

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday April 25  
Vol. 33 No. 1692

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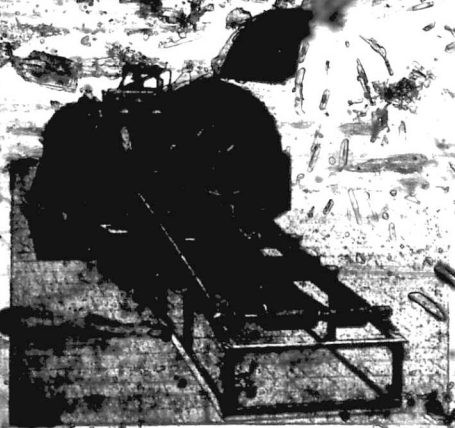
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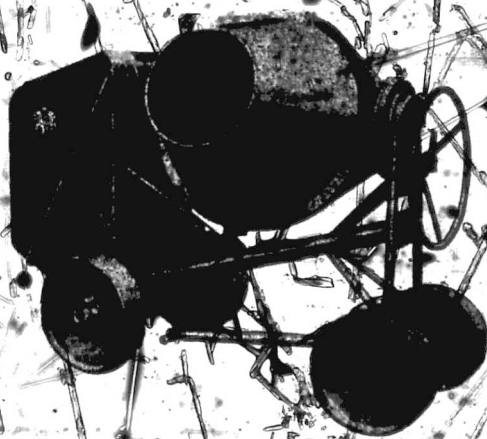
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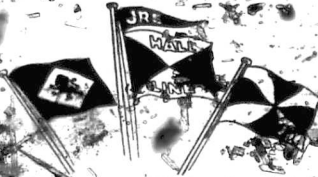
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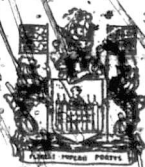
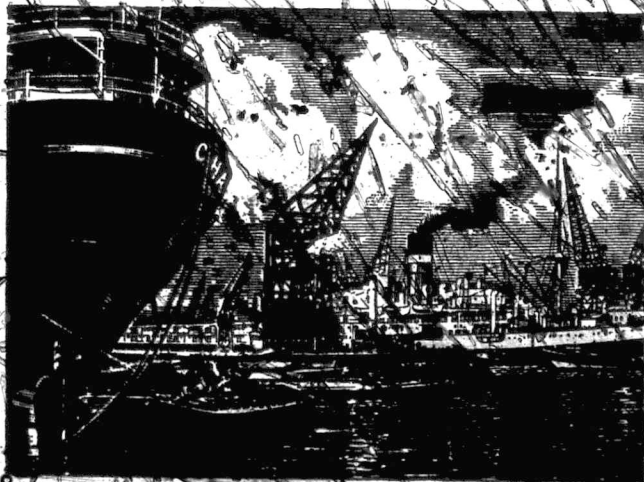
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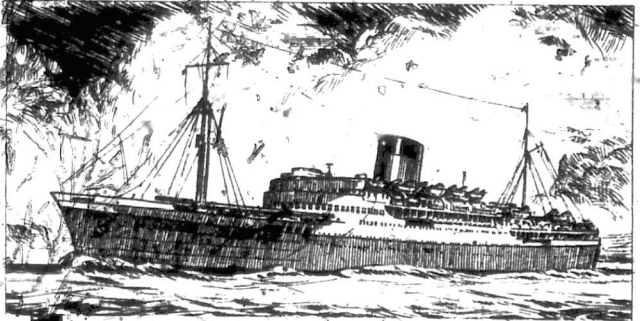
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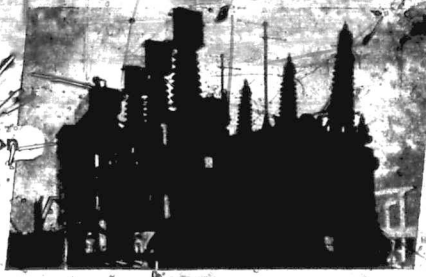


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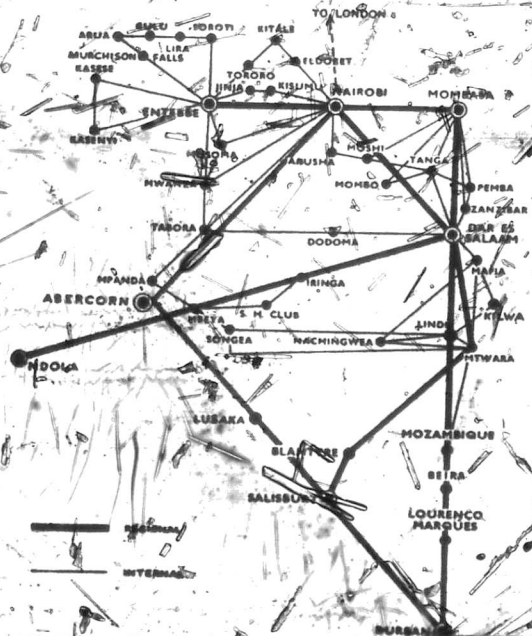
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Johnson

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1957

No. 1698

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**“IMMEASURABLE DAMAGE”** has been done to the Colonial Empire and is still being done, especially in East and Central Africa, by the insistence of many politicians on carrying into discussion of colonial questions the partisan attitude which divides them in home affairs. Yet, as this journal has emphasized for almost one-third of a century, it is as important to have objective study and continuity in colonial as in foreign policy. That postulate is disputed by very few public men, but it is disregarded by a considerable number, among them some of the most biased and vociferous of Socialist Members of Parliament. Their irrationality can be exposed, but incontrovertible evidence of their errors will usually achieve nothing, since the minds of the worst offenders are closed to fact and argument. Indeed, the best men in the Parliamentary Labour Party are frequently scathing in their private comments on the statements and actions of what they themselves call “our lunatic fringe.” Yet even they sadly underestimate the need for a bi-party colonial policy and overrate the difficulties in its attainment. In this connexion we print in another column the full text of a letter sent to *The Times* by Mr. Creech Jones, who as Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies showed an objectivity in judgment and integrity in action which were highly to his credit, but which were so much resented by his party that he was kept in the political wilderness for years and has never since regained that status in the party which his services to it so amply merited. In practice, if not in theory, Mr. Creech Jones came very close to the line advocated by those of us who have pleaded for years that colonial affairs need to be better studied and understood by both political parties in the United

Kingdom, so that decisions may be taken in the light of reason and not for party motives.

The bigoted and narrow-mindedness of some politicians in this country has been a primary cause of the various African political movements in British East and Central Africa. It is more regrettable that the bipartisanship in government of our political errors has been a primary cause of the present state of affairs. It is regrettable that this state of affairs would have been tolerated for so long. It is regrettable that the Opposition must sometimes discharge its function of questioning, criticizing, and challenging Government policy. Of course, but the same objection should rest upon individual Conservatives (who must be admitted too often disregard it). He writes that the parties often differ in the matter of emphasis, priority, and pace in colonial problems. Of course, but there are inevitably similar differences within each party. He emphasizes that there ought not to be evasive and short-sighted compromises. We agree; but it has been the politicians — of both parties — who, against the advice of people so often much better informed about colonial problems, have frequently preferred a temporarily expedient compromise to a less popular solution which offered the promise of permanent benefits. The former Socialist Secretary of State reminds us that problems are not solved by plastering over divergences of view; but, unhappily, the politicians of both parties are the country's champion plasterers. It is not necessary to be inordinately cynical to suggest that bipartisanship in colonial affairs has been most marked in the committal of such errors as those which Mr. Creech Jones has mentioned.

He admits that on colonial matters “opinions at home should be divided as far as possible,” and that the interests of a territory

day be served by a bipartisan approach to the problems is feasible. Why, then, should the two parties make a liberate attempt to mark areas of agreement in colonial policy? Whereas he considers the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a case in which the approaches from the two sides are so invariable, we should provide an outstanding example of the need for a united attitude. When, after arduous discussions prolonged over many months, the Bill establishing the Federation was passed by Parliament, the then leader of the Labour Party declared in the House of Commons that the issue having been decided, the Opposition would take the peaceful course of trying to make the great venture a success. The left-wing element in the party, however, has flagrantly disregarded that promise by Mr. Atlee. Dozens of times in each of the intervening years Socialist speakers have talked of the "imposition" of federation and, though they well know that the constitution precludes any such withdrawal, ex-Ministers are among those who still speak and write of the secession of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The direct and inevitable consequence of this propaganda is that a small number of politically active Africans have been led to believe that a Socialist Government in this country would reverse the present policy, and deliberately weaken the Federation by strengthening the contacts between those two territories and Whitehall. Is it surprising in the circumstances that the leaders of the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland disregard the pledge given some years ago and pay much more attention to the irresponsible and reiterated statements of bitter zealots? That being the position, the Labour Party could greatly help Central Africa by a formal declaration that it recognizes the permanence of the Federation and approves its development within the constitution. A short statement in that sense would be an admirable piece of bipartisanship in practice.

East and Central Africa need the assurance that any Government in the United Kingdom, whatever its party, would maintain civilized government in those territories.

In the multi-racial societies between Southern Rhodesia and Kenya inclusive such a statement, made in the name of the Labour Party, would be of great value, not

least because Africans who now agitate destructively might be encouraged thereby to work constructively. They interpret the present difference between the parties as emanating from their own divergent tactics. Agreement between the parties on merely these two points would make the best of them recognize that the interests of their people would be best served by co-operation with the other races, a co-operation now withheld under malign influences from this country. A statement of two or three paragraphs by the Labour Party, issued after thoughtful consideration of these matters, would make a most valuable contribution to political stability, and therefore to economic advancement, in East and Central Africa, without reducing that party's right of criticism. Indeed, the demarcation of common ground would make criticism on other matters more welcome and more valuable. If a start were made with East and Central Africa, the differences in colonial matters generally might well be shown to be less formidable than they are often made to appear. An excellent opportunity for the kind of statement we suggest will be provided within a day or two, when *communiqué* about the recent discussions between Sir Ross Welensky and United Kingdom Minister is to be issued in London and Salisbury. That announcement will provide an opportunity which the Parliamentary Opposition could, if it wished, utilize to constructive and highly beneficial purpose.

### Statements Worth Noting

"The laboratories at Muguga, near Nairobi, of the East African Veterinary Research Organization and of the Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization are the largest, most modern and best equipped in the British Empire." — Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck.

"Only if humbling Britain and France and strengthening Soviet influence in the Middle East can be considered successful, can Suez be counted a success for the United Nations". — Mr. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

"THE VOCAL V.I.P.s, are taking a long time to realize that Kenya is the only strongpoint north of the Union of South Africa in the only easily defensible front line of the Western peoples".

"Colonialism is the greatest contribution which Great Britain has made to civilization in the world". — Earl De La Warr, addressing the English-Speaking Union in New York.

"The General Assembly of the United Nations and the State Department of the United States are hotbeds of cold feet." — *Daily Telegraph*.

"We cannot talk equality to the peoples of Africa and Asia and practise inequality in the United States." — Vice-President Nixon.

"Africans in Southern Rhodesia now earn £43m. a year" — Mr. R. S. Garfield, Today's Minister.

## Notes By The Way

### Minister in Washington

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, who sailed in the QUEEN MARY last before Easter to take up his appointment as Minister in the United States for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, is an excellent selection for the post, for many American business men will want to talk to him about investment possibilities in Central Africa, and the Federation has no citizen more capable than he of discussing such matters. As Finance Minister in Southern Rhodesia during the difficult post-war period he was a real worker, and if serious eye trouble did not compel his retirement from public life he would doubtless have been the first political head of the Federation treasury. Fortunately, he has made a good recovery, and for one shall be surprised if, having spent a year or so in the United States on his present task, he does not decide to return to politics in the Federation. His farm in the Umtali area, of which he is very fond, will also tend to draw him back.

### From Farm to Cabinet

FOR REASONS OF PROTOCOL, and convenience he is being attached as Minister to the British Embassy in Washington. He was born in the British Embassy in Berlin, his father, Sir James Beetham Whitehead, being then a counsellor on the staff, and he originally intended to become a civil servant himself, going to Rhodesia in 1929 for that purpose. The appointment was not made, however, because he could not pass the eyesight test. He had had trouble with his eyes while at Oxford, but although in his last year he could do very little reading, he took a very good degree. What bureaucracy lost farming gained, for, having studied agriculture thoroughly as a pupil, he started his own farm and became a leading spokesman for his fellows. That led him into Parliament in 1939, after two unsuccessful attempts. On the outbreak of war a few months later he resigned his seat to join the Army, serving mainly in West Africa and being demobilized as a colonel. Then for some months he was Southern Rhodesia's Acting High Commissioner in London.

### Mischievous Nonsense

THOUSANDS OF SOCIALISTS look to the *New Statesman* and *Nation* for political instruction, and few of them can know how unsafe a guide it is to East and Central Africa. In the current issue, for instance, the Tanganyika African National Union is described as "a very moderate organization" and its leader, Mr. Julius Nyerere, as "a responsible politician". T.A.N.U. is, of course, very far from moderate, and those Europeans and Asians in Tanganyika who a couple of years ago considered its founder to be a responsible leader have changed their views. So have many Africans, considerable numbers of whom have resigned from the union in recent months. The irresponsibility of Mr. Nyerere is, apparently unconsciously, revealed later in the note, for it mentions T.A.N.U.'s demand for a general election throughout the Territory next year on the basis of full adult suffrage. The left-wing theorists who imagine that the population of Tanganyika is very much like that of Tipperary or Torquay, except that most faces are black, will assume that such an objective is entirely reasonable, though anybody who knows anything whatsoever about East Africa—and the editor of the *New Statesman* has at least spent a few days there—must recognize that such ideas are foolish in the extreme. Yet their advocate is presented as "moderate" and "responsible".

### Shocking Allegation

WHAT IS MEANT, I wonder, by the statement that the Government of Tanganyika "represents 2,500 whites"? That figure is contrasted with an African population of about eight million. The European population of Tanganyika Territory is not 2,500, but is not far short of 25,000—almost as much as that of Southern Rhodesia at the time that that Colony attained self-government. I mention the fact, not to suggest that Tanganyika is ready for such a step, but as a reminder that it is the quality of the European residents, and their number, which is all-important. The reckless misrepresentation in regard to numbers follows the charge that the Government is trying to "provoke" F.A.N.U. "to break the law or to violence". That seems to me a shocking allegation, one which unbalanced Africans will assuredly use for their own purposes.

### Training Courses

A FREQUENT COMPLAINT of the revilers of British rule in Africa is that Africans are denied fair opportunities of training for more responsible positions in life. These detractors are seldom interested in the facts, for they recognize that they might be very inconvenient from their standpoint; they prefer their impressions, illusory though they be, to something more reliable. Those who want to learn of one aspect of the truth may be recommended to read the four-page appendix to the Report on the Public Service Commission of Uganda. It shows that in that one Protectorate alone 40 different training courses are being conducted by various Government departments; and the number might legitimately be made much higher, for many of those listed really comprise several separate courses.

### Many Opportunities

FOR INSTANCE that for community development assistants is thus epitomized: "Citizenship course and two months' vocational training in adult literacy, techniques, teacher training, games and sports, organization of campaigns and shows, visual aids, practical work (on spring protection, latrine slab making, murrain block making, etc.)". If the Uganda Government had been concerned to stake out a case for itself, it could quite easily and legitimately have split that entry into a number of distinct but related subjects. Many hundreds of Africans in Uganda undergo training each year by the departments, and, in addition, instruction is provided at Makerere College, by such Statutory Bodies as the Uganda Electricity Board, by many private businesses, and on mission stations.

### Lack of Perseverance

MANY FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN who have been and are engaged in such work say candidly, however, that very few of their pupils show the necessary quality of perseverance, and that far too high a proportion are ready to jeopardize their whole future if, when half trained, somebody offers to pay them what, in their impatience, they regard as an adequate wage. I have often been told of promising young men abandoning serious training in this way, and it says much for the tolerance of many employers that, despite repeated experiences of this type, they continue to persist with their schemes of instruction. "It is a triumph of hope over experience," a director of one company told me when, having described a series of disappointments, he added that his board was nevertheless prepared to go on financing the training of Africans.

# Africa One of the Key Factors in World Affairs

## Universal Franchise Inapplicable in the Foreseeable Future

SIR ROY WELNSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport on Tuesday to return to Salisbury.

At a Press conference held at Rhodesia House, before Easter he described Africa as one of the key factors in world affairs, said again that he had not asked Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for independence for the Federation and dismissed the dogma of one man one vote as mischievous, dangerous and inapplicable in Central Africa in the foreseeable future. The Prime Minister said:

"As there appears to have been more than the usual speculation about the purpose of my visit, I should make it perfectly clear why I came to Britain on this occasion. In any case, this should put out of their minds those gentlemen who have been anxious to find many ulterior motives for my very brief stay. I have been Prime Minister of the Federation since last November, and after six months in office I thought I should make my number with the United Kingdom Government. I have not been in Britain for a year, during which time both our countries have had a change in Prime Minister, but not in Government, and I believe that personal contact is essential in our affairs. You know that I hold the view that Africa is one of the key factors in world affairs.

### Secretary of State's Successive Visits

"Unfortunately the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations has been unable to make his intended visit to the Federation because of the heavy duties of his office, but I have now been able to see him in London. We did have the pleasure of seeing the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Federation recently on a visit which did a tremendous amount of good in putting directly to the people of all races the views of Her Majesty's Government on the progress and development of our part of Africa.

"During the past few days I have had talks with various Ministers of the British Government, and in particular with the Secretary of State. I have already mentioned. The talks have covered a wide range of subjects, but—and I want to make this clear—I have not been demanding independence for the Federation forthwith. As I have said on many occasions, I stand fully to the terms of the Federal constitution. This, by the way, does permit of amendment; in fact, amendments to the constitution have already taken place.

### Constitutional Review in 1963

"The constitution provides for an automatic review not earlier than 1962 and not later than 1963. This is primarily intended to deal with the legislative lists, but even these could by agreement be amended. By this I do not want you to assume that we are not determined to obtain independent status within the Commonwealth. We are; but I believe the time to settle that is in 1963.

"There are many other subjects which affect our day-to-day lives—ranging from tobacco to diamonds—over which we must be in close consultation with the British Government, and I have been dealing with some of these. Please do not think that all our problems are simply those of constitution and status. There are many mundane matters which exercise our minds as well.

"Things are going very well in the Federation, and we are busy working on such questions as citizenship, the franchise, and other subjects, in addition to development plans such as the Kariba Gorge. We have plenty to exercise our minds and absorb our finances.

"But, as you will have gathered from the fact that my delegation includes the Minister of Law, Mr. Greenfield, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Robinson, the franchise for the Federation is a subject which is very much to the fore, and we hope to produce a system shortly which we think will go a long way towards a solution of this very difficult problem. One thing is certain—the dogma of one man one vote is not applicable to any part of Africa in the foreseeable future, and any insistence that it is only just, or is otherwise dangerous, who would profit on this premise to harm.

### Report on Franchise

"There has been some public comment on a report that I had interfered in a recent proposed newspaper deal in the Federation. I issued a statement at the time saying that this report was not in accordance with the facts, and I wish to reiterate that statement here. I will make no further comment on the matter at this stage.

"Our country's fresh concept of human relationships is being attempted, and although I am the first to admit that such a mixture of people and races as ours adds to the inevitable problems of a young and rapidly developing State, I firmly believe that these problems are not insuperable, given time and tolerance and the special circumstances of the Federation. Already much has been achieved and a stability maintained which is attracting an increasing scale of investment, to the extent that our problems are largely those of rapid growth and the need to provide the corresponding services.

"The shape of our political and social problems is now becoming clear. These mainly spring from our insistence on responsible and civilized standards, and the obvious frustration this policy must always offer to those who disregard these criteria in favour of easier values. We are unshaken in our determination that our standards will prevail. On them depends our future."

### Government by Civilized Men

"In reply to questions Sir Roy Welnsky said that some African politicians in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia wanted those countries to be part of the Federation. There was no provision in the constitution for any such withdrawal, which, if it were possible, would be greatly to the detriment of Nyasaland in particular, for Nyasaland more than any other part of the Federation needed the economic strength which unity was already bringing.

"The Prime Minister did not believe that many Africans in Nyasaland wished that country to withdraw; but some politicians in both territories saw better prospects for themselves in separate States than within the Federation?

"Universal adult franchise, which might work for an educated community, was out of the question in Central Africa, where the great need was to ensure that the Government was in the hands of civilized men, and that would certainly not happen if everyone was given the vote.

"Sir Roy declined comment on the recommendations of the Trobridge Commission because it had been appointed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, not the Federal Government; until the Government of that Colony had expressed its views on the report, Federal Ministers ought obviously to remain silent. The Federal Government was, of course, paying great attention to the report, which had been produced by men of wisdom and great experience in Africa.

"Had the Federal Parliament not been sitting at the time it would have accepted the invitation to Ghana at the time of the independence celebrations. The Prime Minister doubted whether the independence of that West African State had had much influence on thought in the Federation. Nationalism, after all, swayed the march over much of the world.

"More than half a century was told that there would be no

suggestion of constitutional change before 1960, the earliest date proposed for the consideration of this matter. Sir Roy Hooper, however, it is reported, has persuaded the Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to promulgate a conference for the purpose.

He also considered that a special officer should be appointed to deal with Federal problems. This was a good idea, and his proposals were being examined. It would naturally not be decided from the overall consideration of the future of the Federal and Commonwealth Relations Office, but the general nature of his discussions has been of concern to the possible improvement of the constitution now made by the Federation, which will strengthen internal security measures, maintained fighter squadrons for Imperial purposes. The Federation was intended to contribute to Imperial defence, but the changing conditions there might be better ways of spending the money.

The quality of the tobacco grown in the Federation having improved considerably, he had discussed with the Board of

Trade the possibility of arrangements which would give an assurance of a market in this country for the increasing production of good tobacco.

In the past year, Rhodesia Railways had placed orders in this country for locomotives costing more than £3m. It was a pleasure to say that the promised delivery dates had not merely been kept but improved upon.

Damage to the coffee dam in the Kariba gorge would not delay completion of the hydro-electric project.

A surprising fact is that the great floods in the Zambezi Valley, far the heaviest in living times, had not been caused by abnormal rains, the reason is still unknown. Some old timers declared that the cause was the shooting out of hippopotamuses, with the consequence that the reeds which they would have eaten had spread locally, clogged up the channel in many places, and led to widespread flooding. The Union of South Africa has been invited to join with the Federation in a thorough investigation of the behaviour of the Zambezi in these areas.

## Moru Area of Serengeti More Important than Ngorongoro

Professor W. H. Pearsall on Game Preservation in Northern Tanganyika

PROFESSOR W. H. PEARSALL, F.R.S., Quain Professor of Botany in the University of London, who visited the Serengeti National Park last November and December on behalf of the Fauna Preservation Society, has written a most interesting report on an Ecological Survey of the Serengeti National Park, Tanganyika, now published by the society at 5s.

The recommendations are naturally his own, but, as he acknowledges, the report owes much to the assistance of residents in the Territory, many of whom made their specialist knowledge available to the investigator. This, therefore, is an amalgam of immediate local experience and outside expertise.

### His Recommendations

The recommendations are:—

- (1) That a national park, primarily for game preservation should be maintained in the central and western Serengeti, including the area of the Moru kopies;
- (2) That a national park for game, indigenous forests, and water conservation should be maintained in the Crater Highlands;
- (3) That a connecting corridor with limited human access should be provided between the Ngorongoro Crater and the central plains if the Ngorongoro Crater is to be maintained as a tourist attraction;
- (4) That arrangements should be made for the early exclusion of pastoral occupation from the national parks;
- (5) That systematic attempts should be made to develop the areas occupied by the Masai, particularly in regard to water conservation and distribution and grassland and range management; and
- (6) That a research unit should be set up to study the problems of game and habitat conservation.

These recommendations have been accepted by the Fauna Society and submitted to the Tanganyika Government.

### Vital for Game Preservation

If Professor Pearsall had to choose between Ngorongoro and the Moru area for game preservation, he would select Moru, which he regards as vital to the preservation of game on the plain. In discussing this problem he writes:—

The Moru kopies are also the main part of the gathering ground of the Mtlangeti River, and as such must be regarded as unsuitable for exploitation. Ecologically they are part of a transition zone—a borderland between woodland and grassland—and as such would be expected to fall rapidly to a low level of production of water and of potential foodstuffs if exploited.

Problems of conservation are especially serious in the Ngorongoro area. If the crater is to remain an attraction to tourists and its camp is to be a financial asset to the national park, the presence of large numbers of plains game as well as of large forest animals is essential. It is fortunate that there are numerous signs of increased human activity and population. The headquarters of the District officer's Station and of the cattle market nearby is also unfortunate as possibly tending to increase Masai occupation of the area.

### Games and the Crater

"There seem only two ways in which the presence of plains game in the crater can be maintained. One is by maintaining a corridor through Masai land into the crater and limiting the numbers of Masai grazing in the crater. It might be possible to treat the crater and the western corridor as a reserved area in which both the national park camp and the Masai had grazing rights, for which payment should be made on the basis of 10,000 head for the camp and possibly a similar number of Masai cattle. The numbers could be raised as experience directed. Any money derived from these fees could then be used for grassland development in the parts of the Crater Highlands.

The alternatives seem to be either to exclude Masai and their cattle entirely from the corridor and the crater, or to allow the present distribution of the population to develop and to exclude Masai from the crater itself. It is about 160 square miles in area, and has a great variety of grassland and habitat. Hence it might be possible to maintain or build up large herds of zebu, wildebeest, and gazelle in the crater without allowing movement to and from outside. This is likely to be the only possibility of maintaining a tourist attraction if the present increase in Masai activities across the western exit is allowed to continue.

The White Paper proposals imply that Masai are to be excluded from the Ngorongoro Crater on the understanding that the Moru area is developed for them. It appears from the present evidence that the Moru area will not stand continued occupation. Moreover, it is undoubtedly vital to the game movements as well as a main breeding ground and to which receive very heavy use during the wet season from game concentrations. It will be impossible to envisage the present ecological unit existing unimpacted as a game reserve without it.

On these grounds I think that if only one of these two parks can be reserved for game, it should be the Moru area, recognizing that we will do great if not irreparable damage to the national park interests in Ngorongoro camp.

Human and pastoral developments could be most economically undertaken in the Crater Highlands region; the only considerable supplies of permanent water are there, and the soil is better. But there is this warning about water supplies:—

"Where permanent water is piped to provide a wide distribution, it is very important that a large number of service points should be provided with automatic stopcocks or an arrangement for periodic supply, so as to spread out the trampling and erosion effects as well as local over-grazing.

"One of the worst examples of soil erosion in the whole district is to be seen around the end supply-point of the Naitirima pipeline at M'Chiro."

Game preservation, it is emphasized, is bound up with game control.

Development should not be based only on the limited increase in tourist traffic, but on the assumption of game preservation as a form of land-use. It can be argued that suitable ranges of game animals, such as wildebeest, gazelle, kudu, etc., will yield as much or nearly as much protein or meat as cattle. Suitable control of the balance of populations is likely to require numerical control of many elements in the fauna.

If this is so, in the Serengeti the preservation of the prevention of poaching should no longer be a suitable crop, undertaken by hunters under national park control and organized on a commercial basis. Much successful animal conservation in other parts of the world has been based on number control of this sort.

#### Catchment Areas

Control of the catchment areas of game is vital to the future of the hunting industry in the Great Highlands. In this connection the report states:

"The manner in which human settlement and woodland clearance are taking place on the collecting grounds of the main permanent rivers is appalling to anyone interested in conservation and contrary to all experience obtained in other parts of the world with a similar terrain."

"Almost every mountain seen in this survey and every woodland showed serious fire damage, even excluding the extensive zones of fire-resistant grassland on mountain heath which are of ancient origin. Especially serious perhaps is the fire destruction around the headwaters of the Oljaro Nyuki and on the lower part of the crater woodlands south

of Oldcang, the gathering ground of the Olmbaserei. Settlement and cattle-ranching have produced much clearance in the gathering-grounds of the Engare Roppai, and fire and grazing are causing serious damage on the southwest of Olmbaserei. Georogoro Crater is being gradually degraded by its marginal woodlands by fire, and so is the Engare Crater. The outer rim of the latter is nearly cleared where forest existed quite recently.

"Reservation of all land over 8,000 feet for protection against fire and vegetable destruction seems imperative if water supplies are to be conserved."

Blundell is offered for the opinion that Masai cattle and game cannot permanently occupy the same land, indeed, pasture and soil conditions around the most useful waterholes already approach a semi-desert condition.

Blundell's views on the subject of the Serengeti refers to the rights of the Masai in this area. None that I have seen mentions any duties or obligations of the Government that status necessary to exercise these rights. There is a question that this is an impossible position in a national park or in any useful form of nature reserve.

"It will be necessary, if Masai are to graze in such reserve areas to vest the grazing rights in individuals (such as the head of the family) who can be held responsible for damage. The creation of personal rights in this way could justify the legal position, limit possible further encroachment, and afford of ultimate financial compensation if a modification of the reserve status were necessary."

The report is illustrated by a number of maps and sketches.

## Arrests Under the Emergency Regulations in Kenya

### Landless Proletariat Could Lead to New Unrest, Says Labour M.P.

#### OPENING A SHORT ADJOURNMENT DEBATE

on Kenya in the House of Commons last week, Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE, Labour Member for Blackburn, quoted official figures that in the 10 months from January 7 to March 7 this year 8,989 persons had been arrested in the Colony under the emergency regulations.

The administration congratulated itself on detaining about 1,600 monthly from the detention camps, yet others were being arrested at the rate of 4,000 a month, not for Mau Mau offences, but mainly for illegal movements and breaking curfew. Of the 8,989 arrests 6,648 were for illegal movement and pass offences. The increased importance of examining the situation

In 4,800 cases the sentences had been only a fine, and in another 2,300 cases they ran from one to six months' imprisonment. There were also 1,288 acquittals.

"It will not do for us to dismiss a fine, a short term of imprisonment or banishment back to home as a sign that we have a perfectly beneficent and understanding administration in Kenya. Nobody likes to be in prison, if only for a month, and a fine to an African already living at a subsistence level is a hardship."

#### "Bounded Up Like Cattle"

"The British Parliament, responsible for these Africans, should look at the nature of the crimes for which these people are being bounded up like cattle in such large numbers. What is the crime involved in these curfew offences, illegal movements, and pass offences? The Under-Secretary will agree with me that we must at all costs avoid creating in this British Colony any of the atmosphere which now pollutes race relationships in South Africa."

"The workers who moved without a pass committed an offence. They were not granted passes to go to Nairobi to look for work, and so they risked a ousting of financial and economic desperation. Then they are arrested and imprisoned, fined or sent home, to start the whole vicious circle again. It was no sin to travel, perhaps to see relatives, or even to see the world. We must have a very good excuse if we wished to stop people from moving about just because they wished to do so. The Colonial Secretary had been the first to deny that the arrests were made for Mau Mau reasons."

One serious factor was the land consolidation programme, upon which we have been congratulating ourselves that it is a sign of advance in Kenya. Yet it was creating a landless proletariat for which no provision had been made."

Mr. Blundell, Minister of Agriculture, had said: "We shall

have to deal with a landless section of our population, except that the old-fashioned security of the African land unit in old age and for the weak and helpless has gone, and deal with such social problems as creating a wage level which will enable an African to live without the hidden support of the family, holding in the African area and to the difficulty of raising his production and efficiency. Mr. Blundell had welcomed the new division of the Africans into "haves" and "have-nots", the rich African farmers and the dispossessed and landless proletariat.

This class system could lead to new unrest in Kenya, not on the same lines as Mau Mau, but none the less dangerous, producing personal violence and rioting if no preparations were made to absorb the landless proletariat.

#### Consequences of Land Consolidation

"There are no signs that we are really facing the consequences of the land consolidation programme before us. We are felt in this great migration of aimless, landless Africans who are wandering round committing these pathetic little offences, not because there is a crime wave, but because there is no provision and no social roots for them in the new Kenya," said Mrs. Castle.

Mr. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) said that the emergency regulations enabled the Government to keep in prison approximately 30,000 Africans who had committed no offence. "If we had a like proportion of people in prison in this country, without a charge being brought against them, it would amount to the populations of three constituencies put together."

He asked whether it was still necessary to transport detainees from one camp to another in a place where they would be investigated and possibly released — with their legs in irons throughout the journey, as had been reported.

"What is the position of those detainees who are in its way connected with Mau Mau and deny any association with it in the past? There are several people in Kenya in prison today who are known personally to me and who I do not imagine for one moment would have been associated with Mau Mau or its atrocities at any time. Before these men are allowed to be considered for release they are apparently expected to make a full confession of crimes which they have not committed."

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that in Britain thousands of miles away from the recent horrors of Mau Mau, people were inclined to think that Kenya had returned to normality.

It was no longer constantly in the headlines and murder, arson, and the power of the oath were un-

the past, but there were still nearly 300 terrorists, including a handful of known leaders, unaccounted for and those whose secret sympathies had been broken still were with Mau Mau presented a major security problem. There might still be some evil among the 40,000 released ex-detainees. They could form rallying points with the missing terrorists for a further violent outbreak.

Estimates have placed the number of those who took the oath and whose allegiance was shaken as high as 90% of the Kikuyu tribe — not counting the Embu and Meru. No responsible Government can ignore those facts. Those Kikuyu who are loyal are openly recognized as such, and many of the restrictions applying to their fellows do not apply to them. In those where loyalty has been swayed, the Kenya Government must take proper account, and it is for these that the regulations are primarily necessary.

Mr. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.): "If 90% of the Kikuyu had sympathies with Mau Mau, there must have been very deep grievances which led them to that position."

Mr. PROBYNO: "These grievances should not blind us to the threats under which these people were when, under emergency, many of them were forced to take Mau Mau oaths. Since they once had sympathies there, it is logical to expect that they would agree with it, that responsible government after the emergency, must bear this in mind."

Mrs. CASTLE: "On March 13 the Colonial Secretary explained this high rate of oaths as a reason for people flocking back to normality."

**Analysis of Offences**

Mr. PROBYNO: "I am trying to sketch the background against which the Kenya Government have felt it necessary to impose these rigid restrictions about which the hon. lady complains. Before I pass to figures, I might correct an inadvertent mistake in the information given. The actual period concerned covered only the seven weeks from January 8 to February 28, not right through to March 7."

"Of the passbook and identity card offences totalling 2,680, only 673 took place in the Nairobi area; of the 2,118 arrests for breaking curfew, only 836 took place in the Nairobi area; and of the 3,850 travel arrests only 1,700 were made in the Nairobi area. Most of the rest took place in the Nyeri police area, which covers five of the districts most affected by the emergency."

"A Parliamentary delegation visited Kenya in 1951 under the chairmanship of Mr. Elliot. The unanimous report of that delegation said: 'In Nairobi, which is one of the most important centres in Africa, the situation is a very grave and acute. The situation in Nairobi derives not only from Mau Mau, but also from other political activities and agitation. There is a third factor, the growth of criminal activities, particularly of violent crime. . . . Such conditions as these, in the heart of Kenya, strike at the roots of public security and of respect for law and order.'"

"There followed, after that delegation's visit, what was known as 'Operation Anvil', and the situation in Nairobi was restored only by strict and careful control. The trouble had developed in the lack and absence of that control. One element in that situation was the high rate of crime. Three years have elapsed since then, but all is not well even today, because the figures for crime in January and February this year stood at no less than 1,316, or 155 above the pre-Anvil total. So that one of the main factors which made Nairobi such a danger to Kenya in early 1954 is with us again, and the use of emergency powers has naturally caused concern to the authorities."

**Labour's Example**

Mrs. CASTLE: "Is the Minister suggesting that the emergency powers should be kept on to deal with the normal crime wave, which may have social causes?"

Mr. PROBYNO: "After any great emergency there are special circumstances to be dealt with before a country returns to normal. The Government of the party to which the hon. lady belongs did see fit in this country to keep a very large measure of control at the end of the war including identity passes, during a period of peace. The same state of affairs, I submit, exists in Kenya today."

"I should not like it to be thought that the Government in Kenya are not taking vigorous measures to solve the unemployment problem by relief agricultural work, by placing families in forest settlements, and in the Rift Valley with farmers, great irrigation schemes now afoot, and by encouraging a daily supply of workers and traders to enter Nairobi. The authorities have done a great deal to improve the situation. There are signs that the pressure is being reduced, and that workers can pick and choose to a certain extent the jobs they want to do."

"We must recognize that in Kenya we are dealing with a situation which is still highly inflammable, and that the country has only just emerged from a very great upheaval. When the

law is broken we must take action in order that it shall be respected. As a result the crime rate in Nairobi has dropped in the last month."

Neither does these regulations, least of all the Governor and the Government of Kenya. Only recently we have seen a great many of the regulations relaxed. There was extensive relaxation early in this year, including the abolition of the death penalty for every remaining capital emergency crime. Further progress can be made, provided the law is maintained and kept, and that law and order are preserved during the still-existing emergency situation."

**The Opposition and Colonial Policy**

**Mr. Creech Jones's Statement**

THE Rt. HON. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote in *The Times* a few days ago:

"The idea of a bi-partisan approach to colonial problems has often been suggested, but no working proposition in Parliament there are difficulties. I write as one who has for many years made some contribution to Labour colonial policy."

"Undoubtedly over the years political parties have altered their approach to colonial affairs. The rise of African nationalism and the increased interest by Parliament and international bodies in the dependent territories have tended to narrow differences between the parties in this field of policy and to discount the old imperialism and Colonialism. In fact there is today much in common between the parties and both are concerned to establish self-government and to further social and economic development in the overseas territories."

"None the less, there are differences in long and short-term policy which cannot be reconciled. Each of the political parties has its distinctive philosophy and they are concerned with its application in public affairs. This is as true in colonial matters as in domestic."

**Opposition's Duties**

"Moreover, it is right that an Opposition should discharge in all sincerity its functions of questioning, criticizing, and challenging a Government's policy and of putting out and expressing its own policy in the light of its principles. Further, there are often differences between the parties concerning the solution of colonial problems, as well as in the degree of emphasis, priority, and pace. There are also many profound differences on economic policy and the extent and nature of control over a variety of social and economic services, including industry and mining."

"These difficulties are not theoretical but real. Ministers responsible for decisions. As in home affairs, there are interests and pressures influencing action. Much more often than not clashes in policy between the parties occur not because members wish to exploit party political advantage but because their respective approaches to policy are irreconcilable, as, for example, such problems as Cyprus, Central Africa Federation, White Highlands policy in Kenya, etc. It would be reprehensible for Labour to renounce its strongly held views and condone abuses, injustices, and practices betraying human rights."

"While there is much that can be said about the problems of a dependency in relation to the United Kingdom Government and the similarity that opinion at home should be divided as little as possible, and policy kept steady irrespective of which political party is in power in Westminster, it is equally important that on most issues there should be free discussion in Parliament and problems not stifled by compromise which is so often evasive and shortsighted."

"Divergencies of view in these human affairs are inevitable, and no plaster them over does not solve them. Political parties resolve colonial problems in different terms, e.g. the political structures in certain multi-racial territories or the methods of financing colonial products. And though Africans in their increasing political awareness and to regard their aspirations as being more in common with the ideas of Labour, the Labour approach is not a matter of prejudice and inverted racial feeling but of its own philosophy."

"Finally, I appreciate that in some matters the interests of a territory may be served if a bi-partisan approach to its problems is feasible. I do not think, however, that it is wise to try to work out a bi-partisan policy over the whole field of colonial affairs."

[Editorial comment appears in Matter of Moment.]

# PERSONALIA

MR. E. BELART of Nairobi has arrived in London.  
MR. J. H. GRAY has returned from his visit to Southern Africa.

MR. SYDNEY TRAFER has returned to London from his visit to East Africa.

MR. B. R. FULLER has been elected chairman of the Mlanje Mountain Club.

MRS. A. CHERRY KEARON has arrived back from her visit to South Africa.

LORD SOMERSET has been installed as a member of the Weights Commission.

MR. G. M. REINDERS has been gazetted Director of Audit in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. R. BÖRNE has been elected Director of Oceana Development Co. Ltd.

MR. J. HARRISON has been appointed a member of the Federal Tobacco Research Board.

MR. A. YATES acted as Federal Attorney-General in the absence of MR. V. L. ROBINSON.

MR. L. C. WALKER has resigned from the board of the London and African Mining Trust, Ltd.

MR. ALEC WARD is honorary secretary of the new Kenya Branch of the Royal Empire Society.

THE KABAKA of BUGANDA has been invited to visit Khartoum as the guest of the Sudanese Government.

MR. RHYS MEBER, assistant editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, Salisbury, is due in London tomorrow for a visit of a few days.

MR. SHIGEMI HAYASHIDA has been empowered to act as Consul for Japan in Nairobi, with jurisdiction including Zanzibar.

SIR GEORGE DAVENPORT has joined the board of United Dominions Corporation (Rhodesia), Ltd., and become chairman.

MR. DAVID E. WEBB has been appointed a director of Philip Hill Higginson & Co., Ltd., who have Rhodesian interests.

MISS JOAN VICKERS, M.P., has joined the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society. So has CAPTAIN RODEN BUXTON, R.N. (Retd.).

SIR HENRY D'AVIGNON-GOLDSMID, Conservative M.P. for South, has been appointed a director of East African Estates, Ltd.

MR. M. HANCOCK is Acting Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia during the absence on overseas leave of MR. C. W. LYNN.

SIR ELLIS and ADAM ROBINS are due in London next week from the Federation. They are to take up permanent residence in the country.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN CLARKE, Governor-General of Uganda, will retire next month. He was at one time Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland.

MR. H. M. BARREUR, chairman and managing director of the Salisbury company bearing his name, has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. E. MAHON will represent the Arusha Chamber of Commerce at next month's congress in London of the British Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce.

MR. R. S. W. FORD, administrator of the Mission to Lepers, who has been visiting Northern Rhodesia, estimates that there are nearly 25,000 lepers in that country.

COLONEL DAVID STURLING, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, addressed the Maseru branch before flying from Southern Rhodesia last week to Tanganyika on his way to Kenya.

SIR ROBERT HITCHCOCK was re-elected chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association at its annual meeting last week. Miss ANNELEA HARRING was elected vice-chairman.

MR. V. G. PARKER has taken up his duties as resident

magistrate in Lusaka. A Birmingham University graduate, he was formerly in practice as a solicitor in Stratford-on-Avon.

SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD, Chief Justice of the Federation, will visit America early next year as the guest of the United States Government under its leader grant programme.

DR. R. HARRISON CHURCH of the London School of Economics, has been awarded the Back Grant of the Royal Geographical Society for his contribution to the economic geography of Africa.

MR. R. H. J. BEVERTON, of the Fisheries Research Laboratory in Lowestoft, an expert on the dynamics of fish populations, has arrived in East Africa to study fishery problems in Lake Victoria.

MR. A. R. W. LOW, M.P., lately Minister of State at the Board of Trade, who has been appointed to the boards of several companies with East and Central African interests, has become a director of Dorman Long & Co., Ltd.

MR. JAMES McCLEGG, the first Director-General of Broadcasting in the Federation, has taken up his new duties. He has served for 22 years with the South African Broadcasting Corporation, latterly as regional director in the Transvaal.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, has an informal talk at Government House, Entebbe, last week with leading members of the Uganda National Congress. He is to have similar talks with leaders of other political parties in Uganda.

MR. RICHARD OWEN, who was for many years in the Political Service of the Sudan, and at one time Governor of the Bahr el Ghazal Province, has retired from the Uganda Game Department, which he joined as an assistant warden after leaving the Sudan.

SAYED ABDULAH KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, reached Addis Ababa on Monday on a State visit of six days. He was met by the Ethiopian Prime Minister and other Ministers, and by the Russian, Egyptian, and Indian Ambassadors and the Czechoslovak Minister.

MR. F. M. BENNETT, Conservative M.P. for Torquay, and a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, has bought Kingswear Castle, South Devon. One of the oldest inhabited houses in the West Country, it is scheduled as an ancient monument.

LORD ISMAV, who has been appointed a Knight of the Order, served in the Somali and Protectorate from 1914 to 1920. For a short time in 1951 he was Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, an office which he vacated to become Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

MR. JAMES THOMAS, Socialist M.P. for Rugby, received congratulations of "good sense" when he addressed the Inter-Racial Association in Southern Rhodesia last week. He agreed that universal suffrage would not be possible in Central Africa for "some years", saying that "we must begin with a qualitative vote".

MR. R. J. M. SWYNNERTON, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on Thursday, May 2, on "Kenya's Agricultural Plan", illustrating his talk with slides. SIR THOMAS DUGDALE, M.P., chairman of the recent Parliamentary delegation to Kenya, will preside.

Mr. F. J. JOELSON will be away from London from May 10 to June 1, and will be glad if correspondence requiring his personal attention can be avoided between those dates. Other letters should be addressed to the editor or the manager, according to their nature.





## Tredgold Commission Proposals Special and Ordinary Qualifications

FLOWERS GIVEN in concluding remarks from the report of the Franchise Commission for Northern Rhodesia, which fall under the chairmanship of Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Federation, these final passages the special qualification and ordinary qualifications proposed by the Commission are analysed and discussed.

It is to be thought that the present test should be valid. It is the accepted test. There was quite a number of persons that desired the recognition of advancing in the qualification to vote. It is true that the years bring maturity of judgment and a better understanding of the world, but the years bring disillusionment, and youth has its own qualities of enthusiasm and idealism.

### The Special Qualifications

We believe this qualification should be fixed at a minimum of an income of £180 per month or the equivalent educational test, just as an equivalent test of age and the ability to fill in the form of application for registration as a voter unaided.

A number of Europeans would obtain registration on this qualification in a main it is to be noted. We have therefore specially studied its implications.

Subject to the odd exceptions which must occur in any group, we are satisfied that an African who is earning £180 per month has proved himself as a citizen. There he is in this income group an African must have acquired a certain standing, as that of agricultural supervisor, building, over-seer, clerk, interpreter, minister of education, journalist, medical and dental, building contractor, artist or farmer, but not the most advanced representative of these two occupations.

The group does not include anyone with less than 10 years service in the police unless he has been promoted to the rank of non-commissioned officer. A Native Department messenger would not qualify until his 17th year of service, or his 11th year of service if a head messenger. An African nurse would qualify only if she were State registered, which involves passing her necessary examinations. The group would include unqualified teachers. A teacher who has passed Standard VI and taken his primary teacher's lower certificate, two years later would enter it only after some years service, to enter it at the outset of his career a teacher would have to have taken a two years' secondary course plus a higher teacher's certificate. The discussion created by these specific instances is warranted by the results of an interesting survey carried out for us by the officers of the Labour Department.

On the information before us it can be said with confidence that an African doing a year's month has passed well beyond unskilled labour and may be regarded as a reasonably responsible citizen. Now it would be unfair to judge the capacity of an African as a voter by the highest standard that can be expected in a European voter. If the measures up to the general average, he should be entitled to vote. By this standard it would be difficult for any fair-minded person to deny this privilege to people of the type described or their equivalents if they are literate and know English and so can follow intelligently the course of an election, we feel they should vote.

### Ordinary Qualifications

The fixing of the ordinary qualifications must perhaps be a little more arbitrary, because it introduces the question of degree, which must always present difficulties. But what we are seeking is voters of whom we can say with even a larger measure of confidence that they will vote sensibly and reasonably. This may be established with a degree of probability by either further educational attainment or a greater measure of success in the battle of life. We suggest the following qualifications:

- An income of £60 per month or the occupation of immovable property to the value of £1,500, plus tenancy as at present defined;
- An income of £40 per month or the occupation of immovable property to the value of £1,000, plus the passing of Standard VI or its equivalent;
- An income of £25 per month or the occupation of immovable property worth £500, plus the passing of Form IV or its equivalent.

The means qualification should have been held for two years before it entitles to registration, to prove it really represents the standing of the applicant and is not a fortuitous occurrence. In the computation of income the value of board, lodging and clothing, or any money received for any or all of these, should be included. The income of a married man

should be added together and the total income deemed to be the income of each, as a wife should be deemed to occupy the same property as her husband. The share of a joint estate should be sufficient, provided such share is of the total value.

On the principle that an existing right should not be diminished, save for good cause and in special circumstances, we recommend that all voters on the existing roll should be included in the new roll under the ordinary qualifications.

Loss of the means qualification would lead to disenfranchisement. It therefore covers such cases as those of pensioners, which now have to be dealt with specifically. The same argument does not, of course, apply to the loss of such qualifications as that of residence.

The qualifications by the present law, namely, conviction of a crime, and receipt of Government relief, seem obviously justifiable and should be retained, but the disqualification for members of the forces other than the King's Own Defence Forces is a survival from a period when soldiers and sead were scarcely regarded as citizens.

Very few witnesses suggested to us that a higher qualification should be required of a member of the women's roll or a voter. We do not see any sound basis upon which such a distinction could be made, and we feel a voter on any qualification should be allowed to stand for Parliament.

### Qualification of the Voters' Roll

We believe that one of the outstanding merits of the work of the voters' roll suggested is that by securing itself the ultimate interests and intentions of the public, it opens the door to the assessment of actual qualifications for admission to the roll on a fair and sensible basis, untroubled by excessive concern as to the actual numbers of persons in such qualifications to be admitted to each category.

Nevertheless, we have carefully examined the statistics available to us and making due allowance for the economic advancement of the Colony, we cannot see how the adoption of our suggestions could possibly involve consequences that should cause us concern even to the most timid. Human foresight is fallible, but such is our considered opinion.

We have touched on the justification for an educational test and a means test. Each has its value, but each is fallible. Success in examinations may indicate little more than the possession of a good memory and the opportunity to exercise it.

It was pressed upon us that high educational qualifications should dispense with all others, but a proposal does not commend itself to us under which a boy emerging from school at the age of 17 or 18 would have a qualification entitling him to vote as soon as he is of age, and thereafter for the rest of his life, quite regardless of whether or not he has turned his education to good account. Even more advanced education, which it has been tempered by experience, is not inconsistent with some strange views upon practical affairs.

A man who has had a good academic training is none the worse for the fact that he has taken the first steps in making his way in the world. On the other hand, a man may earn a large income and yet be a poor citizen. We feel that a combination of an education test with a means test is the most satisfactory solution, for each may to some extent mitigate the defects of the other.

We had practically no comment on the existing test of the occupation of property, yet we regard it as useful. It is an indication of stability and reliability. Further it avoids certain hard cases in which people, such as the members of religious orders and others following a vocational calling, would be disenfranchised, because they receive nothing except their subsistence.

We feel that the ownership of mining claims should no longer be a qualification, where the owner is not otherwise qualified.

"If Government had shown any foresight," if it had not pursued this policy of regarding Native reserve and Native trust land as zoos without bars, we should have had a magnificent hotel costing hundreds of thousands of pounds and bringing in a great deal of money to the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants. It is the laudable desire of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources to preserve the game, but the petty restrictions, the constant difficulties that legitimate hunters, tourists, and game-watchers seem to suffer are such that people are no longer interested in viewing the natural wonders of the Luangwa Valley and elsewhere."—Mr. John Gaunt, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

## Queen Mother's Federal Tour Opening of University College

FURTHER INFORMATION on the forthcoming visit of the Queen Mother to the Federation has been issued from Clarence House, London. Queen Elizabeth's visit will last from July 2 to July 17 and she will travel to and from the Federation by air. Her principal engagement will be the opening on July 5 of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Queen Mother will attend three banquets at Government House, Salisbury, and at Bulawayo, Lusaka and Zomba. During her stay in southern Rhodesia she will attend *madaba* in the Matopos, garden parties in Salisbury and Bulawayo, and fly over the Kariba Dam site en route for Lusaka.

While in Northern Rhodesia she will inspect the underground workings of the Roan Antelope mine of Rhodesian Selection Trust at Luanshya and the Nkana mine of the Anglo-American Corporation at Kitwe. She will also visit Broken Hill.

On returning to Lusaka Her Majesty will lay the foundation stone of the Anglican Cathedral, unveil a plaque in the new High Court, and present silver drums and bugles to the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

The Queen Mother's engagements in Nyasaland include the opening of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Zomba, a garden party at the Limbe Country Club, a *baraza* at Zomba Gymkhana Club, and, weather permitting, a drive round Zomba Plateau.

The Queen Mother will spend the last two days of her tour in Salisbury. She will take tea with Lord and Lady Malvern, open the Rhodes National Gallery, and attend a Mashonaland Turf Club race meeting. Her final engagement will be a State banquet at Government House, Salisbury.

## Royal African Society Council's Report for 1956

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY'S REPORT for 1956 records the number of overseas members as 474 and of members resident in the United Kingdom as 328; in addition there are 87 life members, 34 hon. life members, and 12 associate members, bringing the total to 935. Income amounted to £3,406 and expenditure to £2,691. Subscribers to the quarterly journal numbered 649 in addition to members of the Society.

Joint lunch-time meetings with the British Empire Society were held on nine occasions, and there were six "circle" meetings. Among those who spoke were Lord Llewellyn, Lord Milverton, the Sudanese Ambassador, the High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Geoffrey Colby, Mr. E. A. Vasey, Dr. Audrey Richards, and Mr. A. K. Mwanja. Two one-day conferences on Africa were held, one in Birmingham and the other in London. There was also a brains trust supper meeting.

The Earl of Athlone, President of the Society, died during the year, and the council has nominated H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, for election to the office. The retiring chairman, Lord Hailey, the vice-chairman, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, and two of the vice-presidents, Sir Christopher Cox and Sir Ronald Prain, have all been nominated for re-election.

Sir Reginald Robins has resigned from the council. Four councillors who fall due to retire and offer themselves for re-election are Miss Marjorie Nicholson, Sir George Beresford-Stooke, Dr. T. O. Elias, and Mr. M. E. Mustoe, Q.C. Two other nominations for the council are Miss D. Thompson and Mr. W. H. Beeton.

## U.K. Forces in East Africa War Office Mission to Kenya

THE DEFENCE WHITE PAPER (Cmd. 1044), which the Minister of Defence recently presented to Parliament, states: "The Middle East guards the right flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and is the gateway to the African continent. On the Arabian Peninsula, Britain must at all times be ready to defend Aden Colony and Protectorates and the territories on the Persian Gulf for whose defence she is responsible. For this task land, air and sea forces have to be maintained in that area and in East Africa."


A War Office mission arrived in Nairobi some days ago to study the administrative problems involved in this decision of H.M. Government to maintain land, sea and air forces in East Africa for strategic purposes.

The mission consists of Colonel R. M. Field, who is responsible for quartering abroad, Colonel P. H. Hayes, who deals with works services, and Major A. K. Rutherford, of the maintenance side (who served during the last war with the East African Artillery). They have had attached to them a civilian official from East Africa Command Secretariat.

At present there is only one battalion of British troops in Kenya, the 1st Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

Kenya will send to Great Britain at least 10 Asian men and women teachers with scholarships in order to enable them to take degrees or other courses of higher education, so that they may come back and teach in our secondary schools and training colleges.

Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, Director of Education.



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## Parliament

## Re-Employment of Ex-District Officer Minister Approves "Another Chance in Life"

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MRS. CASTLE (Lab.) asked in what capacity Mr. Richmond, a former district officer in Kenya, was employed by the Aberdare County Council. Mr. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that he had been appointed African affairs officer on December 1 last.

MRS. CASTLE: "Is not this an absolutely incredible piece of information? Is not the Colonial Secretary employed as I am, to see that the public do not get into a place without his knowledge? Is it not a fact that it was owing to his influence that Mr. Richmond was sacked from the Government service because of his unhappy connexion with the case of Kamau Giolaha, an African flogged to death in his area? Is it not a fact that Mr. Richmond was accused of obstructing the police in helping criminals in connexion with the police inquiries?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think you should get the constitutional responsibility for these posts and appointments more clear. The post of African affairs officer under the Aberdare County Council was created with the approval of the Kenya Government, but the appointment of Mr. Richmond to that post was a matter for the council, not for me of the Kenya Government."

"I made it quite clear in the House at the time that I thought the activities of certain people in Kenya were regrettable, but in fairness to Mr. Richmond it should be made clear once more that he was not himself involved in the brutal treatment of Africans, and that his offence was limited to what was described as a misguided effort to avoid incriminating other officers. Personally speaking, I am glad that he has now been given another chance in life."

MRS. CASTLE: "Court records show that Mr. Richmond's complicity was much greater than that, that he deliberately misled the doctor who gave him the medical evidence, and that the magistrate criticized him in court."

MR. HUGH FRASER (Cons.): "On a point of order. Is it not dangerous that Mrs. Castle and others should use the House of Commons for character assassination which they would not dare to repeat outside?"

MR. SPEAKER: "That is not a point of order."

## United Nations Fellowships

MR. H. RANKIN (Lab.) asked, in view of the ruling that applicants in British territories were no longer permitted to accept fellowships offered by the World Health Organization or the Food and Agriculture Organization for courses of training available in this country, if the Colonial Secretary would ensure that alternative means of finance were made available to any such displaced students, so that the territories to which they belonged were not handicapped by lack of specialist trained officers.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Assistance from United Nations specialized agencies is not intended as a source of financial aid. Training facilities existing in the U.K. are readily available to Colonial Governments, and alternative means of finance can be made available by provision in the budgets of the territories concerned or by the use of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds."

MR. RANKIN: "Is not the Secretary of State aware that the C.D. and W. funds are very scanty in this respect? Does he not think that it is inconsistent to recognize the existence of malnutrition in some of the dependent territories and to provide courses here for equipping qualified persons to deal with it in the affected areas, and then to refuse them the right to take a fellowship through the W.H.O. or the F.A.O. to make their attendance at the courses possible, their own territories not being financially able to assist them?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "If it is understood that I think that people are prevented from coming here for training, other arrangements can be made for them. These funds are available for technical aid and spent on training people who could be assisted in other ways, would not be available for the technical aid."

## Nyika Afforestation Scheme

CAPTAIN F. KERBY (Cons.) asked if the Nyika pulp and paper industry in Nyasaland had been shelved because of political considerations.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It has been decided by the Nyika Forestry Development Syndicate not to proceed with its project in Nyasaland, but it is not my responsibility to define its reasons. I have great faith in the future of Nyasaland as part of the Federation, and there are many industrial and other development projects being carried out successfully in Nyasaland, which indicates that political considerations are not having an adverse effect on development."

## Nairobi Military Garrison

MR. KERBY asked the number of troops of the Nairobi military garrison, and would inhibit the permanent stationing of 600 acres of Crown land acquired by the Kenya Government, for what purposes it would be used, and what financial transactions were involved in its acquisition.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "About 70 officers, 150 British troops, and 7000 African other ranks, with their families, will occupy this land. It will be used as a permanent permanent cantonment for the garrison of Nairobi, and for the staff of command and brigade headquarters. Since the Crown land acquisition is unanticipated, apart from 45 acres already allotted to the Army as a temporary war-time measure, no financial transactions are involved in its acquisition."

## Nairobi Airport

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that it was now estimated that the new airport under construction at Embakasi near Nairobi would cost £2,433,000. It would be primarily a civil airport but would be available to the R.A.F. if required.

## Medical Charges

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that out-patient charges were made at 35 hospitals and clinics in Kenya out of a total of 55. In the first month after the introduction of fees there had been, on average, a fall of about half in out-patient attendances, but in-patient admissions had risen at most centres.

## Zambezi Floods

In a statement on the Zambezi floods, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said: "In addition to the 75 deaths in the Senanga district of the Barotse Protectorate, six people were drowned when a rescue canoe overturned in the Mongu district. In Mongu and Sesheke districts flooding has upset the harvest. However, good winter crops are expected as a result of the heavy silt deposits from the early and high floods. The power station near Livingstone, which was closed down, resumed output on March 26."

## Investment in Africa

Replying to MRS. CASTLE, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that the total capital flowing into British East and West Africa during 1954-56 was estimated at £150m., almost all of which had come from the U.K.

## European Common Market

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, replying to MR. RUSSELL, said that exports from the Colonies to the six countries of the European Economic Community in 1955 were worth approximately £170m., representing some 13% of total Colonial exports. The figures excluded Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the trade of which was covered by the Federal returns, and the Gold Coast (now Ghana).

The Minister added: "The preferential position afforded to the overseas territories associated with the Common Market may cause some contraction (or loss of potential expansion) in the market for certain products of the Colonial territories. The extent of such contraction will depend on a number of factors, which cannot be precisely estimated at present, including the stimulus to production in the associated overseas territories afforded by the new preference, and in the long run the possible expansion of demand in Europe."

## Copperbelt Technical Foundation

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked what encouragement was given by the Ministry of Education to graduates in higher technical subjects to apply for appointments as lecturers with the Copperbelt Technical Foundation of Northern Rhodesia.

SIR EDWARD BOYLE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education: "Responsibility for higher education rests with the Federal Government, and any assistance with recruitment could only be on the invitation of the Federal Government or the foundation. Neither the Government nor the foundation has approached my Department."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Would you not agree that this institution in one of the Commonwealth countries is a most important one, and that it is important that graduates from this country should play a part in it?"

SIR EDWARD BOYLE: "Of course this is a matter, but the supplementary question raises rather wider considerations."

Letter to the Editor

## Publish the Delegation's Report Implications of C.P.A. Decision

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR— May I heartily endorse your comments in *Matters of Moment* on the failure of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to carry out what is, in effect, a duty to the public.

What is the world going to think having the findings of a delegation, which set out with a flourish of trumpets and then on its return refused to publish its report? Obviously our enemies will say that the delegation is trying to cover up the bad things it discovered.

It would be a great pity if the public were to, later I hope incorrectly — that Members of Parliament are afraid publicly to state the facts of every case, and to stand by their statements however unpopular that may make them.

Yours faithfully,  
B. E. RETTPIERCE

London, E.C.1.

[Our leading article argued that the C.P.A. should publish the report — known to be unanimous — of the all-party Parliamentary delegation recently sent to Kenya under its auspices.]

## Points from Letters

### Unique

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA seems to me unique in that it succeeds in seeing Colonial Africa through our Colonial eyes. So often it is the only paper to deal lucidly, boldly and satisfactorily with African affairs".

### Faith in the Federation

"THE SHARE ISSUE by the Nyasaland Portland Cement Co., Ltd. was about five and a half times over-subscribed. Surely this indicates that the people of the Federation have faith in Nyasaland's future".

### Coronation Safari

"MOTOR INTERESTS in East Africa arranged the Coronation Safari contests for Good Friday and Easter Sunday, an unfortunate circumstance which must make non-Europeans think that Europeans give little heed to such Church festivals nowadays".

### Uganda

"HAVING LISTENED to Sir Andrew Cohen when he addressed the Royal African Society in London, and having now read your editorial comments on his speech, I must say that I think that you see the situation in Uganda far more clearly than he. From my own knowledge of the country I am sure that your criticisms are justified. The position which the new Governor finds does not make his task enviable."

### Cue from Fanatics

"HOW RIGHT YOU ARE to emphasize that almost all the extremist African leaders take their cue from fanatics in the Labour Party in the United Kingdom. It is often done by correspondence or during visits, but frequently also when politically-minded Africans visit England. On a number of occasions I have talked to them on their return and been struck by the free use they make of the names of some Socialists, including M.P.s., with whom they had apparently been in very close touch. Such contacts have given some of these Africans the most lopsided and dangerous ideas."

## Air Crash Verdict

A PUBLIC INQUIRY into the accident in which a Piper Tri-Pacer aircraft of the Kenya Police Air Wing crashed five miles south of Nakuru on December 26, killing Assistant Superintendent R. G. Pakenham-Walsh and his wife Mrs. S. E. B. Pakenham-Walsh, has found that the primary cause of the accident was the fact that the aircraft came into contact with high tension cables and a wooden pylon. There was no reason to believe that it was a deliberate act on the part of the pilot or his passenger, that the aircraft was not flying normally before the crash, or that the engine was not running properly. The plane was being flown very low, as low at times as 20 feet. The fact that Mr. Pakenham-Walsh was an exceedingly competent pilot, who had had great experience of low flying on operational duties, cannot exonerate him from being guilty of a breach of the regulations. The inquiry found that the secondary cause of the accident was an error of judgment by Mr. Pakenham-Walsh while undertaking flying of a dangerous nature.

## T.A.N.U.

BECAUSE THEY WERE USED FOR purposes prejudicial to and incompatible with the maintenance of peace, order, and good government, the branches in Pangani and Handeni of the Tanganyika African National Union were closed last week by order of the Governor in Council. Some members of both branches had recently been convicted on charges of usurping judicial powers, encouraging opposition to Native authorities, and indulging in false and misleading propaganda. In making the announcement a Government statement gave the warning that other branches would be closed if there were any further attempts to usurp Government authority.



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SKYLINE

## East Africa Central Assembly Importance of Research Work

WELCOMING MEMBERS of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly to their meeting in Kampala since 1951, Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda, referred to the increase in membership from 23 to 33 in addition to the chairman.

This welcome increase in membership, he said, was a deliberate decision, but is designed to keep the Assembly in step with the progress of development, and to bring the times in East Africa, which have produced the need to merge the territorial legislatures and provided opportunity for the wider association of all interests and shades of opinion with the formulation of official policy at the higher levels.

The increase of trade between the territories and the rapid development of communications have greatly extended the interests of more people in East Africa, wherever they may live, but it is in keeping with this that a greater number of people should be able to meet and discuss those matters of mutual interest whose administration has been entrusted to the High Commission.

The research services are not only of importance to East Africa but of world-wide significance. In supporting them you are helping East Africa to participate with the United Kingdom, which contributes so generously to their cost, in joint enterprises whose aim is to raise the standard of living of all people in East Africa.

Mr. P. Coryndon, Acting Financial Secretary, said that the revised estimates for the non-self-contained services for 1953-58 forecast a net expenditure of £2,255,762, which was £125,000 less than the authorised provision. There was an estimated reduction of £100,000 in expenditure on locust operations.

### The New Services

Provision was made for three new services — relapsing fever research, the office of the Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council, and Meteorological Research, all of which were supported from C.D.I. and W. funds.

Research planned included investigations into water supplies, soil fertility, livestock problems, work on malaria, leprosy, yellow fever, filariasis, bilharzia, and virus research.

The vote for the Desert Locust Survey would provide for several positionable posts, in order to retain the services of experienced officers. Recent reports indicated that an anti-locust campaign might be required in the coming year.

Provision was made for participation by East Africa in the International Geophysical Year.

In the debate Sir Alfred Vincent said that present and future financial commitments must be examined, because conditions today were different from those obtaining when many of the great schemes were initiated, with the backing of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

He questioned the need for yellow fever injections in their present form. The cost of heavy passages was becoming terrifying in terms of real money, and was aided and abetted by the Ladbury report. He wanted a review of the whole question of home leave, including whether everybody was entitled to first-class travel instead of tourist, for the difference was considerable.

Mr. C. K. Patel criticized the expenditure on the locust survey, since there was, he held, not the slightest fear of locusts coming to Uganda.

Mr. Ofwono could not understand why the three fisheries services could not be unified. Turning to the East African Office in London he said —

"Although it is a good thing to share services which are available, it is sometimes disadvantageous to share the services of one man who may have too many irons in the fire, and thus he tends either to do effectively with one iron at one time or to try and see that he attends to all, and the result is that the services given are not sufficient. We ask ourselves in Uganda if we could not better run our own office in London and still remain on friendly terms with the other territories."

Mr. E. A. Vasey explained that increased expenditure was caused by "the tremendous upward graph of the economy of the countries during the past three years." If a business was continually increasing its turnover it could not expect to be run with the same staff.

Sir Bruce Huff told the assembly that a request had been made for the international regulations in regard to yellow fever

to be lifted in East Africa. H.M. Government felt that the territories should gradually take over greater financial responsibility, and a tapering scheme for reducing H.M. Government contributions to recurrent expenditure by 5% a year had been brought into operation.

Mr. P. Coryndon said that under the agreed proposals the tapering next year would be 10%.

### Answers to Critics

Mr. K. J. Patel said: "It is not right to think that this East African Assembly and the High Commission are standing in the way of progress towards democratic institutions. Africans have the fear in their minds that the existence of this assembly is a stumbling-block to their progress. This is certainly wrong, and they will see that whatever different stages of political progress there may be in the territories, it is essential for them if they want to march forward, not only politically but economically that the economic co-ordination of these services should be brought about in the interests of the Africans themselves."

"No country can live in economic isolation in these days, much less small units like Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Malawi. If they think that certainly their future will be hampered."

Even when the primary African Government is established in Uganda, in order to maintain it it will be essential for the Uganda Africans to seek economic co-ordination of the research services, without which they could not prosper. It is in their own interests that Africans should take part in the affairs of this Assembly, so that East Africa as a whole unit can go forward towards economic progress and prosperity. "I have not seen in the past nor do I see any change in the future for African progress to be retarded by this Assembly."

Mr. Ofwono said: "It is still being said that Africans are suspicious of the High Commission set-up and of the Central Legislative Assembly in particular, that is a fact. It is not, I presume, criminal to be suspicious. It will take us some time in understanding the aims of a body like this."

Mr. R. B. Pandya said: "It is very difficult to 'sell' the High Commission to the people in East Africa. Of course we know ourselves that we are doing a good job, but unless we as a body show determination to curb expenditure I do not think we will be able to sell the High Commission convincingly to the people."

Mr. D. Makwaia said: "I for one, sincerely believe that the basic research services can be carried out properly and effectively only on an East African basis. It is sad to say that very few Africans seem to know the aims and objects of the High Commission. In Uganda in particular one gets the impression that the High Commission is such a terrible thing."

Sir Bruce Huff, Administrator, said: "We do not talk politics in this Assembly. This is why we are accused of being rather a dull lot. There is never anything for the Press to headline in the way of our work. We cannot have those political debates which are so frequently held in the legislatures of the three territories, because of our constitution and the nature of the fact that we are debared from talking politics."

### Standing Committees

Standing committees of the Assembly have been appointed as follows:

For the examination of the accounts of the non-self-contained services.—Sir Alfred Vincent (chairman), Messrs. N. F. Harris, A. Y. A. Karmjee, D. Makwaia, A. Opa, Chief H. M. Kugusha, Sir A. Mairi, and Sir Charles Phillips.

For the examination of the accounts of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.—Sir Alfred Vincent (chairman), Messrs. F. J. Khamisi, J. W. Lwamapa, R. B. Pandya, Captain J. Bennett, and Sir Charles Phillips.

For the examination of the accounts of the East African Posts and Telecommunications.—Sir Alfred Vincent (chairman), Messrs. M. K. Barwash, N. F. Harris, Y. K. Mulondo, R. B. Pandya, and C. K. Patel.

## Dissension in the Sudan

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT announced on Monday after Mr. Richards, special envoy of President Eisenhower, had spent two days in Khartoum explaining details of the "Eisenhower doctrine," that no decision on the possible association of the Sudan with the plan would be made until the matter had been further studied. Memoranda exchanged with Mr. Richards would then be published. Press messages from Khartoum state that the Eisenhower plan has seriously strained relations between the Umma Party and the Peoples Democratic Party, the two main partners in the present Coalition Government.

# Mentions in Dispatches in Kenya

## Services Against Kikuyu Rebels

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES by the G.O.C. in C. East Africa for distinguished services during the duration of the emergency in Kenya up to October, 1957. A further list is to be published later, for the period up to November 17, last year, when military awards in connection with the emergency ceased.

Messrs. J. V. Cusack, Minister for Defence; R. O. Turnbull, Chief Secretary; J. Windley, Minister for Home Affairs; Messrs. J. H. Baker, Sr. Supt. of Police; Albert Asombe, Sr. Prisons Officer; H. Bateson, Supt. of Police; J. H. Baker, Sr. Supt. of Police; R. H. Bateson, Chief Inspector of Prisons; M. W. Westcroft, Supt. of Police; N. J. Brennan, executive officer, District Emergency Committee; F. H. G. Bridgman, Sr. Supt. of Police; A. E. Brooks, District Officer; W. E. M. Burke, D.O.; H. M. Burton, District Commissioner; G. M. R. Sumner, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons; G. M. R. Sumner, Chief Inspector (Female) of Police; W. McL. Campbell, Asst. Commissioner of Prisons; J. C. Callin, Commissioner of Police; Lt. Col. N. T. E. Cameron, Retd., executive officer, Provincial Emergency Committee; S. Childs, Inspector of Police; D. G. Clarke, Miller, D.O.; Jason Nindiri Chus, Asst. Inspector of Police; J. C. Cook, A.D.C.; D. D. P. Crawford, formerly Asst. Commissioner of Police; G. C. Gowers, Inspector of Police; P. Cumberlege, C.O.; Army Warden; J. C. Danie, C.O.; J. C. Headman, Sr. Accountant, Prisons Service; J. H. Hill, D.O.; A. K. R. Doig, D.O.; G. C. M. Downes, Retd. D.O.; Bhagadass, Lt. B. Dul, Retd., executive officer, District Emergency Committee; G. S. Elvelton, Asst. Provincial Secretary; E. D. Fox, D.O.; Wing-Commander A. N. G. Gomme, Commandant, K.P.R. Asst. Wing, A. D. Gallon, Retd., D.C.; Siba M'ugambi Gatuta, A.D.C.; J. St. George, C.O.; K. F. Gilbard, Inspector of Police; K. R. T. Goodale, Assistant Superintendent of Police; H. G. Gregory-Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Prisons; G. R. H. Gribble, Deputy Inspector General of Prisons; J. Griffiths, Asst. Commissioner of Police; K. P. Hadjichristou, Sr. Asst. Commissioner of Police; N. G. Hain, D.O.; D. Harrison, Commandant, Prisons Service; A. W. Hemsley, Asst. Commissioner of Prisons; I. S. McW. Henderson, Supt. of Police; Colonel T. H. Henfrey, (Retd.), D.O.; C. Henley, Sr. Supt. of Police; F. Hickey, Asst. Supt. of Police; G. S. Hill, Supt. of Prisons; J. G. Hillin, Sr. Supt. of Prisons; O. E. B. Hughes, D.O.; Brigadier P. M. Hughes, (Retd.), D.C.; Wanderi Huntu, Sgt., Tribal Police; E. B. Hutchinson, Inspector of Police; J. D. Irwin, Asst. Supt. of Police; E. D. Jameson, Inspector of Police; A. F. Jenkins, Supt. of Prisons; T. W. Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Stephen Samuel Joseph, A.D.C.; David Kahga, headman, Wamuna Kaloki, Asst. Inspector of Police; Ndung'u Kariuki, Asst. Prisons Officer; Richo Kariuki, Prison Officer; Solomon Kasina, s/o Ndoo, senior chief; Raiinder Singh Khehar, Inspector of Police; S. P. Kruger, D.O.; T. G. L. Lawson, Asst. Supt. of Police; Letiana Ota Lengetei, Sgt., Tribal Police; Lengasiara Lenguris, Cpl. Kenya Police; J. H. Lewis, Commissioner of Prisons; V. G. Lynn, Inspector of Police; M. Mackenzie, Supt. of Police; E. W. Magor, Secretary for Defence; Eyan Maina, chief; W. F. Marshall, Asst. Supt. of Police; E. Martin, D.O.; J. Matthews, D.C.; Lt. Col. D. C. McCreath, (Retd.), D.O.; P. D. McEntee, D.C.; D. D. MacD. McGoun, Deputy Commissioner of Police; J. A. McKinney, Supt. of Prisons; L. G. Mitchell, Asst. Commissioner of Police; Rutere M'Mbogori, headman, Lt. Col. H. A. L. Montgomery-Campbell, (Retd.); N. R. Morrell, Inspector of Police; Clement Mtole, Inspector of Police; Peter Macheusi, Asst. Inspector of Police; Jeremiah Nguni Mugi, chief; Karanjil Muriugi, chief; Kironyl Mathusi, Sgt., Prisons Service; Gitahi Ndiuni, headman; Ngoini, s/o Njagi, chief; Apollo Ngumba, chief; Moses Peter Njeroga, Asst. Inspector of Police; J. Nottingham, D.O.; Muthembwa Nzibo, Asst. Inspector of Police; Peter Okola Ochieng, Chief Inspector of Police; Radiro Oganbara, Chief Warden; M. S. O'Rourke, formerly Commissioner of Police; R. G. Otter, D.O.; A. S. Paine, D.O.; M. Phillips, Sr. Supt. of Prisons; Rosendo Policarpo de Abreo, Establishments and Records Officer, Prison Service; J. V. Pendergast, Sr. Asst. Commissioner of Police; L. F. G. Pritchard, Secretary for African Affairs; J. D. Purves, D.O.; A. L. Ranall, D.O.; J. F. L. Richardson, D.O.; Ruben Munene Bimunya, tribal police; A. D. Roff, Chief Inspector of Police; Colonel E. Ross-Magenty, (Retd.), District Commandant K.P.R.; T. M. Ryan, Inspector of Police; R. D. F. Ryland, D.C.; B. E. Ruck, Supt. of Police; B. A. Sheldon, Asst. Commissioner of Police; J. D. Sprague, Field Intelligence Officer; H. C. Steadman, Asst. Supt. of Prisons; Yusuf Surur, Asst. Prisons Officer; A. C. C. Swann, Provincial Commissioner; R. H. Symes-Thompson, D.O.; A. B. Tannahill, D.C.; W. E. Taylor, D.O.; E. W. Temple-

Borham, Asst. District Commandant K.P.R.; S. G. Thompson, Supt. of Police; Mwaigi Thuita, chief; H. Timmerman, Asst. Commissioner of Police; C. T. Todd, D.O.; M. J. F. Fogney, D.O.; B. H. Tremaine, Supt. of Prisons; G. K. D. Turner, Sr. Supt. of Prisons; N. J. Ukwimwa, Sgt., Tribal Police; H. Van Kenst, Inspector of Police; D. H. Vant, Chief Officer (Female) Prisons Service; Kaman Wachira, Sgt., Tribal Police; Mama Wachira, Sgt., Tribal Police; M. J. Wainwright, (Retd.), D.O.; R. E. Wainwright, Provincial Commissioner; P. R. Walters, D.C.; L. E. Ward, Asst. Supt. of Police; H. R. Warner, Sr. Supt. of Police; J. H. Wedderpoon, D.O.; G. W. Williams, D.O.; F. R. Wilson, D.O.; W. Worth, D.O.; and Col. A. E. Young, Commissioner, City of London Police.

## Cordial Exchanges

SIR ROY WELLESLEY, Prime Minister of the Federation, has concluded his talks with Lord Home, Secretary of State for the Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies. A brief, casual announcement says that a cordial exchange of views took place on a number of questions relating to Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A fuller joint statement will be issued probably tomorrow, on Sir Roy's return to Salisbury. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Law. They left London by air on Tuesday.

## East African Airways

WITH THE ARRIVAL of the first four-engine, pressurized Canadian aircraft for their service from Nairobi through Salisbury to Durban, East African Airways has entered the field of international trunk route operation. E.A.A. are flying, in partnership with B.O.A.C., a weekly service from Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, and Entebbe to London. Later they hope to extend their services to India, using their present service to Aden as a basis.



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### Wide-read Door of the Truth about Pluralities and Private Opinions

IN AN EDITORIAL COMMENT on Sir Roy Welensky's visit to London, *Time and Tide* says in its current issue:

"Nothing is nowadays more remarkable than the ever-widening gap between public pluralities and private opinions. Members of the House of Commons would merely feel embarrassed when a Jack London would truthfully state the trade of the very one known and no one else proclaims it."

Similarly everyone pays lip service to the principle of one person one vote — or sexbobby — as the Government of Tanganyika has called it — but nearly no one is not in the extreme nationalist camp knows that it will prove disastrous if introduced in the near future into multi-racial countries where millions of uneducated Africans vastly outnumber every one else.

#### Votes Should Be Earned

How to avoid this without bottling up the growing political aspirations of educated Africans is the present dilemma of East and Central Africa. Ingenious devices are being proposed — all variations on the theme: how votes should be earned, not automatically conferred on everyone. The qualifications vary, but generally on women who wish to vote must show an active desire to do so and some evidence that he or she is either literate or level, or steady-going, or well-off or in some other way a reasonably worthy citizen.

The latest entry for the 'Design Your Own Franchise Corporation' comes from Southern Rhodesia, where a commission presided over by Sir Robert Tredgold has produced a franchise scheme providing for two classes of vote, which might be called A and B. The qualifications for an A vote would be much the same as those at present needed to admit a voter to Southern Rhodesia's common roll on which 560 out of some 52,000 are Africans. B votes would be much easier to get, but in order to prevent the stamping of A by an illiterate and politically-clueless mob, all the B votes put together could not count for more than half A.

Mr. Garfield Todd, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, has spoken kindly of the Tredgold proposals. Sir Roy Welensky has not yet publicly expressed an opinion. Obviously the franchise systems of the free Central African territories and of the Federation itself must be brought into line. African nationalists in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia of course want 'nobility' in its purest form.

To complicate a situation already about as clear as mud, the Federal Government now has to deal with two separate Whitehall departments, the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office. These are the sorts of questions that Sir Roy Welensky has to clear up before any major constitutional changes can occur."

Will build in the 'eighties by John and Frederick Moir for the Nyasaland headquarters of the African Lakes Company (now Corporation) have been replaced by a steel structure. In 1915 when John Chelembé rebelled and for a short while terrorized the neighbourhood, the European women and children of Blantyre took refuge in the compound.

### Ethiopia and the United States

#### Visit of Mr. James P. Richards to Addis Ababa

THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT has announced that Mr. James P. Richards, special representative of the President of the United States, visited Addis Ababa last week and explained to the Emperor and Minister for Foreign Affairs the new policy of the United States towards the Middle East.

Mr. James stated that the intention of the American Government was to help the Middle Eastern area and the people of America have a common interest in their joint efforts to preserve liberty and peace, and that the main aim of security against internal Communism.

He emphasized that it is a policy of the President and the American Government, necessary and requested to the armed forces of the United States to help any nation in the area that may be subject to a direct attack by a country under the control of international Communism.

Ambassador Richards made it clear that the United States Middle East policy does not seek to establish any sphere of influence or to ally any power vacuum in the region, nor does it aim at scouting any power vacuum, but is mainly designed to strengthen the nations of the area so that they can maintain their independence and territorial integrity.

#### America's Doctrine Endorsed

The Ethiopian Government expressed cordial support of the American doctrine, stressed the importance of close collaboration between the countries of the Middle East.

There was complete agreement on the opposition of both governments to aggression from any source and their determination to use all legitimate means to prevent it. The discussions further demonstrated that the Governments of Ethiopia and the United States are anxious to work together to strengthen the following principles that prevail in international relations: (1) respect for national equality of all nations under the Charter of the United Nations, (2) protection of the right of all nations to choose their own form of government without interference, (3) non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of one State by another; and (4) recognition of the interdependence of nations and the obligations of nations to respect the just rights and interests of others.

The Ethiopian Government discussed with Ambassador Richards possibilities of economic and military assistance under the American doctrine. He agreed to provide certain assistance in both fields in addition to other assistance previously agreed upon."

### Coronation Safari

TWO DRIVERS WERE DROWNED during the East African Coronation Safari over Easter when their car skidded into a flooded river in Tanganyika Territory. They were Charles Safi and Somrak Raj, both of Nairobi. Sixty-four cars started on the 3,300-mile test, but bad conditions after heavy rain in some areas caused the organizers to make last-minute changes in some of the worst sections of the route. When provisional results were announced on Tuesday only nine of the vehicles had finished the course. There was only one British car among them, a Ford.

### Aviation in East Africa

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS in East Africa last year was slightly less than in 1955, mainly owing to a marked decrease in military operations from Eastleigh, writes Commander Stacey W. D. Colls, Director of Civil Aviation. There has, however, been a substantial increase in the number of passengers carried both on internal and trunk route services, the latter rising by more than 20%. There was also an increase in freight movement, particularly since the introduction by Hunting-Clan of their Africargo service. Increased interest in private flying led to the opening of a flying club in Dar es Salaam, and the number of private pilots licences rose from 331 to 408.

Aspects and Prospects of Commonwealth Development will be the theme of the Royal Empire Society's Summer School, to be held in Jesus College, Oxford, from August 2 to 6.

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## Negotiating with the Egyptians

### Life As Bargaining Chief

THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT will counter the intransigence of Egypt by making known its intention to reconsider the whole question of the Nile waters was suggested in this newspaper months ago.

Mr. E. C. B. Corlett, has now written in *The Times*:

"It is extremely unlikely that in the context of the present facts a British Government will withdraw from its firm position of controlling the Suez Canal. There is little in the way of commercial pressure that can be brought to bear on it, and any boycott of the canal is likely to harm the poorer countries at least as much as Egypt."

It is often overlooked that the white Nile supplies 40% of the total flow of the Nile proper, and has in British territories that for hundreds of years a significant business has been transacted in this area assisting in the regulation of its flow. It is conceivable that, disregarding Egyptian interests, advantageous could be made of this water in British territories by either a large-scale diversion to a new course or by suitable irrigation and redistribution schemes.

### Unilateral Exploitation

"In this event the matter would be of great concern to Egypt and would produce protests based upon opposition to the unilateral exploitation of geographical features of international significance. Such protests would be valid, but need be given no more attention in the circumstances than that given by Egypt to protests regarding the international status of the Suez Canal and opposition to its political exploitation."

"It might be that any such scheme in itself would not be physically or economically advantageous. Nevertheless, any indication that the British Government were even considering such a proposal would have a considerable effect upon Egyptian opinion, and might well tend to produce a more amenable and co-operative attitude on the part of the Egyptian Government."

"Objections in this country on the score that such tactics are not 'British' would carry little weight if the results of negotiating with the Egyptian Government in a British way are examined."

## African on Unrestricted Competition

MR. S. J. SAMKANGE, vice-chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Branch of the Capricorn Africa Society, has written in the course of a letter to *The Times*:

"A solution to the racial problem is a prerequisite to greater investment in this part of Africa. Until such a solution is attained neither European nor African will feel sure that the future is secure."

"The solution advocated by the Capricorn Africa Society is the only way to resolve the balance. In our contract, which was signed at Salima in June last year, we laid down the rules and regulations necessary to establish a non-racial society, based upon standards which are high by European or any other criteria. Thereafter competition is open to all. Charges of racial domination must then lose their conviction, and our leaders will be determined by merit and not by race."

"Only by direct and unrestricted competition can we ensure that the best lead, and that the others are not jealous. Then the capital can come, be fruitfully employed, and our country will prosper."

## African Voters in S. Rhodesia

ONLY ONE AFRICAN CHIEF in Southern Rhodesia appears among the 560 Africans who have registered as electors. The list contains 148 teachers, 81 married women, 48 farmers, 45 ministers of religion, 30 clerical workers, 26 builders, 24 interpreters and salesmen in the retail trade, and 20 carpenters. It is believed that at least 10 times the number of Africans who have registered are entitled to claim the vote, and it is estimated that about 19,000 would qualify as "special" voters under the proposals of the Franchise Commission which has recently reported.

## Kenya Looks to London

KENYA'S RATE OF DEVELOPMENT will be controlled to a large extent by the ability of London to continue to finance both public and private enterprise. Mr. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, said in a recent broadcast talk from Nairobi. Though useful industries of capital were taking place in countries other than the United Kingdom, the Colony must look to London for the great bulk of its capital requirements for public and private industrial purposes, since the recurrent commitments arising from the Mau Mau rebellion made it unlikely that there would be any substantial surplus in the country's own budget during the next few years.

## Row in Prospect

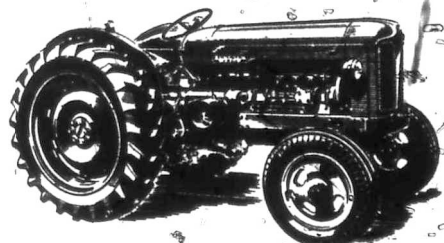
UNDER THE HEADING "A Row in Prospect" the *Economist* writes: "A serious row is in prospect in Kenya. There should be no illusions about negotiating with Mr. Mboya. He is out for power to himself, if not entirely, African State. Of course, the way in which this situation should have been avoided — and perhaps in which it could still be ameliorated — would have been by moving more swiftly towards the creation of multi-racial constituencies, with whites and blacks voting for some of the same candidates side by side. But anybody who advocated this during the Mau Mau emergency was accused of 'weakness' and now any concession to Mr. Mboya will be dubbed 'weakness too'."

"The coconut palm occurs much more frequently on postage stamps than the other palms, and 30 countries have issued 50 varieties of stamps using palms for the central design" — Mr. Alan C. Garrad.

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# Meat Industry in Kenya

## Seasonal Supply on Neville Report

The Kenya Meat Industry, which has been established in the legislation, has been required to recon- sideration of the Kenya Meat Commission on lines slightly different from those recom-

Government proposes a board composed of a chairman nominated by the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, and a commission with the board three representatives of representatives of registered stockowners, two representatives nominated by the Stockowners' Council of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, of whom one will be a representative of ranchers, one elected representative of registered sheep producers, two persons to represent African stockowners, and not fewer than three or more than five persons nominated by the Minister.

### Value of Livestock

The seasonal paper points out that in three quarters of Kenya apart from the coastal belt and a few isolated hills, the rainfall is too sparse for the regular grazing of crops and that human life there depends almost entirely on livestock. In 1955 there were on European farms about 399,200 beef cattle, 266,700 dairy cattle, and 252,700 sheep; Africans owned 6,233,000 cattle, valued at about £9m., and between 8m. and 10m. sheep and goats.

The suggestion that control should be retained in the European areas but removed throughout the African districts is rejected because that would cause all organized marketing to break down. Local markets for meat may be expected to expand, and export outlets to neighbouring countries and overseas have to be considered.

It is accepted that the public relations of the commission have not been good. Management studies had been asked to make a preliminary survey of the commission's commercial organization, staff, capital utilization, and business activities. A panel has been established to advise the Minister on the possibility of introducing a choice grade of beef. Some grades of mutton and lamb have already been introduced.

Referring to Mr. Neville's remarks about losses incurred by the African Livestock Marketing Organization, the paper declares that the statements are not entirely accurate and show a lack of understanding of the organization's functions in connexion with the Government's destocking programme.

The suggestion of a tax on all female stock in areas or on farms considered to be overstocked is being examined. The relation between wholesale prices, at present controlled, and retail prices, at present uncontrolled, is under review. Control of retail prices may have to be reimposed to protect the consumer.

We believe that on economic grounds the Government should take every possible step to discourage heavy commercial road transport operating parallel with the railway and creaming its higher paying traffic. Mr. H. Gaunt, retiring president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, addresses the annual meeting.

# News Items of Brief

Hungarian Refugee Fund has closed at 1000. Conflicts in Livingstone prison of guarding a motor launch for the Northern Rhodesia.

Specially trained police dogs were soon being duty with the Tanganyika Policemen. Dar es Salaam and Ujiji.

The proposed merger of the Federal Party and the Union Rhodesia Party will be considered at a party congress.

The last date for qualification for the African General Election in connexion with the emergency is November 17, 1956.

The eighth locomotive of the tribal class, below the 1000-ton class, and Harbours, has been named "Luo" in honour of the late Chief Elijah Donyo.

Radio programmes for African women, first of the series were inaugurated by a broadcast taken by Lady Donyo.

In the election, will four seats in Tanganyika Local Government Council in the Morogoro Province.

The Government has given the order for the 1432 authorized voters to the public.

The Government has given the order for the 1432 authorized voters to the public.

Fifteen young Africans are among the candidates selected by the Kenya Civil Service Commission for posts as district assistants on basic salary scales from £500 to £1068 a year.

An African Football Confederation has been formed at its first conference, held in Khartoum, was attended by representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia, the Sudan, and the Union of South Africa.

Sixty students have started a two-year course at a new 120,000 farm institute in Uganda, the first of its kind in Africa. Youth people of all races, including girls, are eligible for admission.

The detention camp on Mngeta Island, Lake Victoria, for Mau Mau adherents is to be closed in the next few months. About 1,000 of the 2,400 inmates will be moved within a month.

Three new Federal Defence Force units have been established: the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Signals, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Engineers, and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Medical Corps.

Steamer "Koror" for 180 miles along Kariba lake are envisaged by Sir Alexander Barrow, who suggests that the lake may become the playground of the Rhodesias, especially as Victoria Falls and the Wankie National Park are nearby.

Four totalling £200 have been disposed on three Africans found by the Kenya Police fishing in Lake Victoria without licence and using prohibited nets. One of the three, a woman, who employed the others, was fined £150. All the nets were confiscated.

Tanganyika claims to lead East Africa in its approach to dentistry, in that the first nine Africans of the Territory are being trained at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam, to give a full range of dental treatment to allow Africans using modern equipment and technique.

An African from Northern Rhodesia was refused entry to Ghana when he arrived at Accra Airport. He had flown from Central Africa because he had been told that educational facilities were very good in Ghana, and had paid £78 as deposit to a college which he had arranged to attend.

The Union Castle liner ARUNDEL CASTLE, 19,500 tons, which has just completed her 200th peace-time voyage, has established a record for a ship on the South African mail run, since her maiden voyage in 1921 she steamed almost 24 million miles of service. During the last war she covered about 600,000 miles as a transport.

A specimen of the terrestrial orchid, the tallest variety in the world, sometimes reaching a height of 12 feet, has been requested by the curator of Kew Gardens, London, from Uganda, where it grows freely. Among the countries to which plants and seeds of this flower have been sent during the past 18 months are Australia, U.S.A., India, South Africa, Brazil, and Malaya.

The Southern Africa Settlement Association of which Mr. F. E. Baker, of London, has been the first president, has its end of March sent 1,054 immigrants to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and against 1,104 to the Union of South Africa—in the first three months of this year those required for the Federation numbered 199, compared with 22 in the first quarter of last year.



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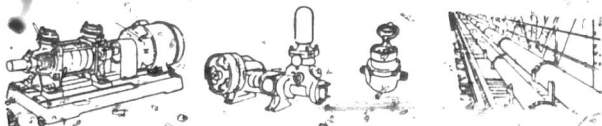
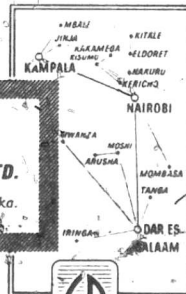
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### Makarios in the Seychelles

#### Archbishop's Overweening Ambition

MR. STANLEY JONES, former administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory from which he retired to the Seychelles, has contributed an interesting article to *Time and Tide* about Archbishop Makarios, whom he was visiting for two hours daily at the request of the exile in order to "polish his English". Mr. Jones says, *inter alia*:

"The Archbishop and his three fellow detainees were very comfortably housed in the Governor's country residence, usually occupied by him when he wants a change to the hills from the often enervating heat of the capital. Here they were accommodated in such state as would be accorded to honoured and welcome guests of the Colony.

"A retired police officer from East Africa—designated controller of the household—was posted to look after them. They want a motor car was allotted to them for such expeditions as they wished to make far-afield, and they were permitted to take walks abroad for exercise.

"Some facets of the inimitable archbishop are reminiscent of Benvenuto Cellini—a mild and personable of tempered steel. Propelled into a bishopric and soon afterwards into an archbishopric while still in his thirties in the Greek Orthodox Church, with its centuries-old tradition of association with politics, Makarios has since displayed his ambition, ordinarily concealed by a mannerism suggesting deference and meekness.

"On one occasion he unburdened himself to me so far as to say that he had anti-British sentiments and affirmed his admiration and respect for the British people's liberality, fair-mindedness, and other virtues observed at close quarters during his visits to England. At the same time he asserted his aversion to Communism. This provoked me to ask him why, in view of his holy orders, he had never denounced terrorism. I got an equivocal answer, similar to that received by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the same question.

"As yet only 43 years of age, with single-mindedness of purpose and overweening personal ambition, Archbishop Makarios, if ever he gets another chance, is likely to continue to be a stumbling block in any future negotiations in which Britain stands firm on a system of Government in Cyprus which does not give the Greek element everything he wants for it."

### Nairobi's Schools

OF NAIROBI'S AFRICAN POPULATION of about 120,000, some 15,000 are children under the age of 15, and about 4,000 are in primary schools. If compulsory education were to be introduced for African children in the capital of Kenya it would be necessary to spend about £300,000 on new buildings and the additional annual recurrent commitment above that now ruling would be £91,000. Five new schools have recently been built for Africans in Nairobi, and nine more should be completed before July next.

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Signature: .....

### Of Commercial Concern

A conditional offer to buy Sherwood Pines Ltd., who have a subsidiary company in Tanganyika Territory, has been made by Donald Macpherson & Co., Athlone, 20% of their ordinary 5s. shares for every 100 of the 25,000 stock units of Sherwoods and in cash for every 100 nominal of the 64% cumulative preference stock. Sherwoods' Board recommend the offer, which is subject to acceptance by holders of 80% of each class of stock or such smaller percentage as Macphersons may decide to accept.

Guiley & Roberts, Ltd., have entered a contract with the Messers Construction Co., Ltd. for a new 100,000 sq. ft. building in Sadler Street, Nairobi, which will contain 100 showrooms, a fully air-conditioned meeting hall and lecture room equipped with cine projector and other amenities for the staff. In 1955 the spare parts department was transferred to the company's premises in Commercial Street and new machinery stocks were built in Liverpool.

The Uganda Department of Trade announced last week that it plans for the import of Japanese goods had been suspended because excessive values of such goods, mainly textiles, exceed the currency quota available. In the first part of this year imports into Uganda from Japan have only reached £1m, compared with £14m during the whole of last year.

Griffin Davies, managing and general agent of Messrs. J. S. & Co., has issued a "Survey of Northern Rhodesia's Prosperity 1951-55." It expresses the view that "Investment in Northern Rhodesia represents one of the safest hedges against the impending and seemingly inevitable clash between Occidental and Oriental Powers."

Particulars of Lombard Banking, Ltd. published in London last Thursday, state that Lombard Banking (East Africa), Ltd., and Lombank (East Africa), Ltd., have recently been incorporated to facilitate the company's operations in East Africa. These subsidiaries have not yet begun to function.

The 43 branches of Barclays Bank D.C.O. in Egypt have been taken over by the newly-created Alexandria bank, which by a decree of President Nasser last week has received a credit of £E4m. Other British and French banks in Egypt have likewise been nationalized.

An increase in the price of straight run flour from 93s. to 98.40s. for 50 lbs. in 1971, 50 lb. mix mill and from 50 cents of a shilling to 55 cents per 50 lb. retail has been notified in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. This is the first increase since November, 1952.

Bantyre and East Africa, Ltd., propose to capitalize £150,000 standing to the credit of general reserve by the distribution of one free ordinary share for each share now held. As the nominal capital is fully issued, an increase will be needed.

The success of the destocking campaign in the Kitui district of Kenya has resulted in the number of head of cattle during the long dry season being less than ever before. Last year some 30,000 head of cattle were sold.

Southern Rhodesia's Grain Marketing Board hopes to reach its export target of 4m. bags of surplus maize by June 4. About 145,000 bags are being raised monthly to Beira and about 106,000 to Lourenco Marques.

African purchase of motor vehicles in Nyasaland are increasing greatly. The number of learner licences issued to Africans in 1956 totalled 1,667, compared with 717 in the previous year.

In the past five years Uganda's coffee crop has increased in annual value from about £2m. to more than £16m. and the cotton crop from rather more than £7m. to upwards of £11m.

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., proposes to change its name to Land and General Development, Ltd., and to consolidate the 3d. shares into shares of 1s.

Rhodesia Railways Trust Co., Ltd. announce that the offer made by the British South Africa Company to purchase shares in the trust at £3 each has become unconditional.

A £150,000 paint and plastic factory is to be established in Bulawayo by a firm new to the Federation—Plascon Industries, Ltd., of Johannesburg.

E.O.A.C. achieved a surplus in the year ended March 31. Passenger miles flown increased 11.5%, and gross revenue by 13½%.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. have opened branches at Salisbury Airport, Southern Rhodesia, Kakamega in Kenya, and Mbale, Uganda.

Of Kenya's agricultural exports last year value of £21m. approximately £19m. was the product of European farms.

The first farmers' club for English-speaking Africans in Kenya is about to be started at Thogoto.

A new canvas shoe factory, built by the Bata group, has been opened in Khartoum North.

**MINING**

**Union Leader Condemns Unofficial Strikes  
Reckless Irresponsibility Over Disputes**

MR BEN PETERSEN, general secretary of the European Mineworkers' Union, of Northern Rhodesia, has condemned the recent series of unofficial strikes on the Copperbelt.

In a leading article in a special edition of the union newspaper, he said the Copperbelt is now witness to a process that has a well-end in complete disintegration of a union that has a proud heritage of militancy and integrity.

It appears that there has developed during the past six months an attitude of almost reckless irresponsibility among some members towards those clauses of the agreement between the mining companies and the union which specifically outline the procedure which must be followed by both parties in order to resolve disputes.

"Whether we like it or not, we set a pattern in industrial relations and a standard in the code of behaviour which must be followed in the industry and not the whole territory follow. History has placed the responsibility on our shoulders, and we cannot shirk it."

**Rhodesia-Katanga Company's Report**

RHODESIA-KATANGA Co., LTD., earned a profit of £10,657 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £5,520 in the previous year. A balance of £22,893 is transferred to the balance-sheet, against £11,621 brought in. The issued capital is £1,287,414 in shares of £1. Fixed assets appear at £1,049,180, and investments at £704,483 (market value £50,213) and current assets at £54,146, including £46,215 in cash. The company holds a 55.24% interest in the Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd., and has other mining interests in Central Africa.

The directors are Captain the Rt Hon Charles Waterhouse, M.P. (chairman), Mr. M. J. W. Essay (managing director), the Rt Hon Sir J. U. C. Alexander, Lieut. Colonel F. B. Follett, and Mr. N. G. Selway. The secretary is Mr. A. C. Herrick.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 7.

**Rio Tinto Company's Report**

THE RIO TINTO Co., LTD., a company with mining interests in the Iberian Peninsula, after providing £1,917,800 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,470,000 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £1,682,000 in the previous year.

General reserve received £2,000, and reserve against investments in subsidiary companies £100,000. Interest on the preference shares, less tax, requires £80,000, and a dividend of 15% tax free on the ordinary stock £72,000, leaving a carry-forward of £1,658,000, against £1,547,600 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 11,250,000 5s 3s cumulative preference shares, £1,063,000, in 5% second cumulative preference shares, both of £5 each, and £2,700,000 in ordinary stock units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £3,270,000, and revenue reserves and surplus at £3,258,000. Realization suspense account with respect of assets of Spain amounts to £2,700,000. Current liabilities stand at £1,913,000, quoted investments at £4,052,000 (market value £2,530,000), unquoted investments at £342,000, subsidiary companies at £9,856,000, assets in Spain at £5,063,000, and current assets at £2,273,000, including £1,302,000 in cash.

The directors are Messrs Donald Cook (chairman), J. H. Duncan (managing director), J. H. Brough, F. Byers, E. J. Latham, D. R. Colville, H. Saunders, Baron Guy de Rothschild, Sir Mark Turner, and Sir Eric Gowrie. The secretary is Mr. P. H. Truscott, who is also London manager.

The 84th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 15.

**Copperbelt Labour**

NEARLY 6,000 AFRICANS from Tanganyika were working in Northern Rhodesian mines during the last quarter of last year. There were also nearly 6,000 from Nyasaland, 894 from the Belgian Congo, 825 from Portuguese East Africa, and 1,354 from Portuguese West Africa.

**Mining Dividend**

THE MISSISSIPPI TRANSVAAL DEVELOPMENT Co., LTD. — 130%.

**THE EAST AFRICAN  
POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.**

Associated with

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



	1952	1953	1954
UNDERTAKING	2	11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	1,904	11,093	68,838
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION	19 million units	244 million units	300 million units

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Company Report

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

P.O.

NAVIGATION COMPANY

THE EFFECTS OF SUEZ

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT A YEAR AGO that a few months ago the greatest international shipping highway in the world would be blocked?

Stockholders may well ask what the closing of the Canal has cost the P & O Group. The ships are out of their carefully constructed programmes, and have lost some voyages altogether. It will be many months after the Canal is being used before the ships can once more be properly spaced out on their normal services. Not all has been loss for the Group as a whole, but it is impossible to evaluate the net loss to the group through the seizure of the Canal by Egypt in July, 1956, simply because much of it has been indirect and will continue for long after the ships are passing through the Canal.

The accounts before you, Tramp rates have been very high, although now well below their peak. There has been time for rate increases in some of the main trades to produce results, and as a result, in spite of the troubles, your net earnings as a group for the current year being on a just basis, on individual returns received at the date are just the same as the corresponding figures for last year.

Pride in Our Origins

In last autumn the British India Company celebrated its centenary and when one reads the history of the company and of its growth, one takes one's hat off to our forefathers. The risks they took, their sacrifices, their foresight in their country, are attributes to which we look back with justifiable pride.

To show what our ancestors did for us, I have listed the years of birth of other shipping members of the P & O group tabulated. These are:

General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	1837
P & O S. N. Co.	1856
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.	1861
James Nourse, Ltd.	1861
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	1873
Union S. S. Co. of N. Z. Ltd.	1875
Asiatic S. N. Co., Ltd.	1878
Oriental Co., Ltd.	1878
Strick Line, Ltd.	1885

One of my reasons for mentioning these dates to stockholders is to emphasize the hollowness of this parrot cry that British colonialism was an evil thing. Had our forefathers, the originators of these fleets, and the merchants not taken the risks inherent in those far-off days, of showing the flag, had our Merchant Navy officers and seamen not been the courageous ambassadors for Great Britain that they were, there would have been no P & O group today.

I think it is right to place on record what companies such as these have done and are continuing to do for the benefit of other nations and in the development of international trade.

Don't let us forget this and don't let us forget that British colonialism has conferred self-government on several countries and in these countries has laid the foundations of peace and progress.

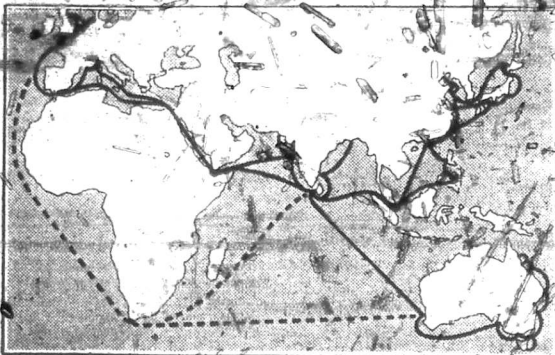
Faith in the Future

There may be in this country people who feel that we are on the downward path and that Great Britain will become in due course a second class power, there may be many people outside our shores who would like such to happen. When I was in our office in Tasmania a few years ago I saw a small framed notice in which the heading was "The future" and the text was "The future were all wrong".

Below this heading were several quotations attributed to eminent personages of many years ago, lamenting the position to which Great Britain had fallen. But at the foot of these sombre statements was written: "We came through all right and what do we do again?"

This should be our expression of faith today and it is the faith to which your board, the management and the staffs afloat and ashore have in the future of this great country.

If you are interested in these extracts from Sir William Currie's speech at the 117th Annual General Meeting please write for a full report to the Secretary, P & O Steam Navigation Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.



It is almost an article of faith that the shipping industry does not indulge in politics. But when politics impinge in a dangerous degree on the fortunes of the shipping industry, then in self-defence it must make its views heard.

This is so in the case of the seizure of the Canal on July 26 last and of the Canal Company's assets in Egypt, followed, for no practical reason, by the blocking of the Canal in November and by the destruction of many of its assets.

To the citizens of this country as their personal lives, to the commercial community, as well as to shipping, this act of sabotage has caused grievous loss. And not only to the West but also to the East.

It is deplorable that the fortunes of this great country, and of its shipping, should have been in the hands of U.N.O. the majority of whose members have forgotten that the original aggression was committed by the Egyptian Government on July 26 by the illegal seizure of assets in other countries, treaties and agreements. Forty-three per cent of the assets belonged to this country. I am afraid we in shipping have no confidence whatever in the handling of these problems by U.N.O. For many months we have been regaled with moral platitudes and mental gymnastics which have only been helpful to the original aggressor. U.N.O. is no substitute for this country's foreign policy, and one hopes we will never again have to face the humiliation of these last few months.

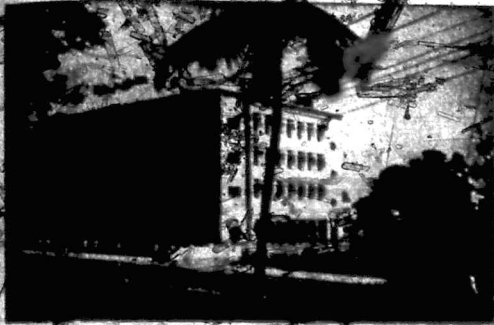
There can be no confidence in the future in the administration of the Canal unless it is responsible to an international body in which users will be strongly represented. In 1955, 154 1/2 million gross tons of shipping passed through the Canal; it is unlikely that this figure will be maintained but it gives one an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking and of the necessity for representation of the users. I hope all stockholders will use their influence to see that this highway of international trade between East and West must never lie in the unqualified control of one Government.

Current Year's Experience

I had not been out of the Canal upheaval, I believe that the results for this financial year to date would have shown considerable improvement in the figures for the same period in



Since the war ended our faith in the future of Britain has been symbolized in the construction for our group fleets of more than 13 million gross tons of passenger and cargo ships at a cost of over £150 million. Our shipping is an expression of faith in the future.



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Established 7th September, 1906

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CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 3,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 3,10,00,000

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D. R. THOMAS,  
General Manager



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