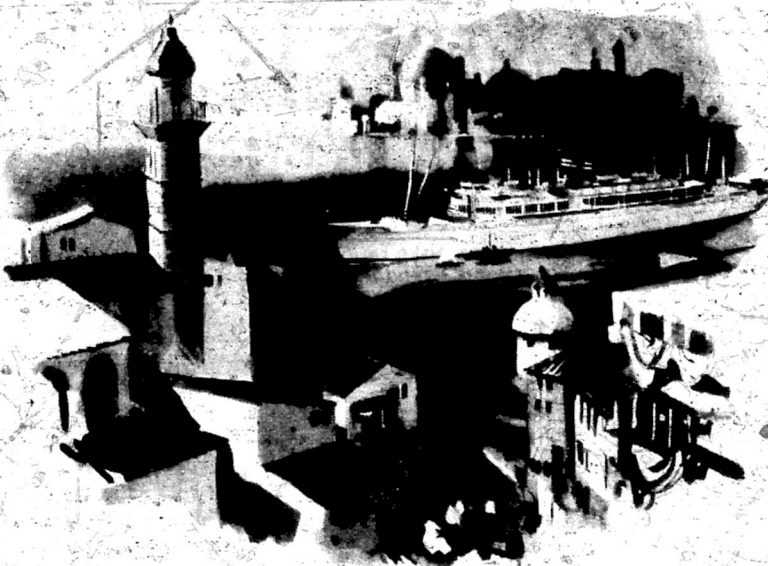


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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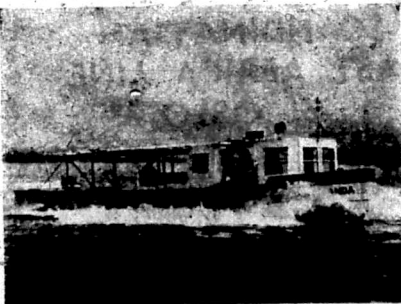
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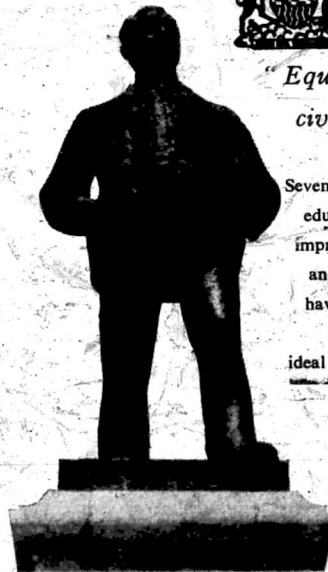
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT to break with the conventional approach to Kenya's political problems is made by the United Party, extracts from whose manifesto are published this week.

Novel Approach to Kenya's Problems. Group Captain Briggs and Major B. P. Roberts and their associates are to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which they have described the problems as they see them and the clarity of their recommendations. Their statement has none of the woolliness of that issued by the New Kenya Group, which must have damaged its prospects by an astonishing procrastination in producing the necessary clarification to an original document to which ten of the signatories appended reservations; now that group must compete for European support in particular with a party which categorically rejects the familiar pattern of colonial political development. Far from echoing the chant for early self-government for Kenya, the United Party wants maximum devolution of responsibility to local authorities and long continued control at the centre by Her Majesty's Government. The sponsors of this new movement make no concessions to the notion of political domination by the ignorant African masses merely because they happen to constitute a majority of the population: they agree that all races should participate at local levels immediately, but they would discard the Legislative Council for an Advisory Council, and they stand for control at the centre by responsible people "for ever".

* * *

There is much good sense in this manifesto, which scorns concealment of intentions and attempted appeasement of the unappeasable.

Assuredly the most candid political programme put before any East African country for years, it is bound to come under heavy attack. Though sensible people of all races will agree with much of the contents, the party leaders have very little time in which to get their proposals understood if there is to be an early general election, as they (and not they alone) demand. Habits of thought are so difficult to break that the propagandists for this programme can expect no rest or respite for weeks, if not months, if they are to lodge its arguments in the public mind. Had such a policy been evolved twenty years ago it might have changed the whole course of events in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and perhaps even further south, but Kenya's politicians were then so self-confident and short-sighted that, disregarding all advice to the contrary, they prepared the way for the present unhappy state of affairs. In that period Africans have been encouraged by Socialist politicians in the United Kingdom to regard the vote as the greatest conceivable boon and to expect to dominate a self-governing Kenya not many years hence. The United Party faces the formidable tasks, among others, of convincing Africans of the folly of such expectations and of persuading members of the House of Commons that they have a better and practical alternative. These would be tremendous undertakings if there were ample time and if the policy could count upon fair interpretation; but those who will hate this novel approach will quickly and consistently misrepresent it. Those who consider it hopeful ought therefore to declare their support immediately and make personal efforts to spread understanding of what is proposed.

Notes By The Way

Kenya's Next Governor

FREQUENT SPECULATIONS about Sir Evelyn Baring's successor as Governor of Kenya are appearing in United Kingdom publications, and particularly those which could scarcely be described as friendly to East Africa assume that what will be involved will be the promotion of a civil servant Governor from some other territory. I doubt whether that expectation will be realized, for at this delicate and difficult time it could scarcely be the best course from Kenya's standpoint. The forthcoming general election may not return a Conservative Government, or one with a sufficient majority to run its normal course, and, apart from local circumstances in East Africa, that must make it desirable to have at the head of affairs in Kenya an independent and robust personality who will be respected by the public at home, including the politicians, if he should have to disagree with the Secretary of State. Mr. Lennox-Boyd certainly recognizes that this is one of the most important appointments he has ever had to recommend, and the delay in making an announcement must arouse conjectures that some men whom he has approached have declined the honour and responsibility.

Firm Leadership Needed

NOT MANY YEARS AGO Kenya was widely regarded as a most attractive Colony in which to serve in the highest post. Today, however, many men outside the Colonial Service would not be disposed to sacrifice their other interests for translation to Government House, Nairobi. That fact—which can scarcely be questioned—is deeply to be regretted, for Kenya requires as able, experienced, and forceful a Governor as can be found anywhere, a man of strong character, firm convictions, political insight, detached judgment, and the quality of inducing trust from all with whom he has to deal. That kind of leadership in Kenya in the next few years would be of inestimable value; a firm, fair, far-sighted, and independent Governor is at least as necessary as a successful outcome to the impending constitutional conference. It is not an exaggeration to say that no previous Governor has had a more critical task than that which will fall to Sir Evelyn Baring's successor. That being the case, I am dismayed at some of the names which are being canvassed. Several are of people who could be expected to do maximum damage in minimum time.

What Did the Minister Mean?

MR. BRYCESON, Minister for Mines and Commerce in Tanganyika, said when he recently addressed Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce that when the Territory achieved responsible government those firms which were established in Tanganyika would have a distinct advantage over those which were branches of Nairobi concerns. When asked to clarify his words, the Minister merely added that Tanganyika was very likely to achieve responsible government before Kenya or Uganda; that there would then undoubtedly be a surge of pro-Tanganyika nationalism; and that firms locally established would then find themselves in a better position than those based elsewhere. That does not, I think, take the matter far enough, and it is regrettable that further questions were not put to Mr. Bryceson.

Ambiguity Should Be Removed

DID HE INTEND TO INFER that a self-governing Tanganyika would impose discriminatory tariffs or vary income-tax assessments according to the location of the

registered office of a company trading in that country? Was he hinting that when the Government bought it would give a price preference to suppliers with local headquarters? The largest businesses operate on an East African, not a territorial basis, and, as Mr. J. Pollak, a vice-president of the chamber, pointed out at the meeting, a recent survey had shown that, contrary to a statement made on several occasions by Lord Twining, most companies in Dar es Salaam which are part of an East African enterprise have a director resident in the Territory. Just before he left London Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the political party of which Mr. Bryceson is deputy leader, emphasized the need to attract capital to Tanganyika. The companies most likely to succeed in that quest are those already firmly established in East Africa, few of which have their headquarters in Tanganyika, and Mr. Bryceson's statement therefore appears to conflict with the aim expressed by his party chairman. The ambiguity should be removed.

Bi-Party Policy

MR. W. M. CODDRINGTON, chairman and managing director of Nyasaland Railways, has asked in his annual statement to the stockholders for an authoritative statement backed by both H.M. Government and the Parliamentary Opposition about future British policy in Central Africa, saying that such a pronouncement could be made doubly effective if it were reinforced by definite steps to inspire confidence in the future of Nyasaland and develop its potentialities by making available substantial sums from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the improvement of education facilities, the initiation of the Shire Valley project, improvements in communications, and, above all, financial facilities for improving the housing of Africans. Great benefit would result from heed to this plea, which was prefaced by the reminder that some Socialist M.P.s active in colonial matters "have encouraged the more gullible Africans to think that a change of Government in London would result in the immediate grant in Nyasaland of one man one vote irrespective of colour". These political issues have a very direct bearing upon commerce, industry, and finance, and emphasis of this kind by business leaders is wholly to be welcomed.

Intimidation

THE CHAIRMAN is emphatic that a serious plot was frustrated only just in time. He writes: "Our own experience amply confirms all that Sir Robert Armitage reports about the increased activity of extremist elements and the intimidation of moderate Africans who are anxious to continue their progress in co-operation with Europeans. That this intimidation has been real, and that it is reinforced by threats of witchcraft in its most horrifying form, there can be no doubt. Indeed, when I was last in Nyasaland long-service members of our African staff, who were playing a valuable part in our staff welfare and liaison activities, complained to me personally and sought our protection. Out of the whole of our staff of some 7,000 Africans about 60 were detained under the emergency regulations. As soon as these few men had been removed all our staff returned to work; and, with the threat of intimidation lifted, the whole atmosphere regained the cheerfulness which had been strikingly absent during the preceding months of fear and unsettlement". Those words should be noted and remembered by the left-wing speakers and writers who pour contumely on all reports of intimidation of Africans by other Africans.

Group Captain Briggs and Major B. P. Roberts Join Forces

United Party's Novel Approach to Colony's Political Problems

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, the UNITED PARTY, has been formed in Kenya by a combination of the two Independent European elected members of the Legislature, Group Captain L. R. Briggs and Mr. J. R. Maxwell, with the adherents of the Progressive Local Government Party.

Group Captain Briggs has been appointed leader of the United Party, Major B. P. Roberts deputy leader and chairman of the executive, Mr. A. T. Culwick, chairman of the party, Dr. R. V. Bowles, vice-chairman, and Mr. D. E. Fielden, honorary treasurer.

It is the strong view of the United Party that a general election should be held before the round-table conference planned for early next year to discuss constitutional matters. Representations in that sense are to be made to the Secretary of State.

The preamble to a manifesto published in Nairobi a few days ago states:—

Distinct Races

"Our policy is founded on the fact that the peoples of Kenya comprise a number of distinct races, each of which has a right to be and to remain here and a heritage which must be protected in a land where law and order prevail.

"To ensure this, ultimate control must remain in the hands of Her Majesty's Government for a considerable period and thereafter for ever in the hands of responsible people.

"It is humbug to say that this could, in any future we have to consider, allow the dominant power to be placed in the hands of an African majority; and statements leading Africans to expect such power, without winning it as the result of a long process of political evolution and education, we repudiate as misleading and likely to cause avoidable bitterness.

"On the other hand, we accept that opportunities must be available to all races to participate in the governing of the country.

"Current events have persuaded us that parliamentary control on the conventional democratic pattern will be unsuitable in Kenya for a very time to come.

"The present Legislative Council, being regarded as the prototype of a Parliament, makes for competition between the different racial groups. We recommend that the advisory and legislative roles of the Council be separated, and suggest how this can be done by means of an Advisory Council, to produce a far more effective and less costly system than the present one."

Devaluation of Powers

"When the devolution of powers to local government has taken place, the Central Government would consist of a Council of Ministers appointed by the Governor from the Colonial Service; except where special qualifications are required for certain positions, when the Governor shall have powers of nomination.

"The great disparity of religious, ethical and cultural standards rules out multi-racial State schools as a practical proposition.

"Promotion in the public service shall not depend on race or creed, though the proportion of men and women of different races employed will vary in the different areas of local government.

"Kenya must not be only a politically conscious country, but a politically educated one. This can be achieved only if the Kenya Information Service, both here and abroad, is thoroughly efficient and adequately financed.

"A Kenya nation in any future we need to consider is a concept which can stem only from emotionalism or ignorance or both. Peace and prosperity can be obtained only as the result of policies which allow for the diversity of Kenya's peoples and the variety of their heritage."

The policy statement is so detailed that quotations must be spread over three issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA; it is sufficiently important and interesting to warrant publication in full.

First come the following "Axioms":—

"The policy advocated rests on the belief that the majority of the different groups in Kenya do not wish to undergo a process of integration with other groups, but prefer to remain distinct. Recognizing this, we seek to further the maximum possible co-operation between the various groups, races and tribes of Kenya.

"We believe that, where persons or groups wish to intermingle to pursue some lawful, common purpose, they should not be hindered in so doing. On the other hand, we consider that it is wrong to force people into undesired contact with other people, to attempt to deprive any racial, tribal or *bona fide* and legitimate cultural or religious group of its identity against its will, or to establish conditions which make the retention of that desired identity difficult or impossible. This is true both of tribal society and of the more sophisticated elements of the community.

"We consider that minorities, however small, have an inalienable right to lead their own lives as they choose within the law, and that it is of the very essence of justice that such minorities should be adequately safeguarded."

Politics and Policies

"Lastly, we believe that it is both wrong and dangerous to force radical changes upon a society in order that it shall conform to a political pattern. Politics and policies should be fitted to society, and altered as its natural evolution demands rather than to force society into a preconceived mould as is done in totalitarian States.

"The most numerous section of the population is what we usually call 'the Africans'. This name is misleading, and should not be interpreted, as it so often is, to denote a homogeneous group. Racially, 'the Africans' fall into three distinct groups—usually called Bantu, Nilotes, and Hamites—plus various tribes resulting from the admixture of these groups. They speak a number of different languages from three entirely different linguistic families, while the cultural pattern varies markedly from tribe to tribe.

"Any policy of integration must, therefore, in the first place take into account the social phenomenon usually called tribalism, a strong desire of every tribe to retain its identity and to manage its own affairs, coupled with the greatest resentment of interference from outside.

"The environments of the tribes differ markedly, and therefore so do their major pursuits, which range from nomadic cattle-keeping to intensive agriculture and horticulture. This naturally necessitates different tribal laws in different areas, different systems of land tenure, different rules regarding property, inheritance, marriage, etc.

"It is no more right to lump all these peoples together, and consider them as one, than it is to confuse the problems of the British farmer with those of the Balkan peasant.

"Springing from the tribal African is a minority of men and women which has become resident in the urban areas, some temporarily, some permanently, and these people have adopted varying degrees of sophisticated, non-tribal behaviour, though even in the towns tribalism is still a force to be reckoned with, and many tribal customs—e.g., in regard to marriage, mutual help, etc.—are still being observed."

Language Difficulty

"It is from this section of the population that most of the African politicians come, the degree of contact they maintain with the tribal African varying from individual to individual. Their knowledge of English enables them to act as spokesmen for their brothers in the African land units, who, however wise and public-spirited they may be, are debarred from certain aspects of political life owing to the language difficulty.

"Springing also from the tribal Africans comes the labour in the European rural areas. These men and women are always at liberty to return to their tribal area. Indeed, in certain areas many hold land in the African land units and return to it periodically. They are drawn into the European rural areas by the fact that in the majority of cases a higher standard of living and health is possible on the farms than in the African land units. On the whole, they are a contented people. They are well looked after, and often a strong bond grows up between employer and employee, based on community of interest, sympathy, and mutual respect."

The Asians represent the next most numerous section of the population. Here again, the most important differences exist — religious, cultural, and ethnic. There are Arabs, long resident on the coast, with inalienable rights which must be safeguarded. There are the peoples from Pakistan and India — Moslems, with a well-developed social sense, and well-known for their generosity; Hindus, from whose ancient religion came the notion of the basic conflict of good and evil, and whose culture contributed our present system of numerical notation without which the world of commerce and science in which we live today would never have been born.

Lastly, we come to the smallest of the major groups, the Europeans, without whom Kenya would never have been developed. They have brought a philosophy based on the teachings of Christianity, a legal system developed from that of Ancient Rome, the fruits of Western scientific research, and the capital and skills necessary to transform, tame, and develop a wild continent. That work is by no means finished. Indeed, the need for European ethical standards, capital and skills will grow, rather than diminish, in the new Atomic Age which is upon us.

Human Material

Such is the human material with which we have to deal. The differences which exist between the various communities in custom, outlook, and general advancement, differences which cannot but persist for a very long time, must be recognized and taken into account. To pretend that they do not exist can lead only to an artificial position which must sooner or later break down with disastrous results to all.

The outstanding result of these ethnic and cultural differences is a desire on the part of the various groups to manage their own domestic affairs. The disparity between area and area in Kenya, and between tribe and tribe, as well as local differences in mode of life, economic status and degree of advancement, also underlines the need for a far greater degree of local control of affairs.

Obviously, to avoid duplication and expense, a number of local governments could work under a co-ordinating authority.

The need for local control does not seem to have been appreciated by Government; it has paid lip-service to the idea of devolving powers from central to local government, whilst taking great care to retain financial control in its own hands. Further, the system of Government accounting makes it impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the cost of various services in different areas or for different racial groups. This financial 'integration' masks from the peoples of Kenya what they contribute and what they receive in return.

It must be borne in mind that if local governments were to take over in large measure, say, the administration, local agricultural and veterinary services, health, education and local roads, it would appear that a sum of about £8m. per annum could reasonably be considered for re-allocation as between central and local government.

The transfer of revenue from graduated personal tax, stamp duties, other licences, duties and taxes, land revenues and fines and forfeitures from central to local government would contribute at present about £5m. This means that some method must be devised whereby local governments can equitably acquire a proportion of the two main items of central government revenue, i.e., customs and excise, and income tax, which bring in approximately £11m. Probably the best method of doing this is for local government to be financed by block grants based on an agreed formula.

Allocation of Funds

The present allocation of funds to local governments causes some concern. It is probable that at the moment services to Africans are being subsidised to the tune of about £10m. per annum from revenue contributed by non-Africans. We have never been opposed to the principle that the wealthier, more developed areas and communities of the Colony should contribute to the development of the poorer and less well developed. This process should be a profitable investment. It probably would be were not approximately half of the funds wasted in paying for the lawlessness of a section of the population. This has raised the question in many people's minds of whether it might not be wise for at least part of the cost of maintaining law and order in an area to be made a charge on the revenues of that area and/or the section of the population in question.

When it comes to the spending of local government revenue, i.e., to the running of the local government services, it is essential that each local government should be given the very greatest latitude, commensurate with its administrative ability, in framing its estimates of expenditure.

Too much trouble has been caused in the past in Kenya by trying to force different peoples into the same mould. What may rank as a top priority with Europeans may seem of trifling importance to an African tribe and vice versa.

The whole purpose of our advocacy of extending the scope

of local government is to enable people to gain contentment by doing things in their own way; and it must not surprise us if many different peoples have many different ways of doing this. It is no more reasonable to expect an African tribe or a Hindu to conform to European behaviour patterns than it is to expect the European to adopt African or Hindu customs.

If we are to work for the 'integration of interest, standards and traditions', as some assert we should, a host of very different people will be asking: 'To whose interest, standards and traditions must the rest approximate? If none of the existing cultures is to prevail, what will be the nature of the heterogenetic norm which will evolve, who will define it, and how will people be persuaded (or forced) to adopt it?'

The answer is that the notion of such cultural integration in a future for which we have to plan today is an absurdity. The social patterns will remain diverse, and, whether we like it or not, political patterns will have to follow suit; and a proper realization of this inescapable fact is essential to the success of all government in this country, whether it be local or central government.

It follows that local government must be so designed as to give the people concerned the fullest scope for working out their own ideas. European, African, Asian and Arab all demand this, and failure to meet this quite natural demand can only lead to trouble and discontent. There is little difficulty in achieving this in the African areas by ensuring an African majority on the local governments of those areas.

European Areas

When, however, it comes to the European areas, the objection is raised that the bulk of the population is African, and therefore to guarantee the European similarly a European majority would be counter to democratic principles. It must, however, never be forgotten that the economic contribution of the European farming areas is vital to the Colony as a whole, and that this contribution cannot continue and grow unless the European retains control in the area in which he resides. That he should retain such control has been the subject of various undertakings.

For example, Mr. (now Sir) Winston Churchill, speaking at the East African Dinner in London in 1922 said: 'We consider that we are pledged by undertakings given in the past to reserve the Highlands of East Africa exclusively for European settlers, and we do not intend to depart from that pledge'. Other similar pledges were given, and, in the belief that these would be honoured, the pioneering work was done, and the inhabitants of the Highlands have prospered, the Africans, who chose to work there, included. We therefore regard European majorities on the local governments of the European Area as essential.

The contentment and well-being of the Africans in the Highlands is, naturally, a matter of the greatest moment to the European residents. As agriculture there has evolved, a thriving and contented African population is essential to the farming economy.

At the moment agricultural wages bear approximately the same relationship to total costs as they do in Britain; and, as productivity increases per man-hour chiefly as the result of increased mechanization, so wages tend to rise. (The African agricultural labourer receives a number of valuable perquisites over and above his cash wage, perquisites which are exceedingly attractive to him).

Though European control is a necessity, it is equally necessary that local governments in the Highlands should fully understand the African point of view. Failure to do so is dangerous, politically and economically, and is certainly to the detriment of the European farmer, for he must provide conditions for the African which compare more than favourably with those obtaining in the African land unit if he is to keep a contented and efficient labour force.

African Pays No Rates

At present, the African pays no rates in the European Highlands, and is represented on local government by African nominated councillors. Under existing legislation it is possible to rate Africans for special capital projects, though to date this power has been withheld. When it becomes necessary to do so, African advisory councils can be used to agree the rate in the first place and to advise on the spending of the funds so collected.

Should it become necessary at a later stage to rate Africans for purposes other than capital projects, the system could be carried further. Appointment to such African advisory councils could be by nomination or election, or both, depending on African opinion. If election is the system chosen, special rolls of African rate-payers could be compiled for the purpose.

Recognizing the important part played by the Asian community in regard to trade and skilled work, its interests must be preserved; and the existing principle, which provides for

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Dr. Banda's Evidence Not Believed

Comments of Beadle Tribunal

DR. HASTINGS BANDA is not a witness on whose word much reliance can be placed, says the Southern Rhodesian Review Tribunal in a report dated August 6.

The Acting Chief Justice of the Colony, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, was president, and his two colleagues were Mr. F. F. Roberts, the senior magistrate in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. S. C. Parker, the senior provincial Native commissioner.

Because they take a view of Dr. Banda which conflicts with that of the Devlin Commission they devote a six-page appendix to him. Those pages contain these passages.

"In evidence-in-chief Dr. Banda did not make an unfavourable impression on the tribunal; but after he had been cross-examined and re-examined the tribunal took a different view of him as a witness. Considering his evidence as a whole, each member of the tribunal came independently to the conclusion that from the manner in which he had given his evidence he could not be regarded as reliable.

"We realize, however, that a finding based largely on the demeanour of a witness in the witness-box may often be faulty; and in assessing his credibility we relied more on conflicts between his evidence and the proven facts than on his demeanour. We mention this, however, to point out that the final impression which he made upon us as a witness was a bad one.

"We propose to give examples of the obvious conflicts between his evidence and the proven facts. These conflicts, in our view, show that he was not always speaking the truth.

"Dr. Banda spoke at a meeting of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress in Highfield, Salisbury, on December 21, 1958. He was asked whether before that date there had been any contact between the two Congresses. He said: 'absolutely none, absolutely none'.

Contradictory Evidence

"But the minutes of the first annual conference of the S.R.A.N.C., held in Salisbury on September 12, 1958, state: 'a high-level conference between leaders of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, and the Nyasaland African National Congress was held in Lusaka early this year'.

"We are satisfied that Dr. Banda must have known of this Lusaka conference. Considerable publicity was given to it. It was in no sense a secret meeting; everyone closely interested in African affairs in this part of Africa must have known about it.

"Documentary evidence shows that Nyandoro [secretary-general of the S.R.A.N.C.] visited Nyasaland from January 23 to 26, 1959, to attend a pre-arranged meeting of the secretaries-general of the four Congresses to prepare the agenda of a 'summit conference' to be held in Blantyre on February 21. Dr. Banda said that he knew nothing about any such 'summit conference' or of a prearranged meeting of the secretaries-general, and that Nyandoro's arrival in Blantyre was a complete surprise to him and his secretary-general, D. K. Chisiza.

"Nyandoro wrote to Chisiza on January 15 that he would be in Nyasaland on January 23. He arrived on the agreed date. Dr. Banda was with Chisiza and Nyandoro in January 24 and 25 and Nyandoro spoke at the same meetings as he did. It seems to us quite inconceivable that, having been with Nyandoro and Chisiza over the week-end, he remained ignorant of the purpose of Nyandoro's visit.

"Dr. Banda, moreover, said that he was told by Chisiza that Nyandoro's coming to Blantyre was a surprise to Chisiza. But Nyandoro arrived on the agreed date and for a prearranged purpose. His arrival could have been no surprise to Chisiza; and there is no reason why Chisiza should have told Dr. Banda that it was a surprise. He could have had no motive for so doing.

"Irrefutable evidence was led before us that a 'summit conference' before the four Congresses, to plan common action, was to be held in Blantyre on February 21. The Devlin Commission also found this to be true. Dr. Banda denied all knowledge of such a conference.

"It seems to us to be quite inconceivable that Dr. Banda, the president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress, should know 'absolutely nothing' of this 'summit conference', especially as he was in the company of both Nyandoro and Chisiza on Saturday 24 and Sunday, January 25, the week-end when the preliminaries for this conference were being arranged. He may have taken only a perfunctory interest in the day-to-day administration of his organization; but a 'summit conference' with two neighbouring territories is something more than that.

"This 'summit conference' was, therefore, a most important conference. Dr. Banda would obviously play a most important role in the 1960 constitutional talks on Federation. Why should his lieutenants conceal from him a conference between the different Congresses which was to prepare a common approach to the 1960 constitutional talks? Nyandoro, however, in his evidence states that it was Dr. Banda who first told him about this conference.

"It is true Nyandoro was an unreliable witness, but these are matters on which he could have no possible reason to lie.

"In the circumstances to ask us to believe that Dr. Banda knew nothing whatever of this conference is to ask us to believe what we think is unbelievable.

"For the above reasons we have come to the conclusion that Dr. Hastings Banda is not a witness on whose word much reliance can be placed."

Nyasaland Needs Economic Development

Sir Roy Welensky's Message to U.F.P.

NYASALAND NEEDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, not the noisy cries of political agitators. That was the message of Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, to the congress of the Nyasaland division of the United Federal Party. The speech was read by the Federal Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Malcolm Barrow, U.F.P. member for Luchenza.

"I am utterly convinced", Sir Roy continued, "that, given a few years of peace and stability, and a change from the hot-house atmosphere of recent months which has almost stifled clear thinking we can create the right climate for investment and opportunities for the people of this country to gain skills, to learn, and to earn. That is what Nyasaland and Nyasalanders need, not the noisy cries of political agitators."

"Our policy of partnership is to bring the emergent African into the political life of the country and on to the voters' rolls. Our policy is also to bring him into the party political system without regard to race, and we shall resist any attempt to set white against black or black against white."

The proper way to approach the 1960 conference would be to bring the facts to light and then to negotiate on the basis of fact and reason, and, within that context, not to be afraid of fresh thinking. "For we already know from the experience of Africa how difficult it is to transplant the institutions of Westminster to the different soil of Africa."

The advisory commission, whose findings would assist the five Governments in their negotiations, "will not be an inquisition into the affairs of the Federation, which would be something I would never entertain."

There was no solution to the Federation's problems in defeatism. "The lesson of recent years is the very opposite—that our problems are by no means insoluble if initiative and courage are shown in meeting them."

The Federation's critics had no right to expect the Federal Government or the Nyasaland Administration to make up in half a decade for the neglect of the previous 60 years. "They must not expect magic in some agreement which would give a vote to every man and woman in Nyasaland. This would not automatically solve Nyasaland's economic problems, or even quieten its political unrest."

"One of the major weaknesses of Kenya's African education system is that we do not have in our intermediate schools teachers who are as fully trained as they might be"—Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands.

Churchmen and Political Issues

Archbishop of Canterbury's Guidance

POLITICAL ISSUES IN AFRICA are so frequently the subject of comment by missionary and other Church speakers and writers that some words of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, in the current issue of his "Canterbury diocesan notes" are apposite in the East and Central African context. Under the heading "Canons of Christian Comment", Dr. Fisher has written:—

"I am fairly often asked about public statements made by Church officials or Church bodies on current political issues. Sometimes I can readily defend them or commend them; sometimes I cannot defend them or may have to disown them. In either case, I am often also asked what right has the Church or a Church official to speak on political issues at all.

"When some public issue becomes caught up into the machinery of party politics, with all the cross-currents and conflicting emotions which they produce, a Churchman should certainly be more than ever careful, since what he says may so easily become associated with partisan utterances on the same topic.

"But such 'political issues' take their place among those public affairs which are of general concern: and every Churchman has the citizen's right to comment on them in so far as they touch the public good. Indeed, a Church body or a Church leader may have not only a right but a duty to speak, partly to relieve conscience, partly to help the public to form a right judgment on matters concerning the public good of the nation.

Too Much Talk Complicates Any Problem

"Too much public talk complicates any problem and seriously embarrasses right-minded people who are trying to solve it. But there remains the right and often the duty of a Churchman to speak and to speak out. But it is very hard indeed to know not only when to speak but how to speak and especially when foolish things are being said or done, what not so say."

The Archbishop suggests four considerations that must always be borne in mind.

Firstly, says Dr. Fisher, the Christian should never forget that his only business is to reconcile conflicting persons and their divergent views. "He may have to say things that will antagonize; he must never say anything that ought to antagonize a fair-minded person."

Secondly, "it follows that the Churchman will never use scornful or abusive or disrespectful words about views of the holders of them with which or whom he disagrees."

Thirdly, "where there is a clear Christian judgment generally recognized the Churchman will proclaim it with authority, e.g., that apartheid is a bad principle or that the principle of multi-racial partnership is a good one, or that war is evil."

Fourthly, the Churchman should always remember to remind himself and others "that all the facts are rarely known and that violent reactions to what may be known will prevent a man from assessing even those facts in their true proportions; and that there are at least two sides to every question, and that comment must always recognize their existence, even if the result is to make the comment unexciting just because it is so balanced."

Bishop of Uganda's Statement

The Bishop of Uganda, writing on the same topic in the *Uganda Church Review*, says:

"This is clearly a time when we Christians ought to be giving a strong and consistent lead, urging that all political activity be based on sound principles and on a desire for justice, truth and freedom as those things are understood in the light of Christ. I am very much afraid that at present we are not thought of by the people as having any message for the nation as a whole. All of us, country clergy no less than those serving in the towns, need your prayers that we ourselves may have clear vision and the courage of our convictions."

"In his maiden speech the nominated member for the Masai area has set an example of brevity and sticking to the point—one which I do not propose to learn"—Dr. Kiano, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

Tanganyika's Need of Outside Capital

Constitutional Statement About Christmas Time

A CONSTITUTIONAL STATEMENT to Tanganyika's Legislative Council when it met in October was quite out of the question, "so please don't expect anything startling in the political world until towards Christmas time", said Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, when he addressed the annual dinner of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

"The constitutional statement is bound up with the Secretary of State's final decisions on the Post Elections Committee's report, and the time factor alone, apart from other considerations, would prevent its being made in October."

The issues covered by the statement could not fail to influence the whole course of Tanganyika's future, and it was therefore essential to approach the matter with the greatest possible care locally and in London. The Government would have to be satisfied that the probable results of each constitutional move would bring Tanganyika substantially nearer its goal as rapidly as possible, "not merely for self-government—that goes almost without saying—but for self-government which will carry with it a climate of confidence."

The most difficult and pressing need was to train Africans for the civil service. Few were now qualified for professional and technical posts. "I suppose the biggest disaster that could happen to Tanganyika within the next 10 or 20 years would be for the Territory to lose the services of the skilled and upright men from the United Kingdom who have devoted themselves to the advancement of the peoples of the Territory."

The past year had been difficult commercially, but in spite of lower prices and keener competition Tanganyika had increased the total value of her exports. The import picture was less encouraging, with a decrease of over £5m, but there were signs of improvement. The national income had increased by £6m. between 1957 and 1958, an increase of about 4%, which might keep the country afloat but would not produce the required pace of economic development.

"We are all agreed on the need for capital formation to build up our economic position and the need to retain the confidence of the external investor. The Royal Commission emphasized it, and every thinking man has endorsed it. It will be a very long time indeed before Tanganyika can afford to do without skill and capital from overseas."

"A substantial programme of investment is needed here before we can expect to see worthwhile dividends in the shape of higher living standards; and by higher living standards I have particularly in mind improved diet, education, medical services, communications, and water supplies."

"What should we do to create the conditions which will enable private investment to be profitable, which will bring about the climate of confidence upon which Tanganyika's future position in world affairs as an independent country will so largely depend? We have to work in the field of immediate incentives and the field of good government. The first includes such matters as special fiscal concessions, and the provision by Government of all basic services such as water supplies, electricity, communications, and the training up of skilled men which are needed to attract private enterprise."

Labour Party Resolutions

THE FEDERATION, racial discrimination, and colonial policy in general are among the subjects of more than 400 resolutions tabled for the annual conference of the Labour Party in Blackpool in October.

Southall constituency party urges that Dominion status should not be granted to the Federation "until a true democracy has been established"; Willesden Borough party supports the Africans' "aspiration to achieve equality of status in the economic, political and social field"; while Abingdon notes with deep concern the situation in the Federation and wants the next Labour Government to ensure that Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia shall be fully consulted before any alteration to the Constitution.

Croydon would have the next Labour Government grant independence to Nyasaland, Glasgow approves the stand taken by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland over Nyasaland, and Wednesbury (Mr. Stonehouse's seat) hopes that control of immigration will revert to the Protectorate Governments in order to ensure "effective responsibility".

Ealing South, believing that "millions of Africans are at present exploited and oppressed by Western monopolies and by settlers of European descent", feels it incumbent upon the next Labour Government to transfer British sovereignty in Africa to the Africans.

Financial Structure of the C.D.C.

Sinclair Committee Recommends Extensive Changes

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION cannot fulfil the purposes for which it was created and at the same time meet the financial obligations laid upon it unless there is either a change in its financial structure or in the nature of its activities. That is the conclusion reached by the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to examine its functions "within its existing statutory framework".

Lord Sinclair of Cleve was the chairman and Sir Archibald Forbes and Sir Harold Howitt were the other members of the committee.

It recommends that as from January 1 last loans to the corporation for the purpose of "finance house" business should be covered by the issue of A stock, interest on which would be payable as at present but without fructification period for interest from January 1, 1959. The capital of the A stock would be repayable by the corporation to the Government in conformity with the arrangements between the corporation and its own respective borrowers.

Interest Not Cumulative

As from the same date, the committee recommends, all other loans to the corporation should be covered by the issue of B stock, interest on which would depend on the available earnings of the corporation in each year. While subject to a maximum of 5%, it would not be cumulative.

As from January 1 of this year, an amount equivalent to the net losses on projects abandoned with the approval of the Secretary of State before that date and the accumulated fructification interest at that date (if not written off) should be covered by the issue of C stock, on which no interest would be payable. It would be repayable as the last charge on any available funds of the corporation after the A and B stock had been repaid in full.

Any surplus in the profit and loss account in each year would be applied in the following order of priority: (1) by payment to the A stock; (2) by transfer to general reserve of sums not exceeding £250,000 in any year, so that the fund may be built up to and kept at £500,000; (3) payment of interest on B stock; (4) transfer to a B stock redemption reserve account until such stock has been repaid in full; and (5) transfer to a C stock redemption reserve account.

The purpose of the general reserve fund would be to provide the corporation with means primarily for investigations and research with a view to the promotion of new projects. In general, "free moneys" accruing to the corporation and not applied to the payment of interest or the establishment or maintenance of the general reserve fund should be used to redeem loan stock.

More Appropriate Structure

The report concludes:—

"If our suggestions are adopted they should give the corporation a financial structure more appropriate to its functions; they should ensure that its true financial position will be more easily deducible from the accounts from year to year; and we hope they may help to prevent what would otherwise become an intolerable burden—a burden which has so far been sensed rather than felt, or shown clearly by the accounts—undermining the good the corporation has done or can do.

"No modifications to the financial structure can by themselves transmute what is clearly a very difficult operation into an easy or highly successful one. The corporation is charged with an exceedingly difficult task, but one that Parliament has clearly regarded as of great importance. Its claim is to be regarded as *sui generis* and essentially distinct from nationalized industries or public corporations operating in this country seems to us to have validity.

"Until the corporation found its feet it was almost inevitable that it should make some costly experiments. Even now that it has found its feet and gained valuable experience and knowledge of the territories concerned, it is not to be expected that all its existing or future ventures will prove profitable. But there may well be grounds for saying that in some cases at least a venture which fails to make a profit has assisted the economic development of the country concerned and may point the way to further and better adaptations of the same kind of enterprise. Certainly the corporation's activities in these very under-developed countries would have been and

would continue to be restricted to a point of uselessness if it sought to invest only in cast-iron certainties.

"It is perhaps rather for the corporation itself and the Colonial Office to argue this case than for us, but if Parliament wishes the corporation to continue its efforts to assist economic development in the colonial territories that remain, it should be realized that the ordinary rules for payment of interest and repayment of capital must be relaxed, unless as time goes on the corporation is to be confronted with an annual obligation that it has no reasonable prospect of being able to meet."

Tanganyika's Constitutional Needs

Proposals for Nominated Territorial Council

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MBEYA has unanimously adopted a memorandum prepared by its president, Mr. I. C. W. Bayldon, a former member of the Legislative Council, and submitted it to the Post Elections Committee as representing its own opinions of the constitutional requirements of Tanganyika Territory.

It emphasizes that constitutional advancement should not be too rapid, since that would destroy the good will already gained and the confidence of outside investors.

The memorandum says, *inter alia*:

"It does not follow that democratic institutions and forms which have worked in Britain can be transplanted to Tanganyika. Many countries have been granted self-rule in the name of democracy and have very quickly abandoned any semblance of democracy when self-rule has been achieved and have established dictatorships. This could happen in Tanganyika if the same emphasis on British democratic forms of government is followed.

Official Majority Should Be Retained

"Time may be needed for our non-official Ministers to earn their reputation and our confidence. This will require several years of proof of ability. It is therefore necessary to retain an official majority in the Legislature for some years.

"The system of tripartite voting failed to command the confidence of the minority communities. It is also disliked by the majority community because of the element of compulsion. Tripartite voting should therefore go. There is no point in having secured minority representation if the minorities have no confidence in the means by which their representatives are elected.

"There is room for increasing the number of nominated non-officials at our present stage of political development.

"There can be no lowering of the qualifications for a vote, which are already too low for a qualitative franchise, but there is a great deal to be said for the introduction of a multiple vote. It would secure reasonable equality between numbers of voters of each community in constituencies in which there are reserved seats.

"Minority representation is a farce if the minorities have no confidence in the method of election of their representatives, as is the case under the existing system.

"There should be a Territorial Council of truly independent people of recognized standing and ability, appointed by the Governor for, say, 10 years. They would then feel free to express their views objectively without having to take account of whether an electorate or the Government approve their views. It would not derogate in any way from the powers of the Legislative Council, but if convinced by the views expressed by the Territorial Council, the Government could exercise its majority in the Legislature."

The suggestion is for a Territorial Council of 40 members of whom 22 would be chiefs. Its functions would be advisory, but its views on controversial issues would be sought before the formulation of policy.

Generous Speaker

THE COST TO TANGANYIKA of the Speaker of the Legislative Council has been reduced from £1,500 to £800 annually because Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee, when offered the appointment, said that he would accept only a salary of £500, plus a tax-free entertainment allowance of £300 and passages for himself and his wife to the United Kingdom every second year; he wished nothing for transport, he did not desire to occupy the Speaker's flat, and he wanted no contribution towards the cost of his accommodation.

PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. C. H. BRYDEN are on their way to Beira by sea.

SIR MALCOLM BARROW is due in England in September for a visit of about six weeks.

MR. E. W. LATHAM has been appointed Director of Water Development in Nyasaland.

MR. J. R. SIDEROTHAM has joined Hunting Clan Air Transport, Ltd., as fleet maintenance engineer.

THE REV. A. J. DUFALT, of the White Fathers, will shortly leave the United States for Nyasaland.

BISHOP and MRS. G. A. CHAMBERS are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam in the Durban Castle.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR EAST AFRICA and LADY KIRBY have left London for three week's holiday.

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON is due in London from Kampala in mid-September for a visit of about three weeks.

MR. HENRY LOOMIS, director of the "Voice of America", will be on safari in Kenya throughout this month.

LORD TWINING has been appointed a trustee of the Stoneham Museum, Kitale, in place of the late COLONEL MODERA.

THE REV. R. HACKING, chaplain of Thika, Kenya, has been appointed vicar of St. Pancras, Penncross, Plymouth.

MR. L. P. MOSDELL, a senior resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika.

MR. J. D. YELF, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, has sailed from Fiji for London.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN has been elected a director of J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., a company with a Rhodesian subsidiary.

MR. B. R. COHEN, resident director in Beira of the Manica Trading Co. Ltd., is outward-bound in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. S. QUINLAN, of St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, London, has been appointed principal of the new teacher training college in Seychelles.

MR. MOHAMED HYDER EL KINDY is the first African from Kenya to graduate with first class honours in zoology — from St. Andrew's University, Scotland.

SIR ROBERT STAPLEDON, Governor of Eastern Nigeria, and previously Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, and LADY STAPLEDON have arrived in London on a short visit.

MR. J. O'C. O'SHEA, a director of Rhodesia Chartered Agency, Ltd., and MRS. O'SHEA arrived in the United Kingdom last week in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. DAVID MUTISO is the first Kenya African to qualify as an architect — from Sheffield University. He will now spend a year in an architect's office in the United Kingdom.

LORD DE LA WARR, chairman of the council of the Royal Commonwealth Society, and LADY DE LA WARR, will leave London tomorrow for a tour of Ceylon, Australia, and New Zealand.

MR. ISAIAH ODUOR, manager of the schools of the South Nyanza District Education Board, Kenya, is to take a year's course in education at Bristol University on a Kenya Government bursary.

MISS WENDY BARNES, who has been engaged in broadcasting since 1942, for part of the time in Malaya, Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, and East Africa, has been appointed head of the English National Programme of the Kenya Broadcasting Service. Since 1956 she has had charge of the Forces Broadcasting station in Nairobi.

MR. E. J. WAYLAND, sometime Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, who for a year or more has been working on the prehistory of Uganda in the Masaka district, is due in England in November.

SIR ARTHUR HARRIS, who was C-in-C. of Bomber Command during the war and a settler in Rhodesia before the 1914 war, now often drives a four-horse coach which connects Oxford with Blenheim Palace.

This year's scholarship of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya has been awarded to MISS CATHERINE ALLEN, last year's head of Limuru Girls' School. She will read history at St. Anne's College, Oxford.

MR. ABDULLA KARIMJEE has been elected the first vice-president of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association in recognition of his services to the association and the sisal industry over a period of 30 years.

MISS ISABELLA APINDI, assistant probation officer in Kisumu, Kenya, has been selected by the Christian Council of Kenya to attend a three-weeks' conference in Oxford convened by the World Christian Council of Churches.

PRINCE ALEXANDER DESTA and his sister PRINCESS RUTH, grandchildren of the EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA, have been the guests of the DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER at Barnwell Manor, their home in Northamptonshire.

THE HON. CHARLES EATON KITCHENER, of The Duke of York School, Nairobi, younger son of the late VISCOUNT BROOME and of VISCOUNTESS BROOME, and MISS URSULA HOPE were married in Canterbury Cathedral last Saturday.

DR. D. W. DUTHIE, an expert on soils and animal nutrition problems on the staff of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization at Muguga, Nairobi, has retired to live in Britain. For the last 12 years he had edited the *East African Agricultural Journal*.

The engagement is announced between CAPTAIN PAUL WELLER, A.D.C. and assistant private secretary to the Governor of Tanganyika, and MISS ALISON TURNBULL, only daughter of the GOVERNOR and LADY TURNBULL. Miss Turnbull is an undergraduate at Edinburgh University.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, leader of the Opposition in the Federal Assembly, has been re-elected leader of the Dominion Party at the party's conference in Salisbury. MR. HUMPHREY WIGHTWICK, M.P. for Salisbury South, was nominated in opposition to Mr. Field, but on a ballot was defeated by 98 votes to 21.

Three Nyasa Africans, Messrs. P. B. GALAFFA, district assistant, Cholo, R. G. KAMLANGILA, a graduate of Rhodes University and district assistant, Rumpi, and J. D. LIABUNYA, clerk to Blantyre District Council, are to attend a year's course on public and social administration at South Devon Technical College, Torquay.

MR. D. J. MATTENJE, headmaster of a senior primary school in Blantyre, is to take a year's course in education at Bristol University; MR. G. M. B. MBEWE, of the Accountant-General's Department in Nyasaland, is to take a three-year course in accountancy in London; and MR. N. F. LUNGU, a laboratory assistant in the Agricultural Department, is to take a three-year course in agricultural chemistry at Norwood Technical College. All three have been awarded bursaries.

Mr. F. S. Joelson will be out of London throughout September, and will therefore be glad to be spared all avoidable correspondence during that month. Letters requiring his urgent personal attention will be forwarded if the envelopes be so marked. Would readers kindly address other communications to the editor or the manager, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1?

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER and THE REV. GERVAISE MATHEW are visiting East Africa to discuss the establishment of local schools of archaeology.

After spending nine months at Loughborough Co-operative College, MR. A. C. MARAMA, a senior co-operative assistant, has returned to Nyasaland. He was the first member of the Department of Co-operative Development to take such a course.

The Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to STATION SERGEANT GEORGE OTOA, of Tororo, Uganda, who, unarmed, tackled a suspect armed with a knife, and, although stabbed three times, succeeded in making an arrest. After help arrived Sergeant Otoa lost consciousness. He spent 10 days in hospital.

GROUP CAPTAIN W. A. K. DALZELL, a director of Meikles Trust, Rhodesia, and MRS. DALZELL, MR. R. B. HAGART, joint deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and MR. G. B. BREBNER, group secretary in Salisbury of Rhodesian Selection Trust, and MRS. BREBNER are outward-bound in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the m.v. WARWICK CASTLE, now outward-bound from London, include: MR. S. G. ADAMS, DR. J. BRICE-SMITH, MR. & MRS. L. S. FORD, COLONEL & MRS. S. G. GHERSIE, MR. & MRS. P. H. HOSEGOOD, MAJOR & MRS. W. B. KERR, MR. JUSTICE MURPHY, MR. & MRS. D. NORTH LEWIS, CAPTAIN & MRS. G. G. ROWLAND-JAMES, MR. & MRS. H. R. THOMPSON, and SIR JOHN and LADY SINCLAIR-LOCKHART.

Obituary

Sir William Battershill

SIR WILLIAM BATTERSHILL, K.C.M.G., who was Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1945 to 1949, died last week at his home in Kyrenia, Cyprus, at the age of 63.

He served with the East Surrey Regiment and the 2nd Bn. The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment throughout the 1914-18 war, for part of the time in India and Iraq, and on demobilization joined the Ceylon Civil Service. He was Assistant Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, 1929-35, Colonial Secretary in Cyprus for two years, Chief Secretary in Palestine for a similar period, and then in 1939 he became Governor of Cyprus. In 1941 he came to the Colonial Office as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and was made Deputy Under-Secretary in the following year.

When he arrived in Tanganyika in mid-1945 he began to concentrate on post-war development planning, but he was in poor health and had to retire in 1949, whilst still in his early fifties.

He had married in 1924 Joan Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Major-General Sir John Gellibrand. There were two daughters of the marriage.

MR. IYAN MACKENZIE CAMPBELL RODGER, a Rhodesian-born businessman, and a former Rhodes scholar, has died in Johannesburg, aged 57. An Oxford tennis blue and an all-round sportsman, he was selected to play cricket for Rhodesia, but before the match he left the Colony to take up an appointment with the Johannesburg Investment Corporation, Ltd., of which he became a director and deputy general manager. He leaves a widow. Two of his three daughters live in Umtali and Gwelo.

MR. HUGH ELLIOT CHARLES WHITTALL, British Vice-Consul in Montreux, who died in Switzerland last week, was at one time a mining engineer in Rhodesia.

Africans in Southern Rhodesia

Point-by-Point Reply to Misrepresentations

A POINT-BY-POINT REPLY has been given by Mr. D. T. M. Williams, Assistant Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, to allegations about the colour bar made by two Africans in Southern Rhodesia, Messrs. A. C. Maguranyanga and J. K. Chikanya, in a letter to the United Kingdom Press. Mr. Williams says:—

"The Land Apportionment Act has assigned 51m. acres of land to Europeans, including 4m. acres for national parks for the use of all races, and 42m. acres to Africans. The European has to buy every acre the Africans get a tribal holding free and those who have emerged from tribal life and farm as a career are able to buy farms in the Native purchase areas (totalling 8m. acres) at special prices more favourable than the market value of farmland.

The land apportionment Act is the Magna Carta of the African also, for without its protection every inch of land would have been available for purchase by the European, and the tribes with their chiefs might well have been scattered along with ancient institutions and their customs broken as was the case with the Indians in North America. The modern African businessman would never have emerged in fact of the free-for-all-economic competition.

"It is not so much that the African reserves are small and infertile as that the African population has grown from half a million in 1908 to two and a quarter millions this year, and that their primitive system of agriculture, which is destructive of land, has made the reserves appear small and depleted of fertility in spite of the efforts of the greatest agricultural educational system in Africa trying to teach Africans to change their methods and prevent their ruining the land.

False Accusations

"It is quite false to state that three-quarters of the Southern Rhodesian laws restrict Africans. There is no 'Native Insolence Act' on the Statute Book and there never has been. The Subversive Activities Act is concerned only with subversion, and only ignorance or stupidity could confuse subversion (a very serious crime against which all States take action) with criticism or complaint.

"The headman of a village holds a position of prestige and honour, rather like an English justice of the peace or head of an old hundred, for which there is no lack of applicants. No person is compelled to be a headman. There are many advantages in holding such a position; headmen are paid by the Government.

"To assert that every African is made a criminal unless he produces his pass is arrant nonsense. Africans carry identity papers since otherwise it terrifies non-English-speaking persons with tribal and ancestral names and no address would be unable to prove their identity. Those who are sufficiently advanced to participate in modern life and do not require protection in their dealings with others are not required to carry passes.

"The police in Southern Rhodesia are unarmed and they operate on British principles. Regardless of race, people are arrested only when the law requires such action. The police are never employed as suggested in parks and gardens.

"The Government cannot legislate to compel Europeans or Africans to mix any more than is done in Britain.

"Multi-racial schools can hardly be introduced when the majority of young Africans entering schools require instruction through the medium of the vernacular languages up to standard four and many have to be taught simple social behaviour, such as using the lavatory instead of the bush or the floor.

"African priests quite often serve holy communion to Europeans.

"The ranks of the police force are commensurate with ability and qualifications, and there is nothing to prevent an African policeman arresting Europeans. In fact, it is his duty to arrest anybody committing a serious offence in his presence."

"Every community in Kenya has a right to run their own schools for their own members if this is desired, but not at the cost of the general taxpayer; nor is the Government entitled to run schools any further with different standards for different communities"—MR. S. G. HASSAN, M.L.C.

Letter to the Editor

Church of Scotland and the Federation

The Rev. G. R. Fraser's Comments

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—You have rightly pointed out in a leading article that the Church of Scotland is only one among other branches of the Church with long records of service in Central Africa. The attention focused on the General Assembly's recent debate created the impression among many that the Church of Scotland stands alone politically, almost proprietorially, as a protector of African interests.

The Central Africa Committee urged, as you have consistently done, "that all efforts be made by the major political parties in this country to agree to a common policy in this problem". The Church of Scotland recognizes that the future of the Federation requires the fullest co-operation of all who seek its enduring welfare.

Your statement that the Church of Scotland "has been openly antagonistic to federation from the start" reveals an unhappy misunderstanding. Responsibility possibly lies in its continued warnings that partnership would require to be more realistically implemented if African confidence, necessary for the success of the Federation, were to be secured. The fathers and brethren, while wagging an admonitory finger year by year, have not once declared opposition to the federal idea if African anxieties were allayed "by translating the ideals of partnership into practice". They have said that they "earnestly urge all concerned to give the federal scheme a fair trial in the hope that it may prove beneficial to the three territories".

This is not antagonism but concern—concern that the great hopes attached to the Federation should not

wither and a great experiment in racial partnership not be destroyed. It would be tragic if allies devoted to a high common purpose failed to work together because of misunderstanding each other's views. The closing words of the committee's report to the General Assembly "re-assert their conviction that a policy of racial partnership is yet possible of achievement in Central Africa".

If the Church of Scotland has indeed "tarnished" a record of service in Central Africa, that is a most grievous thing that we must seek to remove by greater efforts to establish understanding and reconciliation. Have errors in judgment been made by concentrating too one-sidedly on the position as seen through African eyes? (The Church ministers to European congregations as well as African, and would not make "step-bairns" of its own kith and kin; but perhaps we were assuming too much that the European's case was in little danger of remaining unstated and were over-conscious that we were making representations not to an African-dominated Government but to fellow-countrymen who hold the onus and responsibility of political power.)

Recognizing that a new territorial Constitution is due for Nyasaland the Church recommended that "effective power be given to the African community in this land". There was no demand that this be given now, regardless of preparedness or otherwise to exercise it. There was, however, conviction that there is need for official assurances about the political future of Nyasaland to be given now by the United Kingdom and Federal Governments if African fears are to be dispelled, misrepresentations refuted, and confidence, trust and co-operation restored.

The growing support of moderate Africans in Northern Rhodesia suggests the advisability of such steps being taken without delay, and confirms the wisdom of Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's statement that "whatever the material benefits of the association to Nyasaland, it is plainly not going to be workable unless the policy of partnership is honestly and intelligently implemented not only by the Government but by individuals. It is not going to work unless African opinion and aspirations in each of the federated territories are fairly represented in the central Government".

Where differences show among supporters of Federation is not so much in the general aims as in the speed and extent with which partnership can be fully implemented; and no advocates, including the Church, have a monopoly of wisdom.

The Assembly's reference to "a daring and creative transfer of power" has caused alarm, and much more clarification is required. The main intention, however, seems clear, and differs little from what has been so lucidly set forth in Canon Broomfield's article: "I believe that, if the ideals embodied in the federal scheme can still be realized, it is in the interests of both races that it should continue. But . . . it is essential that confidence should be restored".

It is encouraging that there should be so much unanimity among the different churches and leaders of moderate opinion, European and Africans, as to the measures needed to restore confidence.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE R. FRASER.

Edinburgh.



-they have such a good name

"The only political party functioning effectively today in the Sudan is the Communist Party, which, in spite of Government efforts to suppress it, still holds meetings and distributes pamphlets. It is most active within the 12,000-strong Sudan Army and in particular among the 700 officers. The party, say the educated Sudanese, is ploughing fertile soil among the young Army officers whose minds are politically a *tabula rasa*. Outside the Army disunity makes opposition ineffective".—Mr. W. V. Harcourt, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

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Eleven Charges Against S.R.A.N.C.

All Proven, Says Review Tribunal

THE REVIEW TRIBUNAL appointed to inquire into the cases of members of the African National Congress detained in Southern Rhodesia, after sitting for eight weeks, has recommended that one should be unconditionally released, that two should be released subject to restriction orders on their movements, and that the other 19 of the first 22 men whose cases were examined should be further detained.

The tribunal, consisting of the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, the senior magistrate, Mr. F. F. Roberts, and the senior provincial Native commissioner, Mr. S. C. Parker, are of the opinion that mere membership or support of the Congress would not justify further detention, which would be warranted only in the case of those "who actively supported the subversive activities and objects of Congress and would be likely to do so if released".

Every one of the 11 charges made against active Congress members is considered to have been proved by the evidence, much of which was given in secret. The charges, as stated by the Minister, were as follows:—

- (1) To excite disaffection towards the Constitution with the object of altering the Constitution by unlawful means.
- (2) To excite disobedience and hostility to the laws and lawful authorities of the country.
- (3) To excite racial hostility and disseminate subversive propaganda.
- (4) To coerce the Government by (a) demonstration, (b) processions, and (c) strikes.
- (5) To ridicule and undermine the authority of (a) Native commissioners, (b) land development officers, (c) the chiefs, (d) the police, and (e) African Members of Parliament.
- (6) To organize boycotts.
- (7) To misinterpret and falsify facts with a view to bringing the Government and Europeans into disrepute.

"(8) To intimidate people to join Congress by threats of boycotting business and threats to life.

"(9) To give out that Congress was more powerful than the Government.

"(10) To co-operate with the Nyasaland African Congress, the Zambia African National Congress, and the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress and to co-ordinate its activities with those organizations.

"(11) To infiltrate into and obtain control of other African organizations".

The report contains these passages:—

"Secret evidence proved that one of the weapons which Congress intended to use in order to achieve its objects was the threat of a general African strike which would paralyze the economy of the whole country. The threat of such a strike, employed for purely political motives, is in our opinion a subversive activity. In fact, one of the witnesses who gave evidence secretly said that this strike was to be known as a riot strike.

"There was a body of secret evidence that Congress leaders went round to businessmen, threatening them that if they did not join Congress and contribute to its funds their businesses would be boycotted. There is reliable evidence that a businessman who refused to join was obliged to close his business because his business was boycotted. Secret evidence satisfied us that store-keepers were threatened with boycott if they did not contribute.

"We heard a great deal of secret evidence which satisfied us that the allegation has been proved of intimidating people to join Congress by threats of boycotting businesses and threats to life. This secret evidence came from a variety of sources. The sources were entirely independent of each other; although this evidence was given secretly, we are satisfied that it was given honestly.

"The secret evidence was mostly to the same effect, that prominent Congress leaders, notably such leaders as Chikerema, Nyandoro, Mfandwa, Madzimbamuto and Mhizha, approached prominent African members of the public and prominent African businessmen and threatened them with violence and with possibly death if they did not support the aims of Congress.

"Members of Parliament and other prominent Africans who were known to co-operate with Europeans were told that their names were put down on a black list, the so-called 'Dictionary of Quislings', and that the time was not far off when they would be 'dealt with' by Congress".

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has at once freed the detainee whose release was recommended.

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Serious Crime Increases in S. Rhodesia

SERIOUS CRIME increased by 5% in Southern Rhodesia last year, states the annual report of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. B. G. Spurling. In 1957 the cases totalled 44,224; last year 46,800. Sixty-two murders, six of Europeans, were reported in 1958.

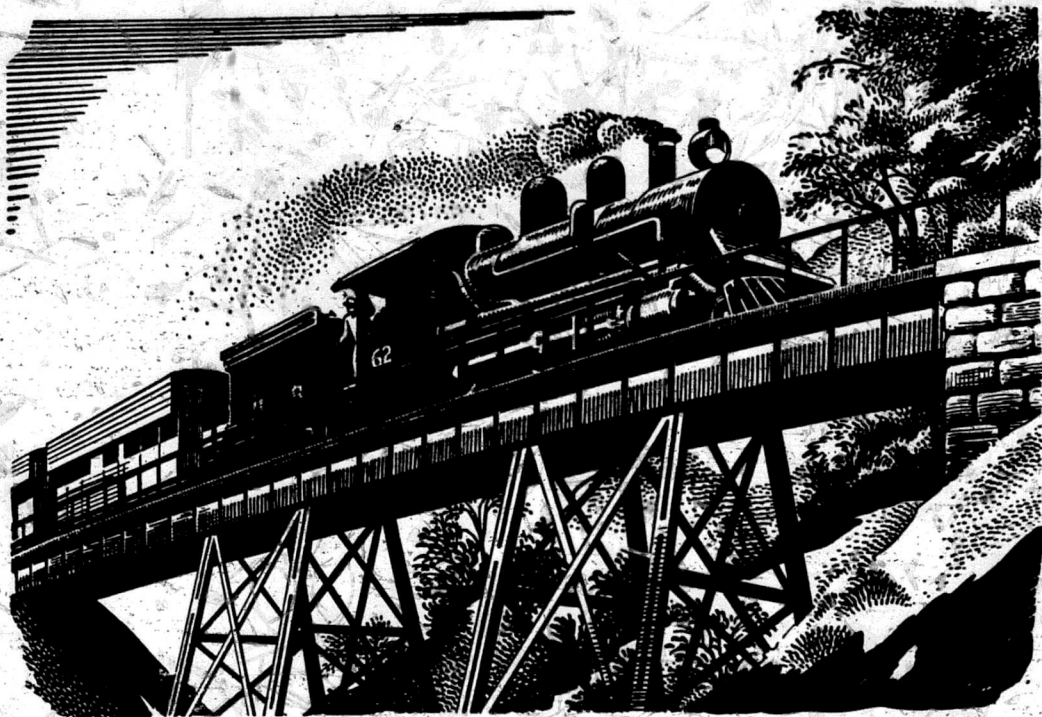
The knife, which has now replaced the stick as the favourite weapon, was used in 1,403 crimes of violence. The value of property stolen was £141,521, of which only £26,473 was recovered.

There was a "heartening" rise in the number of Rhodesians joining the British South Africa Police. Last year 47 were recruited, compared with 36 in 1957; and during the three preceding years only 33 men were recruited locally. In 1958 the total of Europeans attested was 151.

There is a definite policy of advancing African policemen.

Restriction Recommended

THE KENYA SUPREME COURT has dismissed an appeal by Mr. Elijah Omolo Barnaba Agar, former organizing secretary of the Nairobi People's Convention Party and editor of its newspaper *Uhuru*, against conviction on charges of sedition. The appeal judges also recommended that a restriction order should be applied to Agar at the end of his 14 months' sentence, which was imposed on May 21. Mr. Justice Rudd said that its terms would not be "more onerous than considered necessary in the interests of the safety and proper progress of the country". Agar had been engaged in subversion and had created a substantial following, and in such circumstances restriction orders, which were abhorrent in a stable and politically mature country, became a regrettable necessity.



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Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

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Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, perforce continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

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In addition to its branches in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Rhodesias the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate. Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Somaliland Protectorate.

Danger of Extremism in Kenya

New European and African Movements

A WARNING WAS GIVEN in Nairobi last week of the danger of an alliance between political extremes in Kenya for the achievement of opposite ends. Mr. Musa Amalemba, speaking for the New Kenya Group, said that a warning was timely in view of the statements of policy issued by Group Captain Briggs's new United Party and six Africans of the Mboya group. Domination by one racial group, he said, could be the ultimate result of an alliance between extremes. The United Party's policy, which was isolationist, was unlikely to influence events appreciably because it offered little to non-Europeans, without whose support the party could have little impact.

The other extremist group is the Kenya National Party recently formed by several African M.L.Cs., six Asians, and one European. Four African members, Messrs. Odinga, Mboya, Kiano, and Oguda, refused to sign the party policy statement.

The K.N.P.'s first meeting broke up in disorder, and the interim chairman, Mr. J. M. Muliro, M.L.C., blamed the Nairobi People's Convention Party and its president, Mr. Tom Mboya, for the disturbances, alleging that P.C.P. supporters had gathered at the front of the hall "to hinder the truth being told". Mr. Mboya, denying these allegations, invited Mr. Muliro to share a platform with him so that Africans might hear both sides.

The United Party gained new support last week with the dissolution of the Federal Independence Party, whose executive officer, Mr. R. S. Cameron, urged its supporters to rally round Group Captain Briggs and his friends in their effort to 'preserve what is left of European leadership and white survival in Kenya'. The party's former leader, Mr. L. E. Vigar, recently resigned the chairmanship and left for South Africa.

Sudan View of British-Type Democracy

MR. OMER EL ZEIN, writing from Khartoum, has said in a letter to *The Times*:—

"It is sometimes more democratic to give the people what is good for them instead of what they ask for, specially if they are—as is the case in most African States—only 2% to 5% literate and thus-susceptible to all forms of propaganda and too poor to resist a bribe.

"We in the Sudan have licked the type of democracy you are mourning. Before they left the British gave us (read, imposed on us) a two-House system, but it was killed in embryo. The wandering and corrupt M.P. was a feature of our Parliament. The country was far from being stable and its economy on the verge of collapse. We got fed up. The Army came to our rescue and is now doing a wonderful job.

"True, the military régime is transitory, but if in the end it will give us the type of democracy we knew, public opinion will force them to stay right where they are and continue to rule. Hence the greatness of their mission and our unquestionable loyalty."

"This country is on the knife-edge between inflation and deflation"—Mr. John Tilney, M.P.

Kenya United Party Plan

(Continued from Page 1428)

the inclusion of Asian representation in some local government bodies, must be continued. What the bulk of the Asians want is opportunities for higher standards of living and education, based on increased trade, and, as this must come from a prosperous European farming economy, the interests of the two communities are not at variance, but are complementary. It should therefore not be difficult to meet these Asian aspirations.

"The African is just as keen as the European on being allowed to manage his own affairs. What has been said about European local government must therefore apply to the African too. He should progressively be given control of his own domestic affairs in the African areas at a rate which is consistent with sound administration.

"Besides the areas considered above, where either European or African interests predominate, there are certain large urban centres and also the coast where the interests of no one race should take precedence. Here, the majority of the population is African, but it is undeniable that, were control handed over to this majority, disaster would quickly follow. Very large and important Asian and Arab interests are involved, and the Europeans would be failing in their duty if they did not recognize these and protect them.

"It cannot be gainsaid that, in the interests of everyone, these economically important centres must remain under European control, though all sections of the community should be given that part to play in their government which is appropriate and of which they are capable.

"We put it forward for consideration that local governments might form suitable colleges for the election of members of the Central Government who would represent the rural areas of the country. The electoral college system is already in force in some European county council areas. The voter elects districts councillors, and the district council then acts as an electoral college, electing its representatives to county council. This has the following advantages:—

"(a) It ensures that representatives on the higher council are placed there by a properly constituted, responsible authority, and not merely as the result of popular appeal;

"(b) These representatives will normally have had experience to fit them for greater responsibility;

"(c) The voter is exercising the vote regarding matters he can understand, and which affects his daily life.

"This system could readily be adapted, if considered desirable, to African areas, though it is important to stress that the choice of system should lie with the people themselves, and should not be imposed from outside."

(To be continued)

Dominion Party's View

PARTY LEADERS at the Dominion Party congress in Salisbury last week persuaded the rank and file not to vote for Southern Rhodesia's secession from the Federation, but the *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent cabled that most members clearly agreed with the African nationalists that the Federation should be split. Congress approved a motion that political control for the foreseeable future must remain in the hands of Europeans—not of "civilized and responsible persons", as had been previously resolved.

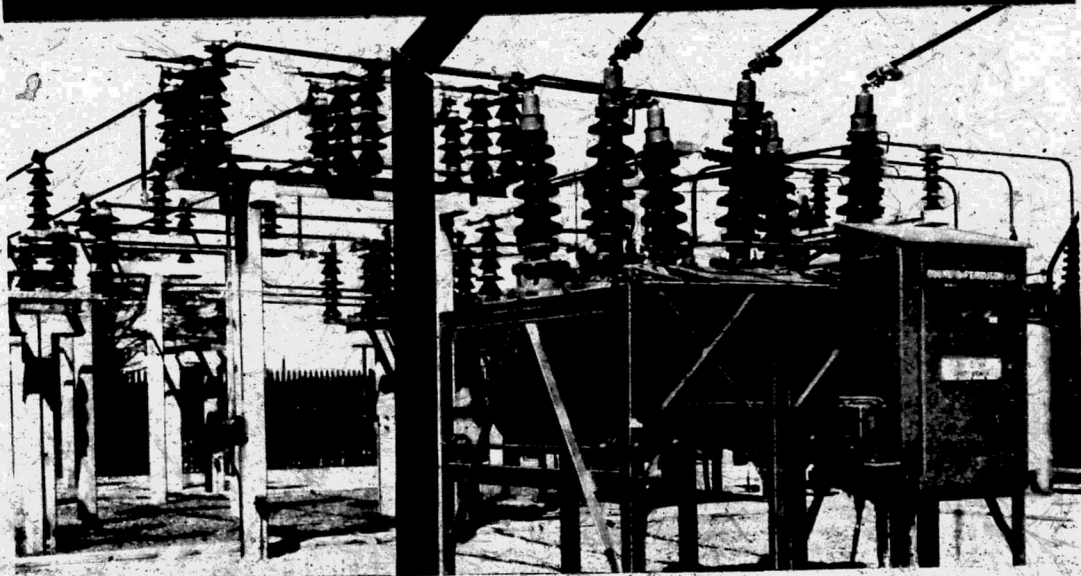
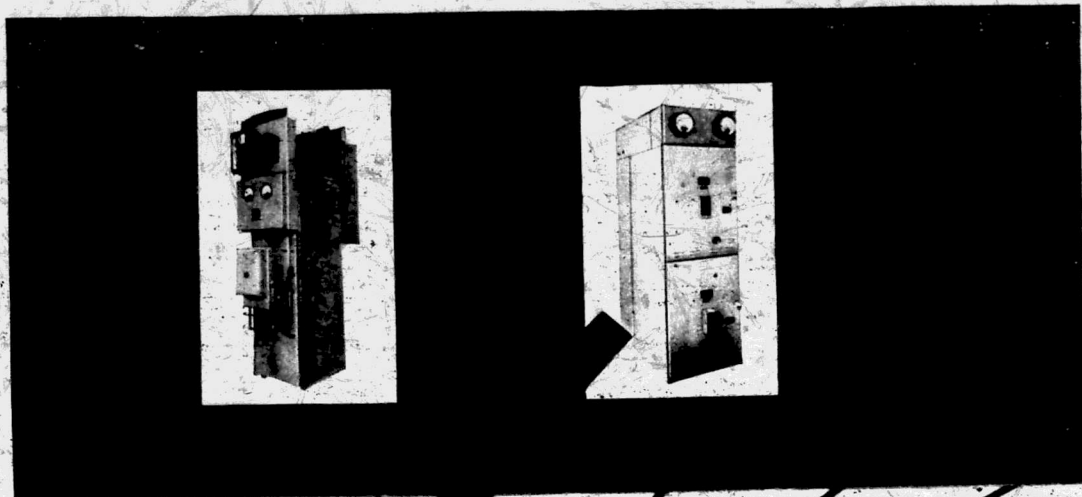
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Courage Needed for Africa's Problems

No Solution in Submission to Pressure

A COUNTRY'S STANDING AND FUTURE are better gauged by the confidence shown in it by investors and industrialists than by the noise made by politicians and professional agitators. Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, said when he opened the new Dunlop factory at Bulawayo.

"How different the attitude of the big investor has been to those, unfortunately quite numerous, who take fright at every new manifestation of extreme nationalism, of every sensational newspaper report cooked up by some correspondent short of copy", he said.

"Despite the troubles we have experienced, we remain a stable country; we provide good government and we are a good bet for the future. I share Mr. Harold Macmillan's contempt of those whose courage falls away as each new problem looms before them.

"How they expect to get through life in Africa I do not know, because Africa is beset with problems; and one thing is certain—in defeatism and giving way to every ounce of pressure brought to bear on authority there is no solution.

"By that way came, very largely, the fragmentation of the Empire, with little strengthening of the Commonwealth in the process; and by that way came the lowering of British standards and the weakening of many British institutions which had served Britain and the Empire well."

Medical Staff Resignations

THIRTY-FIVE OUT OF 82 African medical assistants in Nyasaland have resigned from the Federal Civil Service on completion of their secondment from the territorial Government. Thirteen out of 28 laboratory assistants, and 72 of the 307 medical aides have also resigned. Among those in unskilled occupations, such as cleaners, 192 have resigned out of 991. The Federal Ministry of Health, giving these figures last week, stated that only three small one-man out-patient dispensaries had been closed; one was to have been closed in any case because of its proximity to a mission station and the other two were not well patronized. Steps are being taken to increase the numbers of medical aides and medical assistants for rural hospitals and health centres. In Northern Rhodesia only 18 out of the 621 African medical assistants and aides have left, and only 72 out of the 1,972 lower grade staff. The problem has not arisen in Southern Rhodesia.

Boycott Depreciated

MR. Y. K. LULE, Uganda Minister of African Housing and Community Development, has told Kenya students in London that the present trade boycott in Buganda was doing more harm than good. Its aim, he said, had been to transfer trade from foreigners to Africans; but how could this be achieved by banning the sale of beer when it was largely retailed by Africans already? Some of those who were conducting the campaign were, he suggested, doing so to strengthen their own financial position. Mr. Lule thought that the boycott, being concentrated in Buganda, would increase disunity in Uganda generally. Even in Buganda a large secession of the population had expressed disapproval.

Salaries Inquiry

MR. F. L. BROWN, a former Chief Secretary to the Nyasaland Government, is to head a commission of inquiry into proposals for the revision of salaries in the civil service. He will be assisted by Mr. J. L. R. Brown, Nyasaland manager of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, Annan and Co., chartered accountants, and Mr. C. R. Kumbikano, an African former member of the Federal Assembly, and for many years a member of the Southern Province Provincial Council. Mr. F. L. Brown, who was Chief Secretary from 1945 to 1951, is a member of the board of Nyasaland Railways. The commission is expected to start work next month.

Uganda Bans African Conferences

Disturbed State of Buganda

THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA trade union and political conference which was to have been held in Kampala will now be held in Nairobi, probably on August 26. The Uganda Government banned the Kampala meeting because of the "present disturbed state of Buganda".

Mr. T. Mboya, leader of the Nairobi People's Convention Party, and a trade union leader, said last week that the meeting would consider a detailed programme for a boycott of South African goods, and that the secretaries of all the transport workers' unions in East Africa would attend the conference in that connexion.

The Uganda Government has also prohibited from entering the country delegates of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa who were to have met in Kampala on Monday. The organizer, Mr. Abu Mayanja, was informed of the Government's decision on August 10.

Built of Livingstone Timber

MR. D. A. LOW has described Alexander MacKay, the Pioneer Uganda missionary, as "after Livingstone as great a missionary as Africa has seen". Writing in the *Makerere Journal*, he says: "Within three months of his arrival in East Africa he was sent back to the coast because he was said to be too ill to go on. He made the effort to return but soon after he reached Buganda he was desperately ill from malaria—and I think probably from the effects of too much quinine. Other members of the mission suffered similarly. MacKay, however, differed from them all in that he never gave up. Whilst others went back to England and became fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, and in some instances traded on their short sojourn in Uganda for the next 15 years, MacKay stayed on. He was, as I say, built of Livingstone timber. Not many men are today".

Carnegie Grants

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION of New York has made travel grants to Mr. J. Clyde Mitchell, Professor of African Studies at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to visit the U.S.A.; to Mr. V. S. Naidoo, headmaster of the Louis Mountbatten School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to study the organization and administration of public education in the U.S.A.; and to Mr. Arthur Tattersall, secretary to the council of Makerere College, Kampala, to study the design of buildings and systems of budgetary control in American universities. All will travel between February and June next year.

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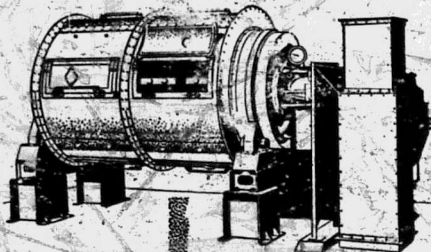
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News Items in Brief

The Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Lodge has been formed in Wankie, Rhodesia.

Kenya's Royal Agricultural Show will be held in Nairobi from September 30 to October 3.

Lindi is to be the first town council in Tanganyika to have all its non-official members elected.

The Seychelles Government has decided to start a joint Department of Tourism and Information.

The Information Department vote in Kenya this year is £165,500. That for broadcasting is £123,000.

The fifth International Somalia Fair is to be held in Mogadishu from September 28 to October 12.

Two of the hostels at St. Andrew's High School, Nyasaland, are called Malvern House and Armitage House.

African members of trade unions in Tanganyika now number about 60,000. The total was 35,000 at the end of 1957, and 47,000 at the end of last year.

The Kariba dam will cost several million pounds less than the estimated £78m., the Federal Minister of Home Affairs and Power has announced in Salisbury.

The two copper mining groups in Northern Rhodesia, having decided to "disengage from politics", are to discontinue their subscriptions to the United Federal Party.

The smallest squadron in the R.A.F., No. 21, which is equipped with four Twin Pioneer light transport aircraft, will shortly leave this country for Kenya to become part of the strategic reserve there. The commander is Squadron Leader W. J. Bishop.

The Nyasaland Government has banned four publications issued by the All African People's Conference in Ghana. The latest Gazette lists them as "Bandung, Cairo and Accra", "What the Arab World Really Wants", "For the Immediate Independence of Nyasaland", and "All-African People's Conference News Bulletin".

Kenyatta and his associates exiled at Lodwar, in Northern Kenya, now receive subsistence allowances of £6 each per month, with additional sums for their families, who are allowed to be with them. Permission has been given for Mr. Achieng Oneko, who has been under arrest in Kenya since late in 1952 and is now under house detention in Marsabit, to be joined by his wife.

For the first time three Africans have been appointed African agricultural supervisors in the Nyasaland Government Service on salaries rising from £550 to £950 a year. They are Messrs. Isaac Msiška, Benjamin Chinkhata, and Lazarus Gondwe. Several newspapers have reported that tilapia will be served for the first time in London at this week's dinner of the British Somali Council. In fact, this fish has been on the menu of the last two dinners of the East African Dinner Club in London.

Six portable two-way radio transmitters are being sent from Britain to game warden in the Federation to help them co-ordinate the rescue of animals trapped by the rising waters of Lake Kariba. The sets are on indefinite loan from the Marconi Company.

The self-styled "officers in exile" of the Nyasaland African National Congress said in Lusaka last week that they had applied for their organization to be officially registered in Northern Rhodesia. The deputy-president, Mr. Kapitol, said: "We will go back to Nyasaland when the ban is lifted. We have endorsed the leadership of Dr. Banda and have pledged our support to the end."

"Near Riot" in Nairobi by Soldiers Police Will No Longer Turn Blind Eye

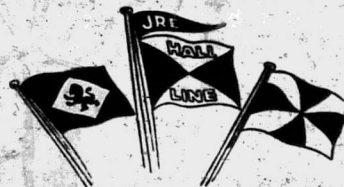
TWELVE MEN of the 1st Battalion The Camerons have appeared in court in Nairobi after what was described as a "near riot" outside a Nairobi snack bar last week. Five pleaded guilty to various charges.

One aged 20, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined £5 for assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty and for behaving in a disorderly manner at the police station; a second, aged 22, was sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment for damaging a police car, ordered to pay £10 compensation, and fined £5; a third aged 20, was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment for wilfully damaging the plate glass of a snack bar; and a fourth aged 20, was fined £5 for disorderly behaviour.

Superintendent J. A. Lapage told the court: "In the past we have tolerated drunkenness and slight hooliganism in the town and in most cases have handed the offenders over to the military authorities to deal with. It is now our firm intention not to pursue this policy of turning a blind eye, particularly in cases of violence to police officers."

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10 Promote Industry in East Africa

Policy and Officers of A.P.I.E.A.

A.P.I.E.A. may well make its mark upon the life of consumers in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, for the Association for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa, formed under strong auspices, intends to develop an active "buy local" campaign.

In conjunction with the Kenya Co-operative of Agricultural Industries, Ltd., which has somewhat similar objects, it is about to appoint an executive officer.

A statement issued by the executive committee suggests the following initial four-point approach:—

(a) Pressure will be put on the Governments to produce an inter-territorial development plan so that industrialists and importers are made aware of Government policy and the types of local industry which it is proposed to encourage.

(b) The Governments should assist exporting industries to acquire their necessary imported raw materials at prices which will enable them to compete in world markets.

(c) All departments of the East Africa High Commission, of Government, and local authorities should be required as a matter of policy to purchase local products where these are available in the quality and quantities required. In comparing the cost with imported goods there should be a bias in favour of the local product.

(d) Protection, on a temporary basis, should be given in greater measure than at present, to enable new, approved industries to become established.

The association has pledged itself to work for the attainment and maintenance of proper standards of quality in relation to price, and the territorial Governments and the High Commission are to be pressed to establish recognized standards and specifications.

The chairman of the association is Mr. J. T. Simpson (Kampala) and the deputy chairmen are Mr. I. S. Ednie and Mr. J. H. van Dijk, both of Nairobi.

The executive committee consists of Mr. P. C. B. Benson, (Nairobi), Mr. L. H. Bussell (Dar es Salaam), Mr. J. Byng-Hall (Nairobi), Mr. Devchand P. Chandaria (Mombasa), Mr. R. A. Hammond (Nairobi), Mr. J. Hannah (Dar es Salaam), Mr. F. I. Henson (Nairobi), Mr. R. J. Hilliard (Nairobi), Mr. Jaynant M. Madhvani (Jinja), Mr. G. H. Outhwaite, (Jinja), and Mr. I. Somen (Nairobi).

"Bloemfontein Castle" Sold

THE UNION CASTLE LINE has sold the liner BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE (18,400 tons) to Greek interests. The vessel, which was commissioned in 1950, was designed to cater mainly for an expected expansion in emigrant traffic from the United Kingdom and Europe to South Africa, but that trade did not develop, and after running the ship for nine years, mostly on the route from London and Rotterdam to Cape Town and Beira, the company has decided that she can no longer be usefully fitted into their pattern of passenger services. She will be delivered to her new owners when she arrives back in the United Kingdom on November 9.

Self-Sufficient in Sugar

THE TWO RHODESIAS may be self-supporting in raw sugar by 1964, said Lieut.-Colonel G. Hornung, chairman of Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., at its annual meeting. The new Ndola refinery, which would begin operations next year, would be the largest single refining unit in Africa outside Natal. Electric power having been made available to the Chirundu Sugar Estate, its crop would be increased from this season's 18,000 tons of cane to not less than 130,000 tons next year. Colonel Hornung did not consider that Rhodesia could build up an export market for any raw sugar produced in excess of its own requirements.

"A worried optimism should be the attitude of anyone considering Africa today"—Mr. Kenneth Bradley, Director of the Commonwealth Institute.

"We are not a subsidiary of Kenya, not a junior partner of an East African Federation, but a territory all on our own"—Mr. D. N. M. Bryceson, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Dalgety's Bid for African Mercantile

Companies to Retain Separate Identities

DALGETY AND CO., LTD., are making a take-over bid for the shares of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd. The directors of African Mercantile, who between them control more than 75% of the ordinary shares, have undertaken to accept the offer, which is of nine fully-paid £1 ordinary shares in Dalgety for every 16s. of the 10s. shares in African Mercantile, and 17s. 6d. in cash for each of the 61% cumulative preference shares of £1.

Dalgety's and African Mercantile have extensive and largely complementary business interests in East Africa. Commenting on the announcement, Mr. R. F. Barker, acting manager of Dalgety in East Africa, said in Nairobi last week that it was planned to retain the separate identities of the companies. He pointed out that African Mercantile had offices in East African towns in which Dalgety's did not operate, and that both in the handling of produce and the distribution of merchandise the new arrangement would lead to improved service and facilities to clients of both companies in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

Dalgety and Co., which was established in Australia in 1846, first began business in East Africa in 1927. The world's largest wool-selling house, it has done much to promote the recent revival of interest in sheep farming in Kenya. In East Africa they act as importers and as produce, shipping, insurance, and travel agents, and as company secretaries.

The general manager in East Africa, Mr. A. W. Hunter, is at present on leave in the United Kingdom. His brother, Mr. G. S. Hunter, is the managing director of the company, which has its head office in London.

The first office of The African Mercantile Company was opened in 1915 in Mombasa. The head office in Mombasa now controls branches in 11 main centres in East Africa. The local board consists of Mr. C. W. Haylett (chairman), Mr. C. M. Bourne, and Mr. S. B. Corrie. The company has the largest shipping agency business on the East African coast, acting for no fewer than 12 shipping lines. African Mercantile also holds a wide range of important agencies.

Commercial Brevities

Arusha Industries, Ltd., has made an offer for Webley and Scott, Ltd. They propose to acquire the issued 5s. shares on a share exchange basis of two Arusha 2s. ordinary for five Webley and Scott 5s. ordinary. The offer is conditional on 90% acceptance, or such lesser percentage as Arusha Industries may elect to accept. Webley and Scott directors have recommended acceptance of the offer.

At the London auctions last week 11,953 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 10.85d. per lb. The highest price received, 4s. 24d., was for tea from Kenya. Sales to date this season total 287,571 packages averaging 3s. 12.2d. per lb., compared with 212,085 packages averaging 3s. 5.30d. last year.

Ninety-four new companies, with a nominal capital of £567,000, were registered in Southern Rhodesia in June. Salisbury claimed 66 of the new registrations, with a nominal capital of £403,000, and Bulawayo 13, with capital of £65,000. Nine existing companies increased their nominal capital from £111,000 to £478,000.

The U.A.M. group has changed the name of its export subsidiary, Universal Asbestos (Overseas), Ltd., to U.A.M. Overseas, Ltd., in order to reflect more accurately the increasing importance of the group's exports of pitch fibre pipes and reinforced plastic sheeting, in addition to asbestos cement.

The Cold Storage Commission, a body controlled by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, will take over the wholesale marketing of beef in Northern Rhodesia in October.

Central African Airways announce that for the first time in two years they have carried more than 3,000 passengers between Salisbury and Bulawayo in one month.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has sent a goodwill mission to Beira under the leadership of its president, Mr. H. A. Krikler.

Lombard Banking, Ltd., have established branches in Kisumu, Kenya, and Mwanza, Tanganyika.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., are raising the interim dividend by 1d. per 10s. share to 7d. per share tax free.

Sisal Outputs for July

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—330 tons of sisal and tow, compared with 280 tons in the previous year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—210 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,192 tons for the first seven months (863).

Company Report**The Kenya Power Co., Ltd.****Sir Philip E. Mitchell's Statement**

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 18 in Nairobi.

The following is the statement by SIR PHILIP E. MITCHELL, G.C.M.G., M.C., the chairman, which had been circulated to the shareholders and to debenture stockholders with the report and accounts:

The report and accounts at December 31, 1958, cover the third year of the company's operation and the first year of commercial use of the 132 kV. transmission line between Nairobi and Tororo.

I mentioned last year that the line traverses one of the worst lightning areas in the world, which necessitated the design of exceptional protective measures to combat lightning troubles. I am glad to say that under operating conditions the line proved to be remarkably reliable, having regard to the severe lightning conditions which were experienced. Only five interruptions of supply affecting both circuits and two affecting one circuit were experienced. Two of the first category were caused by cessation of the supply before it reached our point of intake.

As might be expected, minor difficulties were met in the operation of the ancillary equipment. These, however, were in the nature of teething troubles and were remedied without detriment to the continuity of supply.

The maximum demand on the line was just under 16 megawatts, and the supply from the line, together with the output of our hydro-stations at Wanji and Tana enabled us to deliver 190.1 million units to the authorised distributor, The East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited.

Work is proceeding on two 5,000 kVA. tapping substations on the 132 kV. line to enable supplies to be given in Western Kenya, one to serve Nakuru and the surrounding district, and the second, near Eldoret, to enable the authorised distributor to develop new supplies in the tea-growing areas of Nandi Hills and Kericho. This line will subsequently be extended to enable a supply to be given to Kisumu.

The accounts, which are self-explanatory, call for little comment other than to point out that all the provisions of the trust deed regarding sinking fund and equalization reserve have been observed. In this connexion, you will see that we have purchased for redemption, up to the end of the year under review, £284,848 of the debenture stock which has been duly cancelled, leaving £7,215,152 of the stock outstanding.

Part Working Changes

FAR-REACHING CHANGES in the pattern of working hours, particularly overtime, are to be introduced on October 1 in East African ports by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. They are in accordance with the recommendations of the Parkin reports on working hours and conditions of employment at Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, and Mtwara. Under the new system the working week will be reduced from 45 to 43 hours, with a system of two equal shifts each having a break period; there is now a break period for the first shift, but none for the second. At the ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Tanga work will be from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. from Monday to Friday, with a 30-minute rest period in each shift. At all ports work outside normal hours, on Sundays, and on public holidays will be treated as overtime, for which the rates will be raised.

Kenya Fruits in London

HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT now carry a weekly average of 2½ tons of Kenya fruit to Britain, compared with an average of about one ton last year. Most of the fruit goes to a Covent Garden wholesaler for leading London hotels and stores. Most popular are avocado pears, mangoes, and pineapples. Prices have been satisfactory; the return to growers of avocado pears, for example, is 1s. each.

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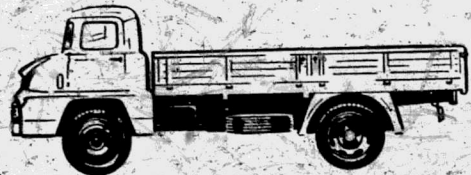
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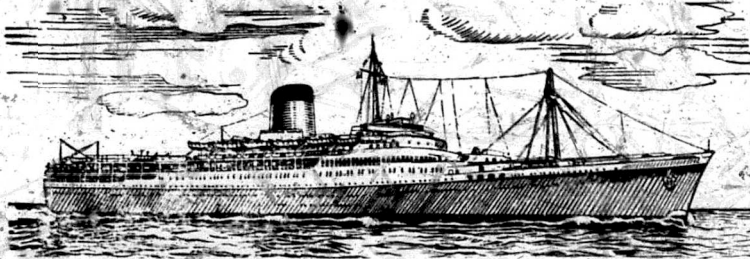
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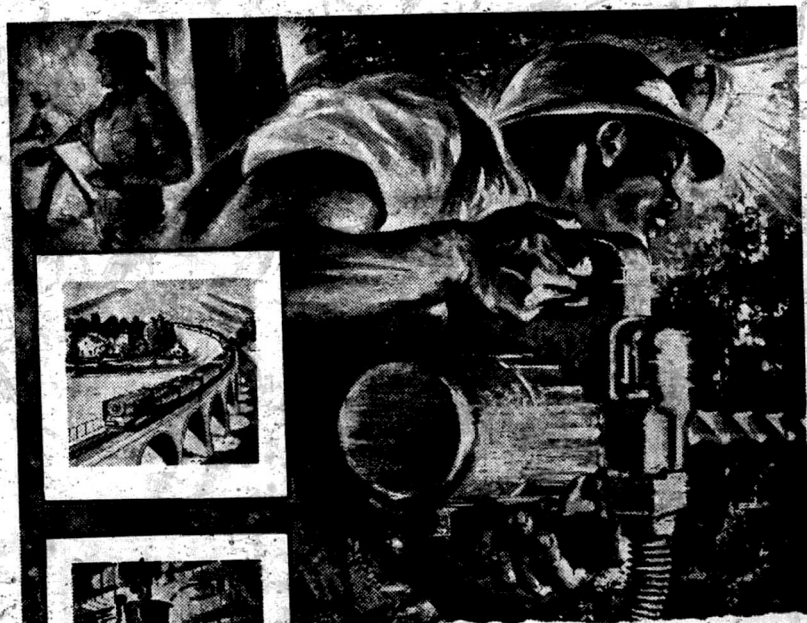
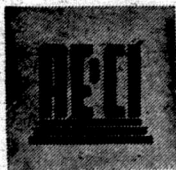
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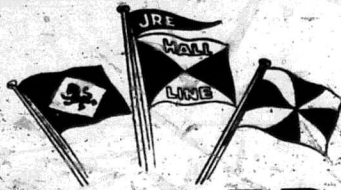
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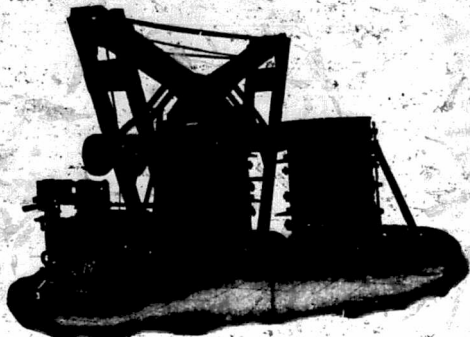
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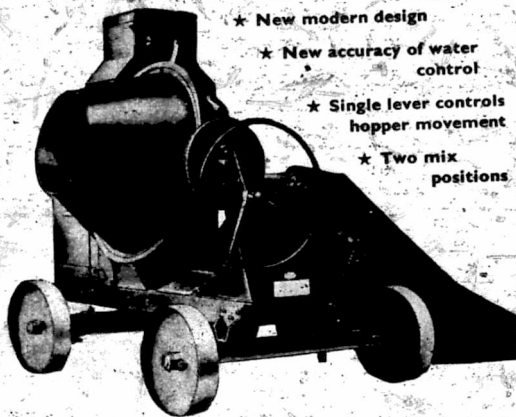
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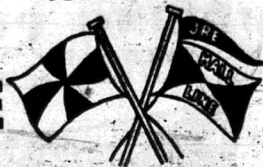
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1959

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. A. CREECH JONES, a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, is not one of the members of his party who wishes to sunder the Rhodesias and Nyasaland; in a letter quoted on

Mr. Creech Jones on The Federation. another page he says categorically that some form of

association between the three territories is necessary, and although he wants changes in the present federal structure, he is confident that next year's conference can "shape a realistic association, one which can remove African fears and give guarantees of democratic freedom", and which will call for "some degree of concession by the European minority". His responsible attitude to East and Central African affairs is in welcome contrast to that of some of his senior colleagues, who want either Nyasaland alone or Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia together to cut themselves off from Southern Rhodesia. Balkanization of that kind is quite recklessly mooted by some Labour M.Ps. Only a few days ago one of them, a former Minister, whose hatred of the Federation has become almost pathological, said that the great thing was to introduce universal franchise in the two northern territories at the earliest possible moment, set them free from Southern Rhodesia, and let that Colony join the Union of South Africa if it wished. To such a state of irresponsibility have some Labour leaders come — forgetful or unconcerned that one of the chief objectives of the Socialist Government which first looked with favour on the idea of a Federation was to safeguard Southern Rhodesia from the *apartheid* practised in the Union and make it the nucleus of a group of British Central African territories committed to the principle of inter-racial partnership.

Of course, we do not agree entirely with Mr. Creech Jones. He writes: "African destiny was primarily the affair of Africans, and fundamentally the issue in the Protectorates was one for them to decide"

First-Class Blunder Of U.K. Politicians. That statement would have had more validity if proper guidance had been freely given by those Europeans, mainly the administrative officers, to whom the Africans turned, as they always had turned, for advice in their difficulties; but because the Socialist Government in which Mr. James Griffiths was Secretary of State for the Colonies insisted that such advice should not be given even in response to requests, Africans, including many of the chiefs, inevitably came to the conclusion that the proposals must be disadvantageous from their standpoint. It was that first-class blunder by United Kingdom politicians which started the opposition which has flourished under the propaganda and intimidation of the Congress movements. Mr. Creech Jones considers that it would have been fatuous for any Government to attempt to persuade Africans to accept federation. That is certainly not the opinion held by most Europeans and many Africans on the spot. We have discussed that point with many administrative and technical officers, senior and junior, with missionaries, planters, and other Europeans wholly sympathetic to the idea of African advancement, and with some Africans, and, with only one exception, their view was flatly contradictory to that ex-

This issue ends the 35th Annual Volume of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

pressed by the former Secretary of State. Indeed, many Nyasalanders, including missionaries, some of the Church of Scotland, believe today that there is still just time to get the Africans of that Protectorate to understand the truth about the Federation.

But that cannot be achieved by the unimaginative and timorous means proposed by the Nyasaland Government. It would require an all-out, competently managed, and enthusiastic effort of mass communication. To increase the number of information vans to about half a dozen, as is proposed, is merely to play with the problem, considering the circumstances and the short time still left. The number should be nearer sixty than six. Moreover, this should not be regarded as a somewhat extended exercise by a minor department, but as the most important of all the issues facing the Government as a whole. All its efforts should be integrated and concentrated on the essential objective of disabusing the mass of the people of the false impressions which they have been deliberately given by the unrestrained and often unscrupulous propaganda of the African National Congress. Only when the truth has supplanted lies and emotion can Nyasaland hope to judge wisely in a matter vital to its whole future. Can there be anything more deserving of first place in Government thought and action? The duty of the guardian is to ensure that his wards are not misled by specious acquaintances and cheated of their birthright—in this case, true freedom to choose civilization.

Mr. Creech Jones is hopeless that intensive propaganda would win African co-operation because the authority of the Federal Government is too great, the autonomy of the Protectorate

Foundations for Racial Harmony. Governments too restricted, the Constitutions too illiberal, and the racial aspects too pronounced to establish harmony. Is he not unduly pessimistic? In racial matters, for instance, the Federal Government's authority is unduly small, not too great, with the consequence that it has to depend on the States, especially Southern Rhodesia, to make desirable changes (and Southern Rhodesia in particular has done a great deal in recent months). The autonomy of the Nyasaland Government is certainly not restricted in matters closely touching the day-to-day life of the African, and its Constitution, already in process of change to the advantage of Africans, is intended to give them still more power in the early future:

both Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky, the two Prime Ministers of the Federation, have spoken publicly of a self-governing Nyasaland with an African majority in the Legislative and Executive Councils, and Lord Malvern has said that he expects to see an African as Prime Minister of Nyasaland. These are, we suggest, solid foundations for inter-racial harmony—if the truth about the present position and future plans is promptly and persistently circulated to Africans by all available means, and if the Federal Government is projected, not as an ogre, but as a fair and liberal-minded custodian of the interests of all the territories.

Statements Worth Noting

"No Governor could succeed without owing half his success to his wife"—Lord Milverton.

"The darkest thing about Africa has always been our ignorance of it"—Mr. Brian F. Macdonald.

"I hate being tied to the chariot wheels of Kenya"—Mr. A. S. Bajaj, addressing the Tanganyika Legislature.

"There was some advantage in being educated in Scotland and civilized in Cambridge"—Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya.

"We believe that every job must have a rate, and that the policy of the rate for the job is the correct policy for Southern Rhodesia"—Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Southern Minister of Labour.

"Kenya has touched only the fringes of the world tourism market. Our tourist trade is now worth about £4m. annually. It is capable of being £8m. or perhaps £12m. if we go out and get it"—Colonel M. H. Cowie, M.L.C., Kenya.

"Very few people outside the Commonwealth really understand how the Commonwealth works; it is by a process of continuous consultation at every level of life"—Mr. Julian Amery, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Animism in Africa enforced a form of society in which man was allowed no more individuality than an ant or a Communist, and the reformer was a blasphemer to be killed in appeasement of his jealous ancestors"—Mr. Kenneth Bradley, Director of the Commonwealth Institute.

"I think the basic problem is to reassure the people of Nyasaland that they can have internal self-government within the framework of the Federation. But that will take time and patience and need the co-operation of all in a position to influence opinion"—Mr. Lawrence Vambe, Federal Government Information Attaché elect.

"One would go far in Kenya, even in the European areas, before one could see a farm that is being developed in the way that Mr. Wilfred Achila's holding is being developed"—Mr. Bruce MacKenzie, Kenya's Minister of Agriculture, addressing a gathering of Africans after inspecting three leading farms on the Nyabondo Plateau of Central Nyanza.

"The resignation of a civil servant Minister involves not only sacrifice of an office, but also the sacrifice of a career and the prospects of promotion and increased pension rights. Is there any good reason why appointment to a ministerial office should not be regarded as secondment from the service, thereby leaving service and pension prospects temporarily 'frozen' and insulated from the risks of office?"—Captain F. V. Corfield, M.P.

Parliamentary Democracy Cannot Work in Kenya

Legislature Should Be Abolished and Advisory Council Substituted

KENYA'S UNITED PARTY, the new political organization formed with Group Captain L. R. Briggs as leader and Major B. P. Roberts as deputy leader, has issued a long manifesto, first quotations from which were given in last week's issue.

The next section, dealing with central government, is in these terms:—

"The first essential of central government in Kenya is a system by which no group or combination of groups shall be able to dominate other groups; and this can only be ensured for a long time to come by ultimate control resting in the hands of H.M. Government. A parliamentary democracy on the British pattern cannot work in Kenya on account of the great disparity of ethical, cultural, and economic standards of its peoples.

"It is therefore a pity that the Legislative Council has all the appearance of being modelled on the Mother of Parliaments, and that this masks the indisputable fact that it works, and must work, in a totally different manner.

"The essence of the British Parliamentary system is the rule of the majority. The moment the party in power ceases to command a majority it can be, and usually is, replaced by a party or coalition which can command such a majority. No such thing can happen in the Kenya Legislative Council. The Government, at whose head is the Governor, must always retain control of both the Legislature and the Executive. By means of an official majority in Legislative Council the Government ensures that it can never be out-voted. One way in which this majority is maintained is by means of nominated members who must obey the Government whip. The system is, of course, expensive, because every time any community is given increased representation, the nominated members must be increased in order to maintain the Government majority.

Superfluous Voters

"Except in very few cases, therefore, when the Government allows a free vote, the result of a division is a foregone conclusion. The Government must win. Voting in the Council is, therefore, a superfluous procedure, for the result would be the same were it laid down that on the termination of the debate on a measure the Government had the prerogative of saying whether the motion was carried or defeated. Were this the case, the necessity for nominated members to ensure a Government majority would disappear and the size of the Council could be drastically reduced with a corresponding saving in expense.

"The only important function of the Opposition, which must always remain in opposition, is to air the views of the electorate and offer advice to the Government. This sometimes influences Government action, but it need not do so, for however much weight that advice carries, Government is in no way compelled to take it. In short, the function of the Opposition is purely advisory, not legislative.

"So long as the present system persists, the squabbles over racial proportions on the Opposition benches are meaningless, for the quality of the advice, given by the representatives of a racial group, obviously does not depend on the number of persons representing that group.

"The trouble arises from the fact that it is assumed that one day the Legislative Council will develop into a proper Parliament where the actual numerical strength of the different groups will be all-important, and where the majority group will actually rule, the permanent Government majority which we have today having been abolished.

"In short, our constitutional troubles of today stem not from the present, but from what may or may not happen in the future.

"To state the problem in these terms suggests one means of solving it. The Legislative Council in its present form should be abolished, and its two functions, i.e. its advisory and legislative roles, separated.

"It is suggested that an advisory council to the Government be set up, wherein the representatives of all communities would be able to air their views before representatives of the

Government who would express official opinion. After a measure had been fully debated there would be no vote, but it would be the duty of the Government spokesman, either then or later, to inform the Council whether the Government accepted the proposition or rejected it.

Arithmetic of Jealousy

"Provided it were clearly understood that this Council was not a Parliament, and could never be allowed to turn into one, it should then be possible for representation to follow actual geographical, ethnic, economic and social needs, rather than depend on the arithmetic of jealousy.

"The present form of Legislative Council, which has always been presented as a forerunner of a Parliament, has channelled our ideas along communal lines and the battle for communal supremacy. The advisory council suggested allows us far more freedom of action and a safe departure from the purely communal idea.

"It is probable that for many years to come—indeed, as long as we now need worry about—communal representation will continue to be necessary. But we can have more than that. Under this system it would be possible to have members representing, let us say, commerce and industry, the professions, tourism, education. It would also be possible to co-opt for a short period (maybe only one sitting) temporary members to advise on a specific problem, should one arise and should such a course of action be considered desirable. In this way one could benefit from the best expert opinion available whenever any technical matter arose. The proposed system would be thoroughly flexible.

"There would, of course, be no reason why all the members should be elected in the same way. Some, like the communal members, might be elected by direct ballot. Others, representing various bodies or industries, could be elected by electoral colleges, e.g. a county council, a chamber of commerce, or bodies like the Law Society. Certain African tribes might prefer direct ballot, or they might choose the electoral college system with which they have been familiar for so long in tribal life.

"One of the implications of the electoral college system is that foreign nationals—e.g. Scandinavians—would be enfranchised; but they would still not be able to serve in the Council, because that privilege is confined to those who swear an oath of allegiance to H.M. the Queen.

"When the devolution of powers to local government has taken place, the central Government would consist of a Council of Ministers appointed by the Governor from the Colonial Service, except where special qualifications are required for certain positions, when the Governor shall have powers of nomination.

Self-Government from the Centre Cannot Work

"It will be asked: 'What of the future? How can this system evolve to meet the needs of a self-governing Kenya?' The answer is that, without a complete change in the mentality of Kenya's people, no system of self-government from the centre can possibly work.

"That change in mentality will be a very slow one. The essential psychological conditions will not be established in our lifetime; so let us adopt a system which will at any rate give us wise and peaceful government for, say, the next 50 years, leaving it to posterity to assess future alignments and alter the form of government as circumstances shall then dictate.

"It will, of course, be said that there emerges from our policy the unpalatable suggestion that we intend to retard the development of democracy in Kenya. In fact, the opposite is the case. We believe that the only worth-while democracy is that system whereby Government represents the wishes of a responsible electorate.

"The current practice of conferring democratic institutions upon peoples not ready for them has been exposed as morally undesirable by events in Indonesia, Ghana and the Sudan. Already the first ugly rumours of Singapore. Hence our conviction that self-government must be attained step by step if this Colony is to maintain those individual rights we cherish.

"As a first step—possibly one lasting for a decade or more—we ask for the progressive build-up of responsibility at local government level for all the peoples of Kenya. To allow time and to provide suitable conditions for political evolution along sound lines, and to curb the abuses which might occur, we ask for continued control by H.M. Government. It is, however, for consideration whether, in view of the unique problems of Kenya, her interests would not be

better served by coming under a Kenya Office as opposed to the Colonial Office.

"It will take some time to draw up detailed plans for the new type of Constitution we envisage, and meanwhile the Lennox-Boyd Constitution shall continue subject to such minor adjustments as may be necessary within its framework. These plans should suffice for some years to come. To plan further into the future we do not attempt.

"The British Constitution is unwritten, and has evolved from the time of the signing of Magna Carta in 1215. If the greatest democratic system the foundation of all other such modern systems, has evolved naturally in step with the changing needs of the people, is it feasible to draw a complete blueprint of our constitutional development in the distant future?

"We consider that the Council of State should be retained, though some adjustments in regard to its machinery may be necessary in view of the other proposed constitutional changes.

Social Aspects of Land Usage

"There is a tendency in certain quarters to consider land solely or almost solely from the economic point of view and to ignore the various other important considerations connected with it.

"There is the social aspect of land usage. Most individuals prefer living in a community composed of their own kind. The admixture of African tribes in an area is, we know from experience, a source of trouble, e.g. the Kikuyu on Kilimanjaro, and for this reason, people are averse to having strangers settling amongst them. When, as so frequently is the case, their ethics are of tribal rather than of general application, serious losses of stock and crops due to theft result. Obviously, farmers of all races fear any system which will increase such losses.

"There is another matter which needs careful consideration. At present, whether land can be subdivided or not is a matter which is judged solely by economic considerations; and it is reasonable that this criterion should continue to be used.

"An African buying or leasing a farm in a European area, would well plead that he should be allowed to subdivide this farm into a large number of smaller holdings on the grounds that they were adequate for African purposes, though they might not be for Europeans, a case which it would be most difficult to resist on economic grounds. This could easily and very quickly give rise to a preponderance of African landholders and ratepayers in a new European area, and could mean that the Europeans would lose all control of their own affairs.

"We are therefore bound to insist on a system of land control whereby authority over land is vested in the landholders themselves. Any proposed transaction between people of different races shall, as far as the European areas are concerned, require in the first place the approval of an appropriate, local, elected body—which could at present be the agricultural sub-committee of the area—which shall base its decision on a vote taken at a meeting of the landholders of the area. Should approval be obtained by a 75% majority, the matter shall then be referred to a higher, similar body—such as the agricultural committee—and only if it is approved by this body shall it go to higher authority, such as the envisaged control boards. This means that refusal to sanction a transaction at either of these stages cannot be overruled. What we seek to ensure is that the desirability or otherwise of any proposed transaction shall be decided by the local land owners.

Selling Policy

"The theory of 'willing buyer, willing seller' may sound all right in theory. In practice, however, a transaction in land affects many more people than just the seller and the buyer. If it affects a whole community, and it is therefore only just and wise that that community should have the right to decide as to the desirability of the transaction. This applies to all rural land, no matter by what race it is owned. (We have used the term 'land-owners' in the colloquial sense to include lessees from the Crown, which is what most of the European farmers are.)

"Those who advocate the breaking down of the land barriers would do well to ponder the history of the Maori lands in New Zealand and to remember that free dealing in land inevitably reacts to the social detriment of the economically weak. We do not wish to precipitate a situation where large numbers of Africans, at present peasants, find themselves landless. No economic 'advantages' which might accrue could make up for the social chaos which would result.

"There is controversy now going on as to where the freehold title to land should lie, whether in the Crown, the community, or the individual. Many believe that the community should hold this title. It is in tune with African ideas, and one to which many Europeans are coming to subscribe.

"A great many people, though opposed to the outright sale of land between people of different races, nevertheless tend to

favour leases of the freehold (or, as at present, leasehold from the Crown) in the belief that the landlord would thereby retain control. This is a fallacy, for in the United Kingdom and France the landlord has been deprived of any control of his tenants and retains only nominal possession of his land with certain responsibilities for upkeep. Under English law he can terminate a tenancy only on the death of the tenant.

"Were leasehold by Africans permitted in the Highlands the pressure to grant ever smaller holdings to African farmers would become irresistible, and the whole farming practice as we know it today would be undermined. The political position of the Europeans in their own area would also be undermined, and various social and economic ills would be bound to result.

"It is therefore for reasons of necessity that the European is insisting on the honouring of the pledges given him regarding his land in the past. If such pledges, whether made to Europeans or Africans, are broken, confidence can never be restored. The most dangerous thing any Government can do is to break faith with the people. The mere contemplation of such a course of action is a most serious political mistake.

Minister's Statement

"It has been said recently in Legislative Council that these pledges can and should be broken, the excuse being the population pressure in certain African areas. In this connexion, it is interesting to recall the words of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who as Minister of State for the Colonies said in the House of Commons on February 22, 1952: 'It is not alienation of land that has led to land hunger amongst the Africans. If the whole of the White Highlands were handed over tomorrow to Africans it might lead to a small and temporary alleviation of the problems, but it would be at the total loss of the whole economy of the country... We have by precept and example and by using every African institution to try to lead the people along improved methods of agriculture. In that way a great contribution can be made... The way to do that is not by futile recrimination over land settlements that have been accepted by many Governments of all parties, but by looking towards the undeveloped areas and hoping that by precept and example we can lead the Africans to develop these areas in partnership with ourselves'.

(To be concluded)

Elect A Leader Outside Politics

Governor's Advice to Tanganyika Africans

THE IMPORTANCE OF ELECTING a leader who was outside politics and who would accept the responsibility of helping everyone under his authority to live in peace and security was emphasized by Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika, when he addressed a *baraza* at Mbamba Bay on the shores of Lake Nyasa.

Congratulating Akida Wabu bin Mussu on the "amazing success" of his 43 years' service as akida, from which position he will shortly retire, the Governor said that the Uyanja division had been governed for many years in a civilized and peaceful way, and that all the progress made since 1916 had depended on the zeal and efforts of the akida.

Sir Richard hoped that when the people had to elect another leader to succeed Akida Wabu, they would remember the importance of choosing someone unconnected in any way with politics.

The akida, a Yao born in Nyasaland, was from 1919 to 1927 Akida of Liuli, he was transferred to the newly-formed Native authority as adviser and treasurer to the Uyanja Council of Headmen. He was awarded the British Empire Medal in 1951, and he holds a King's Medal and Badge of Honour.

Sudanese Courts Martial

THE FOURTH COURT MARTIAL arising from the incidents of May 22, when troops entered Khartoum from the provinces but were persuaded to turn back, has opened in Khartoum. The accused include one major-general, two brigadiers (all three of them Ministers), and several younger officers of the Eastern Command. The new trial will involve Northern Command officers; their troops did not move in May, but it has been suggested in evidence that some officers of that command had intended to come. The verdicts on the two brigadiers, who are imprisoned, and the major-general, who is under detention at his home, are expected in the middle of September. All trials have been open to the public and have been broadcast.

Two More African M.L.Cs. Nominated Interim Constitutional Changes in Nyasaland

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has announced that African representation in the Legislative Council is to be increased from five members to seven, thereby giving them a majority over the non-African elected members. Official representation is also to be increased by two, and the life of the council is to be extended beyond May, 1960.

Two African members are also to be appointed to the Executive Council for the first time. The Council will still have an official majority, and there will be two European non-official members in addition to the two African non-officials. These interim constitutional changes are contained in additional Royal Instructions, issued last Monday, and which were outlined by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, in the House of Commons on July 22.

The following statement was issued by the Nyasaland Government:—

"Discussions as to what should be the next step in constitutional advance in Nyasaland had reached an advanced stage when disorders broke out early this year and necessarily brought those deliberations to an abrupt close for the time being. It has, however, been the firm intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Nyasaland Government that the events which then followed should not delay the Territory's constitutional progress any longer than was necessary. Consideration of this matter was therefore resumed with the Secretary of State as soon as circumstances permitted.

Significant Step

"Thus it came about that on July 22 the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons that, although in present conditions it would not be possible to hold elections, nevertheless significant steps forward could be taken. He went on to announce what these steps were and today effect has been given to them. They are as follows:—

- (i) African representation on the Legislative Council will be increased by making provision for two additional African seats, making a total of seven seats, with a corresponding increase of two official members.
 - (ii) Concurrently with this increase in the number of African seats on the Legislative Council, there will be appointed to the Executive Council two African members from the Legislative Council.
 - (iii) In order to give the Legislative Council in its new form the opportunity to function satisfactorily and for a reasonable length of time, the life of the council has been extended beyond May, 1960, when it would normally have come to an end. It is hoped that in the event such period will not greatly exceed one year.
 - (iv) Any member of the Legislative Council who is the subject of a Governor's detention order shall vacate his seat if the Governor so directs, and
 - (v) The Governor shall himself appoint Africans to occupy the seats of any African members which may be, or become, vacant and the members so appointed shall occupy their seats during her Majesty's pleasure.
- The necessary provisions are contained in additional Royal Instructions published today. In exercise of the powers conferred upon him, the Governor has directed that the seat of Mr. H. B. Chipembere shall become vacant. The Governor has already declared the seat of Mr. M. W. K. Chiume to be vacant as provided for in Section 31 of the Legislative Council Ordinance of 1955.

Practical Duties

"In conjunction with these changes certain alterations in the detailed arrangements for the carrying out of the executive functions of the Government will be made, so that non-official members of the Executive Council can progressively be associated in a more active and practical way in the day-to-day conduct of Government affairs. These arrangements are interim measures to tide over the difficult period that lies ahead during which normal conditions must be restored.

"During this interim period a situation must be created in which there will be the opportunity to resume consideration in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere of the constitutional advancement of the peoples of the Protectorate, including the provision of a non-racial franchise. Such an approach is bound in time to result in very many more Africans being eligible to have the vote than other races but, provided that

the candidates for election have to pay regard to the interests of the voters of other races, this will set the standards of the non-racial basis which is the only wise course to pursue.

"The arrangements here outlined must not be reviewed in isolation, but against the background of the future. There is the proposed advisory commission and review of the federal constitution by the Governments concerned, which include United Kingdom Government. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom stated in Parliament on July 22:

"The British Government have made it clear throughout that if there were proposals which at any time involved the two northern Territories ceasing to be under the direct protection of the United Kingdom Government then the pledges contained in the preamble of the 1953 constitution, and solemnly given to Parliament, would necessarily be brought into play. That means it would be necessary to ascertain whether the peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland desired the change."

"The Prime Minister continued:—
"I repeat what I said yesterday, because it concerns a point of great importance. The preamble is there, and we have to have the review. Whatever may be settled as to the method, I would say that, although the two Legislatures of the northern Territories are for the moment, well able to conduct their ordinary affairs, they could not, in the present state of development, or I am bound to say, in any immediate stage of development—be more than one element in any machinery which may subsequently be used for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the inhabitants."

Road to Self-Government

"Finally the Prime Minister stated:—
"The British Government will certainly not withdraw its protection from Nyasaland and Rhodesia in the short run, and in the long run our object is to advance these territories to fully responsible self-government... When all units are in a position to agree, and are agreed, that British Government protection is no longer needed—then, and only then, can the whole Federation go forward to full independence and full Commonwealth membership."

"Here then, is the pattern of the future. How can it be attained? The most rapid way is to demonstrate during the interim period that political and constitutional advancement can be resumed in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere."

Appeal to United Nations

MR. KANYAMA CHIUME, one of the leaders of the Nyasaland African National Congress, has said in Conakry, capital of the African Republic of Guinea, that he has addressed a telegram to Mr. D. Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, asking him to visit Nyasaland, where, he claims, "the British have violated the rights of man."

Mr. Chiume and Mr. J. Nkomo, president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, who attended the recent conference of independent African states at Monrovia as observers, have been staying in Guinea before leaving for Accra and Addis Ababa.

Mr. Nkomo said in a statement to the Press that he appealed to the African nations and to all the powers of the world to bring pressure to bear on the British Government to use their right of veto to annul the Preventive Detention Act which the Southern Rhodesian Government was using "to assassinate my people". He accused the Southern Rhodesian Government of wishing to deport to an unhealthy part of the country Congress members who had been detained since February 26.

Class Distinction

"IT COSTS ABOUT £800 or more a year to educate one student in the Royal Technical College, Nairobi. There and in the University College of Makerere the classes of professors or lecturers sometimes consist of only five or six students, instead of 20 to 25. Policies which may fit Britain have no relevance to the problems of East Africa"—Dr. Kiano, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

PERSONALIA

MR. F. E. HOLMES, Surveyor-General of Southern Rhodesia, is in London.

THE REV. and MRS. R. F. BOWERS have arrived in this country from Uganda.

MR. J. H. CARTER is now sales manager in Southern Rhodesia for Airwork, Ltd.

LORD REITH has been appointed a director of North British Locomotive Co., Ltd.

LORD BICESTER has joined the board of Commonwealth Development Finance.

MR. GARFIELD TODD will be in England from mid-September to about October 10.

MR. and MRS. GODDARD, of the C.M.S., are leaving Uganda after 22 years' service.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA is writing his autobiography while detained in Southern Rhodesia.

DR. P. B. SPARKÉ has left the United Kingdom for the Upper Nile Diocese of the C.M.S.

DR. J. S. DARLING is on leave in this country from Tanganyika until the end of September.

ARCHDEACON W. ANDERSON, M.P., of Kitwe, is spending a month in England on holiday.

MR. J. M. COPLEY, who has been in the U.K. on leave since May has left again for Nairobi.

MR. JUSTICE T. J. GOULD will return to Nairobi from home leave in the latter part of September.

MR. J. L. LEYDEN, director of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., is due in Tanganyika next week for a short visit.

DR. KWAME NKURUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, is the first African to be admitted to the Privy Council.

SIR WILLIAM PATRICK SPENS has taken the title of BARON SPENS OF BLAIRSANQUHAR in the county of Fife.

MR. WINSTON FIELD was re-elected federal leader of the Dominion Party at its annual congress in Salisbury.

THE ISRAEL AMBASSADOR and MME. ELATH have returned to London from their visits to East Africa and Israel.

The first Roman Catholic Bishop of Ndola, DR. FRANCIS MAZZIERI, has been in Northern Rhodesia for nearly 30 years.

DR. K. L. BATTEN, who made Bournemouth his headquarters during his leave, has left England for Mulago Hospital, Kampala.

MR. C. G. F. F. MELMOTH, Minister of Finance in Uganda, returned to Entebbe last week from short leave in the United Kingdom.

SIR HILTON POYNTON has taken over the duties of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from SIR JOHN MACPHERSON.

MRS. KAPNEK has flown back from London to Salisbury. MR. J. F. KAPNEK will sail in the EDINBURGH CASTLE next week for the Cape.

THE REV. and MRS. S. MOORE have resigned from the Church Missionary Society after some 20 years' service in the Upper Nile Diocese.

MR. BRANDFORD PHIRI, a Nyasaland African, has been appointed organizing secretary of the Central Africa Party in that Protectorate.

MR. G. FOGGON, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, is to attend an East African Labour Commissioners' Conference in Dar es Salaam next week.

The Oceanic Hotel in Mombasa is now managed by MR. A. V. M. MARZORATI, lately of the Stag's Head Hotel, Nakuru. COLONEL L. RADFORD has left Kenya for the U.K.

SIR GILBERT and LADY REENNIE will give an evening party on Thursday, September 3, for the GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA and THE HON. MRS. H. V. GIBBS.

LORD NETHERTHORPE, who recently visited Kenya, and who has led the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain for the past 14 years, has decided to retire from that office.

MR. H. S. VILLIERS has been appointed acting London manager of the Southern Africa Settlement Association, following the resignation of MR. F. MARTIN-DAVIES.

MISS NATALIE STEWARD, a 16-year-old Rhodesian girl at present living in Romford, has broken the English record for women's 110 yards free-style swimming for the second time in 14 days.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, is to open Bulawayo Agricultural Show tomorrow. He will be accompanied by LADY ARMITAGE and his private secretary, MAJOR R. C. BROWN.

A number of newspapers have suggested in the last few days that SIR EVELYN BARING will become chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation soon after retiring from the office of Governor of Kenya.

During his forthcoming visit to Africa MR. D. HAMMARSKJÖLD, secretary-general of the United Nations, will visit the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ruanda-Urundi, Somalia, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. TAPP, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, arrived in London early this week to attend a conference convened by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. He is due to return to Kenya on September 12.

MR. C. M. HONE, of the staff of Rhodesia House (and a brother of SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia), and MRS. HONE are on their way back to Southern Rhodesia by sea. They have been in London for four years.

SIR IAN MACLENNA, formerly U.K. High Commissioner in Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1953-55), and lately High Commissioner in Ghana, has arrived in London on leave before taking up his appointment as Ambassador in Dublin.

SIR ALEXANDER CLUTTERBUCK, lately United Kingdom Ambassador in Dublin, has arrived in the United Kingdom. On September 1 he will take up the appointment of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Company directors visiting the United Kingdom from the Federation include Messrs. S. I. BERNSON, of Lusaka; L. BLOOM, of Salisbury; D. E. DRYSDALE, of Salisbury; L. B. OUZMAN, of Mufulira; E. S. SPECK, of Kitwe; and M. F. SYDNEY-SMITH, of Bulawayo.

MR. M. J. K. SMITH, who visited Kenya some months ago with the M.C.C. team scored 98 runs on Friday in England's first innings in the fifth and last Test match against India. This made him the first cricketer to reach 3,000 runs in first class games this season, and the 17th to achieve that total in the history of the game. He had then had 58 innings.

Mr. F. S. Joelson will be out of London throughout September, and will therefore be glad to be spared all avoidable correspondence during that month. Letters requiring his urgent personal attention will be forwarded if the envelopes be so marked. Would readers kindly address other communications to the editor or the manager, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1?

Accommodation

FURLOUGH accommodation. Summer and winter. Comfortable, well-appointed guest house in picturesque Lyme Regis. Warmth assured. Excellent cuisine. H. & C. Brochure on request. Worthington, "Coverdale", Woodmead Road, Lyme Regis.

THE REV. R. G. M. CALDERWOOD, lately of Kenya, will leave Scotland in September to join the Church of Scotland Mission at Sheikh Othman, Aden.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. B. LONG, G.O.C.-in-C., Central Africa, and AIR VICE-MARSHAL E. W. S. JACKLIN, will represent the Federation at a Commonwealth Defence Conference to be held next week at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell.

Dispensation warrants having been signed by THE QUEEN in respect of the knighthoods conferred in the Birthday Honours on MR. E. A. VASEY and SHEIKH MBARAK ALI HINAWY, their correct appellations are now SIR ERNEST VASSEY and SIR MBARAK HINAWY.

MR. W. R. GOLDSTEIN, managing director of Flexello Castors & Wheels, Ltd., will leave London next month for a tour of East, Central, and South Africa. His company is the largest manufacturer of castors in Europe, and he is seeking to extend its African markets.

MR. ORTON CHIRWA has been released with his wife from Zomba jail. They were detained on March 6, three days after the state of emergency was declared in Nyasaland. Mr. Chirwa, now aged 40, studied law in Britain and was the first African to be admitted to legal practice in Nyasaland.

Visitors to England from the Federation include MR. A. HEWSON, manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Salisbury; MR. J. L. MORGAN, finance manager of the Shell Co. of Rhodesia, Ltd.; MR. A. G. FORDYCE-HARVEY, Federal Immigration Officer; COMMANDER J. P. P. MICHELL, official secretary to the Comptroller to the Governor-General of the Federation; and DR. I. D. MICHIE, of Bulawayo.

Among passengers in the KENYA, which docked at Southampton on Saturday from Africa, were MR. H. E. J. BROWN, of the National & Grindlays Bank; SIR KENNETH O'CONNOR, president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa; MR. B. H. HOBSON, a director of East African Breweries, Ltd.; COLONEL V. C. THOMPSON, a director of the Upland Bacon Factory; MR. A. KARIMJEE, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association and managing director of Karimjee Jivanjee & Co. (U.K.), Ltd.; MR. E. G. ROWE, former Minister for Local Government and Administration in Tanganyika; and MR. E. J. PEEL-YATES, a director of Crittal-Hope (Rhodesia) Co., Ltd.

Obituary

MR. CLAUD GRAHAME-WHITE, who died last week in hospital in Nice on the eve of his 80th birthday, was one of the earliest, most intrepid, and determined of airmen. He made a long safari through Central Africa in 1906, and learned to fly three years later. He established the aerodrome at Hendon, was the first to carry mails by air in England, and at the outbreak of the 1914-18 war was commissioned in the Royal Naval Air Service.

BRIGADIER P. R. C. GROVES, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Mombasa at the age of 81, served through the South African War, and in the two Great Wars was in the R.F.C. and the R.A.F., at one time as Chief of Staff in the Middle East and later as Deputy Director of Intelligence. After his retirement in 1922 he campaigned strongly for a larger air force.

MRS. VERONICA KAUFFMAN, wife of Mr. Ronald Kauffman, has died suddenly in Bulawayo. LIEUT.-COLONEL J. ROWBOTHAM, D.S.O., M.C., B.Sc., of Blantyre, Nyasaland, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

"We Europeans in Kenya are just as much a tribe as the Luo or the Kikuyu; and our tribe has given much more to Kenya than any other tribe."—Mr. B. P. Roberts, M.L.C., addressing the Legislature.

Constitutional Adviser for Kenya

Appointment of Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie

PROFESSOR W. J. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Government at Manchester University, has been appointed Constitutional Adviser in Kenya. He will consult with political opinion of all shades and will act as adviser to participants—including the U.K. and Kenya Governments—in the forthcoming constitutional conference.

Professor Mackenzie will pay two short visits to Kenya, one from September 12 to 26 and the other from November 15 to December 15. He will be available for consultation at the constitutional conference to be held in London early in 1960.

Professor Mackenzie, who graduated in classics at Oxford and law at Edinburgh, returning to Oxford as a don at Magdalen. He served at the Air Ministry during the last war and later worked part-time on the official history of the war. He took up his present appointment in Manchester in 1948.

In 1952 he went to Tanganyika as special commissioner for constitutional development. He has served on a number of public bodies, and is at present a member of the Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London.

Preparing for the 1960 Conference

THE FEDERAL and Southern Rhodesia Governments have appointed special committees to do preparatory work for the 1960 conference.

The Federal Committee of six consists of Mr. A. D. Evans, Secretary for Home Affairs, who took part in the preliminary discussions that preceded the establishment of Federation; Mr. R. A. Yates, Q.C., Federal Attorney-General, who recently succeeded Sir Victor Robinson; Mr. H. N. Parry, Secretary to the Office of Prime Minister and External Affairs; Mr. H. M. McDowell, Secretary to the Federal Treasury; Mr. W. F. Nicholas, Assistant Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister and External Affairs; and Mr. S. Weinberg, a Crown counsel.

The Southern Rhodesia committee consists of Mr. C. E. M. Greenfield, Secretary to the Southern Rhodesia Treasury; Mr. W. H. Nicolle, of the Native Affairs Department; Mr. G. B. Clarke, Secretary to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Secretariat; and Mr. E. W. G. Jarvis, Q.C., Southern Rhodesia Attorney-General.

Candidate for Congress Presidency

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S only African lawyer, Mr. M. Mainza Chona, is to contest the presidential election of the African National Congress on September 10. Africans, he said, wished to regard Mr. Harry Nkumbula, the Congress president, as their spokesman in the Legislative Council, but Mr. Nkumbula, once a tough leader, had "cooled down". Mr. Chona wanted to see the chiefs united with their people. "The troubles in this territory are due to disunity and frustration among Africans. If we all stood together our demands would be realized, probably without passive or other resistance movements, and if we were compelled to take any such action it would take one effective blow only."

Tanganyika's Initiative

BY TAKING THE INITIATIVE with a school of archaeology and history in East Africa, Tanganyika has shown the Commonwealth the way, Sir Mortimer Wheeler said in Dar es Salaam last week, for there was not one such school in the Commonwealth. Sir Mortimer, who visited East Africa four years ago, has returned to draw up plans for a school at Bagamoyo, Tanganyika, with branches in Uganda and Kenya. The British Treasury has promised at least £6,500 a year towards running expenses; and it is hoped that £75,000 for scholarships will come from commerce and industry.

Partnership the Only Policy

Adult Suffrage Not the Answer

SIR ROY WELŃSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, said in Salisbury recently that Europeans in the Federation would get nowhere "if we do not accept what is absolutely basic to the whole progress of the Federation, namely that a man should be allowed to have what he can earn and should not be penalized merely because he happens to be born with a dark skin. You stand to lose nothing by accepting the emerged African as a normal human being."

Sir Roy criticized people in the United Kingdom who were ashamed of the word "Empire". That was due in the main to the progress made by the creed of Socialism. "To many people the word Empire conjures up exploitation of backward people for the benefit of the rich capitalists residing in a modern country; but to those of us who have lived most of our lives in this part of the world this conception is ludicrous. Far from the white man having retarded the progress and the development of the African in this part of the world, his record is a remarkable one."

Especially in Southern Rhodesia, he had taxed himself and made great efforts to provide social services, had brought justice, freedom as "we understand it, and all the things that go with a civilized community to benefit the black man."

No Room For Despondency

Rebuking those who were despondent and saw no future for the white man in the Federation and were thinking of leaving for Canada, Australia, or some other country, the Prime Minister said:—

"I am tempted to say: 'Go and good riddance to you. Our very great problem in Central Africa is to devise a system of society in which people of different races can live side by side. You can either try and maintain the white man in a position of superiority for ever and a day, purely on the basis that he is in the saddle now and is going to stay there; or you can,

accept the viewpoint that it is only a matter of time before the black man takes over; or you can consider the concept of partnership.

"I believe that the partnership of the races is the only answer to the Federation's problems. Partnership has been practised in this country from the moment the white man took over the country and undertook to advance the African. He has to a very large extent borne the heat and burden of the battle. His have been the skill and capital that have created this country. You ask the impossible to suggest that he should surrender what he has created.

Moving Towards Democracy

"The people who take the view that it is only a matter of time before the African takes over are those of course who are imbued with the idea that there is only one system of government that is good—the democratic one where one man has one vote. I am no believer in the suggestion that adult suffrage is the answer to all our problems, nor do I contend that the Federation is a democratic State; but we are moving slowly but steadily in the direction of a democracy. A democratic system can really succeed here or elsewhere only if you have a reasonably educated and responsible community."

The opportunities for leadership among the Europeans grew almost by the hour, and the European had the characteristic to change with the times, a characteristic which had stood him in good stead in world affairs throughout the centuries. The European had either to recognize that the black man had to be helped to lift himself to "our standards of life, or we are going to be dragged down to his."

That did not mean that the European had to mix socially with the African if he did not wish to, lower his standard of culture, or allow the black man to marry his sister, but it meant that when an African or a Coloured person had reached "that level" he must be accepted as a full citizen with the rights, privileges, and obligations involved.

A nation of 300,000 Europeans was very small, "but a nation of seven million can stand on its own feet, provided the majority are earners and spenders and are capable of playing their full parts in the life of their country in all its aspects."

Nationalization of Copper Mines

Reported Suggestion By White Union

A SURPRISE MOVE to nationalize the Northern Rhodesian copper mines has been made by the leaders of the 4,500-strong European Mineworkers' Union, according to reports in the *Northern News*.

The newspaper report continued:—

"The leaders of the Northern Rhodesian mineworkers' union have drawn up a lengthy memorandum on the nationalization of the copper mines and it is understood that approaches may be made to a 26-man commission of inquiry which will examine the Rhodesian Federation before its constitution is reviewed next year.

"The nationalization proposal, which has been privately discussed by some union members for weeks, has been kept a closely guarded secret and Mr. Emrys Williams, acting general secretary, and other officials were reluctant to comment yesterday [August 21]. The mineworkers' union believes nationalization would help greatly to solve the problem of African advancement on the copper mines because the Government could more easily lay down an acceptable job classification and fears among Europeans and Africans alike about advancement, as proposed by the companies, would be very considerably alleviated."

Mr. D. Macintyre, the Federal Minister of Finance, said in Bulawayo following the publication of the report that there was little likelihood of the copper mines being nationalized. Nationalization of the mines would cut across the Federal Government's policy of supporting free enterprise.

Leaders of the copper mining industry in Salisbury have refrained from making any comment on the European Union's proposal, but they are reported to regard it as a "piece of colossal bluff".

Although the Union sees its proposal as a weapon in its campaign against African advancement, the liaison committee which co-ordinates some of the activities of the European and African mineworkers' unions has decided to ask Mr. Lawrence Katilungu, president of the African union, who is at present visiting the United Kingdom, to get in touch with the British Labour Party and trade union leaders to obtain their views on the nationalization of the copper mines.

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Letter to the Editor**Canadian's Visit to N. Rhodesia****Copperbelt Housewives and Race Problems**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — "Pinpricks" has become the *cliché* to describe the effect on Africans in the Federation of the inconsiderate and humiliating things said to them and done to them by certain sections of the European population.

After a six months' visit to Northern Rhodesia, where I had previously lived for some years, I feel that I should write and say that the phrase is hopelessly inadequate and euphemistic. For example, the indignities to which house "boys" and cooks on the Copperbelt are continuously subjected by the white housewives there do not present themselves to the Africans involved as pinpricks, but rather as deliberate and apparently uncontrollable thrusts of a sharp knife into those parts of a man's personality where it hurts most and where the pain lasts longest.

White housewives of the type found in the mine townships constitute the largest single factor in the race problems of Northern Rhodesia. Most of them, I suppose, never employed servants in the homelands they originated from, and many of them are of what would a few years ago have been called the servant class. The result is that they are obliged to throw their weight around with their houseboys and garden boys in order to establish their superiority; unless they can make the Native look stupid, they have no hope of looking clever.

Not that this sort of thing is restricted to the women. Mechanics in garages, assistants in post offices, and railway employees generally are outstanding for their discourtesy to Africans. They too may have some sort of inferiority complex to work off, for their type of work requires little training and only ordinary skill, and could equally well be handled by Africans; in fact, to some extent (especially in the Congo) it is already being handled by them.

I believe in Federation and am sure that the Africans would be many times worse off without it. But I have to hand this much to them: if any man had dared to say to me things that I heard said to educated and reasonably well-to-do Africans on the Copperbelt (some of them ex-askari who had loyally served their country in time of war), he would have felt my fist on his jaw in short order. And as for being talked to that way by a woman.

The fact is that the social and cultural revolution which our presence in Central Africa has imposed on its African population has been a great deal more successful than we allow for. We are deceived by the continuing blackness of their faces into thinking of them still as bush Africans and treating them as such. But it will never work.

It is quite futile for us to think that we can parade our culture before them year after year, and give them some measure of opportunity to acquire our skills and live according to our standards, and still go on treating them as though they were still only just down out of the trees (as they say in Kenya). Once a man stops being dirty and becomes clean, he is justified in expecting to be treated as a clean man; otherwise, what is the point of it all?

My plea would therefore be for more realistic thinking about this whole business — less political clap-trap about "pinpricks", and a sterner facing of the realities of the situation, which are (1) the Africans are catching some of us up; and (2) they are not prepared to be treated as though they were not.

Toronto,

Yours faithfully,

Canada.

THOMAS MURRAY.

Future of Central Africa**Some Form of Association Necessary**

MR. A. CREECH JONES, M.P., at one time Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote a few days ago to *The Times*: —

"Critical reference is made by persons who approved of the imposition of federation on Central Africa to the fact that the Labour Government of 1950-51 did not recommend the Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian Governments that their officials should advise Africans as to the advantages of federation.

"Ten years ago I met representative Africans in many parts of the two territories and found them well informed regarding suggestions of amalgamation or federation of the three Central Africa territories and reasonably and implacably opposed. Their firm opposition had been expressed long before the war and was based on British obligations respecting protection and their deep-rooted fears of alien superiority and European political domination. I found that they tended to acquiesce in some form of association between the territories which might help development along and which did not prejudice their political freedom.

"The European leaders in Central Africa at that time were determined to snap the links with the Government in London and to achieve political union. They manoeuvred accordingly. They knew of the intensity of African opposition and that no degree of consultation could produce a workable federation which could secure African co-operation. They therefore deliberately ignored consultation and deluded themselves that once federation was in operation Africans would grow familiar with it and give it the limited political co-operation necessary. They were blind to emergent Africa and many of the facts of the post-war world.

"In the circumstances it would have been fatuous for the Labour or any other Government to have attempted to persuade Africans about federation. In any case, African destiny was primarily the affair of Africans, and fundamentally the issue in the Protectorates was one for them to decide. They were not unintelligent as to the proposals being fabricated. And it was not for a European minority to break faith and impose on the Protectorates what was already known to be an objectionable form of Government. The alibi now often asserted to support European policy that the Labour Government left the matter to African judgment unaided is therefore irrelevant. All this, however, is past history and today we have to deal with the realities of a grave and distressing situation.

Pointless Propaganda

"I believe that it is idle to imagine that by intensive propaganda Africans can be won to co-operate in the present form of Government. The powers and authority of the Federal Government are too great, the autonomy of the Protectorate Governments is too restricted, the Constitutions are too illiberal, and the racial aspects too pronounced to establish harmony in Central Africa. Merely to give Nyasaland a more liberal Constitution and to recognize her right to secede from the Federation (important and right as these things are) will not meet the situation.

"Some form of association needs to exist between the three territories, and clearly the present Federation does not provide the answer. There are insurmountable difficulties in reverting to the constitutional position in 1950 when another alternative line of political advance might have been taken. I think, however, our ingenuity in constitutional matters is not yet exhausted in devising in co-operation with the people of Central Africa, a form of Government which can bring to them what advantages there are in federation and secure their all-round collaboration in government.

"A preliminary commission will now collect and prepare the material which I believe can give the 1960 conference of the five Governments an opportunity of shaping a realistic association and one which can remove African fears and give guarantees of democratic freedom. Undoubtedly it must involve some degree of concession by the European minority."

[Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment]

"Nationalism is a great and increasing power in Africa, but we should not be moved by fear to condemn it, because there is much that is right in nationalism, whether white or African". — The Rt. Rev. F. O. Green-Wilkinson, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

Delegation of Power in Tribal Area Split in the Uganda National Congress

Criticism of Bemba Paramount Chief

MEASURES TO INCREASE THE POWERS of the chiefs of the Bemba, the largest tribe in Northern Rhodesia, have been announced by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, at a meeting with tribal representatives at Kasama in the Protectorate's Northern Province. He said that the five main Bemba chiefs would share the powers of the Paramount.

A Colonial Office official is reported as saying that the Governor had received many complaints from within the tribe criticizing the manner in which the Paramount Chief had conducted himself, not only in his relationship with his people, but also in the administration of his tribal area and the performance of his traditional functions. Certain measures have been taken to give greater powers to subordinate chiefs and to local African authorities to enable them to resolve the difficult situation, including the delegation to local chiefs of local government and administrative control, and steps to make the courts more accessible to the people.

Paramount Chief Chitimukulu is a strong opponent of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and refused to meet Sir Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, when he visited his area.

Emperor's Welcome

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE was given a tumultuous welcome at the airport and along the road to the palace when he returned to Addis Ababa earlier this week from his two-month tour of Egypt and five European countries. The important results of the Emperor's tour are a promise of 400m. rouble (nominally £35,700,000) credit from the Soviet Union, and of an unspecified sum from Czechoslovakia for economic development in Ethiopia.

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Charges Against Those Suspended

THE SPLIT in the Uganda National Congress has been brought to the notice of the Press in the United Kingdom by a circular letter from the Committee of African Organizations in London.

At a meeting in Kampala of the central executive committee of the Congress Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, chairman of the U.N.C., was suspended from the party and the chairmanship, and Dr. Kununka and Mr. Paul Sengendo, secretary-general and treasurer of the party respectively, were suspended from their posts but not from the party. They have a right of appeal to the next annual delegates' conference, which is to be held before the end of the year.

The new acting chairman is Mr. B. K. Kirya, and Mr. A. K. Mayanja, and Mr. P. L. Oola are respectively acting secretary-general and acting treasurer.

Among the signatories of the statement suspending the three senior officers are Mr. Obote, president-general; Mr. B. K. Kirya, vice-president (who has become acting chairman); Mr. P. L. Oola, president of the Acholi region (now acting treasurer); Mr. Y. Engur, president of the Lango region; Mr. J. A. N. Wasukulu, president of the Mbale region; Mr. A. C. Olweny, and Mr. E. M. Adeya, both vice-presidents in Acholi; and Mr. H. Fadimula, vice-president in the West Nile region.

According to them, Mr. Kiwanuka went abroad in January without telling the central executive, and in abuse of his position as chairman of the party he "treated as personal to himself alone certain matters and transactions which he contracted overseas which were the concern of the party as a whole". It is complained that he set up a so-called U.N.C. office [presumably the one in Cairo], engaged full-time employees, and acquired property for the U.N.C. without consulting the party.

His Excellency

He is said to have sabotaged party decisions "by declaring that Sir Frederick Crawford is 'an excellent Governor', whereas the U.N.C. opposed his appointment from the day he took office, and considers that "his activities since then have only too amply justified this position".

Another complaint is that Mr. Kiwanuka was an overbearing chairman, who "built up a personality cult by stating that he is Congress or the boss of Congress". He is stated to have "lost interest in the party and the fight against imperialism".

Dr. Kununka "frequently aids and abets Mr. Kiwanuka in subverting the party's constitution and policy; and has on several occasions issued misleading statements to the public about the policies, decisions and constitution of the party; he has been a most inefficient secretary-general, with the result that there is no register of members or of branches".

Mr. Sengendo has been suspended "more especially for stating that Sir Frederick Crawford is an excellent Governor who will lead us to independence and that the president-general of the U.N.C. is a mere figurehead".

The Blue and White Nile

MR. E. H. W. J. BURDEN has written in *The Times* :—

"The water of the Blue Nile is mildly alkaline and supports a prolific growth of blue-green algae, which together with the reflection of the sky gives it its blue colour. On the other hand, the water of the White Nile is strongly alkaline and maintains a colloidal suspension of light grey silt, which gives the river its almost white colour.

"If one stands at the neck of land separating the two rivers during January, the contrast is very strong, and for several miles below the junction of the two rivers the main Nile is blue on the right-hand side and white on the left.

"Admittedly in August the conditions are different. The Blue Nile floods, bringing down with it a rich mixture of brown mud, and for a time the White Nile is forced back so that at the junction, the rivers are a uniform brown colour. But there are other times of the year when the rivers live up to their names".

Making Allowances for Themselves

NOTING IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT that about £11m. worth of produce was marketed by Tanganyika co-operatives last year, Mr. A. M. Dyer, Commissioner for Co-operative Development and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, questions whether the money was wisely used. "In the case of societies", he writes, "criticism could be made of a tendency to vote excessively high honoraria to the committee men and subsistence allowances disproportionate to actual out-of-pocket expenses. Criticism could also be made that the number of staff employed in relation to the volume of work was excessive". The greater proportion of the money, however, found its way into the hands of peasant producers. There were exaggerated reports that they spent it all "on wite, women, and song". In fact, much was spent on durable and semi-durable goods, such as bicycles, motor-cycles, radios, and furniture, and more was also spent on improved housing and education. The commissioner regretted that "the incidence of dishonesty still causes concern; there were no major defalcations during the year, but the general level of integrity leaves room for considerable improvement".

Now Zanzibar

DEMANDS FOR THE GRANTING of immediate self-government to Zanzibar made by the Afro-Shirazi and Zanzibar Nationalist Parties, have been rejected by the British Resident, Sir Henry Potter. Copies of their memorandum, which suggests a round-table conference, have been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to Labour and Liberal M.P.s. The two parties want the Executive and Legislative Councils to be composed entirely of elected members. Mr. P. A. P. Robertson, the Chief Secretary, replied that it would be an act of "wanton irresponsibility" to grant such demands at present. Self-government and universal adult suffrage were not suitable subjects for a round-table conference, but it was intended that the subsequent stages in constitutional advance should be the subject of consultation at the appropriate time.

Now and Then

CONCLUDING HIS FAREWELL tour of the Central Province, Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said at Kandara that he had first visited the district when he had been in the Colony for only five days. "It was here that I first learned of the full horror of the Mau Mau terrorist movement", he recalled. He paid tribute to those who had showed the greatest courage and endurance in the darkest days by their fearless opposition to Mau Mau. "With all my heart I thank you for the courage and loyalty you have shown, particularly in the early and dangerous days of the terrorist movement". The races in Kenya were dependent one on the other and must advance or retreat together.

Kenya as a Base

SIR ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., a vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has written in newspaper correspondence about the wisdom of establishing a military base in Cyprus: "Let us decide to go elsewhere and return to Kenya, from which country we should never have moved to the Suez base. Considerable activity is now taking place in Kenya to form a base. Let us transfer any expenditure contemplated for Cyprus bases to a part of the world of more importance from a strategic point of view and a country that would welcome the revenue which would be derived from such bases".

Split Among African Politicians

Another Party Formed in Kenya

EIGHT AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council who support the Kenya National Party have decided to expel Mr. A. O. Odinga from the African Elected Members' Organization, because, as chairman of an earlier meeting, he allowed unauthorized representatives to attend, failed to control the meeting, and was not impartial.

Mr. Odinga later said that he considered the eight incompetent to expel him, and that he continued to regard himself as a member and chairman of the elected members' organization.

Mr. Odinga and five other African elected members have announced the formation of another political party to be called the Kenya Independence Movement, saying that a policy statement would be issued in a few days time. They are: Mr. T. Mboya, Mr. Odinga, Mr. L. G. Oguda, Dr. J. G. Kiama, Mr. D. I. Kiamba, and Mr. B. Mate.

It was subsequently announced that Mr. Mboya had been appointed secretary of the Kenya Independence Movement, and that Mr. Odinga had been elected president. Dr. Kiama chairman, Mr. Kiamba treasurer, and Mr. Oguda assistant treasurer.

The party has declared its intention to operate throughout the Colony, although this is forbidden under the emergency regulations in the case of African political parties. The party is also urging that the Governor should end the state of emergency, and free Jomo Kenyatta and other African detainees. Other points from the party's policy include rejection of the idea of special safeguards for minorities; opening the White Highlands, now exclusively European, to Africans; and abolition of nominated and specially elected seats in the Legislative Council.

A published statement announces that "African freedom will be achieved only through African nationalism. We refuse to sacrifice our nationalism for vague and deceptive non-racialism or multi-racialism".

A firm of consultants has been appointed to design a new aerodrome for Lusaka. Preliminary investigations into possible sites have been carried out and a detailed survey of one site to the south-east of Lusaka has been completed. Responsibility for aerodromes is a Federal matter.

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Zambia Congress Planned Violence

Inquiry Vindicates N. R. Government's Action

MR. N. C. A. RIDLEY, chairman of committees in the Legislative Council, who was appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to inquire into the action taken to safeguard public security, lists in his 48-page report many cases of intimidation and violence by the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress and the Zambia African National Congress.

Within a period of four years the A.N.C. organized boycotts of the Coronation celebrations, of European butcheries, of Indian and African traders, of municipal and township beer-halls (the profits of which were devoted to African welfare) and of clinics and hospitals.

The Zambia Congress, a direct offshoot of Congress, had as leaders Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, general president, Mr. Manukayumba Sipalo, general secretary, and Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, general treasurer. The report says:—

"In 1957 a Mr. Manukayumba Sipalo returned from a long stay abroad during the course of which he had been in touch with Communist organizations in Russia, Egypt, India and elsewhere and had also visited Moscow. Immediately after his return he demanded and advocated in public more dynamic methods than those adopted by Mr. Nkumbula [president of the A.N.C.] and he worked hard to influence others such as Mr. Kenneth Kaunda who had shared Mr. Nkumbula's inner counsels.

"In January, 1958, Mr. Sipalo was expelled from Congress by Mr. Nkumbula on the grounds of his extremist activities. During 1958 some Congress leaders, most of whom subsequently became leaders of Zambia, discussed and on occasions advocated the use of arson, sabotage, and violence against Africans of moderate persuasion, and there occurred widespread instances of violence against Africans, of intimidation, malicious damage to property, and arson.

Ndola Riots

"The most serious of these were the riots in Ndola in April, 1958, in which the police were compelled to open fire to restore order and one man was killed. Of those arrested following these riots 23 members of Congress (including 13 members of Congress action groups) were convicted of criminal offences.

"By October the split in the Congress had widened due to the clash of personalities, the impatience of the future Zambia leaders at what they considered the hesitant leadership of Mr. Nkumbula, and the lack of success in the campaign to obtain self-government. In that month Zambia declared itself to be a separate organization, and held its first meeting on November 8 in Broken Hill.

"Zambia attracted to it most of the permanent leaders of the Congress who had countenanced violence and also many of those in the action groups who had been recruited for specific tasks of intimidation, picketing, violence, or arson. The final breach between the Zambia leaders and Mr. Nkumbula occurred when the latter decided in mid-December not to support a boycott of the elections under the new Constitution.

"The Assistant Commissioner, C.I.D., gave evidence that from June 5 to October 3, 1958, there were 21 cases of arson or attempted arson in Lusaka, a concentration which the Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province described as quite unknown to him in his long experience.

"Zambia's aims were to achieve African self-government in Northern Rhodesia at once. It was bitterly opposed to federation and the new Northern Rhodesia Constitution. Its leaders saw in the latter a complete bar to their hope of getting African self-government and not a state in the political development of the Country as a whole. They therefore decided to boycott the elections.

"Summit Conference"

"The 'summit conference' between the leaders of the Congresses in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia and Zambia to plan joint action against federation was not held because of the arrest of the leaders in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but the Government states that there were proposals drawn up for discussion at that conference which included a suggestion that if one territory were to start a civil disobedience movement, resulting in disorders, the other two territories should start a similar movement in sympathy.

"Also if any Government arrested a Congress leader, all

three Congresses should retaliate; such retaliation would include arson, sabotage, and attacks on Europeans. I have satisfied myself that there is acceptable evidence of these proposals from documents seen in the records of the Special Branch.

"After the arrest of the Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland leaders, Zambia was left to act on its own. The Government maintains that it developed a two-stage campaign. First, by deliberate inflammatory non-violent measures the leaders proposed to confront the Government with a situation in which it would be compelled to take counter-measures and arrest them; secondly, these arrests were to be the signal for widespread acts of violence and terrorism.

"Following on this a second team of leaders was to take the place of those arrested, and the plan was that they were to incite the African public to commit acts of violence and sabotage and so fill the prisons. A diversion would be created in the more remote areas with the object of drawing off the security forces and thus permitting uninterrupted action by Zambia workers in the Lusaka and Broken Hill areas.

"I have come to the conclusion that Zambia did in fact plan and put into operation the campaign alleged by the Government.

Malicious Conspiracy

"There is sufficient evidence relating to arson that members of Zambia have conspired maliciously to cause damage to property and to cause death and injury to persons, and have counselled and attempted to procure and have committed acts preparatory to acts of malicious damage and causing death and injury.

"A document recovered from the house of Bellington Chipowe, Lusaka district chairman of Zambia on March 12, refers to a conference held by Zambia in Broken Hill and contains a number of resolutions, and, *inter alia*, mentions the use of inflammable liquid to be poured over the police and set alight with a match.

"The Assistant Commissioner, C.I.D., gave evidence based on police records that from March 11 to May 9, 50 cases of arson occurred, 22 in Lusaka, five in Broken Hill, 16 in the Northern Province, five in the Luapula Province, and two in the Western Province.

"Convictions were obtained against 17 members of Zambia following a case of arson near Chinsali (and of two members of Zambia for failing to prevent a felony of arson) where a boma cattle kraal was burnt (destroying nine animals), an agricultural store burnt down, the Lubwa Mission cattle kraal burnt down, eight cattle kraals of peasant farmers destroyed, and two partly-built houses belonging to the Government destroyed.

"I am satisfied that the Government had to take steps to prevent the continuance of wrongful interference by the Zambia organization with the election to be held on March 20 and thus ensure that it was held in a calm atmosphere in which every voter, in particular the African, could exercise his right to vote if he wished to do so freely. This was the first requirement.

Challenge to Law and Order

"In addition, a general challenge to the maintenance of law and order was being made by Zambia, and the Government had knowledge that its leaders were pressing on towards the completion of their plans for widespread disorders to occur as soon as they were arrested.

"A further consideration which the Government had to bear in mind was that the vast majority of the African people in the territory are simple and law-abiding, but unless they can feel that they have full protection of those with their interest at heart they very easily become victims of other Africans, who, as they know, will not hesitate to use intimidation and violence against them. It was essential, therefore, to ensure that the law provided adequate means for this protection to be given.

"If the Government had failed to take action the situation might easily have deteriorated to the point where armed force would have had to be employed."

Restriction Area

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS members and their families whose movements are restricted under the terms of the Southern Rhodesian Preventive Detention Act are to be confined in an area of about 280 square miles on the Mafungabusi Plateau, west of Salisbury. Boreholes have been sunk, arable land has been prepared, and a small clinic and school have been built in the restricted area.

Problems of African Education

Sir Frederick Crawford's Warnings

THE PEOPLE OF UGANDA had a wonderful opportunity to become, like others in Africa, heirs to the great democratic traditions of the West. Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda, told the annual conference of the Uganda Education Association; but a sound democracy must be based on a sound system of education designed not only to produce leaders of wisdom, uprightness, and vision, but also able to produce among the people themselves those able to think objectively and dispassionately on major issues and to distinguish between clamour and the truth.

Sir Frederick continued:—

"The teacher has a vital part to play in producing men and women trained to think for themselves and to discriminate between the true and the false. It is no part of a teacher's work to press the cause of particular interests or political parties on his pupils, or to endeavour to indoctrinate them. Teachers must always treat controversial issues, when it is their duty to teach them, in a balanced and objective way. We shall not turn out good citizens of democracy, men of judgment and commonsense, if teachers bring party politics into the schools or attempt to use the school as a convenient place for forcing their own political beliefs or aspirations on immature minds . . .

Graduate Consumption

"At the university graduate level the country will be able to absorb the whole output for several years to come. At the senior secondary IV or school certificate and senior secondary VI or higher school certificate levels there should again be no difficulty in absorbing the output for several years to come, either into further training or into satisfactory employment. The picture begins to change, however, at the junior secondary II level, and may shortly present us with a serious problem at the primary VI level.

"Some junior secondary boys and even more primary VI boys are already unable either to find further education or employment which they are willing to accept. Indeed, with the steady descent in the age of primary VI leavers—some are now reaching that level at 13 or 14 years—they are too young for any sort of employment and are in danger of becoming 'dead-end kids'. This social and educational problem will become more serious as the educational level of recruitment to Government service and to industry and commerce and the level of entry to teacher training colleges, technical schools and departmental training courses rises.

"A short-term solution is to provide more junior secondary places; and this is being done. But the effect will be to transfer the problem from the primary VI to the junior secondary II output. It will not be possible for financial and other reasons in the foreseeable future to provide further education for more than a limited number of boys beyond junior secondary II stage. A heavy output at that point must therefore remain for some years at least a permanent feature of our education system.

"In the past a boy leaving school at primary VI or junior secondary II could expect to find employment, frequently in a white-collar job. Now he has to compete with boys who have had longer schooling and with a rapidly increasing number of boys at his own level.

Disturbing Investigations

"What is happening to such boys? The results of a preliminary investigation are disturbing. Many cases have come to light of boys who had been unsuccessful in obtaining further schooling or acceptable employment and who were perforce idling their time at home or unsuccessfully seeking work in the towns. As the number of these boys increases more of them will fail to find employment because out of approximately 1,600,000 males of working age in Uganda fewer than 300,000 are in paid employment. Many of the 300,000 are labourers doing work which at present is not acceptable to a primary VI boy.

"Labour exchanges are being built up to assist young people as well as older workers to find suitable employment; but the figures clearly indicate that a large number of primary VI boys must expect to go on to agriculture, from which the wealth of Uganda is very largely derived. One of the aims of primary education for those for whom it is the terminal course must therefore be to equip pupils in knowledge and attitude to till the lands of their fathers—but to do so as better citizens, better farmers, and as men able to live fuller lives. What applies now to primary VI boys will in time apply to junior secondary II boys.

"One of the obvious solutions is to provide more secondary education—but this can be only a partial solution because we have not the money to provide further education for everybody even were they all suited to it. The aim should be to improve the teaching content of the subject, to engender more interest in the minds of the pupils, and to orientate the minds of some back to the land. To this end it is proposed that post-primary rural training schools should be developed. These will in effect be vocational schools for agricultural workers and will provide what is called terminal training.

"It will serve neither the country nor the pupils if our schools train too many boys to expect salaried employment in Government or commercial employment.

Back to the Land

"Teachers have the opportunity to influence the outlook of their pupils and to guide their interests into channels where they can expect to find useful and profitable occupation according to their abilities, whether in paid employment or not, self-employment on the land, or at the work-bench. Teachers should study the openings available to school leavers in their areas and be ready to advise their pupils.

"It will also be for teachers to explain to parents and pupils that with the spread of primary education and the ultimate arrival of universal primary education in Uganda someone must still be the labourer and the farmer. The advantage of education to such people should be to enable them to perform their tasks more intelligently and more efficiently than their uneducated fathers."

New Federal Stamps

A NEW ISSUE of Federal postage stamps is now on sale. There are 14 new designs, showing scenes in the Federation. The 1d. stamp, for instance, depicts Africans plucking tea; the 2d. shows a copper mine headgear; the 6d. represents the Eastern Cataract of the Victoria Falls; the 5s. has Rhodes's Statue in Salisbury; and the £1 carries the Federation's coat-of-arms.

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News Items in Brief

A Southern Rhodesian delegation is visiting Kenya to study youth work in the Colony.

The new United Party in Kenya is considering opening membership to other races.

Russia and the African Republic of Guinea have signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation.

Human fossils about 600,000 years old have been found in the Olduvai Gorge, Tanganyika, by Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey.

The Nyasaland Government is still holding 539 of the Africans detained early in March when a state of emergency was declared.

The end of the Dutch Colonial era was marked last week when the Dutch Government announced the abolition of its Ministry of Overseas Affairs.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has unanimously agreed to extend the Subversive Activities Act passed in 1950 for a further three years.

The Southern Rhodesian State Lotteries have approved grants for eight new swimming baths costing £70,000 during the two-year period ending next June.

Six masters and six students from Peterhouse, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, are about to climb Kilimanjaro. They have motored from the Federation to Tanganyika.

Tanganyika Territory has now six public relations officers and will soon have seven. The Government hopes to promote another 12 from locally recruited officers during the next two years.

The British Empire Medal has been awarded for gallantry to 22-year-old Yusufu s/o. Hassani, a special constable of the Tanganyika Police, who is employed at the Government Press, Dar es Salaam.

The Queen's Police Medal for Gallantry has been posthumously awarded to Detective Constable Peddington of the Tanganyika Police, who was fatally injured in attempting to arrest an armed shop-breaker. The constable had only a stick with which to defend himself.

Italy is scheming and plotting to "leave a chasm of distrust between Ethiopia and Somalia", the official newspaper *Ethiopian Herald* has alleged in a leading article. "Africans", it said, "must live together and assume joint responsibilities and must not allow their perspective to be blurred by the cloud which Italy is seeking to spread."

Chief Chikowi, of Zomba District, Nyasaland has presented a goat to the 2nd Bn. The King's African Rifles (Central African Rifles) which is stationed in Zomba. The presentation was made by Chief Chikowi in appreciation of services rendered during the early stages of the Emergency. The goat has now become the Battalion mascot and has been named "Bawler".

African Attackers Sentenced

FIVE OF THE AFRICANS who last week attacked Mr. John Huston, aged 77, and his wife, aged 75, at their Limuru farm, Kenya, have been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment each. The sentences were on two charges—of robbery with violence and of inflicting grievous bodily harm. All pleaded guilty. Nine others who pleaded not guilty have been remanded in custody. Mr. Huston is still critically ill, but his wife had been allowed to return from hospital. The gang burst into the house as the couple and their granddaughter were dining.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

British Investment in Central Africa

ACCURATE FIGURES of capital investment in British Africa do not exist and are difficult to assess, but the United Kingdom Treasury has just issued a statement that in the seven years between 1952 and 1958 private capital totalling £1,453m. moved from Great Britain to the rest of the sterling area and £878m. to the non-sterling area.

There was an inward flow of capital totalling £931m., of which only £153m. came from the sterling area, so that the net outflow was £1,400m., or the average of £200m. annually which has been frequently mentioned in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The net annual investment in the sterling area averaged about £190m.

Britain's total investment in the Rhodesias at the end of last year is estimated to have been about £300m., compared with £75m. at the end of 1938. In the Colonial Empire as a whole it has risen from some £300m. just before the last war to £850m.

British business investments in the Rhodesias have almost exactly quadrupled (to something like £200m.) in the 20-year period, and British holdings of the public debt have increased from £12m. to £83m.

Federation's Healthy Economy

ON THE WHOLE the picture of the Federal economy is promising, says an editorial in the current issue of the *Overseas Review* published by Barclays Bank D.C.O.: the fall in copper prices between 1956 and 1958 could have been crippling, but, though the economy had to change gear and move at a slower rate, it is still making remarkable progress.

There was a decrease in capital investment last year, but expansion continued at a rate which compared very favourably with most other countries. Investment in 1958 represented 36% of the country's gross national product, far in excess, for example, of investment in the United Kingdom. Maintenance of that high rate of investment in spite of the fall in local incomes was due to capital receipts from overseas, particularly in the form of official long-term borrowing.

Part of the improvement in recent months was attributable to the modest recovery in copper prices, but a further contributory factor had been an increase in copper production due to the gradual development and expansion of most mines. A further increase in output was to be confidently expected.

Among other commodities, the value of tobacco exports at £27.8m. in 1958 was well maintained.

Industrial Development Corporation

THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF FINANCE has announced that he has already received promises for subscriptions exceeding the capital required for the proposed Industrial Development Corporation. Participants include banks, insurance groups, mining companies and industrial concerns. The Colonial Development Corporation and the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd. have also promised assistance.



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New Castle and Clan Ships

TWO NEW CARGO VESSELS for the British & Commonwealth Group: the ROTHERWICK CASTLE and the CLAN MACINDOE, were launched on successive days last week. Lady Rotherwick, wife of one of the deputy chairmen of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Company, and of the Clan and Union Castle Lines, launched the refrigerated vessel ROTHERWICK CASTLE, of 10,100 deadweight tons, and the dry cargo vessel CLAN MACINDOE, of 9,800 tons, was launched by Mrs. Elvish, wife of Captain J. D. T. Elvish, a director of the three companies and marine superintendent of the group. In both ships every member of the crew will have his own cabin.

Two Federal Loans

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is to raise £11m. through two internal loans. One for £7m. at 6% will be long term, and the other of £3m. at 5% for medium term. Both are to be issued at par on September 1. The long-term loan will finance development programmes, and the proceeds of the medium loan will be allocated to the Southern Rhodesian Government for the redemption of maturing loans. Mr. MacIntyre has said that the loans will be the largest ever attempted on the Federation's capital market; it will also be the first time that two loans had been floated simultaneously in the Federation.

Kilindini Scheme

A NEW SCHEME to expedite the loading and despatch of ships at Kilindini is to be introduced by East African Railways and Harbours in September. The scheme which has been accepted by all shipping lines serving the port of Mombasa, involves the introduction of a closing date for the acceptance of export cargo.

Wheat Breeding

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION has awarded a travel and study grant to Mr. H. C. Thorpe, the senior plant breeder at the Kenya Department of Agriculture's station at Njoro, to enable him to visit Central and South America to study wheat breeding methods.

Diamond Exports

DIAMONDS EXPORTED FROM TANGANYIKA in the second quarter of the year were more than twice the value of the first quarter — £934,518, compared with £417,272, but the value of exports for the first half of 1959 was £1m. less than for the first half of 1958.

Kenya's Exports

EXPORTS FROM KENYA in the first three months of 1959 were worth £10,224,000, an increase of nearly £1m. over the figure for the same period in the previous year.

Progress Report

Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd. (June quarter) — 55,960 tons of ore milled, yielding 10,836 fine oz. gold. Working revenue, £136,641; expenditure, £124,377; working profit, £12,377.

Most African children who receive the so-called higher education do not wish to soil their hands with an honest day's work; they look upon manual labour as beneath their dignity. We must get away from producing regiments of clerks" — Mr. J. R. Maxwell, M.L.C. Kenya.

Commercial Brevities

Stirling-Astaldi (Africa), Ltd., have been awarded a £210,000 contract for reconstruction of the main east-west runway at Mombasa Airport, which is to be extended to 6,200 feet and built to a standard which will enable regular use to be made of the airport by the East African Airways Corporation's four-engined aircraft. The work is expected to be completed by June next.

The Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Frank Owen, has promised industrialists in the Federation protection from unfair competition. He told the Congress in Salisbury of the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries that the Government would strengthen the anti-dumping laws in the next sitting of Parliament.

Kenya will again be represented at the Somalia Trade Fair in Mogadishu from September 28 to October 12. Thirteen local companies have already booked space and others are expected to follow. The Kenya Department of Trade and Supplies will have a stand.

Sales of flue-cured tobacco in the Salisbury auctions totalled 7,926,811 lb. for the week ending August 6. The average price was 39.29d. per lb. For the season until that date total sales were 138,423,729 lb. from the South Western area, at an average price of 35.26d. per lb.

East African Estates, Ltd., have sold land and cattle in Kenya by auction for approximately £35,000, of which upwards of £20,000 is expected within the next month or two. Some of the balance is on deferred terms spread over five years.

Franco British and General Trust, Ltd., acting on behalf of holders of 5% of the Webley and Scott, Ltd. ordinary capital, are opposing acceptance of the offer by Arusha Industries, Ltd., on the ground that it is too low.

Tanganyika's Forest Department is to encourage development by licensed African cultivators of the 8,000-acre Rubya Forest Reserve at the western tip of Ukereue Island.

Evening classes in mechanical and electrical engineering, open to all races, are to be held at the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education if sufficient applications are received.

The coffee study group is meeting in Washington to discuss a world-wide coffee marketing agreement by Latin American, African and Asian producing countries.

BABY DOLLS

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Company Report**United Dominions Trust, Ltd.**

(Bankers)

Fourteenth Consecutive Post-War Record Year

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST, LIMITED, was held on August 19 in London.

Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie, the chairman, presided, and, in the course of his speech, said:—

The financial year ending on June 30 last has been the most adventurous year in our history. It has shown a greater accretion of strength than any other, greater expansion, and as a profit-earner it has been the most successful. It is also the fourteenth consecutive post-war record year.

The balance-sheet totals have risen in the year by £27,000,000 from £93,687,920 to no less than £119,228,555 and the profit for the year has risen from £2,264,357 to £3,237,980, an increase of very nearly £1,000,000; and that, without including £219,239, the profit resulting from the sale of certain investments.

The credit insurance funds plus credit insurance reserve amount together to £1,181,650. And the rebate of interest and deferred income account has risen from £4,801,564 to £8,159,320. I think I may be forgiven for saying that the results are very satisfactory.

Following the announcement of our association with Barclays Bank and the British Linen Bank, frantic activity was engendered between banks and finance companies, and partnerships and take-overs tripped on each other's heels. In consequence, competition in one important line of our business has been keener than ever. I refer, of course, to hire-purchase. Our figures, however, show that we have been able, quite successfully, to meet whatever competition was offered.

I would next refer to East Africa where, at the invitation of the Government of Kenya, on June 1 last, we commenced to operate United Dominions Corporation (East Africa) Limited, with its first office in Nairobi. We had registered this company in 1939 in order to protect the name. By arrangement with the Kenya Government, a substantial block of existing business is being taken over and, of course, the company will seek other suitable business in the ordinary way.

Mr. Gibson Jarvie then outlined the numerous acquisitions at home and overseas, and stressed that the profits disclosed represented only part of the additional group profit which they could expect to arise from all their new subsidiaries in a full year. He added: I need not dwell on the prospects of the group; and I prefer not to prophesy as to the future, but our figures and our history will tell their own tale.

Need for Freer World Credit

Commenting on the absolute necessity for freer world credit as a means by which countries can be mutually linked, Mr. Gibson Jarvie said: This is a field in which the U.D.T. Group has played and is playing a not unimportant part. The U.D.T. Group is a notable example of free enterprise as the only sound economic philosophy. We have made history by our success in establishing principles governing the extension of credit in different forms and in a variety of directions, but our success could have been infinitely greater in a free world.

Credit now occupies a more important part in our daily lives, personal and business, than ever before and—and I emphasize this—so long as we strive for full employment, so long as the Welfare State is regarded by Governments as a sound economic policy, so long as taxation remains penal, the use of credit must increase.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000
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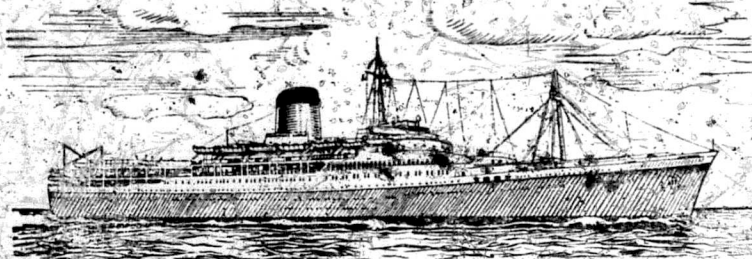
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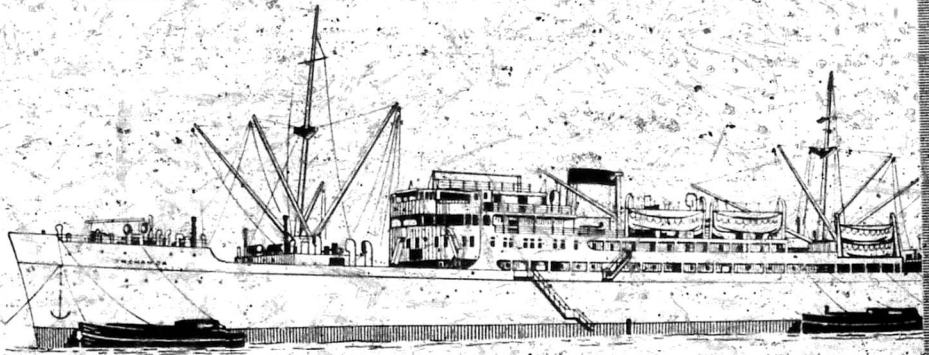
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