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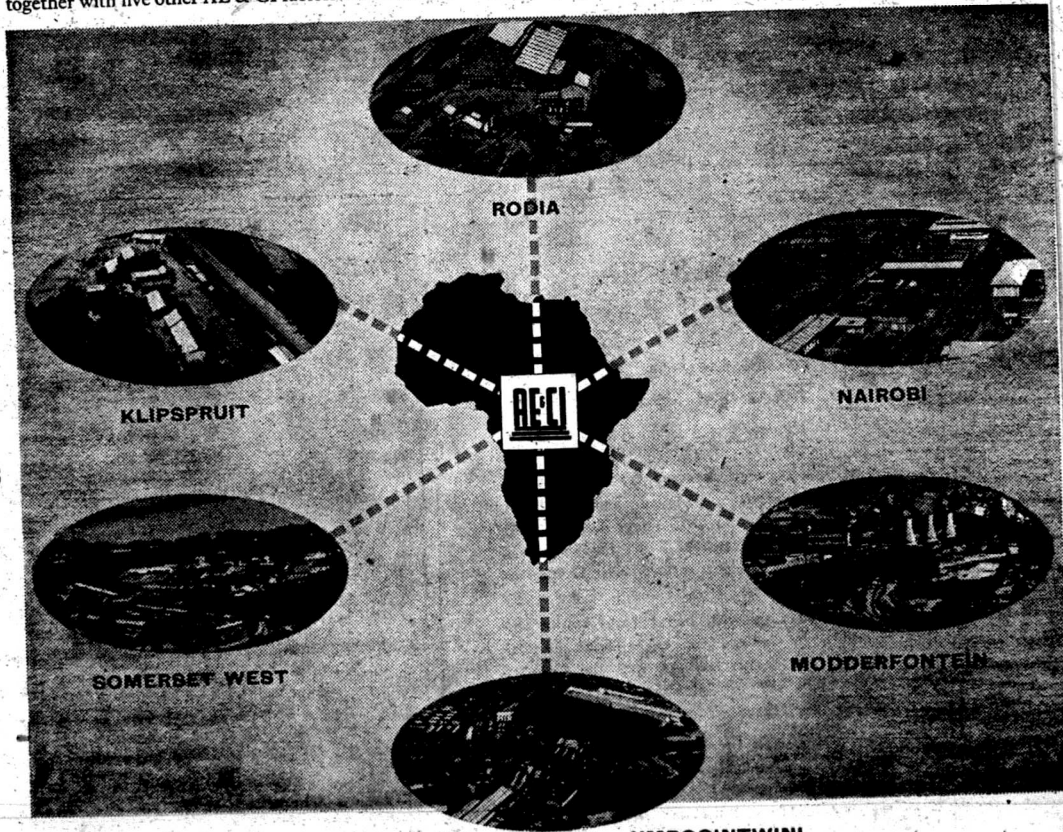
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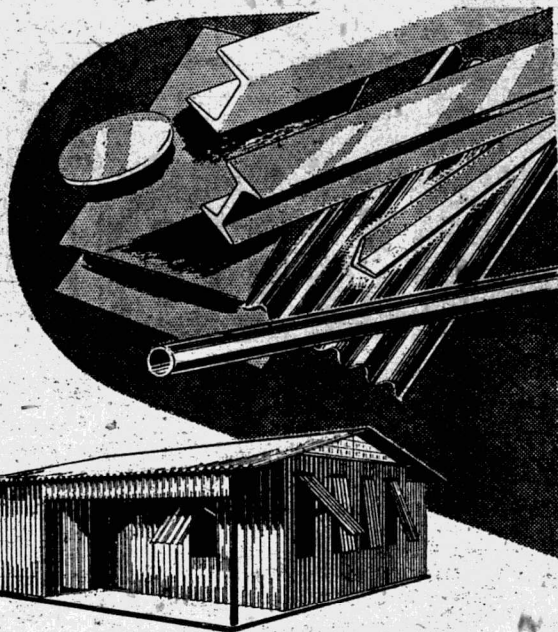
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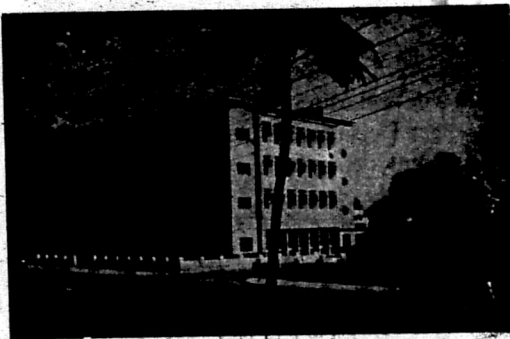


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1957

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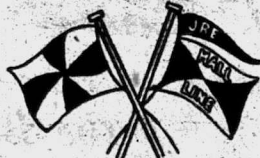


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

RAUCOUS RACIALISM was justifiably denounced by Mr. R. S. Alexander, a European elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, when he addressed a Muslim League meeting at the coast, and there was truth in his assertion that to try to solve the country's problems by noisy racialist oratory resembled an attempt to disentangle a traffic jam by honking the horn. If he was effective in stigmatizing the reckless and virulent excesses of those who are determined to exploit racial differences and inflame racial disharmony, it can scarcely be said that his prescription offers Kenya much hope of improvement in its situation. There were, he suggested, two possible courses: (1) a new type of leadership, leadership by discipline, and (2) reliance on the energy and enthusiasm of a younger generation which is more ready to develop common ground between the races. The flaw in both recommendations is that time presses so desperately that continued waste of it gravely aggravates the difficulties and dangers. That Kenya lacks leadership has been startlingly evident for years, and to talk now of a new type of leadership is tantamount to acceptance of inertia (some people would say surrender) in the face of the enemy; and Kenya is beset by internal and external enemies. Everybody must hope for better things from the younger generation of all races, but those in positions of leadership — and Mr. Alexander is one of them — cannot escape the responsibilities of today (as they escaped those of yesterday and the day before) by pointing to the possibility that better men may rise to positions of influence ten, twenty, or thirty years hence. If firm leadership does not declare itself very quickly, a generation hence there will be no Kenya in our present conception of the term.

If it were not tragic, it would be comic to consider this idea of "leadership by discipline" in the context of Kenya, for everyone in the country knows that, far from accepting the discipline normal to association under a political leader, the European elected members in the Legislature have been and are so sadly at variance that, after years of discussion, they have still no agreed policy. It is fantastic, but true, that they cannot concur on major matters; the European Elected Members' Organization is unable even to say: "These are Kenya's first three requirements, and we insist on their early attainment". Though a decision to put first things first is the only strategy which could arouse public confidence and succeed, that elementary fact has been disregarded. It was precisely because he put first things first in his address when opening the recent Royal Show in Nairobi that Sir Roy Welensky was given so rousing a reception: people who had been denied local leadership spontaneously expressed their gratitude for a speech which was shot through with the kind of resolution which Kenya desperately needs now — not at some indeterminate period from a younger generation which still lacks the knowledge and experience which must be harnessed to defeat the apathy, sectionalism, selfishness, vanity, and other weaknesses which responsible Kenyans have long deplored.

There is still time, but only just time, for appropriate action. Public confidence is lower than it has ever been, markedly lower than it was at the height of the Kikuyu Rebellion. A resolve to destroy **Serious** conspiracy and subversion was **Portents.** then general, and there was a spirit of optimism which mirrored the faith and inflexible determination of the

pioneers. Many Kenyans are still unshaken in their confidence, but it cannot be denied that there is also widespread pessimism, caused by weakness on the part of the Government, by weakness and indecision among the European elected members, and by consequent doubts about the future. We know men who have lived in Kenya for forty years and more who are doubtful for the first time in their lives; and we know devoted Kenyans who have been shocked to find that they did not deem it right to dissuade their children from a wish to leave the country and make their careers elsewhere. These are serious portents, which can be checked and corrected only by wise and vigorous leadership now.

* * *

If that leadership is not quickly produced, developed, and supported, despondency will grow — to Kenya's great hurt. Only a few

days ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking of the "security" which Europeans, many of them as much entitled to call themselves Africans as those of darker skin, rightly demand", said that in some territories "there is no honourable alternative to continuing to maintain our [i.e., United Kingdom] control for quite a long time". Mr. Lennox-Boyd had certainly Kenya in mind; but he and his successors will assuredly expect the Europeans of that Colony to play their part in destroying what he described as "the universal root of the evil of race consciousness, mutual fear for the future". But fear of the present has first to be allayed in Kenya; and that can be done only by leadership now. Excuses for what has not been done will avail nothing, and pleas for patience are fraught with peril. The Colony needs dynamism, not sophistry, realism, not soporifics, and it desperately needs that competent, forceful leadership now.

Notes By The Way

Servant of the Commonwealth

NO MONTHLY JOURNAL in Great Britain in the last quarter of a century has had so staunch and sound an Imperialist at the helm as the *National Review* had while Lady Milner was in control. The serious illness of a beloved brother, Leo Maxse, an uncompromising campaigner for what he believed to be right, carried her into the editorial chair, and there she at once proved herself as equally alert, able, ardent, and courageous controversialist. She knew almost everybody of note, she had the gift of attracting confidences, she was a first-rate conversationalist, and her pungent judgments were consequently well informed and well expressed. Weak compromise and unprincipled political pliancy aroused her contempt, and, a Conservative herself, she was an unceasing and unsparing critic of the leaders of that party during the years after the first world war in which they paid little heed either to the Empire or to the malevolent ambitions and activities of Germany.

Lady Milner

HERS WAS ONE of the few publications in this country which allowed, indeed welcomed, candid exposure of the German plans to recover their lost African territories; and it must be remembered that that design was not, as is so often suggested, one of the many excesses of the Nazis. The 1914-18 war was scarcely over before agitation was started, and a nation-wide foundation had been laid before Hitler and his thugs attained power. Only a handful of really influential people in London at that time saw the danger clearly and did everything in their power to arouse others to it. Most clear-sighted, stout-hearted, and purposeful of them all was Leo Amery; another stalwart was the first Lord Lloyd; and both had a high regard for Lady Milner's unrelenting determination to put first things first and expose those in positions of power and responsibility who evaded their obligations and contributed to public indifference. One of the ablest women of her time—and, like her husband Alfred Milner, most modest—she was a splendid servant of the Commonwealth.

Lukewarm Politician

MR. T. W. TYRRELL, who was leader of the non-official members in the last Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, has announced in Dar es Salaam that he will be a candidate for that constituency in next February's election and that he has resigned from the United Tanganyika Party—explaining that he had been a "lukewarm" member of it and had felt that its policies were "not direct enough". The Oxford Dictionary defines lukewarm as "tepid, not zealous, indifferent". Considering that Mr. Tyrrell was one of the founders of the U.T.P. and a member of its executive committee, it does him no credit to confess that he was tepid, not zealous, and/or indifferent. What moral right has anyone to sit on the executive committee of any organization if he has diluted regard for its welfare? Membership of a committee clearly implies concern for the success of the body in question; indifference should therefore be recognized as an automatic embargo on membership of the committee. If Mr. Tyrrell was not indifferent at first, he should have resigned at the onset of lukewarmness.

T.A.N.U. Dictates

HE MUST NOT COMPLAIN if he finds, as he presumably will, that some people, probably many people, attribute his resignation at this juncture to recognition of the fact, strikingly proved in the elections in five constituencies last month, that anyone standing as a U.T.P. candidate is certain to be defeated because the majority of the voters are African and obey the behest of the Tanganyika African National Union, which is bent on destroying the multi-racial U.T.P. Whether or not that be the intention, the plain fact is that anyone who breaks with the U.T.P., an association of Europeans, Africans and Asians, makes an automatic bid for T.A.N.U. support. Mr. Tyrrell must realize that truth, and that he would assuredly lose the Dar es Salaam seat if he contested it under the colours which he has hitherto been content to hoist.

Black Chauvinism

THE SO-CALLED FREEDOM CHARTER of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa is a heady mixture of nonsense, bombast, and deception. Whereas the first of the eight declared aims of the movement is "to work in each territory for a Government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines" — which is black chauvinism naked and unashamed — the very next words stipulate that "the movement shall fight white racialism and black chauvinism"! Could double-talk go further? The emotional preamble alleges that "every hour that passes under imperialism takes in its train a measure of our noble heritage as Africans; every hour means one more of subjection, degradation, exploitation, and humiliation by imperialists, white supremacists, and foreign self-seekers". That sentence is perfidious. Africans in East Africa had no conception of freedom until Europeans established law and order; and it is gross hypocrisy to pretend that the mass of Africans are now the victims of "subjection, degradation, exploitation, and humiliation". That such charges can be made by those who consider themselves the leaders of African political opinion is clear proof of the worthlessness and danger of such "leadership".

Militant Mass Movements

SUCH ARE THE MEN who clamour for "parliamentary democracy in every territory"; in other words, for mobocracy. Ignoring the beneficent transformation in the life of Africans under European rule, they commit themselves to the statement that "Poverty, ignorance, ill-health, and other human miseries cannot be satisfactorily eradicated under imperialism", following that false premise with their customary demand for self-government — as if that would increase the public revenues and so provide for more and better education, medical, and other social services, when premature self-government would so reduce revenue that no country could maintain its present level of expenditure on such services. It would also undermine the confidence of the European staff, which can alone maintain their quality at this stage, with the consequence large numbers would resign; and there would be no hope of replacing them by equally competent experts from any other quarter — as the Sudan Government has discovered and candidly admitted. This egregious compact is the production of men obsessed with politics and their own self-importance. It is to be hoped that no Government will allow any organization affiliated to "Bafmecca" to overstep its legal rights in seeking to "organize the masses into militant mass movements under dynamic leadership". Uncompromising firmness is needed in that respect and if that should entail the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of some rabble-rousers, it would be better done sooner than later — better, that is, from the standpoint of the mass of decent Africans who need to be protected from delirious misleadership.

Defeated but Not Deflated

THE SILLIEST DOCUMENT recently received by the Colonial Office may well be that submitted by Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu, president of the Tanganyika African National Congress. Irresponsible though it be, the salient passages are quoted in other columns in order that readers may judge an organization which takes itself quite seriously. T.A.N.C. claims a present membership of 3,700 — which scarcely entitles its founder to speak for the eight million Africans of Tanganyika, as he presumes to do. A relevant consideration is that only the other day he could attract no more than 53 votes when he stood as a candidate for the Legislative Council in the Tanga Province constituency, where the African who headed the poll had the support of 3,555 electors. That, however, will be unknown to most of

the people on whom Mr. Mtemvu calls in Europe, or, if they be left-wing zealots, it will be pushed aside as of no importance. But the facts should be noted by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, to which a copy of the document delivered at the Colonial Office has been sent; and Mr. Mtemvu is confident that the representatives of the United Arab Republic and of India, and perhaps some other members of the Afro-Asian bloc, will ask for it to be put on the agenda for discussion.

Africa for Africans

T.A.N.C.'s "MILD" DEMANDS — to use the word selected by that body — are that by 1962 the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Territory "should be manned by indigenous Africans, with the exception of the Governor, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Justice, who could be British expatriates". A worse prescription for the health of Tanganyika it would be impossible to write, for the plain fact is that there are scarcely any Africans in the country capable of discharging really responsible duties. Mr. Mtemvu's reply to that point is that many of the African teachers would make competent ministers, and that any African elected to the Legislature is thereby shown to enjoy enough support from his own people to warrant his appointment to such an office. That *naïveté* runs through the statement of policy, and perhaps accounts for the motto of "Africa for Africans" — when the practical result of accepting its advice would be to sacrifice the well-being of the mass of Africans to the inordinate ambitions of a few self-opinionated and aggressive careerists of their race.

Dangerous Delusions

THE IDEA THAT A MAKERERE DEGREE should constitute a passport to high administrative office, and even to a ministerial portfolio, is fantastic; but it is widespread among Africans, not only among those who have studied at Makerere and consider politics the most lucrative and attractive means of livelihood, but among many others who attach extravagant importance to the possession of a diploma, or even to a secondary education. Africans ought to understand that tens of thousands of English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish teachers, who have been far better educated and have had much more practical experience of teaching than any ex-Makerere African, would freely admit that they could not satisfactorily fill a high ministerial or administrative post. Yet these young Africans, hardly any of whom has had more than a few years' experience in any practical job, see themselves, and are seen by others, as dominating the Legislative and Executive Councils of great territories with serious problems and boundless needs. It is tragic that such dangerous delusions should be prevalent.

Mischievous Misguidance

MUCH OF THE BLAME must rest upon the dim-witted politicians in the United Kingdom who have encouraged the nonsensical idea that political acquisitiveness must be accepted as proof of political maturity, and therefore of capability to manage the affairs of a country. Half a century ago such people would have been dismissed by the electorate as cranks; now they get sent to Parliament (with salaries of £1,750 a year), whence they may mischievously misguide emergent peoples who are even more incapable, if possible, of sound judgment on matters affecting the lives of millions and the very structure of the Commonwealth. The Mboyas and Mtemvus are a direct result of the activities of political busybodies in England and Wales whose knowledge of Africa is almost always in inverse ratio to their self-assurance about African problems.

Government of Africans by Africans for Africans

Extracts from Pan-African Freedom Movement's Charter

THE PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE which was recently held in Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory, discussed the question of "positive action", and according to the official report now issued by The Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa — which title is apparently to be shortened to P.A.F.M.E.C.A. — recognized that "in achieving our freedom from the imperialists it may be necessary to use positive action; it was also agreed that for this purpose it was necessary to organize the masses into militant mass movements under dynamic leadership".

The conference condemned the Central African Federation "which was imposed upon the African peoples of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia against their expressed will and uncompromising opposition, and pledges its unqualified support, morally, politically, and materially, to the African peoples of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia in their struggle against the imposed Federation".

African Freedom Charter

The chairman, Mr. F. J. Khamisi, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and the secretary of the conference, Mr. I. M. Bhoke Mununka, signed on behalf of the conference what was called a "Freedom Charter of the Peoples of East and Central Africa". It reads:—

"Freedom is our birthright; self-government our heritage as sons and daughters of the free men and women who inherited Africa for the Africans. It is therefore not only just but imperative that we restore our birthright which is freedom and our heritage, self-government, for ourselves, our children, and our children's children. This we must do now. Every hour that passes under imperialism takes in its train a measure of our freedom and a portion of our noble heritage as Africans, the true and just and rightful masters of Africa's destiny. Every hour that passes means one more hour of subjection, degradation, exploitation, and humiliation by imperialists, white supremacists, and foreign self-seekers.

Therefore we, on behalf of the African people of East and Central Africa, dedicating ourselves to the great task of restoring our freedom, devoting our energies to the cause of African freedom and prosperity, and pledging ourselves individually and collectively to this task and this cause until imperialism is wiped out of our motherland, hereby declare:—

- (1) That democracy must prevail throughout Africa from Senegal to Zanzibar and from Cape to Cairo.
- (2) That colonialism, the so-called trusteeship, and so-called partnership, *apartheid*, multi-racialism, and white-settlerism are enemies of freedom and can be eradicated only by African nationalism, virile and unrelenting.
- (3) That the right of self-determination is God-given and no man or nation is chosen by God to determine the destiny of others.

Self-Government Panacea

"(4) That poverty, ignorance, ill-health, and other human miseries cannot be satisfactorily eradicated under imperialism but only under self-government and international co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefaction.

"(5) That we of East and Central Africa, believing in the above declarations, commit our lives, our wealth, and all our endeavour to the following set of purposes:—

"(a) The setting up of the Pan-African Freedom Movement to establish in each territory in East and Central Africa a Government of Africans by Africans for Africans on Pan-African lines.

"(b) The movement shall fight white racialism and black chauvinism;

"(c) The movement shall seek liberty of the subject within the law, and pledges itself to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter;

"(d) Economically the movement shall press for full industrialization and the enhancement of co-operative methods and for the control of the major means of production by the peoples themselves through their democratically instituted Government;

"(e) The movement shall press for the recognition of full trade union rights in every country in Africa;

"(f) The movement shall work for complete equality and justice in all social, educational, political and economic affairs;

"(g) The movement shall work for the establishment and perpetuation of true parliamentary democracy in every territory within the African continent.

"(h) The movement shall carry on the national struggle against poverty, ill-health, ignorance, and imperialistic exploitation, so that the African may lead a progressively decent, informed, and dignified life within the community of free and democratic nations".

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way.]

Africans Must Dominate

AFRICANS MUST DOMINATE the Legislative and Executive Councils of Tanganyika Territory by 1962, says a memorandum just presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Tanganyika African National Congress.

Signed by Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu, president of that body, it says, *inter alia*:

"The type of self-governing State the African National Congress envisages is the State in which all the members of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council will be indigenous Africans, i.e. Africans who belong to any of the recognized tribes of Tanganyika; where a territorial boundary divides a tribe into two sections only the section on the Tanganyika side is to be regarded to be indigenous.

"In the first place we want a purely indigenous State because it is in the interest of the immigrant people themselves that we should have it. This is particularly true of the non-Africans. The African fears and dislikes multi-racialism which is literally being forced upon him by an alien Government. He cannot understand the motive behind this idea, which may very well be to his disadvantage in view of what is happening in Central Africa and Kenya under the name of multi-racialism.

Violent Reaction Against Non-Africans

"Britain may succeed to force this type of Government upon the people as long as she rules this country, but this may have a very serious consequence upon the immigrant races when she leaves. The reaction of the Africans against the non-Africans might be violent as a result. Now neither the African National Congress nor the immigrant races themselves would like this to happen.

"Secondly, we want such a State because we believe that it is our birth-right to grant citizenship to the non-indigenous people. This cannot be done now because we do not have the power in our hands. We want the indigenous Government, and it will be that indigenous Government that shall deal with the question of granting citizenship to the non-indigenous. If this happens, then multi-racialism will not create any ill-feeling amongst the Africans.

"This does not mean that when we achieve self-government we are going to drive the non-indigenous people away. Kindness alone will stop us from doing this inhuman act. What is more, some of the immigrants are necessary for the development of the country. In spite of that we are opposed to immigration at this stage of our development because it is to our disadvantage.

"The people of Tanganyika want to govern ourselves now, partly because it is shameful to be ruled and partly because we believe that we have fulfilled the necessary conditions a subject people have to fulfil before they can be granted self-government.

"We dissociate ourselves with the view that the British social and economic developments should be the yardstick of our readiness for self-government. This view is based on wishful thinking. Apart from the fact that Britain has had a different background she will not stand still to wait for us. Those who aspire to the British standards before self-government is ours will never live to see it come. Britain had self-government when she was less socially and economically developed than she is now.

"Neither do we believe that there is a minimum number of African doctors, engineers, teachers, etc., which Tanganyika must produce before she claims for self-government. Much as we need these people, nobody has ever arrived at the magic number, and the idea therefore is an absurdity.

Desire the Only Criterion

"The only measure that has been in use everywhere so far is the people's desire for self-government. This desire is very strong in the Territory just now. In fact, according to our own experience and statements made by different high-ranking Government officials in the Territory, the leaders of all political parties in the country are lagging behind the popular demand. The people want self-government next year, and no party we know of has specifically demanded for that.

"We also want to govern ourselves because we believe that we can govern ourselves in a better way than the British Government is governing us. A glance at how things are being run in the Territory should reveal how true this statement is.

"The speed of Africanization of the Civil Service leaves much to be desired. When you went to Tanganyika in 1957, you, sir, said: 'There are in Tanganyika, as I know very well, devoted people deliberately trying to work themselves out of a job by training some African or other to take their places'. We strongly believe that if there are such people

they must be very few. In any case, the number of these people is less than what is desirable.

"Since the qualities of being a provincial commissioner, a district commissioner, superintendent of police, and a resident magistrate are not necessarily limited to the sons of those people who have had these posts or members of their race within these 50 years of British administration, we should have had Africans among these people.

"On the same occasion you said: 'No one should forget that some 60% of the present revenue, inadequate though that revenue is, comes from enterprises which owe their origin and vigour to what are loosely called immigrant communities'. The Government should be ashamed of herself for having allowed such a situation to occur. The privileges the immigrant races have for a long time enjoyed in the field of business and employment can hardly be justified. Because of that these people have the benefit of the long start, and unless the Government interferes somehow the African is likely to remain the underdog. That the Government has not succeeded to remedy the situation so far astounds all the people of Tanganyika.

"The Government is mishandling the Native authority institutions by imposing the unpopular multi-racialism on them. The Geita example is very telling. The resistance people have constantly shown against the tripartite system of voting is another example of African dislike of British maladministration.

"Our minimum demands, which in view of what we have said above are mild, are that in 1962 both the Executive and Legislative Councils should be manned by indigenous Africans with the exception of the Governor and the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Justice, who could be British expatriates."

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

Kenya Must Have Leadership by Discipline

Mr. R. S. Alexander Denounces "Leadership by Raucous Racialism"

MR. R. S. ALEXANDER, a European elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, addressed the Kenya Muslim League in Mombasa recently on the inter-racial problems of the country.

He opened a long speech by quoting a Kenya African leader as having said:

"We want African nationalism; we want the 10-mile strip of the Coast as part of Kenya Colony; I intend to contest the right of the Arabs to own the 10-mile strip", and inviting Mr. Mboya to dissociate himself from that utterance.

Mr. Alexander then said, *inter alia* :—

"The human composition of Kenya and other areas along the East Coast of Africa is unique in the world. It is only here that, in quantity, the three main races, European, Asian, and African, have made their homes alongside one another as permanent residents.

"Human relationships in Kenya are the most challenging and exciting in the world, bringing out the best and the worst in people. We are a miniature of the human race, a laboratory for the problem of race relationships. At times I think the Almighty has ordained that we in Kenya are to work out His plan for the world. I would like to have that sentiment taught in all our schools.

Disciplined Behaviour and Courtesy

"The plan is that by patient example, disciplined behaviour, and courtesy we shall show the world how to live together. The Muslims must take their place as true Kenyans, with others who have a complete and undivided allegiance to a Kenya which is evolving on civilized standards and which has a loyalty to the Crown and Commonwealth.

"Why have we not yet sufficiently grasped the secret of combining into a whole towards nationhood? Because of the vile excess of virulent racialism currently pouring from the tongues of those who will not rise to that greater, nobler, and more difficult task of leading their communities towards racial understanding, racial concord, and racial harmony. It is easy to sway audiences with racial venom and emotional jargon and slogans; but it requires great strength of character,

intelligence, and conviction to preach tolerance and forbearance. Real leadership persuades by fearless presentation and quiet sincerity.

"It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles: the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring out. Trying to solve our country's problems with the noise of racialist oratory is like trying to disentangle a traffic jam by honking the horn. The rooster makes more clatter than the hen that lays the egg.

"How are we to deal with noisy racialism? How are we to combine it into a whole towards nationhood? There are at least two possible answers. First, we must have a new type of leadership—leadership by discipline: discipline by our leaders of themselves; discipline amongst the people until we pass out of the current period of racial emotionalism; a discipline which, between leaders and people, demands a quiet but forceful presentation of facts, aspirations, and needs, all in a spirit of true and forthright negotiation.

Leadership By Raucous Racialism

"The European community realize that leadership by raucous racialism, leadership that relies solely on beating the racial drum, is inappropriate and unconvincing. This does not mean that plain speaking must go. What must go is hatred, venom, or contempt in our plain speaking, particularly before emotional audiences.

"You Muslims, with your high sense of discipline, will, I am sure, be ready to reject any of your leaders who survive on racialism. That is the surest way of retaining and improving your share of responsibility in the country's affairs.

"The other answer lies with the younger generation in Kenya. The older generation, with a magnificent record behind them of achievement, enterprise, and endurance, are by natural instinct nostalgically looking back at the good old days; and they are entitled to do so. But the world is moving too fast for there to be time for serious looking back: Younger minds must take over.

"The younger folk have less of the inhibitions about race and less of the suspicious caution that grows with age. Their minds are receptive and flexible, and they together must now mould a Kenya of their imaginative and bold design. Their local instinct tells them when and how to develop mutual relationships, tells them that inter-racial behaviour is wisest when it confines itself to what comes naturally—to avoid patronage and pretence, and to postpone premature attempts to rush together in matters where social and other differences are still understandably delicate.

"There is much common ground between the races in Kenya to be developed. The younger generation must apply energy and enthusiasm to a healthy consolidation of this common ground. Artificial advances and forced situations drive the races further apart. Our younger folk know this danger. It requires great understanding and supreme intelligence. The best of the younger brains, of high character, from each race must get together now and agree upon their thinking. There are younger Europeans ready and willing to begin this task today.

"You have an opportunity at this conference to arouse this same eagerness in your young people. If you accept it, a similar response will be forthcoming from younger Africans and Indians who are determined to identify themselves as true Kenyans, dedicated to the creation and maintenance of the highest standards in our country.

Common Electoral Roll Would Be Premature

"The second part of my subject deals with the introduction of a common electoral roll. You have had real experience of a common roll, a common roll with Indians. You did not like it and threw it out; you achieved your own communal roll in respect of elections for the Central Government, and now you seek to establish it in local government.

"I have spoken about the common ground between the races and the need for a natural evolution of it. I am not satisfied that there is yet sufficient common ground for us

to move to a common roll of any kind. We must concentrate on improving and extending this common ground and our mutual understanding before we plunge into a situation that will explode if we are not ready for it and destroy the common ground already cultivated.

"I can see nothing but damage if we move to a common roll before our peoples are able to disregard religious considerations and the colour of their skin when they vote. When we can all behave and think genuinely as Kenyans it will be time enough to consider a common roll.

"You Muslims, like ourselves, and the Masai, the Kipsigis, the Giriama, and the other lesser tribes, are minority communities in Kenya, and, like us, very many of your people are Kenyans with their homes here and with no wish or intention of transferring their residence anywhere else. We are all an integral and essential part of Kenya. You wish to be certain of your future. This certainty is best assured by the long record of brilliant achievement in fair play and the caring for other people of the British with their fine tradition of leadership.

"I ask you to signify your acceptance of this with an unpatronizing and decisive voice—a voice which, it is distressing to have to say, some of our Indian countrymen (perhaps only a few) are too weak, too nervous, or too thoughtless to use."

[Comment is made in Matters of Moment.]

Dominion Party's Principles and Political Programme

No Dismemberment of Federation Contemplated; Federal Independence An Objective

THE DOMINION PARTY, the main Opposition party in the Federation, promises to abide by 16 principles if it is returned to power in the coming federal general election. These are detailed in its Statement of Principles.

That document points out that the party is based on loyalty to the British Crown; recognizes English as the only official language; claims the right of the Federal State and the several territories to self-determination within the Constitution; pledges itself to make Federation a success and to constitutional reform resulting in Dominion Status, and to strive by every means in its power for the removal of the northern territories from the sphere of the Colonial Office to that of the Commonwealth Relations Office as an essential first step towards Dominion Status; and declares that the permanent establishment of the European in the entire Federation is a fundamental principle of its policy.

It supports fully the principles of parliamentary democratic Government which must be protected against the undermining influence of Communism or any other form of totalitarianism; and believes in freedom of worship, that the family is the basis of the social structure, and that no action of the State should interfere with parental responsibility for the healthy upbringing of the child.

In the political field control and leadership must for all time remain in the hands of civilized and responsible persons.

No Forced Association of Races

The party recognizes the existence of different population groups, and considers it vital to foster a spirit of mutual confidence and co-operation while making it possible for each group to maintain its own identity. To that end it is necessary to recognize that in the economic sphere association already exists and must continue for the benefit of all and that in the social and educational spheres the basic liberty of choice of association must be allowed and there must be no forced association between races.

It recognizes the desirability of consultation and co-operation with all neighbouring States in the solution of common problems; and believes that it must be the object of the State to create conditions that will secure for all the inhabitants reasonable standards of housing, health, social services, education, and employment, and improved conditions for old age pensioners.

It will follow a policy of sound financial management and control, with the object of reducing the cost of living; will endeavour to promote the proper use of the natural resources of the country; believes in private enterprise and is in general opposed to nationalization; recognizes the absolute necessity for large scale, selective immigration of Europeans; and will

oppose the exploitation of African labour to the detriment of the European worker.

In a Declaration of Independence the party promises to press for independence with the utmost vigour, seeking to attain this goal through determined negotiations with the U.K. Government in 1960, "using every means to persuade them of the justice of our cause". The declaration continues:—

Firmness of Purpose

"Bearing in mind the possibility of an unsympathetic Administration in Britain at that time, and the not unlikely eventuality of an uncompromising attitude against our just aspirations, no unreasonable and unbending reaction overseas will distract us from our purpose.

"Should negotiations fail, every avenue of equitable settlement having been explored with no tangible results forthcoming, the whole question will be referred to the Federal electorate in a referendum, and, provided the necessary mandate is obtained, a Declaration of Independence within the British Commonwealth will be made.

"Such a declaration would exclude Nyassaland and Barotseland unless it could be demonstrated that they wished to be included within the scope of the declaration.

"In the event of the exclusion, Protectorate status would continue under joint Federal and United Kingdom control. This means that the electorate of Nyassaland have complete control over their own political future within the Federation.

"No dismemberment of the Federation is contemplated nor will any existing controls be relinquished, merely different types of administration working in different parts reflecting stages of development. Independence for the entire Federation is one of our objectives."

On race relations, the party "fully appreciates the necessity for co-operation between all races and makes this a definite point of policy. It believes that the Federation will not be free from disturbances so long as Colonial Office interference in our internal affairs encourages the African to look beyond the Federal and territorial Governments for the ultimate authority."

"Blue Print for Political Progress", a memorandum published by the party, says that many Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland have made their homes in the territories but that the number had not increased as much as it should have done because of the pressure of factors inimical to permanent settlement.

"A sense of insecurity has developed because recent tendencies have emphasized the fact that control of the internal affairs is vested in the Colonial Office, which fact makes them a shuttlecock of party politics in the U.K.

"The authority in Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland must be one that recognizes that there is a future in the territory for all races.

(Continued on page 234)

U.K.'s. Lower Share of E.A. Trade

Big Increase in Japanese Trade

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW of the agricultural, commercial, and industrial affairs of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar is given in the annual report of the East African Office in London which is entitled "East Africa 1957" and is obtainable at 5s. from that office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2).

The chapter on trade and industry draws attention to the fact that imports by the mainland territories from the United Kingdom dropped 3.6% (from 43.8% in 1956 to 38.2%) and that the Commonwealth share fell 6.6% (from 61.4% to 54.8%), the proportion of foreign imports consequently increasing from 32.2% to 39.8%.

"This trend was said to be due to factors not solely related to considerations of price", says the report. "The timing and uncertainties of delivery dates for supplies from the U.K. were mentioned, as was the positive approach to the East African markets adopted by some foreign exporters.

Increased Trade With Japan

"The other feature of the year was the increased trade between East Africa and Japan and the United States. With the relaxation of import control, imports from Japan have risen from £1m. in 1955 to over £11½m. in 1957. Indeed, Japan has now replaced India as East Africa's second largest supplier. The consumer goods most in demand from Japan are synthetic textiles, corrugated iron sheets, motor spares, cycles and cycle spares, fishing nets, crockery, photographic materials, sewing machines, medicines, and machinery spares.

"A similar trend has been evident in the case of West Germany, whose share of imports increased from 5.6% in 1955 to 6.2% in 1956 and was maintained at slightly above this figure in 1957. Exports to West Germany have increased at an even greater rate, and in 1957 West Germany was East Africa's best customer after the U.K. It took a larger share (26%) of Uganda's cotton crop than any other country, and was the largest buyer of Kenya's coffee. Uganda cotton also found a new market in China.

"It is gratifying to note the substantial increase in exports to the dollar area. Exports to the United States, which were valued at £94m. in 1954, had risen to £14.8m. by 1957 and were exceeded only by exports to the U.K. and West Germany. Nevertheless, these trends should be viewed in their correct relationship to the total East African trade. By far the largest share remains with the U.K., as will be seen from the following round figures:

	1957 trade with East Africa in £ million	Per cent of total East African trade
U.K.	82	33
West Germany	26	10
U.S.A.	18	7
Japan	17	7

"At the beginning of 1957 British contracting firms had work on hand in East Africa to a total value of over £21m.

"Trade with Australia in 1957 was nearly 20% higher than in the previous year.

Assistance to African Businessmen

"In Kenya the original schemes for assistance to African businessmen, artisans, and industrialists, which had as one of their main purposes the encouragement of village communities as economic units, are being widely extended with financial assistance from the International Co-operation Administration. The assistance of Africans in the business field has grown considerably over the last two or three years, and there is no doubt that the momentum will continue to increase.

"African businessmen are making great efforts to promote wholesale trading companies. There is a very successful company in Meru, three similar ones in the Nyeri and Embu districts, and projected companies in Kiambu, Kisii, and Kakamega. Mention must also be made of the efforts of the Kenya Farmers' Association in the provision for wholesale facilities in African areas. A particularly important pointer indicating the growing maturity of African business men is their wish to form trade associations and chambers of commerce. Somewhat similar schemes of assistance, also with financial aid from I.C.A., are in progress in Tanganyika.

"A trade mission from the Federation visited the East African territories in 1957. Although primarily concerned with finding new markets for a wide range of Rhodesian-manufactured goods, it also explored the possibilities of increased purchases of East African products. The mission considered that there was a most promising East African market for its textiles and clothing as well as in light engineering and metal fabricated products, especially for inexpensive radio sets.

"The Federation imports a considerable quantity of East African products, which include, apart from raw materials such as coffee, cotton and sisal, a variety of general goods such as dairy products, biscuits, clothing, and footwear. East African dairy products have, however, to face considerable competition from other sources in the Rhodesian market, e.g. New Zealand butter, and the extension of any trade in meat is related to the provision of refrigerated transport. The overall volume of East African/Rhodesian trade in 1957 was not up to the previous year's level. Exports of East African produce to the Federation fell from £709,000 to £495,000, no doubt due to some extent to a slackening in demand from the Copperbelt towns consequent on the fall in copper prices.

New Road Goods Service

"A limited road goods service between Nairobi and Ndola was started and a variety of local products, agricultural and industrial, was carried in each direction. Confidence in the future prospect of this trade route was further evidenced early in 1958 by the establishment of a regular weekly service between Broken Hill and Nairobi, the 1,500-mile journey being covered in eight days. A new non-scheduled air freight service from East to South Africa was also due to be introduced in 1958 by Hunting Clan.

"The value of commercial imports into East Africa rose by over 7% from £124.7m. to £133.7m., this being slightly above the peak year of 1955.

"Consumer imports, mainly in the African trade, increased substantially. Total imports of cotton piece goods increased by 10m. sq. yards to 119m. despite a fall of 14m. sq. yards in Uganda's imports, while imports of fabrics of synthetic fibres, at 113m. sq. yards, were almost double the previous year's figure. Blankets increased in number from 3½m. to over 5½m., sewing machines from 15,512 to 18,026, wireless sets from 36,866 to 52,169, clothing from £2½m. to nearly £3½m., and footwear from £493,000 to £593,000. There was also a significant increase in the quantity of matches imported, over 1½m. gross boxes compared with approximately half as many in the previous year.

"The expanding economy of the territories has in recent years also been responsible for substantial increases in the imports of agricultural implements and machinery. In 1957 imports of tractors continued to increase in all territories, the number rising from 990 to 1,246. Although imports of agricultural machinery continued to show a substantial increase in Tanganyika, the value rising from £158,807 to £179,020, and were approximately the same as the previous year in Uganda, imports into Kenya fell by nearly 40%, a feature which may indicate an attitude of caution on the part of Kenya farmers in the light of falling world prices for their products.

Increased Imports of Vehicles

"Imports of motor vehicles have steadily increased. In 1956 this trend was halted by the prevailing economic conditions, imports showing a decrease for the first time. In 1957 there was a recovery in all territories; the number imported rose from 9,151 to 11,241. On the other hand, the number of commercial vehicles imported again declined, and was over 10% lower than in 1956.

"Although the value of industrial and commercial machinery imported was slightly less than in the previous year, imports of electrical machinery, including domestic appliances, were somewhat higher, the value rising from £5½m. to £5½m. Apart from the continued requirements of electrical machinery for the equipping of new factories and the development of existing industries, the demand for this class of machinery will no doubt increase substantially as electric power and light spread to the rural areas and the villager becomes a consumer of domestic appliances in his own village.

"The United Kingdom and France continued to be the biggest suppliers of the better quality rayon piece goods. Over the past few years there has been increasing demand by African consumers for cheap synthetic fabrics, in which field Japan remains untouched on the basis of price. C.I.F. prices of printed spun, for example, were 36½d. ex-United Kingdom, 21½d. ex-Continent, and 16½d. ex-Japan, while two-way slub (printed) was selling at 42d. ex-U.K., 27d. ex-Continent, and 22½d. ex-Japan. The average value per yard of cotton piece goods imported into Kenya during the year decreased from 1.39 to 1.36d."

[Further extracts from the report will be published in later issues.]

Housing Africans in Kenya Towns

Work of the Central Housing Board

MR. MUSA AMALEMBIA, Minister for Housing in Kenya, said when he addressed students at the Jeanes School, Nairobi:—

“Nairobi City Council has contributed steadily to the housing of Africans, although some of its estates are old and unsatisfactory, and the city would like to replace them — Kariakor for example.

“At present the city provides accommodation for 24,000 Africans, though much of this is on a ‘bed-space’ basis. Government and the High Commission, including the Railways, house 25,000 more. Some houses have also been erected by Africans themselves or by their employers—I have recently visited Gailey and Roberts’ housing scheme—and these house another 25,000 people. Nevertheless, there are still 7,000 would-be tenants on the City Council’s waiting list.

“Against the total of 74,000 housed, many of them unsatisfactorily, the 1957 Nairobi census indicated an African population of 115,000. The basic problem is that of money. Many millions of pounds are needed to house the African population adequately; and many of the would-be tenants are unable to pay the necessary rents for a whole house.

“In 1953 Government set up the Central Housing Board and placed at its disposal the Housing Fund. The Board, which deals only with African housing, includes African members, men and women. It has its own staff, with an architect, draftsman, and clerks of works.

“Money is normally loaned out by the Housing Board for 40 years at whatever rate of interest is prevailing; it is high at present, being 6½%. As it is repaid it becomes available for lending again. So far the board has loaned £2,687,340, which shows how much the Government has contributed to our African housing problems. Of that total about half has gone to Nairobi.

Building Plans

“In Kitale the board is supervising the construction for the municipality of the first part of an £80,000 scheme which will provide 259 family houses for 1,295 Africans. Nakuru Municipal Council is building its phase IV, housing 900 to 1,000 people in 224 houses. Eldoret is to call for tenders for houses that will cost approximately £30,000. Plans are being prepared for new building in Elburgon, Kapsabet, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Molo, and Kisumu.

“In Nairobi the Ministry is building one of the largest schemes yet to be attempted in East Africa—1,400 family houses, in double-storey blocks, costing £600,000 and housing 7,000 people. We have handed over 505 and another 250 will be ready this month. The rents are 100s. a month; but they are designed so that lodgers can be taken to help out the situation for the tenant who does not earn a very high salary. All have been rented within 48 hours.

“For Africans in the highest salary groups, who want better housing than is normally provided for rent, the Ministry’s policy is to encourage them to enter into tenant-purchase or owner-builder schemes, whereby they become ultimately the owners of the house and the plot on which it stands. This will enable them to become more truly a part of the town or city in which they live.

“Building societies are contributing to these developments for Africans, as they do for other races. Few Africans can provide the initial capital required, which in most societies comes to a third of the price of the house; nor often does the plot and area in which they are likely to build form an attractive investment for the society. Accordingly the Ministry is encouraging local government authorities to initiate tenant-purchase or owner-builder schemes.

“One on an ambitious scale recently agreed with Nairobi City Council is for 60 plots near King George VI Hospital. The houses it is proposed to build are of an extremely good quality and finish, costing £2,000 to £3,000. The response has been poor; possibly the present time is economically difficult to ask people to commit themselves to so large an investment.

“Most local authority plans provide for a room or rooms that can be let to lodgers to help the owner meet his monthly payments. Unfortunately in Kisumu some of the 32 owners in a tenant-purchase scheme are no longer living in the houses at all; they have been turned into nothing but boarding-houses, where Africans pay more rent than they would in a municipal estate. The borrowers are making money at the expense of their fellows on the board’s money. The board and the municipality would have been better advised to see that its funds went into rental housing from the start.”

Somalis Might Turn to Nasser Confidence in Britain Near Breaking Point

SOMALI CONFIDENCE in British intentions is near breaking point, a special correspondent of *The Times* has just reported from the Somaliland Protectorate, adding that if that confidence fails they will certainly turn to Nasser for help, with the possible result of the ultimate inclusion of the Somali countries in the United Arab Republic.

The backwardness of constitutional development among an intelligent and practical people is described as “quite incomprehensible” in the despatch, which says, *inter alia*:—

“The choice is between continuing an orderly political advance by stages, thereby risking the country’s going sour through mistrust and frustration, and crash-changing into a higher political gear at once, thereby risking some form of political breakdown through lack of experience in democracy. Both are real dangers. There seems one possible way in between.

“As always, it is confidence that counts. The Somali leaders might accept a steadier pace of advance if the British Government were to make a clear statement of their aims. This would mean a dated programme for further political development.

“It would mean also a clear pledge that Somaliland would have the right to exercise self-determination on attaining independence. That is to say, it would be possible for the Somalis to join with Somalia if they wished, which they almost certainly would. Such a declaration would also allow them theoretically to federate with neighbouring Ethiopia, which Ethiopians much desire, though it is only realistic to state that there is no chance of the Somalis here choosing such an alternative while they are in their present mood.”

Even the moderately-minded Somalis in Mr. Mariano’s National United Front are asking for an elected majority in the Legislature at once, with some Somalis in the Executive Council, and the extremists in the Somali National League—which has portraits of Nasser on the walls of its offices and has just begun to publish a paper in Arabic—demand immediate union with Somalia.

Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement Unworkable

Turning to the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954, the correspondent says:—

“This agreement is so full of obscurities and loopholes, that it is virtually unworkable. The Ethiopians bitterly resent it on the ground that it is an infringement of their sovereignty, which is true. The best that can be said is that the Ethiopian Imperial Government has decided that it is wiser to try to conciliate the Somalis in the hope of better future relations when they become independent. Among those who regularly use the Scheduled Area they are achieving some success. Presumably the agreement would lapse if Somaliland became independent or joined Somalia.

“Another subject exercising opinion is Somalization of the services. Mr. R. J. C. Howes is sitting as a commissioner on this subject, but his inquiry is being boycotted by the Somalis because his terms of reference do not include provision for recommendations for the compulsory retirement of expatriate officials on abolition and compensation terms.”

MR. IAN COLVIN, who has been visiting the Somaliland Protectorate for the *Daily Telegraph*, has drawn attention to the fact that whereas about 100 young Somalis are to be trained in the United Kingdom for civil service posts, there are already 70 in Cairo and more in Moscow, which has recently asked the Egyptians to send another six.

“There is no doubt that Mr. Michael Mariano and his National Front, which stands for co-operation with the British, are in partial eclipse.

“There is no doubt either that the Somali National League—which hangs Colonel Nasser’s picture in its branch offices—is in the ascendant. Talking to its leaders, I have never known men hesitate so long before answering a simple question: ‘Did they receive funds from the United Arab Republic?’ The answer was ambiguous.”

Referring to the attraction of politics for Africans, who are encouraged by the feeling that “there will always be a white man to work for them behind the scenes”, Mr. Colvin reported that a Somali who had just taken his degree in Britain had written to a brilliant British official of long experience: “When I am a Minister I shall ask you to be my secretary.”

Sir Roy Welensky's Rejoinder The Road to Revolution

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Federal Prime Minister, opening the election campaign for the United Federal Party in his own constituency of Broken Hill, gave a warning that any declaration of independence for the Federation—as is proposed by the Dominion Party in the event of the failure of the 1960 constitutional talks—must lead to a clash between the Federal Government's army and the territorial police. Fulfilment of the Dominion Party's promise would be tantamount to revolution.

It would be necessary to gain control not only of the Federation Government's functions but also of the territorial Governments, and the High Courts of the three territories, whose judges had taken an oath of allegiance to The Queen, would be bound to declare illegal any action of the Dominion Party Government in relation to the constituent territories.

The police in these territories, who likewise owed their allegiance exclusively to the Colonial Office, would enforce the judgments of the High Court. To make the will of the Dominion Party Government prevail there would then have to be a clash between the Government (Dominion Party) army and the territorial police.

The most important single question that faced the country was to decide who should negotiate on behalf of the peoples of the Federation in 1960, said Sir Roy. "I say that it is quite clear that the Dominion Party has no confidence in its ability to achieve independence. It is prepared to accept a second best by agreeing to retain the Colonial Office as co-partners in running the Protectorates that it wishes to create in the two northern territories."

"Of course, the Dominion Party is in good company when it publicly announces that it has not much confidence in achieving independence for the Federation. Mr. Todd is of the same opinion. He has made it clear that the Federation will in his view not obtain independence in 1960. Can you trust these people to negotiate on your behalf? They are beaten before the first blow is struck."

Sir Edgar Whitehead Concurs

Declaration of independence if the Federation failed to realize its hopes in 1960 meant revolution, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a meeting in Umtali last week. He added: "I suppose one could imagine a set of circumstances one day when the people of this country might want a revolution, but we have not reached that stage yet". It would mean the end of all British investment in the country, wholesale unemployment, and a great setback.

"I have dealt with British Ministers since 1946, and I am absolutely confident that no responsible British Minister would ever drive us to the position in which we would want to have a revolution in this country. Our case is too strong and too reasonable."

Mr. Godwin Lewanika, United Federal Party candidate for the special Luangwa constituency of Northern Rhodesia, said in Kitwe last week that if Federation failed the only alternative would be Communism. "The only way to save Central Africa from Communism is to keep the Federation and help it succeed in the hands of civilized, responsible men for the benefit of all races."

Speaking in Blantyre, Mr. Winston Field said that there had been no suggestion of ignoring any decision of the Federal Supreme Court if it rejected an application for Dominion status made by his party if it attained power. The Supreme Court's task was to interpret the law, not to make it.

If it did not support such an application, the next step would be to amend the law in order to achieve what was wanted. The final action rested with the people of the Federation; their will could not be denied. The Dominion Party, if returned to power, and in the event of a deadlock in the negotiations with the British Government in 1960, would hold a referendum, and "if the green light was received we should go ahead with whatever plans we deemed necessary. However, it would not be a case of a clear-cut declaration of 'independence tomorrow'".

"The Katikiro of Buganda does not like democracy. He has rejected direct elections for Buganda because he knows that he would not be returned".—Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, chairman of the Uganda African National Congress.

Voters for Federal Election 21,065 More Than in 1953

IN THE SECOND FEDERAL GENERAL ELECTION, on November 12, a total of 88,044 general voters will be eligible to go to the polls—21,065 more than in 1953.

In Northern Rhodesia the voting strength has risen from 15,447 to 20,452, and in Nyasaland from 1,058 to 2,500. Southern Rhodesia has 65,092 ordinary voters, compared with 50,474 in 1953.

Response has been very poor for registration on the special rolls, whose members will vote for the African candidates and in Southern Rhodesia also for the specially elected European for African Interests. In Southern Rhodesia there are only 804, of whom 642 are Africans. Exact figures for the special rolls in the two northern territories are not available, but in Northern Rhodesia the final figure is below 100, of whom about 20 are non-Africans. In Nyasaland the total is about 20, of whom about five are non-Africans.

For Nyasaland's six ordinary seats—it will be the first time the Protectorate will have voted federally by constituencies—the average number of voters is 416. Northern Rhodesia, with 14 ordinary seats, has an average constituency strength of 1,461. For Southern Rhodesia, with 24 ordinary seats in the enlarged Parliament, the average is 2,712.

"Within the next three years economy-class aircraft carrying 120 passengers or more will fly between Central Africa and London in 14 hours".—Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.P., Minister of Transport in the Federation.

"A Great Public Service"

"As one who has lived in most of the territories in the past 30 years, I have found nothing I could criticize and very much I could admire in your book 'Rhodesia and East Africa'. It represents a great public service".

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PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. J. D. STANNING are on their way from Kenya to Japan for a holiday.

LORD SCARBROUGH was last week installed seventh Chancellor of Durham University.

MISS MARY BURROWS, J.P., an alderman of Kent County Council, is spending a month in Kenya.

MR. E. C. DIEKMAHNS is now in charge of the sisal research station at Mlingano, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. E. E. HUTCHINS, who has been in this country on leave from Kenya, is on his way back to Songhor by sea.

MR. J. A. MILLBOURN, son of SIR ERIC and LADY MILLBOURN, is outward-bound in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. A. CROXTON, chief superintendent of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. CROXTON are returning to Bulawayo by sea.

OLAVE LADY BADEN-POWELL, Chief Guide, has cracked four ribs in a fall and has had to cancel some of her engagements.

MR. H. S. HIBBENS, vice-chairman of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., and MRS. HIBBENS are on their way by sea to visit Southern Africa.

LORD MALVERN, being now a keen bird-watcher, has received a farewell gift of special binoculars from his old constituents in Salisbury Suburbs.

EARL and COUNTESS DE LA WARR were guests of the Young Fellows Group of the Royal Commonwealth Society at their annual dinner in London last week.

MR. PETER STAUB, United Federal Party candidate in the Eastlea constituency in the Federal general election, was at one time mining editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*.

CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT, chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association, will also act as managing director until an appointment is made to that vacancy.

SR. RAUL EDUARDO SIDBERS has been gazetted Consul-General of the Argentine in London, with jurisdiction including the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. K. P. STAPEL, chief inspector of the Netherlands Cattle Herd Book Society, has been visiting Friesian herds in Kenya after judging the Friesian entries at the Royal Show.

THE REV. E. T. J. NEMAPARE, of Selukwe, the Constitution Party candidate for the Lundi (African) constituency in the Federal election, became a Methodist minister 30 years ago.

MR. JACK PURVIS has been re-elected president of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, with MR. EMRYS WILLIAMS, of Nkana, MR. FRED HOLTMAN, of Mufulira, as vice-presidents.

The third anniversary of the return of the KABAKA OF BUGANDA from two years' exile in the United Kingdom was marked in Kampala last week by a thanksgiving service in Namirembe Cathedral.

MR. A. C. C. SWANN, P.C. of Nyanza Province, and MRS. SWANN have arrived in the United Kingdom on leave. MR. G. SKIPPER, lately D.C., South Nyanza, is acting as provincial commissioner.

MR. ORTON EDGAR CHIRWA, the first African from Nyasaland to practise as a lawyer, was admitted to the Nyasaland Bar in the High Court last week by the Chief Justice, MR. T. C. SPENCER-WILKINSON.

MR. FRANK SMITH, who has arrived from Johannesburg to take up the post of London editor of the South African Press Association, served with the South African forces in Ethiopia during the last war.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, addressed the European-Atlantic Group on Tuesday on "East Africa and the Proposed European Free Trade Area".

PROFESSOR D. T. JACK, who was a member of the EAST AFRICA ROYAL COMMISSION, has been appointed chairman of the court of inquiry into the strike of more than 4,000 B.O.A.C. engineering maintenance workers at London Airport.

DR. T. FARNWORTH ANDERSON, former Director of Medical Services in Kenya, and MRS. ANDERSON are outward-bound for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE. Since their retirement from East Africa they have been living in Hawkhurst, Kent.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and LADY RENNIE are holding a reception this evening at Rhodesia House to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Federation.

MR. JAMES BUTLER, son of the Home Secretary, whom he accompanied recently to Southern Rhodesia for a brief holiday, contracted a virus infection in Africa, and pneumonia has since developed. He has been in Colchester Hospital, Essex.

MR. E. C. PETERKINS has been returned unopposed as Cholo-Mlanje representative in the Nyasaland Legislative Council. A Bvumbwe farmer, he has served in the Legislature as a temporary European non-official member on various occasions in the past 15 years.

Visitors from the Federation include MR. J. BEATTIE, MR. J. G. DOUBLEDAY, MR. & MRS. K. J. E. GAHAGAN, MR. J. R. LENTELL, MR. W. LIPSCOMBE, MR. & MRS. H. S. G. MCRANDAL, COMMANDER E. L. MORANT, MR. W. H. S. OLIVER, MR. H. RITCHIE, and DR. C. H. SPARROW.

MR. H. H. MULLENS, managing director of A. Reyrolle and Co., Ltd., has been appointed chairman in succession to SIR CLAUDE GIBB, who remains on the board. Sir Claude has relinquished the chairmanship because of his many other commitments, particularly in the development of industrial nuclear power plant.

SIR CHARLES HAMBRO has been elected chairman of Union Corporation, Ltd., in succession to the late VISCOUNT BRACKEN, and MR. T. P. STRATTEN, the managing director, who is resident in South Africa, has been elected deputy chairman. The corporation has mining interests in the Rhodesias and Tanganyika Territory.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE attended the State banquet at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening in honour of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. They were also guests at the luncheon at Guildhall on Tuesday, and at last night's reception at Lancaster House given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Among passengers for Mombasa in the British India liner KENYA, which left London last Monday, were MR. D. C. HODGSON, a recently retired director of Smith Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., and MRS. HODGSON; MR. JUSTICE FORBES, of the Kenya Supreme Court; MR. K. N. LEWIS, town clerk of Nakuru; and MR. JUSTICE MAYERS, also of Kenya.

DR. M. A. HOOKER, sometime chairman of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, who has spent most of the last year in New Zealand, has returned to London and become development manager of George Cuming, Ltd., advertising agents. He intends to resume his active interest in organizations concerned with African affairs.

Many ex-Gunners who have settled in Kenya attended the revival dinner of the East African Association of Gunners, which coincided with the opening of the Royal Show. The president, BRIGADIER PHILIP MYBERG, who farms at Moiben, proposed the toast of the regiment. Others present included BRIGADIER P. H. J. TUCK from Njaro, MAJOR F. DE V. JOYCE, from Ulu, and MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS, from Fort Terman. MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. TAPP, G.O.C. in East Africa, who was a Gunner before becoming a general officer, replied to the toast.

MR. STUART MATHEWS, secretary of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., for the past five years, has left Kenya on retirement for Cumberland, whither he went to East Africa in 1928 to join the staff of Dalgety and Co., Ltd. Until he joined the K.C.C. he had managed every Dalgety branch in East Africa except that in Kampala. He was a keen cricketer, bird shot, and angler.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, and LADY MARY BARING were present in Fort Hall for the consecration of the Church of the Martyrs, erected in memory of people murdered by Mau Mau terrorists. The service of dedication was performed by the RT. REV. L. J. BECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, assisted by the RT. REV. OBADAIAH KARIUKI, Suffragan Bishop of Fort Hall. The foundation-stone of the church was laid three years ago by the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MR. RICHARD GEORGE PENTNEY left England last week for Dar es Salaam to take up duty as headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Minaki. After leaving St. John's College, Cambridge, he served in the R.N.V.R. from 1932 to 1936 and then returned to the university for a year. Since then he has been an assistant master at Sedbergh School, Yorkshire. He played hockey and cricket for Cambridge. MRS. PENTNEY is the daughter of SIR ERIC BERTHOUD, British Ambassador in Warsaw.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance in Kenya, left Nairobi last week to spend two months of his leave in the United States at the invitation of the American Government, in order to study economic and financial trends and discuss such questions with leading Americans. Mr. Vasey will interrupt his leave and return to Kenya early in December to attend the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly meeting in Kampala and to prepare for financial talks in London next January about Kenya's financial position.

Tributes to Mr. R. E. German

Sir Bruce Hutt's Appreciation

SIR BRUCE HUTT, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, has written in the staff magazine of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration a warm tribute to Mr. R. E. German, the retiring Postmaster-General.

During his eight years in East Africa, he says, Mr. German showed great qualities of high ideals, tremendous and infectious enthusiasm, keen intelligence, and outstanding ability, coupled with patience, tolerance, and understanding which endeared him to people throughout the territories. He was not merely an able P.M.G., but vice-chairman of Makerere College Council from 1954 to 1957 and then its chairman.

The magazine, *Postgen*, says *inter alia* :—

"Mr. German might well have been appalled at the task before him. There was hardly a post office that did not need rebuilding or replacing, the telephone service was far from adequate, and from all quarters, Government as well as public, there was a demand for improvements without delay.

"Wonders have been achieved. The Administration has developed more in these years than during the previous 25, and business is now three to four times greater than at the end of 1949. The number of telephones has increased from 17,000 to 60,000, we have a V.H.F. radio network, and there is a new Telephone House in every major town, helping to deal with local traffic that has increased from 22m. to 49m. calls per annum, and trunk calls that have almost trebled in number. We have nearly 150 more post offices and agencies than at the end of 1949.

"Mr. German has travelled so extensively and often around the territories that there can scarcely be a member of the staff he has not met. All grades of staff have reason to be thankful to him for the great personal interest he has taken in their well-being.

"His charming wife, who has accompanied him on many of his travels, has become almost as much a part of the Post Office as Mr. German himself. We wish them both a very long and happy retirement and sincerely hope that Mr. German will soon enjoy much better health."

Obituary

Mr. Alleyne Leechman

MR. ALLEYNE LEECHMAN, M.A., who has died in his 90th year in St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was born in Ceylon, educated at St. Paul's School, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Wuerzburg University, Bavaria. Joining the Colonial Service in 1910, he went to British Guiana as a science lecturer and became principal of Queen's College, and when a British civil administration was set up after the conquest of German East Africa he was appointed the first director of the Amani Agricultural Research Station. He retired in 1925.

Not long afterwards he joined the staff of EAST AFRICA (the then title of this journal). He brought good judgment and enthusiasm to all his work; his knowledge and experience were particularly valuable on agricultural and scientific matters; and many readers will recall the verse, signed A.L., which he wrote at Christmas and on other special occasions. He could skilfully parody the style of many writers, from Dickens to Wodehouse, from Shaw to Runyon, and we published some of those amusing diversions and some of his short stories. After failing eyesight had compelled his retirement he remained an occasional and valued contributor.

Mrs. Leechman and he remained in London throughout the last war, because, as he said, they did not intend to allow an illiterate German to deprive them of a comfortable flat (from which they were bombed out).

After the war he became blind, but that could neither affect his spirits nor quench his interest in East Africa. He had this paper read to him each week, and from time to time dictated contributions and comments. Then an operation miraculously restored his sight and the joy of reading.

A lover of birds and flowers, who found any insincerity repugnant, he was a most modest, kindly, well-read man. His mind was keen to the last, he still wrote a firm hand, and he had wonderfully good health.

Mrs. Leechman, *née* Jean McMaster Lightbody, whom he married in 1896, died seven years ago. His two daughters, who have lived within reach of him in Sussex, were a great solace. His only son is Mr. Barclay Leechman, of Dar es Salaam.

DR. DAVID NUNES NABARRO, who died in London a recently at the age of 84, went to Uganda in 1903 as a member of the Royal Society's Sleeping Sickness Commission, and was co-discoverer with Sir David Bruce and Professor Aldo Castellani of the cause and mode of transmission of sleeping sickness.

MISS LOUISA ADLAM, M.B.E., who has died in Umtali at the age of 89, and who was a colleague of Edith Cavell in the London Hospital, went to Rhodesia in 1913 as assistant matron of Salisbury Hospital and retired 15 years later.

MRS. MURIEL BEATRICE COOPER has died suddenly in London after a short illness. She was the wife of Mr. Sisson Cooper, a director of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

DR. MARY TURTON, M.D., wife of Mr. Neville Turton, a former Attorney-General of Uganda, has died in Cape Town.

MAJOR JOHN HELE SANDEMAN-ALLEN, who died suddenly at his home in London on Sunday, was the only son of Colonel John Sandeman-Allen, M.P. for Birkenhead from 1931-1945, and grandson of Sir John Sandeman-Allen, sometime chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and also a Member of Parliament.

Letter to the Editor

Political Problems of Kenya

Air Commodore Howard Williams' Views

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — A recent excellent leader in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA maintained that the Kikuyu rising was persistently misdescribed as an emergency. You ended that a gross abuse of freedom of speech in Kenya has been allowed far too much latitude. "How much longer is appeasement of a handful of extremist African politicians to jeopardize the well-being of millions of ordinary unpolitical Africans". Some Africans may want Kenyatta back; he is just not coming back.

Mr. Mboya preaches African nationalism. There is no such thing, except as a political bogey designed to frighten the daylight out of people like you and me. What we really have to contend with is African tribalism, as witness the Kikuyu rebellion. Kenya has a dozen or more tribes, each with its own language — the key to the future did we but know it, for there is no successful nation that does not respond to a common tongue.

As the Colonial Secretary has rightly said, "civilization and culture, not colour" will prevail in the world of tomorrow. Being exceedingly well disposed toward the Kenya African, I am not prepared to see him led up the garden path with the fairy story that, speaking generally, he is as good as our own people. He has a long way to go; that he has been led to believe otherwise is a misfortune for both parties.

For this Colony, and indeed all East Africa, there can be only one future: it is vested in the tribes. One day East Africa will be governed by a benign autocracy, based on the Council of State through the High Com-

mission. The tribes will have the fuller autonomy now slowly being afforded them, with one-man-one-vote.

Government and Opposition at Home are wedded to the idea that Kenya is to be a multi-racial society; witness the recent declaration by our Governor in Mombasa that "no Government, either here or in the United Kingdom, will sacrifice the interests of any one community".

Our African elected members will see that their present tactics can but end in zero, and there will be a split among them. There has long been a split among the European elected members, and also among the Asian elected members. Politics thrive that way.

The completely crazy conception is held by some of the more personally ambitious African elected members that they, in their youth, are going to walk in and rule us all. Many among our altogether delightful young friends are convinced they have the merit and ability, the experience and integrity to take over the Ministries of Finance, of Commerce and Industry, and of Defence. The African elected members have put off even their best friends; the British Socialists have learned their lesson from Ghana, whence freedom has fled; and no responsible Government, Conservative or Socialist, will let wild men rule Kenya.

Vigorous opposition is the very thesis of all parliamentary government. Kenya must create a vigorous European Opposition, which in turn and in due time needs to tie up with the Africans and Asians until we have a united Opposition. Then we shall be near to self-government. The problem is to create a united European Opposition, and then win over the best of the elected members to the good of Kenya.

There are certain limits beyond which we Europeans cannot go; the white highlands and our own education must remain under our control. We can, however, give the Africans a far greater measure of control over their own people in their own tribes. I advocate the ultimate formation of a *bloc* designed towards self-government on this basis, with its own Shadow Cabinet. We shall go further that way than by any other.

Security, stability, and strength are the three stalwarts for our success. Security we must have — personal, internal, external. Stability, which is political, we lack. Strength is essential. We have only to be firm to achieve an abounding success — which will come from teaching the African that he will never turn Kenya into another Ghana, and that his only hope is to line up with the European Opposition and proceed towards self-government. He will find us receptive if he agrees that civilization not colour, quality not quantity, must reign.

I see a bright prospect for Kenya when we achieve political stability, and am convinced we have already turned the corner. Government's ability to rule has received a shot in the arm from somewhere — I believe from the Home Country. They have been strong-minded with the African of late, and are at long last even talking of economy!

Your friend was near the mark when he wrote you: "Where in East Africa are we to look for firm Government? Dither and drift, apathy and appeasement, rule by routine — the faults obvious everywhere — make a mockery of past hopes and the labours of the pioneers. The real reason for all the trouble has been lack of leadership". What a reflection upon us, who pride ourselves as the leaders here.

The time is propitious for a New Force to be created, with H.M. Government at Home and out here anxious to witness its birth. Something is in the wind. We have to hope that it blows from strength, not weakness.

Nairobi,

Yours faithfully,

Kenya.

E. L. HOWARD WILLIAMS.

[This letter has been considerably abbreviated.—Ed.]

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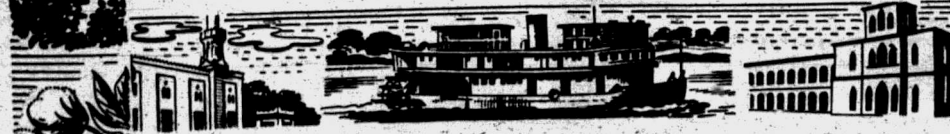




KHARTOUM: The most memorable event in the life of this famous city took place in January 1956 when it became the capital of the new independent Republic of the Sudan. Another event of profound importance took place in 1925, when the opening of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, 150 miles south of Khartoum, inaugurated the Gezira Irrigation Scheme, transforming a million acres of barren land. Here, on former scrub and desert, Sudan's staple crop—cotton—is raised. And Khartoum, like the whole of the Sudan, depends on cotton for its future. Today an important commercial centre, Khartoum, founded by the Egyptians in 1822, owes its name to the local Arabic word for an elephant's trunk, which the promontory at the confluence of the two Niles resembles. It's a handsome city with broad, tree-lined avenues and fine new buildings. A big city too: including Khartoum North over 130,000 people live there. *The Bank's first Khartoum branch opened in 1913. Today fifteen offices throughout the Sudan keep us in constant touch with the latest commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Dominion Party Programme

(Concluded from page 226)

"Generally speaking — except for the copper mining companies and their allied interests — there is inadequate private capital investment either in agriculture or in industry in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; inadequate, that is, to provide a balanced economy and the varied interests essential to sound national development, this again being the result of the feelings of insecurity and impermanence. The contrast in this sphere between the northern territories and Southern Rhodesia, where the Colonial Office has no authority, is most marked.

"We recognize that at the time of the Federation campaign of 1952-53 it was accepted that there would not be before 1960 discussions regarding changes in the Federal Constitution. The circumstances in which that consensus was reached have, however, changed.

"Within the area of the Federation the action of the U.K. Government in amending the Constitution of Nyasaland without consultation with the Federal Government and Parliament has underlined that other alterations to the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could be made equally without consultation with the Federal Government and Parliament, and, although technically permissible, might result in such changes to the very character of some constituent territory of the Federation as to nullify all the advantages of Federation and replace them with grave dangers.

"Events in North-East Africa have drawn attention to the fact that the Federation may at any time find itself in an orbit of occurrences which will make it imperative for us in the Federation to have the authority of a Dominion within the British Commonwealth.

"The Dominion Party agrees that the present representation of the African population by African representatives in the Federal Assembly and the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Legislative Councils should continue. It does not necessarily agree that the present system of selection and/or election is correct."

"Prompted by non-Africans, some people appear to support the suggestion that Uganda should follow the pattern of Ghana. As the British people support their Queen, we should support our Kabaka". — Mr. Michael Kintu, Katikiro of Buganda.

Serengeti National Park

Sir Richard Turnbull's Statement

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, said when he addressed the Legislative Council recently:—

"The interest of naturalists in many parts of the world continues to be focused on one of the great assets of the Territory — its wild life. The game of Tanganyika, like the game of Europe in an earlier day, and in accordance with a tradition as valued here as in Britain, provides both meat and sport. In addition, it gives to hundreds, both East Africans and visitors, opportunities for recreation, study, and research which are likely to become steadily more valued.

"But without vigilance and forethought, and attention to conservation, and the balancing of needs, it is an asset that may easily be lost. Our policy must be directed to the conservation of game on principles of sound land use in suitable areas. These will include, as well as reserves, regions set aside for game management.

"One of the prerequisites of this policy is a closer knowledge of the numbers, ecology, and habits of animals, and to meet this need you have made provision in the current budget for a second Game Department biologist; equally important is the insistence that all hunting is placed on that properly controlled and licensed footing which experience everywhere has shown to be essential for the effective conservation of game.

Poaching Threat to Game

"The greatest threat to the future of game lies in illegal hunting or poaching, especially when it assumes the scale of a commercial venture. For these reasons I am pleased to note that you are considering a Bill which is designed to strengthen the provisions for sound game management, and includes more stringent penalties for offences committed within the areas selected for game conservation. Such legislation will also be valuable in supporting the measures proposed by Government and approved by this House for the reconstitution of the Serengeti National Park.

"On this subject of the Serengeti National Park hon. members will have seen criticism of our policy in the London Press, and will also have noted the authority with which they have been answered by a number of distinguished persons. I must take this opportunity of emphasizing that on all grounds of equity and good faith no Government could contemplate excluding the Masai from the whole of the great game areas of the Serengeti and Crater Highlands.

"In 1956 the Government chose the highlands as the focus of the new national park. It was in response to public reaction, backed by scientific opinion, that the policy was altered to establishing the park in the plains to the west, leaving the conservation of the Ngorongoro area to be built round the interests of its inhabitants. These interests include, of course, the preservation of all its amenities. Later you will be asked to approve legislation to implement the proposals in Government Paper No. 5 of 1958, which were approved in this House. The National Parks Ordinance will require re-shaping; and the legislation necessary to provide for the new conservation unit is also being drafted."

Mr. Todd on Liberalism

MR. GARFIELD TODD, leader of the United Rhodesia Party, has replied to an appeal from Dr. I. Colin Campbell, Southern Rhodesian chairman of the Constitution Party, that Mr. Todd should form a new party which all liberal elements in the Federation could join. He said:—

"While I doubt if there are enough genuine liberals in the country to take over the Government of the country, I believe there are enough realists, and that they must soon come together from all races and parties to provide government which has a definite sense of direction, and which is not afraid to speak with a clear and unequivocal voice.

"While I would not minimize the importance of 1960, it must already be clear to most people that, despite statements by the Federal Prime Minister, Dominion status will not be given in that year.

"In fact, 1960, which once may have seemed a sure foundation upon which to build, may well be the rock upon which the United Federal Party may founder. There are many people who would not call themselves Liberals but who, because of their deep love of their country, will still accept policies of partnership when they recognize that future security and progress for all depend upon partnership in practice."

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African-American Institute Mr. Loyd Steere's Appointment

MR. LOYD STEELE, American Consul-General in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for four years until his recent retirement from the Foreign Service, has been appointed executive vice-president of the African-American Institute, a private non-political organization founded five years ago to foster closer relations between the peoples of the United States and Africa.

The institute, of which Dr. Emory Ross is president, has opened in Washington a social centre known as Africa House for African students and others interested in African problems, it provides scholarships to cover part of the cost of the education of Africans in the U.S.A., and it has a scheme for placing American teachers in Africa. It also sponsors lecture programmes on Africa, publishes a monthly journal called *Africa Special Report*, and some months ago opened an office in Accra.

Dr. Ross, who was for many years a missionary in the Belgian Congo, has visited most parts of Africa, and recently returned from a long tour of South, Central, East and West Africa. The vice-president of the institute is Judge Edward R. Dudley, former U.S. Ambassador in Liberia, and the treasurer is Mr. Landsell Christie, president of the Liberia Mining Company.

The chairman of the executive committee is Mr. Harold K. Hochschild, of the American Metal Company; the chairman of the scholarship committee is Mr. Alan Pifer, of the Carnegie Corporation of New York; and the chairman of the publications committee is Professor L. Gray Cowan, of Columbia University.

Among the members of the board of trustees are Mr. Chester Bowles, former U.S. Ambassador to India; Professor W. L. Hansberry, Professor of African History at Howard University; Dr. Edwin S. Munger, who spent several years on research work in Africa; and Mr. Dana S. Creel, director of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Mr. Steere becomes an ex-officio trustee.

"My most outstanding memory is of the day last April when I went to a prison to take the confirmation of 37 self-confessed Mau Mau murderers". — The Rt. Rev. L. J. Beecher, Bishop of Mombasa.

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Muslim Education in East Africa Improvements in Advanced Studies

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS in the standards and range of Muslim education in East Africa are recommended in the report of the fact-finding mission on Muslim Education in East Africa, published recently (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.).

The mission, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, consisted of Mr. V. L. Griffiths, of the Department of Education of Oxford University and Professor R. B. Sergeant, of the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University. Early last year they spent two months in the territories meeting members of the Muslim and other communities, visiting schools, and obtaining the views of Government officials.

They recommend that two eminent religious sheikhs with experience of the modern teaching of Islam should be invited to East Africa to advise on such teaching and the training of teachers. They approve the Uganda Government's practice of appointing a Muslim "chaplain" to the Government training college for Muslim teachers at Kibuli, and believe that something similar should be considered in other training colleges with a large number of Muslim student teachers.

More Advanced Studies

The report recommends the development of more advanced studies in the Muslim Academy at Zanzibar, so that it may become a centre for Muslim religious teaching and training of teachers in East Africa.

For Somaliland the mission proposes a small Islamic Institute of its own. It suggests that Khartoum University should be approached to see if it would accept some East African students on a special certificate course in Arabic, which it is proposed to hold for Nigerian students.

Although the report considers it a "big job to undertake it would like to see the establishment of a small research and production unit to prepare a series of books for the teaching of Arabic to non-Arabic speaking students. It is felt that this might not be feasible unless other countries co-operated, such as Northern Nigeria, the Southern Sudan, Somaliland, and perhaps Pakistan".

Other recommendations include the improvement of understanding of non-Muslim Government officials about Muslim problems, and of Muslims about general educational policy, organization, and techniques. A conference of non-Muslim education officers to study Muslim problems and the Muslim point of view is suggested as a first step.

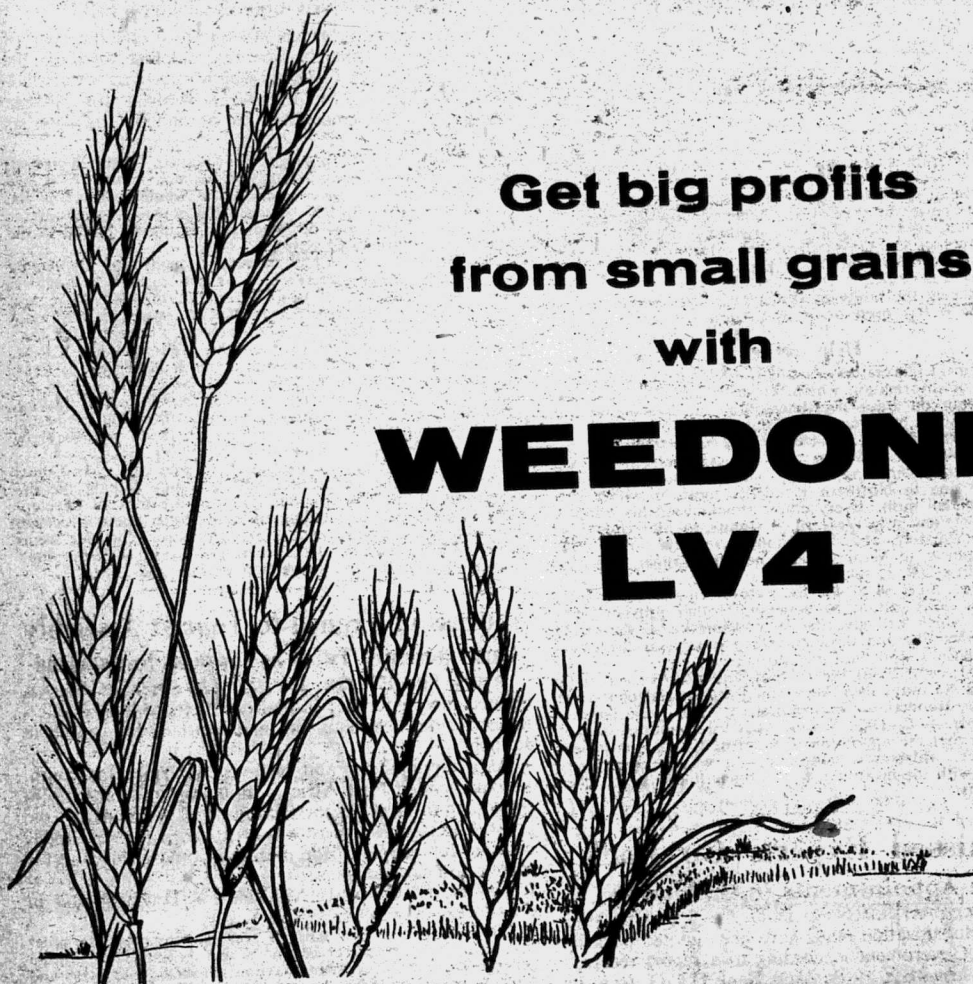
The mission was "very impressed with the unanimous desire of Muslims in East Africa to improve the teaching of Islam to their young children". It admits that it is not easy for Governments in territories where Islam was the only one of several religions to give special help to the teaching of one religion, but they felt that Muslims had a special case.

Eradicating Malaria

A WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION PLAN to "roll up the map of malaria" in Southern Africa will go into operation next year. Dr. D. M. Blair, Federal Secretary for Health, said on returning to Salisbury from the W.H.O. conference in Liberia: "Malaria is controlled in isolated islands in a number of places. The central part of Southern Rhodesia is one of these islands. The plan will attempt, with the health services of South Africa, Mozambique, the Federation, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland, to free the whole of Southern Africa from the disease".

New Tanganyika M.L.Cs.

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA has appointed nine nominated members to the Legislative Council. They are Mr. A. L. Le Maitre, Chief John Maruma, Mr. F. H. Wodrow, Mr. W. W. Lewis-Jones, Mr. A. Mwanjasa, Mr. Amir Karimjee, Chief H. M. Lugusha, Chief Humbi Ziota, and Mr. D. P. K. Makwaia. As Assistant Ministers, Mr. Karimjee, Chief Lugusha, Chief Ziota, and Mr. Makwaia were ex-officio members of the Legislature until September 30. Mr. Maitre was formerly a representative member.



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Sabotage Which Risked Mass Murder

Exceptional Measures in Northern Rhodesia

MR. DOUGLAS HALL, Acting Chief Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government, has issued a circular asking all civil servants to help in solving the problem of protecting the country's 600 miles of railway line. The circular says:—

"All officers of the Government of every race have been shocked to hear that it was a deliberately planned act which derailed the train near Chilanga. They will have recognized from the immediate declaration of an emergency in the railway reserve how determined the Government is to do everything in its power to prevent any repetition of what amounts to a reckless acceptance of the possibility of mass murder. All resources of the Government are directed to discovering and arresting the perpetrators; and, in close co-operation with the railway authorities, every practicable plan so far thought of for ensuring the safety of the railway line and those who travel over it has been or is in process of being put into effect.

Help Needed

"Government officers may be able to help in two ways: first, any piece of information which, however unlikely, may have some bearing on train derailments or on this incident in particular, should be given immediately to the nearest superior police officer; secondly, all officers will understand the size of the problem of ensuring that no evil person has any opportunity of interfering in any way with some 600 miles of railway line in Northern Rhodesia, most of which runs through isolated bush. Every officer should bend his mind to this problem, and any idea which occurs to him should be written immediately, and direct and personally, not through normal channels, to Major P. M. Chetwynd-Palmer, Assistant Secretary, Box 208, Lusaka.

"The object must be to end the state of emergency as early as possible. This cannot be done until other provision has been made which will give the same assurance of the safety of the railway line and those travelling over it as the emergency regulations now in force provide."

About 500 members of the running and maintenance staffs of Rhodesia Railways have been appointed special constables in Northern Rhodesia. Commenting on "this very unusual measure", Mr. J. C. Day, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, said that the appointments were of the utmost benefit to the force, which was continuing to enforce emergency regulations with the maximum force compatible with its other commitments.

Dismissed Experts Go Back

New Appointments in the Sudan

SOME BRITONS DISMISSED from the Sudan in 1953 under the Sudanization plans have been invited back by the Sudan Government, according to a report received in London last week by Barclays Bank D.C.O. from its Khartoum office, which stated that the Council of Ministers had decided to "authorize the re-engagement of the services of foreign experts" and that that decision was being put into effect. About 60 Britons have been invited to return.

The Sudan Embassy in London confirmed that some British experts had already been re-engaged, and said that the Sudan Government especially wanted nurses, doctors, teachers, and engineers, and that there was also a shortage of judges and legal advisers.

Mr. W. T. H. Williamson, formerly head of the soil science department of Aberdeen University, has been appointed chief soil chemist to the Sudan Government and its assistant chief research officer.

Aid for Sudan

H.M. GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED, subject to Parliamentary approval, to give a quantity of arms and equipment to the Sudan and to provide free training for some Sudanese air pilots. This aid has been offered as a free gift because, owing to difficulty in selling the Sudan cotton crop, modernization of the Sudanese forces was threatened with delay. When the financial position improves the Sudan Government intends to buy weapons to complete the re-equipment of their army.

Subversion Threat in Kenya

K.K.M. Activity and the "Jomo Cult"

A MOTION BY AFRICAN MEMBERS to end the state of emergency immediately was rejected last week by the Kenya Legislative Council, which approved an amendment by Mr. C. M. Johnston, Minister for African Affairs, for the emergency to be ended "as soon as possible".

Of 77,000 Mau Mau originally detained, 72,000 had been released, he said. Government had taken a further bold step which had proved "successful on the whole"; that was the "transformation" of 2,900 of the 3,200 convicts sentenced for Mau Mau offences into detainees who would be placed in the pipeline for accelerated release.

Mr. W. F. Coultis, Chief Secretary, mentioned the Kiama Kia Muingi secret society as a reason against ending the state of emergency. "It is an aftermath of Mau Mau, and 95% of the people involved in K.K.M. were actively associated with Mau Mau", he said, adding: "Recently we have found some ex-detainees in some rather well-organized K.K.M. cells in the district of the mover of this motion [Mr. J. J. M. Nyagah, Nyeri and Embu]. When we have that, and in the same district people storing up rat poison—a new feature, presumably for criminal purposes—and still taking the bestial oaths, including the double killing oath, I do not see how we can possibly lift the emergency."

Discussing what he described as the "Jomo cult", Mr. Coultis continued: "Some people are talking about helping the development of the country, but it is not my idea of development to have people building up a mystique about a certain man who was convicted of a criminal offence. The idea seems to be to keep the name of that man green. For what purpose? It can only be for the subversion of law and order."

Address in French to Tourist Assembly

Game Reserves Twice as Large as Switzerland

WHEN SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, opened the conference in Nairobi of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, he made part of his speech in French.

As a mountaineer and bird-watcher since his youth, he commended East Africa's mountain and bird life to the attention of its visitors, emphasized the charm of the coast, and said that there was great scope for new hotels catering for people of the middle income group and for motels and caravan sites.

Mr. W. E. Crosskill, Minister for Tourism, said in an address of welcome:—

"The wild life is East Africa's greatest attraction. In order that this shall be preserved in its natural state for future generations, the Governments have established game parks and reserves covering 28,000 square miles, an area almost twice the size of Switzerland.

"The East African territories are working in close co-operation in the promotion of tourism and in most of our economic development. We share one railway, a postal service, and air line, and many other services. Our common interests are great, our differences small. Our territorial boundaries are largely artificial; they divide the Masai tribe in half, as they do Mount Elgon, one of our lovely mountains. So I ask you to discount these barriers and enjoy the attractions of East Africa."

At the close of the conference the secretary general told the press that a co-ordinated survey of East African hotels was to be made, and that a conference would be held in Salisbury to discuss the use of A.I.T. letters of credit in Africa.

Delegates had, he said, been surprised at the large staffs in Nairobi hotels; with such staffs they should be able to give better service than New York.

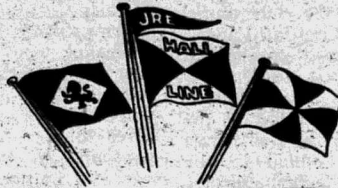
Loans for the Federation

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, said on returning to Salisbury from talks in London, Montreal, Washington, and Switzerland that he felt sure the Federation could raise a London loan early in the New Year, and that, subject to the agreement of the Federal Loans Council, subordinate authorities would now be able to go to the London money market. He thought it desirable to return to the private American capital market fairly soon.

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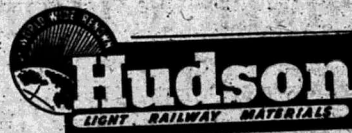
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New Rhodesian Films

FOUR NEW RHODESIAN FILMS were shown on Tuesday evening at Rhodesia House, London. "Fairest Africa" is a vivid colour picture of the chief tourist attractions of the Federation; "The Growing Land", also in colour, is especially designed to interest industrialists and investors; "They Left the Valley" shows the life of the Africans on the southern bank of the Zambezi who have been moved because of the construction of the Kariba Dam; and the fourth was the latest edition of "Rhodesian Spotlight", the monthly newsreel which is screened throughout cinemas in Southern Africa and from which extracts are made by newsreel and television companies in many countries. All the films, made by the Central African Film Unit, may be borrowed without charge from Rhodesia House, which issues about 100 films monthly on this basis.

Uganda's Elections

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, arrived back in Entebbe on Sunday after leave in Europe and the U.S.A. Next day the first elections for 10 African Representative Members of the Legislative Council began. There were 45 candidates and some 626,000 enrolled voters (compared with 130,000 African electors in Kenya and only 29,000 in Tanganyika during their recent elections). The kingdom of Buganda has refused to participate, although it was the first part of the country to demand elections. Almost all candidates in the other parts of the Protectorate advocate more rapid Africanization of the Civil Service, extension of education and medical services, and higher prices for African produce—at a time when world prices are falling.

Christian Industrial Training Centre

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA, Sir Evelyn Baring, said last week at the opening of the Christian Industrial Training Centre in Pumwani, Nairobi, that in every part of Africa which he knew there was the serious problem of dealing with Africans who had failed to complete their intermediate schooling and were often the forgotten children of the country. That a group of Christian people, Europeans and Africans, should have set themselves to the work was of the greatest importance, especially so because special classes were being organized for those who had little or no school background. In rural areas the Government had tried to attack the problem, and the Youth School at Wamumu had brilliantly succeeded in rehabilitating young men who had been led astray by Mau Mau. Youth clubs in the Nyeri district were providing occupational training and encouraging self-help.

T.A.N.U. Purge

NINE LEADING MEMBERS OF T.A.N.U. (the Tanganyika African National Union) have been expelled. Some, like Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu, had already joined other parties, others, including Mr. Patrick Kunambi, Mr. George, and Dr. Mwanjisi, took an independent line in the recent Legislative Council elections. Sheikh Suleiman Takadir, one of those expelled, was one of the party's oldest members.

African Chairwoman

FOR THE FIRST TIME an African woman, Mrs. Mwamuka, wife of an African candidate for the Dominion Party, has taken the chair at a political meeting in Southern Rhodesia. She is secretary of the African Women's Voice, a new quasi-political organization, which asks for a higher status for African women and for better housing for Africans generally.

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Kenya's New Serjeant-at-Arms

MAJOR MORREL GEFERY ELIOT has been appointed Serjeant-at-Arms for the Kenya Legislative Council in succession to the Acting Serjeant-at-Arms, Major F. W. Horne, who retired in June.

Major Eliot is at present Military Secretary and D.A.A.G. at East Africa Command headquarters. He joined the Army in 1937, served throughout the war in the Suffolk Regiment, attended a Staff course in 1945, and since then has served in Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus, and Germany.

He will officially assume his new duties in January, but will take part in the ceremonial opening of the Legislative Council by the Governor on November 4, and will later visit London to be attached to the Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons to observe Parliamentary procedure. Major Eliot is 41, is married, and has two children.

Apology

AN INJUSTICE which we greatly regret was unintentionally done to the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association in a review of the last annual report of the Labour Department of Northern Rhodesia. That document sharply criticized the Mines African Staff Association, but by an unhappy slip the adverse comments on the financial administration and organization of that body were made to apply to the European organization, the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association. Nobody with knowledge of the Copperbelt would suggest that its financial affairs are not in order or that those holding office in it have shown themselves incapable or unwilling to carry out their duties, and we sincerely regret that any such impression should have been given.

Kenya Murder

MR. HARRY BROUGHAM, a 37-year-old half-brother of Lord Stafford, was found dead from stab wounds at an inn 14 miles from Nairobi on Sunday, and Walter Chalwin, 34, of Ruiru, was later charged with murder. The dead man, who was a prisoner of war of the Japanese for about five years, lived at Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro; his wife and children live in England. Mrs. Chalwin is a daughter of Lady O'Brien, of Nairobi.

Railway Rates Commission

SIR WALTER HARRAGIN has been appointed chairman of the commission of inquiry into the rating structure of Rhodesia Railways. He is a former Acting Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia. His colleagues are Mr. D. M. Robbertze, deputy general manager of South African Railways; Mr. J. R. Pike, until recently chief commercial officer on the British Railways central staff; and Mr. W. Margolis, the Rhodesian industrialist and economist.

Another Candidate

MR. JAMES HENDERSON FARQUHAR, a former Assistant Director of Native Education in Southern Rhodesia, is to stand as a candidate for the seat of specially elected European representative of African interests. He will be opposed by Mr. H. E. Davies, United Federal Party, and Mr. Hercules Robinson, another Independent. The Dominion Party is not expected to contest the seat.

African Flights Diverted

CHARTERED AIR LINERS from Stansted Airport, Essex, flew out 119 passengers for East and West Africa who were stranded at London Airport this week through the strike of B.O.A.C. engineering staff. One aircraft took passengers to Rome to make a connexion with an East African Airways flight to Nairobi.

News Items in Brief

A new Masonic lodge is to be concentrated in Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia.

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation is to start its own news service on January 1.

For the sixth successive month the cost of living index in Southern Rhodesia has held steady.

Police are investigating the disappearance of £18,000 from a mail bag which was being sent to western Uganda from Kampala by bus.

Two horses have arrived in Zanzibar for the Sultan, who was a keen horseman in his younger days. There was only one other horse on the island.

Non-African juvenile crime in Southern Rhodesia has risen sharply. During the first eight months of 1958 the police dealt with 271 cases. Last year the figure was 165.

The Ford Foundation has granted £32,140 to the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University for research into the economic history of East and South East Asia.

The first population census in Uganda for 10 years will be held in March. It will be followed by one in Kenya. Tanganyika's census took place last year, and Zanzibar's this year.

A French Air Force Dakota flying from Paris to Madagascar crashed on Chiradzulu Mountain, near Blantyre, Nyasaland, at the beginning of the week. The crew of six were killed.

The number of European British immigrants into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in August was 1,178, including 697 born in Britain and 400 in South Africa. Alien Europeans numbered 151, and Asiatics 18.

Southern Rhodesian doctors will be helped to travel overseas and expand their knowledge of special medical services by grants provided under a scheme announced by the trustees of the Southern Rhodesian State Lotteries.

A special Bill has been passed to enable Mr. J. T. Simpson, chairman of the Uganda Development Board, to continue to sit in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly. His office was deemed to be an office of emolument in the public service.

An armed askari escort in a car which was carrying some £17,000 in the Kikuyu area of Tanganyika was killed a few days ago by rifle fire from a gang of Africans who held up the vehicle. Then they took fright and bolted without touching the money.

The Ford Foundation has made a grant of \$250,000 (£89,280) to the London School of Economics to be used for the establishment of an education programme for graduate students from lesser-developed countries and for other international activities, including exchange of students.

The British South Africa Company has decided not to send Christmas cards in future, because the practice "has now reached such proportions throughout the English-speaking world as to have entirely lost its original character and become an undesirable means of self-advertisement".

Police Constable Echama Lokotol, a Turkana stationed in Nairobi, has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry. In June he tackled eight armed Africans who had broken into a clothiers' establishment in the early hours and arrested one of them, but was overcome when attacked with a bush-knife.

At the request of the three East African Governments, further commissions in the King's African Rifles are to be granted to specially selected youths of all races from the territories. Three from Kenya have already been admitted to Sandhurst. The Governments are now inviting further applications from youths 17 years of age or over on January 1, 1959, and under 25.

All Federal Ministers, Ministries, and External Missions must now use the address "Rhodesia and Nyasaland" for all external purposes, and not the name of the territory in which the office may happen to be located. Thus the address of Sir Roy Welensky's office is now "Office of the Federal Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, P.O. Box 1403, Salisbury, Rhodesia and Nyasaland".

A "learn-while-you-laugh" comic for African school-children is to be launched by the Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department. Of four pages, it will cost a penny, be printed in Sindabele and Chishona, and be devoted to the misadventures of an African "Dagwood", always fated to put his foot wrong. "We hope the children will learn by laughing at his mistakes", says the Department.

Mrs. Emma Chigoma, of the Native Administration Department in Southern Rhodesia, has applied to the Beit Trust for help in building a £5,000 Helping Hand Club for 2,000 Africans who pass through her hands each year at Harari. The club has already graduated from a shack to a three-roomed cottage. A City Council grant has been doubted; and Salisbury businessmen have given supplies. The club caters for stranded Africans and lost and orphaned children.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Sudan Hopeful on Cotton Prospects****Diversification of Economy Proceeding**

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT is cautiously hopeful about the future of the cotton trade. Stocks total 250,000 bales, or nearly half a normal year's output, but the rate of sale in the past few months has been promising. The Government expects to liquidate all stocks before the next crop comes on the market in February, and a team is now visiting European markets, including Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, in search of new customers and to persuade old buyers to purchase more. Leading buyers in the U.K., France, India, and Italy are to be invited to the Sudan in a further attempt to clear stocks.

Although the continued fall in cotton prices is regretted, the price remains remunerative. The Managil project, an extension to the Gezira scheme, will double the country's output of cotton when completed in 1960. The Sudanese authorities argue that normal expansion in world development and demand should absorb the extra 500,000 bales of cotton produced annually, though they recognize that textile industries generally are passing through a difficult period.

Establishment of textile processing and finishing plants in the Sudan is under discussion. United States and Italian capital may be forthcoming for such developments.

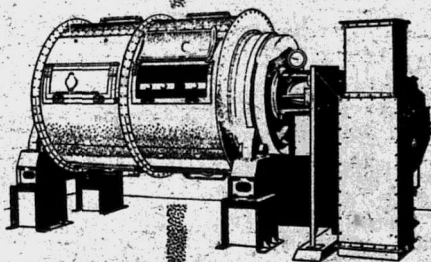
Cotton and cottonseed have provided the Sudan with from 60% to 70% of her export earnings during the past five years, but alternative crops are to be increased. Robusta coffee, rice, cocoa, sugar, and tobacco are being grown in the south, and negotiations for a sugar refinery backed by foreign capital are in their final stages. A small tobacco factory was opened in Wadi Medani last year on a five-year concession to import tobacco leaf in annually decreasing quantities.

Large-Scale Tea-Growing by Africans

IN ORDER TO FOSTER a great expansion of tea production by Africans in Kenya, the Government has appointed an African Tea Marketing Board for the Nyanza and Rift Valley provinces, in which it is hoped to have 44,000 acres of tea under African ownership within the next 15 to 20 years. The target is 16,000 acres in Kericho; 10,000 in North Nyanza, 8,000 in South Nyanza, and another 10,000 in the Nandi, Elgeyo and West Suk districts combined. At present there are only 146 acres planted by Africans in the two provinces, expansion having been deliberately delayed until there had been adequate time to study the problems involved. Tea nurseries have now been established in three areas. Six tea companies have agreed to purchase or manufacture green leaf tea from African growers in the next few years, and seven financial concerns have expressed interest in the possibility of financing tea factories in the African land units.

British and Commonwealth's New Venture

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., announced in Cape Town last week that during his visit to the Union of South Africa he would establish a new company, to be called the Springbok Company, to own and operate ships. Vessels of the Clan Line, a subsidiary of British and Commonwealth, would probably be used at first. The aim would be to create a self-supporting unit which could be built up gradually as opportunities arose; it would carry on a world-wide trade. Sir Nicholas also revealed that the third of the new Union-Castle 30,000-ton passenger liners on order in the United Kingdom is to be named TRANSVAAL CASTLE. She will follow the PENDENNIS CASTLE and WINDSOR CASTLE into the Southampton-Cape Town run. British and Commonwealth will build ships worth about £60m. for the South African trade in the next 10 years.

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Trade Union College

THE FIRST COURSE of the African Labour College of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions will open in Kampala on November 3. Applications have been received from Nyasaland, Somaliland, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Mauritius as well as from the East African territories. The principal, Mr. Sven Fockstedt, is from Sweden. Of the three lecturers, one is a Kenya African, Mr. Joseph Odero-Jowi, who has studied economics at Calcutta University. The others are Mr. George McGray, from the American Federation of State and Municipal Workers, and Mr. Albert Lewis, from the Commonwealth Section of the British Trades Union Congress. The purpose of the college is to train trade union leaders and other people who can organize training activities in their own countries. Eventually the college will have an all-African staff.

Further C.D. and W. Funds for N.R.

NORTHERN RHODESIA is to receive further grants totalling £309,600 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to improve road communications and African educational facilities. The amount allocated for the construction of educational buildings is £100,000. The grant is to be used to provide the territory with its first pre-stressed concrete bridge, and to make further improvements to roads in the Northern and Luapula provinces. The allocations to be made from the educational grant include £50,000 for further work on the reconstruction at Hodgson Technical College, Lusaka, and £22,000 for Chalimbana Training College, a key teacher training institution. An additional £28,000 will be spent on the reconstruction of Mindolo Girls' Technical College on the Copperbelt.

Poised for Development

BEFORE LEAVING SEYCHELLES last week after a week's visit, Mr. John Profumo, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a farewell broadcast that it was the most exciting visit he had paid to any Colony, because of the overwhelming warmth of his welcome, because of the exquisite and romantic beauty of the islands, and because everything was poised on the brink of development. H.M. Government having given the green light to go ahead with the development of the economy of Seychelles, whose former isolation would be ended by improvement in shipping services. Concluding his talk in French, the Minister said that, having eaten breadfruit, his return to the Colony at some future time was assured. He then hoped to see great increases in prosperity.

Kenya-Israel Trade

INCREASED TRADE between Kenya and Israel may result from a visit to Israel of the Chief Secretary of Kenya, Mr. W. Coutts, and Mr. I. Somen. On his return Mr. Coutts said that Israel would probably be willing to buy considerable quantities of meat from Kenya if the Colony could supply what was required. Shipping was another difficulty. Israel operated some chartered ships and owned a few small vessels of her own. However, the new port at Elath at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba was ideally suited for trade with East Africa. The present value of trade between them is £60,000 a year for each country, Israel's exports including fertilizers, fruit, glass, steel piping, and cardboard containers. An Israeli-owned factory for making such containers is to be built in Kenya. Israel is interested in buying maize, timber, plywood and soda from Lake Magadi.

Statement Worth Noting

"I have been 41 years within this Federation, and I hear the eternal theme song of Africa: 'If you are going to govern us, for heaven's sake govern us'. The unhappiest people are those under a vacillating and pusillanimous Government"—Captain F. B. Robertson, M.P., Northern Rhodesia.

Commercial Brevities

Investors in London and elsewhere have subscribed £24m. to develop a 3,000-acre township at Bluff Hill, near Marlborough, six miles outside the capital of the Federation. The principal London investor desires to remain anonymous at the moment. When the scheme is completed there will be about 2,000 houses. The township will be self-contained.

Rhodesians are still buying new motor-cars at the rate of 1,000 a month, despite the credit squeeze. In the first eight months of this year 8,203 passenger cars, 3,216 commercial vehicles, and 938 motor cycles were purchased in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; but sales were 10% lower in the second four months than in the first.

Less than one-tenth by value of the total exports of the Commonwealth are likely to be adversely affected by the formation of a European free trade area. That is the finding of the Economist Intelligence Unit, as stated in a study entitled "Britain in Europe".

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., report a net profit of £40,670 for the year ended March 31, compared with £57,766 in the previous year. A dividend of 15% (20%) has been declared. Fixed assets appear at £391,460 and net current assets at £301,932.

Kariba is now likely to have a minimum installed generating capacity of 1,500 megawatts, and perhaps as much as 1,800, according to the Federal Power Board. The original scheme envisaged 1,200 megawatts from two power stations.

African businessmen in Tanganyika may now receive loans to improve shop premises and for cold rooms, refrigerators, scales, and other specialized equipment. Applicants must contribute at least 25% of the cost of the equipment.

The Colonial Development Corporation has made a loan of £125,000 towards the cost of the New Oceanic Hotel, Mombasa, built at a cost of £350,000, for Costal Hotels, Ltd., owners and operators of other hotels in East Africa.

Building plans submitted in Nairobi last year reached a total value of £8,559,916, a drop of about £250,000 from the 1956 figures; but only 487 plans were concerned, which was about half the 1956 aggregate.

The African divisional export manager of Hoover, Ltd., Mr. Roy Cable, has left London by air for a seven weeks' business tour of East Africa. A "Hoover fortnight" is being held in East Africa.

To meet the Federation's urgent need for qualified engineers, the Allan Wilson Technical High School in Salisbury will henceforth admit only boys with a definite aptitude for engineering.

The East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., has applied for a local generating licence authorizing construction of a thermal generating station to the south-west of Kericho township.

The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments have been asked by the Government of India to inspect equipment ordered in the United Kingdom for railways in India.

The British Motor Corporation, Ltd., has acquired a 100-acre site near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the establishment of an assembly plant for B.M.C. products.

Nine-tenths of the capital of Sigmund Pumps, Ltd., have been acquired by the Booker group of companies, which have large Central and East African interests.

The first shipment of beef, about 200 tons, was brought from Bechuanaland to the U.K. market last Friday in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has established new offices at Mufundi, Tanganyika, and Kariba (North Bank), Northern Rhodesia.

Hire-purchase deposits in Rhodesia and Nyasaland were reduced from 50% to 25% last week on a wide range of goods.

Lower British Exports

SIGNIFICANT FALLS in United Kingdom exports to East Africa in the first seven months of 1958, compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, are noted by Barclays Bank D.C.O., which draws attention to the fact that Rhodesia and Nyasaland took from Britain in the period goods worth £33,440,629, compared with £36,034,714 in 1957; Kenya, £16,217,362 (£22,150,419); Tanganyika, £5,886,643 (£8,325,830); and Uganda, £3,744,278 (£5,289,106). East Africa's imports in the January-June period were 16% lower than in the first half of 1957.

MINING

Copperbelt Deadlock Continues Union Seeking South African Support

THE STRIKE OF EUROPEAN MINeworkers on the Copperbelt is now in its sixth week. On Monday talks between the European Mineworkers' Union and the copper mining companies were suspended for 24 hours to give the parties an opportunity "to evolve some new formula".

Under the chairmanship of Colonel S. F. Gauron, peace talks continued throughout last week; the atmosphere was reported to be conciliatory; but progress has been slow and many contentious issues remain unresolved. If Colonel Gauron has to report failure, it is expected that terms of reference for a board of inquiry to be appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government would be agreed. There appears little chance of copper production restarting within 10 days.

Mr. N. J. van Niekerk, a vice-president of the union, said last week in Johannesburg that many South African trade union executives had promised financial support to keep the Copperbelt strike going; the aid would be substantial and would start flowing "very soon". The South African Mineworkers' Union was reported to be trying to arrange discussions between a Copperbelt delegation and Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, while other representatives of the Copperbelt union saw Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia was criticized in Kitwe by Mr. John Grayling, United Federal Party M.P. for Livingstone in the last Federal Assembly, for "fiddling while the Copperbelt burned". He hoped that something would be done to make the Governor "take his mind off Gwembe, where he went with a cocked hat, his plumes, and a band to stop some bother".

Interruptions to copper supplies by the strikes on the Copperbelt and in Canada have strengthened the copper market. On the London Metal Exchange the price is now over £245 a ton, an increase of £32 this month.

Staflex Interlinings

Rosterman's Changed Activities

STAFLEX INTERLININGS, LTD., a company previously known as Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., has now abandoned all mining operations in Kenya and Uganda and acquired the whole of the issued capital of Staflex Co., Ltd. It has therefore changed its name to indicate that its activities are confined to the production of fusible interlinings for clothing, the present chairman, Mr. S. E. Morgan, one of the other directors, Mr. H. Rose, having been world pioneers of the method eight years ago. The other two directors are Mr. H. C. Cowen (who was on the old Rosterman board) and Mr. D. S. Cohen.

Results for 1957 were somewhat better than forecast in a letter to the shareholders in July of that year, net profits, subject to tax, being £21,195. Taxation requires £9,531, and after other adjustments there was a balance of £12,577. No dividend is paid, but a special interim dividend of 7½%, less tax, has just been declared in respect of 1958. Encouraging progress is reported by the chairman. More than one-third of the company's sales are for export.

The issued capital is £51,264 in shares of 5s. and £76,236 in A shares of the same denomination; permission to deal in the A shares on the London stock exchange is to be sought. Revenue reserves appear at £150,609, current liabilities at £72,523, fixed assets at £16,039, current assets at £105,957, and "cost of shares in Staflex Co., Ltd., in excess of book value of net assets" at £101,136.

Wankie Colliery Results

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., report a profit of £1,054,351 (£997,030) for the year ended August 31 after meeting all charges, including £144,908 for debenture interest and £315,000 taxation. To this profit is added £180,319, the net amount after tax placed to a special revenue reserve at the end of last year pending the result of arbitration proceedings between the company and the Southern Rhodesian Government. This sum has become available for distribution. Taxation equalization reserve receives £140,000 and general reserve £385,000. A dividend of 9d. per share has been declared, which, with the interim of 6d., amounts to 1s. 3d. per share for the year, absorbing £659,726.

Kentan Gold Areas

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., report income from investments of £21,340 (£16,182) and interest on loans and bank deposits at £773 (£5,366) for the year ended June 30. After meeting management and general expenditure, interest on loans (£15,000), and U.K. taxation (£1,469), the profit was £915 (£9,577) and the carry-forward £58,234 (£57,319). The issued capital consists of 11m. in 1s. shares. Revenue reserves total £58,234. Unsecured loans are £387,000, current liabilities £2,290, current assets \$1,222,693, quoted investments £200,054, debtors £14,000, and cash and bank balances £2,959. The directors are Earl Grey (chairman) and Messrs. M. T. W. Eastby and G. F. Webster. Meeting: London, November 10.

Tati Goldfields' New Interest

TATI GOLDFIELDS, LTD., have acquired for £15,000 a 20% interest in the issued share capital of Affican Coal Investments (Proprietary), Ltd., Johannesburg. The shares have been bought from Trans-Rhodes Finance and Mining Co., Ltd., which has in turn subscribed in cash for 150,000 Tati Goldfield 2s. shares at par. Tati simultaneously purchased 150,000 5s. shares in Trans-Rhodes in the market for £15,000 plus brokerage.

Geita Gold Mining Report

GEITA GOLD MINING CO., LTD., in which Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., had a 78.63% interest at June 30, report a working loss of £80,065 for the year to that date. To that are added exceptional or non-recurring items totalling £86,969, bringing the total loss for the year to £166,752. Profit brought forward from 1957 totalled £4,474.

Progress Reports

Mazoe Consolidated (September).—2,780 tons of ore milled, yielding 917 oz. gold, and a working profit of £3,502.

Cam and Motor Gold (September).—24,000 tons of ore milled, yielding 9,008 oz. gold, and a working profit of £42,458. Pickstone mine: 6,969 tons, 1,228 oz., and working profit of £2,987.

Chromatium Syndicate (September).—Arcturus mine: 7,209 tons, 2,171 oz. gold, and working profit of £9,001. Muriel mine: 4,480 tons, 1,765 oz., and profit of £10,060.

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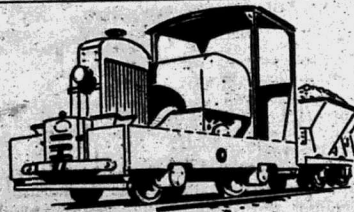
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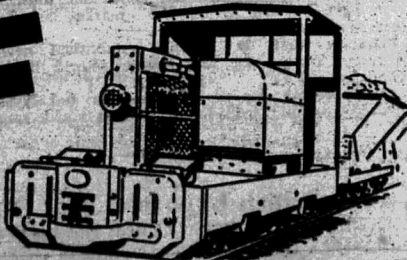
9 ton

14 ton



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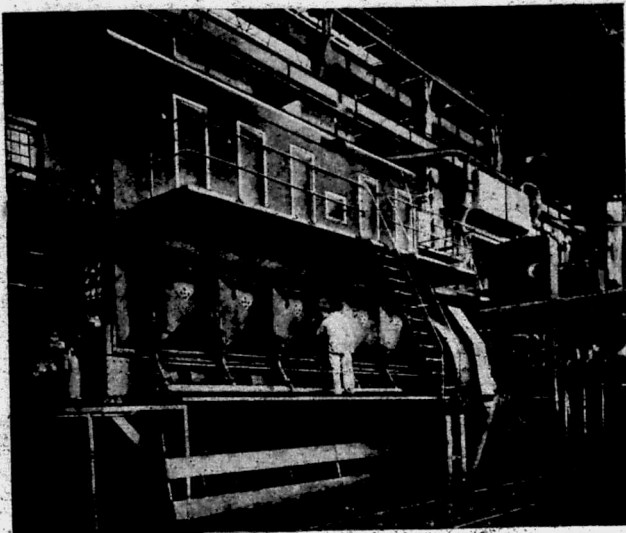
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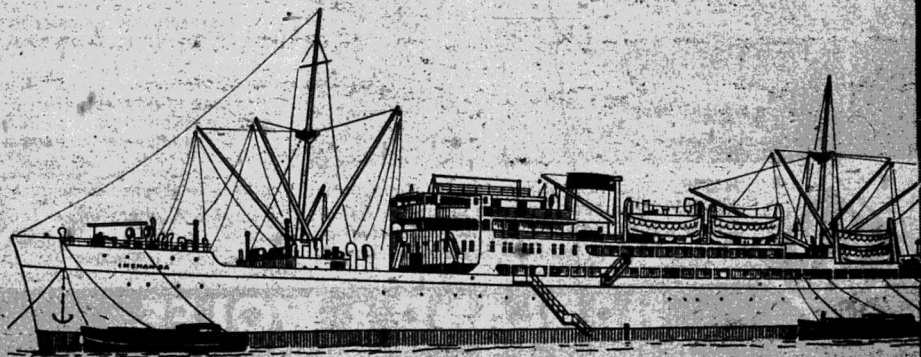
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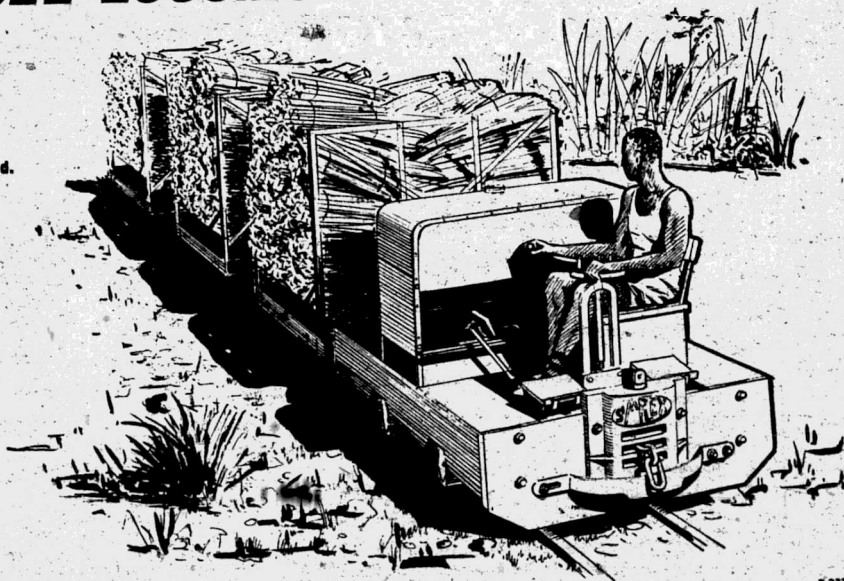
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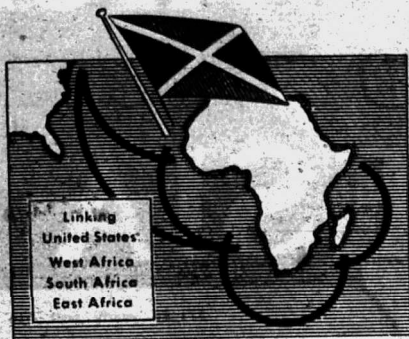
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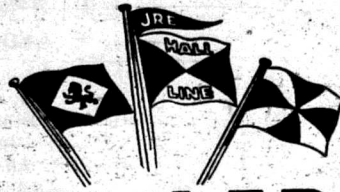
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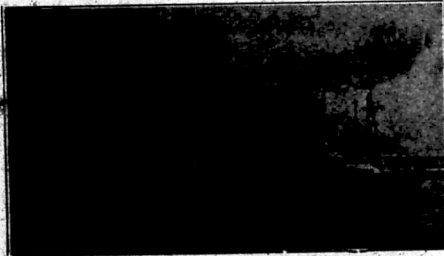
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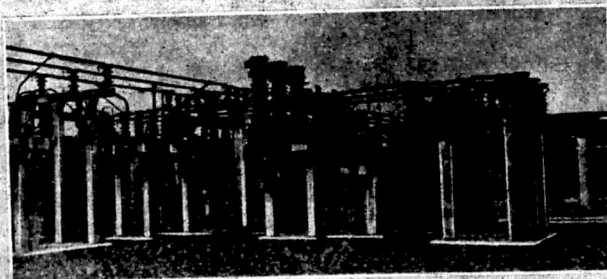
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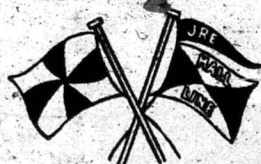
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

RUSSIA'S BID for influence in Africa and the Middle East was raised sharply and dramatically last Thursday when Mr. Khrushchev announced at a Kremlin reception for the Defence Minister of the United Arab Republic that the Soviet Government had decided to open an

immediate credit for four hundred million roubles, or about thirty-three million pounds, for machinery and other equipment and materials to be supplied by the Soviet Union for the initial stage of the High Dam at Aswan, for which Russian technicians and other experts would also be made available. Though the sum mentioned by the Communist leader is only about one-fourteenth of the total estimated cost of the dam, the political, psychological, and practical usefulness of the announcement from the Communist standpoint is manifest, and it will inevitably increase as the work develops, for the obvious purpose is to extend the influence of the party from this Egyptian foothold, working southwards, eastwards, and westwards as opportunity and intrigue allow. The Sudan, already threatened by subversion, especially within the trade unions, and under constant threat from Cairo, sometimes overt and sometimes covert, will face new and growing anxieties. So, incidentally, will Nasser and his clique in Egypt, for though their ostensible reason for accepting the Communist offer is that it will "aid the United Arab Republic in the struggle of the Arab peoples for freedom and independence", they must know that that is the very last thing which the Kremlin intends. Khrushchev will insist on subservience and dependence. Indeed, there is a broad hint already, for the sum promised is rather less than half the amount which Russia offered three years ago; and not even the Egyptians can have failed to attribute this unwelcome reduction to the changed circumstances.

When the Russians promised a contribution of two hundred million dollars in October, 1955, there was a real prospect that, under the pressure of United States impetuosity, other countries, including Great Britain, and the World Bank would

Was This Known To the Kremlin? participate in a great international plan. When the Americans had second thoughts and the scheme collapsed, Nasser seized the Suez Canal in resentment, the fiasco of the Suez invasion followed, and the Russians set to work to turn events to their advantage. Having obtained a good foothold in Egypt meantime, Communism now counts on securing far greater advantages at greatly reduced cost. The timing of the decision is also significant. When the president of the World Bank recently passed through Cairo he again discussed the possibility of financial support from that institution, and, though no reference to the matter has appeared in any newspaper, we know that some leading civil engineering experts from the United Kingdom went to New York and Washington almost immediately for consultations with American engineers and financiers; and we have reason to suggest that an Anglo-American-World Bank proposal might well have resulted at quite an early date. Had the Russians, whose intelligence is excellent, news of this development, and did they scotch it in their own interests during the visit to Moscow of one of Nasser's chief associates? So the Communist clutch on Egypt is tightened. Nothing can be done to prevent this threat to Africa, but it would be folly not to recognize the grave implications.

The situation in the Sudan, already unenviable, will be seriously aggravated. Even those misguided Sudanese who agitated

for premature independence, and the reckless politicians in the United Kingdom who committed Britain to sudden scuttle from her responsibilities (Sir Anthony Eden chief among them), may now recognize their folly, a folly against which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA protested more strongly and consistently than any other publication in this country, because we were convinced that what was intended must soon prove detrimental to the true interests of the Sudanese. We refused to accept the naïve assumption that a country large in size but small in population and resources could live

safely in a predatory world. That it would be under threat from Egypt was plain; but the obtuse appeasers then in power in Britain were more interested in an easy expedient, as were the noisy politicians in Khartoum (many of them bought by Egyptian bribes), than in principle or policy. Does anyone in his senses imagine that Nasserism or Communism is better for the Sudan than the British rule which raised it from despotism to prosperity, from slavery to freedom? Is it not evident that this stroke will encourage Communist ambitions in the Horn of Africa and further south? The motto of all East and Central Africa should be "On Guard".

Notes By The Way

Coffee Prices Must Fall Sharply

KENYA, UGANDA, AND TANGANYIKA are the only important coffee-producing countries which have refused to restrict their exports, as they were asked to do by the 15 Latin American States which, under the leadership of Brazil, have agreed to withhold part of next year's crops from world markets. Brazil proposes to limit her exports to 60% of the output, and the other countries concerned will put into store between 10% and 15% of their production. Present stocks in Latin America are estimated at a minimum of 15 million bags, and the forthcoming crops are expected to be so much in excess of current demand that the surplus may nearly double within a year. That prospect clearly prognosticates a very sharp fall in the price, a development so unwelcome to the producers on the American continent that they prefer to revert to limitation of shipments though they must recognize that such a restrictionist policy has manifest defects and dangers, even though about nine-tenths of the world's coffee exports are to be brought under this control.

Political Considerations

MANY OTHER COMMODITIES have suffered severe falls in price in the past year or two, and the most important men in the trade in the United Kingdom, United States, and Continental Europe are out of sympathy with the scheme because they consider that coffee should likewise be allowed to find its proper level. Growers who have received unprecedentedly profitable prices for an unexpectedly prolonged period naturally view this change unenthusiastically. So must Governments which derive substantial revenue from coffee, either by export taxes, by income tax on the profits of growers and traders, or from customs duties on imports which are paid for by the proceeds of the sales of coffee. In the East African territories, which cannot hope to escape the repercussions of the unfavourable statistical position of one of their chief crops, these financial considerations are, however, outweighed by the political, especially in Kenya, where African participation in coffee growing is much more recent than in the neighbouring territories.

Bleak Vista

IF EAST AFRICA had joined Latin America in the restriction scheme, African political agitators would have denounced the agreement as calculated to deprive their fellow-countrymen of money which they would otherwise have earned; and to that charge there would have been no answer convincing to Africans. Coffee growing by Africans is increasing greatly in Kenya,

Uganda, and Tanganyika, is being experimentally resuscitated in Nyasaland, and tentatively tried in one or two areas in Northern Rhodesia, and the territories will augment their output of coffee (and of tea) very substantially within a few years. Foreseeing much lower prices, Governments and traders hope that they will be at least partially compensated by larger exports, the need for which must be brought home to African growers in general, for only a tiny proportion of them can now have any idea of the market outlook. Nobody can say when the real break will occur or how severe the fall may be, but my inquiries show that leading London importers expect an early slump in the price, and that some of them think that growers should count themselves lucky if the price level is not soon at least £100 a ton lower. If that is a bleak vista, it will still not mean hardship for all growers. One, whom I have known for many years, called just after I had made my inquiries. When I told him of them he merely commented: "And I shall do very nicely at £100 below today's price. We have had a weird and wonderful innings".

Mr. Brockway's Seventieth Birthday

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY will be 70 on Sunday, and his political friends have booked St. Pancras Town Hall, London, for an evening party at which a presentation is to be made. Most Europeans in East and Central Africa think of him as an inadequately informed and emotional busybody who gives much less salutary advice to visiting African politicians than they get from some other Labour quarters, notably the Trades Union Congress. They will be surprised to find Mr. Kingsley Martin describing Mr. Brockway as having "seldom allowed the somewhat over-dramatized intensity of his public campaigns to interfere with such private zests as drinking beer and watching Rugby football". Mr. Brockway has arrived late at most of the meetings which I have attended over the years at his invitation. I innocently attributed the cause to inattention; it never entered my head that he might have been drinking beer. The editor of the *New Statesman* ends on the note that Mr. Brockway is "that extraordinary creature, a fanatic who is also kind and gay". He is certainly a fanatic; there is abundant evidence that he is kind; and I do not doubt that he can be gay, though there has been little evidence of it at any of the many gatherings at which I have heard him talk on African affairs. Then he has been obsessed with his own strongly held views, which, alas, are almost always based on partial knowledge, and, it would seem, a proclivity to think the

worst of Europeans in Africa and the best of Africans (including those whom Governments have gaoled or interned). May he have a very happy birthday!

Tropics to Pole

SIR VIVIAN FUCHS, who has done much travelling and climbing in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, is known to many East Africans as a very modest but determined man. That modesty and determination are the distinguishing characteristics of "The Crossing of Antarctica", a splendid record of the 2,000-mile journey across the icy wastes between the Weddel Sea and the Ross Sea, a feat of imagination, planning, courage, and endurance which made it one of the most striking achievements of recent years. It was a truly Commonwealth effort, and Sir Edmund Hillary, leader of the New Zealand support party, contributes some

chapters. The book, published by Cassells at 30s., has magnificent coloured plates and many splendid photographs in monochrome. Few men have travelled from the Equator to the Pole. Sir Vivian Fuchs, who was happy in the tropics, has triumphed in the frozen south in a way which will for ever bracket his name with those of Shackleton, Scott, and Amundsen; and his unassuming story is presented in as beautiful a book as any but art publishers will be likely to issue this year.

Week's Silliest Suggestion

LORD ALTRINCHAM, who lived in Kenya for some years as a young man, told Oxford University Conservative Association at the week-end that he believed that people should be able to vote at 16, or at any rate at 18, and that he hoped soon to see teenage M.P.s. and even teenage Ministers.

Sir Roy Welensky Rounds on the Socialists

Labour Party Never Missed a Chance to Damage Federation

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, replied in a speech in his constituency to statements made during the Labour Party's annual conference by Mr. James Callaghan, M.P. He said (in part):—

"Our friend Mr. Callaghan has attacked the Europeans of the Federation. He said that the Labour Party were pledged not to grant Dominion status to the Federation 'until all the inhabitants had expressed a desire for it through the exercise of full and equal democratic rights'. In simple language, the Labour Party say there can be no constitutional progress for the Federation until universal adult suffrage is introduced. Another speaker referred to European minorities challenging the Colonial Secretary and threatening to take matters into their own hands if they do not get their way with the African mass of workers.

"Mr. Callaghan went on to say that five years after the creation of the Federation African agitation against it was as strong as ever, 'they'—I assume that means me—have been attempting to alter agreements which were reached in 1953, and are trying to alter the franchise when it was clearly understood that there was to be no change before 1960.

Good Company

"I urge the electorate of this country to keep these provocative and often untruthful statements in perspective. They are meant to rouse and insult us. You are in good company: the same kind of attack has just been made on British soldiers in Cyprus—and the lady primarily responsible has been promoted to the chairmanship of the party. Why should we pay too much attention to these statements, which in the main come from an element who have nearly always given comfort to Britain's enemies?

"The Labour Party have said that their approach to 1960 will be judged on the following principles.

"(1) An unequivocal statement that the objective of the Federation is complete democracy and equal rights for every citizen.

"If that means what I believe it does, my reply is a categorical No. I assume that what is intended is an assurance that we shall introduce universal adult suffrage. If the Labour Party believe, and encourage the African to believe, that we are going to hand over the running of the Government of this country to the African merely because he happens to be the more numerous element of the population, and with no regard to his ability to play a major part in the economic and political life of the country, they are deluding themselves. Worse, they are deluding the African.

"(2) The second demand is the revision of the Federal franchise to ensure 'genuine African representation' in the Federal Parliament.

"I take exception to the words 'genuine African representation'. This is an attempt to smear the African representatives with the name of stooges, because my Government have insisted that the people on the general roll have a say in the election of the special representatives. This attack is made by people who are quite willing to allow a Governor of a territory to nominate a European to represent African interests or to allow the African Representative Council to nominate two representatives to the Federal Parliament. That is 'genuine representation' to their way of thinking.

"(3) The third demand is the rapid elimination of racial discrimination in social relations and industry. "I would like some of the pinpricks of racial discrimination removed if public opinion so wants it; but the Labour Party know full well that it is impossible to legislate for this. Do they really believe that the two great barriers of time and poverty can be removed by some simple act in Parliament; that we can turn a largely semi-civilized community into a civilized race overnight without having to go through the process of education and training? It shows complete lack of reality in approaching our problems, and it is harmful to future relationships.

"The Labour Party know that the Federal Government of the United States of America, with all the power it commands and the support of a Supreme Court ruling, have been unable to deal with this problem. In any case, it cannot be put into perspective by sitting in judgment 5,000 miles away, particularly when one remembers the harsh things some of the trade union leaders had to say to British workers who would not work with Italian or Hungarian workers.

"(4) The fourth point was a demand for an inter-racial policy in regard to education extended to levels other than the university.

"The Federal Government, at the conference in 1953, could not be trusted with African education, which is a territorial matter. Now we are told we must extend it. Surely even the Labour Party know this is *ultra vires* the Constitution, even if the public would accept it.

Denying Paternity

"The Labour Party have always been willing to make the Federation work provided it established a genuine racial partnership. That is pure sophistry. The Labour Party have never missed a chance to damage the cause of Federation. True, they partly sired this child, but as soon as they were thrown out of office they wasted no time in denying paternity.

"As for demanding a genuine racial partnership, what do they want? The preamble to the Constitution says: 'would conduce to the security, advancement, and welfare of all the inhabitants, and in particular would foster partnership and co-operation between their inhabitants'. We have tried to do just that. Can Labour say the same?

"An element in the party has on every occasion done everything to harm us, particularly in the racial field. This element, consisting of the Brockways, etc., has done its utmost to undermine the traditional respect the African always had for authority, whether his own, or the white man's. That, to a large extent, has gone. They are constantly conveying to the African that all he needs for his future well-being is adult suffrage. Once he has that and control of the country, all will be well for him! Is any thing more calculated to do harm here?

"They do not tell him that his main problem is poverty, and that until the black man can pull himself out of this with our guidance and assistance—and no one else can do it

for him — he cannot and will not play his part in running this country.

"Let me again place on record my complete opposition to any levelling down of the franchise which would give large numbers of the population a major say in running the Federation before they are capable of making an economic contribution to justify that political right. It would be wrong. It would lower the standards of all our people and condemn the African to lower standards of life for a long time ahead.

What Happens in 1960?

"What will happen if the Labour Party are in power in 1960? It seems anything but certain that they are going to win the election. Secondly, I have found Socialist Secretaries of State pretty realistic when in office. Thirdly, I believe our case for the granting of independence to be unanswerable.

"The whole purpose of 1960 is to consider what changes should be made in the light of experience in the first few years of the operation of the present Constitution, and specifically to produce a programme that will permit the Federation to move on to full nationhood within the Commonwealth. It is much easier for the politician in the United Kingdom to criticize the acts of commission and omission of the Europeans in the Federation than to find a solution to the problems of Notting Hill. We have not had incidents of that nature here, and I do not believe that we ever shall.

"Arising out of Mr. Callaghan's remarks, I take a very serious view of an assumption that if the Labour Party are returned to power after the next general election in the U.K., they, the Labour Party, intend to abrogate the convention that now applies to the Federation that the United Kingdom Government will not legislate in the Federal field except at the request of the Federal Government.

"The Government and people of the Federation would consider that a breach of an agreement freely entered into

between H.M. Government and the Federation. We have honoured our part in that agreement. What I want to make clear to Mr. Callaghan and his friends is that if that agreement is broken any action taken at this end must rest fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Labour Party. They will have to accept full responsibility for the consequences that may arise."

Bogies and Spectres

Mr. Callaghan had said at the party conference, according to a short report in *The Times*:—

"Agitation against federation, especially by Africans, is as great now as it was five years ago. The Federal leaders have been gravely lacking in political judgment, and are guilty of forcing the pace without at the same time attempting to allay the fears of most of the population.

"The tragedy is that both sides are beset by bogies and spectres. The Africans fear, with considerable justification, that they are likely to lose their land and will be regarded as second-class citizens; the Europeans fear that their artificially high standards of living, based on a cheap form of labour, will be cut away from them. There has been no attempt to synthesize these fears. In Central Africa today we have a distorted society in which there is considerable economic progress outrunning both the political and social progress of the African people.

"If there is a Labour Government in 1960 they are likely to be faced with a demand to carry even further the transfer to the Federal leaders of their responsibilities in Parliament for the African people. There can be no yielding to the demand for Dominion status, for the transfer of our responsibilities for the African peoples in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the Federation itself, until the majorities of peoples in those territories, black and white, have expressed their desire for it."

Merge C.O. and C.R.O. Under Chancellor of the Commonwealth

Conservative Political Centre Booklet on Expanding Opportunity in the Commonwealth*

CAN THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES arrive at a broad common policy to suit their combined self-interest?

In the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meetings since 1951 there has been developed what in 1952 they described as the common approach. They agreed that the development of the sterling area was a prime interest for all. They declared that all should pursue domestic policies to counter inflation. They passed resolutions about this that came close to mutual criticism. They were in accord that they had a common interest in the strength and stability of sterling. They recorded their faith in the tremendous mineral and other resources of the Commonwealth.

But the Commonwealth has only been feeling its way toward creating some body through which its members can swap views about economic problems. Till now they have simply invited the Commonwealth Economic Committee to make suggestions about ways in which its own usefulness might be improved. This committee has no executive function. Its job is only to assemble and interpret statistics. It should study Commonwealth potential, as the Gordon Commission has already done for Canada and the Paley Committee for the U.S.A. In addition there is need of a forum where policy as distinct from facts could be continuously discussed, and where perhaps the beginnings of a Commonwealth policy might take shape.

The Commonwealth should look at the Colombo Plan, which is an ingenious and highly productive form of collaboration that contradicts the fable of British direction or control. A small and inexpensive permanent bureau exists in Colombo not as the servant of Great Britain but of an executive commission on which

the interested countries are equally represented. The costs are met by a flat-rate subscription.

The commission issues directives to the secretary-general. Membership is voluntary; no country feels excluded because it has not seen any reason for coming in. Most of the work is done by separate agreements, which is of course also how the Preferential Tariff Agreements of the 1932 Ottawa Conference were made. To guide the executive commission there is a high-level conference each year preceded by a conference of officials.

Such a model might fit the needs of the whole Commonwealth. A yearly conference of Economic Ministers — those responsible for trade and for finance — could meet after due preparation by their experts to receive the report of a secretary-general and issue directives. This gathering would naturally be held in the different capitals in turn.

Increased Services

This secretary-general and his staff could take over the Commonwealth Economic Committee and largely increase its services. These could include a whole range of activities such as study and dissemination of members' ideas about surplus disposals, marketing agreements, tariff adjustments and quotas, sterling management, and the investment fund.

The organization of the Commonwealth is growing more and more complex. The Prime Ministers' Conference, the highest common deliberative organ, has grown unwieldy. Its origin lies in the Imperial War Cabinet when the five Prime Ministers decided to run the first world war. Now that 11 Prime Ministers foregather only a *communiqué* of the most prosaic character seems possible. No matter how sincere the understanding, the day of bold declarations (like 1926) or of subtle definition (like 1949) are gone. Platitudes take their place; and it is hardly surprising that the man in the street in Britain, let alone the outback farmer in Australia or the tin miner in Malaya, finds little to inspire.

Yet without some contact between the topmost organ of the Commonwealth and the people who form the electorate the system would wither as surely as the "trade is leaking and the ties are growing slack. Moreover, the very grandeur of a Commonwealth in which between 500 and 600 millions of

* These passages are quoted from "The Commonwealth: Expanding Opportunity", a 46-page booklet published at 9d. by the Conservative Political Centre, 32 Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

its people enjoy parliamentary self-government is only beginning to dawn on the leaders, let alone upon their peoples. All the homely words of the Head of the Commonwealth at Christmas, and all the rapid and stirring evolution of modern queenship, have not availed to present the Commonwealth as a free grouping of countries to the mind of the ordinary Commonwealth citizen:

Much might be accomplished by drawing sovereign and semi-sovereign countries together in regional conferences in preparation for the summit meetings of Prime Ministers.

The specialist Ministers, of trade and finance, of external affairs, of defence, perhaps also of education or social insurance, should meet regularly. The Finance Ministers already meet after the yearly conference of the World Bank and Monetary Fund. It is time the External Affairs Ministers also conferred, and the Defence Ministers too.

There is a biennial conference of Commonwealth parliamentarians, with much tourism and some junketing thrown in. The thought is growing more widespread that this should meet every year and that the debates should be open to the press.

A natural Atlantic grouping with Britain would be Canada, Bermuda, the Bahamas, the West Indies, British Honduras, the Virgins, British Guiana, the Falkland Islands, South Africa, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Nigeria. Such a regional area is already starting to take shape in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

An Indian Ocean Commonwealth would include India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, South, Central and East Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Britain. It is a region threatened by Soviet pressure in the north, by Nasser's imperialism in the Middle East and Africa, and Chinese imperialism in the Far East.

In the Pacific Ocean also there are regional interests, first recognized in the Australia-New Zealand Agreement of 1944 and later by their South Pacific Commission, Malaya, Canada, Singapore, Borneo, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand and Britain to say nothing of the Solomons and New Guinea, the Fijis and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Canton and Christmas Island, all belong to this group naturally.

Britain's title to be in all three regions is due to her Colonial responsibilities in which she should welcome support from her regional colleagues.

One area remains—the Mediterranean and the Middle East, with its oil resources and critical lines of communication. In view of its importance to the entire Commonwealth this might perhaps be regarded as an area whose affairs could be reviewed at the Prime Ministers' summit meeting.

Improved Machinery

These regional divisions could grow out of the regional parliamentary conferences, and lead to regional meetings of the Prime and Chief Ministers.

A regional office, though in no way responsible for more than the conference and its preparation, would tend to have knowledge of all the territories in the region, sovereign and dependent, and of their affairs. All this would carry the present machinery of consultation very much further. Even now there is a duty to pass on to any interested sovereign Government of the Commonwealth information in which it has a legitimate interest.

But this means that Kenya does not necessarily communicate direct with India or vice versa. The link is *via* London. Under the arrangement we picture there would be a flow in all directions all the time, and the Dependencies, let us say Mauritius, Singapore, and Uganda, would be able to swap information with one another as well as with the sovereign partners.

These suggestions imply a revolution in Whitehall administration. At present the Commonwealth Relations Office handles U.K. relations with the sovereign Commonwealth partners, while the Colonial Office administers the Dependencies. Our plan would cut across that distinction. What happens in a single region would have to be co-ordinated in a corresponding department in Whitehall.

We suggest that the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office should be merged in one department, divided into Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Ocean sections, each with its Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary. The department would be headed by a Cabinet Minister. He would need a title matching his responsibilities: we suggest the title Chancellor of the Commonwealth.

What is most important is that the ordinary Commonwealth citizen should have brought home to him his membership of a world-wide system, or at least of his regional grouping. We need to make real a sense of the Commonwealth as a world-wide community with stark self-interest in trading more together, in associating for joint advantage, and in drawing others to our circle.

N. Rhodesia Constitutional Proposals Africans Ask for Reconsideration

THE AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL in Northern Rhodesia adopted last week without dissent a resolution demanding reconsideration of the constitutional proposals for the territory.

In a debate that occupied nearly six hours at a special meeting in Serenje, speakers among 29 delegates from all the provinces expressed approval of the intention to appoint two African Ministers but insisted that there should be parity of African and non-official European membership in the Legislative Council. The franchise qualifications for Africans and the responsibility imposed on Chiefs to approve African candidates for nomination were frequently criticized, and the areas of the special constituencies were said to be too large.

Mr. P. Sokota, M.L.C., recapitulated the objections recorded by African members of the Legislative Council in a cable and a memorandum to the Colonial Secretary. He held that the qualifications required of African voters were too restrictive and that not enough account had been taken of the general level of African wages; thousands of Africans in urban areas along the line of rail would be deprived of the franchise because they lacked the property qualification.

European settlers were being given power over Africans who had no other homeland. The tendency was to transfer matters affecting Europeans to the Federal Government. "Where is the logic in increasing European representation in a territorial Government which is concentrating increasing on African affairs?" Mr. Sokota asked.

When he referred to "interference in territorial African affairs by the Federal Prime Minister", the president of the council, Mr. G. S. Jones, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, asked whether it was alleged that Sir Roy Welensky was negotiating with the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Sokota replied that that was the broad opinion of Africans; their view that the Federal Prime Minister was interfering in the local affairs of the Africans in the territory should be conveyed to the Colonial Secretary.

Advice to Africans

Mr. S. Chileshe, M.L.C., advised Africans to take immediate advantage of the provisions for enrollment as special voters in territorial elections. He said that the British people would consider Africans irresponsible and unworthy of support if they failed to assume responsibilities that would make African political influence more effective. He feared that European political parties in Rhodesia might by 1960 mobilize sufficient strength to persuade the Colonial Secretary that the future of protected persons in Northern Rhodesia could be entrusted to them, in which circumstances events might follow the course taken in South Africa, Africans having eventually no voice in affairs. Neither the U.F.P. nor the Dominion Party, he said, knew what partnership meant.

Chief Ikelenge, of Mwinilunga, considered that approval of electoral candidates by the chiefs was a wise provision, whose influence would be strengthened. Other chiefs expressed the same opinion.

Mr. Ngandu, M.L.C., said that African politicians had admitted that the African and European races in Northern Rhodesia were interdependent. He believed that the official members of the Legislative Council had the interests of Africans at heart and sincerely hoped that they would therefore support the African case for amendment of the proposals.

Mr. R. Nabulayo, M.L.C., declared that the official members had afforded protection to Africans and that it was worrying that their numbers was now to be reduced. A logical consequence of the change should have been a greater African representation. Statements by Europeans gave the impression that Northern Rhodesia was going the Southern Rhodesia way, and even the South African way. "If we keep quiet while we are suffocated there will be worse troubles".

Mr. L. Katlungu wanted better representation of Copper-belt Africans, who were now forming a stable community in an industrial area on which the continued prosperity of the territory depended.

Commenting on a suggestion that after 10 years the races would have learned enough to accept inter-racial representation, Mr. G. Musumbulwa, a delegate from Luanshya, held that preparations based on racial representation would perpetuate the domination of Africans.

A female child weighing only 23 ounces was born to an African mother in Mombasa last week and was reported to be doing "very well indeed".

Changes in East African Income Tax

Impost on Undistributed Profits

MR. H. J. HINCHEY, Financial Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, spoke for two hours 35 minutes when he moved the second reading of the East African Income Tax (Management) Bill, 1958, in the East African Central Legislative Assembly.

Recalling that the Bill implemented the recommendations of the East African Commission of Inquiry on Income Tax (the Coates Commission), he said that only seven of its 4 proposals had not been accepted.

Of the measures now proposed those which had given rise to most uncertainty in taxpayers' minds were those dealing with the problems of avoidance and evasion. Several concessions involving considerable loss of revenue had been made and further less costly amendments were being considered. Among those were the definition of companies subject to undistributed profits tax; and trade associations and companies in which a territorial Government had a substantial interest might be excluded.

Amendments already made covered controlled companies and companies with non-resident shareholders, and allowances for development.

Objections to the undistributed profits tax were less against the principle on which it was based than against the proposed rate of 9s. 6d. in the £—which was exclusively a matter for the territories. The disadvantage of the proposed tax was that it tended to emphasize the burden of the individual rate of income tax, which had a new "pretty high" maximum of 15s.

"But we are not so badly off, and there are sufficient reasons why for some time the burden of tax must continue to be supported at the present level.

Misapprehension

"It is a misapprehension that, as has been rather widely and wildly put about, the effect rate of tax chargeable on profits of controlled companies will be 15s. in the £. In only one case will the total rate of tax reach this figure—when the entire income is derived from interest and dividends and none of it is distributed: a manifest case of avoidance of individual tax due at or near the maximum rate."

The measure was designed to check avoidance and encourage income distribution, emphatically not to hinder legitimate business. "It should not offer a serious or necessarily any disincentive to new enterprise or to capital investment from the normal local or overseas sources". If there were unforeseen effects, the commissioner would gladly meet professional bodies to discuss them.

While high taxation might discourage enterprise, political instability and social insecurity were more important causes of economic insecurity; and a sufficiently high taxation level was essential to secure economic stability, though unduly high taxation was inflationary and harmful economically, politically, and socially.

As a taxpayer, he thought East African taxes were too high for personal comfort, but they were not unduly high in comparison with other countries. The commission's recommendations had lessened individual burdens—a small mercy for which to be grateful.

Since revenue was declining a little, it might be shown that the East African Governments had been more generous in their concessions than they could afford. "They certainly cannot afford to forego any revenue at this critical juncture; any further concession that might be considered could be granted only on the basis of additional tax revenue being provided from another source or from another section of the same source". Additional revenue could not come from indirect taxation.

The territorial Governments faced a difficult situation, and might presently be obliged to take "hard and unwelcome steps" to cover budget deficits.

Spreading the Burden

The Income Tax Commissioner said that he had been disturbed by suggestions that the proposals were unfair, malicious, destructive of initiative, a drag on development, and a deterrent to overseas capital, whereas the purpose was to spread the tax burden fairly; and the combined income tax experience of the four men who had done most of the work exceeded 150 years.

The great growth of local companies had made the operation of Section 22 intolerably burdensome and costly. South Africa and the Federation had had to abandon that apportionment system, and East Africa had reached the stage of having to propose a flat rate charge on company profits, as the Union and the Federation had done.

The true effects of Section 22 were not generally realized. While incorporation of a business as a limited company automatically excluded 40% of the profits from surtax, the actual saving in surtax could be very much higher than 40%. In the case of an individual making a profit of £20,000 his surtax bill could be reduced by £4,000, or 53%; on a profit of £10,000 the saving could be 67% of the surtax bill. Was it surprising that accountants advised clients who groused about surtax to convert their business into companies? And all surtax on their profits, except surtax on any dividends paid, could be avoided if 25% of the shares were carefully spread among members of the family who ranked as members of the public under the Section 22 definition.

As to alleged flights of capital, the investigation branch of his department found that the capital exported was usually that which had borne no income tax.

Looking South

The new proposals tried to embrace the best features of the South African and Federation systems, and controlled companies would be much more favourably treated than in the Federation. Indeed, the proposals were generous compared with those of other Commonwealth countries in Africa, also offering a much greater degree of flexibility as regards relief for capital development.

Neither the Federation nor the Union had found it practicable to follow the U.K. system of review of cases by a tribunal. The territories could not provide special commissioners to handle, say, a dozen cases daily; and each company which thought it had a chance of reducing the assessment would certainly appeal to any tribunal. It would be quite impossible to get suitable local people to act voluntarily on such a scale, and if men were recruited overseas and paid they would obviously devise a formula as the only means of ensuring uniformity—and it was the idea of a formula which was under attack.

Local accountants had submitted the case of a controlled company farming in Kenya with profits of about £15,000. Under Section 22 surtax would have been imposed on a deemed dividend of £9,162; under the new proposals, because of profits being ploughed back in further development, the corresponding dividend required to avoid payment of the tax would be only £433. So one taxpayer would be happy if the proposals became law.

Retirement Benefits

The second line of complaint was against the proposals for retirement benefits. But a professional man with £5,000 a year, married and with two children at school, now paid tax of £1,436, and under the budget proposals would pay £1,166. If he put away £1,000 a year for retirement purposes as a self-employed person—and he was allowed a maximum of 24%—he would pay tax of only £723, which meant that the Government was subsidizing his savings of £1,000 to the extent of £433. Perhaps the proposals were too generous.

They have been designed realistically, not by back-room boys remote from everyday affairs, but by experts in close touch with commerce, industry, and the general tax-paying public who aimed to meet the general interests of individuals, employees, trustees, clubs, and buildings societies, as well as companies. No less than 70% of the income charged to tax in assessments in East Africa was the income of individuals. The structure had been under design for two years, and laymen in the Select Committee would doubtless observe the same impartial approach.

Conspicuous Gallantry

THE GEORGE-MEDAL has been awarded to Divisional Fire Officer Dennis Ernest Smith and the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry to Deputy Chief Fire Officer Norman Lord, Station Officer Stephen Heywood Elisha, and Police Inspectors William Neil McSparron and Leslie Meakin, for conspicuous gallantry in rescuing an African who was trapped in a collapsed, 30-foot well in Mombasa earlier this year. Rescue operations lasted eight hours, and shortly after the man was hauled to safety the remaining section of the well wall caved in, burying all shoring and excavations. For most of the eight hours Mr. Smith worked head downwards, held by the feet, trying to free the African, whose head and shoulders were visible through the mass of stone and rubble.

Federal General Election

Full List of Candidates

THE FOLLOWING LIST GIVES the candidates for the forthcoming general election in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Names marked with an asterisk are those of members of the last Parliament.

Southern Rhodesia.

Athlone: H. S. Hopkins (United Federal Party), W. N. Kerr (Dominion Party).
Belmont: J. A. Clark (U.F.P.), J. G. Pain (D.P.).
Border: K. Gray (U.F.P.), H. J. Barker (D.P.).
Bulawayo: D. Macintyre* (U.F.P.), J. R. Deworth (D.P.).
Bulawayo Suburbs: W. H. Eastwood* (U.F.P.), S. Jessel (D.P.).
Darwin: J. M. Caldicott* (U.F.P.), G. O. Lister (D.P.).
Eastlea: P. Staub (U.F.P.), C. R. J. Pocket (D.P.), C. Olley (Ind.).
Fort Victoria: T. Mitchell (U.F.P.), C. W. Dupont (D.P.).
Gwanda: I. D. Smith* (U.F.P.), T. A. R. Light (D.P.).
Hartley-Gatooma: L. M. Cullinan* (U.F.P.); Lord Graham (D.P.).
Midlands: J. R. Cannon* (U.F.P.), R. Williamson* (D.P.).
Mount Pleasant: J. W. Swan* (U.F.P.), A. C. Williams (D.P.), A. F. Hopkinson (Ind.).
Mrewa: K. Riddell (U.F.P.), W. J. Field* (D.P.).
Salisbury: L. M. N. Hodson* (U.F.P.), Dr. J. Melvin (D.P.), G. T. Thornicroft (Constitution Party).
Salisbury District: J. P. G. Duncan (U.F.P.), N. R. Grimston (D.P.).
Salisbury East: S. Udwin (U.F.P.), R. B. Hope-Hall (D.P.).
Salisbury South: W. A. E. Winterton* (U.F.P.), H. D. Wightwick (D.P.), S. Gurland (Confederate Party).
Salisbury Suburbs: S. S. Sawyer (U.F.P.), B. G. Abrahams (Ind.).
Salisbury West: Mr. S. R. Rosin (U.F.P.), J. C. Price (D.P.), H. Reedman (Ind.).
Sebakwe: R. H. Thyne (U.F.P.), H. E. Elsworth (D.P.).
Umugata: J. M. Greenfield* (U.F.P.), K. Wedderburn-Maxwell (D.P.).
Umjati: C. H. Fox (U.F.P.), L. P. J. Boshoff (D.P.).
Umtali Town: B. D. Goldberg* (U.F.P.), L. D. Pearse (D.P.).
Western: R. F. Halsted* (U.F.P.), J. A. Newington (D.P.).

ELECTED AFRICAN MEMBERS

Angwa Sabi: J. Z. Savanhu* (U.F.P.), T. Ndoro (D.P.).
Gwaali: M. M. Hove* (U.F.P.), D. A. Masunda (D.P.).
Harari: C. M. Chipunza (U.F.P.), A. Z. Mwamuka (D.P.).
A. Jacha (Constitution Party).
Ludni: R. C. Makaya (U.F.P.), I. H. Samuriwo (D.P.), E. T. J. Nemapare (Constitutional Party).

SPECIALLY ELECTED EUROPEAN MEMBERS

H. E. Davies* (U.F.P.), H. A. H. Robinson (Ind.), and J. H. Farquhar (Ind.).

Northern Rhodesia.

Broken Hill: Sir Roy Welensky* (U.F.P.), Mrs. G. P. Douglas (Ind.).
Kliffwe: A. W. Anderson (U.F.P.), F. G. Smith (D.P.).
Livingstone: J. C. Graylin* (U.F.P.), F. S. Derby (D.P.).
Luanshya: D. A. Sparrow (U.F.P.), R. B. Greer (D.P.), W. H. Hayward (Constitution Party).
Luanska East: R. M. Rich (U.F.P.), Dr. A. Scott* (Constitution Party), J. M. Lind (Ind.).
Luanska Rural: E. R. Glindley-Ferris (U.F.P.), G. F. M. van Eeden* (D.P.).
Luanska West: A. J. H. Roberts (U.F.P.), Mrs. E. G. Scott (Constitution Party), J. Gaunt (D.P.).
Mazabuka: S. F. Turner (U.F.P.), Dr. G. A. Smith (D.P.).
Mafetsira: V. T. Joyce* (U.F.P.), D. C. Redmond (D.P.).
Ndola Rural: W. F. Rendall (U.F.P.), C. J. Neuwoudt (D.P.), R. A. D. Snapper (Constitution Party).
Ndola Urban: F. S. Owen* (U.F.P.), D. W. Winchester-Gould (D.P.), N. H. Hunt (Constitution Party).
Nkana: G. W. R. L'Ange* (U.F.P.), A. B. Hunter (D.P.).
North Eastern: Capt. F. B. Robertson* (U.F.P.), F. Riley (D.P.), T. C. Moore (Ind.).
North Western: E. S. McGrath (U.F.P.), G. Y. Masters (D.P.).

ELECTED AFRICAN MEMBERS

Kafue: J. J. Simukondah (U.F.P.), N. N. Chyapeñi (D.P.).
Liangwa: G. A. M. Eswanika (U.F.P.), P. J. Mukanzo (D.P.).
Nyasaland.
Blantyre: F. G. Collins (U.F.P.), H. G. Dawes (D.P.), Mrs. V. M. de Kock (Ind.).
Limbe: J. W. Stratton (U.F.P.), Mrs. D. A. Warne (D.P.), H. Ascroft (Ind.).

Shire: R. C. Bucquet* (U.F.P.), J. S. Young (D.P.).
Lake Nyasa: J. Foot* (U.F.P.), unopposed.
Zomba: V. G. Mitward (U.F.P.), unopposed.
Luchenza: Sir M. Barrow* (U.F.P.), unopposed.

ELECTED AFRICAN MEMBERS

Nyasaland North: J. G. C. Chingattie (U.F.P.), unopposed.
Nyasaland South: C. J. Matinga (U.F.P.), unopposed.

Speech From the Throne

Closest Co-operation Within Commonwealth

OPENING THE NEW SESSION of Parliament on Tuesday, the Queen said in the course of the speech from the throne: "In the spirit which inspired the recent trade and economic conference at Montreal, my Government will seek to promote the closest co-operation within the Commonwealth. It is their firm belief that the Commonwealth has a unique contribution to make to the progress of human society:

"They will also continue to foster the prosperity of the overseas territories which are in their charge. New legislation to maintain the provision of financial assistance for colonial development and welfare will be laid before you.

"My Government will neglect no opportunity to promote the advance of the colonial territories and the increasing association of their peoples with the management of their own affairs."

Earlier, the Queen had said that she looked forward with much pleasure to her visit to Ghana next year. She also hoped it would be possible for her to visit Sierra Leone and Gambia.

Africa The Next Cold War Battleground

Field Marshal Montgomery on American Blunders

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, who recently relinquished the appointment of Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, said in a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution a few days ago: "The battleground in the next phase of the cold war lies in Asia and Africa: Europe is now the area where danger is least."

Summarizing events from the end of the war, he said that the world had been staggered at Socialist Britain turning away from real problems to the creation of a welfare State and to nationalization when it should have been looking outwards on the world.

But perhaps most of the blame for the lost opportunities of the post-war years must be borne by the United States, which, while supporting the former Colonial Powers in Western Europe, had worked to destroy their influence in Asia and Africa.

Vanishing Empires

"As a result of this inconsistent foreign policy we witnessed the decline of the Dutch, French, and British Empires, which should all have been stabilizing influences in the rough and tumble of post-war years.

"It must now be clear to all except the very stupid that if the United States had not sabotaged the Suez operation and had joined in the Baghdad Pact earlier, the situation in the Middle East would be very different today."

The United States had always been at least two years behind in her understanding of Europe and its interests; it had failed to realize that Europe depended for much of its prosperity on areas outside Europe, and it had yet to learn that Africa was essential to Europe and the Western Alliance.

Lord Montgomery pleaded for a complete overhaul of allied defence arrangements. He considered that the United States should hold the supreme command of the seas surrounding N.A.T.O. and the Pacific and China seas; that France should provide the supreme commander for N.A.T.O. Europe, while Great Britain furnished a subordinate commander in Britain (who would be commander-in-chief for Northern Europe), Germany a commander-in-chief for Central Europe, and America a commander-in-chief for Southern Europe; and that the British Commonwealth should hold supreme command of South Asia, Australasia, the Indian Ocean, and territories and seas east of Suez.

The Only Way to Reconciliation

"Task Beyond the Power of Caesar Alone"

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when he addressed the synod of the Diocese of Mombasa a few days ago:—

"To reconcile, the challenge to Kenya, is a task beyond the power of Caesar alone. Men's actions have too often been dictated by the strong emotionalism of imperialism or nationalism or the strange totalitarian doctrines that now reign over half the world. Those who rely on any of these alone are at the mercy of human pride, and for that reason they may conquer in the secular sense but they do not reconcile. They can succeed only by the grace of God.

"We are taught that humility is the first of the Christian virtues, and that soon after come patience and endurance.

"As the author of the 'Imitation of Christ' wrote: 'If thou wouldst learn and know that which is truly useful, love to be unknown and to be held in little estimation, for the highest and most profitable learning is the knowledge and contempt of one's self'.

"Very few individuals rise to a knowledge and contempt of themselves. All the same, that is the path down which we Christian men and women blindly, feebly, and imperfectly try to tread. For that very reason those of us who attempt to reconcile have at least some chance of surviving attacks from all sides and misrepresentation, of putting away our pride, and of gaining both the humility and the patience to bring people together.

"The Church's task of reconciliation stands out from all others in Kenya. No institution, no collection of persons, can in this task replace the Church. There cannot be a good political or national system unless it expresses the sum of good personal lives.

"The Church attacks the root of the tree in the problem of reconciliation. Political systems deal with the branches; and the branches cannot flourish unless the roots go deep down into fertile soil. Neither can a system of administration flourish unless those who control it, whether directly or indirectly, are sufficiently strengthened by their faith to be able when necessary to forgive and to understand.

"Reconciliation was the note struck at the great conference at Lambeth of members of the Anglican Church coming from all parts of the globe. I hope that our Church will in this country lead in the task laid before it by those who conferred at Lambeth. It will lead all the more strongly if in East Africa the Anglican Communion can by uniting in a single province obtain the strength of unity for its high task."

Religious Tolerance

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, expressed similar thoughts when he addressed the diocesan council of the Diocese of the Upper Nile. That was some time ago, but the report has only now become available. Sir Frederick said (in part):—

"The Government must stand impartial between the Churches, on the basis that although we may pray to Him in different ways, there is but one God for us all.

"I would make a strong plea in these difficult days for tolerance for the beliefs of others, Christian or Muslim, and for the avoidance of denominational strife and bitterness. Let us all be God's children together in peace and harmony. To do otherwise can only set back our progress and endanger our peace.

"Government has every desire to co-operate with the Anglican Church for the benefit of the people, so as to raise their spiritual and material standards of living. It expects similar support in its work from the clergy and people. It does not expect pastors to preach against the Government or talk of 'fighting for freedom', when it is Government's own intention to bring the people to that state as rapidly as it can.

"Christians have a right and a duty to ensure that the political party which they are asked to support follows a Christian policy. Let us therefore bring to politics a Christian rather than a worldly judgment.

"There is a danger in Uganda of politics dividing on purely denominational lines, which can only lead to religious fanaticism and intolerance. I therefore ask you to respect and make allowances for the other man, even if you do not agree with him. The history of many countries shows the dangers of the pastors of the people, the shepherds of the

flock, engaging personally and directly in politics and using the pulpit for political sermons rather than the Word of God and to denounce others. My advice to the African clergy is to avoid over-involvement in politics and rather to cherish and look after the flock, and to spread the Word, not of some political party, but of God.

"We may often wonder how we can be tolerant, calm, and wise. By ourselves we cannot be, but we can all be guided in all our decisions, great and small, by prayer and communion with Him who was the greatest example of all. Great decisions face each one of us in Africa today. Let us seek divine guidance in making them."

Heavy Polling in Uganda Elections

Six Former African M.L.Cs. Returned

SIX FORMER AFRICAN NOMINATED MEMBERS of the Legislative Council were returned last week in the first popular elections to be held in Uganda. Three were defeated.

Voting took place in 10 districts, representing about three-fifths of the population, but eight districts decided not to take part. There were 45 candidates.

Those successful were as follows:—

Mr. John Babiha	Toro district.
Mr. George Magezi	Bunyoro district
Mr. Apolo Obote	Lango district
Mr. William Nadiopie	North Busoga
Mr. Mathias Ngobi	South Busoga
Mr. Gaspare Oda	West Nile district
Mr. Peter Oola	Acholi district
Mr. John Lwamafa	Kigezi district
Mr. Cuthbert Obwangor	Teso district
Mr. Balaki Mirya	Bukedi district

There was an 85% poll of the 625,000 registered voters. The highest constituency poll was 96%, in the Kigezi district of south-west Uganda; the lowest was at Toro, in the Western Province, with 51%.

Only in some areas were the elections fought on a political party basis. Four of those returned stood as Uganda National Congress members, one for the Democratic Party, and the rest as independents.

A former M.L.C., Mr. Antonio Opwa, was defeated by a narrow majority in the Acholi district by the Uganda National Congress candidate. In Busoga a former M.L.C., Mr. David Lubogo, who resigned from the previous Council to become one of the leaders of a breakaway political group, the Uganda United Congress, was defeated by an Independent.

The Kampala correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, called:—

"There has been a triumph of organization by the Protectorate Government in securing the registration of about 80% of potential voters, persuading 85% of these to vote, and in producing results within 24 hours of the close of the polling stations. More importantly, they have shown that there exists widespread support throughout the country for elections to the Central Legislature and that parties and personalities who support these objectives are assured of widespread backing.

"Throughout last week as polling took place there were stories from remote country districts of hundreds of tribesmen, often clad only in skins, waiting patiently outside polling stations all night to be certain of registering their votes. Others travelled many miles by bus or on foot through the forests in order to vote.

"An impressive feature too, in a country where the status of women is generally so low, was the number who turned out on polling days, often outnumbering the men."

Buganda Ruling Reversed

MR. E. MULIRA, president of the Progressive Party in Uganda, has won his appeal against the ruling of a Native court in Buganda that the Speaker of the Lukiko had power to expel him. Mr. J. E. Hopkinson, Acting Judicial Adviser in Buganda, said in admitting the appeal that there was no legal power to prevent Mr. Mulira from resuming his seat if he first apologized to the Lukiko, as required by its rules. The appellant was expelled in 1956 after he had walked out of the Lukiko when it rejected a motion calling for the direct election of representative members.

Nationalism Virile and Unrelenting Mr. Bryceson and "East Africa and Rhodesia"

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published in the issue of October 9 the text of a short letter written to *The Times* by Mr. Derek Bryceson, a European elected member of the Tanganyika Legislature, and a reply by the editor of this paper.

Mr. Bryceson has now written again to *The Times*:—

"Mr. F. S. Joelson, whose letter you printed on October 6, should have been present to listen to the debate on the address in reply in the Legislative Council this morning. Had he been able to do this he must have accepted the evidence of his ears that the Tanganyika African National Union, and not simply its leader, has 'really had a change of heart, of direction, and of determination'. Mr. Nyerere, seconding the motion which was moved from the Government side by Chief Maruma, made it crystal clear that his conception of the future of Tanganyika included all people who had their homes in and owed their allegiance to the Territory, 'irrespective of race or anything else'.

"These sentiments were echoed as speaker after speaker, European, African, and Asian members respectively, got up and, finally, I observed that anyone who had previously doubted the sincerity of this wider Tanganyikan nationalism move, and there were people who did doubt, must now surely be convinced. Of course, I have the advantage over Mr. Joelson in so far as I am here in Tanganyika and most intimately involved in working out our future, whereas he is dependent on reports which may not always perhaps give a totally accurate impression.

"With regard to his observation on the 'tripartite' system of voting, it is ironic to note that it was Mr. Nyerere himself who brought a motion asking that the Government remove the compulsory aspect of the voting system. The motion was defeated.

"As for the United Tanganyika Party, Mr. Joelson is not entirely accurate when he says that 'not one person standing under its auspices came within sight of success', because Mr. Lewis, a prominent U.T.F. member, was returned unopposed in Mr. Nyerere's own constituency."

Singularly Unconvincing Letter

Mr. Joelson has replied:—

"Mr. Derek Bryceson's singularly unconvincing letter makes no attempt to deal with my main point—that Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, quite recently convened the conference in Mwanza of African political leaders from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Nyasaland which decided to create a Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa, which pledged itself to 'African nationalism virile and unrelenting' and to 'work for a Government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines'. I asked Mr. Bryceson if he or anyone else could think that the African political leaders who wrote and endorsed those words meant anything but 'black African nationalism virile and unrelenting'. He takes refuge in silence.

"The words I have quoted are black chauvinism naked and unashamed; but the 'charter' of this movement carelessly proceeds to denounce 'white racialism and black chauvinism'. Such equivocation should surely be accepted as a warning, not as justification for belief in a sudden change of heart.

"The theme of my letter was the conflict between Mr. Nyerere's speeches, during the recent election campaign in Tanganyika and his commitments as one of the architects of this new Pan-African Freedom Movement. The fact that he and other African elected members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council should now say that their conception of the future includes all people who owe their allegiance to the Territory, 'irrespective of race or anything else', does not resolve that discordance, and certainly does not prove, as Mr. Bryceson alleges, that T.A.N.U. has really had a change of heart, of direction, and of determination. That could be indicated—not proved—for deeds, not words, would alone provide proof—only if Mr. Nyerere and T.A.N.U. were to withdraw from this Pan-African Freedom Movement, renounce and denounce its aims, and declare that their objective is not 'African nationalism virile and unrelenting' and not 'government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines'. Those two intentions are basically incompatible with the wider Tanganyika nationalism which, on the evidence of a few speeches, Mr. Bryceson assumes to have replaced the racialism which his earlier letter admitted to have been preached by T.A.N.U. until quite recently.

"T.A.N.U.'s record, I repeat, has been that of an extremist organization which wants the fruits of self-government before the seeds of political understanding have begun to germinate; and it is tragic to find Europeans encouraging such precipitancy. Cannot they see that there can be no hope of a harmonious multi-racial State in Tanganyika if T.A.N.U.

adheres to its pledge to propagate 'unrelenting African nationalism'?

I wrote that not one candidate of any race standing under the auspices of the multi-racial United Tanganyika Party had come within sight of success because T.A.N.U. was set on smashing the U.T.P. Mr. Bryceson replies that Mr. Lewis, a prominent U.T.F. member, was returned unopposed. That fact has no bearing whatsoever on my remark, for, Mr. Lewis being the only European candidate in his constituency, T.A.N.U. was powerless to defeat him, since each electoral area had to return one European, one African, and one Asian.

"This Pan-African Freedom Movement, which Mr. Nyerere supports, has given notice of a plan 'to organize the masses into militant mass movements under dynamic leadership'. Do Mr. Bryceson and other European apologists for T.A.N.U. consider that that is likely to contribute to harmony, happiness, and advancement in East Africa?"

"Revolution"

MR. RAY STOCKIL, Southern Rhodesian leader of the Dominion Party, has quoted Sir Roy Welensky in refutation of the United Federal Party's charge that the D.P. plan to achieve independence in 1960 would constitute "revolution". He recalled that the Federal Prime Minister said in a speech in Salisbury in March that if the constitutional talks in 1960 failed, "then I would not be prepared to accept that Rhodesians have less guts than the American colonists had" Mr. Stockil added: "If that is not preaching revolution, I should like to know what is."

"A Great Public Service"

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PERSONALIA

SIR BRIAN FREESTON left £14,178

LORD and LADY BRENTFORD are spending about seven weeks in Kenya.

MR. DAVID COLE left London Airport at the weekend to return to Salisbury.

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE has been re-appointed a trustee of the National Maritime Museum.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH has joined the board of the First Permanent Building Society.

MR. A. F. M. SMITH, Director of Lands and Surveys in Uganda, has arrived in London on leave.

MR. DUNSTAN OMARI is the first African to be appointed a district commissioner in Tanganyika.

MR. L. B. FEREDAY, J.P., an alderman of Salisbury, and MRS. FEREDAY are returning to Rhodesia by sea.

COLONEL R. N. GREENWOOD, chairman of Nyali, Ltd., has returned to London from a month's visit to Kenya.

MR. G. FOGGON, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit Northern Rhodesia from November 5 to 15.

MR. J. A. R. KING, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, is shortly due in England for a business visit of about three weeks.

ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF BANDON, who spent many years in East Africa, is outward-bound for the Cape in the R.M.M.V. STIRLING CASTLE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. S. WESTON has been appointed honorary corresponding secretary in Arusha of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

SIR DANIEL LASCELLES, British Ambassador in Japan, who was at one time Ambassador in Ethiopia, is to retire from the Foreign Service early next year.

"Anecdotes of Destiny" is the title of a new book by BARONESS BLIXEN (who writes under the name of Isak Dinesen). She lived in Kenya for some years.

LORD BIRDWOOD is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, December 4, on "Britain and the Middle East".

SIR NUTCOMBE HUME has resigned the deputy chairmanship of the Metropolitan Estate and Property Corporation, Ltd., owing to pressure of other work, but remains on the board.

MR. ROBERT GOODHART, who started the *Kenya Sisal Board Bulletin* six years ago, has retired, and MR. PAUL KING, editor of *East African Farmer and Planter*, has been appointed editor.

MR. E. B. WAKEFIELD, who has been an M.P. since 1950 and a Government Whip for the past four years, has been appointed Controller of the Household. He has visited East Africa.

MR. J. G. MAVROGDATO, formerly legal adviser to the Governor-General in the Sudan, has returned to Khartoum to take up the appointment of Senior Legal Counsel in the Ministry of Justice.

EARL DE LA WARR, president of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, and chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, received THE QUEEN when she visited the Dairy Show in London last week.

MR. LEWIS COTLOW is to show a colour film of Central and East Africa to the Royal Geographical Society at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, November 3. The film and commentary are entitled "African Safari".

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced between Colin Vickers, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bastford, of 439 East 51st Street, New York, and formerly of the West Indies, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. W. Bayldon, of Dricar House, Mbeya, Tanganyika Territory.

SIR SYDNEY CAINE is to speak on "Collaboration in Development in the New Africa" at the annual general meeting of the Africa Bureau, to be held at 4.45 p.m. on Tuesday, November 25, in the Caxton Hall, London, S.W.1.

MISS JOAN VICKERS, Conservative M.P. for Devonport, is to address the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 6, at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

MISS DORIS LESSING, the Southern Rhodesian writer, has just published the third in a projected series of five novels about a young woman out of tune with general social assumptions in Central Africa. This volume is entitled "A Ripple from the Storm".

PROFESSOR KENNETH KIRKWOOD, Professor of Race Relations at Oxford University, is engaged in analysing the trends in race relations in British non-self-governing territories in Africa for U.N.E.S.C.O. He has recently visited the East and Central African territories.

SIR RAYMOND PRIESTLEY, who was a member of the Asquith Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, and who is now 72 years of age, is about to revisit Antarctica. He was there about half a century ago with the Shackleton and Scott expeditions.

His portrait in oils by MR. ROBERT TOLLAST has been presented to SIR CHARLES PONSONBY, lately chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society, by the members of the council and the staff at headquarters. The presentation was made last week by EARL DE LA WARR.

In a farewell address to the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, SIR HANDLEY BIRD, a past president, who was about to leave Kampala to live in England, said that he hoped to be elected to the joint East and Central African Board and so keep in touch with East Africa.

THE REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON said when he opened a U.M.C.A. exhibition in London that the colour-bar and prejudice could lose Africa; Communism and nationalism were rivals of tremendous power; and to hold Africa the Christian faith must be tremendously attractive.

THE REV. FR. T. E. CORRIGAN, S.J., has succeeded THE VERY REV. FR. E. ENRIGHT, S.J., as superior in Salisbury of the Southern Rhodesian Mission of the English Province of Jesuits. For the past seven years Father Corrigan has been on the staff of Stonyhurst, the Roman Catholic public school.

DR. and MRS. M. B. MCLLROY have just arrived in San Francisco. Dr. McIlroy having been appointed Associate Professor of Medicine in the Cardio-Vascular Institute of the University of California. Mrs. McIlroy, a daughter of MAJOR and MRS. A. J. W. HORNBY, spent her early years with them in Nyasaland.

MR. JOHN JAMIN MUFUNDI, secretary of the Elgon Nyanza Farmers' Co-operative (Kenya), Ltd., has been appointed a member of Nyanza Marketing Board, in place of MR. ISAAC ODOURI. Mr. Mufundi, who captained the Kenya Gossage Cup football team in 1955 when it played an Austrian XI, has twice visited Britain and America.

DR. K. C. WHEARE, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, who was Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administration from 1944 to 1956, and was consulted about the constitutional aspects of the proposals for the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has been appointed an honorary fellow of University College.

MR. A. D. CHATAWAY, lately High Commissioner in Pretoria for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is now in England training for ordination in the Church of England, said at last week's annual meeting of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesian Missions that the only future for Southern Africa was one of real partnership between the races.

MR. MICHAEL MILLER, son of LIEUT.-COMMANDER JOHN MILLER, G.C., of Kiambu, Kenya, and the HON. MRS. BARBARA MILLER, of London, and MISS MARY ELIZABETH BARLOW, daughter of MR. DONALD BARLOW, M.S., F.R.C.S., and MRS. BARLOW, of Harley Street, London, W.1, have been married in St. Margaret's, Westminster. MR. JUSTICE WYNN PARRY proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and VISCOUNT SOULSBURY the health of the bride's parents.

THE EARL OF DUNDEE has been appointed Minister without Portfolio on the resignation of Lord Mancroft, and will be the Government spokesman in the House of Lords on home affairs in general. Lord Dundee, who sat in the House of Commons from 1931 to 1945 as Mr. H. J. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, is a forceful speaker who held junior ministerial office from 1936 to 1939 and again in 1941-1942. For some months he has been chairman of the board of governors of the Commonwealth Institute.

SIR THEODORE PIKE, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, who has been visiting this country for talks with the Colonial Office on constitutional development in the Protectorate, left on Monday. He is to unveil the Somaliland War Memorial in Hargeisa on November 2. Then he will return to London for a few days to complete his consultations with MR. LENNOX-BOYD, who has had to devote most of his time during the past week to the Nigeria Constitutional Conference.

Of nine members nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory only one is new to the Legislature. The others had previously been ex-officio members as Assistant Ministers or representative or temporary members. The newcomer, MR. A. MWANJESA, is a 44-year-old Yao, who has been Liwali of Tunduru since 1954. After being a mission teacher and assistant manager of a sisal estate, he served in the King's African Rifles as a warrant officer, during the war, and after demobilization became a Native treasury clerk. He joined the provincial administration as a clerk in 1948 and was later seconded to the Social Development Department.

Nomination Rejected

THE NOMINATION PAPERS of Mr. A. C. Ngoma, Dominion Party candidate for Nyasaland North, have been ruled by a specially convened sitting of the Federal Supreme Court to have been improperly completed. The court accordingly directed the regional registering officer to reject the nomination, with the result that the only other candidate, Mr. J. G. S. Chingattie, has been declared duly elected.

Rhodesians for Sandhurst

FIVE YOUNG SOUTHERN RHODESIANS have been chosen by the selection board of the Central African Command to attend a two-year course at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. They are Mr. F. W. H. Ingram, of Salisbury, Mr. J. G. Syme, of Melsetter, Mr. R. J. Wilson, of Salisbury, Mr. R. D. W. Lanning, of Essexvale, and Mr. A. Barrett-Hamilton, of Karoi.

Passengers for Beira

PASSENGERS FOR BEIRA on the M.V. BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE now outward-bound *via* Las Palmas, St. Helena, Walvis Bay, and the Cape, include:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Ankers, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Brewster, Mr. J. Brook, Mr. G. Croft, Mr. & Mrs. J. Drisen, Mr. & Mrs. F. O. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. W. Ferguson, Mr. A. Gillies, Mr. J. Hampson, Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Harris, Mr. W. D. Hay, Mr. & Mrs. J. Inglis, Mr. & Mrs. T. Irons, Mr. & Mrs. F. Lechtape, Col. M. E. Jupe, Mr. J. M. Napier, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Robb, Mr. & Mrs. E. Rukin, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Swan.

Fifth Anniversary of the Federation

High Commissioner's Reception

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie held a reception at Rhodesia House, London. Those present included:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. J. M. Alport, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, the High Commissioner for Australia & Lady Harrison, Lord & Lady Baden-Powell, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, the Deputy High Commissioner, & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Sir Walter & Lady Balfie, Sir Harry Batterbee, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, General Sir Geoffrey & Lady Bourne, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bowles, Sir Archibald Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Bradley, Mr. B. R. Braine, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Sir Norman & Lady Brook, Miss D. Livingston Bruce, Viscount & Viscountess Bruce, the Rt. Hon. Richard Butler, M.P., Mr. T. J. Cullen, Sir Gerard & Lady d'Eranger, Sir John & Lady Duncanson, Sir Archibald & Lady Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Fordham, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Freeman, Lieut.-Colonel M. J. Gilliat, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Sir Arthur Griffitt, Sir John & Lady Hacking, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. E. D. Hawksley, Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. F. Hoar, the Earl & Countess of Home, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Hull, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. S. Hunt.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Major-General Sir John & Lady Kennedy, Sir Norman & Lady Kipping, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Viscount & Viscountess Knollys, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Lord and Lady Latymer, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Lely, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Sir Henry & Lady Lintott, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Sir John & Lady Macpherson, Sir Gordon Munro, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble, Mr. T. A. L. Paton, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Pedler, Mr. J. Pollock, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rayment, Miss Rhodes, Lady Robins, Sir Leslie & Lady Rowan, Mr. H. A. F. Rumbold, Mrs. N. Sanders, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Short, Mr. & Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Walker, Major & Mrs. P. H. B. Wall, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Watts, Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Williams, and Sir Edward & Lady Wilshaw.

Rhodesia House Mural

THE MURAL IN THE HALLWAY of Rhodesia House, London, has now been completed. Sponsored by leading industrial interests in each of the three territories of the Federation—copper in Northern Rhodesia, tobacco in Southern Rhodesia, and tea in Nyasaland—it is nearly 44 feet long and over 10 feet high. It is painted on canvas which is glued and nailed to the wall.

Designs for the mural were submitted by second-year students of the Royal College of Art. The winner of the competition, Mr. Keith Grant, a 28-year-old Lancastrian, was so enthusiastic that he sent four original designs. The final work is a composite of all four.

To help the students obtain a picture of Rhodesian conditions, and particularly its geography and colouring, they were given complete access to the material of the information section of Rhodesia House. In addition, Mr. Grant went to Kew Gardens to study the collection of dried Rhodesian plants.

The Rhodesia House mural is the largest yet undertaken by Mr. Grant, although not his first public work. He has also executed the frieze round the gallery of the Verulamium Museum, St. Albans.

As a result of his work on this Rhodesian mural, undertaken during his third year at the Royal College, Mr. Grant was awarded its silver medal and a travelling scholarship. He was also elected to the Society of Mural Painters.

His ambition is to go to Rhodesia to see the country and undertake further work. At present he is teaching at the Kingston School of Art and doing honorary work at the Working Men's College in Campden Town, where he received part of his training.

The mural will be officially open to the public from November 4.

"Kenya has some of the finest scenery in Africa and a wealth of animal life unsurpassed anywhere in the world". — Sir Bruce Hutt.

Obituary

Lieut-Col. C. B. P. Fitzgerald

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES BRIAN PENROSE FITZGERALD, who has died in Kenya at the age of 70, had for the past seven years been secretary to the Royal East African Automobile Association, and resigned that appointment owing to the serious nature of his illness just before the recent conference in Nairobi of Alliance Internationale de Tourisme.

Fitzgerald—"Fish" to many old-timers—began farming in the Molo area of Kenya about 1909 after spending some years in Canada, where he qualified at McGill University as a mining engineer and then served in the Canadian Mounted Police.

He joined up in Nairobi on the outbreak of war in 1940, took part in the early operations in "German East", but after much malaria and a bout of blackwater fever had to be invalided to the United Kingdom. Of South of Ireland birth, he joined the South Irish Force as soon as he was fit to do so, and saw further service in Western Europe.

Returning to Kenya after demobilization, he restarted farming near Rongai, and joined the rush when gold was discovered at Kakamega in the 'thirties. Later he was employed by Liebig's at Athi River. At the outbreak of the last war he became a welfare officer to the forces, holding that appointment until 1951, when he went to the R.E.A.A., bringing to that body a zeal and vigour which restored a reputation which had suffered from war and post-war conditions.

THE REV. FATHER CHARLES SHACKLES, S.J., has died in Salisbury, at the age of 59. Until his health broke down earlier this year, he was in charge of the Marendellas district. Educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, he joined the infantry in the 1914-18 war. After demobilization he entered the Society of Jesus and studied at the Jesuit College in Barcelona for three years. He first went to Rhodesia in 1935.

MAJOR RICHMOND KEITH MOLESWORTH BATTYE, district commissioner in Tanga, has died as a result of a shooting accident. Commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1925, he served in the 27th Field Brigade until 1929, when he transferred to Hodson's Horse, Indian Army. He was afterwards in the Indian Political Service before joining the Colonial Service.

MRS. ROSA SOPHIA HUDSON, mother of Sir Robert HUDSON, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury, aged 98. She was the granddaughter of the first Postmaster-General in Cape Town, where she was born. She went to live in Southern Rhodesia in 1928. She leaves six children, 12 grandchildren, and 18 great-grandchildren.

MR. ALBERT NIZZIM ALHADEFF, of Salisbury, who has died, aged 58, settled in Rhodesia in 1921, and quickly acquired interests in hotels, furniture manufacture, and textiles. He was a member of the Rhodesian Jewish Board of Deputies and a past-president of Salisbury Zionist Society.

MRS. E. E. TAYLOR, of Bindura, who has died at the age of 79, was a founder member of the Salisbury Women's Institute. She was the widow of the late H. L. Taylor, a farmer and civil engineer who built Mazoe Dam.

MR. C. I. BRESLER, whose death in Dar es Salaam is reported as a director of Riddoch Motors, Ltd. He had spent many years in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

CANON GEORGE LANGHAM GOSLING, who has died at the age of 85, was for 35 years general secretary of the Society for the propagation of Christian Knowledge.

Captain B. W. L. Nicholson

CAPTAIN BERTRAM WILLIAM LOTHIAN NICHOLSON, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (Retd.), died last week at his home in Surrey at the age of 79. He served in the Royal Navy from 1893 until 1922, when he retired under the reduction scheme. He then joined the Education Department of Kenya, and was headmaster of Nairobi School, and later of the Prince of Wales School between 1925 and 1937. Recalled to service in the R.N.R. in 1939, he commanded the armed merchantmen CATHAY and CIRCASSIA, and from 1941 to 1945 was a commodore of ocean convoys. He married Evelyn, daughter of Major-General A. Montague Browne, who survives him.

MR. WILLIAM STONE, who has died at the age of 101 years, visited the Sudan soon after the re-conquest, travelled in East and Central Africa soon afterwards, and in the 'nineties was persuaded by Cecil Rhodes to invest in South African and Rhodesian pioneer enterprises. He was the senior member of the Royal Geographical Society and the Zoological Society of London and of seven London clubs. He had owned chambers in Albany for 65 years, and known as the "Squire of Piccadilly".

THE REV. CLIFFORD WOODHOUSE, Rector of Umvukwes, Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 52. He had been in charge of the parish for the past two years. From 1949 to 1951 he served as assistant priest at St. John's, Bulawayo, and then became rector, chaplain and teacher at Plumtree School. Just before the war he spent two years on a mission in Papua.

MR. JOHN HOLLOWAY, an 1896 pioneer, has died in Salisbury, aged 79. He went to Rhodesia in 1896 with his parents. He was fireman on the first train to enter Umtali and later became an engine-driver. After gold mining in Southern Rhodesia he served with the Rhokana Corporation in Northern Rhodesia for 16 years until his retirement in 1953.

MR. A. A. "TONY" BUNN, who has died in Nakuru at the age of 69, served in the Kenya Medical Department from 1920 to 1947, for the last 11 years in Nakuru, latterly as senior health officer. As a Regular soldier he was in the Royal Army Medical Corps for about 22 years. He was a past-president of Nakuru Golf Club.

MR. WILLIAM BATHURST, an 1896 Rhodesian Pioneer, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 88. After serving in the South African War he farmed in the Matopos. In the 1914-18 war he fought with the 15th London Regiment in France, and he volunteered again in 1939, serving as an orderly at Bulawayo Drill Hall.

MR. EDWARD ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, who has died in Gwelo, joined the Chartered Company as a land surveyor after the 1896 rebellion and surveyed most of the farms in the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia. He had interests in several gold mines.

MR. JOSEPH ASHTON BARTON, O.B.E., who died recently in London was a vice-president of the Royal Commonwealth Society, and had been for 15 years chairman of its house committee. He was from 1934 to 1954 an ex-officio member of the council.

MRS. NORAH IVY HODGSON, M.B.E., a prominent social worker in Salisbury for many years, and honorary life president of the Loyal Women's Guild, has died in Salisbury. She is survived by her husband and son.

MAJOR GEORGE NEVILLE BLACKSHAW, O.B.E., B.S.C., F.R.I.C., a former chief chemist in the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture, has died at Orppington, Kent, at the age of 77.

THE REV. JOHN MARCUS ROLLESTON, who has died in Oxford at the age of 61, was priest in charge of Kitwe and Mufulira, Northern Rhodesia, from 1950 to 1954.

"One-Man-One-Vote" As A Salutation

Conflicting Views in Northern Rhodesia

COLOUR-BAR POLITICS is the title given by the *Spectator* to a polemical article by Mr. T. R. M. Creighton on the Secretary of State's decisions about constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia.

Having said that the African National Congress has considerably more chance of seeing two atomic submarines on the Zambezi than of obtaining universal adult suffrage, he continued, *inter alia* :—

"To Sir Roy Welensky democracy means the representation of the existing allegedly 'civilized' electorate—only, to Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress, the representation of all inhabitants of the country. Sir Roy condemns the constitution because it waters down white supremacy; Mr. Nkumbula because it gives no effective influence to Africans. Racial politics to Sir Roy are any which assert the rights to representation of the unrepresented race; to Mr. Nkumbula any which give preponderant influence to Europeans.

"The European outcry about having two African Ministers illustrates the illogicality of the white attitude. For who will these Ministers be? Mr. Nkumbula? Other 'extremists'? No. They will be nominees of the Governor—tame men prepared to accept Sir Roy's interpretation of democracy and representation, perhaps members of the United Federal Party. It is because there will be black ministers where there were none before, because they are constitutionally introduced to break the monopoly of power that the present oligarchic system gives to Europeans, that they are resented.

Need for Hard Thinking

"If this is not racialism, what is it? The Federal Government needs to think hard about the meaning of democracy, partnership, and representation. So does the British, for this is a trial match for the Federal Constitutional Conference of 1960, a preview of the arguments we shall meet then.

"Meanwhile African workers on the Copperbelt have adopted 'one man—one vote', or its equivalent in the Bemba language, as their common greeting. It has replaced 'Good morning' or 'How d'ye do'. Though universal suffrage now may be premature, the greeting will not be abandoned. It will spread.

"No Government in Central Africa that does not commit itself to universal suffrage as an ultimate aim can gain African confidence. Any which did would find plenty of time to negotiate, to make peace with its enemy while in the way with him. But without this vision there is a real danger that the peace of both races may perish in inter-racial bitterness."

African Thinks As Rhodesian

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA told a United Federal Party Rally in Kitwe last week that he had reached the stage at which he no longer thought as an African, but as a Rhodesian: "I am doing what can be done to make Africans realize that they too must feel as Rhodesians so that we can have a country of our own." Mr. Lewanika reaffirmed his belief in partnership, and declared that he did not believe in giving a man what he was not entitled to. "I think an African should be accepted in civilized society according to his ability and experience." He believed in parity of representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils, not in universal adult suffrage, which would hand government over to people not yet ready for it. Mr. Lewanika's platform was shared by Mr. John Roberts, territorial leader of the U.F.P., Mr. Gerry Steyn, territorial M.L.C. for Nkana-Kitwe, and Mr. A. Anderson, U.F.P. candidate for Kitwe.

Car Stoning

IF A DRIVER of a car in Northern Rhodesia believed that by stopping after an accident he would endanger his own safety or that of other occupants of the vehicle, he would have a valid defence if failing to stop. A provision in that sense is included in the new Roads and Road Traffic Ordinance, in consequence of incidents in which cars were stoned by African mobs after accidents. To throw any article at any vehicle is an offence punishable by 12 months' imprisonment, a fine not exceeding £100, or both penalties.

"Special" Voters in the Federation

IN A LEADING ARTICLE the *Manchester Guardian* has commented on the "special" electoral roll in the Federation, that for voters (1) with an income of £150 or immovable property valued at £500, or (2) with an income of £120, plus completion of a two-year course of secondary education. The leading article said (in part):—

"Particulars of the new election registers in the Federation make melancholy reading for those who hoped to see Africans taking an increasing share in public affairs.

"In Southern Rhodesia voters on the general (high franchise) roll number 65,092; those on the special (low franchise) roll only 804, of whom 642 are Africans. In Northern Rhodesia the general voters number 20,452; the special voters' rolls are not all available, but the voters are understood to number fewer than 100, of whom 20 are not Africans. In Nyasaland there will be 2,500 general and 20 special voters, of whom five are not Africans.

"When the franchise question was discussed in the Commons in November, 1957, it was estimated that the number of Africans qualified to become special voters would be about 30,000 in Southern Rhodesia, 21,000 in Northern Rhodesia, and 7,000 in Nyasaland.

"Why have so few taken the trouble to register? Partly, no doubt, because they believe that a minority of African members must necessarily be isolated and ineffectual in Parliament; we think this view is mistaken, but perhaps the experience of African members in the Legislatures so far has given it colour. The main reason is probably the influence of the nationalist, or rather racialist, leaders, particularly in the African National Congresses of Northern Rhodesia and of Nyasaland, who would rather hold aloof altogether until they can grasp power with both hands.

"These minute special rolls will serve their purpose very well. Such Africans as are elected can be dismissed or derided as stooges and self-seekers, utterly unrepresentative of African opinion, while the Congress leaders consolidate support for their negative policy.

"Meanwhile the general (and almost wholly European) voters have increased since the last election by roughly a third in Southern and in Northern Rhodesia, and have more than doubled in Nyasaland."



-they have such a good name

Libel in East African Novel

Damages for Mr. Philip Fuller

IN A LIBEL ACTION in the High Court recently a former minister of religion who had worked on an East African goldfield alleged that readers of a novel called "Shining Trouble" would identify him with a fictional minister in the book who had been unfrocked. The plaintiff, Mr. Philip Fuller, of Chunya, Tanganyika, brought the action against Mrs. Mercedes Mackay, of Brook Green, Hammersmith, London, the authoress, and William Heinemann, Ltd., the publishers.

Counsel for Mr. Fuller said that a character in the novel, Michael Foster, had been an ordained minister but had been unfrocked for misappropriating church funds, and he was also described as having a streak of dishonesty and of drinking to excess. The defendants denied that they had intended to refer to Mr. Fuller, who had not left the Church in dishonourable circumstances. The authoress had known Mr. Fuller at one time, but the publishers knew nothing about him.

Recognizing that readers of the book who knew Mr. Fuller might associate the character Michael Foster with him, the defendants had offered to pay Mr. Fuller's costs and an agreed sum as damages, and they offered sincere apologies.

Plaintiff, who was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church in 1911, took up an appointment at Trinity Church, Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he joined the forces, and later became a chaplain, honourably fulfilling that appointment until he resigned when General Smuts, having driven the Germans across the Rivuma River, announced that the war in East Africa was practically over. His counsel said that the plaintiff had for some years struggled with the question of orthodoxy, and had decided to leave the Church. He had always been a respected and respectable citizen.

Mr. Justice Barry approved the agreed settlement and directed that the sums paid into court should be transferred to the plaintiff's solicitors.

The Imperial War Graves Commission's Brookwood Memorial, at Brookwood, Surrey, was unveiled by The Queen last Saturday. The names of 3,500 men and women of the Commonwealth Land Forces who died during the last war and have no known grave are inscribed on 28 panels.

Opposition Gain Ground in Somalia

Shocks for Somali Youth League

FIVE POLITICAL PARTIES contested the municipal elections in Somalia last week. Women voted for the first time, and the age qualification had been lowered from 21 to 18.

A special correspondent of *The Times* cabled from Mogadishu that the Somali Youth League candidate had been returned unopposed in 18 of 45 constituencies, but that in those in which there was a contest they had obtained only 38% of the votes, gains by the opposition parties amounting almost to a landslide, and the Constitutional Democratic Party (known as H.D.M.S.) polling 24% of the votes.

"The Somali Youth League Party, now in power under the premiership of Abdullahi Issa, stands for a Greater Somalia through unification by peaceful means of all the Somali peoples now spread over five territories, including Ethiopia.

"The H.D.M.S. (Constitutional Democratic Party) is a regional party with a tribal basis; it has its strength among the semi-settled Somalis south of Mogadishu and favours a federal form of government internally and good neighbourly relations with Ethiopia.

"The Greater Somali League is a recent breakaway from the Somali Youth League and pursues much the same objective as the latter, within an Afro-Asian setting. Its leader has an Egyptian background.

"The other two parties are the Liberals and a local party called the Benadir.

"All that can be said with certainty is that, with the approach of Independence Day, the monolithic one-party character of Somali politics is giving way to the development of oppositional groups based to a certain extent on regional loyalties".

Study Group

THE LIKELY COURSE of economic development in Northern Rhodesia is to be considered at a week-end study conference in Lusaka of the United Rhodesia Association, which was formed three years ago. The membership is inter-racial, the principal purpose being to foster understanding between the races and provide a common meeting-ground. The president is Mr. Harry Franklin, Member for Education and Social Services in the Northern Rhodesian Government. Sessions of the conference will be under the chairmanship of Mr. R. H. C. Boys, assistant general manager of the British South Africa Company. Among the speakers will be Sir Ronald Prain (chairman, Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.), Mr. H. A. Fosbrooke (director, Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of Social Research), Mr. C. W. Lynn (Director of Agriculture), Mr. W. L. Taylor (of the department of economics, University College, Salisbury); and Mr. J. Ward (Federal Ministry of Power).

Malvern Bursaries

FIVE STUDENTS from 130 applicants have been chosen by the Malvern Trust for bursaries to start or continue medical studies. They are J. D. G. Anderson, of Bulawayo (University of Cape Town); A. E. Miles, Salisbury (University of Cape Town); S. N. Laloo (Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin); M. J. Nicklin, Northern Rhodesia (Cambridge and St. Thomas's Hospital, London); and his brother, Peter James Nicklin (Guy's Hospital, London) Mr. Laloo, an Indian from Salisbury, was studying for a B.A. at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland because his parents, who have nine children, could not afford to pay for him to study medicine. Other awards may be made later this year.

Back to School

THE 142 PUPILS who were expelled recently from Dedza African Secondary School for disobeying the headmaster's orders, following a demonstration against an African teacher, have been told that they may apply for readmission. Each case will be considered on its merits.

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Sudan Forbids Political Gatherings

Threat to Peace and Security

ALL POLITICAL GATHERINGS, processions, and demonstrations have this week been banned in Khartoum and Omdurman on the ground that they might threaten peace and security. The ban comes three weeks before the Sudan Parliament is due to reassemble after a recess of four months. The Opposition National Unionist Party had planned a series of party rallies; its main criticisms are that the Government has failed to deal adequately with the economic crisis and has too close links with the Western world.

Perhaps another reason for the ban on processions is recent workers' demonstrations called by the Communist-dominated Trade Union Federation, which Government has refused to recognize as the legal voice of organized labour.

Because the Sudan has been unable to sell its cotton at a good price, imports have been sharply cut. Special missions have been sent to Europe and Asia to seek new cotton markets, and the Sudan has made barter agreements with France and several Eastern European countries, exchanging cotton for machinery and essential consumer goods. The ambitious development programme is being reduced until more foreign aid is obtained.

The foreign exchange problem has been temporarily alleviated by a grant of £5m. from the United States. Though it does not bind the Sudan to buy imports from America, the anti-Government Press and the Opposition attacked it as tending to tie the country to the economy of the Western bloc. Britain's promise of a gift of arms has likewise received a poor reception.

A technical team sent to the Sudan by the World Bank is now inspecting development projects on the Blue Nile, first visiting the Sennar Dam, from which the million-acre Gezira cotton scheme is irrigated; the initial phase of the Managil extension of 200,000 acres is now under cultivation for the first time, and in the next three years another three phases of the same size will be added. The team will also visit the proposed site for the Roseires Dam, between Sennar and the border with Ethiopia.

Mr. Profumo's Visit to Seychelles

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is back in London from his visit to Seychelles, with the attractions of which he was greatly impressed. After a swim at Beau Vallon he said that it must be one of the finest beaches in the world, and that the hotel was one of the most beautifully situated he had ever seen.

He attended a joint session of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and heard the senior elected non-official member, Dr. M. H. Stevenson-Delhomme, express "our immense and most sincere gratitude to the British taxpayers for all their generosity". He also discussed general questions with a delegation of the Seychelles Producers' and Taxpayers' Association.

The Minister visited plantations, a cinnamon oil distillery, the Fiennes Institute, Seychelles College, the hospital, Government departments, and, indeed, almost everything that could be seen in a week's stay, during which he made a trip to Praslin and La Digue.

In a farewell broadcast Mr. Profumo said that as much money had been committed on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes in Seychelles in the past nine months as in the whole previous 12 years. He appealed for better use of much of the land, saying that to waste land on such small islands was as anti-social as to waste water in a drought. He had found a loyal and vigorous people and a hard-working administration under an exceptional Governor. The Under-Secretary of State ended with a few words in French.

Zimbabwe and Persia

AN ANCIENT PERSIAN PERFUME BOTTLE found during excavations at Zimbabwe is regarded by Mr. Roger Summers, of the Southern Rhodesian National Museum in Bulawayo, as one of the most important finds so far made at the ruins. Since the bottle was placed at the base of one of the buttresses of a gateway, he considers it proof that the builders of Zimbabwe were in contact with traders from the Persian Gulf.

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This 42-foot Shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for towing barges of ten ton capacity in the Cameroons. For greater manoeuvrability and astern performance on her 12-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented flap at the after end of the tunnel and, with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her sisters, Muyuka, Malende and Mokoko, giving creditable and economic performance. All these craft were specially designed and built for service in Africa by



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Rioting and Unrest in Nyasaland

Police with Fixed Bayonets Disperse Crowd

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER read the Riot Act when a crowd of Africans stoned European and Asian cars in Blantyre on Sunday after a meeting of 3,000 had been addressed by Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the African National Congress.

Many of the Africans were drunk. They seriously damaged nine cars, injured a European woman, tore up concrete road blocks, pulled down Indian shop signs, and chased Indian children. Finally police with fixed bayonets dispersed them. Dr. Banda had told the meeting that unless the Federation was dissolved Nyasaland would not get self-government.

The Nyasaland police have made at least 24 arrests in the Fort Johnson area after using tear smoke to disperse angry villagers. Extra police were drafted into the area last week following a general refusal to obey the good farming rules laid down by the Agricultural Department.

Some of the villagers who refused to hoe their gardens by the deadline of November 15 and also refused to bund steep gardens said that they had been told not to do so by African politicians who claimed that the rules were not necessary to grow good crops.

The police have made at least one arrest for intimidation and three other arrests on charges of breaches of the peace and obstructing the police at a village in the Makanjiri area. Tear smoke had to be used to disperse a threatening crowd of Africans.

The agricultural rules are framed to ensure food supplies. Early planting rains are wasted if gardens are not prepared in time. Food is short in the area, some of the villagers refusing to obey the farming rules being themselves short of food following poor rains last season.

Government is encouraging African traders to take maize into the area. Mr. J. H. Ingham, Secretary for African Affairs, said recently, adding that if the food position grew worse the Government would step in. Maize is being held in Balaka against famine.

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Mr. H. A. Watmore Resigns

MR. H. A. WATMORE resigned last week his portfolio as Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in the Northern Rhodesian Government. Mr. Watmore wrote to the Governor:—

"For personal considerations, and because I have found myself increasingly less able physically to discharge my duties as Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources to my satisfaction, I have with regret considered for some time that I should relinquish my portfolio. Mr. Dunlop, part of whose duties I have undertaken during his absence, has now returned to Lusaka, and I feel that I may now ask you to regard as firm this request to be relieved of my portfolio. I shall remain in Legislative Council as an ordinary member."

Sir Arthur Benson replied:—

"Over four months ago you told me, to my deep regret, that you were finding your duties as Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources an increasing strain, and, at the end of August, that your doctor had advised you to relinquish your portfolio. It has been at my request, made at a time when we have all been under very heavy pressure of anxious work, that you have continued to shoulder this burden.

"Even though I have known for all this time that it was coming, your firm request to be relieved of your portfolio is one which I can receive only with the greatest regret; but in the circumstances I can no longer press you to carry on, and it is in these circumstances, and these alone, that I accept your resignation as a member of Executive Council. I am glad to know that Northern Rhodesia will continue to have the benefit of your service as a member of the Legislative Council."

Visitor's View of Partnership

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND seemed virtually the only place in Southern Rhodesia where people of different race could meet on completely equal terms and be accepted or rejected solely on the basis of personal characteristics. Dr. G. Olsen, Fulbright lecturer at the university college, said in a recent interview in Salisbury. He is an associate director in Chicago of an American human relations institute. He said:—

"This university college, I am confident, will turn out a great many leaders for the several racial communities as well as for the Federation. If you can make partnership work here, you can be a bastion of democracy and a bulwark of the free world in Africa."

"Partnership is a state of mind, a willingness by people of whatever race to be open-minded about others, to be willing to work together for the common good. This attitude does not just happen; it has to be built by people of all races and religions having opportunities to meet and know each other on equal terms."

His first impression had been that the entire European population was completely preoccupied with the racial question, but he was struck by the almost complete lack of communication between the Europeans, Coloureds, Asians, and Africans in the Federation, except on a master-servant basis. Yet there were a number of Africans completely civilized in the Cecil Rhodes sense of the word.

Federation Compared with Ghana

GHANA HAD SHOWN QUITE CLEARLY by its actions that it had not absorbed the basic principles of a democratic State, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, told a recent election meeting in Bulawayo.

The British Press, "even the Socialist Press", was disturbed by recent events in Ghana. He referred to imprisonment without trial, banishment, destooling of chiefs, and the like, all cleverly done. "In fact, the Opposition has been dexterously eliminated, all by approved democratic techniques. What a mockery of their earnest Socialist protagonists of five years ago!"

Sir Roy added that he had been watching with some interest the negotiations between Nigeria and the United Kingdom. "I hope I shall not be told that we have not reached a more advanced stage than they."

"Leprosy could well become a historical curiosity in Uganda in 10 years if all the plans made by the Medical Department mature and people co-operate fully."—Dr. J. A. Kinnear Brown, specialist leprologist in Uganda.



the change was in boots and brandy

One strange—but very real—obstacle to early Rhodesian development was a chronic lack of cash.

Barter was the order of the day: newspapers changed hands for a pot of marmalade or a packet of candles; one settler, buying a sack of potatoes with a cheque, received as change

a pair of second-hand field boots and a bottle of Cape brandy.

Amusing? Maybe; but the coming of the Standard Bank of South Africa changed all this.

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Arthur Davison Hospital

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, visited Ndola last Saturday to lay the foundation-stone of the Arthur Davison Hospital, which will be multi-racial, with equal accommodation for people of all races. The late Arthur Davison, one of Ndola's oldest residents, gave the site, and for the past two years an energetic committee has been collecting funds by private effort: £100,000 has already been raised, partly through the generosity of the Ndola Lottery. There have been many donations from the United Kingdom and further support has been promised. The first stage is for a six-storey, 90-bed hospital.

Apartheid

BY 68 VOTES TO FIVE, with four abstentions, the General Assembly of the United Nations last week condemned South Africa's policy of *apartheid* as "impairing the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same rights and fundamental freedoms". Great Britain voted against the resolution, her spokesman explaining that that was done because the United Nations Charter provides that there shall be no intervention in matters "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of another State".

From Mau Mau to K.K.M.

THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE of about 13% in the number of Mau Mau detainees associating with the K.K.M. secret society in the Kengema division of Fort Hall and the Ndia division of Embu, according to Mr. Johnston, Kenya's Minister for African Affairs. In the early stages only about 2% of ex-detainees were associated with the movement, and in Kiambu that is still the proportion. No reason is known for the increase in the Fort Hall and Embu areas.

News Items in Brief

Independence Day for the Federation of Nigeria is to be October 1, 1960.

Madagascar has been declared a republic, "linked with France in the Franco-African Community".

The first of four little ships, for the Royal East African Navy, H.M.E.A.S. BASSINGHAM, has arrived at Mombasa from London.

The University Colleges of Rhodesia and East Africa will receive grants from a gift of \$1m. (£357,000) made by the Ford Foundation for aid to African education.

Mrs. Digby-Ovens, a fashion model, was last week found with her throat cut in her bedroom in a Salisbury suburb. An African formerly in her employ has been remanded in custody.

Homes for 42 African ex-Servicemen have been built near the K.A.R. cantonment in Zomba by the Nyasaland Government, the B.E.S.L. (Nyasaland), the Beit Trustees, and the Ndola Lottery.

All military personnel on secondment from British units will have left the Federation by May next. There are about 30 officers and other ranks on such secondment, mainly to African battalions.

Every man in a K.A.R. company parade at Urambo, Tanganyika Territory, which was inspected by Major-General W. A. Dimolin, Colonel Commandant of the Regiment, was wearing the medal for service in the Mau Mau campaign in Kenya.

Limbe's new post office, which has cost the Federal Government about £75,000, is to be opened by Sir Malcolm Barrow on November 8. The Ministry of Posts will spend about £475,300 on postal services in Nyasaland during the 1958-59 financial year.

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct has been awarded to Mr. Satill Banda, an African employed by the Public Works Department in Northern Rhodesia, for falling on a European mechanic with whom he was working.

Nyasaland's Coloured community want an area in Blantyre-Limbe set aside as their own residential area, but the president of the Coloured Community Association, Mr. A. O. Babu, has told Blantyre-Limbe Rotarians that it would be open to anyone "prepared to accept our standard of living and social habits".

About 5,000 acres on Donyo Sabuk, a mountain some 50 miles north-east of Nairobi, have been accepted by the trustees of the Royal National Parks of Kenya. Sir Northrup and Lady McMillan (and Colonel Marguswell Maxwell and Mrs. Louise Decker) are buried on the mountain, and the area is to be known as the McMillan Memorial Park.

Mr. D. Pearce, aged 26, and Mr. J. Griffith, aged 25, employees of the International Harvester Company, Nairobi, were attacked a few days ago by a gang of Africans, beaten with iron bars, kicked repeatedly, and stripped of all clothing except their shirts. Both men are in hospital. An African was arrested after a widespread search by police with tracker dogs.

Lake Nakuru Bird Sanctuary, which may be made a national park, has been described by Sir Evelyn Baring as "a primary tourist attraction which will be an economic asset to Kenya". Mr. W. E. Crosskill, Minister for Tourism, has suggested that Nakuru is a good departure point for air trips to such attractions as the Aberdares National Park, Marsabit, the Mara River, and Lake Rudolf.

When Rhodesian Railways take over the operation of the railway line running from Bulawayo to the Bechuanaland-South African border more than 500 additional European railwaymen and a large number of non-Europeans will be employed in the Federation. The Prime Minister estimates that their wages plus minimum administrative overheads will represent a reduction in exports of federal currency of about £800,000 a year.

Scandalous Division

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA said in a recent sermon in Nairobi Cathedral that it was a scandal that the Anglican Communion in East Africa was so sharply divided, and that he hoped that the synod of his diocese would appoint six members to join him in conversations intended to end such an unhappy state of affairs. Division in the Anglican Church was a stumbling-block in the world in which it was set. If one ecclesiastical province of East Africa were formed from the dioceses of Kenya and Tanganyika, each would have its own constitutional powers and freedom to follow its present forms of worship.

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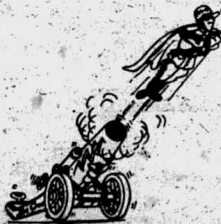
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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Mombasa's Fine New Hotel****Kassim Lakha Family's Venture**

THE OCEANIC HOTEL, overlooking the entrance to Mombasa Harbour, which was opened last week by the Governor of Kenya, has cost about £365,000.

In its five storeys it has 34 double and 28 single rooms, each with balcony, bathroom, radio, and telephone. There is a sundowner patio in ornamental gardens, the air-conditioned dining room has a spring dance-floor, and a fresh-water swimming-pool will be ready in a few weeks. The all-water swimming-pool will be ready in a few weeks. The electric kitchens, unique in East Africa, cost some £35,000.

There is a staff of 14 Europeans, 10 Asians, and 120 Africans under Colonel L. Radford, former hotel and catering manager of Sudan Railways, and at one time general manager of a large hotel group in the United Kingdom. The chef and second chef are Swiss, and there are two Italian head waiters.

Count Hassen Kassim Lakha, chairman of Coastal Hotels, Ltd., the proprietors, said at the opening that the late Aga Khan had advised the family during the Mau Mau rebellion not to give up their plans, that the Begum Aga Khan had given much help in matters of design, and that Prince Aly Khan had shown great interest throughout.

The building, with 117 beds, was but the first phase of a larger scheme for 200 beds, and several other large hotel projects elsewhere in the country were envisaged as part of a programme to meet the needs of the tourist industry. Sir Charles Taylor and Mr. Jones, chairman and managing director respectively of Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, had advised on the plans, and the original scheme had been that of Dr. May.

Sir Evelyn Baring described the Oceanic as a magnificent hotel which crowned the achievements of a family which had first come to Kenya in 1880; they had provided the country with a hotel in a wonderful setting comparable with the best in the world. He hoped that many more Rhodesians and South Africans would be attracted to visit the coast of Kenya, which had a charm of its own.

Brooke Bond Results

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., have recommended a final ordinary dividend for the year ended June 30 last of 1½d. per share free of tax, making a total of 3d. per share, free of tax, for the year. In addition, the directors have decided to declare a special interim dividend of ½d. per share free of income tax in respect of the year ending June 30, 1959 instead of increasing the dividend for the year ended June 30 last. This saves the payment of extra profits tax.

The group profit for the year, after making all charges, including taxation, was £1,832,729 (£1,750,383). United Kingdom taxation totalled £1,147,855 and overseas taxation £1,145,235. Amount of net profit attributable to members of Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., was £1,758,399. The interim dividend absorbed £156,250 and the final £218,750. The 4% preference dividend absorbed £34,500.

During the year, the company's freehold and leasehold land and buildings were revalued, resulting in an increase over the net book value of the group fixed assets of £1,064,457. This has been credited to capital reserves.

The company also proposes to recommend to shareholders that the company's capital be increased to £12,500,000 by the creation of 560,000 new A ordinary shares of 5s., and 12,440,000 new B shares of the same denomination. It is also recommended that £1,875,000 of the reserves be capitalized and applied in paying up in full 300,000 new A ordinary shares and 7,200,000 new B shares of 5s. The distribution of these would be in proportion to the number of A ordinary and B ordinary held on October 28, 1958, 300,000 A shares to the holders of the existing 1,200,000 A shares, and 7,200,000 B to the holders of the existing 28,000,000 B ordinary shares.

Railway Rates Commission

SIR WALTER HARRAGIN has been appointed chairman of the commission of inquiry into the rating structure of Rhodesia Railways. He is a former Acting Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia. His colleagues are Mr. D. M. Robbertz, deputy general manager of South African Railways; Mr. J. R. Pike, until recently chief commercial officer on the British Railways central staff; and Mr. W. Margolis, the Rhodesian industrialist.

Inchcape Group's Interests**Shares Introduced to Stock Exchange**

INCHCAPE & CO., LTD., a company recently formed to consolidate the merchanting interests of the Inchcape family, has published particulars of its interests in compliance with the regulations of the London Stock Exchange, to which 350,000 of the £1 ordinary shares are to be introduced at 25s., together with £776,666 of 6½% of unsecured loan stock 1978-83 at par.

The price of the shares would give a dividend yield of £8 16s. per cent., which is about twice covered by the earnings. Dealings will start tomorrow. A Stock Exchange quotation is desired for estate duty purposes, and only sufficient shares are being made available by the Inchcape family to obtain the quotation. The capital of the company is £1,800,000, and net assets of the holding company are valued at just over £2½m.

Two of the wholly-owned subsidiaries are Gray, Dawes & Co., Ltd., and Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. (successors of a partnership which began trading in East Africa in 1874). Another subsidiary, Duncan Macneill & Co., Ltd., incorporated Karirala Estate, Ltd., in Kenya last year to develop a new tea plantation. The group has a commitment to provide about £350,000 by way of share and loan participation in a tea estate in Tanganyika to be known as Musekera Estate.

Of the net assets of the group 35.8% are in the United Kingdom, 28.3% in India, 12.1% in East Africa, and 12% in the Persian Gulf. East Africa provides 6.1% of the income, which in the year to March 31 last totalled £607,861. The directors expect profits for the year to March next to be lower, but to be above the average for the last six years. Their intention is to propose a total distribution for the year to March 1959 of 11%, which would absorb £113,850.

The Earl of Inchcape is chairman of the company. The deputy chairman is Mr. A. T. Orr Deas, and other directors are Sir William Currie, the Hon. A. J. F. Mackay, Lord Craigmyle, and Viscount Simon.

Aberfoyle Plantations Report**Tea Growing in Southern Rhodesia**

ABERFOYLE PLANTATIONS, LTD., a company with tea growing interests in Southern Rhodesia, reports an income of £378,659 for the year ended March 31, compared with £381,111 in the previous year, and net profit after tax of £40,670 (£57,766). General reserve receives £20,000, a 5% interim dividend absorbed £7,737, and a proposed final of 10% will require £17,250, leaving carry-forward at £28,254 (£32,228). The issued capital consists of £269,110 in 2s. shares. Share premium totals £242,275; revenue reserves and undistributed profits, £182,007; current assets, £395,714; current liabilities, £93,782; fixed assets, £391,460.

During the year the company's holding in the Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia-Plantations (Private) Ltd., were sold for £200,000, and a block of 2,000 acres suitable for tea growing purchased from Inyangani (Inyangani) Estates, Ltd., with the right to purchase an additional 1,000 acres. The company has undertaken to expend not less than £350,000 during the next five years on developing the estate. Good progress is being made in the development.

The directors are Messrs. W. W. Halliday (chairman), W. A. K. Igoe, (alternate R. H. Spenser), P. J. Burgess (alternate P. F. A. Burgess), A. B. Yuille, R. Grumitt, B. I. Barry and S. Moore.

Meeting: London, November 6.

Pyrethrum 'Board'

THE PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA is making a special sales drive in Western Germany, and Mr. Robin McLellan, a scientist son of a Kenya pyrethrum grower and farmer, has been appointed representative for Continental Europe of the African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre, which was recently established in London to advise insecticide manufacturers, for whose use a pyrethrum "recipe book" is in preparation.

London and Rhodesia

SIR JOSEPH BALL, being anxious to reduce his business commitments, has resigned from the boards of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary, The African Investment Trust, Ltd. He had been a director of both companies since 1944 and chairman for the past eight years. The deputy chairman, Brigadier S. K. Thorburn, has been unanimously elected chairman of both companies.



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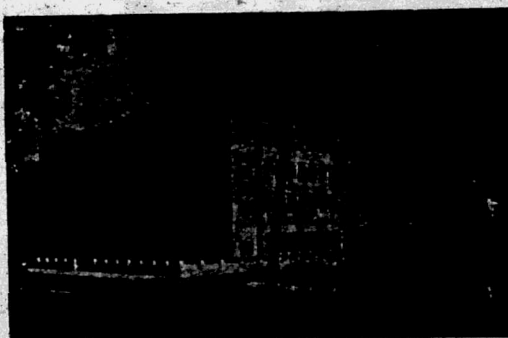
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Conservation in S. Rhodesia

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE continues to benefit very materially from the willing and unselfish services provided by the intensive conservation committees, says the report for 1957 of the Southern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board. Those organizations have become more firmly established than ever in the life of the farming community.

Considerable concern is expressed, however, about the African farming area. Though implemation of the Land Husbandry Act continues to progress, the report sounds a warning about the future, particularly in regard to financial difficulties. Any reduction in the money earmarked for that purpose would, in the opinion of the board, have the most serious consequences. The Act is considered the last chance of saving the African reserves.

The Native Purchase Areas present an even more acute problem. About 5,000 Africans who are legally settled in the areas have no extension services to improve or safeguard their resources, and another 35,000 families are living communally in areas as yet unurveyed, with the consequence of "irreparable harm" to the natural resources. There are also some 6,000 African families on Crown land for whom there appears to be no land available elsewhere or funds for their removal. A commission of inquiry to investigate the position is recommended.

Great concern is expressed over the Matobo Reserve in Matabeleland, which the board considers totally unsuitable for occupation by Africans or Europeans. The Native Land Husbandry Act cannot be applied to the area; yet some 1,500 families and 7,700 head of cattle wreck havoc on the sponges and weirs feeding several rivers vital to the Gwanda low-velde area, which is settled by African and European farmers. Owing to malpractices around the headwaters, these rivers are carrying tremendous loads of silt, and dams and weirs in the lower reaches are rapidly becoming no more than traps to arrest its passage. The board has for three years unsuccessfully pressed the Government to take action to preserve the headwaters region. The report emphasizes that the destruction of the rivers emanating from the area threatens doom to the Gwanda area.

Rhodesian Alloys Closure

RHODESIAN ALLOYS (PVT.) LTD., one of Gwelo's largest factories, is ceasing production for an unstated period, owing to the recess in the United States, Britain, and Canada. The refinery will be ready to resume at short notice, and there will be no retrenchment of European or African staff, which will be kept fully employed overhauling machinery and plant.

Encouraging Tourism

"TOURIST DEVELOPMENT in Tanganyika helps us in Kenya, just as ours will help Tanganyika. In planning their tours most people take small account of political boundaries, and this view we should encourage. Encouragement of visitors is something that can be successfully and well approached on an East African basis" — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

Commercial Brevities

The change from Ehlers to Virginia tobacco has been one of the outstanding agricultural developments in the last year in Tanganyika, according to the Director of Agriculture, Mr. A. P. S. Forbes. The recent crop was about 24m. lb., and if the weather was reasonable, it could reach 3m. lb. in 1959. When visiting the Southern Highlands Province Mr. Forbes said that pyrethrum in the Matanda basin, which in its first year had yielded 600 lb. per acre was some of the best he had ever seen.

Hire purchase deposits on stoves, refrigerators and geysers have been reduced in the Federation from 50% to 25%. Deposits on tractors, agricultural and irrigation machinery, and implements have also been reduced to 25%. Payment must still be completed within 15 months for household goods, but for agricultural and irrigation equipment the repayment period is extended from 24 to 30 months.

At last week's London auctions 5,714 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 11.48d. per lb., compared with 5,662 packages averaging 3s. 1.94d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this season are 282,041 packages averaging 3s. 4.83d.; compared with 316,011 packages averaging 3s. 2.51d. in the previous year. The highest price received, 4s. 6jd., was for a consignment from Uganda.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., which is building a factory in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has raised its interim dividend from 3.6d. to 5d. per 10s. unit. Total group sales in the first six months of the year were £120m., or 65m. higher than in the corresponding period last year, but untaxed profits were down about £200,000 at £5.53m., and £1.22m. less than in the second half of 1957.

A group of Umthall business and professional men are to erect a 40 bed-roomed motel on the new Inyanga road, Southern Rhodesia. Sited near the Estcourt Palmer (Manyika) Bridge over the Odzani River, it is to be called the Manyika Bridge Inn.

Adjusted final figures for the 1958 sales have been issued by the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board. A total of 152,751,375 lb. of Southern and North-Western Rhodesia flue-cured tobacco realized £23,199,993, an average of 36.45d. per lb.

Bulawayo's fibreglass moulding industry, the only one in the Federation, is to be moved to Gwelo and expanded. The principal productions will be translucent fibreglass roofing sheets and small fibreglass boat hulls.

At last week's tea auctions in Nairobi 2,260 packages were offered, comprising 686 from Kenya, 1,097 from Uganda, 234 from Tanganyika, 234 from Nyasaland, and 9 from the Belgian Congo.

Since the sale of European wine and beer was permitted last year, Africans in Salisbury have spent an average of £36,924 a month on European liquor and about £30,000 on Native beer.

The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend on the ordinary stock of 6 1/2% less tax in respect of the year ending December 31, 1958.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., announce that the issue of 250,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at 37s. to their ordinary shareholders has been over-subscribed.

An experimental nuclear reactor developing up to 100 kilowatts is to be bought by the Belgian Congo Government. It will be the first reactor in Africa.

A net inflow of capital totalling \$42,760,000 entered East Africa in 1956, according to the East African Statistical Department.

The Federation's direct "dial yourself" telephone system will cover every major town in the country by the end of 1959.

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MINING

Strike Now In Its Seventh Week

Prime Minister's Plea to Both Sides

THE STRIKE OF EUROPEAN MINERS on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, now in its seventh week, continued on this issue went to press.

On Monday Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, telegraphed to the chairman of the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union and the president of the Chamber of Mines asking that both parties should agree to resume work in their own interests and that of the nation. As a Federal Minister he had no right to intervene in an industrial dispute, but as Federal Prime Minister he could not stand by while a major industry had ceased to operate, while thousands of workers, black and white, were out of work, and while the repercussions affected the whole Federation.

The rolling and drawing mills of Rhodesian Cables, Ltd., have now come to a standstill and several other factories have virtually closed down because of the strike. A spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation said that the European Mineworkers' Union had refused to allow the loading of 56 tons of copper immediately available at Kitwe which would have ended the present crisis for local industries.

Traders' Plea

Earlier the Federal Minister of Commerce, Mr. Frank Owen, had received 200 identically worded telegrams from Copperbelt traders and industrialists. They said: "Copperbelt dispute economically disastrous to us. We demand immediate Government intervention". The Minister expressed grave concern at the continuance of the strike, but said that under the Constitution the Federal Government could not intervene directly because it had no executive power in regard to labour relations or mining.

Last Friday the "peace" talks being held under the chairmanship of Colonel Gauron broke down. The leader of the non-officials in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, Mr. John Roberts, immediately requested the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, to intervene. He refused, saying that his personal intervention would defeat hopes of further progress in the talks.

Mr. Jack Purvis, general secretary of the European union, denied that union leaders had walked out of the meeting; the union was anxious to end the strike, but immediate resumption of work could result only from the Governor declaring a state of emergency or the mining companies agreeing to take the dispute to arbitration. He told the local correspondent of the *Financial Times*: "The only way in which this dispute is going to be resolved is by an arbitrator who will have the power and authority to hand down an award that will be binding on both parties. We will accept the award whatever it might be." The union had asked that the dispute be referred to arbitration a week before the strike began. Twice during the peace talks they had made proposals which would have meant an immediate return to work.

When the talks broke down only 11 of the 106 jobs originally raised by the companies were still in dispute, and at the final session Colonel Gauron had started to give his personal opinion on each of those jobs. The union leaders objected on the ground that anything he said might prejudice the issue if the disputed jobs were eventually submitted to arbitration.

Companies' Statement

Subsequently the mining companies issued the following statement:—

"The union has stated that on two occasions during the current talks it offered to send its members back to work. This is true, and it is also true that the companies did not accept these offers. The union's statement, however, omits to point out why the offers were declined. The first was made on October 11, when only four of the 22 jobs had been agreed. The companies emphasized that the situation differed only in a small degree from that which prevailed on September 12 (the night the strike began), when the union rejected their suggestion for a continuance of work. On that date the companies had said that they were prepared to discuss all 22 jobs, if necessary continuing the talks under the conciliator throughout the night. The union had insisted on prior conditions for reinstatement of discharged employees and on other matters before it would consider whether it was possible to discuss the unresolved jobs. The result was that the strike, which the companies endeavoured to their utmost to avoid, began.

"When the union made its second offer (October 22) the same conditions precedent applied as on September 12 and October 11. Acceptance would have meant that no further efficiency measures could have been discussed unless the companies and the union had come to an agreement on a new disputes procedure which at that time was not a matter under discussion. In effect, therefore, acceptance of the offer at that time would have been merely the substitution of one dispute for another and an indefinite deferment of the efficiency measures which the companies wished to introduce."

Representatives of the European union have been in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa canvassing for financial aid. According to a union spokesman in Kitwe, the strikers have also been offered financial help by Russia and East Germany.

The 38,000 Africans who have continued in enforced idleness do not appear to be pressing their claim to one month's pay in lieu of notice, and in most cases are accepting the subsistence allowance offered by the companies.

The loss of production by the Federation's principal export industry is estimated to have resulted already in a drop in export earnings of £12m. In addition, Government revenue from the taxation of companies and their employees will be substantially smaller. Rhodesia Railways' revenue from coal and copper traffic will also be reduced.

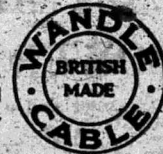
On the London Metal Exchange copper rose early this week, £5 5s. a ton to £248 10s.

Nyasaland Phosphates

NYASALAND'S RESOURCES OF RAW CALCIUM PHOSPHATE are being used in an experiment to rejuvenate some below-standard soils in the Northern Province. The phosphate was given by an Anglo American Corporation subsidiary which has mineral concessions over a mountain of phosphates known as Tundulu Hill, in the Lake Chilwa region of the Southern Province. The deposit is estimated to contain over 3m. tons of phosphate. Samples have been sent to a new phosphate factory in Southern Rhodesia to see if the material is suitable for conversion into superphosphates.

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Rhokana Corporation Results

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., has recommended a final dividend on the ordinary and A stock of 32s. per £1 share, less Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland income tax and Northern Rhodesian territorial surcharge, equivalent to a net dividend of 20s. per unit. Operating profit for the year ended June 30 last was £3,238,321 (£8,745,820). Taxation absorbs £1,100,000 (£2,900,000), leaving a net profit of £2,138,321 (£5,845,820). Investment income of £2,121,154 (£4,026,820) and special credit provision of £23,378 (£231,954) for taxation no longer required have to be added. Net preference dividend absorbs £26,971 (£27,292), preference shares redemption fund £7,500, capital expenditure £1,398,101 (£3,500,000), general reserve nil (£647,733), and net ordinary and A stock dividends interim and final £3,125,002 (£5,625,005).

Consolidated Goldfields

CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., are raising the total ordinary dividend to 4s. 6d. per £1 share for the year ended June 30, compared with 4s. in the previous year. Dividends and interest on investments of the wholly-owned subsidiary, New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., totalled £2,252,128, an increase of £120,000. Profits on the realization of investments declined to £669,923 from £1,153,152, last year's figure reflecting the sale of the company's interest in the Trinidad Oil Co., which realized £698,000. After allowing for administrative expenses, etc., profits worked out at £2,245,293 (£2,788,267), of which tax absorbs £83,000.

London and African Mining

LONDON AND AFRICAN MINING TRUST, LTD., is paying a first and final dividend of 10% for the year ended September 30, this being payable on capital as increased by a three-for-10 capitalization issue. Net profits were £15,890 (£84,968).

Union Miniere Interim

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA is to pay an interim dividend of 600 Belgian francs free of tax per ordinary share of no par value on January 3.

Rhodesian Anglo American Results

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LTD., have recommended a final dividend of 4s. 9.6d. per 10s. unit of stock, less Federal income tax and Northern Rhodesian territorial surcharge, equivalent to a net dividend of 3s. per unit (5s.) for the year ended June 30. Together with the interim the total payment is 4s. net (6s. 6d.). The group net profit after taxation amounted to £8,103,777 (£18,103,777). Rhodesian Anglo American is a holding company having a 52.397% interest in Rhokana Corporation and 38.92% interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. Proportion of the net profits attributable to Rhokanga was £3,848,095 (£8,615,994), of which £1,010,454 (£3,460,759) was retained in subsidiary companies' accounts.

African Mineworkers Union

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICAN MINeworkers' UNION had a bank overdraft of £194 and a deficit of £103 in general funds in a total turnover of £8,112 in the year ended December 31 last, according to its annual return to the Registrar of Trade Unions. Membership of the union's eight branches—Bancroft, Broken Hill, Chibuluma, Mindola, Mufulira, Nchanga, Nkana and Koan—is given as 6,560, including 40 women.

Progress Report

Kemana Gold Areas, Ltd.—In the quarter to the end of September 54,050 tons of ore were milled, yielding 10,200 fine oz. gold. Working revenue, £129,287; working expenditure, £119,160; working profit, £10,127. In the previous quarter there was a working loss of £26,297.

Recovery in Diamonds

SALES OF NEWLY-MINED DIAMONDS in the September quarter rose to £16,072,686 from £13,934,105 in the June quarter. The figure for gems rose from £10,734,932 to £12,844,930, and for industrial stones from £3,199,173 to £3,227,756.

Anglo American Quotations

THE ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., announces that it has arranged for its own shares and those of 21 associated companies to be quoted on the Rhodesian Stock Exchange.

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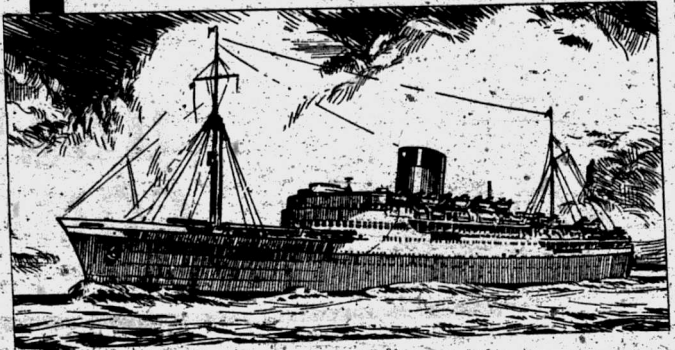
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