya to be written mainly from Arabic sources is "The Mahdist State in the Sudan, 1881-98", by Mr. P. M. Holt (Oxford University Press, 35s.). Little has been known in 1885 and Kitchener's advance on Dongola 11 years later, but there was a great store of Mahdist documents in the archives in Khartoum, and it upon them that the author has drawn in scholarly fashion.

Divided counsels, indecision, and procrastination were the immediate causes of the overthrow of Mahdism; but its men fought gallantly at the final battle of Omdurman, in which nearly 11,000 were killed and perhaps 16,000 wounded for a loss of 48 killed and 382 wounded in the Anglo-Egyptian force. For a year the fugitive Khalifa worried the new administration. Brought to bay by a flying column under Sir Reginald Wingate, he was found dead on a sheepskin prayer rug after the battle. So ended the Mahdiya.

Owing mainly to Stalin, the defects of the Khalifa have, in Mr. Holt's opinion, been much exaggerated. He was ruthless with incapable and untrustworthy subordinates, but patient and restrained with his own tribe and kin, though avaricious and ambitious to found a dynasty. This objective book sheds much light on the state of the Sudan on the eve of the revolt and describes the overthrow of the Egyptian administration and what followed.

"Remove the white man from the Rhodesias or Nyasaland and grass would grow again in the streets of Salisbury and Blantyre". — Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs.

"Something like £130,000 is to be voted for technical and trade schools in Kenya, whereas £600,000 is to be devoted to higher education. It would have been a good thing if the amounts could have been reversed". — Mr. J. R. Maxwell, M.L.C., Kenya.

★ ★ ★

SEYCHELLES GOVERNMENT TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE

required by

SEYCHELLES
GOVERNMENT

on contract for two years to inaugurate and run a Seychelles Office in London.

Salary according to experience in range £800 / £1,200 a year. Entertainment, travelling and subsistence allowances payable.

The representative will be required under the general supervision and direction of the East African Commissioner in London, to do everything possible to develop a substantial United Kingdom interest in the Seychelles.

Write to the Crown Agents, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1 not later than September 18, 1959.

State age, name in block letters, full qualifications and experience, and quote M3C/52780/ET.



Nyasaland Changes Sharply Criticized

"Governor Living in a Fantasy"

A VIOLENT COMMENT on affairs in the Federation appears in the current issue of the *New Statesman*, which writes editorially:—

"With unbelievable complacency, Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, has announced his constitutional changes as though they represented a tremendous concession to liberal democracy. In fact, all they do is to enable him to appoint four new Government-sponsored members to the Legislative Council—two of them representing the Congress leaders he has unseated—and to select two African nominees for the Executive.

"Apparently the Governor and his Government even now do not appreciate that Africans find no satisfaction in simply having additional black skins in their Parliament; it is the representative character of new members which concerns them. The Africans of Nyasaland—not only Congress, but its opponents equally—are demanding a House of 40 members, 32 of them Africans; yet this demand itself is subsidiary to their insistence that these members be elected. However many Africans Sir Robert Armitage can find to accept Government nomination, these will not impress the African masses, who will see them only as Government stooges."

"The Governor seems to be living in a fantasy of his own creation, marked not only by his latest gaffe, but equally illustrated by the innane statement he made on his return from London that there should be a two-year lull in the most spectacular forms of political activity, with politics kept to door-to-door canvassing."

"Such wishful thinking is matched by Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party, which has just proposed that the Nyasaland problem could be solved by the appointment of a single new African member—to give nearly three million Africans parity with 8,000 Europeans.

"Meanwhile, the white copper miners and railwaymen of Central Africa are engaged in a bitter battle against African advancement in industry, even proposing nationalization of the mines so that conditions in them can be controlled by the European-dominated Parliament.

"Even more sinister is the action of the Northern Rhodesian Government in undermining the opposition of Paramount Chief Chitimukulu by increasing the powers of Bemba sub-chiefs under him. The authorities in Central Africa seem to have learnt nothing from the experience of the last six months."

The *Economist* is also critical of the constitutional modifications in Nyasaland, saying:—

"If these changes were intended to show good will, their triviality defeats their purpose. The number of nominated African members on the Legislative Council is to be increased from five to seven, but this gesture is to be offset by adding two seats to the official majority on the Council. Two African members are for the first time to be appointed to the Executive Council. Any member who is in detention can have his seat taken away at the Governor's discretion, and a substitute appointed in his place; both Mr. Chiume and Mr. Chipembere have now lost their seats.

"The Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, emphasizes that these are only interim measures to tide over a difficult period. But this sort of constitutional arithmetic adds up to very little; it will certainly not cool tempers that are looking for a more relevant solution to a wretched situation."

Uganda Penal Code Amendments

Strengthening Law Against Illegal Societies

THE UGANDA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL is to be asked to approve changes in the penal code which are intended to strengthen the hand of the Government in dealing with illegal societies. Recent experience has shown that under the existing law it is impossible to prevent a society reconstituting itself under a slightly different name. Thus the proscribed Uganda National Movement soon reappeared as the Uganda Freedom Movement, and when this was banned, the Uganda Freedom Convention was formed, from which emerged the Uganda Freedom Union.

It is now proposed to make a society unlawful if any of its office bearers are the same as the office bearers of a society previously declared unlawful; if its name is similar to that of the unlawful society; if it has substantially the same membership; or similar objects and purposes. It is also proposed to make it illegal for an office bearer of an unlawful society to be concerned with the management of any other society except with the Governor's permission.

Finally, there are to be greatly increased penalties, up to a maximum of three years imprisonment for persons convicted of threatening to injure or kill or to burn or damage the premises of others. The last provision has been included in view of the widespread use that has been made of verbal threats to intimidate people who have tried to break the boycott in Uganda against Asian shopkeepers and traders.

"When I was at the Buxton High School in Mombasa in 1911 I had school mates of all races"—Mr. N. G. Ngome, an African elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

"If members of this Council could attend a meeting of the governing council of the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, they would be shocked to see our financial torments and economic convulsions"—Mr. P. J. Rogers, M.L.C., Kenya.

RHODESIA



NYASALAND



"Equal rights for all civilized men"

Seventy years of progressive education, health services, improved agriculture, trade and planned development have brought nearer the fulfilment of the great ideal of Cecil John Rhodes.

To be accurately informed on the real progress of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the contribution still to be made by British industrial enterprise to serve the fast growing needs of all its peoples, consult—

The Office of the High Commissioner for RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel: Covent Garden 1212

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.I.R. Taped
and Braided.
Lead Alloy and
Tough Rubber
Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton
Braided Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

106 GARRATT LANE — WANDSWORTH

LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone:
Battersea 2273-4

Telegrams:
"Wandle Cables" London

Agents: Messrs. LOCKHEAD, MOORE & ROY

Some Snakes of Central Africa "Undecided Whether to Lay Eggs"

MR. RICHARD M. ISEMONGER, director of the Salisbury Snake Park, has contributed another interesting article to *Horizon*, the Rhodesian Selection Trust magazine.

He scorns camp-fire accounts of mambas travelling as fast as a galloping horse, writing: "The mamba is the only snake capable of moving fairly fast, but at its best it attains a speed only equivalent to an easy run. Stories of mambas chasing people on horseback are ridiculous".

Snakes, he says, seem undecided whether to lay eggs or give birth to their young; the number of eggs or young varies from five to about 100.

Two species of cobra, the ringhals, found solely in the Union of South Africa, and the black-necked cobra eject a stream of venom for a distance approximately their own length.

Skin-shedding is directly linked with growth, young snakes often shedding the skin about once in every six weeks in their early life. After maturity the interval lengthens, and a fully-grown snake may shed only about twice a year.

Do snakes ever eat one another?

"Some of the larger species often eat smaller ones either of the same or different species. I have found this to be most common among the front-fanged group, particularly cobras and mambas. Quite often I have caught these snakes and have had them regurgitate smaller specimens in captivity.

"A banded cobra I once caught in Southern Rhodesia regurgitated three smaller cobras, and a large black mamba in Zululand once brought up two black-necked cobras, each over five feet long.

"A tussle between two snakes over the same prey sometimes results in the larger swallowing the smaller, though the reverse can happen. Once one of my puff adders of two and a quarter feet made this mistake with his fellow captive of nearly four feet; he realized the hopeless position too late and died rather than regurgitate all four feet!"

Somalia and Great Britain

Somali's Statement in Cambridge

MR. MOHAMED KHALIF JAMA, a 32-year-old Somali from Somalia (formerly Italian East Africa), has returned home after attending a Cambridge University extra-mural course on "Modern Britain: Its Literature and Institutions", for which he had been granted a British Council bursary.

He had just completed the three-year course in political science at the University of Rome. In 1956 he was a delegate to the Pan-African Conference in Cairo. He has worked in various Government departments, being at one time Secretary for Secondary Schools in the Somalia Ministry for Social Affairs.

In a speech to the tutors and organizers of the Cambridge course he said:—

"We shall never forget the generous hospitality from the people of this island. Our country is looking forward to having technical, cultural, and economic assistance from the United Kingdom and to having your support in achieving its complete independence and national unification. We feel that economic and cultural co-operation between Somalia and Great Britain is not only necessary but indispensable. We hope that Somali students will be interested to come to Cambridge for their professional education."

Uncertain Future of Jute Industry

THE MINISTER of Commerce and Industry, Mr. F. S. Owen, stated in the Federal Assembly recently that the Jute Industry in Umtali had already cost the country £1m. in subsidies and if the modernization proposals now put forward by Rhodesian Jute Industries, Ltd., were accepted, about another £1m. of public money would be spent during the next six years. "The company put up an uneconomic proposition which the Government feels it should not ask the public to support", said Mr. Owen.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

| | UNDERTAKINGS | CONSUMERS | UNITS CONSUMED |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1922 | 2 | 1,904 | 1,500,000 |
| 1936 | 11 | 11,093 | 21,500,000 |
| 1956 | 26 | 68,838 | 300,000,000 |
| 1957 | 20 | 83,483 | 351,000,000 |
| 1958 | 20 | 90,404 | 355,881,000 |

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 226, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4 Telephone CITY 2046

News Items in Brief

Salisbury Club, Southern Rhodesia, is being demolished to make room for a larger, modern building.

Somalia, the former Italian Colony now under Italian trusteeship, is to seek immediate independence.

A British serviceman was killed early this week when a service recreation lorry overturned on the outskirts of Nairobi. Because the situation arising out of the boycott against non-African traders and goods in Buganda has improved, the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, has decided that seven counties in Buganda need no longer be known as "disturbed areas". A restriction on meetings of more than 25 people still applies to most of Buganda.

The British Council's first exhibition to be sent to Somalia will be seen at the Fifth International Trade Fair, which is being held in Mogadishu from September 28 to October 12. On display will be more than 550 books in sections on agriculture, health and hygiene; science, social science, and the teaching of English.

The Comet IV will replace Britannias on the Salisbury-London route operated by B.O.A.C. and Central Africa Airways from December 2. B.O.A.C. Comets will also link Johannesburg with London, while South African Airways, third partner in the "Sprangbok Service" combine, will continue to use DC7Bs. The Comet service will provide both first class and tourist facilities.

The Kenya Broadcasting Service is to assume responsibility for the broadcast of Asian programmes at present undertaken by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., on October 1. To assist the Director of Broadcasting, an advisory committee representative of the many interests among the Asian community has been set up. The chairman is Mr. Bashir Maulud, and the other members are: Mr. Vinay Inamdar, Alderman Mohan Singh, Mr. Abdul E. Samji, and Mrs. D. Ghelani.

The Blantyre Synod of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian is to choose a new General Secretary this month. The Rev. Tom Colvin, who has been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Federal Government while he was on holiday in Scotland, was the General Secretary Designate. Some 60 African elders and ministers from the three presbyteries of the Synod and the several Church of Scotland missionaries who are helping the new church will attend the election at Mlanje.

E. A. & R.

A Power in Africa

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in East and Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently:—

"East Africa and Rhodesia" is better than ever. We value its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the Air Edition within 4 or 5 days brings us much news which we can get in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs."

If that is broadly your opinion, make sure that you read the paper regularly. To do so in an office, club, or mess is better than not to see it—but it is far better to study it uninterruptedly in your own home. That makes it available to your family and friends also.

A line to 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 90s. by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The surface-mail edition to any address costs 37s. 6d. annually.

E. A. & R.

Towards Self-Government for Uganda

"U.N.C. Becoming a Communist Body"

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA has discontinued his legal practice in Kampala in order to devote himself entirely to the leadership of the Uganda Democratic Party, on behalf of which he will shortly visit the United Kingdom and the United States.

A few days ago he told a Press conference that if a "large measure of self-government" was not granted to Uganda in 1961 his party would launch such a campaign of non-cooperation that the Government would find it impossible to administer the country. Having won the 1961 elections, as they would, "we must take the domestic destiny of Uganda into our hands".

After sharply criticizing the Governor, Mr. Kiwanuka said that "the current situation in Buganda would never have arisen if Mr. Kintu had not been Katikiro".

He declared that the Uganda National Congress was becoming a Communist organization.

Model Townships

THREE MODEL TOWNSHIPS, with parks, playing fields, community centres, old peoples homes, school and church sites and shopping centres, have been planned for Africans in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Que Que. They total more than 1,000 houses with full electricity, reticulated water and other services. They are the first of what will probably be a series of such townships dotted over Southern Rhodesia and built with the £4m. which the Minister of Housing, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, raised last year specifically for African housing. The Salisbury scheme, 280 houses filling gaps between Old and New Highfield, has been officially approved and will be going out to tender soon. The houses, to be rented or bought, themselves will be of a higher standard than any built in Government schemes before. The rent, or interest and redemption payments for the Highfield site will probably be between £4 and £5 a month, including rates. The scheme will be fully economic. The proposals for Que Que and Luvève envisage similar houses, and some smaller ones, terraced, semi-detached to suit different tastes and incomes.

Sikhs Support New Kenya Group!

THE CENTRAL SIKH ASSOCIATION of Kenya has issued a statement in support of the New Kenya Group. It says (in part): "The Sikh community firmly believes that a non-racial approach to all the political, social, and economic problems of this country is the only solution and salvation for all races. Mr. Kirpal Singh Sagoo, M.L.C., president of the Central Sikh Association, was the first member of our community to support the policy of the New Kenya Group and signed the original policy statement. Following his lead, the policies have been carefully considered with interest by the Sikhs of Kenya and have already commanded enthusiastic and widespread support."

Ex-Askari Commissionaires

A SUGGESTION IS MADE in the *Kenya Weekly News* that a Corps of Commissionaires be formed in Kenya to give employment to ex-Askari. The paper says that employers could turn to the corps with the virtual guarantee of getting a reliable man. The executive officer of the British Legion's African Section in the Colony, Lieut.-Colonel N. C. Robertson-Glasgow, is trying to reach those who cannot find employment in or near their reserves and others with time on their hands. Colonel Robertson-Glasgow has opened an employment bureau, which last month placed 34 men in work.

"Those who do not want multi-racial schools, whether Asiatic or European, can go back whence they came"—Mr. T. Towett, an African elected member of the Kenya Legislature.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

African Advancement "Impressive"

Income Rises from £24m. to £97m. in a Decade

THE AFRICAN POPULATION was outgrowing the carrying capacity of the land available for their subsistence, and current rate of economic expansion was insufficient to absorb them into the money economy, said Sir Thomas Chegwidden, the president, addressing the annual congress of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries in Salisbury last week.

"These trends lend force to the fundamental economic task which confronts the Federation today, and underline the urgent necessity to stimulate economic and industrial expansion.

"We can, I think, show an impressive record of African economic advancement—a record which should engender confidence both here and overseas in our potentialities as an attractive field for investment. Only ten years ago, African personal income in cash and kind in the money economy in the three territories now comprising the Federation totalled approximately £24m., whereas last year it had risen to £97m.

"After allowing for changes in price levels, the total real income increased nearly threefold within that period, and in terms of purchasing power the African consumer market now represents about one third of the total consumer market. If the rate of increase in African purchasing power is only maintained at the average level of the past 10 years, it is obvious that the importance of the African market will steadily grow. There are, however, clear indications that the pace may be increased."

Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Federal Minister of Economic Affairs, opened the Congress.

Kenton Gold Areas Report

KENTON GOLD AREAS, LTD., including the results of the Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., and The Zambia Investment Co., Ltd., report an income from investments (gross) of £169,820 for the nine months ended March 31 last. Net profit from the sale of investments total £2,581, interest on loans and bank deposits and sundry revenue totals £2,008, and net United Kingdom tax recoverable, arising from losses brought forward, £1,793.

Profit for the period carried down, including £28,097 pre-acquisition profit, totals £145,793. Dividends less tax total £142,916—1s. 6d. interim per £1 share, £61,249, proposed final dividend of 2s. per share, £81,667. The carry-forward (parent company) is £33,014.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,333,333 £1 shares. Revenue reserves total £33,014, unsecured loans £387,500, and current liabilities £1,955. Fixed assets are £987,100, and current assets £556,026. Quoted investments at cost stand at £249,826, outstanding debts at £25,838, United Kingdom income tax recoverable at £76,340, and cash and bank balances at £10,372.

The directors are Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin (chairman), Mr. M. T. W. Easby (managing), Sir J. U. F. C. Alexander, Comte J. A. de Barre d'Erquelinnes (Belgian), Earl Grey, Capt. C. Waterhouse, and Messrs. E. C. Baring, R. C. Hutchinson, R. F. Medicott, N. C. Selway, and G. F. Webster. Meeting, London, September 16.

Dalgety Take Over Offer

THE OFFER made by Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., on behalf of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., to acquire the issued ordinary shares of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., has been accepted in respect of 80% of those shares, which percentage is acceptable to Dalgety. The offer has now been declared unconditional, subject to permission to deal in quotation for the ordinary shares of Dalgety to be issued in exchange for the ordinary shares of the African Mercantile Co. being granted by the council of the London Stock Exchange.

South African Breweries Report

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES, LTD., report a consolidated trading surplus of £3,066,000 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £3,374,000 in the previous year. Income from loans and trade investments added £272,000 (£243,000). Depreciation and amortization absorbs £926,000, interest on long term liabilities £246,000, interest on short term loans £49,000, and taxation £844,000. The net profit after taxation was £1,273,000. Dividends paid or proposed absorbs £952,000, and the increase in unappropriated profits was £65,000.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £4,750,000 in ordinary stock and £1,250,000 preference stock. Capital reserves are £7,765,000, revenue reserves £1,097,000, and unappropriated profits £616,000. Current assets are £5,098,000 (cash £80,000), current liabilities £4,653,000, and fixed assets £21,218,000. Long term liabilities total £4,697,000, and amount set aside for tax equalization £434,000.

The directors are Mr. M. W. J. Bull (chairman), Mr. B. C. Smither (vice-chairman), Mr. E. J. H. Scales (managing), Mr. K. H. Redfern (technical), Mr. S. S. Wilson (marketing), Mr. J. V. Samuels (managing, Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd.), Mr. S. H. Combe, Lieut-Colonel J. H. Courage (alternate), Mr. H. S. Swallow, Mr. Leif Egeland, Mr. A. S. Thomas, Mr. E. D. H. Thompson, Mr. D. H. van Zyl, and Mr. M. S. B. Walker.

Meeting, Johannesburg, September 29.

Commercial Brevities

The possibility of building a £100m. hydro-electric scheme on the Rufiji river in Tanganyika has been reported by the Dar es Salaam correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. It will make the river navigable for 120 miles inland from the Indian Ocean. Experts of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization have been engaged on a five-year survey of the area with the help of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. They believe that the Rufiji basin, covering 68,500 square miles, could be developed, and they have selected 15 dam sites, including the main site at Stiegler's gorge. Their report is to be published in Rome later this month.

The British Government has invited representatives of France, Belgium, Portugal and Ethiopia to an informal meeting in London today and tomorrow, to consider the proposals for an international coffee agreement to be put forward by the Latin American representatives at the Coffee Study Group in Washington. It is hoped that African producers may be able to reach a common policy for the meeting of the study group, which is expected to take place in September.

At last week's London auctions, 8,907 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 0.04d. per lb., compared with 135,192 packages averaging 2s. 11.67d. per lb. in the previous year. Sales to date total 309,670 packages averaging 3s. 1.13d. per lb., compared with 232,034 packages averaging 3s. 5.22d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price paid, 4s. 2½d., was from Kenya.

Next year will be the diamond jubilee of the Northern Rhodesian Regiment, and to mark the occasion, and to meet the commanding officer, Lieut-Colonel F. D. Slater, who is in the United Kingdom on leave, a regimental reunion will be held at Bailey's Hotel, London, on September 26.

National and Grindlay's Bank, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 6½%. As the shares of the bank are now 15s. each fully paid, the present dividend gives a gross distribution equal to previous dividends of 7½%, when the shares were of a nominal value of £1 with 12s. 6d. paid up.

The construction of the power line to Mityana and the surrounding districts has now been completed, reports the Uganda Electricity Board. Altogether, 172 miles of overhead power lines at high and low voltage have been erected.

The Lombard Banking group, which had previously established offices in Nairobi, Kampala and Dar es Salaam, has opened branches in Kisumu, Kenya, and Mwanza, Tanganyika.

The directors of O. & M. Kleeman have decided to issue at a price of 3s. 6d. per share payable in full upon acceptance the 901,069 unissued ordinary 1s. shares by way of "rights".

The entire African labour force of 1,500 at the Williamson diamond mine in Tanganyika has returned to work after a one day protest strike against the terms of a new contract.

The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has taken over the new cargo liner BANKURU from Messrs. Harland and Wolff after her trials were completed successfully.

MINING

**Africans on the Copperbelt
Some Now Earn Over £70 Monthly**

MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED AFRICANS have completed 20 years' service at the Mufulira and Roan Antelope mines in Northern Rhodesia, and more than half of that number are still with the company. The average length of service of African employees at Roan is now seven years, whereas five years ago it was only half that period, and last year's turnover was between 16% and 18%, a low figure for heavy industry anywhere in the world and below that for Europeans on the Copperbelt. Nearly 80% of the African employees are married.

Giving these facts in an article entitled "A Place in the Sun for the African Mineworker", *Horizon*, the magazine of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, says:—

The minimum basic wage rate is £10 12s. 6d. a ticket of 30 days. Some Africans, with various additional cash emoluments and metal bonus, earn £60 a month and more. Food is not provided, and a nominal rent is charged for housing.

The jobs in the present African wage structure have been graded into 14 groups, and the majority of advanced jobs fall between groups 9 and 14. These advanced jobs are those where an African has taken over all or part of a job held before the 1955 agreement on African advancement between the companies and the European Union by a European, the 'ragged edge' jobs which before 1955 were done at one mine by Africans and at another by Europeans, and the 'intermediate' jobs which have opened up new opportunities to the African without directly impinging on any European jobs.

African Advancement

At the end of last year (when there were some 35,000 Africans employed by the mining companies on the Copperbelt) there were altogether 892 advanced jobs of various types open to Africans; there were 679 of these jobs filled and 38 trained Africans were awaiting vacancies. A further 230 Africans were under training.

The average total cash emoluments of the Africans in the higher group jobs on a basis of 30% metal bonus is rather more than £40 a month. This compares with the average monthly wage of male wage-earners in the mining industry (excluding coal), manufacturing, construction, transport (excluding railways), and service industries in the U.K. of around £56 a month. The average total cash emoluments of advanced African mineworkers of around £480 a year are higher than those of a fairly large portion of the population of the U.K. About three million males in employment in the U.K. are earning less than £480 a year gross income—before deduction of tax.

Some Africans, of course, earn a good deal more than the average. Including metal bonus, which is not paid monthly, top paid men are getting the equivalent of around £60 a month, and if subsidized housing and free medical attention are taken into account there are some Africans whose total emoluments exceed £70 a month.

The considerable increase in wages has created social problems for the advanced Africans. There is, for instance, a marked tendency to overspending—especially when first promoted. On the other hand about 80% of Copperbelt African mine employees take advantage of voluntary savings funds

which allow them to save up to a quarter of their ticket pay or basic salary.

A group of 13 African who recently left Chibuluma after 12 years' service with the R.S.T. group drew nearly £700. It was made up as follows: £276 long service retirement bonus, £200 personal savings, £55 in lieu of leave due, and £164 metal bonus saving.

A recent social survey made at Roan estimated that more than half of the advanced Africans had some constructive pastime or hobby.

Drinking habits were shown to be quite clear cut. The survey revealed that, generally there are heavy drinkers or teetotalers; there are few moderate drinkers. Beer drinking has always been a major pastime for Africans, and in their short contact with Western civilization they have had little time to cultivate more sophisticated interests.

Tunnel Portland Cement Co.

THE TUNNEL PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., which has interests in the Sudan and in Kenya, report a consolidated profit before charging depreciation of £2,568,655 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £2,578,000 in the previous year. Depreciation absorbs to £558,348 (£541,512) and investment income adds £213,840 (£154,134).

Taxation amounts to £1,025,731 (£1,083,614). Profits attributable to minority shareholders of subsidiary companies total £116,020 (£115,831), and profits attributable to the parent company (after tax) £1,082,996 (£991,377). Dividends on the 5% cumulative preference stock (less tax) absorbs £6,497, on 5% A cumulative preference £29,531, interim dividend 2½% on A ordinary and B ordinary shares £84,306, and proposed final dividend of 9½% on A and B ordinary shares (8%) £341,257 (£269,780). Profits retained in the business total £621,405 (£602,216).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £200,000 5½% cumulative preference shares and £1,000,000 5% A cumulative preference shares, both of £1, and £1,440,000 A ordinary and £4,424,784 B ordinary shares; both of 10s. Capital reserve totals £806,000, revenue reserves £4,650,299, and income tax reserves £841,255. Current liabilities total £1,927,333, investments at cost £2,835,972 and fixed assets £8,006,498. Current assets total £4,441,201, including £346,142 in cash.

The directors are Mr. N. M. Jensen (chairman and managing), Mr. C. Hagerup and Mr. J. A. Mackintosh (managing), Viscount Leathers, Viscount Margesson, and Messrs. R. W. Béarne, S. V. Hagerup, and W. T. Cave. Meeting, London, September 14.

Nationalization Opposed

PROPOSALS TO NATIONALIZE the copper mining industry made by the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union have been opposed by the Nchanga branch of the union. A petition has been handed into the branch office signed by 150 members calling for an immediate general meeting to discuss the nationalization question and demanding the presence of the acting secretary, Mr. Emrys Williams, to explain certain comments he has made on it. The petitioners felt that the industry was being run as efficiently as possible, and they did not see how nationalization would help solve the problem of African advancement.

Nchanga's Increased Shares

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., passed resolutions increasing the authorized capital of the company and authorizing the issue of 21,000,000 shares.

**THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED**

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 447

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460

LOURENCO MARQUES
P.O. Box 557

LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years

Company Report

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company

Previous Earnings Record Surpassed

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW ON INVESTMENT AND UNIT TRUSTS

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 28 in London. SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.G., D.L., J.P., LL.D., F.C.I.S. (the chairman) presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—

The earnings for the year ended June 30, 1959, after providing for taxation, are £102,268 more than last year. This constitutes another record. We have also passed another milestone in that our earnings, before taxation, now exceed the million mark for the first time. During the past nine years, with one exception, the earnings have increased year by year. In 1951, after taxation, they were £170,485; last year they were £619,748. The annual net distribution to stockowners during the same period has risen from £145,097 to £417,813.

The expenses last week were slightly less than the preceding year. The dividend for the year is 10% and we have transferred £200,000 to general reserve. The carry-forward is £351,179, which is about £2,000 more than the carry-forward for the preceding year. The book value of the investments is £12,368,472 and their value not less than £26,481,844, that is to say, £14,000,000 more than the book value. Eight years ago, in 1951, the book value was £8,120,872 and the corresponding value £10,608,343, an appreciation of about £2,500,000 against the present appreciation of £14,000,000. It must, of course, be remembered in connection with these figures that from time to time the capital has been increased, £2,618,000 of the increase representing cash subscribed by stockowners.

Distribution of Investments

There has been no major variation in the distribution of the portfolio. On paper there has been a slight increase in investments in Great Britain and a corresponding decline in the other sections including Canada and the U.S.A., but these changes are only slight and really reflect the fact that stock-market prices in this country had a greater rise during the year ended June 30, 1959, than did their counterparts abroad. In particular Canadian and American public utilities lagged behind, the general rise and this is the reason why we show a small decline in our dollar investments.

Stamp Duty

Much has been said in recent times about encouraging the small investor to take an interest in equities, and it was with regret that I learned there was no worthwhile reduction in the transfer stamp duty announced in the last Budget. I hope this may be rectified in the next. I am still hopeful that in due course the shares of leading companies may be sold "over the counter" by the joint stock banks.

The Small Saver

It is now four and half years since we split our £1 stock into units of 5s. with a view to widening the market and encouraging the small saver. The effect has been that the number of stockowners has increased

from approximately 7,100 to 9,500, and our success has been such that our 5s. units which were originally quoted at about 10s. now stand in the neighbourhood of 16s. The return, at the present level, is modest, but as you know it is our policy to maintain a 10% dividend and from time to time to make scrip and/or rights issues. The company has substantial reserves and, it is interesting to note, has a stake in over 500 other companies. What better investment can a small or inexperienced investor have than to spread his capital over such a very wide field? By buying only one 5s. unit for 16s. he knows that in effect he is investing that 16s. in over 500 different undertakings.

Unit Trusts

I have on previous occasions referred to unit trusts and their merits and demerits from the point of view of the small investor. I welcome the Press reports that active steps are being taken to form an Association of Unit Trusts and also that the Board of Trade regulations are in course of revision. One point to which I attach considerable importance is that a standard requirement should be the inclusion of the names of the directors responsible for the management of a unit trust in any pamphlet or invitation to the public to subscribe thereto.

I also feel that it is unfair and illogical that unit trusts should be required to meet their management expenses out of net income. Investment trusts are not treated in this way and it is, I think, only reasonable that unit trusts should be placed on a parallel footing. One of the benefits of an Association of Unit Trusts could be to press a united claim for the removal of this anomaly.

Staff

And now I would like to express once again our sincere appreciation of all the officials and their staff who have worked so diligently in assisting to achieve the very satisfactory progress which our company has made and is continuing to make. Much responsibility devolves upon the senior officials and much detail work upon the personnel under them. I am now that they value your appreciation as they do the general conditions under which they serve.

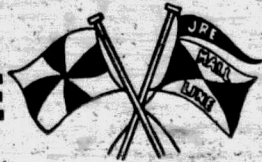
The Future

In conclusion, I feel that we can congratulate ourselves upon the progressive success of this company over the years and I have every confidence that this advance will continue. At the risk of repeating myself I would say again that our aim is to maintain the dividend of 10% and, in addition, to make either scrip or rights issues, or both, from time to time. You may rest assured that we shall do our utmost to carry out this policy and I can see no reason why it should not be achieved.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



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

| Vessel | S. Wales | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
|--|----------|----------------|------------|
| CITY OF MELBOURNE | — | — | Sept. 8 |
| BARRISTER | — | Oct. 1 | Oct. 9 |
| *Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. | | †Not Mauritius | |

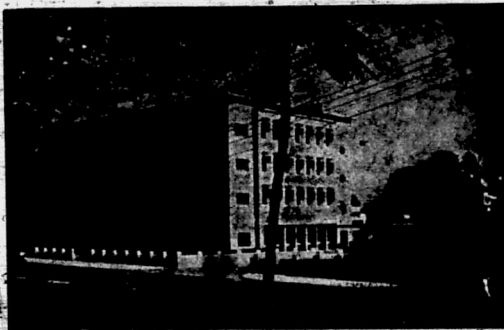
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and *BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

| Vessel | S. Wales | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| CITY OF MELBOURNE | — | — | Sept. 8 |
| SCULPTOR | — | Sept. 17 | Sept. 25 |
| *Beira cargo by special arrangement. | | | |

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—
THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Loading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.



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

Branches:

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

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

Steamship and Airline Agents

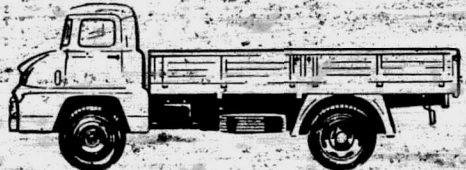
The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11, 12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4

TANGANYIKA

SALES



SERVICE



THE THAMES TRADER RANGE OF TRUCKS
COVERS ALL NEEDS FROM 1½ to 7 TONS
AND IS PROVING THE ANSWER TO HAULAGE
IN TANGANYIKA

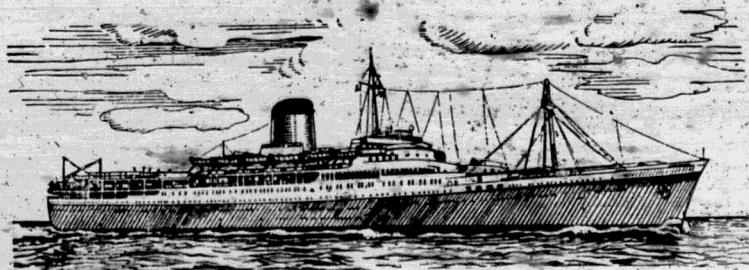
PARTS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Also at:

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA, MWANZA



South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

Sailing Southampton

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| *WINCHESTER CASTLE | Sept. 10 |
| †CAPE TOWN CASTLE | Sept. 17* |
| *STIRLING CASTLE | Sept. 24 |
| †PRETORIA CASTLE | Oct. 1 |
| *PENDENNIS CASTLE | Oct. 8 |
| †ATHLONE CASTLE | Oct. 15 |
| *CARNARVON CASTLE | Oct. 22 |

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

Sailing London Rotterdam

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|---------|
| *BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE | Sept. 8 | Sept. 9 |
| †RHODESIA CASTLE | Sept. 22 | — |
| †BRÄEMAR CASTLE | Oct. 1 | Oct. 2 |
| †WARWICK CASTLE | Oct. 22 | — |
| †DURBAN CASTLE | Nov. 2 | Nov. 8 |

†Out West Coast, home East Coast. †Out East Coast, home West Coast. *To Beira and back via the Cape.

Shipping subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

Head Office:
Caynest House, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.2.
Tel. Y AVE 2010

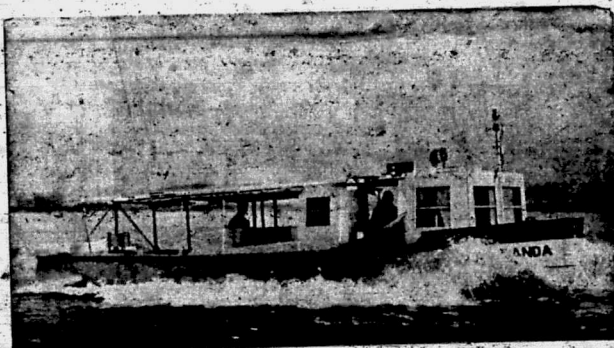
Chief Passenger Office:
Rotherwick House, 19-21 Old Bond St., W.1.
Tel. J HND 8400

Freight Dept.:
Greenly House, Creechurch Lane, E.C.3.
Tel.: MAN 2550 AVE 2010

Offices at: SOUTHAMPTON · BIRMINGHAM · LEEDS · MANCHESTER · GLASGOW

MAMBANDA

This 42-foot Shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for towing barges of ten ton capacity in the Cameroons. For greater manoeuvrability and astern performance on her 2-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented flap at the after end of the tunnel and, with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her sisters, Muyuka, Malende and Mokoko, giving creditable and economic performance. All these craft were specially designed and built for service in Africa by



ALDOUS SUCCESSORS LTD. BRIGHTLINGSEA · ESSEX ENGLAND

Tel.: Brightlingsea
Grams: Slipway, Brightlingsea.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 10th, 1959

Vol. 36

No. 1822

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

37s. 6d. yearly post free

**Proudly
contributing
to an
expanding
economy**



In the extensive AE & CI research laboratories at Modderfontein near Johannesburg, skilled chemists work continuously for ever greater efficiency in manufacturing processes, and ever higher quality in the hundreds of AE & CI products on which the mines, industries and agriculture of Southern and Central Africa depend.

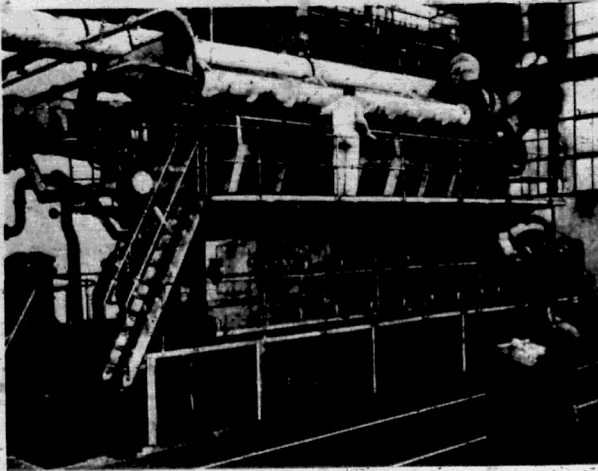
**EXPLOSIVES
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
PAINTS
PVC PRODUCTS
PVC-COATED FABRICS
FERTILIZERS
INSECTICIDES
FUNGICIDES**

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Nairobi, Ndola, Salisbury, Gatooma, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, Welkom,
Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town



Federal Advisory Commission Chairman Appointed



16-cylinder 4-stroke turbo-charged V-type engine on test bed. This engine will be direct coupled to an alternator of our manufacture, producing 3,300 k.w.



HARLAND & WOLFF

LIMITED

Enquiries: Queen's Island, Belfast

London Office: 9, Whitehall, S.W.1

BELFAST GLASGOW LONDON LIVERPOOL SOUTHAMPTON

L279

H & W

industrial OIL ENGINES

4-STROKE TURBO-CHARGED "V" TYPE
ENGINES IN POWERS UP TO 3,000 B.H.P.

4-STROKE TURBO-CHARGED "IN LINE" TYPE
ENGINES IN POWERS UP TO 2,000 B.H.P.

ATMOSPHERIC INDUCTION ENGINES ARE
AVAILABLE IN DUAL-FUEL FORM

All can be supplied as complete power units, with
H. & W. Alternators or D.C. Generators.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland*

(with connexions at Doña Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Ilala II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House
129/139, Finsbury Pavement E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegram: NQRHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON
Telephone: Whitehall 5858 Cables: NQRHODCOM LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
Between **NORWAY** & **EAST AFRICAN PORTS,**
SWEDEN, DENMARK, **MADAGASCAR,**
FRANCE **REUNION and**
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
22 Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3

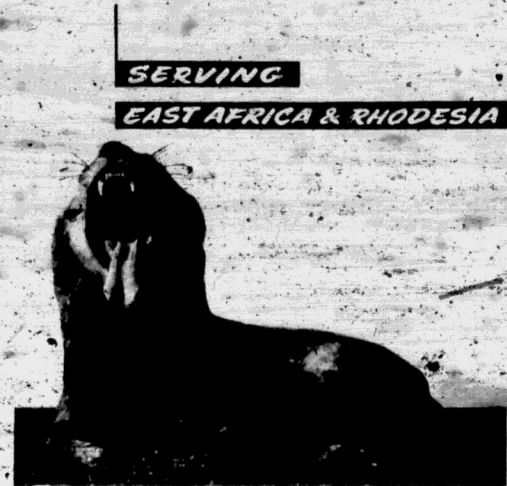
Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Tea from East Africa

Do you know that during the last ten years tea production in the East African Territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda has more than doubled? East Africa now produces over forty million lb. a year and tea planting continues to expand rapidly.

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions, apply to the Commissioner.

East African Office
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C.2



SERVING

EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

- ★ Nairobi
- ★ Dar es Salaam
- ★ Ndola
- ★ Blantyre
- ★ Salisbury
- ★ Johannesburg

and a comprehensive internal network linking 35 centres in the four East African territories.

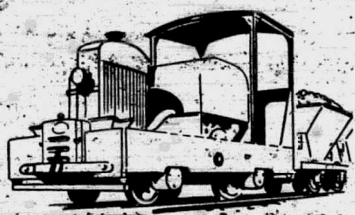
Fly among friends on



EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

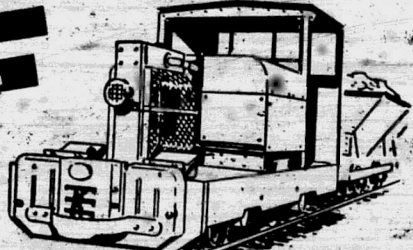
in association with Central African Airways.

For gauges of 18" to 3' 6" and from 20 to 85 h.p.



diesel locos

The obvious choice for economic and dependable haulage.



- 2 1/2 ton
- 3 ton
- 4 ton
- 5 ton
- 6 ton
- 7 ton
- 9 ton
- 14 ton

Represented in TANGANYIKA · KENYA · UGANDA by

WIGGLESWORTH & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA
London Associates Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., 90-94 Manning Lane, London, E.C.3

TRAVEL
INSURANCE
TRADE

Consult

Dalgety
and Company Limited.

Branches at
NAIROBI · MOMBASA · NAKURU
TANGA · DAR-ES-SALAAM · KAMPALA
and throughout
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

TRAVEL and INSURANCE
World-wide arrangements can be made at any of our Branches

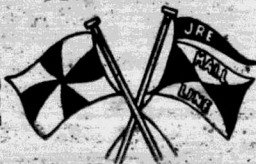
PRODUCE · MERCHANDISE · LIVESTOCK
WOOL · TEA & COFFEE
TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIP · LAND & ESTATE

DALGETY
AND COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: 65/68 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
Telegrams: Dalgety, Ltd., London. Telephone: ROYAL 6650 (16 lines)

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



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

| Vessel | S. Wales | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
|-------------|----------|---------|------------|
| BARRISTER | | Oct. 1 | Oct. 9 |
| HALL VESSEL | Oct. 31 | | Nov. 10 |

Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. *Not Lobito or Mauritius.

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

| Vessel | S. Wales | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
|------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| SCULPTOR | | Sept. 17 | Sept. 25 |
| CITY OF COVENTRY | | Oct. 19 | Oct. 27 |

*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—

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

Loading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.

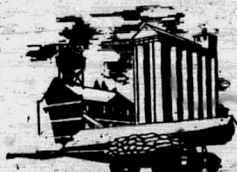
Established **1920**...



RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY opened for business

In the early years of this century when the new country of the two Rhodesias was beginning to make its way in the world, the

During 39 years



GLORIA FLOUR and RHOMIL' STOCKFEEDS have become household names

side by side with the rapid development of the colonies into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY has grown into the largest organisation of its kind in Central Africa while its two principal products

THE RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY (PVT) LTD

BULAWAYO GWELO SALISBURY UMTALI
LIVINGSTONE LUSAKA KITWE

"BIJOLI"
BALING PRESS
HAND, POWER or ELECTRIC DRIVE
FOR MAKING COMPACT BALES IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation.
Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating and Brushing Machinery.
Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre Factories supplied to order.
Special Machines supplied to Clients' Own Requirements.

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.
ENGINEERS
LETCHEWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHEWORTH

ENGLAND

THE STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

We maintain over 800 offices throughout the Union of South Africa, South West Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

This vast network enables us to provide a complete banking service for all with business interests in that part of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON EC4

Other London Offices at: 63 LONDON WALL EC2, 9 NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE WG2 and SUFFOLK HOUSE, 117 PARK LANE W1

New York Agency: 67 WALL STREET; Hamburg Agency: JUNGFERNSTIEG 7

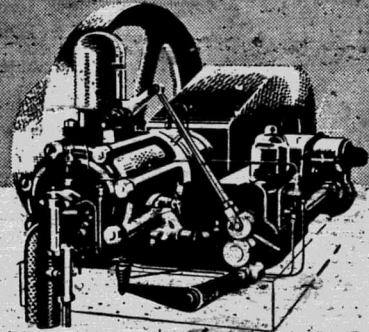
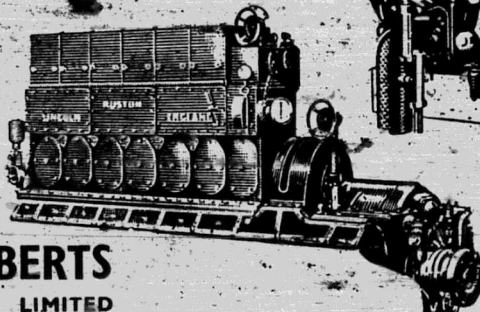
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

RUSTON OIL ENGINE POWER

for
Industrial · Marine ·
Irrigation · Loco Haulage ·
Electricity Generation

SOLE AGENTS IN
EAST AFRICA for

RUSTON
VERTICAL
OIL ENGINES
from 30 B.H.P.



and RUSTON HORIZONTAL
OIL ENGINES FROM
28 B.H.P. UPWARDS

GAILEY & ROBERTS
LIMITED
SADLER STREET, NAIROBI

(P.O. Box 30067)
and Branches throughout East Africa
REPRESENTING THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S
LARGEST BUILDERS OF OIL ENGINES

RUSTON & HORNSBY LTD LINGOLN ENGLAND

RUSTON
OIL ENGINES



KINGSTON: the capital of Jamaica, owes its birth to the earthquake which almost obliterated Port Royal in 1692. The damage was so extensive that a new town was planned and a 200 acre site purchased for £1,000. This town—Kingston—progressed slowly at first, but the fire of 1793, which again ravaged Port Royal so disheartened its inhabitants that they moved in great numbers to Kingston which from that time prospered. By 1716 it was the largest town in Jamaica and a centre for the island's trade, and in 1872 it became the seat of the Jamaican Government. Kingston has had to withstand many disasters, culminating in the earthquake and fire of 1907. But like the phoenix it rose again and again from the ashes, and today, with a population of about 300,000, Kingston remains the chief city and main port of Jamaica, destined by its situation to play a leading part in the island's ever-expanding economy.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Jamaica are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Kingston and elsewhere in the island are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



EAST AFRICA RHODISIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:
EASTAFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

Principal Contents

| | Page | | Page |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment | 29 | Lord Monckton's Appointment | 35 |
| Notes By The Way | 30 | Congo Minister's Resignation | 36 |
| Democracy in Africa | 31 | Tanganyika's Civil Service | 41 |
| Party Activity in Kenya | 32 | African Advancement on Railways | 42 |
| Sir E. Vasey on East Africa | 33 | Company Meeting | 44 |
| Personalia | 34 | | |

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1959

Vol. 36

No. 1822

37s. 6d. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES of resentment in both Tanganyika Territory and Uganda to the East Africa High Commission, though it unquestionably performs valuable services to both those countries. **Inquiry into the High Commission.** which neither could provide for itself at comparable cost and of comparable quality. As almost every session of each of the Legislative Councils makes plain, however, the High Commission has not succeeded in lodging these truths in the minds of those who speak, not always wisely, for the public; and Europeans and Asians, as well as Africans, are among the embittered critics. Often they speak without knowledge, and sometimes fatuously, but even then they are more likely than not to escape correction from the official front bench. To the credit of the High Commission, it has for some years sought opportunities of spreading knowledge of its activities, but that ignorance and indifference are still abundant can scarcely be doubted. In these circumstances, is the time not ripe for an independent committee of inquiry into all aspects of its work?

This inter-territorial organization might be given a new lease of life, if the right men were asked to undertake this task now, whereas if nothing is done criticism will certainly become increasingly

What Needs to Be Established. acrimonious, and the continuance of work developed at great cost, and performed by many men with worthy devotion, may be threatened. What is needed is (1) to demonstrate to the general public that the services provided are indispensable and not extravagantly expensive, and that the system constitutes the only sensible way of meeting the common requirements of the three territories; (2) to establish the case for the location of so many of the services in and around Nairobi; and (3) to

examine whether some of them might equally well be transferred to Uganda and Tanganyika, and, if that is not possible for financial or other practical reasons, whether there might be more devolution of responsibility to regional representatives, especially in such cases as East African Railways and Harbours.

Everybody knows that the High Commission has had an unhappy history. Though it has had generous grants from the British Exchequer, it has never been given by Her Majesty's Government the status it deserved and required, and consequently there has scarcely ever been a period at which the Governor of Kenya, who is *ex-officio* chairman of the High Commission, has not been opposed by the Governor either of Uganda or of Tanganyika, and sometimes by both, in respect of some plan which the High Commission might well have implemented. There have been long periods in which the Governors of Uganda and Tanganyika, sometimes but not always simultaneously, have been unreasonably obstructive and isolationist; and, as some of them made a practice of airing their disagreements with more diligence than discretion, their example inevitably and immediately influenced their officials, so that interterritorial concord reached at interdepartmental level has on many occasions been disrupted. It is also true that agreements reached at the summit have been repudiated or persistently disregarded because a resolute subordinate in one or other country registered strong resistance. These differences and delays have been widely known, of course, and some of them have been exploited by those non-official politicians of all races in Tanganyika and Uganda who resented the pre-eminence of Nairobi, a pre-eminence due to natural causes but attributed by them to chicanery in Kenya's economic interest.

While there were official majorities in all three territorial Legislatures the Governments knew that the *status quo* could not be upset, and there was consequently a natural disposition not to attach

Technical and Business Experts.

overmuch importance to criticisms of the High Commission: intergovernmental disputes might continue gaily, but the public was not expected to intervene. Now the atmosphere has changed.

for if Tanganyika or Uganda were to be granted responsible government before an impartial verdict had been passed on the High Commission, it might be gravely weakened from purely emotional motives. Because that risk ought not to be run, we believe that there is a sound case for an early inquiry, not by politicians, but by a body of technical and business experts, whose report should be published.

Notes By The Way

Strange Coincidence

MR. E. M. K. MULIRA, one of the Baganda politicians now rusticated, wrote in his recent "plan for self-government" some sentences which are almost identical with some that appeared in a Communist book in 1931. Mr. Mulira wrote: "The traditionalists will have to be put to sleep, so we will begin by launching the most spectacular unity movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures, unheard-of concessions. The traditionalists will leap out at the chance to be friends, but no sooner is their guard down than we shall smash them with clenched fists". The Kampala correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News* has now quoted Dimitri Manuilsky as having written in "The Lenin School of Political Warfare": "The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep, so we will begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtones and unheard-of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to co-operate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down we shall smash them with clenched fists".

Uganda and Communism

IF HE WERE NOT out of political circulation Mr. Mulira might well be asked to comment on this striking similarity. For a Uganda problem he has advocated Communist doctrine in almost the identical words of a Communist author. Does he accept the Communist doctrine? This disclosure, incidentally, coincided with a visit to Communist China of Mr. Joseph Swanuka, chairman of the Uganda National Congress, the Cairo office of which organization has from time to time published documents which must have given considerable satisfaction to the agents of the Kremlin in the Egyptian capital, which is nowadays a dangerous centre for the dissemination of Communist propaganda. In recent years Communism has secured a disquieting influence in the Sudan, especially in the trade unions. Southward penetration into Uganda would be a logical next step. The authorities need to be on their guard.

Mr. "Andy" Pike

MR. ANDREW PIKE, lately Minister of Lands and Mineral Resources in Tanganyika, who is on his way home by sea on retirement after 32 years in the public service of that Territory, is the brother of Sir Theodore Pike, who has just retired from the office of Governor of Somaliland, and who was himself at one time a provincial commissioner in Tanganyika; another brother is Chaplain-General to H.M. forces and two others are Bishop of Meath and Bishop of the Gambia. "Andy" Pike has been a member of the church council of St.

Alban's, Dar es Salaam, for years, and he is a past president both of the Tanganyika Society and the Irish Society of Tanganyika. After serving in many parts of the Territory, he was made P.C. of the Southern Province in 1948. Five years later he became Member for Lands and Mines, and he was the first Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources. He played rugby for Dublin University, Oxford University Greyhounds, and the London Irish, and in East Africa for Dar es Salaam and Arusha. Mrs. Pike is a qualified doctor.

Cured by Confession

AMONG THE DETAINEES was a B.A. (Fort Hare) who had been caught by Mau Mau and oathed on his return from the university in South Africa. He was considered a very dangerous man, and had never confessed to anything of value. I sent for him and appealed to him as an educated man to help me to teach others, and to head my educational programme. He agreed, helped in a steady way for a week or two, then he went completely to pieces, could not eat or work, and looked ferrible. After a few days of this he suddenly came forward, made a full confession, which he repeated in front of the whole camp, and from then on never looked back. The ice was broken, and confessions began to pour in much faster than I had hoped. The awful nervous strain was often a necessary part of a detainee's determination to throw off Mau Mau, and was very marked in the clever, highly-strung types". That statement in *Corona* by Mr. J. B. W. Breckenridge deserves to be widely known and considered.

Blame Party Politics

AN EAST AFRICAN who is very widely known throughout Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and who has held and still holds high office, said in my presence not long ago: "Party politics has done and is doing more harm in British Colonial Africa than anything else, more even than the combination of intimidation and witchcraft which has built up premature, extravagant, and dangerous nationalist movements". There was no indication that anyone in the company disagreed with that statement. It means, in plain terms, that something introduced by Europeans does more harm to Africans than malpractices of their own which European administrations have tried, unfortunately with indifferent success so far, to stamp out for their own good. The cynic might add that the speaker—who has had extensive experience in more than one Legislative Council—rates party politicians as not less dangerous than practitioners of witchcraft and other kinds of terrorism!

Parliamentary Democracy Cannot Be Rushed in Africa

Sir Charles Cumings's Address to Africans in Rhodesia*

COULD PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY succeed in Rhodesia?

You should know what qualifications I have to express my opinion.

I was born in Rhodesia and have lived all my life in Africa, as have my children. I am therefore an African, a native of Africa, and interested that we should all live here in peace and prosperity, and I do not mean mere material prosperity.

I spent the greater part of my life in working for the good of Africa in the Sudan, and towards the end of my career there I helped to introduce the Sudanese to government by parliamentary democracy—but, at the insistence of the Sudanese men, with the vote confined to males only.

I belong to no political party.

The process of voting, usually once every five years, is nonsense unless it is performed rationally—and worse than nonsense if it is not performed conscientiously.

To vote rationally the voter must have some understanding of what he is doing in casting his vote; and that involves some understanding of what Parliament is and does, and of the functions of a member of Parliament whom the elector is helping to choose.

The elector must be able to make an intelligent choice between the candidates soliciting his vote. That involves the capacity to make an intelligent choice between the political programmes submitted by the candidates, including the question of whether they can be carried into effect.

If universal suffrage were introduced in this country, the great bulk of the electors would not be able to vote rationally. The result of the poll would be no more sensible than if the candidates were to toss up for the seat. Indeed, it would be much worse, for leaving the election to pure chance would give the better candidate an even chance of success, but an election by an irrational electorate will ensure that the worst candidate gets in, the one who will go furthest in taking advantage of the ignorance of the electors in promising them the impossible or in rousing their passions for his own ends. By and large the present electorate is rational and informed; if universal adult suffrage were introduced the balance would be heavily the other way—and those persons would control the elections and the country.

Accepting Defeat

Electors must be able to accept the verdict of the polls when the candidate of their party fails. There must be no inclination to resort to other methods, such as force, to reverse the result. Yet the electors cannot be expected to accept the election result unless the election has been fairly conducted and unless the Government formed by the successful party can be relied on to have regard to the views of the opposition and give them fair play, and in particular allow them a fair chance to reverse the result at the next general election.

All this cannot be expected unless the Government and the electorate are in the hands of civilized and responsible people: when the head of the party in power announces that he intends to crush the opposition parties they cannot be expected to assist in that process.

In many instances adult suffrage has broken down in practice because the electorate lacked this quality of accepting the verdict of the polls, sometimes because they were not fair elections.

Another necessary quality of a voter in a true democracy

**This address, delivered some time ago to the African Adult Education Association in Highfield, Salisbury, has only recently been brought to the attention of the editor. The subject is still topical and the treatment important. Substantial passages have had to be omitted owing to pressure on space.*

is that he must be able to transfer his support at the polling booth from one election to another according to the performance and promises of the political parties. It is the very opposite of the civilized democratic form of government that there should operate in politics large groups of voters organized as political parties but in fact associated on some other basis—such, for example, as a party of farmers, or members of the same tribe, or persons belonging to the same religion or race. A highly objectionable feature of this system is that it leads so commonly and easily to bringing pressure on a voter to vote for his group by branding him as a traitor if he does not do so. That is not democracy; it is blackmail.

So the body of voters should have four qualifications: (1) understanding of what they are doing in voting; (2) ability to understand and make a rational choice between the parties and candidates; (3) acceptance of defeat; and (4) complete freedom to choose between candidates on the basis of their promises and performance.

There is a belief that all this theory does not matter, and that if only everyone is given a vote all will be well in the end. When we come to study universal adult suffrage in practice we should see how wrong that view is, and how time after time the introduction of adult suffrage before the population is ready for it has defeated itself either by paving the way for open dictatorship in which no one has a vote, or for systems in which everyone has votes but they are valueless, such for instance as Communism, where one can vote only for the Communist candidate, no others being allowed, or countries where a false imitation of democracy is based on faked elections, which are used to support a dictatorship or rule by oligarchy. In this way government by the people introduced before the people are ready for it fails and is replaced by government by one man, a dictator, or by a small number of men, an oligarchy.

You hear people contend that a parliamentary vote is a natural right of an adult human being; that voting is like breathing. But it is impossible to maintain this theory in face of the fact that the vote is possessed by only a tiny minority of people in the world; and many persons who maintain this theory of a natural right to the franchise will not give it to women, which is totally inconsistent.

The Full Life

The franchise is not an end-in-itself, but a means to an end. Government was made for man, not man for government. The end is that man should lead as happy and full a life as possible; that he should enjoy freedom from want and fear and illness and be able to develop all his capabilities to the full; that he should become as civilized as possible.

Now much of this can be achieved under a Government in which the ordinary man takes no part at all—under what is called a benevolent despotism. This can be the wisest and most disinterested of all forms of government; some of the happiest of people have been those so governed. The two great weaknesses of rule by one good ruler are (1) the impossibility of ensuring that he will be succeeded by another good ruler, and (2) the intrigues and violence that often go on to secure the succession. Remember what used to happen in the succession to the headship of a tribe.

But however good the system of being ruled by one wise man, the feeling persists that man, for the enjoyment of the fullest form of freedom and self-development, must himself take such part as is possible in the government, so that the persons who govern do so only as long as they enjoy the support of the majority of the people, and if they lose that support must give way to others who enjoy it. That is the democratic form of government.

We accept universal suffrage in a democratic form of government by the people as our aim, and we must not rest content until it is attained. Yet it cannot work unless the great bulk of the electorate can fulfil certain conditions.

There is a belief that because the Westminster Parliament is called the Mother of Parliaments, that Parliament was founded in the principle of universal adult suffrage. That is not true. What happened was that as more and more people became educated and informed so as to constitute a real political force, so they were given the franchise. The franchise was extended to the people as they reached the standards that we have laid down as necessary in theory for the proper exercise of the vote.

The South American republics are a great warning against the folly of supposing that democratic institutions can be supported by the votes of an ignorant electorate. Syria is virtually under military rule. Chaos in Transjordan led to the banning

of all political parties. Even tiny Lebanon had a number of people killed in its last election.

Indonesia, a happy and well-ruled country when under Dutch control, has taken no time since the introduction of a federal republic under adult suffrage to fall to pieces. Large provinces are now under self-appointed military rulers, and the president has begun the process of abandoning democracy in favour of appointed government not chosen by the votes of the people.

India appears to be a bright exception to the otherwise dismal story of the failure of adult suffrage; but democratic rule has not yet been tested in India, for ever since independence there has been virtually only one party to vote for, the Congress. Only when the Congress Party is seriously challenged shall we know whether democracy can survive in India. So far the only party which has had any success against Congress is the Communist Party, and if Communism should succeed in getting control in India that would be the end of democracy.

Egypt had a Government supposed to rest on wide male suffrage; this was the result of having been controlled by Britain for some 40 years, when Egypt was better governed than it had ever been or is likely to be. But in Egypt the result was that a corrupt governing class kept the form of elections going for many years to serve their ends of misgovernment, while the rich grew richer with no work and the mass of the people became, as poor as they could be while still keeping alive and working to enrich the few. No wonder, this led to a military dictatorship—in whose first elections one could vote only for the dictator's Government.

Even in Europe there is a good story to tell only of the Scandinavian countries and the smaller States, especially Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Germany, after only a few years of attempted democracy under the Weimar Republic, lapsed into Nazi control, and Hitler obtained power through using the votes of the masses. Another attempt is being made now in Western Germany. In Italy the inefficiency and corruption of a democratic system ushered in the Fascist government of Mussolini. France has been threatened with financial collapse through the weakness of its Governments and its self-seeking politicians.

Vote-Catching

In the United Kingdom universal adult suffrage has been in force for only a short time. Here at any rate democracy seems firmly established. But all is not well even here, for the policies which political parties are obliged to pursue in order to catch the votes of the masses seem certain if persevered in to ruin the country. The Welfare State and the pound sterling on which it rests are being undermined by continual inflation caused by constant giving in to wage demands not supported by increased production.

Government by parliamentary democracy based on universal adult suffrage is the best form of Government known to man, and it must therefore be our aim to attain it as soon as possible. Even so, it has great difficulties and drawbacks. As Sir Winston Churchill once put it: "Democracy is the worst possible form of government, except all the others that have yet been tried".

But for such a form of government to be the best of the electors must have attained certain standards of education, intelligence, and behaviour. If universal adult suffrage is introduced in a country before those standards are general, then it will certainly fail and be replaced by either a dictatorship of government by oligarchy, i.e., by a small class of persons, when the mass of the people will either have no votes or votes which are valueless.

Until the mass of people have attained the standards required for universal adult suffrage to survive, the right policy is for the vote to be given to the greatest number of people who are able to exercise it rationally, while pressing on with the greatest energy towards educating the rest of the people up to those standards. Education needs a great deal of money and many qualified teachers, and to get that money we must all work hard and acquire such a good name in the rest of the world that others will lend us the capital that we require but cannot save for ourselves.

So I make this appeal. If the European offers the African fair participation in the government of this country; if it is coupled with an honest agreement to promote education among the Africans to the fullest extent possible, and with it to extend the franchise to all capable of using it and guarding it; then do all you can to bring the African to accept that offer and work it wholeheartedly. It will take courage for African leaders to adopt this course, as the unscrupulous will try to brand those who co-operate with the Europeans as traitors. It will take self-denial, as the opposite course offers perhaps more glittering chances of personal advantage.

But for the great good of the African peoples, this is the right course to take. Together, we, Rhodesians, black and white, can make this country a wonderful one for our children; and a shining example to the rest of Africa and the world.

New Kenya Group's Aims

Self-Government Within Commonwealth

THE NEW KENYA GROUP stood for self-government within the Commonwealth. Mr. M. Blundell, its leader, said last week when commenting on the demand by the Kenya National Party for self-government by 1968. "This may be achieved in two, 12 or 22 years. It all depends on our attitude, one to another, in Kenya and the confidence each race creates in others. Our aim and objective is to create the stability and mutual understanding which make it possible."

Mr. T. Mboya has issued a statement denying that he had spoken in America against the development of opposition parties as Mr. Blundell alleged in a speech he made at Nakuru. Mr. Mboya claimed that all he said was that the development of genuine and effective opposition parties immediately after the attainment of independence was difficult, and for some time afterwards such parties were bound to remain relatively weak until enough issues developed around which they could rally support.

At a meeting attended by about 60 European farmers at Lumbwa in the White Highlands, Mr. R. S. Alexander, of the New Kenya Group, and Major B. P. Roberts, deputy leader of the United Party debated the policies of their respective parties. Mr. Alexander accused the United Party of seeking to use local government as a "political expedient to further varying degrees of partition." Major Roberts said there was no similarity between the *apartheid* of South Africa and his party's policy. They called for Europeans to be in control in European areas, and Africans to be in control in African areas.

An indication of the eagerness to bury the "racial bogey" in Kenya was clearly demonstrated last week-end at a European political meeting at Kericho, according to *The Times*. Mr. Blundell was sharing the platform with Major Roberts. The African-elected member for the area, Mr. T. Towett, slipped quietly into the back of the hall to hear the speeches. He was recognized and was immediately invited to the platform to speak.

Mr. Towett told the audience, mainly tea planters, "We have minority groups as well as the Europeans—minority tribes who want safeguards for their own languages, traditions, and way of living. I have been trying to get my own people, the Kipsigis, to think there is no big racial group, and to consider Europeans as a tribal group similar to ours."

He considered Kenya would be doomed if it heeded the United Party policy of having European areas controlled by Europeans and African areas controlled by Africans under a greatly extended local government system.

He condemned extremism, saying that neither Mr. Mboya nor Major Roberts would succeed. "What we want is a country for everybody, not a country in which every tribe—European, Kipsigis, Masai, Kikuyu, and Luo—will have separate governments."

At another meeting, the Kikambala district European association joined two active European political organizations at the Coast, in recording a vote of no confidence in the Coast-elected member, Mr. S. V. Cooke. The other organizations were at Likoni and Malindi. All had invited Mr. Cooke to address meetings. Mr. Cooke accepted on condition that the Press was excluded. Likoni and Malindi accepted the condition but still expressed dissatisfaction with the member. Kikambala refused to exclude the Press, and Mr. Cooke refused to address the meeting.

Mr. Mboya Expels Six

SIX MEMBERS of the Nairobi People's Convention Party have been expelled by the party's general council because of their alleged connexion with other organizations supporting policies contrary to that of the party. The six have been told that they can appeal against the decision at the party's annual conference later in the year. One of the expelled members is Mr. Arthur Ochwada, a member of the party's general council, Mr. T. Mboya's deputy as general secretary to the Kenya Federation of Labour, and general secretary of the East African Building and Construction Workers' Union.

Inevitability of Democracy in Kenya

Best Policy to Safeguard Minorities

"I HAVE ALWAYS BELIEVED that the interests of those citizens who now classify themselves as 'minorities' would be best safeguarded by a policy which ensured that the inevitability of democracy in this country was recognized and that the changes and steps, essential to that end, took place in an atmosphere of good will on the part of the majority of the people through a recognition of the essentiality of all to the country's forward progress". This was stated in Nairobi last week by Sir Ernest Vasey, Kenya's Finance Minister, when he addressed the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Ernest added that his long-held view, that if one believed in democratic principles an African majority was inevitable, today seemed accepted by a considerable number of his critics.

Leaving politics for the economic development of the three territories, Sir Ernest said that the geographical position of Kenya, particularly of Nairobi, with its climatic advantages and its position as a centre of communications and distribution, had made it the obvious point for the administrative side of business and industry, as well as for the administrative portion of the East Africa High Commission and its services.

"This in itself, leads to a criticism of Uganda and Tanganyika, and to continual statements that Kenya gains most of the advantages brought about by the existence of the High Commission... East Africa, to the outside investor and to the internal investor, presented a common market with a population of over 20,000,000 people, largely because of a common customs tariff arrived at by negotiation between the three Governments, bringing with it, in most cases, therefore, the ability to move goods freely for sale in the various territorial markets with a minimum of formality and with a consequently greater potential of production and sale.

"Because of Kenya's climatic, geographic and communications advantages, and its more advanced state of industrial development, the majority of industrial enterprise chooses it as the starting point of East African activities; but, in whichever territory the enterprise starts, it nearly always has regard to the existence of East Africa as a common market. In many cases, it will, at a later stage, move into operation in one or both of the other two territories, but that will be decided, or should be decided, by the economics of the industry. Kenya has offered no special fiscal advantages to entice industry to choose it as site of its beginning, thereby keeping itself free from any charge of an unfair use of fiscal power or advantage inside the common market area. But there can be no denying the fact that Kenya, in this respect, that is, industrial operation, has gained from the existence of the common market idea.

Protective Tariff

"Many industries, too, ask in the early stages for a protective tariff without which they cannot at first compete with the large producers overseas. This means fixing a rate of customs duty high enough to ensure that revenue from that item will dwindle away and, eventually, be replaced either by direct taxation drawn from the profits of that industry or by the imposition of an excise duty on the goods manufactured. In both cases the proceeds will be of territorial benefit. In a situation of ideal development, the people of East Africa will, at some stage, receive the goods at a lower price than they did previously, but this often takes a long time. In the meantime, the people of the territories in which the industry is not situated can complain that they are paying a higher price for those goods in order to benefit the other territory and are gaining little or no benefit themselves in return. In addition, if the tariff succeeds in its true objective, the Government of that territory or those territories is faced with a period of falling revenue from that particular item which has to be replaced from other sources of taxation, if the level of their public services is not to suffer. Thus, the various governments find themselves in positions of great difficulty from time to time in negotiations on a common tariff level in cases of this kind.

"Failure to agree would probably lead to the gradual death of the industry which needed protection, but could not get it because action by one territory alone would, in present circumstances, be impossible or ineffective. It could lead to a decision by an external investor, seeking to establish an industry in a particular territory, that he will not do so because he cannot obtain the protection he needs, nor an assurance that all three territories will continue that protection as long as is

necessary for the good of the industry. Such an investor is likely to seek one of the many other countries needing industrial investment where a unitary government can take action quickly and give him the assurance he desires. Often the delay through negotiation with three governments is sufficient to bring about a decision to go elsewhere.

"Some solution to this problem must be found, or bitterness and frustration in one group or another will lead to the breakdown of even that degree of economic co-ordination which East Africa has, by a sometimes painful process of negotiation and compromise, achieved.

"What would that lead to? The appearance of three territorial markets of much smaller size, each one ringed by its own customs tariff and barriers, with goods manufactured in any particular territory having to pay, before entry into any of the other territories, customs duties imposed probably at a 'world' level. I need hardly elaborate on the effect of this on East-African commerce and industry generally, leading, as it would, to great difficulties for many of our East African firms.

"What would be the effect upon the external investor? Suppose he wanted to put up a factory in Kenya. He would then find himself dealing with an internal market of 6,000,000 people only, for, if his goods were to go to Uganda or Tanganyika, they would be treated as 'foreign' goods. The local investor in any industry would be faced with the same position.

Natural Advantages

"Because of its natural advantages, Kenya, I think, would still attract the majority of what industrial and commercial development there would be in East Africa, but the greatest attraction of all—the common market idea—would have disappeared and great damage had been done to East Africa.

"It must inevitably, too, lead to the disappearance of a common currency with all the complications that different currencies would bring and of any hope we may have nurtured of an East African Central Bank in the future, however distant.

"Of course, if Uganda and Tanganyika started along this path, there are certain fields in which Kenya, from a position of strength, could take retaliatory action, but there are other fields in which Kenya would find itself in a position of weakness. In any case, internecine warfare of this kind in the economic sphere would do great harm to each and all of the territories.

"Yet, as we look at the East African picture and its fast-moving political developments, we must realize the possibility of this feeling already present in some measure in Tanganyika and Uganda, growing in strength, particularly as they approach 'Responsible or self' government. Unless measures are taken to check it, that suspicion of Kenya, which prevented acceptance of our resolution that certain aspects of commercial law should be placed on the list of High Commission Services, will grow to a point where economic steps may be taken by the individual territory which will create a position not likely to be altered or rectified except after a period of painful economic experience. It is to this problem, to my mind, that attention should be paid now by the leaders of commerce and industry in East Africa and particularly those in Kenya."

Conservation of World's Fauna

"Next Five Years Decisive"

"ADDRESSING THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE at its annual meeting in York last week, Dr. L. Harrison Matthews, director of the Zoological Society of London, said that everywhere the larger animals were being threatened with extinction. If it were a real that preservation of the world's fauna was desirable, conservation must be planned on a world-wide scale.

"Time is short. In Africa the next five years will be decisive. If things are allowed to drift during that time it will be too late to save fauna, which will be exterminated for ever."

To date there had been too much and too little action, though recently prospects of doing something to conserve the world's fauna and flora had improved. Two years ago a modest plan for research on East Africa fauna expired shortly after its birth through lack of local interest and financial support.

The British had been in occupation of many of the territories where conservation is most urgently needed for half a century, but they have done little even towards studying its preliminary problems. Indeed, their occupation has resulted in the destruction of the fauna on an immense scale.

We should, therefore, welcome American interest in African animals and co-operate with their workers.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. H. REID has been appointed a director of Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd.

MR. P. J. EDWARDS, of Pye, Ltd., has left the United Kingdom by air for Salisbury.

MR. F. S. OWEN, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry has returned to Salisbury from a visit to Nyasaland.

MR. F. P. B. BISHOP, the Conservative member for Harrow Central, will pay an informal visit to Kenya next week.

PROFESSOR H. BUCHNER, Professor of Wild Life Management at Washington State University, is visiting East Africa.

SIR ERNEST VASEY, Kenya's Minister of Finance, is expected in London next week to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference.

CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT, chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association, expects to leave London Airport for Nairobi on September 28.

MR. A. D. HAZLEWOOD, lecturer in economics to oversea cadets at Oxford, is touring East Africa, visiting Kenya at the end of the month.

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Kenya's Minister of Agriculture, opened the Mount Kenya and Aberdare County Agricultural Show at Nanyuki last Saturday.

COLONEL W. B. ROGERS has been appointed Tanganyika's trade representative in the Federation, a new post. He opened his office in Salisbury last week.

The East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council are to entertain at luncheon next Monday Mr. W. F. COVETT, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya.

DR. G. TAYLOR, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, and DR. A. B. STEWART, of the Macaulay Research Station, Aberdeen, are shortly to visit the East Africa Agricultural and Fisheries Research Organization.

MR. FOREST HILL, vice-president of the Ford Foundation, and MR. F. CHAMPION WARD, director of the Foundation's Overseas Development Programme for the Near East and Africa, are expected in Kenya at the end of the month.

MR. P. V. EMRYS-EVANS, a director, has been elected vice-president of the British South Africa Company. MR. H. ST. L. GREENFELL has been elected a director of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, a subsidiary of the Chartered Company.

MR. CHARLES HARRISON, editor-designate of the *Oganda Argus*, will sail from London today in the British-India liner KENYA to take up his new appointment in Kampala. He has been on the staff of the paper since its foundation.

MR. CLIVE DRUMMOND, who has spent the past two years travelling throughout East, Central and West Africa on business, is back in London. While in Salisbury he wrote topical comments for the African Newspapers Group under the pen-name "Crusader" and did a good deal of broadcasting.

MR. D. N. M. BRYCESON, Minister for Mines and Commerce in Tanganyika, has been appointed a member of the East African Central Legislative Assembly, which is meeting this week in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Bryceson succeeds COLONEL W. L. ROLLESTON, former Minister for Communications and Works.

MR. ROLLO MELLOR, formerly secretary of the United Africa Company, will represent United Kingdom employers on the African Advisory Committee of the International Labour Office which is due to assemble in Luanda at the end of November. Among the worker-delegates will be MR. TOM MBOYA, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

PROFESSOR GRANT MCCONNELL, of the University of Chicago is spending a year at Makerere University College as a Visiting Professor of Political Science under the Smith-Mundt Scheme.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, has resigned from the United Party because, he says in a statement, he finds himself in general sympathy with the views of the progressive group led by DR. JAN STEYTLER. He has no intention of joining any other political organization at this stage. Mr. Oppenheimer was M.P. for Kimberley, until he resigned to succeed his father, the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, as head of the Anglo-American group.

Kenya's New Governor Sir Patrick Renison Appointed

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of British Guiana, has been appointed Governor of Kenya to succeed Sir Evelyn Baring, who is due to retire shortly after seven years as Governor. It is expected that Sir Patrick Renison will take up his new appointment towards the end of next month.

Sir Patrick Renison is 48. He was born in Cheshire and educated at Uppingham and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He served in the Colonial Office between 1932 and 1934, and was then appointed a cadet in Ceylon, where he served until 1944, latterly as Assistant Chief Secretary.

In 1944 he was seconded to the Colonial Office, and travelled widely in the Far East, Australia, New Zealand and Canada on post-war recruitment for the Colonial Service. He was appointed an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office in 1947.

He went out to Trinidad as Colonial Secretary in 1948. In 1952 he became Governor of British Honduras, and three years later was transferred to British Guiana.

Tanganyika Association

THE TANGANYIKA ASSOCIATION gave an informal luncheon party to Mr. William E. Stevenson, Chairman of the World Bank Mission to Tanganyika, when he spent a few days in London recently on his way back to Washington.

Mr. Stevenson said that the Mission might suggest opportunities for development in the Territory; it was not its function to seek outlets for World Bank investment. It would be quite wrong, he said, to think that when the report was published "a cheque would arrive next morning".

Among those present were Lord Tweaking, Mr. John Rodgers, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Sir Edmund Hall-Patch. Sir Charles Ponsonby, Chairman of the Association, presided.

Sir Roy in Nyasaland

SIR ROY WELSKY last week opened the private 124-mile Chaganalumi railway line connecting the half-completed £1m. limestone factory to the main line near Zomba during a short visit to Nyasaland. He was accompanied by Lady Welsky. At the opening ceremony, Sir Roy declared that Nyasaland could, in time, become a self-governing entity within the Federation. But an essential condition was the emerging of more Africans ready and able to take the responsibilities of self-government. A full report of Sir Roy's speech will appear in next week's issue.

Sir Evelyn Baring's Rescue

Indian Girl Saved at Malindi

SIR EVELYN BARING, the Governor of Kenya, saved a girl from drowning at Malindi, the Kenya coast resort last Sunday, and was himself almost drowned during the rescue.

The incident occurred only a few hours before Sir Evelyn and his wife were due to return to Mombasa to resume their farewell tour of the coastal areas prior to Sir Evelyn's retirement on September 29, his 56th birthday. Sir Evelyn was lying on an almost deserted beach when an Indian girl ran up to him crying that two other Indian girls were in difficulties about 150 yards beyond the surf. Sir Evelyn immediately ran into the sea and swam out to them.

When he reached them he tried to calm and support them, and then began the long swim back against a strong current and eddies coming through a coral reef. He lost his grip on one girl who was swept away and drowned. By the time he was nearly at the beach, his strength was beginning to fail.

Captain Archie Ritchie, whose house Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring were visiting, saw what was happening and went to help. Though nearly 70 he swam out to Sir Evelyn and the girl and managed to haul them the last 15 yards to safety. The girl was reported to have recovered.

Sir Evelyn, who lay unconscious on the beach for 30 minutes, developed a lung condition, and a specialist was flown out from London. On Tuesday Sir Evelyn was reported to be much improved after a relapse, and to be sitting up in bed at Government House, Mombasa, attending to official business.

Mr. A. L. P. Norrington's Appointment

Book Title Selection Committee Chairman

MR. A. L. P. NORRINGTON, president of Trinity College, Oxford, has been appointed chairman of the Advisory Committee on Book Title Selection for the Government scheme to increase the supply of low-priced British books abroad, particularly in parts of the Commonwealth where Russian and Chinese books printed in English are satisfying the urgent demands of students.

The Government decision to increase the flow of British books and periodicals was taken on July 22 this year. An extra £500,000 is to be spent for this purpose each year beginning in 1960, much of it to subsidize the production and distribution of about 2m. cheap editions of a small number of titles which would have a wide appeal and would reflect British thought and ideas.

It is expected that the Advisory Committee's first task will be to decide on about 20 suitable titles, some of them fiction, for recommendation to the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth Relations, and the Colonies.

"Family" Conference

SIR HILTON POYNTON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at the opening session of a conference on social development through the family at St. Hugh's College, Oxford, on Monday. This Conference, organized by the Colonial Office, is the fourth in a series that has developed the concept and practice of social development in British overseas territories. The chairman of the Conference is Mr. H. L. Elvin, Director of the London University Institute of Education, and formerly Director of the Department of Education of U.N.E.S.C.O. Vice-Chairmen are Mr. W. H. Chinn, Social Welfare Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Miss F. H. Gwilliam, Woman Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. One of the two social welfare Ministers attending that conference is Mr. J. K. Lule, of Uganda.

Lord Monckton's Appointment

Chairman of Advisory Commission

LORD MONCKTON OF BRENCHELY, chairman of the Midland Bank, Ltd., and a former senior Minister in Conservative Governments from 1951 until January, 1957, has been appointed chairman of the advisory commission which is to be set up in preparation of the review of the constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a year's time.

An announcement from 10, Downing Street issued last Tuesday read:

"At the invitation of the Prime Minister and with the agreement of the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Monckton of Brencley has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the advisory commission which is to be set up in preparation for the review of the constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which is due in 1960. The members of the commission will be appointed in due course."

The commission will consist of 26 members, of whom 11 will be drawn from the United Kingdom, two from the Commonwealth, and 13 from Central Africa. Their terms of reference will be to advise the five governments involved, in preparation for the 1960 review, on the constitutional programme and frame work best suited to the achievement of the objects contained in the constitution of 1953, including the preamble which contains the pledges to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that British protection will not be withdrawn without the consent of the inhabitants of those two territories.

The United Kingdom element in the commission, as Mr. Macmillan described it on July 21, will consist of the chairman, three Ministers, three Privy Counsellors, three Privy Counsellors from two Opposition parties, and four independent members who are specialists, say, in economics, constitutional law, and sociology.

Commonwealth Members

The two Commonwealth members will be chosen from countries having experience of the working of a federal constitution. From Central Africa there will be four members from the federation as a whole, proposed by the Federal Government; three from Southern Rhodesia, proposed by the Southern Rhodesian Government; three from Northern Rhodesia; and three from Nyasaland.

Walter Turner Monckton was born in 1891 and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar, by the Inner Temple, in 1919. He was recorder of Hythe from 1930-1937, chancellor of the diocese of Southwell from 1930-36, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales from 1932-36, Attorney-General to the Duchy of Cornwall 1936-47, and from 1948-51, Director-General of the Press and Censorship Bureau 1939-40, subsequently Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Information, and additional Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1940, and Director-General 1940-41. From 1941-42 he was Director-General of British Propaganda and Information Services at Cairo, and in 1945 he was Solicitor-General. He was Minister of Labour and National Defence from 1951-55, Minister of Defence from December, 1955, to October, 1956, and Paymaster-General from October, 1956, to January, 1957.

The announcement of Lord Monckton's appointment has generally been welcomed in Lusaka. Leaders of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress are reported as saying that while they would have preferred someone with a Labour Party rather than a Conservative Party background, they consider a Q.C. of Lord Monckton's experience unlikely to be biased.

Passengers for East Africa

Among those leaving London today for East Africa in the KENYA are:—

Lieut. Colonel V. C. Thompson, director of Uplands Bacon Factory; Mr. A. L. Le Maitre, M.L.C., Tanganyika; Mr. R. E. Mredew, of the Liverpool Uganda Company; Mr. H. H. Dunt, shipping manager of Magadi Soda Co. Ltd.; Mr. D. S. T. Harvey, Brooke, Bond and Co. (East Africa) Ltd.; Mr. A. M. Goldhawk, deputy general manager, Caltex (Africa) Ltd.; Sir John Verity and Mr. W. G. Dickinson, chairman, Tanganyika Tea Co. Ltd.

Belgian Congo Minister Resigns

Cabinet Differences Over Pace of Reforms

M. MAURICE VAN HEMELRIJK, Minister of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, resigned last week over differences in the Belgian Cabinet on the pace of political reform in the Congo.

His resignation came after the third Cabinet meeting devoted to the Congo problem. "I refuse to carry out a policy of which I do not approve because it is manifestly insufficient," he said.

The new Minister, M. De Schrijver, is a member of the Christian Social Party and has been a Minister of State in the Coalition Government. He is 61, has visited the Congo several times to study political problems, and recently headed a group which investigated the position there and in the trusteeship territories of Ruanda and Urundi.

M. Van Hemelrijk is known to have favoured accelerating independence by establishing a provisional Government and a Constituent Assembly at the end of the year after a general election had been held. The Minister had the support of several Christian Social Ministers, of the Roman Catholic missions in the Congo, and of a number of members of the Socialist Opposition.

His views, however, were not acceptable to the majority of his colleagues in the Christian Social-Liberal coalition Government. Both M. Wigny, the Foreign Minister, and Baron de Vleeschauwer, Minister of Agriculture, former Ministers of the Colonies, favoured a more cautious approach to self-government. M. Wigny advocated a compromise. The results of the urban and rural elections in December, he said, should be awaited to give an indication of African opinion. Moreover, it was unwise to hand over power too quickly, especially

as the development of the Congo requires annual investments of about 20,000,000 Belgian francs (£14.3m.).

There were fears at first that M. Van Hemelrijk's supporters might also resign. But M. Gaston Eyskens, the Prime Minister, said: "There is no question of the whole Cabinet resigning."

The Government has meanwhile announced that a general council to form the "skeleton" of a chamber of representatives, and a legislative council to form the "skeleton" of a senate, would be constituted after the provincial council elections next March.

Members of Parliament who recently visited the Congo are reported to have returned with divided opinions, agreeing only that confusion was spreading in the Congo.

The two important African organizations have decided to sever their contacts with the administration in Leopoldville and to boycott the elections.

Fulfilling Programme

The national committee of the Christian Social Party has expressed its confidence that M. De Schrijver would continue to implement with determination the policy of emancipation laid down in the Government's programme last January.

The new Minister, in a broadcast to the Congo, confirmed that urban and rural elections by universal suffrage would be held in December, and announced that provincial councils, elected by members of the rural and urban councils, would have a large measure of autonomy. He also confirmed that in 1960 two assemblies, the General Council (a chamber of representatives) and the Legislative Council (senate) would be functioning and that their powers would be substantial. The civil service would also be Africanized by the gradual introduction of probationers. The Minister also announced reforms for the trusteeship territories.

Political observers in Brussels believe that M. De Schrijver is accelerating the process of self-government in the Congo, while taking care that the situation does not get out of hand and that the evolution will be in a democratic manner.

"Missing Link" in Tanganyika?

Dr. Leakey Finds 600,000-year-old Skull

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY, curator of the Coryndon Museum, claimed in Nairobi last week to have discovered the skull of the world's oldest man.

For years, he said, scientists had been trying to find the connecting "link" between the South African "ape men" and true men, "and at last we have got this link."

Working in Olduvai Gorge, Tanganyika, last July and August, Dr. Leakey and his wife, using dental picks and toothbrushes, uncovered the fragments of a skull which he described as the most perfect specimen, nearly complete, ever found of a tool-making man dating back well over 600,000 years.

"We discovered him on living floor with examples of the very primitive stone culture called Oldowan and the bones of animals, birds, and reptiles that formed part of his diet."

The skull was found over a period of three weeks in an area about a foot square and six inches deep. It was lying in Bentonite clay which expands and contracts and this process broke it up. Dr. Leakey has already fitted more than one hundred large pieces together. He is confident of finding the remainder of the skeleton after about a year when he has raised £5,000 for earth-moving and other equipment. The remains are believed to be buried beneath 70ft. of rock.

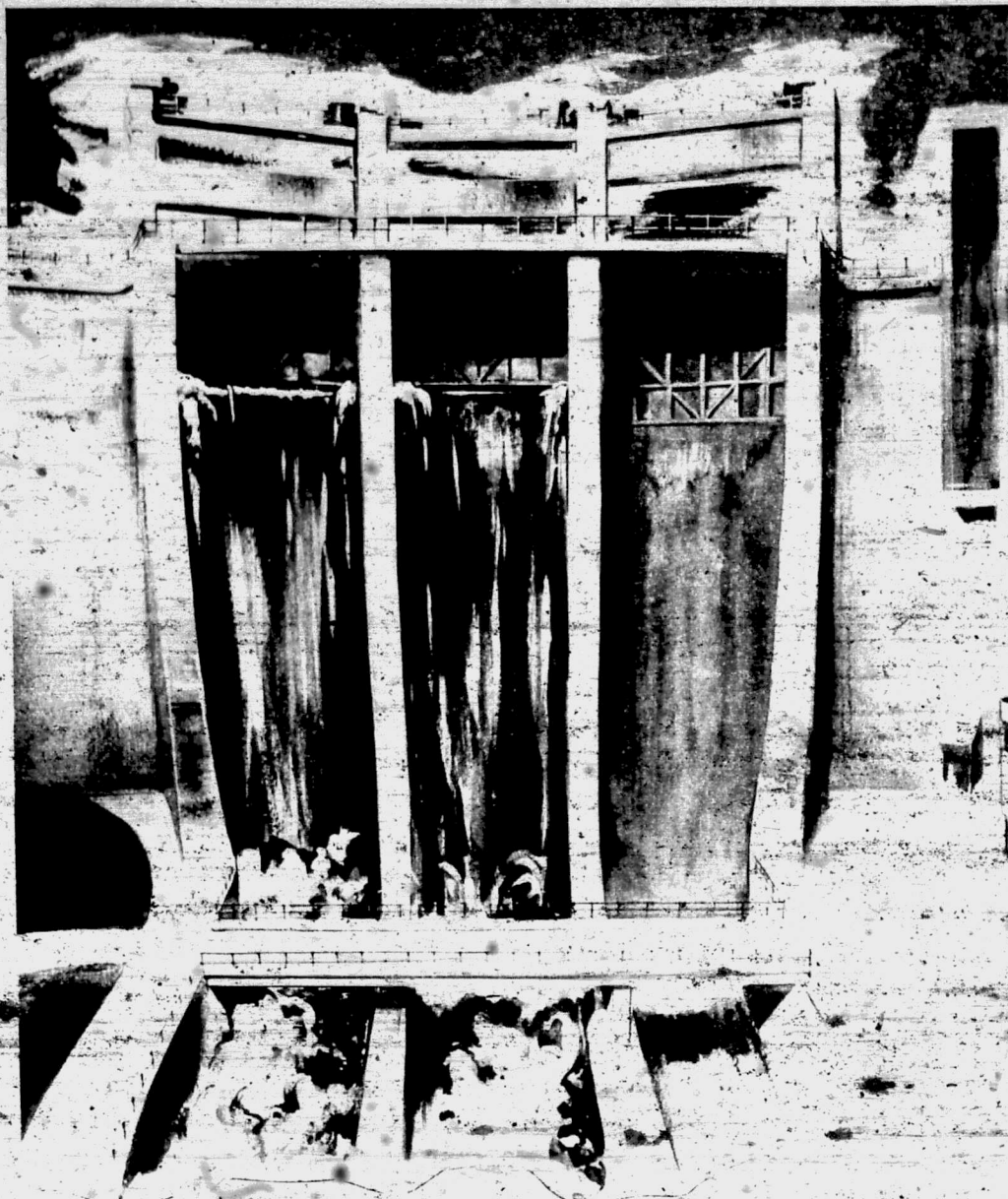
Dr. Leakey expects the skull to go to the British Museum. He will give its definite age on receiving the results of data he has sent to an undisclosed establishment in California which has the only machine in the world that can provide the precise answer.

Nile Water Requirements

AN ESTIMATE OF EAST AFRICA'S LIKELY REQUIREMENTS of Nile waters for irrigation during the next 25 years has been officially notified to the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Belgium. The minimum needs are likely to be about 1,750 million cubic metres per annum, although the British Government have reserved the right to negotiate at any time for an additional quota of water should the need arise. The survey on which the estimate was based was carried out by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.



The
finest tobacco
perfectly packed



TO DOUBLE THE POWER OF ROXBURGH



Four AEI waterwheel alternators at the New Zealand Electricity Department's Roxburgh Power Station are already feeding 100,000 kW into the South Island grid. Four additional sets, to bring the station up to its designed capacity of 320,000 kW, are now in course of construction.

ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

HEAVY PLANT DIVISION

GLUGBY AND MANCHESTER ENGLAND

Colour Bar Gradually Ending

Federal Government's Positive Lead

"IS IT FAIR TO SAY that the colour bar has been relaxed since federation?" Mr. Jasper Savanhu, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Minister of Home Affairs, agreed that it had been when the question was put to him at a Press Conference in London on Monday. Mr. Savanhu, the first African to hold office in the Federal Government, has special responsibility for race relations. The Government, he emphasized, were giving a positive lead on racial problems; they were ahead of public opinion, not lagging behind it. After quoting a number of steps taken to abolish discrimination in public places, Mr. Savanhu went on to say that the implementation of partnership was something more than gradualism. "What is happening is a snowballing effect, an acceleration in the breaking down of racial divisions."

Discrimination and prejudice were deeply rooted, however, and could not be abolished by the wave of a magic wand. The situation was not satisfactory, but his Government realized that one could not force people to mix. "It is not easy to change ways of life and attitudes of mind overnight. The colour bar will be overcome in time."

He himself had suffered as a result of the Land Apportionment Act. He preferred to live among his own people and an official residence was being built for him at Highfield, outside Salisbury. But it would have been convenient to have had a temporary residence in the city itself. "In my opinion there would have been no difficulty at all but for the Act," Mr. Savanhu added.

On the amendment to the Land Apportionment Act which allowed hotels in Southern Rhodesia to apply for multi-racial licences, Mr. Savanhu said so far none had applied. "It boils down to simple economics. The hotels and restaurants were afraid of losing their European patrons." It demonstrated just how far the Federal or Territorial Governments could go without a broad measure of public support.

Questioned on the possibility of multi-racial schools, Mr. Savanhu pointed out that there was nothing in law to prevent anyone opening one, and he quoted Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia as saying he would not legislate against or for multi-racial education. Mr. Savanhu found it gratifying that students at the multi-racial university college were completely integrated.

Mr. Savanhu left London by air on Monday to spend six weeks in America studying race relations on a United States Government Leader Grant award.

Distinguished Nigerian Refused Tea

BOTH THE FEDERAL AND THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENTS have expressed regret for an incident last week-end in which Sir Francis Ibiem, a Nigerian doctor and chairman of the governing council of the University College of Ibadan, was refused a cup of tea in a cafe in Chingola, Northern Rhodesia. The cafe proprietor served the two Europeans with Sir Francis, but told him "We do not serve Africans."

Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister said: "I am expressing my regret for this incident to the Prime Minister of Nigeria. . . I have said before and I say again, it is time we recognized that whatever our achievements in the Federation may be—and they are very substantial—we cannot expect the world to treat us with any great respect so long as we hand out this kind of treatment to our visitors."

A spokesman of the Northern Rhodesian Government expressed the greatest concern and regret at the treatment accorded a distinguished visitor to the territory who was refused service for no other reason than that of race. It brought discredit to the territory and particularly to its white inhabitants.

Sir Francis was quoted by the *African Daily News* as saying: "To me the incident meant that if I was on the point of dying of hunger, I would have died without being served, because of the colour of my skin."

Where the sun's too hot—We see that you're not!



The right clothes make all the difference between enduring hot weather and enjoying it. We specialise in clothes that you'll find very right indeed—right in comfort and right for authentic London style.

Take this light-weight two-piece suit tailored by the famous house of Steegan—jacket and self-supporting trousers with zip fly. Formal in styling, easy in cut, it's available "off-the-peg" in Garnelene (50% Terylene, 50% worsted), worsted panama, or worsted and mohair, at £16.10.0, in a comprehensive range of sizes—in stock all the year round.

Other Steegan two-piece light-weight suits from £13.10.0. Also jackets from £5.10.0, trousers from £4.4.0 and tuxedos from £8.8.0.

Send for a copy of 'TROPICALITIES'—our lightweight clothing brochure—with patterns and prices.

AIREY & WHEELER

TAMMERS & SPECIALISTS IN TROPICAL WEAR Est. 1883

Tropicadilly, 44 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Tel: REGent 8616

Also at 129 REGENT ST., LONDON, W.1. Tel: REGENT 1800

Re-Opening Case of Dr. Banda

MISS AUDREY JUPP, of the Union of Democratic Control, and Commander Thomas Fox-Pitt, of the Anti-Slavery Society, are trying to re-open the case of Dr. Hastings Banda, the detained president-general of the banned Nyasaland African National Congress, who has now been in detention for more than six months. Commander Fox-Pitt is reported as saying that the Governor of Nyasaland is bound to conduct a review within six months of Dr. Banda's imprisonment under the terms of the regulations covering the emergency regulations.

He added that he had heard from Mr. Orton Chirwa, another Congress leader who was detained but who has now been released. Mr. Chirwa's letter appeared to have been opened and resealed. It said in part: "My practice is completely ruined. I have lost hundreds of pounds. I just don't see how and where to begin."

Mr. Chirwa is the first African in the Protectorate to qualify as a barrister.

Multi-Racial Hotels

SALISBURY WILL HAVE MULTI-RACIAL HOTELS within a year, according to a prediction by Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister. Sir Edgar was also confident that similar types of hotels would follow in other centres. There was no question of adopting the recent suggestion that pressure should be brought on leading hotels by withdrawing their liquor licences if they did not register as multi-racial. "Hotels are permanent concerns and this is a big decision for them. It is no use trying to rush these things. I remember the time when no African could go into a shop. Now Africans are too valuable a customer to neglect."



Others may toil
COMMERS take it in their stride!

Yes, they keep right on—powerfully, sturdily and steadily like the great broad-shouldered, big-hearted vehicles they are. When conditions are bad enough to defeat other vehicles Commer reliability and Commer efficiency see that the loads get through.

COMMER PETROL OR DIESEL
 FOR LOADS UP TO 12 TONS
the toughest name in transport!

KENYA Rootes (Kenya) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 3020, Gloucester House, Victoria Street, Nairobi

TANGANYIKA The International Motor Mart Ltd., P.O. Box 489, Dar es Salaam

UGANDA Hunts Motors Ltd., P.O. Box 55, Kampala

ROOTES

Export Division, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1

S. Rhodesia Detainees Rusticated

THE FIRST FIVE Southern Rhodesia African National Congressmen, whose movements have been limited, have moved into the Gokwe restriction area, about 150 miles west of Salisbury. A spokesman for the Native Affairs Department said their wives and families would soon join them. Each man has been allotted 10 acres of arable land and two huts built by the Government. The land is being cleared, stumped and prepared by the Government, who will issue seed. In the meantime the men receive rations. Borehole water has been provided and a Government agricultural demonstrator stationed at Gokwe to help the detainees. They will be allowed to have their own cattle, and will be free to move within the 280-square mile restriction area. The first five restricted detainees are M. J. Masango, K. Zwadzayi, M. Chinamo, P. Kubuyirino and H. D. Hamadziripi.

Nyasaland Detainees Transferred

THE FEDERAL PRISONS DEPARTMENT have completed the removal of 119 Nyasaland detainees from Khami Prison near Bulawayo, to Marandellas. The Department had previously moved 28 Southern Rhodesian detainees to Marandellas after their cases had been investigated by the Review Tribunal. This makes a total of 147 detainees at Marandellas—but three Nyasas are in hospital at Khami. They will be moved to Marandellas when they have recovered. There are now 53 Southern Rhodesian detainees at Khami. The Review Tribunal is investigating their cases, and it is expected that as soon as their cases are completed those who will remain in detention will be taken to Marandellas.

Permanent Public Service

THE FEDERATION'S INTERIM Public Service came to an end, and a permanent Federal Service created when the Federal Public Service Act came into force last week.

The Minister of the Public Service, Mr. John Candiott, has said that the composition of the permanent Public Service Commission would be Mr. J. B. Ross, chairman (he was chairman of the Interim Commission), Mr. J. D. Slaven and Mr. R. H. P. Cornell.

The Minister said the fact that all members of the commission were Civil servants should not be taken as a precedent for the composition of future boards. It was encouraging to note that the number of officers recruited direct to the Federal Civil Service already exceeded the number who had accepted transfer from one of the three Territorial services.

The number accepting transfer during the past two years had doubled. From Southern Rhodesia 2,824 officers had accepted transfer, while 477 had transferred from the Northern Rhodesia Service and 60 from Nyasaland. In addition 2,400 non-European Civil servants from Northern Rhodesia had accepted transfer, and 919 from Nyasaland.

Kenya National Savings Issue

A NEW LOAN ISSUE, similar to the United Kingdom's national savings certificates, was launched last week by the Kenya Government. The Kenya Savings Bonds (First Issue) will be obtainable through all Kenya branches of the banks and all district commissioners' offices (excluding Nairobi), or direct from the Treasury. The issue is being made in multiples of £5 up to a maximum holding of £1,000 for any one person. The total tax-free capital gain from £5 to £7 in seven years is equivalent to an annually compounded interest rate of just under 5% tax free. The proceeds of the issue will go towards financing the Government's development programme. The first Bond Certificate was bought by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

| | UNDERTAKINGS | CONSUMERS | UNITS CONSUMED |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1972 | 2 | 1,904 | 1,500,000 |
| 1938 | 11 | 11,093 | 21,500,000 |
| 1956 | 20 | 68,838 | 300,000,000 |
| 1957 | 20 | 83,483 | 351,000,000 |
| 1958 | 20 | 90,404 | 355,881,000 |

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 236, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya,

Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE:

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4 Telephone CITY 2046

Recruitment of Civil Service

Tanganyika Relies on European Officers

TANGANYIKA WAS PLANNING for the time when its civil service would be recruited exclusively in the Territory, said the Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, at Mahuta in the Newala District, in the course of his recent Southern Province safari.

In his view it would take anything up to 20 years before the public service could be fully staffed by Tanganyikans, and until the Territory reached that stage it would continue to depend on oversea officers, mainly from the United Kingdom.

The Governor said that he knew responsible political leaders understand this matter fully, but there were many politicians who clearly failed to realize how dependent Tanganyika was on help from outside. They told the people that oversea officers' cost too much money and that they were no longer needed.

"I must give you a frank warning about this matter. If this kind of nonsense does not stop, we shall find it difficult to persuade qualified men to come to Tanganyika from the United Kingdom. I know that one must make allowances for people who have neither education nor manners, but we must not underestimate the harm that such people can do."

The Governor pointed out that oversea officers could often get better paid jobs if they stayed in the United Kingdom, and if politicians continued making offensive remarks about them, there was a danger that they would no longer utilise their experience and knowledge in Tanganyika.

"How then shall we get the engineers we need to build our dams, set up our boreholes and plan our irrigation, the doctors to run our hospitals and the trained officers required to maintain the complicated machinery of Government? The standards of living of the people will fall, and the progress of the country, both economic and constitutional, will be slowed down."

The Government was doing all it could, the Governor emphasized, to train local men, particularly Africans, in technical skills, and had adopted a special procedure for training young men as administrative officers who had not been fortunate enough to be able to study for degrees.

Minority Safeguards Rejected

Uganda Indians Favour Election Majority

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS in Uganda has decided to reject the idea of reserved seats in the legislature for communal or racial minorities. It proposes to recommend to the constitutional committee, set up to consider the need for reforms before the 1961 elections, a central legislature having an elected majority, with a minimum of 60 representative members elected on a common roll.

The council claims to represent 95% of the non-Muslim Asians in Uganda, and in its policy statement urges that instead of minority safeguards, the constitution should incorporate a declaration of fundamental rights for all citizens. The option of becoming citizens should be open to all permanent residents and their offspring.

The council further recommends that there should be a preponderance of ministers who have been chosen by the elected representatives from among their own number. These recommendations do not differ fundamentally from those of the Central Council of Muslim Associations which was issued last month.

Uganda Deportations

TWO MORE MEN associated with the Uganda Freedom Movement are to be deported from Buganda to another part of Uganda. They are Edward Kitayimbwa and Hassan Kiyaga Mulongoti, who were arrested on July 21. The decision to "rusticate" them was taken by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, after considering the report of the Chief Justice of the judicial inquiry he conducted into their activities a fortnight ago.

The High Court of Uganda has dismissed the appeal of Augustin Kanya, leader of the proscribed Uganda National Movement, against a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment passed on him in April for threatening violence. The sentence was confirmed.

Heavy Penalties for Intimidation

Amendments to Uganda's Penal Code

A NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS to Uganda's Penal Code are proposed in a Bill which will be introduced when the Legislative Council meets next week. The Bill proposes that sections of the Penal Code which relate to unlawful societies should be strengthened in order to prevent societies which have become unlawful continuing in existence under cover of another name. Measures are also proposed to combat intimidation.

Under the present law the Governor-in-Council may, by order, declare a society to be dangerous to the good government of the Protectorate and therefore unlawful. Thereafter anyone who manages, or is a member of, an unlawful society is guilty of an offence.

An amendment now proposes that the limit of 10 or more persons needed to constitute a society should be removed. An addition to the same section aims at making a society unlawful if any of its office-bearers are the same as the office-bearers of a society previously declared unlawful, if its name is similar to that of the unlawful society, if it has substantially the same membership as the unlawful society, or if the new society has similar objects to the objects of the unlawful society.

Changes are also proposed to make it an offence to utter speeches or publish articles in support of an unlawful society, and to prevent an office-bearer of an unlawful society from being concerned in the management of any other society except with the permission of the Governor. Special provisions are made to allow evidence of repute to be admitted in prosecutions when it is necessary to show the existence of an unlawful society.

A further amendment would make it an offence, punishable with imprisonment for two years, for threatening to injure, assault or kill any person as well as threats to burn or damage premises. If the offence is committed at night the offender will be liable to imprisonment for three years.

Buganda Restrictions Relaxed

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda last week revoked the declaration of further areas in Buganda as "Disturbed Areas". Last May he declared the whole of Buganda to be a Disturbed Area because of the disturbed situation then prevailing as a result of the boycott and the violence and intimidation resulting from it.

Last month, seven of the twenty Sazas (counties) into which Buganda is divided were removed from the areas declared to be disturbed. It was then stated that it was the Government's intention progressively to lift restrictions from other parts of Buganda as and when the security situation justified it.

As a result of the new order nine of the twenty Sazas in Buganda have been completely excised from the "Disturbed Area" and parts of five other Sazas have also been excised.

Violence in Buganda

A CURFEW HAS BEEN IMPOSED in two villages in the Buddu country of Buganda after 10 houses were set on fire last Saturday night and burnt out. The owners of the houses were non-Buganda from the neighbouring Ankole district and from Ruanda-Urundi. They were said to have been threatened 10 days previously for selling produce to Asians. A woman who arrived on the scene in response to the alarm was slashed in the face with a hatchet. Buganda contains a large minority of Africans from other parts of the Protectorate who have either settled on the land or have come to work there temporarily. Buganda often refer to them as foreigners and their presence has long been resented. As most of these non-Buganda regard the boycott as none of their business, resentment has turned into positive hostility on the part of the boycott supporters.

Problems of African Advancement

Deadlock in Railway Negotiations

THE FEDERAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS, representing all European trade unions in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, may meet soon to consider the position reached in the negotiations on advancement for Africans on the Rhodesia Railways and in the mining industry, according to the Bulawayo correspondent of *The Times*.

Sir Roy Welensky's constituency at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has a substantial railwaymen's vote, and trade union leaders there and on the Copperbelt are perturbed at his silence throughout the advancement negotiations.

The general manager of the railways has issued a circular outlining the terms of an agreement negotiated separately with the African Workers' Union. The circular sets forth ascending rates of pay for seven specified jobs in which Africans would begin at the lowest grades but could qualify, after serving for a stipulated number of years, for the higher grades.

The Rhodesia Railways' policy on African advancement has been strongly attacked by Mr. Garfield Todd on behalf of the Central Africa Party. "The new agreement violates the principle of the rate for the job. It gives short-term, limited benefits to African workers, but is the first step in a policy of attrition. It spells disaster for European workers, continues the exploitation of African workers, and will do further harm to relations between races. Unless all workers stand together and negotiate as one they will endorse action which will exclude Europeans from employment and condemn Africans to rates of pay lower than is acceptable in a modern and progressive industrial state."

Seven-Year Plan

Attempts to promote an advancement plan have already had a long history. In December, 1957, the three trade unions directly affected, the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union (both European) and the Railway African Workers' Union, reached agreement after two and a half years of negotiation on a seven-year plan for Africans in railway jobs recognized as traditionally European. This provided that in the first year Africans would be paid 40 per cent. of the Europeans' rates and by the beginning of the seventh year they were to receive the full rate.

The agreement was subject to ratification by the union executives, and as the two European unions did not ratify it the proposals were pigeon-holed.

Earlier this year the Federal Cabinet put forward its own proposals, after 25 jobs had been examined for new openings for African employees. Seven were considered the most practicable as a beginning, which were those of lorry drivers, ticket clerks, plant operators, drilling machinists, crane drivers, storemen, and dining car stewards.

On August 13 it was learnt that negotiations on these proposals between the railway administration and the three unions had broken down, the two European unions refusing to consider any compromise on the "rate for the job" principle. Further developments are now bedevilled by procedural complications and reluctance to precipitate a showdown.

C.D. & W. Grants Total £175m.

Assistance to East and Central Africa

GRANTS MADE IN THE LAST financial year under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts bring the total over the past 13 years to £174,988,967. Of this, £160,510,172 was for development and welfare, and £14,478,795 for research.

Issues for development projects in the overseas territories made by the United Kingdom Government during the year ended March 31, 1959, totalled £17,595,000, with a further £1,224,000 for research, states the annual Return of Schemes made under Acts, and published last week (House of Commons Paper No. 240, H.M.S.O. 2s.).

Among grants approved for Uganda were £334,687 for the construction of Mulago Hospital, £113,318 for the University College of East Africa, Makerere; and £218,000 for major road improvements.

Kenya's grants included £46,250 for the Royal Technical College, Nairobi; £150,000 for the development of African education; and £584,192 for the intensification of African agriculture under the Swynnerton Plan.

Grants to Tanganyika included supplementary provision of £165,722 for water development and irrigation, and £204,885 for the Mbarali pilot irrigation scheme.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland received £190,325 for the extension of its science block and halls of residence, and purchase of books and equipment.

Nyasaland was awarded, among other grants, £80,750 for the establishment of a teacher training centre, £2,439 for the expansion of Vipya forestry operations, and £35,000 for the establishment of a mineral investigation section of the Geological Survey, and £45,000 for the development of African housing.

In Northern Rhodesia £350,000 was made available for buildings for the development of African education, and £209,600 for the development of communications in Northern and Luapula Provinces.

Labour Consultative Council

A NATIONAL LABOUR CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL, whose members will represent industrialists and employees, is to be set up in Southern Rhodesia next year. Announcing this in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, the Minister of Labour, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, said he would act as the council's chairman as was the case in Britain. "He said that the council would be composed of the best possible people, irrespective of race. I still have to explore the matter, but there is no reason why it should not be multi-racial". The council would be consulted on matters such as productivity, the efficient use of our labour force, scientific management, personnel guidance and selection and training within industry, and proposed Labour legislation. The principal representatives on the employers' side would be from manufacturing industries, agriculture, mining and commerce. Employees would be represented by the trade unions.



N.Y.K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)

Fast monthly service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE
and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

Homeward cargo can be accepted direct Colombo
Cargo to other Far Eastern destinations can be
accepted direct (if sufficient inducement) or with
transhipment on through Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply:

N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE:
104-6 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Phone: AVENUE 2009.
Telegraphic Address: Yusen, London.

London Agents: MITCHELL COTTS & CO., LTD.
Cotts House, Canonville Street, London, E.C.3
Phone: AVE 1234
Telegraphic Address: Cotinsykn, London.

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: MITCHELL COTTS GROUP

Steel Brothers and Co. Report

STEEL BROTHERS AND CO., LTD., which have interests in East Africa, report a consolidated profit for the year of £233,604, compared with £514,413 in the previous year, after charging depreciation £287,123 (£229,264), and losses relating to previous years £23,504. Dividends and interest add £375,486 (£265,769) and surplus proceeds over book value of assets sold during the year £61,024.

United Kingdom and foreign taxation absorbs £413,916 (£547,918), leaving a net profit for the year of £256,198 (£350,125). Amount written off goodwill totals £20,051, and amount written off interest in an associated company £152,142. General reserve receives £24,353, and dividends, less tax for the year on the capital of the parent company, £70,725 (£105,225). Balance carried forward in the parent company's books £83,155 (£74,078).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £800,000 in 6% cumulative first preference stock, £1,000,000 in 7% cumulative second preference stock, £750,000 in 8% non-cumulative preferred ordinary stock, all of £1, and £250,000 in deferred ordinary shares of 10s. Capital reserve is £118,139, revenue reserves £504,090, amount set aside for U.K. tax £40,000, and employees' deposits, provident and bonus accounts £241,868. Current liabilities are £1,598,483, fixed assets £429,180, interest in subsidiary companies £2,012,907, and in associated companies £1,303,271. Current assets are £1,554,132, including £273,005 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. K. Michie (chairman), Sir John Tait and Messrs. P. G. G. Salkeld, S. Nicoll, and A. McGilvray (managing), and Messrs. T. T. McCreath and R. H. L. James.

Northern Rhodesia's Economy

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT in the economic state of Northern Rhodesia were welcomed by Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor, when he spoke at a civic luncheon at Chingola recently. He said it would be untrue, however, to describe the recovery experienced in the past year as a full one. The price of copper had increased by about 50% over the lowest point recorded a year or so ago and now seemed to have found some stability at a reasonably profitable level. "Elsewhere economic recovery has been patchy, though there have been welcome signs of improvements in some commercial fields recently. Signs of confidence are not lacking and indicate that a generally hopeful view of our prospects is taken in informed quarters."

Bright Future

THE FUTURE of the £3m. Southern Rhodesian steel town of Que Que was "brighter today than it ever was and compares most favourably with any other town in the country," the retiring mayor, Mr. George C. Venturas, said at the installation of his successor. Despite trade restrictions in the country as a whole, Que Que, he said, had maintained steady development. There was no unemployment in the town and there were no vacant houses.

Ask for—
MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS

The East African Standard Hooks

MUSTAD



FISH HOOKS

Manufactured by

O. MUSTAD & SON

Established 1832

OSLO, NORWAY

Protect Rhodesian Citrus Industry

Lord Robins' Plea to British Government

LORD ROBINS, president of the British South Africa Company, has written to *The Times*—

"Having been intimately connected with the development of the Rhodesian citrus industry during the last 30 years, I should like to add my support to the protest contained in Sir Robert Kirkwood's letter against the removal of restrictions on citrus imports from the United States.

The Rhodesian industry is at present comparatively small and, so far as export is concerned, is devoted entirely to the production of orange and lemon juice concentrates and peel oils. While the quantities involved are small in relation to world supplies, the industry is now being rapidly expanded and post-war plantings, together with the installation of modern machinery, should lead to the present output being doubled or even trebled during the next 10 years. The citrus industry in Rhodesia provides employment for a large number of people—principally Africans—and is playing an increasingly important part in the economy of the Federation as a whole.

"If the United Kingdom Government sees fit to free citrus imports from the United States from quantitative restrictions, the consequent flooding of the market would make it almost impossible to sell Rhodesian citrus products in the United Kingdom at economic prices. Although the United Kingdom is not the only market for citrus fruit and products, other markets are either much smaller or are protected by tariff.

"It seems that the United Kingdom Government should first of all concern themselves with helping the Commonwealth producers before encouraging the American citrus industry, which is already very well established in its own home."

African Coffee Producers Meet

Drive Needed to Increase Consumption

DELEGATES from the principal African coffee producing countries have decided in London that a drive to increase coffee consumption is needed. The delegates, on their way to Washington for a meeting of the coffee study group on September 14, met at the Foreign Office last Thursday.

A Foreign Office statement issued subsequently said that the general opinion at the talks was that it would be appropriate to (a) Promote by all possible means an increase in the consumption of coffee; (b) initiate with the least possible delay within the study group in Washington a thorough study of world coffee problems with the purpose of producing early recommendations for a long-term solution; (c) meanwhile to examine the possibility of temporary measures to preserve the equilibrium of the market.

The statement said that the discussions were called on the initiative of the United Kingdom Government and were designed to allow the delegates to exchange views on the problems created by the present situation in the coffee market.

Royal Show

THIS YEAR'S ROYAL SHOW at Mitchell Park, Nairobi, to be held from September 30 to October 3, will have more livestock entries and trade exhibitors than ever before. There will be 931 head of livestock compared with 874 last year and the three new permanent trade stands will be the number of stands to a record 156. More entries have also been received for horses, sheep, poultry and pigs, and an African farmer had made an entry in the cattle classes for the first time with a Guernsey heifer. The show, organized by the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, is to be opened by Mr. Samuel Hordern, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales.

Company Report

Steel Brothers and Company Limited.

A Difficult Year

MR. J. K. MICHIE'S REVIEW OF WIDESPREAD ACTIVITIES

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on September 25 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, Mr. J. K. MICHIE:

Last year in looking forward to 1958 results I said that because of the economic difficulties through which certain eastern countries (i.e. India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon) were passing they were difficult to foretell but added that Canada and the Middle East appeared to hold out better prospects for our company.

In the event I regret to say my fears of reduced trading opportunities and profits were justified; my hopes of better things in Canada were only very partially realized while in the Middle East they were completely discounted mainly because of the economic consequences of the revolution in Iraq in July, 1958, which had a major effect on our companies' activities.

In consequence our profits for the year fell from £553,174 in 1957 to £392,918. Taxation amounted to £280,000—leaving a balance of £112,918.

Commissions earned and trading profits were somewhat higher than in 1957.

United Kingdom

Carbutt & Co. (1928) Ltd. As expected results showed a distinct improvement on the previous year's performance but the tariff preference on imports of rough rice came too late to prevent a loss being made.

Prospects are better this year and a substantial improvement in throughput at the mills is being achieved.

Sondes Place Research Laboratories, Ltd. There was some reduction in the activities of this company last year particularly in the engineering section and a considerably smaller profit was made. 1959 however is more promising and we hope the additional facilities recently provided will be more fully utilized.

Peterlite Products, Ltd. This company continues to improve the quality of its products but is still largely in the experimental stage and results for last year still showed a considerable loss though a smaller one. However commercial orders are now coming along and promise to increase, but it is inevitable that a further loss will be incurred in 1959.

Expanded Perlite, Ltd. A small profit was made last year and offtake and production have since continued on the increase.

Oil Prospecting in Lancashire. Our several attempts to prove mineral oil and/or gas in the United Kingdom we regret have been unsuccessful so far.

Steel Brothers (Insurance), Ltd. As mentioned in my statement last year the new company Steel Brothers (Insurance), Ltd., being duly formed commenced business on July 1 as Lloyds Brokers and steady progress has been made.

Overseas Activities

BURMA. Due to the drastic cutting down of imports our trading opportunities were considerably reduced last year and our profit in consequence much lower. However the energetic measures taken by the new Government to balance the economy of the country met with considerable success.

Burma Cement Company, Ltd. I regret to report we are still without a settlement of this act of nationalization which took place nearly five years ago. However we are promised a final hearing during this month of August.

Strand Hotels, Ltd. The hotel was fairly fully engaged last year but turnover and profits both declined from the 1957 level.

INDIA. Our trading activities suffered a setback last year and provision has had to be made for a loss.

PAKISTAN. Our overall earnings in both Karachi and Chittagong were higher than in the previous year.

HONGKONG. This branch again operated at a loss if a slightly smaller one. The scope of our future activities is now under consideration.

JAPAN. Operated at a small loss against a satisfactory profit in 1957. The Government of Japan is putting difficulties in the way of remittance of profits and our future activities are being considered from this angle.

THAILAND. Trading conditions here continue to be difficult and the reorganization of our operations is in train.

CEYLON. Conditions in the port of Colombo were very bad during a great part of 1958 and this made trading more than usually difficult.

MIDDLE EAST. This area has been a major disappointment and is a continuing problem.

EAST AFRICA. Our associated company A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., had another satisfactory year.

Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests), Ltd. Owing to trade recession in South Africa and Rhodesia and increased competition from similar timbers from areas enjoying lower freights, prices had to be cut and profits fell sharply. Markets continue difficult.

CANADA. British Columbia. Our trading activities in Vancouver again showed a loss though a smaller one.

Pitkethly Brothers, Ltd. While distributing the same dividend this company increased its activities and its profits last year and is in a good position to undertake further expansion.

Mainland Clay Products, Ltd. This small company almost "broke even" last year and prospects for this year are of a very similar result.

Hope Lumber Co., Ltd. Last year the loss made by this company was practically halved but this is still by no means a satisfactory performance and further measures to rectify matters are essential and are now being actively considered.

Alberta—Loders Lime Co., Ltd. This our first investment in Canada is now repaying the capital and effort we have put into it and the profit for the year showed an increase—after depreciation—of over £10,000. in 1957. The company continues to do well.

Alberta Ytong Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Last year I was hopeful of the company doing considerably better in 1958 but I regret these hopes were falsified and it has been necessary to make a considerably larger provision against accumulated losses.

Dales Brothers, Ltd. came out with a square position last year but this was after a considerable allowance for depreciation on plant.

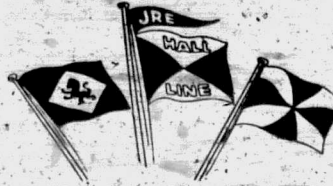
Prospects for this year are expected to be somewhat similar.

Prospects

The company is going through a more than usually difficult period, which I cannot promise will be ended with the accounts now before you; but the heart of the business is sound and strong and I see no reason whatever for pessimism about the future.

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and

if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

| | Closing | Glasgow | * Sth. Wales | B'head |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| † CLAN MACLENNAN | | Sept. 10 | Sept. 14 | Sept. 23 |
| † CITY OF BEDFORD | | Sept. 24 | Sept. 28 | Oct. 7 |
| † ARBITRATOR | | Oct. 8 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 21 |
| + also PORT SUDAN | | | | : also PORT SUDAN and ADEN |

*If inducement

also by arrangement,
RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO. LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2



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

Branches :

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

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

Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4

TANGANYIKA

SALES



SERVICE



ANGLIA - PREFECT - ESCORT - SQUIRE
CONSUL - ZEPHYR - ZODIAC
THAMES 7, 10 & 15 CWT. VANS
PICKUPS - ESTATE CARS - BUSES

Selection of Good Used Cars Always Available

FORD PARTS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Also at:

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA, MWANZA



THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

has for the past fifty-three years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that today there exists in and on the ground and on the roads of Uganda real evidence of its practical ability to further the economy and stimulate the development of the Protectorate. The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies known throughout the territory for enterprise and integrity.

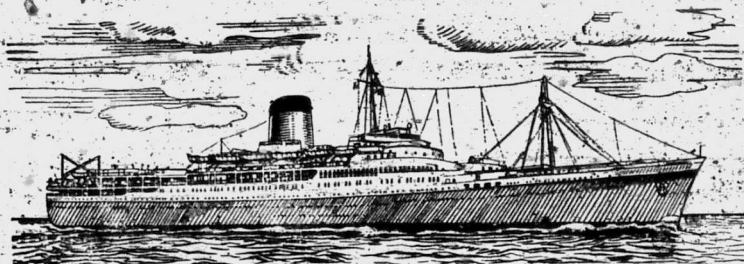
MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE
 Ford: A. E. C.; B.S.A.; Dunlop: Castrol: Exide:
 English Electric, etc.

COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS AND ADVISERS
 Platt Bros. Machinery: John Shaw Presses:
 H. Young Steelwork.

ESTATES—OWNED AND/OR MANAGED
 East African Tea Estates Ltd., Toro Tea Company Ltd.,
 Nandi Tea Estates Ltd., Salams Estates and Ankole
 Tea Company Ltd.

MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AGENTS

KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1. Telephone: 3121
 and at **JINJA, MBELE, FORT PORTAL**
LONDON: 16-BYWARD STREET, E.C.3. Tel: ROYAL 6486



South
and
East
Africa

**WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
EAST LONDON AND DURBAN**

Sailing Southampton

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| *WINCHESTER CASTLE | Sept. 10 |
| *CAPE TOWN CASTLE | Sept. 17 |
| *STIRLING CASTLE | Sept. 24 |
| *PRETORIA CASTLE | Oct. 1 |
| *FENDENNIS CASTLE | Oct. 8 |
| *ATHLONE CASTLE | Oct. 15 |
| *CARNARVON CASTLE | Oct. 22 |

* Via Madeira: † Via Las Palmas.

**INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT**

Sailing London Rotterdam

| | | |
|------------------|----------|--------|
| *RHODESIA CASTLE | Sept. 22 | — |
| *BRAEMAR CASTLE | Oct. 1 | Oct. 2 |
| *WARWICK CASTLE | Oct. 22 | — |
| *DURBAN CASTLE | Nov. 2 | Nov. 3 |

† Out West Coast, home East Coast. † Out East Coast, home West Coast. * To Beira and back via the Cape.

Itinéraires subject to a variation without notice

UNION-CASTLE

Head Office:
 Corner House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
 Tel.: AVE 2010

Chief Passenger Office:
 Rotherwick House, 19-21 Old Bond St., W.1.
 Tel.: HYD 8400

Freight Dept.:
 Greenly House, Cranburch Lane, E.C.3.
 Tel.: MAN 2550 AVE 2010

Offices at: SOUTHAMPTON * BIRMINGHAM * LEEDS * MANCHESTER * GLASGOW