

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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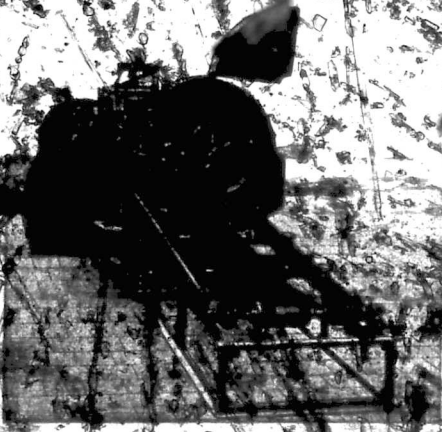
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REAPING THE COFFEE CROP

One of the first exports from Uganda was a consignment of coffee in 1903. It was carried on the Uganda Railway. Since then the coffee-growing industry has developed into one of the most important in East Africa. The development has meant increasing demands on the rail services, lake services and port facilities. In 1953 the coffee industry throughout East Africa, by then well established, called upon the railways to transport 60,000 tons of coffee. In 1954 the tonnage transported had grown to 102,000, and this figure had been increased to 137,000 by the end of 1955.

To meet the needs of today, East African Railways and Harbours have 3,432 wagons in service and another 870 on order. The lake services have been improved by the provision of new launches and lighters. A big development scheme at the ports are speeding East African coffee exports all over the world. These exports are vital to East African economy. Railway and dock facilities are vital to the exports and East African Railways and Harbours are constantly improving and developing the services they provide for the coffee growers and for those workers, on the land and in industry, who are helping to build a greater East Africa.

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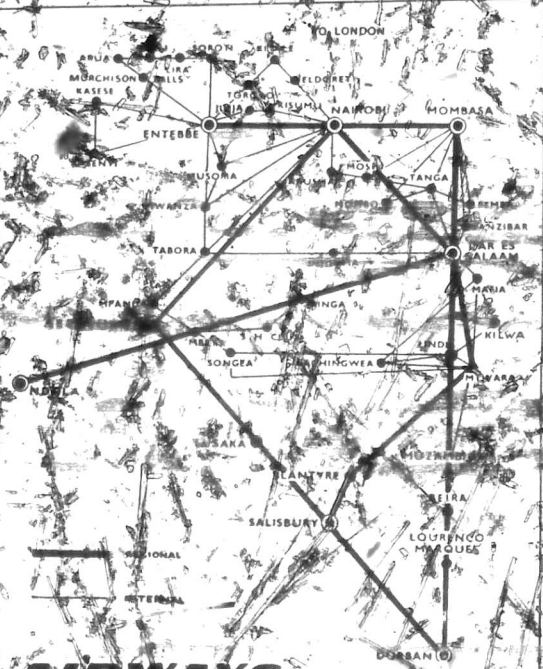
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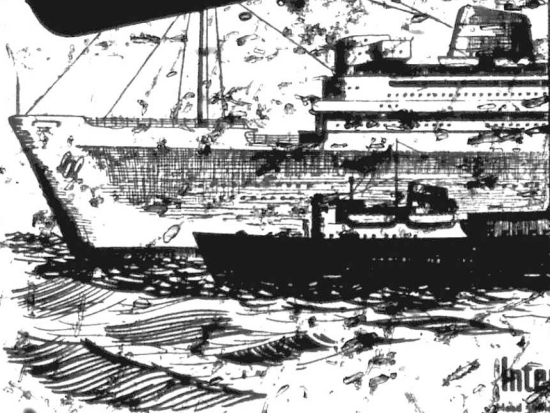
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Founder and Editor

F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SETTLER DOMINATION in Kenya must not be followed immediately by African domination. Miss Margery Perham insists in a foreword from which extracts are quoted in another column of this issue **Arbitrariness and Imperialism.** The reason, of course, is that the Africans are not yet ready to assume administrative, technological, commercial, or any other serious responsibilities, and that some generations must pass before there can be an adequate supply of educated and experienced African men and women with the capability and the character to undertake onerous duties with the expectation that they will discharge them with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the country in general. Until that time arrives Miss Perham would continue "a regime of arbitrariness and imperialism" by many Europeans and Asians in Kenya, but by no means all would assuredly accept such a solution of the constitutional problem, but whether the African political leaders would do so is, we should judge, much more doubtful than Miss Perham allows. She holds the view that the Africans would even welcome this strengthening of British control. The vast majority of Africans would almost certainly be of that opinion, for they understand and respond to firm leadership; most of their traditional leaders would be likely to adopt the same attitude, but, so far as we are aware, there is no evidence in their public statements that the politically-minded minority would be content with such a development.

They lose few opportunities of misrepresenting and maligning "colonialism" and "imperialism". A recent case in point was the article contributed by Mr. Mboya to an American publication from **African Extremism**, which we quoted extracts a few weeks ago. Because of the emergency regulations introduced in Kenya as a direct consequence of

the Kikuyu rebellion and the necessary detention of the worst agitators, extremist propaganda has become much more rampant, but it seems optimistic to assume that that is more than a temporary concession to circumstances. When African candidates start campaigning for the general election in the early part of next year they must be expected to compete with one another in exaggeration, not in moderation. Across the border in Uganda, and particularly in the province of Buganda, there are daily demands for "self-government now" — mainly by men of little achievement, little judgment, little experience, and little standing; and in Tanganyika there has been a more rapid growth of race consciousness in the towns and some country areas than senior officials thought possible as recently as a year ago. The inflammatory nature of the speeches of African National Congress leaders in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland needs no emphasis, for it has become the most prominent feature of their activities. What happens in one of these countries influences events in the others, and the climate of opinion among the African leaders appears most unfavourable for the long standstill suggested. Moreover, British policy has been weak, not strong. It has appeased when it should have declined to compromise. The quite unnecessary and dangerous dilution of the franchise terms proposed by Mr. Courts for Kenya is one of the latest instances of lack of courage.

Nor can we agree with Miss Perham that the educated African leaders "stand in as much danger from violent African extremism as do the Europeans or the Indians". That may be true of the **Firm Government For a Long Time** small minority of exceptionally strong character, as events in Uganda have shown, but as a generalization the statement is not convincing. Too often

violent extremism has been fostered by the educated Africans: Is that not been the case in Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland? — not to mention the Gold Coast and Nigeria. Such men are impatient for the requisites of office, and therefore not disposed to accept arrangements which would deprive them of the office which they have visualized for themselves.

They dream of domination, not of steady advancement from a junior partnership to greater responsibilities in a progressive and prosperous multi-racial State. The last thing they want is the arbitrament of firm government for a long period — which we agree with Miss Perham is the overriding requirement of East and Central Africa.

Notes By The Way

Pioneer Planter

MR. G. H. PATTISON, who is now revisiting East Africa for nine months or more, was the first commercial grower of coffee in Kilimanjaro. As long ago as 1906 he started a plantation at Marangu, where the local mission had planted a few bushes for their own needs. Mr. Pattison, who had gone up to East Africa after serving in the South African War, was also one of the first cotton and rubber planters in what is now Kenya, on an estate at Bura, between Taveta and Voi; and for a while he managed both properties, though there was no mechanical transport in those far distant days. After a time he concentrated his attention on Marangu, which was just within the German East African border. Gradually his initiative was followed by Germans, Greeks, Italians, and others, all of whom had everything to learn about the new crop. Nobody could say whether it would suffer suddenly and severely from diseases like those which had wiped out coffee growing in Nyasaland, and the pioneers had to be ever on their guard.

Prisoners of the Germans

WHEN WAR BROKE OUT in 1914, Mr. Pattison, like other British subjects in the German territory, was interned — though the treatment meted out to all, including aged nursing sisters and missionaries, had little relation to that polite word. All were described by Africans, including the German askari, as *matoka*, meaning "slaves" and slaves most of them were, being compelled at the point of the bayonet to perform many menial tasks. Mr. Pattison and I, for instance, have trudged side by side in the shafts of a wagon, pulling it like oxen through the streets of Tabora. Though the Royal Navy had sent in clothing for us under promise that it would be distributed to the prisoners, we went at times without footwear of any kind, and some of us were reduced to one shirt and one pair of shorts apiece, neither in good repair.

Royal Navy Double-Crossed

IN THIS CONDITION the prisoners had to load clothing from trucks in a railway siding, and put back to camp, one by one, — and then wait months without receiving so much as a handkerchief. Not until Belgian troops advanced on Tabora long afterwards, was any suggestion of the British clothing or food made (and by that time the writer of this note had been moved to the camp). So far, as we know, Mr. Pattison and I are the only two East African survivors of the ill-famed prison camp at Tabora. At the age of 74, he is returning to some of his old haunts, starting with Tabora. Tabora is not in his itinerary.

Bishop Gwynne

THE RT. REV. JEWELLAN H. GWYNNE, first Anglican Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, and one of the first two C.M.S. missionaries in the Sudan, recently celebrated his 93rd birthday; and this is therefore an appropriate occasion for a brief glance at his immense services to the Sudan. In the year after the Battle of Omdurman he took a large parish in Nottingham at the age of 36 to go to Khartoum, where Lord Kitchener later appointed him chaplain to the British forces. A few years afterwards he led a party of six representatives of the Church Missionary Society up the Nile to establish the first Christian mission station in the Southern Sudan (where the Bishop Gwynne Divinity College now commemorates his life and work) by training young Sudanese as clergy. His first church in Khartoum was the only place of Christian worship in the whole vast country, and Mr. Gwynne (as he then was) therefore made it known that any member of any Church would be welcome; the consequence was that many Nonconformists became communicants and members of the choir and some churchwardens. Officials, business men, and soldiers, Europeans, Sudanese, and Egyptians were all made equally welcome, and so the foundations of a great work were laid on the broadest possible basis. Bishop Gwynne's enthusiasm led to the building of the cathedrals in Khartoum and Cairo, and the example of his high principles, warm friendliness, and catholic church was of incalculable value for half a century — for he continued his work in Egypt and the Sudan until he was well past four score years. Africa can show wonderful records of plain and magnificent service by British (and other) missionaries, but that of Bishop Gwynne would be very difficult to equal.

Fastidious

"I DID NOT ACCUSE the hon. member of being indiscreetous," I said "had he had the courtesy to — an entirely different matter." — MR. W. G. DUMLOP, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Statements Worth Noting

"THE SUDANESE want the British to stay, despite some unfavourable Press comment. There is a great need for us to stay. I am not only thinking in terms of the missionary field, but of other people who are required in public service, and of our own general work." — THE RT. REV. OLIVER HANSON, Bishop in the Sudan, addressing the Sudan Council Association in London.

"The number of beggars is increasing day after day." — SAUCE JOSHUA MALIN, Member for Western Nuer (left) in the Sudan House of Representatives.

Outstanding success of Princess Margaret's tour

Enthusiastic Welcomes in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam

PRINCESS MARGARET continued her triumphant tour of East Africa when she landed amid large cheering crowds in Zanzibar on Friday. It was nearly two months since the royal yacht BRITANNIA, dressed overboard with the M.S. ROYAL HIND sailed into the harbour. On 21 guests were fired a salute by the Sultan, Mr. Robert Alford, the Vice-Governor of Zanzibar, and Prince Abdalla, the son of the Sultan's bride, to greet the royal visitor.

As the royal barge brought the Princess ashore through an enormous collection of small craft of all descriptions, from launches to canoes, all loaded to capacity with cheering people, shouts of welcome came from the crowded waterside, where many had found vantage points on the roofs of buildings, while others stood knee-deep in the sea.

In the Sultan's palace Princess Margaret was received by the Sultan, who presented her and the Sultana with the insignia of members of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, first class, never before bestowed on ladies. Escorted to the saluting base by Mr. V. Muller, Commissioner of Police, she received the royal salute from a guard of honour composed of all members of the Zanzibar Police Force.

Prince Abdalla's Welcome

In his address of welcome Prince Abdalla pointed out that it was nearly 30 years since a member of the Royal Family had visited the island. He regretted that her stay must be so short, but realized that she had travelled far and had far to go.

The Princess, who had continually smiled and waved to the crowd during her arrival, returned thanks for her wonderful welcome saying:— "I have been so looking forward to visiting your country, especially as it is many years since a member of my family has done so. Although separated from us at home by so many miles, Zanzibar is familiar by name even in our childhood and conveys something of a magical quality.

"I am so glad that to me in future the country and its people will be known by more than name and reputation and that as a result of my visit I shall be able to give her Majesty the Queen a more intimate knowledge of them. I hope to see as much as I can of your lovely island, the beauty of which is well known, and also something of that thriving industry which has given it the alternative and charming title the Isle of Cloves.

On Saturday the Princess toured the and coconut plantations with Mr. Alford in an open car through more cheering crowds and brightly decorated buses. The tour included a visit to the agricultural station in Kizungu.

Later she attended a reception given by the people of the neighbouring island of Pemba, and received a token charm bracelet from the Sultan's handsome young grandson from the Sultan, and a miniature shawl and hat from the people of Pemba.

After attending morning service at Christ Church Cathedral, Princess Margaret and two very old women both of whom had been slaves. This concluded the tour, and the BRITANNIA left for the early afternoon.

Princess Margaret Quay

Further scenes of enthusiasm attended the arrival of Princess Margaret in Dar es Salaam. She was greeted on the royal yacht by the Governor of Tanganyika and Lady Tinning and M. Henri Cornelis, Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo. Admiral Sir Connolly and Mr. Smith, Flag Officer of the royal yacht, BRITANNIA, which the Princess was now leaving, brought the vessel alongside without the help of the tug.

After inspecting the guard of honour supplied by a detachment of the King's African Rifles, the Princess took her

place on a deck in the dock shed where she sat to open officially the new deep water berths and the quay which has been named after her.

In his address M. Cornelis said he could not be hoped for a better name for the new British and Belgian installations than that of Her Royal Highness. Belgium was grateful and disappointed occasion which should mark the beginning of the friendship of the two countries.

He emphasized that Africa required a massive investment for its improvement and the betterment of the native population, and in this the port would play a vital role. These wharves were a proof of what two nations could achieve by intelligent and unremitting toil in pursuit of noble objectives through understanding and co-operation.

Similar solidarity had been practised between the territories without clamour but inspired by the same ideals and facing the same problems, in serving the population in an infinitely more efficient way than could be done by vast schemes of finance, perhaps generous in conception, but too ill-considered.

In his address of welcome, Major-General W. Williams, Commissioner of Tanganyika, said:

"Today is a very great occasion for everyone in East Africa, but this particular ceremony is an outstanding mark in the progressive development of the port and the East African coast.

This work has been going on steadily for several years in cope with the ever-increasing economic expansion of the territories, and step by step the programme is coming to fruition. Two years ago the beautiful little port of Mtwara was opened to provide an outlet for the Southern Province. Shortly afterwards the port was expanded by the provision of a modern pier and a deep water quay. Further north, in Zanzibar, the work is still in progress, but what has been achieved to date has already made a vast difference. Here today, in celebrating the completion of a magnificent new ocean terminal, which should satisfy our needs for some time to come, indeed, we can truly say that the shadow of progress has at last been lifted from all our port installations.

The picturesque and historical harbours on the East African coast, but Dar es Salaam itself is comparatively new. In 1862 it was visited by the Sultan of Zanzibar, who had the vision to perceive both its beauty and its potentiality. His magnificent harbour. He decided to build a town here and called it Dar es Salaam, or 'The Haven of Peace'.

Earlier Schemes

Work made in development of the port of course began until the German occupation, when the intention to make it the starting point of the Central Line resulted in the construction of the first lighterage quay in 1905. Although both the Germans and the Tanganyika Government had considered earlier schemes for the construction of deep water berths, these were frustrated in turn by the first world war and by the trade recession of 1930 and, until comparatively recently, all the development that took place was a gradual and somewhat haphazard expansion of the old lighterage port.

It may indeed be picturesque, but it is cramped in the extreme and offers almost every handicap to efficient port working that can well be imagined. Yet, in spite of this, this excellent old port handled in 1955 very nearly a million tons of cargo and 50,000 passengers. This fact reflects the very greatest credit on the Port Authorities and those concerned in working the installation, and gives a glowing promise of what they will be able to do with this new and shining tool which is shortly to be put into their hands.

"Five years may seem a long time for the completion of this project, but the task has indeed been tremendous. Before work could be started on the quay wall, 300,000 tons of mud and silt had to be dredged from the sea bed. The quay wall itself consists of over 9,000 separate blocks, each weighing some 15 tons, and all of them individually dovetailed together. The area behind the quay front is 41 acres in extent, of which nearly one-third has been reclaimed from the sea.

Behind me, the Congo shed and the Belbase administrative building are founded on concrete piles driven into the original sea bed. The shed is a two-storey structure, 240 ft. long and 150 ft. wide, and is an outstanding example of design for the maximum use of mechanical handling appliances. In front of me is the Tanganyika shed, which has a length of 975 ft. and a clear width, without obstruction of any kind, of 160 ft. It is thus over three acres in extent and is certainly the largest of its kind in East Africa. The whole cost of the project has been some £4 million.

After paying tribute to the consultants, the contractors, the Civil-Engineering Department, the E.A.R. & H., and the engineers concerned, he concluded by saying: "Finally, I would like to pay a real tribute to the African foreman and divers, and to the many hundreds of Asian and African artisans and labourers who have worked day and night on this project, and without whose contribution the skill and know-how of the engineers would have been of little avail."

A Day of Achievement

Today is indeed a day of achievement and it is a very great privilege to invite Your Royal Highness to dedicate these berths open, and to name this installation. The Princess Margaret Quay.

The general manager, Mr. A. F. Kirby said at the luncheon given in the Tanganyika shed, *inter alia*:

"It is some measure of the economic development of Tanganyika that this is the third time in the past two years that I have had the privilege and honour as general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours to be host to a gathering of distinguished people at a luncheon following the ceremonial opening of new port works. Mrs. Mwara, then Tanga and now Dar es Salaam. This is indeed the happiest of these occasions and we are supremely happy. Your Royal Highness, to have you here today to grace this function as our guest of honour. It is for us a unique and precious occasion."

Sixty-Year Old Lamp

"On such occasions as this, Your Royal Highness, we like to present to the distinguished personage who has presided at the Opening Ceremony a memento of the occasion, and we try to find something of particular relevance to the occasion. On this occasion we ask you to accept a table lamp as a memento of the joy you have given us by coming here. You may well wonder what relevance a lamp can possibly have to the opening of new port works. But to us, Ma'am, this is no ordinary lamp. It was originally an oil lamp burning lamp, cast in brass, with the old-fashioned oil reservoir and glass chimney. Such lamps, Ma'am, were long before your time. On the base of the plinth is stamped the original identification mark U.R. 1896 V. R. B. — the letters U.R. stand for Uganda Railway, and the letters V.R.B. for Victoria Regina Britannica — your great-grandmother, who was our reigning Queen when those early intrepid pioneers began the construction of the Uganda Railway in 1896 — the date on the lamp."

"The lamp was brought out by those early pioneers and has been in constant use until a year or so ago. The rails which those pioneers laid penetrated hundreds of miles into the hinterland to reach Lake Victoria, with the prime object of suppressing the slave trade in Central Africa. Never has a railway, which was built without any primarily commercial purpose brought such rich reward. Since then our railway and port services of East Africa have been amalgamated, and we now employ over 60,000 people, of whom mostly are African, and a measure of our contribution to the economy of the territories is that we collect over £22 millions annually for the services we perform."

"We prosaic transport men hope that you will accept this lamp as a symbol of what the railways and ports services have done for the enlightenment and economic development of East Africa. The work of the early railway pioneers was, so to speak, a light which opened the way to the dark continent. Here then is the relevance. Today, Ma'am, in so graciously dedicating these new quays open, which we are grateful you have consented should bear your name, you have, by the light of your grace and charm, opened the way to another stage in the development of East Africa and by your very presence here, you have inspired us all to greater endeavour."

"The shade is painted to illustrate those parts of East Africa over which you will be making your journey. The lamp has been plated and collected from oil to electric burning in our workshops, and the shade is the work of one of our workmen. On behalf of all the staff of the East African Railways and Harbours, I ask your Royal Highness to accept this lamp as a token of our loyalty and affection."

Late in the Princess drove by car through streets of cheering people to Government House.

Weather Forecasts

During her tour of Tanganyika and Kenya officers of the Meteorological Department of the East Africa High Commission will fly by the same route to check the weather for the royal party. Flying with the Director of Civil Aviation, Commander Stanley Colles in an R.A.F. Pembroke ahead of the royal aircraft will be Mr. F. J. Cornish, a forecaster of the department in Dar es Salaam, and following the Princess' plane will be Dr. H. W. Sanson, Officer in charge of the Central Forecast Office at Entebbe, Nairobi, in another Pembroke.

Royal Visit to Seychelles

H.M. YACHT BRITANNIA, docked at Mombasa on Tuesday to await the arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on his journey to Australia for the opening of the Olympic Games. The Duke will embark on October 16. An announcement from Buckingham Palace on Monday said that the programme of the Duke of Edinburgh on his voyage to Australia made it possible for him to accept an invitation to visit the Seychelles. The visit would call at the islands on October 19. There is no record of a previous visit by a member of the royal family to the Seychelles and it is not yet known which of the 97 islands in the group the Duke will visit.

C. African Federation on Show

New Exhibition at Imperial Institute

THE STORY OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION, its peoples, system of Government, natural resources, industry, agriculture, and ambitious development schemes, are vividly portrayed in a newly tailored exhibition opened last week at the Imperial Institute by Sir Gilbert Rennie, the Federal High Commissioner in London.

It is the country's first permanent exhibition since it came into being — almost three years ago. Mr. Richard Levin was the designer. He worked in close co-operation with the Institute and the Information Section at Rhodesia House. Some idea of their task may be gathered from the fact that a year alone was spent in research and gathering photographic material.

The exhibition was paid for by a Government grant, fattened by generous contributions from the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, which is providing the Copperbelt exhibit, unfortunately not completed in time for the opening, and by Turner and Newell, Ltd., who sponsored the dioramas on the asbestos industry.

The design and colour scheme, as Mr. Kenneth Bradley, the Institute's Director, put it, "express so far as possible the brisk sunshine of Central Africa and its vigorous way of life." Certainly some of the older exhibitions through which one passed to reach the Rhodesian section looked tired, forlorn and bowdy in comparison.

Like other modernized exhibitions in this showcase of Empire, Rhodesia has been planned specifically for teaching purposes. The aim was to fit a coherent story into the somewhat rigid requirements of visual teaching. It will be brought into immediate use. Over 45,000 school children a year attending classes at the Institute, and some 12,000 are expected during the current term. Sir Gilbert Rennie suggested in a short speech that perhaps space might be found for many of their parents who knew distressingly little about this very important new Federation in the middle of Africa.

B.I. Centenary Celebrated at Mombasa

MR. DESMOND O'HAGAN, Provincial Commissioner for the Coast, said when speaking at the British India Line centenary dinner on board the s.s. KENYA last week that there had been some in London who doubted whether East Africa deserved two such luxury ships as the KENYA and UGANDA. "We in East Africa have no doubt about this," he said. "These ships are a splendid demonstration of the desire of Sir William Currie and his colleagues that the British India Line should continue to serve East Africa to the best of its ability." Touching on his 30 years as a B.I. passenger, Mr. O'Hagan added: "Many of us look back with nostalgia on the passing of the 'M' ships. I remember a very happy voyage on the MODASA in 1926 and again in 1931, and travelling to London in the MAITANA as recently as 1947. But these ships have been well and truly replaced by the KENYA and UGANDA and all that is needed now is a younger sister — equally plump and beautiful — to be named TANGANYIKA."

Labour's Policy for Multi-Racial Territories

"Best for Europeans Lies in Acceptance of Our Ideas"

THE CENTRAL SOCIETY—Labour's statement on its Colonial policy, extracts of which have appeared in recent issues, was debated by the party at its annual conference in Blackpool last week.

Mr. Tom Driberg, the party's new vice-chairman, opening the debate on behalf of the National Executive, stressed that the statement was only the first of a series on social problems. He attempted to show how a genuine political democracy could be created from the diverse elements of multi-racial societies. Little was said about economic development because this would be dealt with in another pamphlet.

To achieve a political democracy people would have to rise above racialism and not to think of themselves as white or black, belonging to this race or that, but as citizens of Malayan or West Indians. Every vestige of racial superiority or inferiority must be eradicated.

The authors of the statement had come to this conclusion, said Mr. Driberg. Firstly, the people of the Colonies must ultimately have the right to choose the kind of constitution they want. Secondly, it is clear that the best way to bring about this change is through the election of representatives of all racial groups on the basis of one man, one vote. Thirdly, we are realists, however, and we know that in some territories, unfortunately, there will meet with bitter resistance to these ideas.

It is not possible, he said, to force a change in the attitude of the people can be made. It is necessary that they become indifferent to the colour of a man's skin and that the old prejudices and resentments, felt by the indigenous people, as well as by the dominant white settlers, will die away.

Ultimate Triumph

"While politics are still organized on a racial basis it is inevitable that the majority will ultimately triumph and the resentment against the minority who block the way of the majority will be deep and lasting. In a society of equal political rights people will be elected to office on the basis of their political ideas, and not because they happen to be of African, European or Indian origin, and the rights of minorities, including the European minorities, would therefore be secure."

The European settlers and immigrants swaddled themselves to the people of the lands from which they had in the past derived so much wealth—peoples whom they had too often regarded not as human beings at all but merely as cheap labour. These settlers would, to some extent, atone for the errors and crimes of their imperial past by honestly accepting the principle of electoral equality as the only permanent basis for political democracy.

Mr. J. Parnham (South Kensington) moved a resolution urging an inquiry into the severe and brutal punishments imposed on non-Europeans in Kenya. He referred to three and a half years imprisonment of two Kenyan policemen for beating an African to death with the death sentence given last week by an English court as an example of shoplifting. There must be equality of laws for all. "If we want to keep Russian influence out of Africa, we must stop punishing wrongly. The Africans will revolt because they feel it is better to be a free man than to be on their knees". It would be cheaper, he added, for Britains to "buy out the white settlers"—terminating their necessary—than to continue the expensive campaign against Mau Mau.

Mr. G. Scotts (Electrical Trades Union) demanded "the withdrawal of all armed forces from Colonial territories". He said it was utterly wrong to use British soldiers to repress movements for Colonial self-determination in other territories, the lives of British soldiers were being sacrificed to preserve the rights of "land grabbers and white settlers". In the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt and Sierra Leone military power was being used to repress legitimate attempts by trade unionists to improve the living standards and working conditions of their members.

It was for the Labour Party, Mr. Scott continued, to accept full responsibility for ending the inhuman, hate-generating policy of the Conservatives, and their treatment of the indigenous people, by uniting Labour's policies to force the Conservatives to adopt the elementary principles of justice and human decency.

Miss Jennie Lee, M.P., moved a resolution on behalf of Cannon Labour Party, calling for considerably increased aid to the Colonies and to the United Nations special agencies for helping underdeveloped countries. It also rested on the National Executive and Parliamentary Labour Party to investigate the relationship between the Colonial Office and Parliament with a view to improving parliamentary control. She said: "We want a standing committee of the House of Commons to which the Minister will answer—a fact-finding and checking concern, so that when we do have a statement we are accurate and up to date in our information."

Smouldering Strain

In discussing economic aid, she said it was a smouldering strain on Britain's that we were spending six times as much on arms and defence as we spent on the United Nations specialized agencies. It was making a mockery of the United Nations principle of comparative equal contribution to peace.

It is not as Socialists is to help the poor in our own country as soon as possible they can turn their backs on their own people, friendly neighbours and comrades. Hugh Gaitskell said he wanted to see information on the economic situation about their economic situation. He said he would like to see a list of the principal organizations in the world that were working for the improvement of the world. He said he would like to see a list of the principal organizations in the world that were working for the improvement of the world.

Mr. J. Parnham asked the Labour Government to go in the way in the direction of socialism.

"We cannot be in the same position as the poor fellahs in Egypt, who though they would get an Aswan Dam. We must see that if our plans are put up they are carried through."

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., believed that the policy statement was the greatest challenge to the present order ever put before a Labour conference. But it was not enough merely to endorse the report. "We will need a Government with a Colonial Secretary with tremendous courage and initiative. We will have him in No. 10 (cheers)." He said he would like to see a list of the principal organizations in the world that were working for the improvement of the world.

Mr. J. Parnham moved a resolution that the Labour Government should carry out the policy of socialism. He said he would like to see a list of the principal organizations in the world that were working for the improvement of the world.

Another Beer

The executive has announced that it is to discuss the South African racial policy which called for the "total apartheid" system.

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On Miss Lee's resolution for increasing financial aid to the under-developed territories, which the Executive accepted, Mr. Griffiths said: "When we agree to these policies, we must mean it. As a party we are prepared to say that each year we shall put aside 1% of our national income to be devoted to economic aid in the Colonies and the under-developed areas. When a Labour Government comes to power it means that all these people get it, we must do without it. If we are not prepared to go without it, do not let us pass resolutions that mean nothing, but we mean it. So let us

be ready to stand up and meet the critics who say: 'We should get this and not the blacks'." Much had been achieved in the Colonial territories in recent years, but more and harder efforts lay ahead. When they had passed a Bill in Parliament which would outlaw the colour bar in Great Britain they would be able to speak to the Colonial territories with a clear conscience.

The Executive policy towards the various motions was adopted.

Miss Perham on the Problems of Kenya

Imperial Government Should Strengthen Its Control

MISS MARJORIE PERHAM has contributed an interesting foreword to a pamphlet published by the Fabian Colonial Bureau in which Mr. Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour Unions, "The Kenya Question: An African Answer." She describes the author as a fluent speaker who avoids emotion, maintains a restrained and logical manner, and keeps a clear head. She considers that his steadiness of character and sense of purpose will, she thinks it less likely that he will be conceited than that he and other responsible leaders may be faced with prejudice and suspicion arising

from their work to make Kenya as most of us wish to see it. But she warns that the blind to the grave problems and the rest which threaten Africa. But there is a subject people and an educated class who that we have to go with and not their ambitions. She stresses that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future. She says that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future. She says that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future.

Miss Perham writes: "It is likely that the African population will for long continue to accept the accident of white settlement as a reason why what is given to their brothers, sometimes literally their tribal brothers, across a border, should be different. The main reason is that Kenya is a white man's country. It is a country in which the white man has the power. It is a country in which the white man has the power. It is a country in which the white man has the power."

The danger is that the African leadership will be unable to handle the problems of the future. She says that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future. She says that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future. She says that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future.

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Position of Settlers Unsettled
From my first visit to Kenya 25 years ago I said that the special position of the settlers was unjust to other races and in the long run untenable. But I have been more inclined to blame, not so much the individual settlers who have made their beautiful and productive farms on these highlands, but British Governments and Governments who allowed them to build up also a political position which contravened British ideas of justice and democracy. A desperate eleventh hour attempt to hold the position against all the forces which are ranged against them in Kenya, in East Africa, in Africa, in Britain, and in the world, can end only in failure; a failure which may destroy any hope of maintaining white settlement or even the British connexion.

The position of the settlers is becoming more and more untenable. She says that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future. She says that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future. She says that the African leadership must be able to handle the problems of the future.

For many Europeans who have spent the best part of a lifetime in Kenya the demand of the Africans to advance towards majority rule must seem a dangerous madness. It would have been much better if Kenya Africa could have had another century at least of British rule, but we cannot have these desirable conditions. For one educated and travelled Mboya there will be in 10 or 20 years a hundred or more, and scores of highly educated graduates from Malaya and elsewhere, many of whom will have rounded off their education in Britain. These men and women will be increasingly in touch with all these centres in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and America from which they can draw help and financial encouragement. Unless they can be convinced that they will completely fulfil the national hopes for general dignity and welfare for themselves and their people, their Governmental Government and the British connexion, they will be

Unwise Speeches
Believing this, I must regard some of the speeches made this summer of 1956 by some of the settler leaders as extremely unwise. They do not reveal much of their ambition from the old purpose of minority rule, they seem to conceive the change as a mere change of management as a very slight, almost negligible, change from the old regime with no real change in the way of life. The African leadership is now in a position to take up the challenge with every hope of success, not on multi-racial or any reasonable basis, but those prepared by their own unreasoning anger. The white Colony afford to be open conflict? To drive African and Africans into a position of alienated British public opinion? Arguments will be labelled defeatism, but private and personal courage and public political courage should never be confined.

The main point I wish to make is that the end of settler rule is not only inevitable but must not be followed immediately by African domination. The Africans are not yet ready to take over the Government of the country. Experienced African civil servants and members of the Legislative Council should now be admitted. They are prepared to accept safeguards for the territories obtained in the hands of the British Government.

There must be an interval during which government by the British Government has been announced and government by

majority will be irrefragable, the only possible course will be for the British Government to strengthen its existing control over the country. This was the theme of a vital will have struck many people as the strongly moderate and statesmanlike speech of Mr. Beyer in the Commons debate on June 6.

New Forms of Organization

"The Government has all the apparatus for this in its Colonial Office and Overseas Service. Of course there are defects in the system, but a defective system is better than an advance towards catastrophe, and defects can be remedied. The Government will continue to study the changes in a change of Commonwealth forms of organization may be necessary."

A strong Secretary of State relieved a sense of his present intolerable burden, and a strong Government would win the trust of all men in his state of justice, would be expected to succeed in this regime of tribal imperialism. It is certain that the Africans would lose much of the strength of British control, and even welcome it. I believe that Mr. Mathu, so long the chief African spokesman of the British Government, would be in favour. Mr. Mboya, however, though he does not show here the emphasis which I believe represents his view.

One condition for African assent is that in this interim which is Kenya's condition must be that the British Government through its Governor while it retains the reins over Kenya should set to work with all its energy to advance African education, and especially to help Africans, not only in schools and universities, but by training on the job, to undertake increasing responsibilities of all kinds.

The emergency has been very costly to the British taxpayer. A further considerable sum has been granted from Britain for African agriculture. Another three or four million pound should be given for African education in the sense described, and especially for the greater needs for higher education both in East Africa and Britain. It is more than time to begin making plans for the foundation of a full university in Nairobi, which could be the focus of study and research for all races and a source of sorrowful pride.

"I believe that it is impossible to over-estimate the harmful effect all this would have upon the minds of Africans who once reassured about their utility in the future and relieved of their fear for their future, would respond both in co-operation with the Government and in happier personal relations with the other races. It is a danger of the danger of changing over East African cooperation, which the States of association with a settler-dominated Kenya which has always governed African opinion in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Tribalism, Black, Brown and White

There would be another side to Britain's responsibility in this interim period: it would be to guarantee the racial minorities in all their legitimate rights. Certainly much depends upon the definition of the adjective. The burning question of the Highlands the proposal of the Royal Commission of opening up unused land to buyers irrespective of race, but under very stringent conditions of good farming seems reasonable and has been recommended by such by some settlers. It is only part of a policy of gradually freeing economic life from tribalism, black, brown, and white.

"But all the Immigrant peoples of Kenya, including the older immigrants of all the coastal Arabians, would need to be reassured that their rights and interests would be the special care of Britain during the long period before the country passed over to majority rule. Though the old feverish counting of heads in Legislative Council would lose its exorbitant significance, adequate representation of all groups and interests would be one of the main safeguards Britain would guarantee."

"Mr. Mboya might have shown more realization of the difficulty of his proposals. There is also too little of the sense of history which reveals to us the foundations of the weak by the strong has been the almost universal practice of the human race and that, insofar as Britain has failed in Kenya, it has been in applying those high standards of imperial altruism which the world owes mainly to her initiative.

Though there have been mistakes in Kenya made by both settlers and Government, there has been also a wealth of energetic and practical good will towards the African shown on many sides, certainly by large numbers of settlers. Those services have been greatly increased in range and amount during the last few years, and if this has been largely due to the emergency, at least Government and settlers had the wisdom to learn much from the experience.

"Probably never in the history of Colonial Empires has such a wealth of intelligent concern and dedicated service been given to the needs of a Native people as is being given

today in Kenya. This must be set on one side of our picture to balance the figures on the other, the murdered and sacred, the thousand and more sent to the gallows, and 10,000 behind the wire.

There is only one source from which Kenya could have a security in which all the races could trust, and that is Britain."

(Historical comment appears under Matters of Moment)

Free Trade and The Commonwealth

Caution on Britain's Economic Dilemma

Plans for a partial free trade area between Western Europe, were discussed by Mr. Harold Macmillan, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Commonwealth Finance Ministers when they met in Washington recently for the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank.

Mr. Macmillan said in London last week that he had asked the Ministers to give him their considered views of the plan. The U.K. Government, he said, had been considering what should be its attitude if the proposed customs union of six Western European countries came into existence. Britain might stand outside the custom union altogether, but this would involve at the least a loss of advantage for our exports to European markets. At the other extreme we might join the union, but this would involve the collapse of our system of special preferences.

We Must Choose The Commonwealth

"However, if such a free trade only choice, we could not hesitate to add, 'We must choose the Commonwealth. But is there a way-out? Can we find a way of associating with the initiative in Europe in such a way as to benefit us all? That is what we have to look for.'"

British agriculture and horticulture were in a special position, like those of many other countries. But there was another reason, just as important, the Commonwealth reason. For the Commonwealth farmer's special position in the United Kingdom market was the basis of the whole preferential system which sprang from Ottawa and gave us and them special material benefits. These preferences must be preserved. So the "free trade area" would be "partial" and would exclude agriculture and foodstuffs generally from its scope.

Essential for Full Employment

The policy of increasing trade in the Commonwealth, in Europe and in the rest of the world, reflected, he said, Britain's basic national interest as a country dependent upon international trade for her livelihood. It was essential for full employment.

"But we cannot maintain full employment in the long run unless we have ample foreign markets open to us, and unless we are fully competitive to take advantage of them. If we are competitive in the foreign markets, we must be able to survive, we shall be competitive in the home market."

The wider opportunities of a larger area of unrestricted trade should provide a sound base if full advantage were taken of them for the maintenance of full employment and the development of the standard of living.

"I do not think we can properly carry out our duties to the Commonwealth and to the Colonial dependencies unless we can increase our surplus wealth. You cannot invest a deficit."

"Provincial and district commissioners must be aware of the emotional and political climate of their areas and make up their minds, in consultation with their departmental officers, what action is required to deny removal or dispersal of grievances, and in general to explain the aims and implications of the policies of the Government." — Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary to Kenya.

General Election in Kenya

Comments in the Press

THE LAST RESULT of the Kenya general election for the Legislative Council arrived too late for publication last week. Mr. S. V. Cooke, Independent Group, retained his seat with 167 votes, against his opponent, Mr. C. B. Mauseley of the Independent, with 139, a majority of only 28. In the 1952 election Mr. Cooke polled 117 votes in a similar contest, Mr. Heath getting 119. Mr. Mauseley of the Independent Group, led by Group Captain Briggs has eight members in the new council, against Mr. Blundell's six.

The *New Statesman* in *The Times* describes the results as a setback for Mr. Blundell's party. Both groups are holding meetings shortly, first separately and later together, in an effort to restore unity among the European non-official representatives.

"Give time for an agreement," it continues, "and it is necessary for the present Legislature to remain in place for a few months, while adjustments to the Lyttelton plan, no longer recognized by all candidates as necessary, are being examined."

Meeting African Demands

The *New Statesman* writes:

"The European electorate in Kenya has been focused on the Lyttelton constitution. The Blundellites supported it, though assuring the electorate that no more concessions to the non-Europeans would be made in the foreseeable future; the Briggsites objected to reserving ministerial posts for particular races; the Federalists opposed the whole constitution and wished to divide Kenya along apartheid lines. In the event Mr. Blundell has retained enough support to continue his office, though he has lost one Minister, Mr. Welwood. Perhaps more important than the election results is the effect of the election on Kenya society. The folly of trying to combine communal elections with a ministerial system is now fully exposed. The elected members, led by Michael Blundell, are supposed to have been operating a multi-racial ministerial system with Africans and Asians for two and a half years. These same members have now had to solicit the support of their European electors.

Unavoidably their multi-racial sentiments were largely put aside in the scramble for white votes. Next year the first African elections will be held. What the European politicians do not seem to realize is that this must be the beginning of a series of African demands for increased representation in proportion to their population. The Europeans cannot resist such demands for ever. To take the untransigent attitude now is to provoke racial conflict. If they had any imagination, or any common history, they would realize that the only safeguard for their interests as a minority is to identify themselves with African progress and at the same time to develop the ideas of a common democratic faith. Only that way could liberal Europeans secure election by appealing to the moderates of all races."

Economist's View

The *Economist* comments:

"The white settlers in Kenya are moved slightly to the right. The Asians, though the results in their constituencies are harder to assess, seem to have moved slightly to the left. Both of the leaders of the white vote were defeated — the apartheid-minded Federalist independence Party along with the Carriacou Society Federation. The Blundell group has come out of the election one down and the Briggs Independent group, which opposes the Lyttelton plan, one up. This does not mean that the Government must seek non-official European Ministers from the Briggs group, though he will have to find at least one new Minister as the result of the defeat of Mr. Welwood. The Blundellites now number six, the Briggsites eight."

Broadly the Kenya electors, those that bothered to go to the polls, elected the men they knew. Perhaps the only consolation for the white voters who followed the policies dictated by Group Captain Briggs was that they intended only to avert the Lyttelton settlement, and Mr. Blundell disavowed any intention to make any fundamental changes before 1960. Since, even so, he lost to Welwood, while the other Minister, Mr. Havelock, has been sent home, it is probably true that the refusal to accept the Lyttelton liberal line was well justified.

"But it has caused a rift to be opened just another white man, the leader of Africans and Asians. It will be surprising

if the result of the election is not used by strongly nationalist African leaders in the African elections next March against moderate policies and personalities, such as Mr. Othman, the able African member of the Council of Ministers.

"The final result of the election may therefore be to provide anti-white politicians of the other races with a platform, without providing the white settlers with a policy. Mr. Blundell has failed to give them a realistic lead towards an inevitable sharing of power with the other races. Group Captain Briggs has merely won support for staying without fighting. The low poll among the white suggests that large numbers do not consider themselves as permanent residents at all, but as temporary sojourners who cannot be bothered either with Briggs or Blundell, reckoning that they will get the place anyway — by which time they will be better for good. It is not a cheerful picture."

Unity or Division?

An editorial in the *Kenya Weekly Newspaper* in part:

"There still remains to be settled what sort of company of elected members is to represent the European Community during the next four critical years. Will it be a team or will they be divided into two groups, each with its own purposes, the difference between the two groups round the slogan 'merit and ability'."

"The so-called non-official approach of the Independent Group (in the appointment of Ministers) is impracticable. A Minister without Portfolio cannot advise solely on the particular problems of his race. He must accept the principle of collective responsibility for the policy and acts of the Government, and his participation in the discussions of the Council of Ministers cannot be circumscribed. If the non-official European members maintained their own Asian or African had the requisite 'merit and ability' for a portfolio, the non-official Asian and African members would maintain that the non-official European had the requisite impartiality, and they would then certainly refuse to accept a non-official European as Minister for Agriculture.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the European electorate is weary of the class of personalities, the petty jealousies and the bickering that marred the rebirth of the European elected members in the last council. There is a wide measure of agreement that certain modifications of the Lyttelton plan are desirable. They can be achieved only by negotiation and acceptance by the non-official members of the Legislature, European, Asian, African and Arab. If the European elected members refrain in two years the prospect of a successful outcome to such negotiations is not encouraging."

Kenya Finance

MR. E. J. VASEY, Minister for Finance in Kenya, on his return to Nairobi from talks in London with the Colonial Office and the Treasury, has described his discussions as successful. They concerned development plans for 1957-60. Kenya's position was better than had been expected, but still a lot of money would be needed. The Colony had been able to do without some of the loan money provided by the U.K., and he considered that further assistance in the current financial year might not be required. It was a question of how to raise the necessary funds in view of the tightness of capital at present. The British Government, he said, had been very helpful. Mr. Vasey thought he could see his way clear for financing the programme on a limited scale. Funds would have to be raised on the East African market as well as in London. Kenya people themselves would have to make the fullest effort to finance development by subscribing to public loan issues from time to time.

Tou-Lou Talks

A MEETING of Heads of Governments in the Federation accompanied by their advisers was held in Salisbury at the beginning of the week to discuss matters of mutual interest which had arisen since the last meeting in December, 1954. No details of the agenda were released. The meeting was attended by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

University College of Khartoum

Public Sympathy with Indiscipline

MR. I. C. WILCHER, principal of the University College of Khartoum, in his report on the academic year 1954-55 criticizes the Press, the public and the political parties for supporting the maintenance of order and discipline in schools and colleges in the Sudan.

He writes, *inter alia*:

"It is not for me to say that there has been 18 months of chaos, nor we to be regarded in common with everybody else in the Sudan, and what we had to do under the shadow of a revolution, except for one unhappy episode, it was as revolutions go, remarkably peaceful; yet there is no denying that in the political sense it swept away the old regime with a speed and a thoroughness for which there are few historical parallels.

January 1954 when the first all-Sudanese Government took office under Sayed Ismail el Azhari, the administration of the country was controlled in general and in detail by a thousand or more British officials, by June of the following year almost all these had gone, and with few exceptions those who remained held subordinate or unimportant posts. Juridically the process of Sudanization was not yet complete, but in practice the Sudanese had most definitely taken over and a new phase in the country's history had begun.

Cosmopolitan Staff

"Whereas all of those who left the staff this year were British, recruitment has followed a distinctly cosmopolitan pattern. In terms of national origin (as opposed to status) the newcomers this season comprise nine 'home-grown' Britons, four Egyptians, four Sudanese, two Dutchmen, two West Indians, a Pole, a German, an Indian, a New Zealander, and a Lebanese. This trend is doubtless welcomed by at least some sections of the local public. I earnestly hope that those who see it as such are not puffed up too early and too abruptly to depart from the academic tradition on which the college has been founded.

"Important though it is for every expatriate teacher in this country to understand and sympathize with Sudanese aspirations, the growth of a genuine national culture with the University of Khartoum as its centre, it is equally important for all concerned to recognize that a great deal of woolly nonsense can be talked in this connexion, and that the basis of everything in a healthy university is a coherent and well understood academic discipline.

"It is not for an Australian to say that the British academic discipline is best, but it is clearly the kind which the Sudan knows best, and I suggest that it is therefore the best starting point for any new approach that might be made here to the problems of university education, which nowadays means largely technological education. I also suggest that there are many other reasons why the University of Khartoum should not be in too much of a hurry to break its links with the British university world, which is still able and most definitely willing to give all kinds of useful help.

"The decision taken by council in February 1955, to seek full university status for the college was not taken without misgivings, even though it was taken without dissent by the council on the unanimous recommendation of the academic board. Nobody who took part in the discussions leading up to it was unaware of the strength of the arguments against the proposed steps, and I doubt whether anybody who voted in favour did so without feeling more or less divided in his own mind.

"That was certainly my own position, and I am still concerned lest the impending severance of our special relationship with the University of London should encourage people to place unduly important hands on the curricula, which, with the wise and sympathetic guidance of that university, have been fashioned over the past nine years. During that period

London has been an ideal supervisor, combining firmness in stressing the need for a proper regard for standards with a most imaginative readiness to understand and cater for its charges' special problems. So far from having London's ordinary external control imposed on us willy-nilly, we have been allowed remarkably freedom in adapting these to local conditions, and in my own work the result is extremely satisfactory.

"However, I am sure that the decision to seek full university status was taken not only because the alternative promised endless trouble, but also because the change will open the way to new developments, notably in the matter of honours courses, which otherwise might have been indefinitely delayed.

Demonstrations

"During the period covered by this report my colleagues and I have behaved, as far as we have had to be, very relatively well-behaved. We have not yet had to be able to give the students of fees, and the serious terms of 1954-55 session was marked by a minor demonstration against us, but as a result of Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser's out in general terms to the students' content to look on rather than physical interests in discussions in the union. Except when examinations were imminent, the playing fields continued to be used with activity. Judged by the outward and visible signs, indeed, the college seemed on the whole to be a happy and sensibly supervised community, and indeed health of the mind has been set up as often as such at the present time, threatens to do untold harm.

"Although mass crises do not problem is always one of mass indiscipline involving defiance of the college's authority by the student body, in general the momentum is supplied by an actively dissident minority whose capers are for various reasons very difficult to contain. The targets attacked by this minority vary from year to year, but the underlying theme is always the same, it is the duty of students to 'do something' for the national cause by demonstrating against established authority, either inside or outside the educational institution concerned. This notion flows chiefly from the tradition taken over from Egypt and other Middle East countries, but here is bound to add that it is also encouraged by what might be called extra-mural political influences out to exploit student enthusiasm for their own ends.

Misplaced Public Sympathy

"No matter what method is used, it effectively results in almost invariably behind me the fact that the student's themselves can always count on a trust in misplaced public sympathy and, as often as not, active impulsion on their behalf by Press and party. This, in my experience, is the heart of the matter, and I submit that there can be no real solution until those responsible for maintaining order in the schools and the college receive the support they need and deserve from the newspapers, the political parties, and the public authorities.

"All this notwithstanding, I agree that there is a need for a thorough-going re-examination of the college's policy in the matter, especially with regard to the students' union. It would be wrong for me at the end of my time here to make positive recommendations on this subject, but I feel I must place on record my belief that the union, which I regarded with such high hopes in 1953, is too monolithic in character in the conditions which now obtain. Those who control it, e.g. the dominating few executive committees, are in a position to smother the wide range of the students' extra-curricular activities, and given the learning of a section of the students to play politics at every turn this is obviously unhealthy.

New Federal Party President

SIR ROY WELCHESKY, Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, has been unanimously elected President of the Federal Party. Lord Malvern, the Prime Minister, and former president of the party, did not seek re-election.

Sir Roy was nominated by Sir Edgar Whitehead, a former Minister of Finance in the Southern Rhodesia Government. He said it was very fortunate that the new president should be essentially a 'Northern Rhodesian.' Speaking for the Nyasaland delegates, Mr. R. Buquet, M.P., said: "We have the utmost confidence in Sir Roy as a leader and in the much more responsible capacity we hope he will shortly be called upon to assume."

The two deputy-presidents elected were Sir Malcolm Barron, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. J. M. Callaghan, Minister of Agriculture and Health. Other officers elected were: chairman, Commander I. P. Cochrane, deputy chairman, Mr. Jack Mills, honorary treasurer, Mr. J. Swan, and hon. general secretary, Mr. George Abraham.

PERSONALIA

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW have returned to London from Alaska.

MR. R. D. M. DAVIDSON has been appointed Registrar of the Federal Supreme Court.

SIR Ulick and LADY ALEXANDER have sailed for the Cape from Salisbury.

SIR RICHARD ARMSTRONG, the Governor of Nyasaland, has opened the new Strangé Welfare Club for Asians.

MRS. GUYRIE BROWN, senior partner in Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, has been elected president of the Institution of Structural Engineers.

MR. FREDERIC SEETHOLM, a director of Barclays Bank and vice-chairman of Barclays Bank Ltd., is visiting the Union and the Federation on business.

SIR ROY WILENSKY, the Federal Deputy Prime Minister, is acting as Minister of Finance during the absence abroad of MR. DONALD MACINTYRE.

WING-COMMANDER HAROLD HAWKINS, former Air Attache at Rhodesia House, has sailed for the Cape with his wife and family on the CABERNON CASTLE.

MR. D. H. OULMANS, managing director of the Argus Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., has been re-elected chairman of the South African Press Association.

MRS. EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has received an injury to his leg when thrown from his horse near the Mitchell Park. He is keeping his normal engagements.

THE RT. REV. FRANK THORNE, Bishop of Nyasaland, has left Central Africa for six months' leave in the United Kingdom; ARCHDEACON LACEY is acting as Vicar-General.

DR. JAMES TAYLOR, director in charge of I.C.I. Metals Division, is visiting the factories of Afroan Explosives and Chemical Industries, which are partly owned by I.C.I.

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner in London, gave a reception last week at East Africa House for the Uganda football team, which later in the week left for Uganda.

MESSEURS T. C. WHITMORE, M. E. HUGH-JONES, E. L. NEWMAN and A. W. R. MCCRAE, members of the Cambridge Manje Expedition, arrived home last week on the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MESSEURS R. D. WILKIE and L. H. M. MASON have been elected to the board of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd. Mr. Mason served on the company's East African staff for many years.

MR. JOHN NDEGWA, of the East African Literature, recently became the first professionally qualified African librarian in East Africa. He has worked in London and provincial libraries to gain practical experience.

SUB-INSPECTOR MATEYO NUMERO, now in charge of Nyasaland's Police Band, recently returned home after two-and-a-half years at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, where he took his A.R.C.M.

MR. A. CLAYTON THOMAS, the sports sales director of Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports) Ltd., has left London for a six-week tour of East and West African territories, including Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and the Belgian Congo.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia is expected to leave Ethiopia for a State visit to India later this month, sailing in a Dutch ship from Massawa to Bombay. It is believed that he has been invited to visit Japan and other Asian countries.

MR. JAMES MURUMBI, former general secretary of the Kenya African Union, will lead a discussion on multi-racialism in Africa at a public meeting of the African Forum at Swaraj House, 42, Percy Street, London, W.1, on October 16 at 7.30 p.m.

THE REV. R. G. M. CALDERWOOD, Moderator of the newly combined Presbyterian Church and Church of Scotland in East Africa, has held the first Presbyterian church service in the Kikuyu language to be held in Meru-basa for many years.

MR. F. EVERITT, who is 86, and one of the last of the pioneers who marched into Mashonaland 60 years ago, hoisted the Union Jack at the Pioneer Memorial in Salisbury, Cecil Square in commemoration of the occupation of Mashonaland in 1890.

PROFESSOR E. G. HOLMES, of the East African Medical Survey Research Institute in Mwanza, is attending the World Health Organization Committee and Conference on Nutrition in Luanda, Portuguese West Africa, in the interests of the regional diet.

MR. MICHAEL MOWAN, Assistant Information Attache at Rhodesia House, will represent the Federation at the Conference of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, which is in Agenda on October 24. Sixty-three countries will be represented.

AIR COMMANDER C. W. S. MANNING, Commanding and Chief of Air Staff of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, has arrived in London from Salisbury. He will have talks with the British Chief of Air Staff, AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR DERMOT BOYLE and other senior officers at the Air Ministry.

COL. D. C. FERRER, Federal Deputy Secretary for Education, and Mr. L. A. Richardson, Deputy Director of Public Works, have arrived in this country to study the problems of design, cost and technique of building schools. Remarkable economies have been achieved by the British Ministry of Education in recent years.

MAJOR W. M. MAGOR, Minister for Defence in Kenya, has presented the medals won by members of the Kenya Rifle Association in their sixth successive victory in the Inter-Colonial Small-bore open sight competition. Messrs F. Roos, J. Y. Tucker, B. Congreve, A. Ker, C. M. Y. Trotter, S. D. Franklin, A. N. Vincent, and J. A. Orhardson. Their score of 1,574 points was a record.

Honorary M.B.E.s have been awarded to MESSRS. JOSE GARCIA DE BRITO, a Portuguese farmer in the Iringa district of Tanganyika, who was a member of the Iringa township authority from 1939 to 1955 and a town councillor since last year; and MAXIMIANO DOMINGOS BRITO, a Goan, who has been in Tanganyika Government service since 1924 and was appointed treasury accountant last year.

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, has arrived in London from Washington, where he had been attending the meeting of the World Bank with other Finance Ministers. He will be in Britain for two weeks and will have talks with the British Treasury and the Commonwealth Relations Office. He is expected to leave for Rhodesia next Tuesday, spending a few days in Switzerland en route.

The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. have created two new executive posts in the London office following the retirement of CAPTAIN C. C. TAYLOR, nautical adviser. Each post will be known as that of chief marine superintendent; CAPTAIN W. H. BROWN, formerly assistant to Captain Taylor, will be chief marine superintendent of the home fleet, and CAPTAIN D. B. LATIN, chief marine superintendent eastern fleet.

EAST AFRICAN FILMS

FREELANCE FILM MAKER (with own camera) who will be in London until the end of November, completing current productions (16 mm. sound films, in colour), welcomes inquiries from anyone wishing to have film work done in East Africa next year. Special terms to Missions.

Write: R. J. Kingston-Davies, 38 Abercorn Place, London, N.W.8.

Obituary

Lieut-Colonel Tucker

Services in East Africa

LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM KINGTON TUCKER, C.B., D., managing director of East African Estates, who has lived in this country for the last 79 years, joined the Bn. of the Wiltshire Regiment in 1900. Eight years later he became manager and secretary of C. & J. H. Co., Ltd., from 1915 to 1919 he served in the Supplies branch of the War Office, and went to Kenya in the latter year as managing director of East African Estates, Ltd., and its associated companies which included Uplands and a Factory.

He held the Territorial Decoration for 20 years, commissioned service with Wiltshire Regiment and the C.I.C. (Military) in the first World War, as well as the Belgian Ordre de la Couronne (officer class).

Thirty Years in Kenya

During his 30 years in Kenya he held numerous appointments on public bodies, including a directorship of the Kenya Farmers' Association (1920-25) and of the Kenya Grain Mills. Among his other public services were membership of the Customs Tariff Commission, the Railway Advisory Council, the Port Commission of Inquiry, the Agricultural Commission, the Food Control Board, the Land Advisory Board, and the Board of Agriculture. On several occasions, and sometimes for long periods, he deputised as members of the Legislative Council, and was a temporary member of the Executive Council in 1931.

On returning to this country in 1930 he became a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, a post which he held until his death, and was vice-chairman 1943-47. He was also a prominent freemason.

Colonel Tucker leaves a widow and three daughters.

Major J. J. Drought

Veteran of Three Wars

MAJOR JAMES MUSTINIAN DROUGHT, M.C., whose death in Mombasa at the age of 61, was briefly reported last week, has one of the most remarkable military records of any man in Kenya. He served in the South African War, being wounded four times and mentioned in despatches in the Boer and Zandi rebellions, and both the World Wars.

One of his outstanding military achievements was the formation of "The Skin Corps" in the East African campaign during the First World War. Starting with nothing but an idea and a close knowledge of African mentality, he raised and commanded a body of native irregulars, nearly all of whom owed allegiance to the Germans. Operating along the Matz River border, between what were then British and German East Africa, he killed chiefs and elders who were allied with German rule.

Finding it impossible to equip his men, he insisted that all newcomers must bring their own rifles and ammunition from the German lines before volunteering. As members of the corps could not penetrate the German lines in uniform, they went naked, hence the name of the unit.

When the Mwanza column, to which he was attached, advanced sedately, disregarding his intelligence reports, he complained to headquarters and was transferred to another front. Later he became Provost Marshal at G.H.Q. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

He served in Kenya in 1904, taking up Landuit Mao Summit, the highest one time the largest world-growth

in the Colony. Having previously mined in South Africa, he was one of the first to reach the Kakamanga gold fields after the first discoveries had been made.

In the 1934-45 war, he assisted in the formation of a commando unit mounted on mules, and later became commandant of Polish refugee camps.

For some time he had been in bad health, living at the coast. A strong and colourful personality, commoner among pioneers than it is today, he will not be readily forgotten by anyone who knew him.

MR. H. E. BROWNE, a Rhodesian who once held the all-England 80 yard swimming championship, died in Salisbury recently. He went to Rhodesia in 1911, having been appointed to bring out the first consignment of sheep and several Suffolk horses. All the animals arrived in excellent conditions and Mr. Browne was invited to stay and attend them. In 1918 he joined the Veterinary Research Station at Borrowdale Road, Harare in 1946.

MOTHER MAE WILHELMINA, O.P., M.B.E., one of Salisbury's best loved and most respected religious personalities, was died at the age of 74. She founded the St. John's School for Coloured children in Avondale in 1925, and it was there that she died. The first "school" was at a thatched hut. Today there is a fine building housing some 400 pupils, both boys and girls. Born in Westphalia, Mother Wilhelmina first came to Rhodesia in 1906.

MR. RALPH FREDERICK OAKLEY, who was the first manager of the Shell Company in Salisbury, was died in Salisbury, aged 58. He arrived in South Africa from Scotland in 1912 and moved to Rhodesia for the Shell Company in 1922. Eight years later he formed his own company of manufacturers' representatives, and at the end of his death was managing director. During the last war he served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Supply

Corps. REGINALD HERBERT JONES, an 1893 Pioneer who lived at Port Victoria for 55 years, has died in Bulawayo, aged 92. A Londoner, he had a colourful career in the Merchant Service, which he joined as a boy. On his first voyage he was wrecked off the China Coast, rescued by Chinese pirates and fast asleep when they could not get the ransom they claimed.

Visitors from the Federation

Recent callers at Rhodesia House in London have included:

MR. G. M. E. Aton, Mr. E. J. Bign, Mr. D. C. Cameron, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Cottrell, Mr. J. J. Douglas, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Ellison, Mr. D. C. Fetherston, Mr. G. S. Fine, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Finn, Mr. E. J. Fyne, Mr. K. G. Gadd, Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Gallagher, Mr. & Mrs. W. Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Gray, Mr. J. Hibbert, Mr. O. G. Jackson, Mr. W. H. Leonard, Mr. O. H. P. Long, Mr. K. E. Manted, Mr. G. Meldrum, Mr. J. A. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. J. Robertson, Mr. E. Robinson, Mr. W. Sinclair, Mr. B. Taylor, Mr. P. J. Todd, Mr. G. C. Williams.

Visitors to N. Rhodesia Office

Among visitors to the Northern Rhodesia Office were:

Mr. R. C. J. Booker, Mr. J. Bowden, Mr. R. M. Buchanan, Mrs. G. B. Burdett, Mrs. M. Burns, Mr. Richard Clark, Mr. A. R. Cobett, Mr. J. A. Cottrell, Mr. J. P. M. Emmerson, Dr. D. B. Emson, Mr. F. G. B. Field, Mr. W. Fleming, Mr. W. P. Gilges, Mr. S. V. A. Glavin, Mr. N. W. Gray, Mr. John Hibbert, Mr. A. D. Hunt, Mr. H. M. King, Mr. W. Lipscombe, Mr. P. Markovc, Mr. J. Mashin, Mrs. D. Middleton, Mr. F. R. E. Miller, Mr. S. W. Mangan, Mr. H. S. Nash, Mr. John Owen Smith, Mr. R. A. Phillips, Mr. R. Post, Mr. M. J. G. Ramsay, Dr. J. C. Ridge, Mr. J. Sharp, Canon A. H. Smith, Mr. M. M. Speckmeier, Mr. P. J. Steer, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. E. M. Thompson, Mr. J. W. Trout, Mr. A. L. Willis, Mr. W. C. Wilson, and Mr. C. B. M. Woodman.

Wise Words from Mission Leaders

Analysis from I.C.A. Annual Report

THE KING OF THE title of the annual review of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. The reports from the five dioceses contain much that is of general interest.

The Bishop of Masasi, the Rt. Rev. J. M. Wainwright, writes, for instance:

"The Government's... without your permission. Give me a letter to the district commissioner that I may with my ease... you as our fatherly protect us from this law. All of these remarks were made to me at different times and places over the past 12 months. The misconceptions and misunderstandings which he created in the minds of the people which has been coming over the Southern Province, a change already accelerated in the last few years.

A generation ago the Bishop of Masasi's... nearly was laid... because... Lucas was a great man, who... before his consecration had identified himself with this area and knew his people inside out, and... because all educational and medical work was in mission hands and nearly all educated Africans were churchmen. Moreover, in the years between the wars when civil servants were thin on the ground and communications with... Salama were practically non-existent, the local... administrators, ruled largely by empirical methods, were only too glad to have the bishop's wisdom and experience to guide them.

Dangers of Over-Government

It is hard for the elderly Africans of today to realize how completely those 'good old days' have gone. The multiplication of evil servants, the dependence on Government, the coming of aeroplanes and telegraph, and the rest of the state of laws, regulations and ordinances... from a multi-racial Legislative Council, make 'over-governance' a danger at present facing us.

Modern provincial and district commissioners have many highly-qualified advisers of three races (to say nothing of their predecessors' files) to whom to turn. It is, in fact, a wholesome thing that the realms of Church and State should be well-defined, and in every instance, not only that Government officers are almost uniformly friendly to us missionaries, but that a high proportion of them are passing church people.

"But, while the old men lament the passing of the prince-bishops, the rising generation are quick to resent any rebuke of paternalism, however benevolent, which they think they can discern in the diocesan or his clergy. Some of the newly-established parochial church councils, especially at the coast, can be (to put it mildly) outspoken when they get the bit between their teeth. My African teachers, without consulting me, founded a trade union of which I was a title (when I heard of it) that all teachers must join and a matter of increasing concern is the attitude of many of our African medical and educational employees to their priests, one of independence, coolness, or worse.

"I may be said that a previous generation of clergy had sometimes... to put upon them, taking it for granted that they would serve the altar and treating them almost as their personal servants, and it may be in reaction to this that many of them... to do any church or parish work today. There are probably faults on both sides, and it needs careful handling. Part of the trouble is an inferiority complex on the side of the African clergy, many of whom have less education and smaller salaries than the youngsters in question, and we are once again reminded of the urgency of getting away from an exclusively peasant priesthood.

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. G. Green-Walsham, writes:

"Great wealth goes hand in hand with an abnormally high standard of living, so that few feel the real benefit of good wages. Evil shows itself most strongly in materialism and in a low standard of sexual morality.

The Bishop of Zanzibar, the Rt. Rev. W. P. Baker, writes:

"The Church must encourage its leaders to engage in a dialogue with Islam. We use the dialogue in its broad meaning of a relationship meeting between Christians and Muslims, devoid of polemical purpose or attempt at conversion, on the level of mutual respect and understanding of each other's faith in the attempt to find common ground and action for the welfare of society as a whole.

The Bishop of Tanganyika, the Rt. Rev. L. E. Stratford, makes a number of interesting points:

"Some sacrifice should be expected in a vocation to the ministry, but it is hard for a man to accept perhaps the third of what he would earn in secular employment.

"As Africa nationalizes becomes more self-conscious, it will be wise soon to have some Africans sharing the highest responsibilities of the Church with Europeans. We are not at all sure that we can take our most promising priest and turn him into a bishop. It would be better to wait, if we have a man who is a priest, who is so outstanding that we want to give him a bishop.

"Doubtless, as increased urbanization since we brought the blessings of civilization to Africa.

"The tendency of the Church in England in these days is to be increasingly lenient. Re-marriage in church, a civil divorce is still refused, but it is now a primary to admit such people, after due consideration in each case, to Holy Communion. It would be disastrous to adopt such a policy for our African Christians in their present stage of development. It would certainly undo much of the patient teaching of the past half-century. Our people, I at least know what the Church teaches and it is just the teaching which upholds a very large number of them in the exercise of self-discipline. As this now would open the flood-gates of licence.

"Are we then to say that there shall occur a law for black another, easier one, for white people? Such a racialist colour-bar would not be easy to justify, especially if we were to attempt to explain the whole matter to our African congregations. On the other hand, can we, without pride, or without causing scandal, say to a new center in this diocese: 'Your bishop has given you permission to communicate, and all the English dioceses have approved the action; but I know better and you must communicate in this diocese.'

"There is some reaction against the use of Swahili. As we cannot afford to print more books in the vernacular, the problem will soon solve itself. All people will be forced into Swahili. Even now it is of importance to hear this sort of announcement in church. As all the Kisumu books have been eaten by white ants, even now today will be in Swahili.

Education of Girls

The headmistress of Newira Girls' School is quoted as having written:

"In educating African girls in preparation for boarding school we have always tried to suit the domestic life of the school as the sort of life to which the girls would be returning. In recent years we have become increasingly aware that it is our responsibility to prepare them for a different sort of life from that which most of their parents have lived. The African's way of life is changing, and the few girls who have the opportunity to come to boarding schools are likely to be leaders, and their names a means of helping others to adjust themselves to new standards."

Plant Discovery

MRS. JESSIE WILLIAMSON, a well-known botanical field discoverer, has discovered a plant thought to be new to science in the Masasi foothills near Karonga. The herb has been given the name *Chamaecrista mirabilis*. It is said to be known as 'Lala' by the Masasi. It is a greenish-yellow, tree-shaped, somewhat but long with... in the foreground. Other specimens are being... in the plant is difficult to find. The first specimen which has been sent to the British Museum was... in the grass in woodlands.

M.C.C. Cricket Team sails

Two Matches in Rhodesia

THE M.C.C. CRICKET TEAM which is touring South Africa this winter, left Southampton on Thursday in the Union-Castle liner EDINBURGH CASTLE, the vessel launched by Princess Margaret in 1947 at her most individual public engagement of the kind. Sir Walter Morrison, president of the M.C.C., was in Victoria Harbour, aboard the pleasure launch, and Mr. Peter May, captain of the team, was greeted with a cake decorated with a representation of a cricket pitch, by the Pullman Car Co. Ltd.

The team, the first to visit the Union for eight years, consisted of Messrs. P. May (captain), D. J. Insole (vice-captain), T. E. Bailey, D. C. S. Compton, M. C. Cowdrey, T. G. Evans, J. C. Ekers, P. J. Loader, G. Lock, A. S. M. Oakman, J. Mc. Parks, P. E. Richardson, J. B. Satham, B. Tallor, F. H. Tyson, and J. H. Wardle. Mr. F. K. Brown is team manager, and Mr. G. Duckworth is also travelling with the team. Mr. Bailey missed the boat but came on by a later one in time for the lunch on board.

Only two players, Messrs. Compton and Evans have played for the M.C.C. in South Africa before, but Messrs. Loader, Oakman and Wardle have been there as coaches.

Team A Good Will Mission

In a speech of welcome, Lord Rotherwick, chairman of the Union-Castle Line, said that the company was proud that all M.C.C. cricketers which had sailed the Union had travelled in its ships, and congratulated Mr. May on his team, which included the two finest sportsmen in the world. The team, he felt, would in a sense be a good will mission to South Africa, and he was sure the members would prove good ambassadors for this country.

After expressing his thanks, Mrs. May reminded the Press that it was in the power of sports writers to make or mar a tour. Later the team went to the upper deck for interviews with television representatives.

The team will play two matches against Rhodesian cricketers Bulawayo, from November 19-21, and in Salisbury from November 23-26, and will spend two days at the Victoria Falls.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Sir Gilbert Kenne, High Commissioner for the Federation, and Mr. E. Aird (secretary of the M.C.C.), G. O. Allen (chairman of the Selection Committee), H. S. Atham (treasurer of the M.C.C.), J. S. Brown (managing director of the Union-Castle Line), F. E. Cator (secretary of the Surrey C.C.C.), Captain H. A. Deller (of the Edinburgh Castle), E. D. R. Eagar (secretary of the Hampshire C.C.C.).

Tanganyika Athletics

FIVE NEW TANGANYIKA OPEN AND NATIVE RECORDS were established at the third annual championships of the Tanganyika Amateur Athletic Association in Moshi last month. They were 15m 15.2 secs. for the three mile and 33m 1.8 secs. for the six miles by Mr. S. Khefa, of the Southern Highlands; 6ft. 0in. for the high jump by Mr. J. Nkongor, of the Lake Province; 10ft. 0in. for the pole vault, by Mr. P. Savik, of the Eastern Province; and 46.7 secs. for the 4 x 110 yards relay, by the Tanga Province team.

G.A.T.T. Conference

THE FEDERAL DELEGATION at the Eleventh Annual Session of G.A.T.T. which opens at Geneva today, consists of Mr. N. R. Bergam, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. J. Ford Parker, Chief Inspector, Department of Customs and Excise, and Mr. R. Rushmore, Federal Trade Commissioner in London. The meeting is expected to last between four and five weeks.

Rhodesian View of Capricorn

Contract An Explosive Document

THE VITRIFIED HUMOR of the *Times*, British Colonies *Magazine* gives prominence to a report about the Capricorn Africa Society from a correspondent in Southern Rhodesia (who writes in part):

A large question mark hangs over the contract produced and ratified at this convention held by the Capricorn Africa Society on the shores of Lake Nyasa.

"The convention of men and women fanatically sincere and bluntly uncompromising has the virtues the laps of the public of Central and East Africa, a philosophy and way of life which are a remarkable mixture of ideals and common sense. It is a morally unassailable document which for that very reason will be the more difficult to implement. The question will large as: 'Will the public accept it, even in the end?'"

The contract comes from ordinary men and women of the people who assembled at Salima, not one was of high station. There were 200 of them, white, black, and brown.

The contract is a challenging document, controversial, indeed explosive. The signatories affirm their faith in the greatness of their common destiny and their resolve to reject the "barren doctrine" of racial nationalism.

Voting System

They affirm that the franchise and system of voting for the territories should be based on the precept that the right to elect members of the Legislature is open to all citizens who have attained the statutory qualifications and they will be registered in one common roll. The vote is not a natural right but a responsibility to be exercised for the common good. In the special circumstances of East and Central Africa it was felt that universal suffrage would give rise to the danger of irresponsible politicians being elected to the Legislature or would be injurious to the common good. A system of plural voting is favored.

"How does the society expect to gain popular acceptance of its ideas? It would be wise to pretend that the course they have now chartered will not be viewed with the deepest suspicion by black and white who see their privileges and entrenched rights challenged by a new concept of common humanity."

The society does not plan to enter the political arena directly, now or in the foreseeable future. What it does hope to do is to ensure sufficient membership to influence the decisions of the appropriate Governments in each of the territories in which it is operating.

Non-Self-Governing Territories

U.N.O. Publication

SUMMARIES AND ANALYSES of information relating to non-self-governing territories transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1954 have been published as a United Nations publication at 2s. 6d. As the reports refer to 1953, they are somewhat out-of-date for students of African affairs, but even so they may hold some surprises for the reader. For example, from Kenya it is reported that "There was some falling off in the national income. Detailed information is not yet available, but it is thought that heavier Government expenditure has prevented a serious fall in industrial production and employment. Private capital investment and production by secondary industries continued to expand during 1953, but housing and commercial activity declined. Probably the main cause of the decline in national income was the fall in the value of agricultural production and lower world prices for primary products. There is no mention of a certain disturbance which started in the autumn of 1952. This may have been excluded because detailed information was not then available (at least after the outbreak) or because it was not information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions."

Witch Killings in Uganda

Witch from Police Report

UGANDA is not the generally advanced and orderly country which many people imagine. The prevalence of crime is made clear in the report for 1955 by the Commissioner, Mr. N. P. Hadzi. In the year there were 205 cases relating to the abuse of office by the administration of the sharp increase on the total of 669 in 1954. Reports of homicide numbered 576; of the 199 persons convicted 91 were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, but only 26 were executed. Offences against property (including thefts, robberies, obtaining goods by false pretences, and receiving stolen property) totalled 18,347, or 2,190 more than in the previous year. There were 2,568 convictions.

The Commissioner writes—

Buganda is built on a campaign against people, notably chiefs, who were said to have been disloyal to His Highness the Kabaka was carried on from the beginning of October. Victims were sent threatening letters or were verbally threatened with a variety of menaces, including the removal of the victim's head or leg. In other cases livestock, cash, and food were stolen or extorted, and coffee plants and coffee and banana trees were destroyed. Towards the middle of November the campaign became more widespread and intense; the hostility of some of the vernacular newspapers, contributing towards this development. Open violence occurred at several places.

Gas Used

In one episode a gonbola chief was severely assaulted in the presence of a senior assistant resident and in two others the police resorted to baton charges

and used tear gas in order to disperse riotous crowds. Intervention by the Protectorate Police operating in units in the affected counties resulted in the arrest of 40 persons, and the situation was brought under control by November.

There was an intermittent cattle raiding in Karamoja, between the Suk and Karamojong. Raids carried out by the Suk and Bakora tribesmen into Teso district resulted in serious deterioration in the normal friendly relations between the Bakora and the Teso. The Suk also carried out raids in the Garamba river area. These cattle raids resulted in the deaths of persons and the loss of 2000 head of cattle, changed hands of approximately 150 persons were convicted in the native courts, and the loss of cattle in compensation for the thefts and blood money for persons killed was also collected.

Chief Called upon to Resign

The Bakora demonstrated against their chief alleging serious abuse of his position. The situation was considered serious enough to send police reinforcements from Kampala and from the 4th K.A.R. to the district. The chief was called upon to resign. The Bakora then quiesced again.

In the Busoga District police disturbances lasting about six weeks necessitated intensive police patrolling. In one instance it was necessary to resort to the use of arms, but no persons were injured.

In January there was an outbreak of witch killings in Karamoja. The Suk tribe have a customary hate of witch-doctors, and chiefs and elders are reluctant to expose persons responsible for such murders. The general feeling being that by ridding the country of the witches they had performed a public service. This wave of feeling against witchcraft led to the killing by large parties of the tribe of 20 men and 60 women.

As a result of investigations conducted in the Suk tribe were brought before a special panel of the High Court at Kampala. Owing to the difficulty of investigating cases of this nature, only those persons who actually confessed the crimes were charged. It is probable that many Suk were involved in some way in the murders.

Of the 66 prosecuted no evidence was offered by the Crown against 35 of the accused, on the grounds that the crimes were committed in the *de jure* area of Kenya. Two were acquitted, 15 were sentenced to death, and nine were sentenced to be detained at the Governor's pleasure. The sentences of these 24 were later commuted to three months' imprisonment.

Refugees from The Sudan

The action taken by the police during the defection last year of the Sudan Defence Force to the Equatoria Province, which adjoins Uganda along a 200-mile frontier, is recalled.

The Uganda Government's immediate concern was to mitigate the repercussions from the large influx of refugees or deserters on the main road between Gulu and Juba. This immediately controlled frontier posts were strengthened and six new border posts were created. It was also found necessary to recall the 4th (Uganda) M.A. K.A. operations in Kenya, and a precautionary measure to some extent was sent to the Sudan. In the event the Southern Sudanese troops tried to enter the Protectorate at Oraba, a pass through Uganda on their way to Torit in the Southern Sudan. They were met by the border police and administrative officers, persuaded to surrender, and interned at Gulu until the end of the year, when they were released (except for nine whose extradition was known to the Sudan would apply).

A few Northern Sudanese officials and traders who sought refuge in Uganda, were later repatriated by air to Khartoum. A number of missionaries and Britons employed by local Sudanese firms were also forced to cross the border. Later several thousand Southern Sudanese refugees, mostly from tribes akin to those of the West Nile district, entered Uganda.

The report covers the last year of office of Mr. J. W. Deegan, who had commanded the force from 1956. He had been transferred to Uganda from Tanganyika in 1955.

I find it incredible to watch a keen fisherman as Major Rogers, leader of the Federal Independence Party, should persevere a policy which would almost certainly result in the best fishing streams in the Colony being closed to European anglers. (M. J. A. Gouldrey, writing in the *Kenya Weekly News*.)

EAST AFRICA

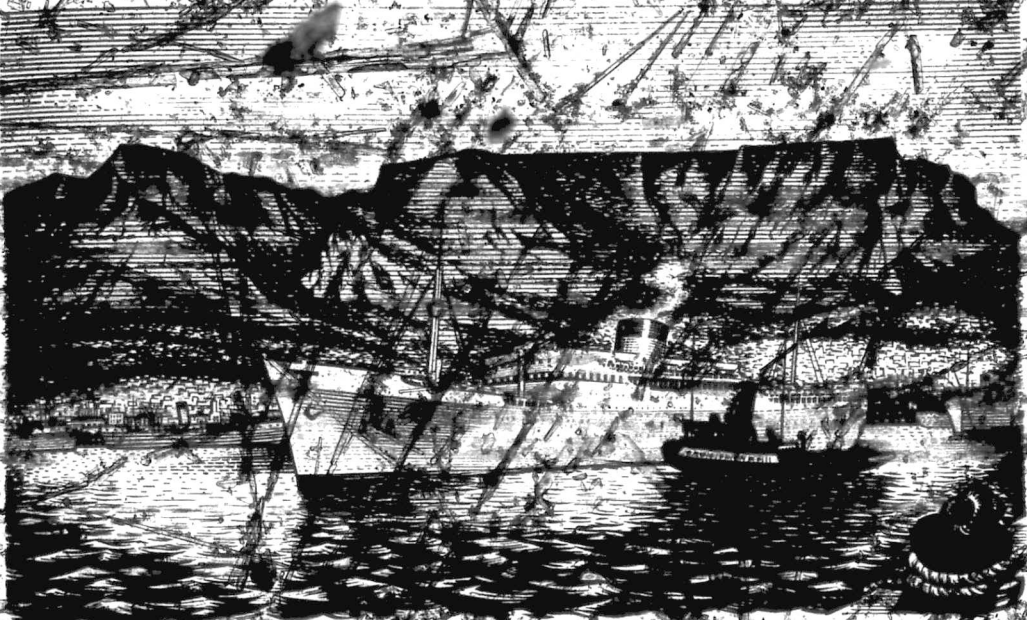
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CAPE TOWN: The arrival of the "Table Bay" and the "Traveller" gets his first glimpse of the white buildings of Cape Town glimpsing through the Table Mountain. Around him are the ships of all nations. Cape Town now handles more than three and a quarter million tons of cargo in the year and its docks and harbor facilities are comparable to those of any port in the world. Yet this great city began as a tiny victualling station for the fleet of the Dutch East India Company in 1652. Jan Van Riebeeck arrived in the bay with three little ships. His task was to establish a small settlement where fresh water and green vegetables for ward off scurvy could be obtained by crews making the long voyage to India. Van Riebeeck's vegetable garden may be seen to this day in the ruins in the centre of modern Cape Town, a city which boasts its own University and bears the proud title of parliamentary capital of the Union of South Africa. *Russell's men who receive information of current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Merchants Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Cape Town and elsewhere are always readily available on request.*



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Letters to the Editor

Critical But Not Crusty

Thoughts of a Reader for 32 Years

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Since since your first number I have read your paper with interest and pleasure. I have just started your 33rd year. That must make me older than most of your readers. I have also been a subscriber from the beginning, and we often discuss the contents of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and particularly the leading articles and the interesting Notes By The Way. I have not agreed with you about everything, but on every occasion of disagreement which I recall you have proved right in the end. In fact, I cannot recall one issue of importance in the 30 years and more in which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has not been right.

So far as I know, you are the only paper dealing with African affairs which was right about Germany. It was certainly right about closer union for Central Africa, and if only East Africa had taken the wise course which you recommended from the very start the position today would be very much happier. You have written strongly about our lack of political leadership in Kenya on many occasions, and always in my opinion with full justification, often when the non-official members of the Legislative Council failed in their duty to criticize candidly.

So many publications which are critical become crusty and cantankerous, but I do not ever recall thinking that you were in danger of that unpleasant trait. One of the features which is most like about the paper is its critical business to appear.

Many years ago a close friend of mine died, and although you did not know him personally and wrote an admirable obituary you invited me to add a tribute.

...the, you said, his good work ought to be emphasized for its own value and in order to hold it up to others for emulation. Since then I have read your obituary notices with special care, and I have often been struck by the way in which your paper has practised the principle behind that note of yours so long ago. Good work is often unobtrusively and self-sacrificing, needs more than ever to be brought to the attention of the public, now that standards are slipping so badly. It would go so far as to say that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been the only paper in this way and generally of high intelligence.

May I ask you to publish this note, but not to disclose my identity. I distribute what I write, which may be of little interest to the paper itself, which the Kenyan had a right to be free from much more prominent people, but for people to read a condensation of the thoughts of a man who has spent a reader's half his life may induce some of them to think more seriously about the great problems of East and Central Africa, problems on which your paper has done much by word. No other part of the Empire has anything like such serious as we give us, as many thoughtful people would agree.

Please allow me to sign myself as
 Kenya Colony

Point from Letters

Work

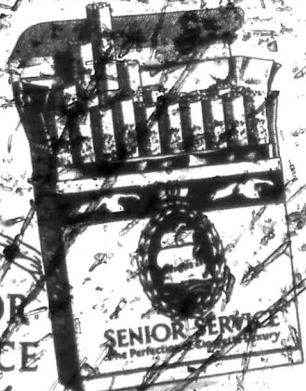
"VERNACLULAR NEWSPAPERS" in Uganda which you have often criticized with full justification, now seem to me more ready to print objective and critical statements, at least in some cases. There have been several instances in recent weeks in which an African-owned African edited paper in Kampala has told its readers that the shortcomings of Africans are the cause of their backwardness. Unfortunately, it is not those which are most popular which seem to be willing to take this line, but nobody would say that the best papers in England are those with the biggest circulations! One Uganda paper has just emphasized that Africans have made so little progress in trade because they lack the will to succeed and will not apply the energy necessary to succeed. Only in the third place does it blame lack of business training. By a coincidence the same paper reported that a European (who was unimpaired) had told students of Kisumu College that Africans did not like working for themselves and that until they developed industries and self-worthiness there could be no question of self-government.

Merit and Ability

"IF THEY COULD SEE THEMSELVES as others often see them the leaders of the Federation Party in Kenya would certainly not be so insistent on merit and ability as the only justifications for African political advancement. The rest of us regard some of the F.I.P. spokesmen as transparently deficient in political ability, and surely nobody would suggest that the general body of European non-official members of the Kenya Legislative Council have at any time been men of high political calibre. That has certainly not been the case during my time in the country (upwards of 25 years). There have been some able men, of course, but the average quality has been modest when it has not been poor. Kenya's tragedy is that, having attracted so many Europeans of merit and ability, it has not induced them to accept political responsibility in sufficient numbers, with the consequence that, as I remember your writing in another connexion, we have staggered from crisis to crisis. Not one man whom I know in Kenya is satisfied with the present position, or with the outlook.

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Writer Declared Prohibited Immigrant No Reason Given by Federal Government

Mrs. DORIS LESSING, the novelist, has been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Federal Government some months ago. South Africa also declared her a prohibited immigrant. No reason was given in either case.

Mrs. Lessing gave in a statement to the Press last week. Her last visit to Africa was in June of last year, and she has not returned since. She received a letter from the Federal Government last week in London requesting her to appear before the secretary of the Immigration Selection Board. She wrote for an explanation, but was informed that the matter could be better discussed verbally.

Mrs. Lessing was interviewed on September 26 in the presence of her solicitor. The secretary informed her that if she wished to re-visit the Federation she must apply to the office. The statement continues: "On my own part, since British citizens are normally allowed into the Federation without such formalities, he said that he had been instructed to say this by the Federal Authorities in Rhodesia. After further questions he eventually said that I had forced his hand, and that if I did make an application I would be refused, since I had been declared a 'Prohibited Immigrant' by the Governor-General of the Federation on August 26, by a Declaration in Council."

Decision Cannot Be Challenged

"He said he was not in a position to give the reasons and that there was no one here to whom I could make any representation about the decision. I could if I wished apply in writing to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs but they were not bound to give any reasons, and neither was the Governor-General, and I could not challenge the Governor-General's decision."

E. A. & R.

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The Federal Ministry of Home Affairs has announced that Mrs. Lessing is a prohibited immigrant. Mrs. Lessing said that in these cases she has never disclosed anything which should have caused her to be declared a prohibited immigrant. She said that she was a British subject holding a British passport, did not intend to exercise her right of entry into a British territory. So far as the Federation was concerned, she now has no right of domicile in the country. She lived there for 20 years before coming to this country in 1950. All her books but one have been set in Central Africa.

She was associated with the United Southern Rhodesia, British Press and has been a member of the British Peace Movement since 1946. She has visited the Soviet Union, Russia, and France, and is a member of the membership of the International League for Women's Suffrage.

Education in Kenya

THERE WERE 6,762 EUROPEAN pupils at primary schools in Kenya last year and 2,283 in secondary schools, of whom 4,200 and 1,021 respectively were at schools run by Government. Revenue from European parents and subsidies from extra-territorial Governments and the Forces amounted to £580,697. The corresponding figures for Asian pupils were 30,772, 5,448, £1,007,000 and £709,000 respectively, and fees collected totalled £172,833. Enrolments in African schools were 344,538 in primary, 2,341 in intermediate, and 3,060 in secondary schools. Aided schools provided for 339,066 of the pupils. Fees from Government schools amounted to £19,429 and those paid by district education boards £349,090. Apart from 20 students training at Makerere College, enrolments for teacher training comprised 967 men and 347 women in their first year, and 846 men and 299 women in their second year. Kenya students at Makerere numbered 205 including nine Asians and three Arabs. These figures are revealed in the annual report of the Kenya Education Department for the year ended June 30, 1957 (Government Printer, 2s. 6d.).

New K.A.R. Rank for Africans

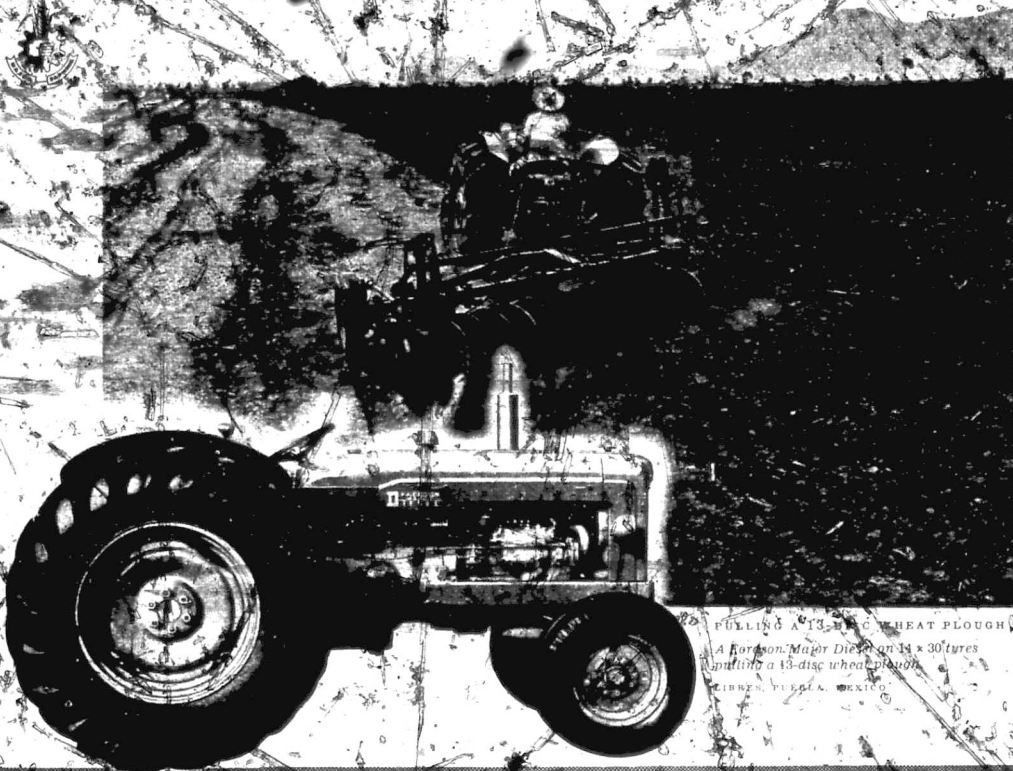
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR Sir G. LATHBRAY, C-in-C, East Africa, has inspected a parade of 18 newly appointed effendis of the King's African Rifles. Appointments of effendis will be made by the Governor of the territory concerned, and will be made on a parchment warrant after three years as effendi class III. The warrant will be eligible for promotion to class II. Promotion to class I will be made by selection by merit after 10 years' service as effendi. Dress and clothing scale will be similar to that of officers. On their ceremonial effendis will wear over a strip of cloth in the battalion's colours, one star for class III, two for class II and three for class I. Effendis are similar to African Regimental Sergeant-Majors, but have no powers of command over British other ranks and will salute all commissioned officers, but will not themselves be saluted. Their pay will be class III—300s. to 350s. per month; class II 420s. to 470s.; and class I—500s. to 900s. per month.

Too Many Officials?

MR. A. R. W. STUMBLE, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, turned the tables neatly on the critics who had attacked the Government for reckless increase in the number of officials, charging it with adding 1.0% to the staff in two years. The figures were right, said Mr. Stumble, 737 being Africans and 334 Europeans. Of the Africans 280 were additions to the police, 242 were engaged in native education, and 199 in land and survey work in the Native Areas. In the case of the Europeans, 161 were police, 92 were employed in national education, 36 in the courts, and 39 in Justice and Internal Affairs.

To prevent further infection of cattle by brucellosis, an 80-mile long barrier fence of 100-ft. stumps is being constructed in the Southern area of Southern Rhodesia, creating a 100-mile zone within which all game will be shot.

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Seretsi Khamo Flies Home

Explaining Re-association to Tribesmen

Seretsi KHAMO, who has renounced the chieftainship of the Bamangwato tribe, left London on Tuesday to return to Bechuanaland after six years in exile. He flew to Salisbury, where a charter plane took him to the airport at Francistown, Bechuanaland. Here he stayed overnight with his sister, Naledi Khamo. Today he is expected to visit his uncle, Tshetedi Khamo, the former regent of the tribe. He is also expected to call on Nasebolai Kgamane, the African Authority appointed to administer the tribe since Seretsi's exile.

Arrangements have been made for Seretsi to address a tribal gathering at Serowe next week. After this he will make a five- or six-day tour of the Bamangwato country, explaining to tribesmen his reasons for renouncing the chieftainship for himself and his children, and why he has returned as a private citizen.

Seretsi's English wife, Ruth, and their two children are expected to return to Bechuanaland in the near future. Seretsi was exiled in 1950 following his marriage to a European, and because of his alleged breaking of tribal custom by marrying without consent of the *kgotla*.

As previously announced, the Government will do nothing to prevent Seretsi — or Tshetedi — from taking part in political life or from becoming members of the new tribal council.

The Press on Politicians

THERE ARE NO GREATER ENIGMAS than the gentlemen of the Press, said Mr. John Gaunt in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council the other day. He continued: "They know us and our foibles, they know our pretensions, and they know the true value of the inflated opinions some of us have of ourselves. When they pay a tribute, you can be perfectly certain that it is well deserved."

Advancement in Northern Rhodesia

Mr. Nkumbula Warns of Racial Conflict

MR. M. NKUMBULA, president of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, said when addressing its annual conference in Lusaka on Monday that there would be racial conflict if the Europeans in the territory did not allow the Africans to advance in all spheres.

He emphasized that the European attitude was to hold Africans back continuously, then to one day throw the Africans when they worked to achieve an entirely African Government. "This will be the last resort after everything possible to get the co-operation of the European has been tried and failed," he added. He denied that the Copperbelt situation that Congress was timely to African minds as a tool to attain political, national and racial objectives.

Mr. Nkumbula called for support for the national executive committee's decision to send a delegation to ask the Queen to allow Northern Rhodesia to secede from the Central African Federation in 1960, when the Federal constitution is to be reviewed.

Eye-Opener

SENATOR THEODORE GREEN, who is 89, recently spent a morning in Salisbury by accident. The aircraft which was to have taken him direct from Nairobi to Johannesburg was delayed, so he travelled via Salisbury instead. Senator Green, who is chairman of a Senate sub-committee dealing with the Far East and Africa, said: "I have never seen Africa, so I thought I would come and look round". Of Salisbury, he said: "This town is an eye-opener". He had been impressed with its development so far, and still more with its enormous potential. Salisbury would be included in the report of his trip.

News Items in Brief

A monkey skin cloak will be presented to Princess Margaret by representatives of the Nandi tribe in Kenya when she visits the district.

Commonwealth visitors to this country during August have been estimated at 174,500, compared with 168,500 in the corresponding period of 1955.

Legislation is being considered by the Government of Kenya to establish an African Hospital Relief Fund on lines similar to those adopted by the European community.

A Government motion for the introduction of legislation governing the making of wills by Africans has been approved by the Nyasaland Central Province Provincial Council.

A committee is shortly to study the position of Africans in the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service. The Government employs nearly 17,000 Africans, of whom 10,000 are teachers.

The Federal Government is to open an Income Tax Office in Livingstone on January 1 next year. It will deal with all Northern Rhodesian taxpayers from Livingstone to places south of Broken Hill, at present totalling about 8,000.

Egypt has sent to the Sudan as a gift a shipload of armoured cars, field and anti-aircraft guns, machine-guns, rifles and ammunition. A military mission led by Brigadier Attay Ahmed Aly, of the Engineer Corps, has accompanied the shipment.

Over 40 delegates and observers from the Federation, the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Portugal, South Africa, the Belgian Congo, the United States, Uganda, Tanganyika, and other parts of Africa, and the World Health Organization, attended the sixth meeting of the International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis.


A memorial tablet has been unveiled at the Royal Marine Barracks at Southsea, Hants, to the six officers of the South African Air Force who were killed in action during a peace-keeping service with the Royal Marines in the Bosnian war. Seventy-four U.S.F. officers were seconded to the Royal Marines, and served in Commando formations and in landing craft.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council assembled last week. Mr. John Gaunt tabled four motions of the Emergency, there was a question by Mr. W. E. Sergeant on the origin and the approximate loss of revenue caused by the Copperbelt strikes, and a motion on settlement loans for immigrant farmers by Mr. H. J. Roberts, the member for Lands and Local Government.

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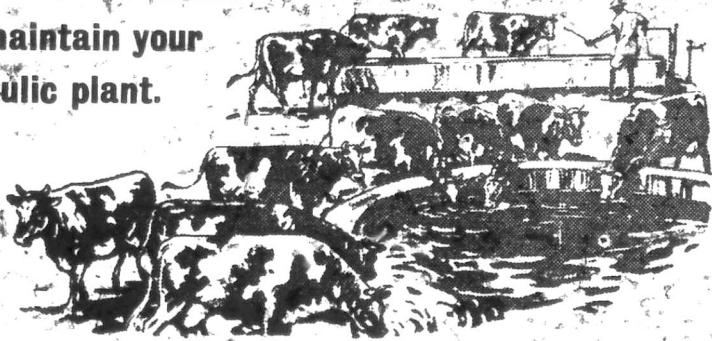
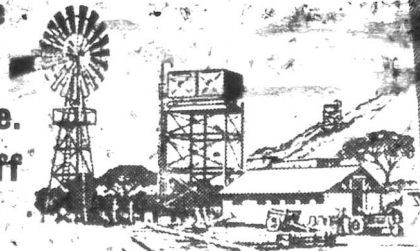
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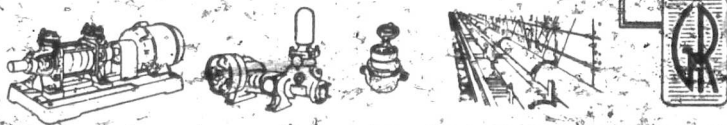
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Shire Bund Nearly Completed Less Than Thirty Feet to Go

MESSRS. JOHN LAING AND SONS, the contractors, report that the 1,085 ft. long earth and rock dam across the Shire River is within 30 ft. of completion. The level of the river has risen 4 ft. upstream, nearly to the level of Lake Nyasa. Downstream, the flow of water is dropping.

The dam, or bund, as it is called locally, is the first phase in the first stage of the £7½m Shire Valley project which is hoped will revolutionize Nyasaland's economy.

Even when the dam is finished, there will still be water in the Shire. It is fed by a number of tributaries in its lower reaches. The Bund will prevent the vast floods that devastate those areas from time to time.

Last week Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry and Power, with officials of his ministry, discussed the economic implications of the completed first stage of the scheme with Mr. C. W. F. Footman, Nyasaland's Chief Secretary.

The first stage includes the construction of a permanent barrage and power station with a capacity of 10,000 kW, at Matope, 36 miles from the Liwonde Bund diversion, southwards of the confluence of the River Ruwo with the Shire, and irrigation and public health experiments on the lands freed from floods. The Colonial Development Corporation is interested in the scheme.

Compensation has been paid to about 30 villagers upstream from the Bund who have been moved to higher ground. The land now inundated will give them two crops a year — rice when flooded and a dry-weather catch crop. African fishermen have already reaped a rich harvest of fish trapped in pools as the waters of the river recede.

Most of us are philanthropists. Those of us who keep farm labour could do with a third of the number if they did a 'good day's work'. — Mr. W. F. Rendall, M.L.C. for Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Africans Pay Hospital Fees

AS FROM THIS WEEK, patients at Nairobi's King George VI Hospital, one of the six largest in Africa, will be charged a fee of two shillings a week. This marks the end of 40 years of free hospital treatment provided by the Kenya Government. It will be extended gradually to all hospitals controlled by the Medical Department. The demand on medical services has made fees inevitable. Dr. D. H. Mackay, the Deputy Director, had recently said that services were all the time improving. "At King George VI, we are building our first consultative clinic, where Africans will be treated by appointment — not on a queue basis — by a panel of the country's foremost medical and surgical specialists. At two shillings a week that is good value by any standards in the world."

Labour Force Inadequate

MR. W. F. COFFITS, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya, said when he addressed the Molo branch of the National Farmers' Union that the labour force of the Colony would be quite inadequate to implement the Swynnerton Plan, provide for the extension of tea, tobacco, sisal, sugar, and other crops, and train African women as good housewives unless every man, woman, and child were employed.

More pay for Railwaymen

Rhodesia: Railways will give their African employees pay increases from next month. A Southern Rhodesian Ministry of Labour statement says that the new wage structures would mean rises ranging from £27 a year for senior staff to £2s. monthly for other workers. Family allowances will also be increased.

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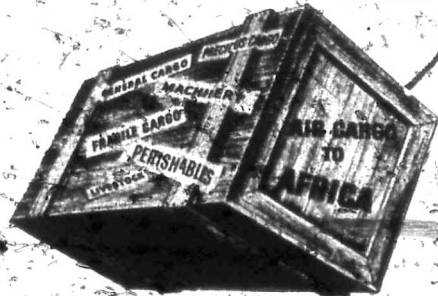
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Tanganyika Development Plans for Next Five Years

TANGANYIKA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS for the next five years are outlined in a booklet published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 5s. under the title "Development Plan, 1955-60: Capital Works Programme."

The revised development plan of 1955 calculated that about £241m. would be required to finance development projects from the beginning of 1956 to the end of 1960, but that only about £201m. could be expected to be available during that period. Owing to the buoyancy of the revenue and some unexpected windfalls, however, expenditure for the five years to the end of 1954 was almost £11m. Moreover, expenditure on development projects by local authorities has increased greatly, for example, whereas the Native treasuries spent only over £750,000 in 1954 on development plans, they budgeted in 1955 for £952,000.

During the next five years the expectation of capital income amounts to £23.6m.—£12.1m. from external loans, £4m. from Colonial Development and Welfare grants under the new Act, nearly £11m. from local loans, £750,000 from Native treasury contributions, nearly £24m. from the Custodian of Enemy Property funds, a balance of £650,000 from old C.D. & W. grants, and £175,000 balance from the Development Plan Reserve 1954-55.

Estimate of Nearly £26m.

Expenditure under the plan from July 1, 1955, to the end of June, 1960, is estimated at £25,848,667. Communications will take £7,470,000, the development of natural resources £4,950,000, social services £5,293,667, urban development £3,215,000, electricity £2m., public buildings £1,950,000, and African housing £970,000.

The percentages, with those under the 1950 plan in brackets, are as follows:

Communications 28.9% (35.9%); social services, 20.5% (12%); development of natural resources, 19.2% (17.8%); urban development, 12.5% (14.6%); electricity, 7.7% (nil); public buildings and works, 7.5% (14.2%); African urban housing and miscellaneous, 3.7% (5.5%).

From the summary of expenditure the following facts have been taken:

Communications — Roads, £4,170,000; railway to Kilombero Valley, £3m.; aerodromes, £200,000.

Development of Natural Resources — Water development and irrigation, £3m.; planned settlement schemes, £1m.; Rufiji Basin survey, £500,000; agriculture, £230,000; land use surveys, £200,000.

Urban Development — Water supplies, £2,450,000; refuse disposal, £315,000; surface drainage, £210,000; industrial site development, £100,000; markets and abattoirs, £75,000; drainage of Msimbazi Creek, £40,000; contributions for sports clubs, £25,000.

Education — £2m.

Education — African education, £1,435,000; St. George's and St. Michael's Schools, £693,333; grant to Asian Education Authority, £693,334; loan to Asian Education Authority, £484,000; Technical Institute, £280,000; loan to European Education Authority, £208,000.

Medical — Medical buildings, £866,000; group hospitals, Dar es Salaam, £354,000.

Public Buildings and Works — Government staff housing, £1m.; Government offices, £950,000.

African Urban Housing — £970,000.

Planned Settlement Schemes — £400,000.

Federal Expenditure in Nyasaland

£24m. in Coming Financial Year

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has voted nearly £24m. to be spent on various undertakings in Nyasaland during the coming financial year. This figure refers to Loan Votes only.

It includes provision for a loan to the Nyasaland Railways, harbour works and navigation aids on Lake Nyasa, the development of the Lake Service, expenditure on airfields, payment for further surveys and investigations into the Shire Valley Project, the completion of road works, and the replacement and improvement of bridges.

The sum actually voted totals £2,422,500 and is made up as follows: transport and communications £1,454,317; commerce and industry £240,081; education (planned and other works) £80,032; health (planned and other works) £358,452; housing £46,999; home affairs £3,000; prisons and reformatories £11,294; posts and telegraphs £64,084; civil aviation £11,830; meteorological services £18,450; miscellaneous £1,850; ministry of power £100,000; defence (allowances and planned works) £58,661; and water supplies £3,500.

A Government statement points out: "A measure of the extent to which Nyasaland has benefited under Federation can be gauged from the fact that responsibility for the above-mentioned services previously lay with the Nyasaland Government. Although the Nyasaland Government had to relinquish a large portion of its revenue when these services were handed over to the Federal Government, subsequent increases in revenue, particularly the share of Federal income tax, have enabled the Nyasaland Government to improve the services remaining under its control more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case."

Turkish Tobacco

MR. C. CAZAN, an American, said when he recently visited Salisbury that Rhodesia could become the greatest producer in the world of Samsun Turkish tobacco, wresting from the Balkan countries their virtual monopoly of the United States' market for Turkish leaf. His own company would, he said, buy up to 20m. lb. annually at a maximum of 45d. per lb. for top grades, that being well below the price paid for the best qualities in the past two seasons. Last year purchases of Rhodesian Samsun had amounted to 250,000 lb., and if this season's crop was good enough they would treble their buying. Other American tobacco companies might follow the same policy, and Mr. Cazan spoke of the possibility that the demand might well exceed 20m. lb.

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Of Commercial Concern

In last week's auctions in London, 539 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.34d. per lb., against 6,360 packages averaging 3s. 1.19d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales this year to date amounted to 283,664 packages averaging 3s. 0.34d., compared with 169,400 packages averaging 3s. 10.34d. per lb. in the corresponding period of the previous year. The highest prices realised last week were 5s. 11d. and 5s. 5d. per lb. respectively for consignments from the Belgian Congo and Nyasaland.

The issue of development bonds by the East African Government was made by Tanganyika at the beginning of this month. They have a maturity of 10 years and carry interest at 5%. In addition bonds will carry an income tax free premium of £5. for every £100 nominal on maturity, or £2. for bonds redeemed between five and 10 years from date of purchase. They are issued in two series, A and B, holdings being limited to £500 and £5,000 respectively.

Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, when laying the foundation stone in Bukalasa of the territory's first farm institute, said the ambitious plans which had been made for education, roads and medical services depended on the development of Uganda's agriculture. This institute will serve Bukalasa and the Western Province. A second institute will shortly be started in Aropai, near Soroti for the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

African farmers are to be admitted to the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and 14 new branches are to be formed in African areas. Speaking at the Union's conference, Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture, pleaded for increased production "by stretching out the hand of civilization over every as yet untutored area of the African bush". Discussions were largely centred on reduction of costs of production.

The Southern Rhodesia Government is to raise the ceiling figure for workmen's compensation to include those earning up to £1,500. The surplus on Workmen's Compensation Fund operations has increased from £77,000 in March, 1954, shortly after the scheme began, to £125,000 in March, 1956. The pension fund has risen from £594,000 in 1954, to £805,000 last March. Investments now stand at £1,181,000.

Building Society's Progress

First Permanent Building Society reports that the inflow of investments for the six months ended September 30 last reached a record figure of £2,669,047, against £1,412,312 in the same period last year. New mortgage advances, mostly on home properties, exceeded £1m., compared with £826,400 for the comparable period of 1955. The society's assets now stand at £7m.

In order to kill trees which are unsuitable for timber a growth-promoting hormone is being used by the Uganda Forestry Department. When sprayed with an overdose of the liquid the trees outgrow their strength and die in from two months to two years. Only about 30% of the trees in the natural forests produce useful timber.

Three thousand Nyasaland Africans are wanted urgently for work on the Kariba site. Consequently the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission has had its Kariba recruiting permit for the Southern Province extended to November 15.

A review of production, trade, and consumption relating to sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, tobacco, and rubber, with statistics up to 1954 (some for 1955), has been compiled by the intelligence branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and published by H.M. Stationery Office at 5s.

According to the Kenya Labour Department, more than 1,000 supervisors of all races have attended training and industry courses arranged by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration since October last.

Total earnings of East African Railways and Harbours in August amounted to £4,775,000, compared with £1,842,000 in the same month last year. The figure for eight months was £4,653,500, against £13,929,000 for the same period last year, and £168,000 below the estimate.

The first official commercial good will mission from the Federation to the Belgian Congo left Salisbury recently for Elizabethville, where it spent six days investigating the prospects of the Katanga market for Federal manufactured goods and agricultural products.

A simplifying of the Customs documentation and formalities for cargo being transhipped at London Airport now enables airline operators to effect swifter transhipment of goods from one service to another.

East African Estates, Ltd., reports a net profit of £19,137 for the year to March 31, 1956, compared with a loss of £11,000 in the previous year. The debit balance brought forward is reduced to £98,137. The annual general meeting will be held in London in October 17.

Mbeya Town Council, Tanganyika, will be established on January 1. It will consist of the district commissioner, M.O.H., the revenue officer of Mbeya, the provincial engineer, and other members, all appointed by the Minister for Local Government.

Nyasaland is finding difficulty in finding Federal markets for its lower grade rice and may export it to Britain. As a result of this uncertainty the price now paid for paddy to African growers by the co-operatives has dropped to 1s. 13d. a lb.

Factory Expert in The Sudan

A director of the largest spinning factory in India has visited the Sudan at the request of the Government to report on the possibilities of establishing a spinning factory.

The Southern Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission has agreed to reverse its decision to reduce slaughtering at Fort Victoria following protests by the town council.

One of the free scholarships recently awarded by the Federation of British Industries for study in this country has been awarded to a candidate from the Sudan.

A new store in Limbe of the Nyasaland Railways African Co-operative Society, Ltd., has been opened by Mr. H. W. Stevens, general manager of the Railways.

The Blantyre-Limbe European Co-operative Society has been opened by Mr. W. G. Watkin, Commissioner for Co-operative Development in Nyasaland.

The maximum selling price of maize in the main Southern Rhodesian centres has been increased by 1s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. a bag.

More than £25,000 a year net is earned by the crocodile industry on the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Fifteen new warehouse plots in Mtwara have been made available by the Tanganyika Government.

Sisal Outputs for September

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 250 tons of fibre making 750 tons for three months, against 610 tons for the same period last year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. — 129 tons of fibre, making 1,462 tons for nine months, compared with 1,259 tons in the same period last year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 580 tons of fibre, making 3,153 tons for six months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,537 tons of fibre, against 1,340 tons in September, 1955.

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Increased Production

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report production of blister copper for the year ended June 30 last of 88,711 tons, against 82,696 tons in the previous year. Sales amounted to 85,833,879,746 tons. After providing £5,650,000 for taxation, the net profit was £38,513,423,275, to which must be added a taxation adjustment of £263,000. This is transferred to general reserve and £9,274 to loss on redemption reserve. Dividends totalling 10 shillings require £5,617,305, carry forward of £26,542, against £71,608 brought in.

MORUJIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., announce production of 97,028 long tons of copper in the year ended June 30 last, compared with 86,004 tons in the previous year. Sales amounted to 92,584,833,253 tons. After providing £6,983,000 for taxation the net profit is £9,289,992 (£6,393,958), and £214,000 must be added for taxation adjustment. General reserve receives £91m. and dividends £6,896,594, leaving a carry forward of £25,516 against £42,863 brought in.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TANGANYIKA LTD., report a total income of £4,411,863 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £3,517,554 in the previous year. General reserve receives £2,000 and dividends for June 12% return of £241,130, leaving a carry forward of £29,418 against £44,342 brought in.

Diamond Sales

SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organization in the quarter ended September 30 were valued at £18,796,716, of which £12,720,010 were agent stones, compared with £16,720,117 of which £11,133,834 were gems, in the same quarter last year.

Mining Dividend

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 2s. per share in respect of the year ending December 31 (the same).

Progress Reports for September

Commonwealth Syndicate — 3,087 tons of ore were milled at the Suckville mine for 1,326 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,300. The corresponding figures for the Mufriet mine were 4,032 tons, 1,250 oz. and £10,448, and for the Tebekwe mine 170 tons, 37 oz. and £1,492.

Cam & Motor — 23,500 tons of ore were treated for 8,148 oz. gold and a working profit of £42,100 at the Cam & Motor mine, and 6,732 tons of ore treated for 1,245 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,746 at the Ploekstons mine.

Falcon — 16,100 tons of ore were milled at the Dalny mine for 840 oz. gold and a working profit of £8,300 (£9,003 in August). The corresponding figures for the Sunay mine were 2,200 tons, 349 oz. and £10,116, and for the Bay Mine mine 260 tons, 263 oz. and £626 (£575).

Mizpe Consolidated — 72 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 1,720 tons of ore. The working profit was £3,515.

Monrovia — 2,363 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 13,500 tons of ore. The working profit was £1,808 (£5,065).

Eilech Ainnah — Royalties were £139 for the month, making £1,123 for the year to date.

Mining Personalities

MR. K. E. MANTLE, ASSOCIATE INST. M.E., has terminated his appointment with Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and will be in England until the end of October.

MR. J. W. BARNES, ASSOCIATE INST. M.E., who has been awarded the degree of Ph.D., has returned to Uganda.

MR. R. MURPHY-HUGHES, MANSFIELD, is on a month's visit to the Rhodesias.

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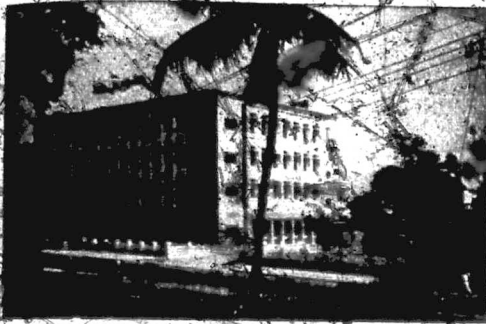
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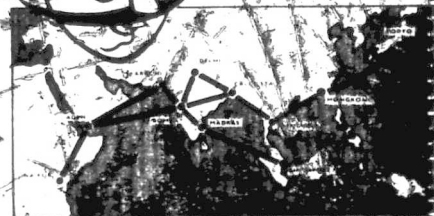
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