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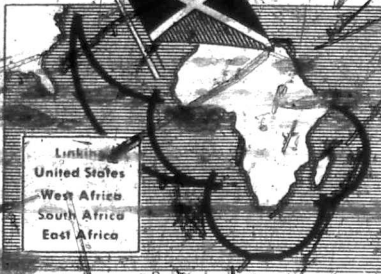
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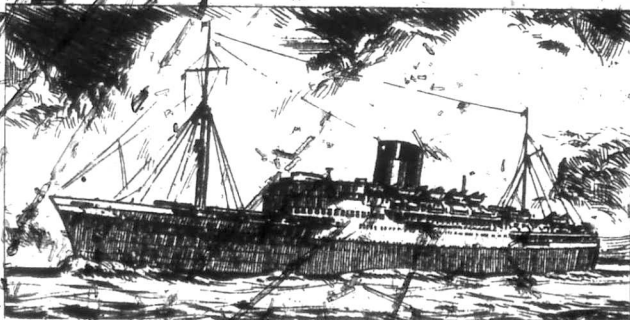
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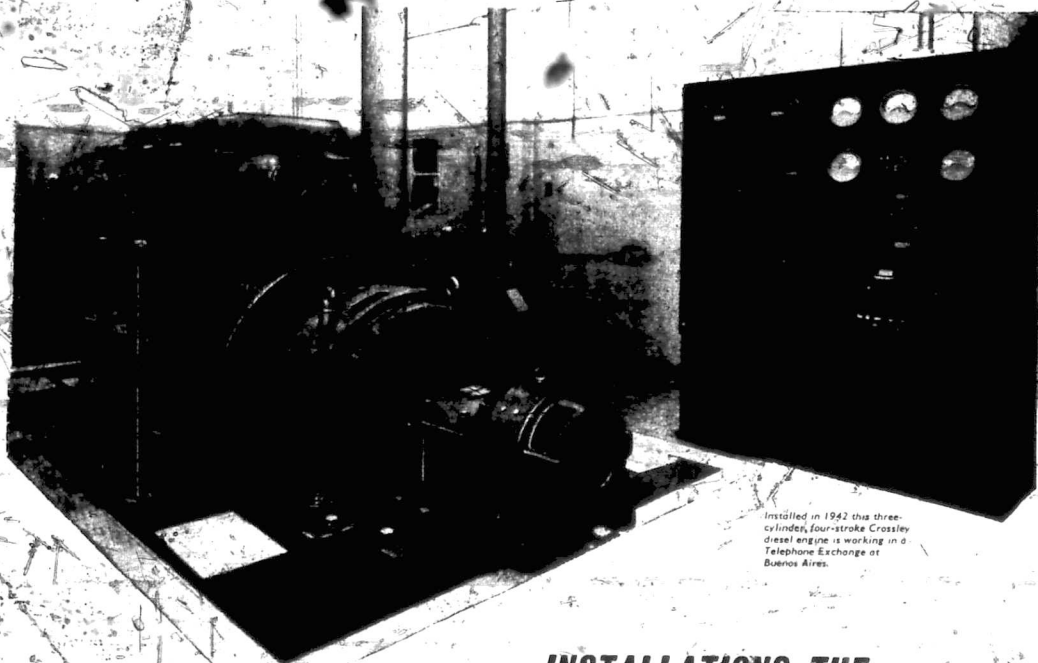
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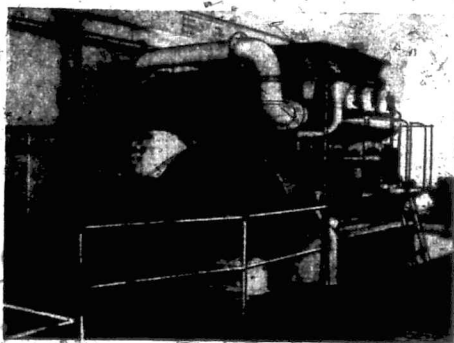
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1957

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TWO MEN whose views of political leadership in Africa are reported in this issue are forceful exponents of conflicting philosophies. Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Andrew Cohen holding almost diametrically opposite opinions on this urgent issue, on which both have spoken vigorously on many occasions. Just before the Secretary of State for the Colonies was due to discuss matters of mutual concern with him, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland said in Salisbury that many Africans felt that the policy of the Colonial Office was to emancipate Africans from Europeans; that most Africans in the Federation who held themselves out as political leaders were "in-substantial upstarts"; that Africans in the Federation were turning towards the United Kingdom instead of to the Federal and State Governments; and that civilized standards of behaviour, probity, and justice would prevail only under direct British surveillance, the Europeans being the guarantors of the preservation of British standards.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd had declared in Ndola two days earlier that the task was to make sure that "the Government of this great Federation shall for all time be in the hands of civilized and responsible people of the highest standards, whatever their race and whose homes are here. That is why responsible Rhodesians demand—the permanence of civilization and the assurance that it shall not be diluted by the spurious "democracy" for which a minority of reckless sentimentalists in the United Kingdom and elsewhere persist in clamour. If only the Parliamentary Labour Party would reject such unwise counsels and commit itself to the doctrine of government by the highest standards in

evidence in the Colonies, anxiety for their future would be greatly reduced. Political fears, particularly in connexion with the franchise and the structure of the constitution in plural societies, impede the flow of funds for many projects, which would immediately benefit from bipartisan agreement on this matter. Objective examination, without regard to possible party advantage, would produce a mutually acceptable solution, for there can be no sound argument for disregard of quality. The course of wisdom is to encourage it everywhere, not least among Africans. In the East and Central African territories the only safeguard of civilized standards is British leadership; that cannot be too often emphasized, for the whole future of millions of Africans would be jeopardized if they were made the electoral fodder of extremist African campaigners for a type of self-government which would put political power in their eager, inexperienced, unreliable hands.

If the assumption of the Secretary of State is that the essential need is government by the highest standards of civilization—an assumption endorsed by large numbers of people, not merely Europeans, in East and Central Africa—that of Sir Andrew Cohen has been that to increase the number of African electors and African members of legislative bodies is more important than the maintenance of quality. It was therefore not surprising that his valedictory address to the Legislative Council of Uganda stressed that thirty of its sixty members were now Africans, whereas there were only eight out of thirty-two when he became Governor. He doubled that proportion in four years. If the quality had kept pace with that very swift increase in numbers the transformation would have been accepted without cavil, but the general level of capacity is disappointingly low.

Importance Of Quality

was demonstrated when a delegation of ten of the members, six of them Africans, visited the United Kingdom as guests of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The authorities in Uganda must have selected those most likely to create a favourable impression, but we were repeatedly told by men friendly to African advancement who had had discussions with them: "If this is the best group that Uganda can produce there is still a very long way to go." Some of the African members, especially Mr. Kulubya, acquitted themselves well, but it would be generous to say that all of them did so; and it would be still more generous to suggest that half of the African members of the Legislature have shown capacity approaching the not very high norm in that body a few years ago. Quality has been sacrificed while African political appetites have been stimulated.

Sir Andrew Cohen has, of course, not expressed such views, but he has made some remarkable statements lately about the failure of Africans in public life to fulfil his expectations — statements which would

Retiring Governor's Disappointments

have been angrily denounced even a year ago by those who share his outlook if they had been made by anyone else. It is useful to have had the retiring Governor's comments on some of his disappointments; but the clock of African political aspiration cannot be turned back when miscalculations are recognized. Sir Andrew had to tell the council in Toro the other day that it was unwise, stubborn, and reaching for the moon, and the council in Busoga that it was impeding the progress of the country and had done no constructive work in the last few years. About the same time he called upon Africans to support their chiefs, emphasizing that the chiefs were the best leaders of the people and ought not to get mixed up in politics. Yet he had been unable to prevent the dismissal of chiefs in Buganda who had stood loyal to the British administration during the Kabaka's exile and their replacement by men whose claim to such an appointment was often that they had engaged in politics. Many Europeans (including officials) and Asians, and large numbers of Africans, have felt that the Governor dealt with undue leniency with the trouble-makers of the Uganda National Congress, and many European civil servants became so dispirited that they grew anxious to leave a country in which they had served loyally for long periods. It was not that any of these groups failed to recognize that

Africans must assume more and more responsibility, but that so many overswift changes were seen to be doing damage to the standards which British administrators, missionaries, merchants, and others had striven for more than half a century to practise and inculcate.

Circumstances in Uganda differ fundamentally from those in the Rhodesias and Kenya, but in our view it has been premature and imprudent to encourage the idea that at quite an early date **Accent on Uganda can and should have Politics.** a Government dominated by

Africans. We have no doubt that it would have been wiser if highly unpopular in Congress circles to insist upon the need for an inter-racial Government for a considerable period and greater use of the services of the East Africa High Commission partly on grounds of reason and economy and partly to demonstrate to Africans that the three neighbouring territories are all parts of a natural entity. Instead, unfortunately, the accent has been on policy, and that, unhappily, has involved a change of the methods by which some members of Congress adherents with grand political ambitions have incited the ignorant masses and then claimed that the extremism which they preached was the voice of the people.

Sir Andrew Cohen's intentions could not have been more generous, his energy has probably surpassed that of any previous Governor, and there can be no question of his acute intelligence. Yet **Background Of Reality.** his initiative and thrust in economic affairs and the social services — at very

heavy cost to the large surplus balances which he inherited — may be outweighed by the extravagant stimulus given to politics with unfortunate effects in Uganda itself, upon neighbouring Kenya and Tanganyika, and upon the East Africa High Commission which has been weakened when it ought to have been strengthened. Despite the continued persuasion of the Government of Kenya and the African politicians in that country, only about one-fifth of the Africans who are entitled to register as voters have done so; and it is worth recalling that in the Gold Coast, allegedly a model for Africa, only one African in six who might have voted did so at the last election. Suggestions that Africans want votes, above all else should be measured against such realities — but never against politicians in the United Kingdom, and too seldom by Governors.

Notes By The Way

Power Vacuum

A MONTH AGO, when commenting on the Suez fiasco, I wrote: "In consequence of the incredible incompetence of the Government, the country has been deeply humiliated and dreadfully damaged. A main bastion of the British position in the world has been wrecked. All sections of opinion except the lunatic fringe considered British influence in the Middle East an essential in peace and war. That has been cast away. Soviet Russia will not fail to seize its opportunity. Will the United States be equally alert? If not, a dark outlook will quickly become still more menacing, for the power vacuum is just what Communism wants. The weakness which Britain has exposed must be read in the Kremlin as an invitation to greatly enhanced activity in the Middle East and to operations in Africa on a scale hitherto untried."

Belated Intervention

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has now delivered a special message to Congress which shows that he has come round to that same view. It is tragic that it did not dominate American thinking a few weeks ago, when it was implied that the Communist threat had been magnified as an excuse for the action taken. Had the United States then professed this "Eisenhower Doctrine" the Anglo-French venture would have achieved the speedy success which the allied sailors, soldiers, and airmen would have ensured if it had not been snatched away from them by political collapse at the crucial moment. The great damage done to Great Britain and France would have been avoided; the abject abasement of the United Nations before the blackmailing Nasser would not have occurred; Communist aspirations would have been checked; and political and economic harm would have been greatly reduced. Americans must not be surprised if Britain and France feel that their present intervention is sadly belated.

Better Than Nothing

IT DOES NOT PUT first things first even now. The first need is to make the Egyptian dictator understand that the Canal must be made available to the world's shipping at the earliest possible moment and that he will not be allowed to interfere with the salvage operations or decide by whom the waterway shall be used. Senior officials of the United Nations, including some Americans, have for weeks ignored its instructions that the Canal must be cleared at the earliest possible moment, their temporizing being due to an unwillingness to risk unpleasantness with Nasser. He has almost been treated as an injured innocent. Now the American President says that in case of need the United States would interpose with armed force and refer to the United Nations afterwards. Yet when Great Britain and France did precisely that the American Government could not have been more severe in its condemnation. For years it has been the obvious aim of American policy to weaken the position in the Middle East of her strongest and most loyal ally. That shortsighted objective having been achieved, the President's statement has inevitably provoked cynical comment in this country. Nevertheless, the pronouncement—for it is that rather than a policy—is to be welcomed, despite its faults, for the reasons given in the first paragraph of these notes.

Island Staging Posts

EAST AFRICA, and Mombasa, particularly, may soon become important in the sphere of air communication with Australasia. As a direct result of the neutralist attitude of the Governments of India and Ceylon, it has become necessary to seek new links in the chain with the Far East, and H.M. Government announced a few days ago that, in agreement with the Government of the Maldives Islands (a group of about 200 some 500 miles south-west of Ceylon), it has been decided to re-establish the airfield on Addu Atoll and operate it as a staging post. Some years ago, as a result of Australian initiative, an airfield was established on the Cocos Islands. In recent months the troubles in the Middle East have provided powerful arguments against continued reliance on air facilities in that part of the world, and it is an open secret that alternative air routes across Africa are under consideration. It is more than likely, therefore, that at no very distant date the way to Australia will be across Africa to Mombasa and then *via* the Seychelles, the Maldives, and the Cocos Islands. In this crazy era they offer greater attractions than Egypt, India, or even Ceylon.

Naive Assumption

THE NAIVE ASSUMPTION in too many quarters, not by any means restricted to the lunatic fringe, that the United Nations is the repository of wisdom for the solution of current problems has done a great deal of damage, by no means least in regard to Colonial affairs. I therefore quote two short statements by a well-known American scholar who is a firm supporter of U.N.O. but not blind to its shortcomings. Mr. Inis L. Claude, Jr., has written in his book, "Swords into Plowshares": (a) "a massive international conference is about as inappropriate a place and a general counting of votes as unpromising a method of achieving pacific settlement as could be devised," and (b) "we ought to be on our guard against the naive tendency of some internationalists to assume that decisions of international majorities are infallibly just and impartial; national-minded sinners are not transformed into world-minded saints by coalescing to form a voting bloc in the General Assembly." There is certainly plenty of "national-minded sinners" in and about the United Nations. Can anyone name the "world-minded saints"?

Dangers of Rabble-Rousing

THERE IS THE PROPENSITY of the human being, when on his feet, to indulge in almost any form of verbal ferocities. Particularly among an unsophisticated, often uneducated, audience, the effect can be quite deplorable. Freedom of speech, which is always described as one of the greater adornments of our democracy, must be related to its effect on the people themselves. The basis of good government, the necessary background to it, is law and order and security and where you have a situation that an air of public speakers being carried away by unbridled demagoguery, gradually merging into what can be described as rabble-rousing, this situation could be a great danger.—Mr. E. H. Windley, Minister for African Affairs in Kenya, speaking in the Legislative Council.

Government Must Remain in Civilized Hands

Secretary of State's Speeches in the Federation

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told journalists on his arrival in the capital of Northern Rhodesia that "Federation has come to stay," and during his visit he would do his best to help remove difficulties so that the passage "should be smooth and successful." The racial legislation recently introduced in Northern Rhodesia might, he thought, well prove an object lesson for other Colonial territories.

Speaking at a civic luncheon in Lusaka, over which the mayor, Mr. R. M. Rich, presided, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he had been greatly pleased to be greeted at the airport by a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, for he had met them in Malaya five months previously when on his way to a jungle fort. Expressing pleasure at meeting "these splendid men" on their home ground, he recalled that it was Lenin who had said that England's back would not be broken on the banks of the Thames but on the banks of the Yangtze, the Ganges, and the Nile.

It was a joy to find so many people in that thriving town who were properly proud and confident in their own future, for if individuals and peoples ceased to believe in themselves, their aims, and ideals, others with firmer beliefs would climb into the saddle. "There is no cowardice, mental or moral, about Northern Rhodesia. You have accepted your mission and glory in it, and are determined to see it prevail."

Irritations of Back-Seat Driving

The Prime Minister of the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, had said recently: "Ours is a federal constitution, and it will remain federal. Let that be quite clear." On behalf of H.M. Government, he, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, could endorse those words completely.

It must be the aim of all to ensure that the government of the Federation and of the constituent territories "shall for all time be in the hands of civilized and responsible people, whatever their race, whose homes are here."

He understood the irritations involved in an element of remote control and back-seat driving, and would do his best to discharge sympathetically and promptly whatever tasks were constitutionally laid upon him. In that connexion he mentioned that the Agricultural Lands Ordinance, which, after 18 months of preparation in that country, had restored land in Northern Rhodesia, had been in his office only one month and nine days.

At a civic luncheon in Ndola next day he quoted Cecil Rhodes as saying that the test for civil rights must be civilization, not colour. The Secretary of State then departed from the arranged programme to visit a large hall in which many Africans were attending a New Year's Day "beer drink."

At a meeting with Ndola town councillors, Mr. Lennox-Boyd was asked by a former Mayor, Mr. Richmond Smith, for a firm statement about the future of European settlers in the country, so that they might know whether Northern Rhodesia was to be another Egypt, India, Bahrain or Ceylon, and whether they should "continue to join forces with Southern Rhodesia or look to South Africa."

The reply was that all responsible political feeling in both parties in Great Britain was with the Federation, and that Great Britain owed the same duty towards the European settlers as towards Africans. The only question over which there might be controversy was the premature breaking of Colonial Office links with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In Lusaka on the following day the Minister praised the initiative and courage of Europeans in their determination to make inter-racial partnership work. "If this generation does not come to grips with the problem of race relations, it might become a fearful milestone round the neck of the next," he said.

When he met town councillors in Kitwe, Mr. Lennox-Boyd spoke warmly of the work of the mining companies and their employees in converting wild bush into flourishing Copperbelt, a transformation which had given employment to an increasing number of Africans under conditions which were an example to the whole world. He hoped that people would rid themselves of the idea that people in Great Britain were hostile to Rhodesia; he was an enthusiastic supporter of the federal idea.

Federation Means Strength

When speaking to the African Provincial Council for the Western Province, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said:

"Our policy remains what it has always been — to help the African population advance economically, socially, and politically, so that civilization, not colour, shall be the test for civil rights.

"It is our intention, as far as it is possible, to make every territory for which we have responsibility a model of good race relations. The Government regard themselves as having the duties of a protector and trustee. We have not let you down before and we do not intend to let you down now, but we would be letting you down if we did not support a policy which we believe is in your own long-term interest. We might get a little easy popularity today, but we would be regarded by history as having failed in our duty to you.

"We believe federation means strength — and strength for the African. All over the world we have seen examples of smaller countries being overwhelmed while larger territories or groups of territories have held together. In all these cases you find where you have federation that fruit takes some time to grow. It is the difficulties which loom largest at first. In many parts for which the Government have had responsibility we have had it happening like that."

"He had not helped to create the Federation in the selfish interests of his own race, but in a genuine desire to help all races, and not least the Africans. "We made certain solemn promises to Africans at that time, and by those promises we stand."

The British had brought great benefits to Northern Rhodesia, and the British immigrant of the right kind was still needed. He did not mean people who would take away or prevent Africans having jobs, but people who by their own contributions helped the country and so promoted chances of a better life for Africans.

The Northern Rhodesian Government was examining the complicated problems relating to the constitution, particularly those of the franchise. Any solution must be one that would lessen inter-racial tension and do away with any feelings of insecurity and instability among all races.

Mr. Sokota said that the provincial council again registered wholehearted opposition to the inclusion of Northern Rhodesia in the Federation. He listed four disadvantages: (1) the European settlers were using the Federation to embarrass the British Government in their Colonial policy; (2) race relations had worsened; (3) African fears that the European population would seek more power at the expense of the African were being justified; and (4) unskilled European immigrant labour was being encouraged to fill posts which could well be filled by Africans.

Superb Work of Rehabilitation in Kenya

As he passed through Nairobi on his way to Lusaka the Secretary of State said:

"It is a joy to be back in Kenya, which I last visited in November 1954, and to bring for their first visit my wife and eldest son."

"No one who has observed affairs closely in Kenya can have failed to realize what a dramatic change there has been for the better, not only in the ending of the fighting but in the superb work of rehabilitation, the tremendous social drive, and the spectacular agricultural progress."

The Colonial Office Agricultural Adviser, Mr. G. W. Nye, who had visited Kenya recently, had reported that farming development under the Swynnerton Plan was one of the most spectacular achievements in the history of agriculture.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd spoke of the pride of his fellow countrymen in the way in which the Government of Kenya had tackled the difficult situation which had existed in the Colony.

"To be led by such a man at such a time was indeed most fortunate. I am reminded of a book I read recently which mentioned his father, later Lord Cromer, and his part in the affairs of Egypt." The writer had commented that England was very lucky, for the right man always appeared at the right time to deal with difficult situations. "Word for word, that might be reproduced today to describe Sir Evelyn Baring's work here."

Asked whether any appraisal had been made by the Colonial Office of the potentialities of Kenya as a military base, the Secretary of State replied: "The importance of Kenya to Commonwealth defence is very much in all our minds. Recent events have done nothing but strengthen the feeling of that importance."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd decided early this week to cut short his return visit to Northern Rhodesia by two days so that he may call at the Gold Coast on his way back to London. He will therefore leave Lusaka on January 18. Nevertheless, the Minister hopes to meet the European non-official members of the Legislature again, the African Representative Council, spokesmen for the Asian and Eurasian communities, various officials, and, among others, Sir John Moffat, Dr. Alexander Scott, and Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress. He will visit Broken Hill and be the guest of Lusaka Lunch Club. Mr. Lennox-Boyd is expected back in London on January 27.

The *Economist* has commented:

It is difficult to understand why Mr. Lennox-Boyd refused to see Mr. Harry Nkumbula, leader of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress. Presumably he was advised not to do so by the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, but he need not have taken the Governor's advice; in other Colonies he has made his own decisions whom to meet.

It is true that he did not see Mr. Nkumbula in London, but the circumstances were different. Mr. Nkumbula was then

claiming to represent African opinion in a way that the Northern Rhodesian Government thought improper. In Lusaka—and indeed in the Copperbelt by virtue of his alliance with the African Mineworkers' Union—he is a leader in his own right, and it would have been perfectly proper for the Colonial Secretary to have seen him.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is anxious not to have Mr. Nkumbula's reputation inflated, but surely such behaviour is only likely to make him more of a hero with his supporters. It entirely ignores the fact that he has support, and therefore a creative role to play in the country's politics. Ignoring this is not the way to win the heart of his vague but powerful rhodomontans about a Gold Coast solution for Northern Rhodesia.

The real reason for the refusal was probably political. Mr. Lennox-Boyd was presumably warned that if he did anything except drink a cheery beer with African mineworkers and most African M.P.s as an official duty the white population and the Government would renew their outbursts against the Colonial Office. This might seem awkward at a time when Sir Roy Welensky is almost certainly talking to Mr. Lennox-Boyd about a "higher status" for the Federation, the problem of widening (slightly) the African franchise, and the question of the status of a British-protected person as a new form of citizenship. But it will be still more awkward if Mr. Lennox-Boyd has encouraged the local white inhabitants in their belief that the Colonial Office is a "dead hand" which can be progressively ignored.

By showing himself more sensitive to African opinion and opinion-makers, Mr. Lennox-Boyd would have demonstrated what is certainly true: that the Colonial Office is much more alert to inevitable change than are the white settlers in Central Africa. This is a truth that needs to be demonstrated, not hidden, at this juncture.

United Kingdom's Obligations to the Federation

Sir Roy Welensky's Blunt Statement on Partnership

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, made a very frank statement in Salisbury last Thursday on the dangers inherent in the refusal of African political leaders to work for the success of the Federation.

In an address to the Rotary Club, Sir Roy said that Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland looked for guidance neither to their territorial Governments nor to the Federal Governments but to the United Kingdom as "a sort of opposition to the Federal Government", a situation which must cause very serious trouble within the Federation if it were not quickly corrected.

"Unless it is remedied we shall reap the folly of a belief that it is the policy of the Colonial Office to emancipate Africans from Europeans. I have watched the impact of this policy on British possessions in Africa, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a disastrous one."

H.M. Government Must Act Now

"I have no hesitation, too, in saying that it is their belief in this policy that is encouraging certain African leaders in plans for African self-government. If Mr. Lennox-Boyd has seen this, as I believe he has, it is to the good, for there is only one body that can put right this state of affairs, and that is H.M. Government in the United Kingdom. But they must act without delay."

"They must say, as Mr. Lennox-Boyd has said, that Federation has come to stay; and they must say it again and again. As we stand at present, we can never build up a common loyalty to the Federation in the minds of our African population; and no matter how liberal our approach may be to the many problems which face us, the Africans in the two Northern States will look upon the United Kingdom Government as a sort of opposition to the Federal Government and not as a partner—as Britain is in this experiment in partnership."

The success gained by the Egyptians would be noted and perhaps emulated by nationalist movements

throughout the African continent. The example of Egypt would stimulate African leaders.

"I should like to issue a solemn warning to all those who are interested in seeing a stable Africa, kept free of the disruptive and poisonous influences of Communism, that now and for all time they must decide where the line is going to be drawn."

Insubstantial Upstarts

"They must decide whether courage is to be shown in opposing insubstantial upstarts, whether nationalism is to be allowed to go forward at any cost, or whether self-determination of peoples is to be governed by their ability to govern themselves and their willingness to set store by civilized standards."

"The issue must be faced before events get out of hand. I know that in Britain the decision will not be an easy one. Traditionally the so-called under-dog has her sympathy, but there is another point of view, and it is that the Europeans of the Federation are in fact striving to preserve the very standards which Britain sets herself at home and would, I believe, like to see perpetuated in her Colonies."

"In how many Colonies are her standards of behaviour, of probity, and justice being maintained without her direct surveillance? Are those standards maintained once Britain leaves? Here in the Federation they are safe because we are here to maintain them. Let Britain recognize that fact, and let her realize that we may well become the last bastion of British interests in Africa."

"Under our constitution the Federal Government has virtually no control over African affairs. In fact, in no way can the Federal Government directly influence African thought. African affairs are wholly territorial."

"Whatever we do in the economic field, over which we have some control, to further the interests of the African goes unacknowledged by the African leaders—of whom we have learnt to expect nothing better—but also, tragically enough, by Great Britain."

This is because the African with his close ties with the Colonial Office and his facile use of propaganda, has many ways of making himself heard in the United Kingdom. He speaks and complains, and his message and complaints are relayed across from London in a form more palatable than that of actual chastisement. We on the other hand are charged with getting on with the hard economic job, and we have relatively few spokesmen in Britain. Consequently we are often heard of in silence.

Dangerous Situation

"That is irritating but what is dangerous to the future of our country is that the state of affairs in which we find ourselves encourages the African leader to turn his eyes outward to the world to engender a state of mind wherein the British Government are considered as a sort of super-government to which he need only turn to for his aims."

Let this be quite clear. It is not arrived at the position in which the Africans are today inclined to disregard the Federal Government but also to disregard the Territorial Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I repeat, it is to the British Government that he turns and not to his home Government. This is a dangerous state of affairs and wholly unjustified. All four Governments of the Federation are serving the African people well and the African has scant cause to complain of any of them.

"But it goes much further." The British Government, as

much as the four Governments of the Federation were a party to the constitution and even into the constitution is the policy of partnership which is the policy of the Federation. Therefore any support given to the Africans in their present demands, or in countenancing their present attitude, is a denial of support for the policy of partnership—a denial of support by Great Britain in the same way that the partnership is not a denial of the support of many African leaders.

African Domination

African leaders have never attempted to support the partnership not because they cannot envisage its success, but solely because they realize that if carried through logically it stands in their way of the attainment of the African Dominion. It would infringe against extreme African nationalism and the desire of many African leaders to see the status of the Africans developed in Central Africa with little regard to the interests of the other population groups.

The British Government should carefully note the attitude of many Africans. When he has achieved what he wants—which is no less than full African self-government—he will in turn reject the British Government's authority. That, then, will be another part of Africa lost to progress.

Without a division in the House of Commons H.M. Government was willing to grant full self-government to the Gold Coast after a mere six years of apprenticeship, and it refused self-government to the Federation. Was that because the reins of Government were in white hands, those of the kith and kin of the people of Great Britain?

H.M. Government was as much a participant in the creation of the Federation as the three constituent States, and into the Federal constituent was written the policy of inter-racial partnership.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

U.S.A. President on Gateway Between Eurasia and Africa

Warning by United States to International Commission

RUSSIA'S INTEREST IN THE MIDDLE EAST is solely that of power politics. The Middle East provides a gateway between Eurasia and Africa, President Eisenhower said on Saturday in a special message to the Congress of the United States.

In the course of his long statement the President also said:

"The Middle East contains about two-thirds of the presently known oil deposits of the world, and it normally supplies the petroleum needs of many nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The nations of Europe are peculiarly dependent upon this supply, and this dependency relates to transportation as well as production. This has been vividly demonstrated since the closing of the Suez Canal and some of the pipelines.

Forces Hostile to Freedom

"If the nations of that area should lose their independence, if they were dominated by alien forces hostile to freedom, that would be a tragedy for the area and for many other free nations whose economic life would be subject to near strangulation. Western Europe would be endangered just as though there had been no Marshall Plan, no North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The free nations of Asia and Africa would be placed in serious jeopardy. The countries of the Middle East would lose the markets upon which their economies depend.

"The Middle East is the birthplace of three great religions—Muslim, Christian, and Hebrew. Mecca and Jerusalem symbolize religions which teach that the spirit has supremacy over matter and that the individual has a dignity and rights of which no despotic Government can rightfully deprive him. It would be intolerable if the holy places of the Middle East should be subjected to a rule that glorifies atheistic materialism.

"International Communism, of course, seeks its purposes of domination by expressions of good will and superficially attractive offers of political, economic, and military

aid. But any free nation which is the subject of Soviet enticement ought to remember Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. In 1939 the Soviet Union entered into mutual assistance pacts with these then independent countries. Yet in 1940 they were forcibly incorporated in the Soviet Union.

Coveted by Communism

"The Middle East, which has always been coveted by Russia, would today be prized more than ever by international Communism. The Soviet rulers continue to show that they do not scruple to use any means to gain their ends. The free nations of the Middle East need, and for the most part want, added strength to assure their continued independence.

"If the Middle East is to continue its geographic rôle of uniting rather than separating east and west, if its vast economic resources are to serve the well-being of the peoples there, as well as that of others, and if its cultures and religions and their shrines are to be preserved for the uplifting of the spirits of the peoples, then the United States must make more evident its willingness to support the independence of the freedom-loving nations of the area.

"In these circumstances I deem it necessary to seek the cooperation of the Congress. Only with that co-operation can we give the reassurance needed to deter aggression, to give courage and confidence to those who are dedicated to freedom, and thus prevent a chain of events which would gravely endanger all the free world.

"Weakness in the present situation and the increased danger from international Communism convince me that basic United States policy should now find expression in joint action by the Senate and the Executive. Furthermore, our joint resolve should be so couched as to make it apparent that if needed our words will be backed by action.

"It is my new for the President and the Congress to join to recognize that the national identity of other free nations is directly related to our own security. We have joined to create and support the security system of the United Nations. We have reinforced the collective security system of the United Nations by a series of collective defence arrangements. Today we have security treaties with 42 other nations which recognize that their and our peace and security are intertwined.

"It is now essential that the United States should manifest our determination to assist those nations of the Mid-East area which desire assistance. The action which I propose would have the following features:—

(1) It would authorize the United States to co-operate with and assist any nation or group in the general area of the

Middle East in the development of economic strength dedicated to the maintenance of national independence.

(2) It would authorize the Executive to undertake in the same region programmes of economic assistance and co-operation with any nation or group of nations which desire such aid.

(3) It would authorize such assistance and co-operation to include the employment of the armed forces of the United States to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of such nations against such and against any armed aggression from any nation controlled by international Communism.

Subject to Security Council

These measures would have to be consistent with the treaty obligations of the United States, including the Charter of the United Nations, and with any action or recommendations of the United Nations. They would also, if armed attack occurs, be subject to the overriding authority of the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter.

(4) The present proposal would authorize the President to employ for economic and defensive military purposes, sums under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, in excess of existing limitations. Presently appropriated funds will be adequate for the fiscal year 1956. It is, however, to seek the authorization of \$200 million in advance during each of the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 for discretionary use in this area.

This programme will not solve all the problems of the Middle East. Neither does it represent the totality of our policies for the area. There are the problems of Palestine and relations between Israel and the Arab States, and the future status of the Suez Canal. These difficult issues are aggravated by international Communism, but they would stand quite apart from this threat.

It is not the purpose of the legislation I propose to deal directly with these problems. The United Nations is actively concerned itself with all these matters, and we are supporting

United Nations. The first step in this process is primarily to defend ourselves against the Communist aggression.

If we do not do this, all our purposes are proclaimed that we shall be unable to defend any nation against aggression. We shall be unable to defend the patriots who are dedicated to the same purposes as our own. They will not feel that they have a chance to reach the palace of great power.

Patriotism Perverted into Banality

I should do that tomorrow, but throughout this year, we will be fighting for the maintenance of the peace, the maintenance of the peace, the maintenance of the peace, the maintenance of the peace, the maintenance of the peace.

It will also be necessary for us to contribute economically to those countries which are the victims of Communist aggression, which are the victims of Communist aggression, which are the victims of Communist aggression, which are the victims of Communist aggression.

The best means of opposing this dangerous tendency is to make clear as a matter of course, our co-operation with the other friends of the Middle East, in ways consistent with our purposes and principles of the United Nations, in order to send a clear and unmistakable message to the East, that we are not violent, we are prepared to use force, but we are not violent, we are prepared to use force, but we are not violent, we are prepared to use force.

Comment appears in Times By The Way

Preparing Uganda for Self-Government

Sir Andrew Cohen's Review of Political Development

THE UGANDA Legislative Council has been transformed in composition and character.

In 1951 there were 32 members, 16 of whom were officials on the Government side and the other 16 non-officials, eight of them Africans, two from each province. Now we have a Legislative Council of 30 of whom half the members are Africans. Of the 30 Representative Members 18 are Africans elected either by the district councils or by other means.

Of the 30 members on the Government side there are 17 official members, of whom seven are Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries drawn from the public, the remainder of the 30 are elected members drawn from the public who are free to speak and vote as they like, except on an issue of confidence. We now have a Committee of Supply and up-to-date standing rules and orders, and we are fortunate to enjoy the services of a most experienced Clerk, who has now been joined by an Assistant Clerk. The extension of the council has been accompanied by an increase, most encouraging to me, in the liveliness and vigour of the debates.

The Ministerial System

The Executive Council has been developed into a ministerial system, including five Ministers drawn from the public, three of them Africans, and there are two African Parliamentary Secretaries.

Some people have criticized the ministerial system for being too complicated. I myself would say four things. First, a purely official form of government is clearly out of date; secondly, it is essential to have

drawn from the public, secondly, it is essential to have a policy of the highest quality, and to give the greatest advantage in introducing the new system, so that the administrative system involved can progressively be improved in the light of experience, rather than delayed until the system is well established in the future. Thirdly, the new system not only makes it easier to get a general view of all fields of activity, which formerly could serve only limited attention from a senior officer of the Government, but greatly benefited the public by the attention of the Ministers.

Fourthly, the new African authorities and the organized and developed, made more expressive of the people, and given new powers and responsibilities.

Politics in the Provinces

In Buganda the 1955 Agreement introduced a new constitution suited to modern needs. Buganda now has an elected country and mainly elected Lukiko. The Government has assumed responsibility for primary and secondary schools, for rural hospitals and dispensaries, and for the agricultural and veterinary field services in Buganda. Under the agreement these are provided in accordance with the laws governing these services, and the general policy of the central Government. The Government has seconded skilled and experienced officers to assist the Buganda Ministers in the running of these services.

In the other three provinces a similar process has been going forward. The Wallis Report of 1952 proposed a re-organization of the Native governments and African authorities in these provinces as a further step in their progress and development designed to give

* Being the conclusion of a report by Sir Andrew Cohen, a well-known statesman to the Uganda Legislative Council.

them in the powers and responsibilities, and make these powers and responsibilities more effective.

The process of consultation on the subject followed, and later the Government and the Native Councils held discussions on the subject in the districts. At the beginning of 1952 the District Administrative Councils (which were then called District Legislative Councils) and became District Councils under the ordinance, made their final recommendations to the councils. The councils have since then been in operation, and the Government has been in a position to take steps to give effect to their recommendations.

The Government has also been in a position to take steps to give effect to their recommendations.

The Government has also been in a position to take steps to give effect to their recommendations.

Existing Tasks

The assumption of responsibility for local services has been by Native governments and district councils, a task involving many hard, vigorous and wise decisions. It has also naturally placed an additional financial burden on them. To meet this the Government, at the request of the Legislative Council, has adopted for all provinces of the country a system of grants to ensure that no Native government of authority will initially be any worse off financially through the acceptance of additional responsibilities. The cost of expanding services is to be divided between the central Government and the Native government of authority concerned. The system also provides for deficiency grants to poorer authorities where these are justified, and for capital grants to assist in the carrying out of programmes of capital development where an element of national responsibility is involved. This system will be reviewed at three-yearly intervals.

The Government has also set up a Local Authorities Loan Fund to enable Native governments and other authorities to obtain loan capital to help meet the cost of development programmes. All Native governments and nearly all district councils have introduced a system of graduated personal tax to enable their revenues to be increased, a development which the Government warmly welcomes. In nearly all parts of the country the councils have accepted the principle of separating the judiciary from the executive, and a number of special judicial posts have already been created.

In urban local government the most important development has been the gradual increasing of urban all sections of the community are taken in municipal and township affairs and in particular the increase in African representation on the local authorities. In the urban areas local government is steadily becoming more geographical and less communal.

On January 1, 1952, Jinja became the second municipality in Uganda, taking its place beside Kampala. Mbale and other towns are making steady progress in local government.

Work of the Information Department

Contact between the Government and the public, and information about the Government's aims and activities both in the country itself and abroad, is a vital part in any Government's activities. Since 1952 the Information Department has steadily increased its operation — through the issue of newspapers and background information, through booklets, posters, films and photographs; through courses in journalism for editors, sub-editors, and reporters of local newspapers; and through the Uganda Broadcasting Service, which now broadcasts in Luganda, Luvuvu, Lwo, Ateso and English. Sixteen thousand wireless sets have been imported into Uganda during the last two years. The department's School Newsletter is read very widely by school children throughout the country. One member of the department's staff works almost entirely on the subject of natural resources, and a periodical called the *Uganda Farmer* will shortly be produced monthly.

Development has brought problems in the field of law and order. To meet these the judiciary, the prisons service, and the Uganda Police have all been very substantially expanded, and this expansion is still proceeding. Nine new judges and magistrates have been appointed. The Prisons Department has become the object of close inquiry, and energetic steps are being taken to build up this service on modern lines. The Uganda Police has been greatly increased in size, and now brings to the splendid service which it has given and given to the country.

There are a few practical points to make for the future.

Points for the Future

First, I hope that the Government of all concerned in Government and indeed all those in the country will continue and intensify their efforts to increase production and agricultural efficiency. It is not only a steady rise in production and agricultural efficiency, but also the development of the country's resources to be developed. We have not yet approached our target of 10,000 tons of cotton per year. This year we might have had a record production of 10,000 tons in certain areas. We have a high productivity of our cotton now. I hope that everybody will redouble their efforts to get production made up steadily and in the future.

The process of strengthening local government must also continue, and the Government must ensure that local opinion now fully recognized in the need for development.

Our financial capital will be required and this should be welcomed, provided that the companies concerned will identify themselves with the interests and aspirations of the country, and provide employment for the African, as they must be continually to increase the proportion of Africans in skilled employment and executive management.

Secondly, the training of young men and women for higher posts in the Civil Service, for work under Native government authorities, and for other professional and technical work must be pursued with the utmost vigour. The services which the Government has already initiated must be pressed forward for this task is vital to the country in the present stage of development and vital to its future political and technical progress.

Thirdly, the development of the health and education services must be pressed forward. To implement the Fraser Committee Report will demand a great effort; this effort must, I believe, be made. I hope that the money and work which the Government has put into the expansion of training institutions will be matched by a greater willingness on the part of young people to take the opportunities open to them for service in the rural and health services.

The impetus to educational expansion and improvement must be maintained. Among other things, I hope that special attention will be paid to girls' education, the education of African Muslims, the development of junior secondary schools, as a simple basis as possible to overcome the bottleneck which still otherwise develop between primary schools and senior secondary schools, and the introduction of higher school certificates, which is planned for 1956, and the Makerebe of its intermediate courses and still further to raise the standard of the secondary schools.

Communal Secondary Schools Advocated

The time has come when a start must be made in developing the school system from a communal to a common basis. One such school has already been established, and another is in process of construction. I believe that the new secondary schools now already existing or planned, whether academic or vocational, should be on a common basis open to all. In the case of existing secondary schools and of certain primary schools in appropriate cases, the process should also, I believe, be started.

In these cases great care will be needed so as to maintain standards and traditions, and one method of proceeding would be the introduction of a quota comparatively small at first, of pupils of other races. There may be other methods. The Director of Education, with the approval of the Government, is discussing this problem fully with the various advisory councils and other educational authorities with a view to the introduction of this policy.

Fourthly, in the field of community development, all forms of adult education and training should be pressed forward. Women's clubs and other women's work are now widely in demand in most parts of the country, and the staff of women community development officers will need to be expanded. The Legislative Council has already itself asked for the expansion of extra-mural work by Makerere College. Training schemes both at the centre and in the districts must be maintained and extended; the knowledge of public affairs and of the practical problems of development must be widely spread among the people.

Government and Legislative Council must continue to support local community development schemes and provide the necessary financial backing provided they are first supported by local effort on the part of the people. These schemes not only encourage initiative in the people, they give members of the district teams scope and opportunity to promote local betterment in all its forms.

Overcentralization must be avoided in other directions. In my travels round the country I have seen the excellent work of the district and provincial teams in operation. They, in their association with the African authorities, are the main springs of progress in the districts, and I believe that they deserve the fullest possible support from the Government and the Legislative Council.

Finally, I will refer to another of the expansion of Government services and the progress which Government have cost and will continue to cost. I am sure that you all want to see money. I had hoped that the revision of our national development plan would be completed before I left the country; but it has been more important to do the revision thoroughly. It is most important that the momentum of development should be kept up. I believe that the capital and recurrent money needed for this purpose can be found.

I gave my views on the political future in my statement to Legislative Council of April 1956. I have considered that statement which I hope will be remembered. Great political results have been achieved in the different parts of the country. We have made great progress in two years. The present task before the country is to make these new institutions work thoroughly well and to train the people for the responsibilities which lie ahead.

Much attention has been given since my statement of April to the subject of election to Legislative Council. Discussions have taken place in the different parts of the country. The consultative committee of Government, Backbench, and Representative Members of the Legislative Council which I appointed has made progress but has not yet completed its work. I will be returning in September to complete this work next year. [1957].

I express my warmest thanks to the members of the Protectorate Civil Service for their hard and useful work during the last five years. They can look back with satisfaction to a period of steady progress and development for the benefit of the people and the country, and I am deeply grateful to them for all that they have done for me personally. I also express my deep gratitude to honourable Members of this Council, my colleagues in the Government, members of the Backbench and Representative Members, for the support and friendship which you have invariably given to me.

Friendly Atmosphere

No one in a position like mine can ever have enjoyed a happier or more friendly atmosphere. Our debates have been carried on calmly, without bitterness, and in a constructive spirit. You know that I welcome argument, and am not cast down by disagreement. You have shown a growing vigour in debate and have worked unflinchingly for the public good.

When I leave the country your work will go forward under my successor, Sir Frederick Crawford. Sir Frederick is a friend of mine, and you will find him able, vigorous, experienced, and humane. He has said that he is coming here to carry on the work which I have been doing. Sir Frederick and Lady Crawford will be your friends, and I know that you will give Sir Frederick the same support and friendship which I have been so fortunate to enjoy.

In my judgment the most important achievement of the country during the last five years has been the real progress made in giving responsibility to Africans in all the main spheres of public life. A new atmosphere has been created in the country. The aim of all our efforts—the building up of the country towards the goal of self-government in the future—is now clearly understood. The course is set, and the task will go steadily forward.

Obligations of the Public

Two things follow from this. First, all who have come from outside the country to live and work here must identify themselves with this aim, this goal, and this task in what they say and do, in their attitude to public affairs and in their personal dealings with individuals. All who have come from outside to live and work here have as part of their duty—and it is a most important part—to join in the great work of helping the people of this country to prepare themselves for self-government in the future.

Secondly, the responsibilities which are being progressively given to the people of this country place on them a special obligation. The people in their handling of their affairs will be judged by their actions. The rate of progress of the country, both political and general, will depend on the way in which everyone carries out his responsibilities.

The aim of political progress is clear but the rate of advance will depend not simply on the effectiveness of Government policy, but on the actions and attitude and sense of responsibility of the people. It is indeed of the utmost importance that all who take part in public life in this country should constantly demonstrate

by word and deed their devotion to those high principles of democracy on which the development of our political institutions is based and at which the political aspirations of the people are aimed.

During the last five years we have seen much progress in building up the institutions of the country, in training its men and women and in developing its resources. Given good-will, co-operation and tolerance, I am confident that this progress will steadily continue, and I express my faith in the future of this country and its people.

A formal comment appears under Matters of Moment.

Sir Andrew Cohen Leaves Uganda

Lady Cohen's Farewell Broadcast

SIR ANDREW COHEN left Entebbe on Sunday on completion of his term as Governor of Uganda. Among those at the airport to bid farewell to Sir Andrew and Lady Cohen were the Kabaka of Buganda, the Abakama of Bunyoro and Toro, the Mwanga of Ankole, and many members of the general public, European, African, and Asian.

On the previous evening Sir Andrew and Lady Cohen had been the guests of the Kabaka at a farewell dinner at his palace. His Highness gave the Governor an inscribed silver cigarette case and Lady Cohen a pair of carved ivory bracelets.

Until the Governor-designate, Sir Frederick Crawford, arrives next month, the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, will administer the Government.

In a farewell broadcast to the women of Uganda, Lady Cohen said—

"During the five years of our stay here we have watched with interest and pride the growing part that women are playing in the development of Uganda into a modern country."

"We now have two women members of Legislative Council and an African woman on the council of Makerere College, and it is splendid news that in various parts of the country women are being elected to Councils and are working with the men in tackling the political and social problems of their districts."

"In a country like this, which is going forward so rapidly, progress can be impeded if women do not play their part, and it has been a wonderful encouragement to see how fully this fact has come to be realized by the women themselves and increasingly by the men. This is also true of the young women, many of whom are making a big contribution to the life of their communities."

"Encourage your daughters to go to school and if possible on to higher education and training; help in the women's club movements, take advantage of the growing opportunities in adult education among women; take an interest in public affairs; and, above all, strive to give your children the best kind of home background in which they can grow up as healthy and happy citizens."

"I would like to say word to those women who come from abroad to make their homes in Uganda. I think the happiest women I know best are those who take an active interest in the life of the communities they have come to live among. It is tempting to make one's home a little island in the midst of an unknown sea, but you will discover that if you can find a job of work to do among the women with whom you come in contact life will become much more interesting and satisfying."

"I have seen many European women giving a splendid lead in this way and enjoying their full, busy, and useful lives, but there is still very much work to do for women who are prepared to help their fellow women of other races, to get to know them as friends, to understand their problems and learn their language, and to bring to them a knowledge of the best side of English life of which we are so proud."

The Indian Associations in Uganda presented the retiring Governor with a silver and ivory tea service. Sir Andrew Cohen said that his associations with the Asian community had been one of his most pleasant experiences, and he thanked them for their friendship, kindness, and loyalty. When he returned to Uganda as a visitor, as he has been expected to find younger Asians playing a large part in public life.

At Christmas Sir Andrew and Lady Cohen climbed Mount Debasien, in Karamoja. It is about 10,000 feet high.

PERSONALIA

MR. IAN HILL left London on Sunday for a report on Salisbury.

MR. DAVID COLE arrived at the beginning of the week from Rhodesia.

MR. DELIVER WOODS has returned to London after his visit to Central Africa.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has returned to Oxford from a visit to Kenya and Uganda.

MR. B. P. WATSON has been appointed director of the Copper Development Association.

SAYED OMAR HAMID ADEEL has presented his credentials as Sudanese Minister in Rome.

MR. G. W. FURBOURG, the new British Ambassador in Ethiopia, has visited the Somaliland Protectorate.

Weekly lectures on "Africa and World Affairs" are given in New York by DR. MAURICE HENNESSY.

MR. E. A. VASHY, Ethiopian Minister in London, is due in London today for a visit of two or three weeks.

MR. J. A. DUMBE, floor manager of Tobacco Auctions Ltd., Salisbury, is on his way back to Rhodesia by sea.

SIR DAVID KEIR, Master of Balliol, who has visited East Africa, has been elected an honorary fellow of University College, Oxford.

VISCOUNT and VISCONTESS HUDSON have left London for Southern Rhodesia, from which they will return about the end of March.

MR. WHITNEY STRAIGHT, formerly deputy chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, is now deputy chairman of Rolls-Royce, Ltd.

SIR ELLIS ROBINS, SIR DIGNA BURNETT, and MR. E. G. HARDING have been elected honorary life members of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines.

SHEIKH IMAMHIM SHEIKH OMAR, Chief Kadu in the Somaliland Protectorate, has retired owing to ill health. He joined the public service in 1924.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has opened the first large-scale trade exhibition to be sponsored in the Colony by the Government of India.

MR. D. P. C. NEAVE, since 1946 a director of Fisons, Ltd., a company with large East and Central African interests, has been appointed deputy chairman.

DR. THOMAS EDEN, lately director of the East Africa Tea Research Institute, has visited the Cameroons to examine the prospects of developing tea growing.

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN was 80 on Monday. LADY RAMSDEN and her flew to Kenya on New Year's Eve for their usual annual visit of two or three months.

MR. R. LASCELLES ELLEY, who has been appointed public relations officer to Western Command, was a P.R.O. in East Africa and Burma during the last war.

MR. HENRY IZARD, who has made good progress after his recent operation in the Royal Masonic Hospital, London, returned on Monday to his home in Sussex.

MAJOR W. ROBERT FORAN'S latest book, entitled "A Breath of the Wilds", has been accepted by a London publishing house. There will be a foreword by LORD CRANWORTH.

MR. J. S. MANNING has resigned his directorship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., following his appointment as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

MR. D. H. CUMMINGS, formerly deputy secretary to the Federal Treasury, has succeeded MAJOR BOWEN DAVIES, who has retired, as Federal Comptroller and Auditor General.

MR. JAIL SORABJI, a Nairobi barrister, is the first member of the Parsi community of Kenya to be made a Queen's Counsel. He has acted as a judge in the emergency Assize court.

MR. P. L. BROOKS, who holds the Diploma of Education of Manchester University, and has had a varied teaching experience, has offered to serve in the Ruanda Mission of the C.M.S.

MESSRS. H. F. BOWEN, Directors of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control in Nyaland, and J. L. PEMBROKE, Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax in East Africa, are on leave in this country.

ABISHOP FRANCIS MARKALE S.J., has succeeded the 75-year-old ABISHOP ASTON BHESTER S.J., Roman Catholic Bishop of Salisbury and Metropolitan of the Province of Southern Rhodesia.

GROVE CAPTAIN J. R. GORDON-FINLAYSON, who has been appointed Assistant Commandant of the R.A.F. Sandhurst College, Braeknell, Berkshire, is D.C. to the Governor of Kenya at the outbreak of war.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. O. ZYNE is to address the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Empire Society at 6.15 p.m. on Tuesday, January 15. The theme is "The Position of the Commonwealth to the United Nations".

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has sent his principal aide-de-camp to Cairo on a special mission to President Nasser. It is believed to be in connexion with the Emperor's proposed visit to Egypt next month.

MR. JOHN RAMSDEN, who has been appointed one of the four private secretaries of the Prime Minister, was for a time in the Embassy in Addis Ababa. He is a member of the Foreign Service.

SAYED WADIE HABASHI, Director of Agriculture in the Sudan, has paid a short visit to East Africa. He has talks with the director of the Desert Locust Survey in Nairobi on the serious locust situation in the Sudan.

MR. P. D. ROBERTSHAW, Attorney-General in the Somaliland Protectorate, is Governor's Deputy during the absence in the United Kingdom of SIR TUDOR PIKE, and MR. P. GARREL is Acting Chief Secretary.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and vice-chairman of the London board of the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd., has left for a visit of about a fortnight to Malaya.

LORD TEONHAM, chairman of the Automobile Association, said in Singapore last week that he was to build a motoring organization which would provide reciprocal services for motorists throughout the whole Commonwealth.

SIR ANDREW COHEN is to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on February 7 on "Uganda". SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will preside.

COMMERCIAL CONSULTANTS

RHODESIAN CONSULTANTS, LTD. offers advice and assistance in connexion with business and property transfers, financial and professional employment in the Federation. The firm is also qualified to act as agents in business and land transfer, and have a number of attractive properties on their books. Rhodesian Consultants Ltd., 22 St. Giles's High Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Covent Garden, 1801.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM FOWLER, who for the past eight years has lived with his farmer son Sabatia, Kenya, has just entered his 91st year. He joined the Army in 1885, and saw service in a number of Indian frontier campaigns and the South African and 1914-18 wars.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. A. HILBY, the Egyptian Army, Air, and Naval Attache in Addis Ababa, has been ordered by the Ethiopian Government to leave the country, in which he has been posted for about three years. It is said that his expulsion has been given in public.

MR. E. H. MORLAND was by an oversight, described in last week's issue as secretary of the Uganda Company, Ltd. He is, of course, also a director, and also of the Uganda Company (London), Ltd. He is at present in Uganda with the chairman of the group, Mr. J. ECCLES.

MR. A. J. WILLIAMS, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and lately Acting Governor, and MRS. WILLIAMS, sailed on Friday in the CARNARVON CASTLE. They will shortly leave for the Deewar Islands, of which Mr. Williams has been appointed Governor.

MR. R. W. C. BOYS has been appointed the British South Africa Company's assistant general manager in Northern Rhodesia, in succession to Mr. H. ST. J. GREENLEAF who was recently elected a director of the company. Mr. Boys, who has served in both the Rhodesias, was lately in the company's London office.

MR. D. W. BEVAM, managing director of the Union-Castle Line, Mr. F. A. THOMSON, a director of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and MRS. THOMSON, and Mr. W. L. WOOL, a director of the Clan Line and the Union-Castle Line, sailed for the Cape last Thursday in the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

MR. and MRS. R. V. BLACKADDER sailed last week for the Cape. They will be away for a couple of months on holiday in the Union and in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Blackadder is manager of British Overseas Stores, Ltd., whose store is at Allen, Wank & Shephard (Rhodesia). The company has branches in Salisbury, and Bulawayo. The company has also interests in Beira.

MR. PETER TAPSELL, the 37-year-old son of settlers in Kenya, will probably be the Conservative candidate in the by-election in the Wednesbury division caused by the resignation of Mr. Stanley Evans. TapSELL is in the research department of the Conservative Central Office. He was on Sir Anthony Eden's personal staff during the last general election.

MR. F. LA MARCHIA, United States Consul in Nairobi, MR. SCHLUBATZ, an agricultural adviser attached to the consulate, and MR. GORDON HÄBERG, U.S. public affairs officer in Nairobi, will leave Nairobi next week to visit irrigation projects and other schemes in the Colony on which International Co-operation Administration funds have been spent and to study land consolidation schemes.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LONSDALE TAYLOR, who has held the chair of Political Science at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, since 1947, has been appointed a lecturer at the Rhodesia University College, Bulawayo, who is 57, was educated at Texas University, the American University in Washington, and Columbia University. Accompanied by his wife, he is expected in Salisbury this month.

MR. C. M. KINGWINGS-KODHEK, president of the Nairobi African District Congress, a Luo, has announced that he will contest the Nairobi seat in the African elections in March. The other candidates are likely to be MR. TOM MBOYA, the trade union leader, a Luo; MR. MUCHOBI GIRONYO, now a Kikuyu member of the Legislative Council; and two members of Nairobi City Council, MR. MUSA AMALEMA, a Muluha, from North Nyanza, and MR. G. M. KASYOKO, a Kamba tribesman.

Obituary

Major Edward J. Lugard

MAJOR EDWARD JAMES LUGARD, D.S.O., M.B.E., who died at his home in Abinger Common, Surrey, last Thursday at the age of 91, was the younger son of the late Rev. F. G. Lugard, and a brother of the late Lord Lugard.

Born in Worcester, he was educated at Rossall school, and then went to Canada, where he remained for two years before joining The Worcester Regiment. He transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers and then to the Bengal Staff Corps, serving in the Burma Expedition of 1888-89, and with the 2nd Gurkha Light Infantry in the Chindusai Expedition, winning the D.S.O. In the Manipur Expedition of 1891 he was wounded.

His connexion with Africa began in 1896 when he returned from the Army in order to accompany his brother to Ngamiland and the Bechuanaland for the British West Charterland Company, of which his brother had been appointed managing director (at the then great salary of £6,000). The hopes of finding gold and diamonds proved illusory, but the Lugards worked on persistently and economically until the elder brother left to assume command of a new military force to be raised in West Africa. Edward took charge of the Ngamiland operations for the next two years, when the war having broken out in South Africa, he left to resume military service. Later he was with his brother in Northern Nigeria.

From 1908 to 1912 he was secretary of the Imperial Institute, and then political secretary to the Governor-General of Nigeria, which he left in 1915 to go to France with the Machine Gun Corps. Later he was in the Naval Intelligence Department.

In 1893 he had married Charlotte Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. G. B. Howard, who died in 1939. There was a son of the marriage.

MR. HUGH GASCOLOME FOSTER, who has died in Eldoret, had spent 44 years in East Africa. With three of his brothers, he took up land in Uganda in 1912 for coffee growing. His venture being unsuccessful, he turned to elegant housing, and then to cotton growing. Throughout the 1914-18 war he served in "German East" and then went back to Uganda. Some 20 years ago he bought property in the Kapchorwa district of Kenya.

MR. COLIN ALGERNON CAMPBELL, a director of Booker Brothers, McCosnell and Co., Ltd., who has died at the age of 82, has served on the board of the company since 1939. He had been a director of the Westminster Bank, the Westminster Foreign Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the London Assurance Company.

MR. AARON RUBEN, who has died in Nakuru, Kenya, had worked for the Kenya Farmers' Association for 25 years. Previously he had kept stores in the Rongai district, in which he was at one time joint owner of a farm. He had visited this country several times on the association's business.

MISS PATRICIA HARGROVE, a nursing sister, and MR. G. MAYAIAW and MR. J. F. TRIMM, two members of the Tanjanyika staff of the B.P. Shell Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., are presumed to have died from the eviscerating of a dose near Dar es Salaam last week.

MRS. EDDA ANNE ("DOLLY") MAYALL, who died last week at her home in Harpenden, was the wife of Mr. Cecil ("Ned") Mayall, formerly of the Sudan Civil Service.

Federal Citizenship Proposals Following the Commonwealth Pattern

ALL SOUTHERN RHODESIAN CITIZENS and those registered as Federal voters will automatically become Federal citizens if Parliament approves the draft Bill of Citizenship which is to be introduced next month. The Federal Minister of Law, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, has issued details of the proposals.

Applications for citizenship may be made by other British subjects after two years' residence, and aliens may apply for naturalization after five years. Africans in the two northern territories who are for the most part British protected persons will be entitled under the Bill to become citizens of the Federation, and their British subjects, on condition and on swearing or affirming an oath, but without payment of a fee.

Mr. Greenfield's statement says that the Bill follows the Commonwealth pattern in regard to citizenship legislation, with a few special provisions in the case of the two of the territories comprising the Federation. The Protectorates, in line with the general Commonwealth pattern, under which citizens of any Commonwealth country are regarded in each of the other Commonwealth countries as British subjects, the Bill proposes to confer Federal citizenship only on persons who are already British subjects or who become British subjects at the same time as they become Federal citizens.

Among some European and Coloured children born in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of British parents do not automatically acquire the status of British subject by birth. Under the Bill every child whose father is a British subject will on being born anywhere in the Federation become a citizen of the Federation by birth and at the same time a British subject. Children born in Southern Rhodesia will automatically become citizens and therefore British subjects by birth, regardless of the nationality of their parents.

To enable Federal citizens to receive recognition as British subjects in other Commonwealth countries, the citizenship laws in those countries must be amended to include the Federation in the list of Commonwealth countries which receive this recognition.

It is expected that when the Federal citizenship law becomes fully implemented the Southern Rhodesian Government will repeal the Southern Rhodesia Citizenship and British Nationality Act of 1949.

Rioting in Kenya and Nyasaland

AN AFRICAN WAS KILLED when police opened fire in the North Nyanza area of Kenya last Thursday. Trouble started when an African district officer collected taxes in the Kabras area from tribesmen who had previously objected to making such payments to the Native authority. There was inter-tribal rioting, and police were called upon. Two of the agitators shut themselves in a hut, from which one rushed out brandishing a spear. Thereupon he was shot dead. A mission school was burnt down, a number of Africans were injured, and 12 were arrested. A few days earlier, the Riot Act had to be read and tear-gas used to disperse Africans in the Kola Kotia area of Nyasaland who demonstrated violently against a rule that slopes on which cassava was planted must be graded to check soil erosion. Four men were arrested.

Plot to Shoot Governor

THE SECURITY FORCE in Northern Rhodesia have discovered a plot for an African to shoot the Government House to shoot the governor, Sir Arthur Benson. An anonymous letter, sent to an askari of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, gave the authorities a warning of the conspiracy. Another askari is under arrest.

"It looks as though the United Nations will eventually come to pieces because too many small boys are in it. Because of the increase in the numbers of the Afro-Asian bloc there is a built-in majority against the 'Colonial Powers'." — Mr. Harold Wincoff.

"Grand Administrative Officer" Mr. A. F. B. Glennie's Retirement

MR. A. F. B. GLENNIE, who has served in Northern Rhodesia for 32 years, for the last three as Resident Commissioner in Barotseland, is on leave pending retirement.

Educated at the Royal Naval College at Osborne and Dartmouth and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he started in Northern Rhodesia as an administrative cadet, became an assistant commissioner in 1927, a district officer two years later, and a provincial commissioner in 1945.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. D. B. Hall, has made the following statement about Mr. Glennie:

"Alan Glennie was a grand administrative officer of the old school, and had served for five years longer than any other member of the Provincial Administration. A large number of junior officers were born some considerable time after Mr. Glennie joined the Service.

"He had a keen sense of the dignity of his office, which left no mark on him the moment he was off duty. He was a keen disciplinarian, disciplining himself as strictly as he disciplined his junior officers.

"He is an outstanding bird shooter on the East African territory, has ever produced, and, although I believe he has not used his rifle much in recent years, he was a first-class shot. He invariably restricted his rifle shooting to requirements for the pot and dangerous game. There is a story about him, probably apocryphal, that he once chased a lion out of his tent with a walking stick.

"He was one of the first officers to join the Provincial Administration of Northern Rhodesia after the Colonial Office had taken over from the British South Africa Company."



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Sudanese Help for Egypt

Official Account of Measures Taken

SAYED ALL ABDEL RAHMAN, Minister of the Interior in the Sudan, making a statement on behalf of the Prime Minister, Sayed Abdulla Khalil, said when addressing Parliament that Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt, "our sister nation," had been viewed with deep concern by the Government of the Sudan, whose people wanted to render effective help "by volunteering with the forces resisting the malicious, criminal war." The Council of Ministers had therefore decided:

(1) The participation of the Government in the expenses of these operations by allocating £E.20,000 as an advance payment.

(2) Allocation of Abbas Barracks by the Government to be under the disposal of this national body for the purposes of training, preparing and accommodating volunteers until time of their departure, plus any other suitable places in other towns, and

(3) The Government are to render to the Egyptian people the help necessitated by the present difficult circumstances within their possibilities, that to be done with agreement with the Egyptian authorities in the Sudan.

(4) The Government call upon the Sudanese people to expedite their generous donations for these noble purposes.

Summary of Resolutions

Resolutions passed by the Council of Ministers might be summarized as follows, the Minister said:

(a) The Government had decided on additional recruitment to the armed forces, and recruitment centres in the provinces had actually started;

(b) The Minister of Education had issued instructions enforcing compulsory military training for all third and fourth year students in the secondary schools.

(c) The council of the University of Khartoum had agreed to the military training of students.

(d) The Government had given the people full scope to express their feelings, which were consistent with those of the Government;

(e) Broadcasts from Omdurman wireless station had been increased in order to rally public feeling and keep it alive. Omdurman Radio also had broadcast Egyptian official statements when Cairo wireless station was not functioning.

The Government had considered that there was no alternative to the proclamation of a state of emergency "if they are to bring under efficient control and supervision all destructive elements, rumours, and espionage." That measure had been taken as a defence to the Sudan and as an aid to Egypt.

Testing-Time for the Commonwealth

Colonial Threats to the Structure

MR. MAURICE PETHERICK, chairman of the British Industries Association and the British Empire League, has said in a New Year message to the members:—

"With grants of independence still proceeding in various countries of the Colonial Empire, the risk of the whole Commonwealth and Imperial structure falling asunder, to the lasting damage of the countries concerned, is very real. To ignore it would be, for the almost criminal, for it would be indeed wicked to allow so majestic an institution as the old British Empire, which wrought incalculable good to the countries and to the human beings committed, often almost by accident, to its charge, to disappear with nothing to take its place, save a number of nations, often weak militarily and economically, with no coherent policy to unite them.

"It is a common cliché nowadays to say that the Commonwealth is not breaking up but growing up. The analogy with a family is a fair one, but it stops half-way. The boys and girls of a family, including adopted children, will grow up and one by one will get the key of the front door. Then most of them will go out into the world and start-up households of their own. They will properly be free from parental control. But unless there is some common bond to unite them, the family will fall apart. Some might say rejoice, but the family as a whole will suffer.

"So we believe it to be our task to help to strengthen that common bond and to aid in knitting the Commonwealth and Empire more closely together by trade and deliberate economic policy. This does not mean that we should undervalue, still less that we should ignore, the powerful existing ties—the Crown, tradition, culture, religion, race, sentiment, where present. The next few years will be a testing-time and will show whether patient and far-sighted statesmanship here and overseas can overcome the disintegrating tendencies of narrow nationalism, and whether, first in the main by closer ties of trade, a stronger Commonwealth may begin to emerge, consisting of a group of independent but interdependent Powers working together with common aims in common strength and mutual trust."

Parity Proposals

EQUAL NUMBERS of African and European members in the territorial legislatures and the Federal Parliament are proposed in a race relations charter drafted by the Luanshya (Northern Rhodesia) branch of the Federal Party, which suggests that every constituency should have one European and one African member. Registered voters, black and white, would vote on a common roll for one European and one non-European candidate. The branch objects to universal suffrage but supports the introduction of a qualified franchise.

B.S.T. Buys Paintings

THREE PAINTINGS from the exhibition recently held at Rhodesia House, London, have been bought by Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group. "Salsbury City, 1905" by Mr. John Stobart purchased for £65, will hang in the group's Salsbury office. The other two, Mr. Stobart's "Rhodes Grave, Matopos" (£75) and Mr. Errol's "Chirundu Village" (75 guineas), are for presentation to Rhodesia House, Baroness Jean Hahn, of Matopos, the three white colonies.



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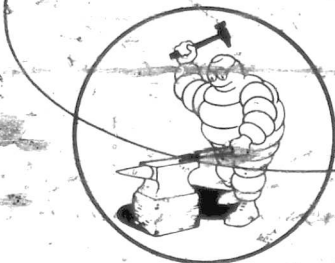
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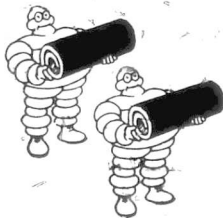


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MICHELIN 'METALIC'

Problems of Kenya Meat Industry

Hard Pressed to Supply Local Market

THERE IS NO NEED for Kenya producers to look for an export market, says Mr. Neville in his report on the Colony's meat industry (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1s. 6d.). The continuation of the statutory control of European meat production vested in the Kenya Meat Commission should, he suggests, be kept under review. He does not recommend the extension of control to African areas, though control in the European areas provides the African with an alternative means of guarantee.

Dissatisfaction with the Meat Commission's methods was expressed by European producers, but they were unanimous that at the present stage of development the principle of guaranteed prices was in the general interest.

The Athi River factory is unnecessarily large, Mr. Neville considers, and he attributes some of the defects of the system to that fact. If export through Mombasa had developed all would have been well, but the most lucrative export trade will undoubtedly be to Uganda and the Belgian Congo.

Effects of Over-Centralization

Cattle are unlikely to be available in sufficient quantity or at prices which will enable the canning factories to work satisfactorily in the foreseeable future. Reasons for this, the report says, are that Nairobi's population is not large enough to absorb the throughput of the Athi factory, and the capital tied up in it could have been more usefully employed in factories at the strategic centres. Over-centralization has incurred excessive transport costs and losses from bruising. In a few years, Mr. Neville believes, Kenya will be hard

pressed to feed its own population and maintain a limited export to Uganda and the Belgian Congo. Unless beef production increases the Colony may have to import meat.

The investigator criticizes the Commission's relations with the African Livestock Marketing Organization. He writes: "In fact, A.L.M.O., an organization financed by the Kenya Government, has lost money to enable the Kenya Meat Commission to augment its profits derived from the export trade. This is obviously wrong in principle and should be discontinued immediately and exports should be restricted only if the price structure allows A.L.M.O. to supply without incurring loss on the transactions."

Originally all stock purchased by A.L.M.O. was resold to the K.M.C. at controlled prices on a collared weight basis. Since recently its operations have been restricted so that it is now permitted to purchase carcasses directly for resale within those areas, but the latter are still obliged to supply the K.M.C. with sufficient carcass and skin stock to supply the Nairobi low-grade meat market. This demand has to date been of such an extent that nearly all purchases have been diverted to the K.M.C.

Native Cattle Supplies

According to the K.M.C. statement for 1955, cattle supplied to the M.O. increased from 13,992 head in 1954 to 23,373 head in 1955, but the number was still short of the commission's immediate minimum requirements of 20,000 head a year to meet the demand for low-grade meat. Nevertheless, 6,000 tons of fourth grade meat, representing 26.6% of the total quantity received by the K.M.C. was exported in the first six months of last year (17.8 tons).

The organization of markets in producing areas and of resale markets in consuming areas by the A.L.M.O. in conjunction with the administration is recommended.

Mr. Neville writes: "Although not wishing to avoid the issue of destocking, I do not feel competent with my limited knowledge of African areas to advise a remedy, but would suggest that the matter receive the closest attention of officials."

He is opposed to any form of compulsory marketing, but suggests that all farms stock in those areas or farms considered to be overstocked by a competent board should be liable to tax imposed by Government that the tax should be substantial and that it should apply to farmers of all races. Resulting revenue should be devoted to improvement of the livestock industry. Amendments are recommended in the constitution of the board of the commission.

Parliamentary Delegation

SIR THOMAS DUGDALE, Conservative M.P. for Richmond, Yorkshire, the chairman, and four other members of the all-party delegation to Kenya as guests of the Colony's branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, left London Airport last Thursday for Nairobi. His companions were Lord Polwarth, a Conservative peer, Mr. C. F. H. Gough (Conservative, Dorset), Mr. F. W. Mulley (Labour, Park Division of Sheffield), and Mr. Kenneth Robinson (Labour, St. Pancras North). They were joined in Rome by Mrs. Eirene White (Labour, East Flint) and Lord Beliel (Conservative, Hertford).

Police Report on Desecrated Grave

THE DESECRATION OF THE GRAVE of Mr. G. Lyle Shaw, who was murdered by Mau Mau terrorists in 1953 on his Thika estate, where he was buried, had no connexion with terrorism, according to the police report. The interference with the grave was noticed by Mrs. Shaw on December 20. Since then a youth who was arrested has named 12 Africans whom he alleges to have been concerned in the crime: three present and five are former employees on the estate. The desecrator, he said, believed that a large sum of money had been buried with the deceased. Examination of the coffin has shown that no part of the human remains had been removed.

Following successful experiments, the Umfahiri just now will be as much locally-grown banana fibre as possible. The bags manufactured in Umfahiri now contain 10% of local banana



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Finance for Aswan High Dam Project Politically Impracticable

MR. C. E. LYMAN has written in a letter to *The Times*:

Now that many voices — some with American accents — are being raised again to advocate international finance for the Aswan High Dam, it is time to point out that this project is not, and never has been, practicable. Some engineering difficulties are alleged, including an immense evaporation loss; but these are not insuperable. The real trouble is political.

The filling and impoundment of the lake, which would form behind the dam, is dependent on the agreement of the up-river countries — the Sudan, the Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda — to pass the vast majority of Nile flow down for use in Egypt.

For instance, the Sudan would be expected to pass on some 32% of the flow, leaving only about 8% for its own use. This is asking a great deal of these nations who would also like to improve their standard of living. It has already embarked on large new irrigation schemes; Ethiopia is considering others; and works are projected in the other countries. These will require a great deal of water, and no matter how great the sympathy of these Governments with Egypt, they are bound to put the living conditions of their own people first.

The Dam Project

It was not really necessary for Mr. Dulles to withdraw his offer of help so abruptly; he need only have asked Colonel Nasser to produce in six months the consent of the up-river countries to pass down the required amount of water. Without that, the High Dam would be as impressive and as useless as the Pyramids.

The control of the river, the prevention of floods, and the conservation of water can be effected much more easily and at half the cost by works in the up-river countries. If international finance is raised, it should be spent in those countries.

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, said recently that that institution was "prepared to principle to address itself to the high dam problem." He had discussed it with financial experts in Western Germany.

Soviet Agency in the Sudan

Asks for Egyptian Policy

MR. J. H. CLYDE has been revisiting the Sudan for the *Times*. He has emphasized in a leader page article the strong measure which Soviet Russia and Egypt are entering against British interests. He wrote, *inter alia*:

"Although the World Bank snubbed the Sudan over the Aswan high dam negotiations early this year, it may now examine the more modest and practical Roseires dam project on the Blue Nile. That would bring home to Egypt the policy of wrecking treaties. But the World Bank has also asked the Sudan to study the diversification of crops, a wide extension of cotton cultivation linked with the Roseires project should raise the American cotton lobby.

"Britain should go it alone if America hesitates, and support the Roseires scheme. But there are others who will.

"The growing staffs of the Iron Curtain embassies, not all shown in the diplomatic list, hardly correspond to their overt activities.

"The Sudan needs fluid capital. Lack of capital and foreign enterprises are noticeable everywhere. Although Sudanization

has worked and the new Civil Service shown its quality, foreign capital still hesitates at investing in this vast undeveloped country with its inadequate defence forces and no defence pact.

Philosophy of Nehru

For the Sudan has absorbed the philosophy of Nehru and the tendencies of the Afro-Asian bloc. The ex-Prime Minister, Ismail El Azhari, says woolly things about being a link between Asian and African peoples. But what kind of link? Western bankers ask?

In this predicament, the Soviet Embassy plays a devious and sly hand by pushing the policy of Sudanization beyond its sensible limits, and by squaring the Arabic Press to push the Soviet and Egyptian policy bloc have a two-pronged aim — to fasten the thin line of British who still serve the Sudan, and to create uncertainty in the West as to the economic stability of the Sudan.

While British influence is still stronger in the higher echelons of Government and in established commerce, the Communist-nationalist drive makes some headway in the schools, and may here and there have penetrated the lower echelons of the security service.

There are still our firm friends, and they are not all the sympathies over Suez with Egypt. The nationalistic tribes who support Abdulla Kiflalla's expedition have a solid mistrust of the Egyptian. Ismail El Azhari, with his social-democrat leanings, is no more enamoured by the Egyptian than are the types of Arab.

From the Christian South Sudan, a common agent, sending emissaries to find out the situation, only would be of the South Sudan for Egypt. Doing this does not mean that we should invite in the British, French, and American technicians to help us peacefully to develop our own country.

Verses Sent to Seychelles Chief Justice

Did They Constitute Contempt of Court?

MR. ROBERT AUSLEY MULLERY has appealed to the East African Court of Appeal against conviction and sentence of two months imprisonment by the Supreme Court of the Seychelles on a charge of publishing to the Chief Justice of that Colony scandalous and contemptuous matters concerning Mr. Justice M. D. S. in his capacity as Chief Justice, with intent to bring the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of the Seychelles into disrepute and contempt, thereby constituting contempt of court.

Mr. Mullery admitted the authenticity of the verses which were sent on July 25, 1956, to Mr. Justice S. D. S. and on them on to the police.

Mr. John Gledhill, counsel for Mr. Mullery, said that the envelope containing verses had been marked "personal" and suggested that his client had been guilty of "a letter, like Mr. Toad to Toad Hall", but not of contempt of court. Though the verses rather suggested that the Chief Justice "was a kind of judicial Colonel Chimpen", there was no suggestion that he was under the influence of drink while performing his judicial functions. As they had been published only to the Chief Justice, they could scarcely have brought him into contempt or lowered his authority except through his own eyes.

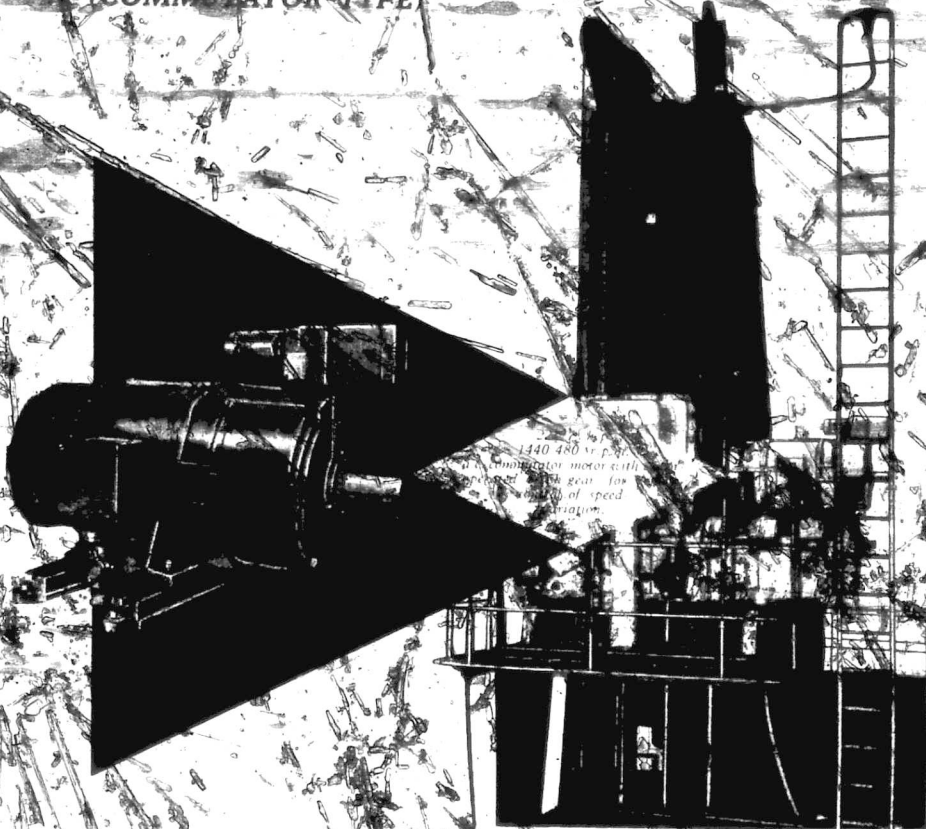
When counsel said that Mr. Lyon might have sued for criminal libel, Sir Newman Worley, president of the Appeal Court, interposed that by the nature of his office it was inadvisable for a judge to complain of criminal offences which would be tried by courts within his jurisdiction, especially in a small place like the Seychelles.

For the Crown Mr. Clive Brookes relied on the definition of contempt as any act done or any writing published which was calculated to bring a judge or court into contempt or to lower a judge's authority. "Once scandalous, scurrilous abuse leaves the possession of a writer and becomes communicated to someone else, that is publication," he said.

The court reserved its judgment. Before the Seychelles Supreme Court there had been charges of sedition and contempt, with acquittal on the first and a verdict of guilty on the second charge.

Seventy-two students from Kenya, 12 of whom are Africans, are now studying law in the United Kingdom. I cannot agree that there is need at the moment for a law school at Makerere College, Uganda, or the Royal Technical College, Nairobi. — Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, Director of Education, Kenya.

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New Year Honours

(Concluded from East Week)

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

M.B.E. (Military Division)

RORK, MAJOR S., M.C., D.G.L.I. (late Depot E.A.T.C.)

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

ALEN, JOHN, inspecting engineer, Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

AUSTIN, RODGER, field officer, Development Organization, Tanganyika.

BALONGA, HENRY HANNINGTON BUSEBE, senior assistant agricultural officer, Uganda.

BETTS, JOHN WILLIAM HORNBUCKLE, principal livestock officer, Northern Rhodesia.

BUCK, MISS AGNES BEATRICE ARMSTRONG, district nurse for the Iyawa district, Government Medical Service, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

CAMPBELL, JOHN JAMES, M.C., district officer, Mathura Division, Kenya.

DARLINGTON, RICHARD RADCLIFFE, education officer, Somaliland Protectorate.

FERGUSON, EDWARD, chief game warden, Wildlife Game Reserve, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

DOKE, MISS OLIVE CARRY, missionary services in Northern Rhodesia.

DUGMORE, MRS. HELEN TRAVIS, supervisor of midwives and health visitors, Nairobi City Council, Kenya.

FARAH, ABUL KALIM ABBI, administrative officer, Somaliland Protectorate.

FLEETHER, MISS ESPHER GERTRUDE, for services to education in Kenya.

FOLBIE, HERBERT JOHANNES PHILLIPS, senior field officer, Veterinary Services, Tanganyika.

GILBERT, MRS. IRENE FLORENCE, a (Kisumu) councillor, Southern Rhodesia, for social welfare services.

GUMPRICH, MRS. OLIVE, M.B., for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

HASTE, MISS CARMEL ISABELLA MARELA, senior community development officer (Women), Uganda.

HICK, JOHN, formerly a member of the staff of the Currency Board, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

HOOLE, MAJOR ROBERT CLIFFORD BUCKLEY O.C., Bulawayo detachment of British South Africa Police-Reserve, Southern Rhodesia.

KELMERE, GEORGE WILLIAM, first radio officer, M.S. MUNDUL CASTLE, Union Castle Line.

KIRK, HAROLD ANTHONY, chief accountant, W.D., Northern Rhodesia.

KNIGHT, LIEUT.-COLONEL ALAN, lately camp commandant, Erisons Service, Kenya.

KYEWALANDA, SEBASTIAN BYEKWASO, for medical services in Uganda.

LEIGH, MRS. JOHN, Commissioner for Girl Guides in Technaland Protectorate.

LINTON, MISS ENID, secretary to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Kenya.

LUGUSA, CHIEF HAROUN MABILA, chief of Sikonge, Tanganyika.

MADOCKS, JOHN EDWARD, district officer, Northern Rhodesia.

MARCH, FREDERICK HAMILTON, C.C., mechanical field engineer, Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan Government.

MERRIN, ARTHUR FRITZHENRY, an assistant secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MAXWELL, JAMES, for public services in Kenya.

MENON, TRIVATHI KRISHNA, provincial office superintendent, Tanganyika.

MILLER, JAMES WILLIAM, principal information officer, Colonial Office.

MIR, MOHAMED ABDEL, lately clerk, East African Railway and Harbours Administration.

MOORE, MISS BARBARA EDITH, senior woman education officer, Nyasaland.

MOREMI, MRS. ELIZABETH PLANE, regent of the Batavia Club, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

MUDANYE, TITO, court chief, Pollisa County, Bugisu, Uganda.

MURLEY, PANDURANG GOPAL, assistant superintendent, Secretariat, Tanganyika.

PEDRAZA, GEOFFREY JAMES WARD, M.C., district commissioner, Nyeri, Kenya.

PETHERAM, RICHARD WALTER, an assistant secretary on the staff of the Interim Federal Public Service Commission, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

PILAI, GREGORY MUTHIAH, lately legal assistant, Tanganyika.

PRIEST, MISS JOAN, for British Red Cross services in Kenya.

RAHIM HUSSEIN ALLARAKHAI, registrar, High Court, Zanzibar.

SCOTT, VICTOR GORDON BUCHANAN, senior supervisor, Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, Nyasaland.

SHEARER, MRS. SOPHIE ZOE, for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

SHEPHERD, MISS NANCY ELEANOR, Assistant Commissioner for Community Development (Women), Kenya.

SMITH, ARTHUR RANSOME, district officer, Department of Land Surveys, Tanganyika.

SLOKES, MRS. OLIVE MILDRED LAMPFORD, for social welfare services in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, veterinary officer, Department of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, Uganda.

TERRY, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM EDWARD, lately camp commandant, Prisons Service, Kenya.

WANAMBWA, STANLEY WILLIAM MUKHOLI, secretary general, Bugisu District Council, Uganda.

WESTERHREEN, CHARLES VIVIAN LESLIE, assistant secretary to the Government, Seychelles.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

B.E.M. (Military Division)

SOPHIE, W.O. II, F.R.C., Middlesex Regiment, attached 4th King's African Rifles.

B.E.M. (Civil Division)

ASLAM, MOHAMMED SAJJAD, master, Tororo, E.A.R. & H.; ALI, HEMED KALAN, trader, Pangani, Tanganyika; BELCHER, MISS EILEEN LOUISE, inspector, Kenya; BEE RESSE, BRISON, RONALD, chief officer, Prisons Department, Kenya; CHIRA, SOSPETER, headman, P.O. Hill area, Kenya; DABASSO, ADANO, senior sergeant, Northern Province Tribal Police, Kenya.

FROST, PETER ROBERT, inspector, B.S.A.P. reserve, southern Rhodesia; GITAKWE, FREDERICK MUSA, assistant district officer, Kenya.

KADANGO, EUTHRICE BURNETT, clerk, Provincial and District Administration, Nyasaland; KIWANGA, MIEMA FOWEGILE, Chief of Ubeha-Ulangu District, Tanganyika; LUGAILA, JOHN JANE, MASHYU, secretary, Mwanza Native Treasury, Tanganyika; MASHENGE, ISMAH MWAL, rehabilitation assistant, Ministry of Community - Development, Kenya; NGANDA, LINDA STONE, technical assistant, E.A. Meteorological Department; OKWATO, ROBERT OMUKO, assistant prison officer, Kenya; OJARA, ANSTIN KAPERE EDWARDS, medical assistant, Tanganyika; SAMU, DUB, corporal, Northern Province Tribal Police, Kenya; and SUREBAN, ROBERT HIRAKIL, Somaliland Protectorate.

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Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd.

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INTERESTED AS AGENTS

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Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

Diaclem Products Ltd.

Concrete and Pumice Products

News Items in Brief

Kenya's United Country Party has been dissolved. An East African Entomological Bureau is projected. More than 700 Italians are now at work on the Kariba hydro-electric site.

On charges of witchcraft and murder, five Africans have been sent for trial in Barotseland.

The Rhodesia Club in London now has nearly 400 members. The chairman is Mr. Peter Revell.

Two new schools and a public library are to be built in Ilmorog, the Somaliland Protectorate.

Nomination day for candidates for the African elections to the Kenya Legislative Council will be January 22.

Temporary accommodation for Africans visiting Nairobi or seeking work is now provided by the City Council.

Africans have been saved from the catchment area to protect the water supply of Lilongwe, Nyasaland. They have been compensated.

Two courses in public administration will shortly be instituted at Makerere College, Uganda, under the supervision of Mr. R. E. Wraith.

Arabs have for the first time been appointed to the Kenya Survey Department as survey assistants. Three have been posted to Malindi.

Mungu Kuruma, a Mau Mau terrorist, has been sentenced to death in Nairobi for the murder of Lance-Corporal Trevor Griffiths in March, 1955.

Crime in Uganda has been rising since 1951, since when convicted committals to prison have risen by 59.3% and remand committals by 62.91%.

Crocodile hunting on the Zambezi is forbidden until further notice. Fewer permits for crocodile hunting on other rivers in the territory are likely to be granted.

The Department of Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia has issued a directive to its staff that "Mr." should always be used when addressing letters to Africans.

An airfield is to be built on Ukerewe Island in Lake Victoria, 25 miles north of Mwanza, where there are three missions and a large cotton-growing population.

Uganda's second largest town, Jinja, has become a municipality. It has a textile factory which cost £14m. and a copper smelter and brewery which cost about £750,000 each.

Two-thirds of the royalties of the Rev. Trevor Huddleston's book "Naught for Your Comfort" are to be given to the schools appeal fund of the Perthalunga Mission, Southern Rhodesia.

The Empire Youth Sunday Committee has decided to change the title of Empire Youth Sunday to Commonwealth Youth Sunday. This annual celebration was originated in 1937 by Major Ney.

Up to 700 postal workers and engineers for the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration are being trained annually at the administration's school near Nairobi. Mr. E. U. Peel directs the school.

A fine piece of tapestry, a personal gift made to Lord Malvern by the President of Portugal during his visit to the Federation in August, has been placed on permanent loan with the Central African Archives.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom has been mentioned by Mr. S. R. Malcolmson, elected member for the Luanshya constituency in Northern Rhodesia, as a body calculated to increase racial unrest in Northern Rhodesia.

In order to study the habits of tsetse flies at night scientists of the African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization are catching during the day flies which have just fed on animals and treating them with paint which glows in ultra-violet light.

Five Rhodesians will arrive in the U.S.A. shortly to participate in a young farmer trainee programme sponsored by the American Farm Bureau. They will spend nearly a year in America, living and working on farms similar to their own in Rhodesia.

Immigration into Nyasaland shows a steady increase. In the first three quarters of last year 679 Europeans entered the Protectorate, compared with 577 in 1955, and 490 in 1954. There were nearly 100 Asian immigrants during the first nine months of 1956.

An Uganda Youth Hostels Association will be proposed at a meeting at Makerere College on January 30. Mr. John Catchpool, secretary for more than 20 years of the English Youth Hostels Association, visited the Protectorate in 1955 and is expected in Uganda later this year.

Boys from any part of East Africa who have passed the Intermediate examination may apply for posts in the East African Income Tax Department. The starting salary is £9 per week for those under the age of 18 and £11 if over that age. Those with good credits may expect to earn £825 a year by the time they are 25.

Problems of leprosy and tuberculosis will be discussed in Dar es Salaam next week at an East African medical research scientific conference. It will be attended by Lord Limerick and Sir Harold Himsworth, chairman and secretary of the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom; Professor Heaf, adviser on tuberculosis to the Secretary of State; and Dr. E. R. Cullinan, consultant physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Flying Zoo

AS THIS ISSUE WENT TO PRESS Major G. E. Taylor, a provincial game officer, was due to arrive at London Airport with a miniature menagerie of 35 animals, a gift to Chester Zoo from the Northern Rhodesian Government. The animals travelled by a Hunting-Clan "Africargo" aircraft on a 4,000-mile flight from Lusaka carried out in four stages. The animals include a leopard, two zebras, bush pigs, a banded mongoose, a pair of Egyptian geese, two turtles and several small birds and snakes, including pythons and a Gaboon viper, one of the deadliest snakes in Africa. This is one of the most varied animal loads ever carried by air. The director of the Kenya National Parks arranged for meat, chicken, eggs, and milk to be supplied at Nairobi.

Britannia Airliner

THE B.O.A.C. BRISTOL BRITANNIA TURBO-PROP AIRLINER, which is to go into regular service next month, reached Rome on Monday on the first stage of one of its final proving flights. The next stops are Khartoum, Nairobi, Salisbury and Johannesburg. The 940-mile journey to Rome was completed in two hours 52 minutes—28 minutes faster than the scheduled time. This aircraft will be the first turbo-prop Britannia to go into long-range commercial operation.

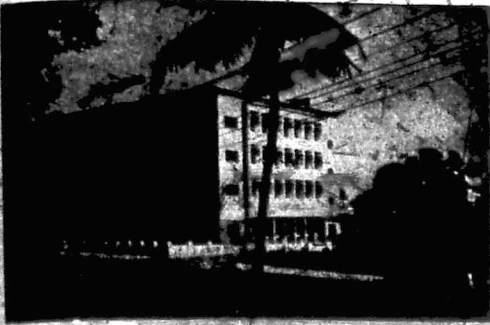
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Dorman Long and Company Report

DORMAN LONG AND CO. LTD. earned a profit of £267,875 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £986,857 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £15,942, and dividends totalling 8% on the ordinary shares £690,000, leaving a carry-forward of £1,221,368, against £1,157,367 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £4m in 5% cumulative preference shares, paid up £3m and £1m in ordinary shares. Capital reserves are £2,417,619, revenue reserves £1,882,167, loan capital at £2m, and current liabilities at £882,167. Fixed assets are valued at £24,826, trade investments at £325,704, subsidiary companies at £37,973,873, and current assets at £507,608, including £523,734 in cash.

The consolidated trading profit amounted to £7,423,034, and undistributed profit of subsidiary companies £1,415,708.

In conjunction with Dorman Long (Africa), Ltd., the parent formed a new subsidiary in Rhodesia, which at the end of the first year's working had not reached the profit-making stage.

The directors are Sir Ellis Hunter (chairman and managing director) and Messrs. G. M. Chicken, A. Dorman, C. Hipwell, J. A. Jones, J. G. MacLeod, J. A. Millar, H. H. Mullens, M. Osborne, J. H. Patchett, J. B. Peat, E. W. Towler, and Viscount Davidson. Messrs. S. Barlow, W. L. Fletcher, J. F. Bain, E. K. Scott, and L. Shuttleworth are special directors, and the secretary is Mr. R. S. H. Capes.

Tanganyika Cotton Co. (Holding) Ltd.

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD., after providing for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £33,798 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £113,385 in the previous year. The portion of profit attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiary companies was £11,087. Capital reserves receives £1,324, staff welfare reserve £7,500, and investments depreciation reserve £55,000. Preference dividends for the year required £11,250, leaving a carry-forward of £186,280, against £238,717 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £250,000 in 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares, £25,000 in A ordinary shares, and £225,000 in B ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £331,376, and current liabilities at £386,168. Fixed assets are valued at £25,584, subsidiary companies at £952,647, investments at £214,619, and current assets at £32,735, including £2,193 in cash. The directors are Mr. J. S. Ednie (chairman and managing director), Mr. D. Parker, and Major-General C. G. Phillips. The secretary is Mr. M. Campbell. Mr. D. P. Elphick, chairman and managing director since the company's inception, retired during the year. The eighth annual general meeting was held in Nairobi on December 31.

The need for investigational work on Kenya's tea industry was stressed by Sir Frank Engledow, Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University, when he addressed the annual conference in Kericho of the Tea Research Institute of East Africa. A good start, he said, had been made, but progress would depend greatly on the fundamental scientific study of soils and climate.

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Kenya: Galesy & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 367, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Copth Avenue, Ndola

Of Commercial Concern

The United Kingdom and Kenya Governments having approved a £600,000 loan negotiated through the Colonial Development Corporation by Unga, Ltd., the largest flour-milling concern in East Africa, the completion of its £1.6m. development programme is assured. It includes a new mill in Nakuru, extensions to replace milling plant destroyed by fire in Nairobi in 1955, a maize mill in Eldoret, a large wheat silo, and staff housing in several districts.

The Real Estate Corporation of Southern Rhodesia, Ltd., acting on behalf of Unga Estates (S.A.) Ltd., has purchased the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company's buildings in Stanley Avenue, Salisbury, for £150,000. The vendors had already bought the Salisbury City Club building with the intention of erecting a multi-storey block on the site.

At the week's auctions in London, 2,500 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 5s. 4.82 per lb., compared with 5,139 packages averaging 5s. 8.26 in the previous week and 4,340 packages averaging 5s. 5.23 in the corresponding week last year. The highest price reached last week was 6s. 10 for a consignment from Kenya.

Consolidated Glass Works, Ltd., of South Africa, spend about £500,000 on a glass bottle factory at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia. Production should start before the end of next year, when the labour force will be about 50 Europeans and 100 Africans and the output some 80,000 bottles a day.

Tanganyika's tea production in 1956 is likely to have exceeded 5m. lb., an increase of 500,000 lb. on the record output of the previous year. Mr. R. B. Magor, chairman of the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association, said at the annual meeting in Dar es Salaam last week.

The Sudan's visible balance of payments improved to £19m. during the last nine months of last year. Most of the import controls have consequently been discontinued. Articles still on the restricted list are such luxury goods as cosmetics, perfumery, and alcoholic drinks.

Merchant Bank of Central Africa

The newly-formed Merchant Bank of Central Africa has increased its registered capital from a nominal £100 to £2m. The bank, which is sponsored by leading international finance houses, will shortly start operations. The chairman is Sir Ronald Prain.

The Telex system operated by the Post Office is to be extended this year to East Africa and a number of other parts of the Commonwealth. It operates at present only in Great Britain, Canada, South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland.

Shipping lines serving Aden have increased the freight surcharge from 20% to 40%, this agreement covering 13 U.K. and 20 Continental lines. For Berbera, Jibuti, and Assab, the surcharge is now 46%, and for Massawa 50%.

Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., has raised its final dividend from 8½% to 10%, making 14% (12½%) for the year to September 30. Net profit was £202,441 (£180,718) after tax of £155,929 (£146,681).

Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., has received an order from the Sudan Railways for 400 steel bogie covered wagons, the total value exceeding £750,000.

The negotiated price of sugar for 1957 under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is 42s. 4d. per ton. The Mauritius crop for 1956-57 is estimated at 517,000 metric tons.

Ndola's new £1m. power station has been opened by Northern Rhodesia's Member for Mines and Works, Mr. W. G. Dunlop.

The net revenue of Sudan Railways for the year to June 30 last exceeded £E 20m., the highest level ever achieved.

Nairobi City Council's expenditure this year will amount to £2.6m., of which £914,000 will come from rates.

Bunson Advertising Service, Ltd., Nairobi, has been merged with Taylor Advertising, Ltd., of the same city.

The forthcoming cotton crop in Uganda is officially estimated at 375,000 bales.

The next tea auction in Nairobi is to be held on January 23.

Sisal Outputs for December

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—652 tons of fibre, making 5,204 tons for nine months, against 5,331 tons in the same period in the previous year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—225 tons of fibre, making 1,505 tons for six months, against 1,265 tons in the same period last year.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—240 tons of fibre, making 1,305 tons for six months, against 1,240 tons in the same period last year.

John Laing Appointments

MR. J. W. LAING has been appointed president of John Laing & Son (Holdings), Ltd., a company with large Southern African interests, on relinquishing the office of chairman. He remains a director of the holding company, the contracting company, and the property company. Mr. W. R. Laing has been appointed chairman of the holding company and Mr. J. W. Laing managing director, and Mr. D. P. Marriott, who recently returned to London from Southern Africa, has joined the board and will coordinate the African activities of the group. He will also be in charge of the new commercial division of the contracting organization in Britain, and has joined that board. The new chairman and managing director of the Southern African company is Mr. J. W. Charnley, now resident in Salisbury.

Act of Grace

AFRICAN RAILWAYMEN re-engaged at beginner's wages after the strike in Bulawayo last September are to receive full wages next month, Rhodesia Railways having condoned their break in service as an act of grace. The wages current before the strike are also to be supplemented by the increases awarded recently by the Wages Arbitration Board. About 95% of the 6,000 men employed by the Railways in Bulawayo joined in the strike. Mr. K. T. Marife, general secretary of the Railway African Workers' Union, has said that the Railways' gesture "really demonstrates a most statesmanlike attitude towards the African people."

Twenty thousand leg-guards of a new design have been distributed to African underground workers in the Copperbelt. The guards are three inches shorter and two inches narrower than the former type.

MINING

African Wage Claim Rejected

Decision of Harrington Tribunal

THE HARRINGTON ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL is understood to have rejected the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union claim for an increase of 6s. 8d. in basic pay for daily-paid workers. This pay claim, a year old, led to a two months' strike, with the union demanding 10s. 8d. No rise was given when the Africans returned to work, but soon afterwards the companies granted increases of 4s. a shift, a cost-of-living allowance, and a bonus based on the price of copper.

The Ndola correspondent of the *Financial Times* has telegraphed:

"This present refusal to make an award will undoubtedly go a long way to encourage extremists and seriously embarrass Mr. Kaunde, president of the African Mineworkers' Union, who is anxious to prove that it would pay Africans to act constitutionally."

"The fact that the findings have not been officially announced suggests official unhappiness about the probable repercussions. The companies are placed in a difficult position because African miners already earn twice as much as other African employees in Northern Rhodesia and the effect on other industries is important."

"Any increased pay for the Africans might also lead to wage demands from white miners who recently went to arbitration for longer leave, without success."

Diamond Prices Rise

THE DIAMOND TRADING CO., LTD., has increased prices for rough gem diamonds by an average of 5.7%, and Industrial Distributors (Sales), Ltd., has announced an increase of approximately 8% in the price of industrial diamonds.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD., report a net profit of £2,084 for the year to June 30, against a loss of £2,074 in the previous year. The deficit carried forward is £109,492.

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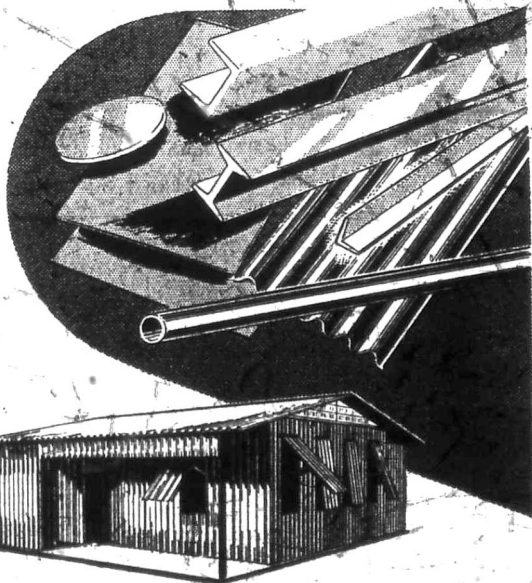


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Southern Africa's Mineral Wealth Federation's Role in World Mining

THE POTENTIAL WEALTH of Southern Africa's great mineral zone, stretching north from the Union through Rhodesia to Katanga, might prove not far inferior in the end to the combined mineral wealth of the United States and Russia, according to Mr. C. J. Hatty, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Mines.

The findings were shared in both the Rhodesias suggested that the Federation would play an important part in world mining. He could not yet discuss the possibility of the development of nickel near Gatooma or of uranium near Umfali. Copper mining was only just starting in the Colony.

Asbestos, gold, chrome, and coal were the major products at present, with increasing outputs of titanium ores, tin, copper, and other materials.

Practically every major South African mining group was now active in Southern Rhodesia. A new era of mining seemed to be opening on lines lately evolved in Canada.

Diamond Sales

NET SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organization last year realized £74,546,000, of which gem diamonds accounted for just over £504m. For the December quarter the respective figures were £19,686,418 and £13,742,129, compared with £18,796,718 and £12,720,017 in the September quarter. Total net sales for 1956 were £74,288,695 and £50,253,946.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL MINE in Northern Rhodesia produced 7,475 long tons of zinc in the December quarter, making a total of 28,925 for the year, exceeding the previous record figure of 27,900 tons in 1955. Lead production for the year totalled 15,200 tons (16,050).

Magundi

MAGUNDI COPPER MINES AND MINERALS, LTD., report a working profit of £13 (loss of £5,359) in the year to June 30 last. The debit carried forward to £120,044.

Progress Reports for December

Coronation Syndicate.—At the Arcturus mine 1,302 oz. gold were recovered from crushing 3,182 tons of ore, the working profit being £5,143. The respective figures for the Muriel mine were 1,114 oz., 4,002 tons, and £10,128; and for the Tebekwe mine 441 oz., from 11,189 tons of sands treated for £510.

Falcon.—At the Dalny mine a working profit of £8,410 was earned from milling 15,900 tons of ore for £2,825 oz. gold. At the Sunace mine the respective figures were £610, 2,180 tons, and 449 oz.; and at the Horse mine £381, 1,100 tons, and 290 oz.

Cam & Motor.—24,000 tons of ore were treated for 8,094 oz. gold and a working profit of £59,421 at the Cam and Motor mine, and at the Pickstone mine the relative figures were 7,000 tons, 1,204 oz., and £3,872.

Mazoe Consolidated.—A working profit of £3,539 was earned by milling 2,619 tons of ore for 820 oz. gold.

Messina Transvaal

MESSINA TRANSVAAL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., have bought the Copper Queen mine at Umvuma in Southern Rhodesia from Messrs. Tilbury Brothers. It has been exploited periodically for some years, but not worked for some time. It is believed that £200,000 has been spent in the past on its development.

New Monteleo

NEW MONTELEO, LTD., a company with interests in Southern Rhodesia, announces that the currency of the existing option certificate has been extended for 12 months from December 31, 1956.

News of Our Advertisers

THE FORD MOTOR CO., LTD., Dagenham, produced 325,000 cars, commercial vehicles, and tractors last year and exported 154,000 of them, worth £55m. More than 20% of the Fordson Major tractors produced were shipped overseas, and 48,803 of 18,345 of the new Consul, Zephyr, and Zodiac car models were exported. Every fourth vehicle exported from the United Kingdom in the first 10 months of the year was a Ford.

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