

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 12th, 1958


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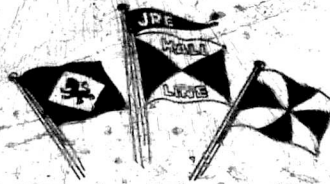
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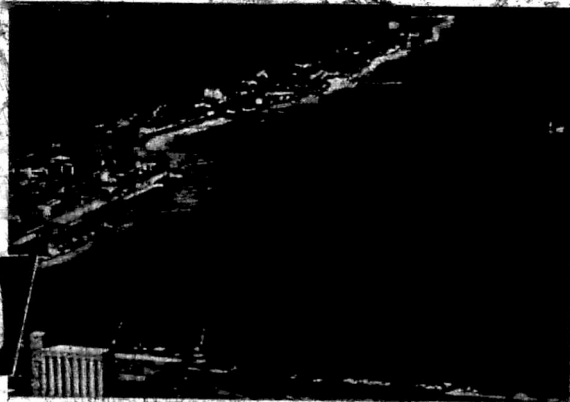
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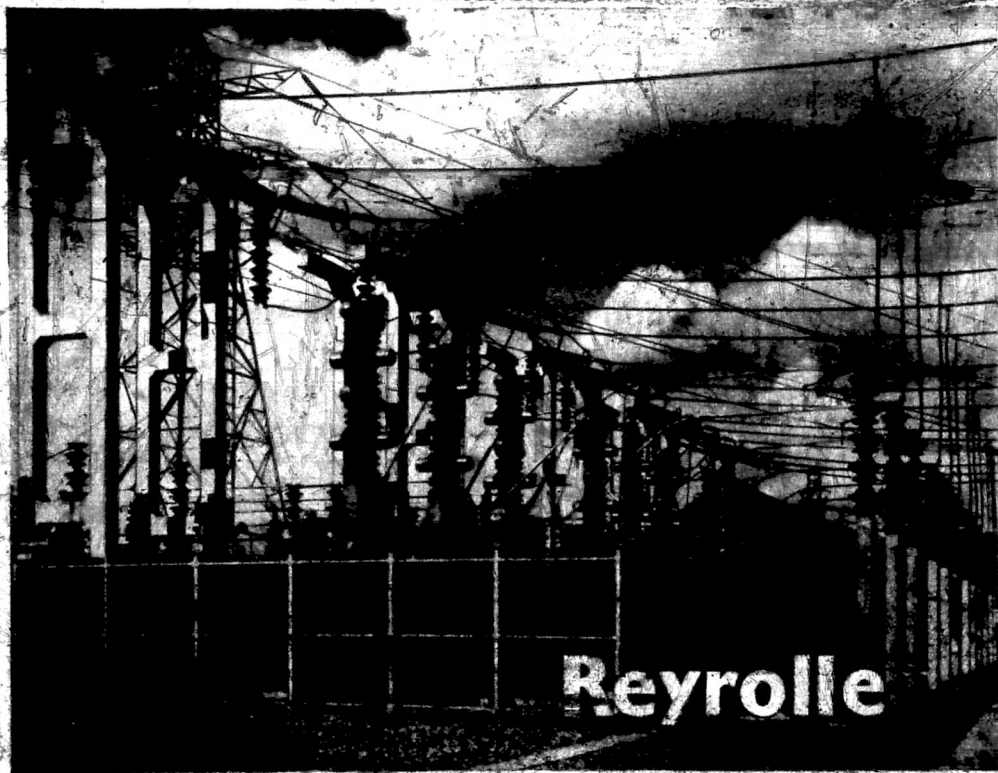


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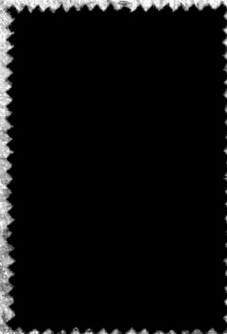
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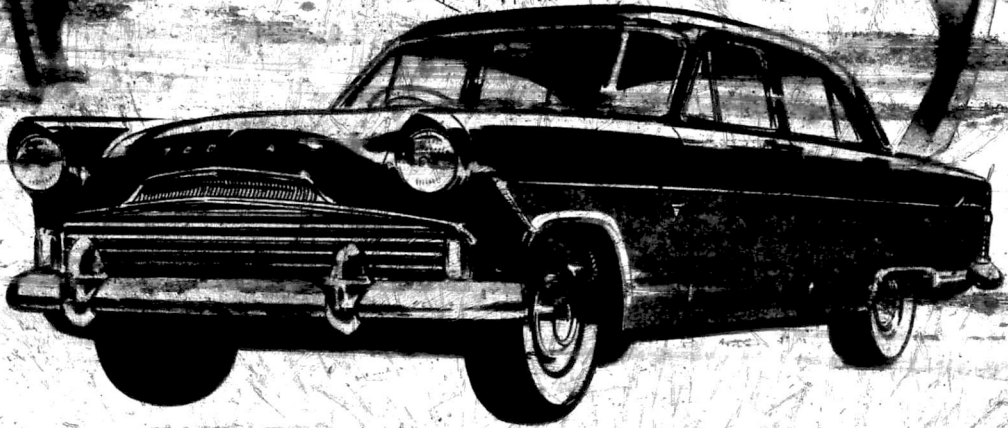
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LEAST PLEASANT general election in Southern Rhodesia's history has had results which can grieve nobody but the extremists of the African National Congress and others who wish to see Rhodesia's fall to the Federation General Election.

of which the Colony is the most important constituent State. The United Federal Party, which has won by the narrow majority of four seats in a House of thirty, cannot be satisfied, for it polled fewer votes than the Opposition party, which has more than trebled its representation in Parliament. The Dominion Party, though its members in the Assembly have been raised from four to thirteen, suffered the double disappointment of polling most votes without winning most seats and of knowing that it would today be the Government party (with a majority of four in the House) if the alternative vote system had not recently been introduced. The United Rhodesia Party, which many responsible Rhodesians supported, had the chagrin of seeing every one of its twenty-three candidates defeated, evidently because the liberal element in the electorate, expecting a swing towards the Dominion Party, felt it safer to plump for the U.F.P., led by Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, than to divide votes between him and Mr. Garfield Todd.

Knowing that he would have a hard fight in his own area, Mr. Todd, instead of concentrating on winning it, as he might have done if he had reduced his outside engagements to the minimum, nevertheless made the unselfish decision to speak in the constituencies of all of his twenty-two followers. That

Defeated But Not Uninfluential.

characteristic generosity failed in its immediate purpose, but Mr. Todd and his adherents cannot be written off as a spent force. Under the pressure of unhappy events, they broke with the U.F.P. earlier this year. Whether they rejoin it now or seek to retain their separate identity, they will influence its thinking and hence, unless all its past protestations are heeded and a unanimous policy is adopted, those who try to play right into the hands of the Dominion Party, which would lose no opportunity of comparing its own decisiveness (unwise as it is in various respects) with the indecision of the Government; and since in any country a party in power almost always forfeits support unless it has clear and clearly-understood intentions and a robust way of implementing them progressively, it would be folly for the U.F.P. to seek to compromise, to appease, or to procrastinate in fulfilling its obligations, particularly in regard to matters of inter-racial partnership. If that blunder were committed now, great damage would be done internally and externally.

Practically every African who voted is certain to have done so for a United Rhodesia Party candidate; and it is reckoned that several thousand Africans who had not registered were qualified to do so, and if they had exercised their right the U.R.P. might have some members in the House today.

Government Must Explain Itself.

One urgent need from the Federal Party standpoint is to convince the present African electors and those who will be entitled to vote in future elections that they may expect fair play from the new Government. It will not be enough for Sir

Edgar Whitehead and his colleagues to possess such intentions. They should be proclaimed promptly, repeatedly, and in sufficient outline to be appreciated by responsible African opinion, for otherwise many of the Africans whose hopes were placed in Mr. Todd may in their disappointment turn to a Congress which they have hitherto declined to join. If that once happened they would be permanently lost to the cause of interracial partnership, to the great hurt of Southern Rhodesia and the Federation. An immediate challenge to the new Cabinet is to give proof of its liberalism in order (a) to keep the best of the Africans out of the Congress movement; (b) to satisfy African and world opinion that there is to be no Federal policy in the direction of *apartheid*; and (c) to show that some of the incautions and regrettable statements made by Sir Edgar Whitehead during the election campaign are not signposts to the future.

Great gains made by the Dominion Party in Southern Rhodesia will presumably cause the Federal general election to be held as soon as possible, for postponement would give the Winston Churchill

Influence on Federal Politics

Stockil group time to develop their organization in Northern Rhodesia, where there are obvious possibilities of their winning seats from the U.F.P. We have suggested more than once in recent months that the Federal election would be held in September or October, not in January next year, as many Rhodesians have expected; what happened in Southern Rhodesia last week strengthens the argument for a Federal election within three or four months. If that be the plan, the Whitehead Government would be extremely ill-advised to give in that short period indications of any plans for changes in the policy for African advancement; and the results of the Federal election may well confirm a liberal outlook. When African critics and their left-wing supporters in the House of Commons denounced the proposals for an enlarged Federal Parliament we emphasized that to raise the number of African members from six to twelve would immensely increase their influence, and might make the African group the balancing factor. Nothing in the political scene then suggested that that position could be reached this year, but it cannot now be dismissed as inconceivable. In Nyasaland no Dominion Party candidate could expect to win, but they will have high hopes in both the Rhodesias, and if the swing against the U.F.P. were similar to that which has just upset almost every calculation in Southern

Rhodesia, the African bloc of a dozen would be of great importance. Moreover, the Africans from the two northern territories would be driven to an attitude of responsibility which they have hitherto not shown, for only on that condition could they expect the Southern Rhodesian Africans to work and vote with them. If all the Africans stood together, they might be able to bring down the Government.

If the Dominion Party outnumbered the United Federal Party in the Assembly, that would be their obvious course, for they could hope for nothing satisfactory from such an

Test of Wisdom And Loyalty

Administration. They would be unlikely to entertain similar plans against the Government ever, but as the price of their support they would certainly exact promise of a reasonable policy of African advancement. That being the very foundation of the Federation, there would be nothing unworkable in such a bargain, which would have the same repercussions in Southern Rhodesia. The Parliament of which has to discuss so largely with African affairs now that economic matters are predominantly the concern of the Federal House. For these reasons, among others, we do not share the view that the most regrettable defeat of Mr. Todd and the best of his colleagues necessarily implies changes in policy which would be unfair to Africans. Sir Roy Welensky was quick to interpret the result of the election as evidence that Rhodesians are determined to follow a "moderate pace" in racial matters; but at the time of the Todd-Fletcher split he affirmed that the pace set by the Todd Government had not been too fast. Taken together, those two statements mean that in the Federal field there is to be no deceleration. That will be the test, federally and territorially, of the wisdom of the party leaders and of their loyalty to the agreement made with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom in respect of the Federation.

There can be no question that United Kingdom confidence has rested in recent years primarily upon three men — Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and Mr. Todd.

Confidence Reposed In Three Rhodesians.

Lord Malvern has consistently preached liberalism, and only a few days ago, when lesser men were diluting the truth, he told Southern Rhodesians bluntly that

they could not expect their Parliament to remain much longer the only one in Central Africa without African members. Sir Roy Welensky, who has to bear heavy burdens in difficult circumstances, said again last week, at the risk of causing grave offence to the Government of the Union of South Africa, that Rhodesians would have no truck with *apartheid*, and he recognizes that incalculable damage would be done to the Federation financially, economically and politically if it were to attempt to implement its undertakings to develop inter-racial partnership. Mr. Todd, though temporarily removed from the turmoil of politics, remains one of the most important figures in Central Africa. As Prime Minister through Lord Malvern's incapacity when he held the previous portfolio, he quickly expressed his personality upon the country, and during his four years at its head the Government had a most creditable record of practical achievements.

He is unquestionably of prime ministerial quality, and he can afford to await a recall to the fray — perhaps as a candidate in the

Federal general election or at a later by-election. Even if he were returned as an Independent, his influence would be most valuable, not least with the African bloc, and one obvious requirement is more European members in whom their African colleagues have unqualified faith. It would therefore be satisfactory and encouraging to see Mr. Todd in the Federal Assembly at an early date. If that is not to be the case, the need for his presence in Parliament and to office will, we believe, become generally recognized in due course. The Federation can surely not deprive itself for very long of such an outstanding public leader, one with marked qualities of statesmanship, courage, competence, and character. His time must come — unless the country is to reject its own tradition of liberal-minded staunchness for frustrating fear. In the bitter counter-propaganda of the past few weeks many Rhodesians must have lost sight of the fact that the fundamental issue was that which Rhodes expressed in the words "equal rights for all citizens." It was sixty years ago that that would be the main challenge. It still is.

United Federal Party Returned to Power Popular Vote Headed By Dominion Party

LAST WEEK'S GENERAL ELECTION in Southern Rhodesia, has resulted in the United Federal Party, led by Sir Edgar Whitehead, to power, with 17 of the 30 seats in Parliament. The Dominion Party led by Mr. Ray Stockil, won the remaining seats. The United Rhodesia Party led by the former Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, suffered a crushing defeat, failing to win a single seat.

The principal feature of the election, apart from the total eclipse of the United Rhodesia Party, was the substantial gains registered by the Dominion Party. At the time of the last general election it had not been formed. Now it holds 13 of the seats in the House, against five when Parliament was dissolved, four having been quickly won in a series of by-elections.

Moreover, only the optional alternative vote system kept the Dominion Party from power. In four constituencies, Braeside, Hillside, Lomagundi, and Marimba, the Dominion Party candidate had a majority of first preference votes, but saw that majority reversed in favour of United Federal Party candidates when the second preference votes were distributed.

The Dominion Party has announced that it is taking legal advice as to the validity of the preferential voting system used in the election.

Particularly unfortunate was Mr. J. Fain of Hillside. After defeating the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, in a by-election by 691 votes to 604, a month earlier, thereby precipitating the general election, he was defeated by a United Federal candidate, even though on the first preference votes he had a majority.

Commenting on the results, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said that it proved Rhodesians

could be trusted to do the sensible thing. It was true that the Dominion Party had made progress, but he believed it would be beneficial for the electorate to see the Party in a position where it could not make the excuse that it was insufficiently strong to form a proper opposition.

"It is now clear that Rhodesians are determined to follow a moderate policy in racial matters," he continued. "This should be recognized in this country and out of it."

Mr. Todd said that he would have to consider his position before deciding whether to continue to take an active part in Southern Rhodesian politics.

The largest U.F.P. majority, 610, was in the constituency of Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, and the largest D.P. majority, 375, in favour of Mr. Stockil.

Five U.F.P. candidates were elected with majorities of under 100 (namely 81, 66, 56, 55, and 40) and so were three D.P. candidates (92, 88, and 40).

Mr. Todd lost by 103 votes on the second count.

During the election campaign, which was locally described as the fiercest and in some respects the dirtiest in all nine general elections since the Colony achieved responsible government, Mr. Todd spoke in the constituencies of all his 27 candidates, as did Mr. Stockil. Sir Edgar Whitehead concentrated primarily on electioneering within his own constituency, Selisbury North.

Despite early promise of at least six parties contesting the election, the final campaign was between the U.F.P., the D.P., and the Dominion Party. The Confederate Party, more extreme on racial matters than the Dominion Party, began an extensive Press advertising campaign and talked of sponsoring 22 candidates, but withdrew on the eve of nomination day. So did the African National Congress and the Constitution Party.

During the campaign Sir Edgar Whitehead suggested that it might be necessary to protect poor whites by job reservation.

"The growth of a class of unskilled Europeans could result in undercutting by Africans. This would antagonize the whites", he declared. It was understood that such reserved jobs would be on the railways and in lower grades of Government service.

Mr. Todd said that the amendments to the franchise, passed while he was Prime Minister, would make it progressively more difficult for Africans to get on the common voters' roll.

African support went overwhelmingly to Mr. Todd, and his defeat is regarded as likely to result in the defection of African voters from multi-racial parties to the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. There was an immediate rush for Congress membership when the election results became known.

A letter in a local newspaper caused his interest in the last days of the campaign. One week before polling day the *Rhodesia Herald* published a communication from a Mr. W. van Tonder, who wrote that it would be a good thing if the Dominion Party achieved power because it would allow "mother tongue" education to the 40,000 Afrikaners in the Colony, would build a great white Christian national State,

and "tell the British Liberals that there was no room for them in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia".

The letter was accompanied by a leading article condemning the policy of Nationalist apartheid. The Dominion Party leaders then commented severely on Mr. van Tonder's sentiments, as did Mr. Todd when he spoke at Sinoia. Search for the author then began—unsuccessfully.

Mr. Winston Field, national president of the Dominion Party, whose policy was being smeared as "Tonder nationalism", told a meeting that attempts to locate him had failed. He challenged the newspaper to find him, and candidates were reported to have offered £600 if he would declare himself. Dominion Party speakers then began to say that he was an election bogey and to U.F.P. or U.R.P. supporters of a deliberate piece of fabrication.

The *Rhodesia Herald* subsequently sent solicitor's letters calling for withdrawal and apology from Mr. Field and a brigadier standing for his party for implying that Mr. Tonder's letter was perhaps an editorial forgery. That the letter was a hoax was the opinion of Mr. Stockill, Southern Rhodesian leader of the Dominion Party.

MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIAN PARLIAMENT

The 30 members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, which meets on July 1, are as follows:

Dominion Party

AITKEN-CADE, S. E. (D.P., Hatfield).—Born in London in 1906. Educated at St. Joseph's College and Academy, Cape Town. Went to Southern Rhodesia in 1926, engaged in business until 1945 when he entered commerce. Takes active interest in social affairs of the Colony. Chairman of Hatfield Town Management Board, and has taken a major part in the development of the Salisbury suburb in which he lives. Member of the management committee of the Local Authorities Joint Pension Fund. Entered active politics in 1948, when he stood for Parliament as a member of the former Dominion Party, but was defeated. In last Parliament was elected member for Hatfield in 1952. Joined present Dominion Party on its formation in 1956. At the recent dissolution of the House was Leader of the Opposition.

CARY, W. J. (D.P., Selukwe).—Born in Stryttersville, Cape Province, and educated at the Dolfey Memorial School and Grey's College. Trained as a mechanical and electrical engineer. Migrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1924. Has been manager of the Python mine and of Aberfoyle Ranch (Bulwerland Exploration Co.) and engineer of the Giant mine, Gadzema. Chairman of Selukwe Farmers Association and of Selukwe Intermediate Education Area. Was for five years on the council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, representing the Midlands and Metababaland. At present on Selukwe-Gwelo Road Council, representative of the Midlands on the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, and a member of Sombula and Gwelo Farmers' Association.

CLARK, C. F. (D.P., Gwelo).—Born in Glasgow in 1905. Parents migrated to South Africa when he was a baby, and he was educated in the Union. Went to Southern Rhodesia in 1948. An associate of the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers and an associate member of the South African Institute of Welders. Obtained his practical experience on the Rand. Godson of Captain Falcon Scott, the Antarctic explorer.

DILLON, I. B. (D.P., Shabani).—Born in Southern Rhodesia in 1915, and educated at St. George's College, Salisbury. Owner of a gold mine in Shabani district; has other business interests in the area.

GREY, P. (D.P., Marandellas).—Went to Rhodesia in 1933, began farming in the Marandellas area, and has remained in the district ever since. Served in the Royal Air Force and the Navy. Keen interest in the local affairs of the district, and a member of the Rhodesia Tobacco Council for seven years. Past national secretary of Macheke Farmers' Association, and chairman of Macheke Road Council since its inception.

HARPER, W. (D.P., Gatooma).—Farmer and company director.

MACLEAN, I. F. (D.P., Bulawayo North).—Born in Bulawayo in 1919, educated at Millon, University of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town. Member of National Union of Students in Rhodesia. Contested the seat for a specially created constituency in Federal Assembly representing Africas in Southern Rhodesia, defeated by the Rev. P. Tabatzen. Former chairman of Bulawayo Municipal Employees' Association and the Federation of Municipal Employees' Association, and a member of the general council of the Rhodesian Trades Union Congress. Founder member and member of the national executive of the Dominion Party.

PALLEY, DR. A. (D.P., Gwendale).—Educated Universities of Cape Town and London. Practised medicine for 16 years in England and South Africa, and was a university lecturer. For last eight years a practising advocate. Director of companies. Vice-chairman of Southern Rhodesian division of the Dominion Party.

PINCHER, T. A. (D.P., Rayton).—Born in Bulawayo in 1906, and educated at Rayton and Colliery schools. Started work in commerce in 1918 and later entered the building trade. In 1925 joined Rhodesia Railways and has now completed nearly 35 years of unbroken service. First joined the Rhodesia Railways Union in 1924, and has held the positions of branch secretary and chairman in almost every branch. At present holds office as senior vice-president.

ROBERTS, H. (D.P., Bulawayo District); businessman.

STARLING, W. (D.P., Matobo).—Born in 1916. Went to Southern Rhodesia in 1943 after experience in the mining industries in Burma and Ghana. For a number of years was underground manager of the Wanderer mine, Selukwe. Is now manager at No. 3 Colliery, Wankie's newest and most modern coal mine. Holds certificates as a colliery manager, metalliferous mine manager, mine captain, and mine surveyor.

RESULTS SUMMARIZED OF SOUTHERN RHODESIAN ELECTION

	1954		
	Votes	Seats	% of Poll
United Rhodesian Party	15,631	26	59.9
Confederate Party	6,232	0	22.3
Independent Labour	1,148	1	4.1
Independents	4,165	4	14.9
Independent Rhodesia Party	800	0	2.8

62% of Electorate Voted

	1958					
	First Preference		Second Preference		Total	
	Votes	Seats	Votes	Seats	Votes	% of Poll
United Rhodesian Party	18,142	17	172	13	18,314	45.7
United Labour Party	16,840	17	1,224	0	17,916	42.4
United Rhodesia Party	4,663	0	199	0	3,991	11.7
Independents	67	0	67	0	67	0.2

72% of Electorate Voted

CONSTITUENCY RESULTS

[Abbreviations: U.F.P. = United Federal Party; D.P. = Dominion Party; U.R.P. = United Rhodesia Party; Ind. = Independent].
When the candidate heading the poll in a constituency received less than the combined total of votes cast for other candidates, a second count took place. The candidate at the bottom of the poll was then eliminated, and second preferences marked on his or her voting papers were then distributed among the other candidates. For instance, it will be seen that in the Braeside constituency the winner, Mr. Currie, had 524 votes originally but 696 when the second preferences were counted.

AVONDALE			GWEDD			MAZOE		
A. R. W. Stubbles (U.F.P.)	775		C. F. S. Clark (D.P.)	683		J. Quinton (U.F.P.)	811	
Mrs. F. Chisholm (D.P.)	555		G. B. P. Tunmer (U.F.P.)	315		Marquis de Graham (D.P.)	551	
J. H. Humphries (U.R.P.)	223		C. J. Rampf (U.R.P.)	167		B. M. A. Atkinson (U.R.P.)	116	
U.F.P. majority	240		D.P. majority	368		U.F.P. majority	270	
Percentage of poll	79		Percentage of poll	68.82		Percentage of poll	77.99	
Spoilt papers			Spoilt papers	16		Spoilt papers	11	
BRAESIDE			HATFIELD			QUE QUE		
First count			S. E. Aitken-Cade (D.P.)	916		Dr. M. I. Hirsch (U.F.P.)	661	
M. E. Currie (U.F.P.)	696		F. K. E. Campbell (U.F.P.)	435		H. A. Alberts (D.P.)	580	
J. A. F. de Villiers (D.P.)	540		D.P. majority	481		U.F.P. majority	81	
M. A. Pedder (U.R.P.)	315		Percentage of poll	73.5		Percentage of poll	72.02	
Second count			Spoilt papers	20		Spoilt papers	10	
M. E. Currie (U.F.P.)	696		LIBERLANDS			RAYLETON		
J. A. F. de Villiers (D.P.)	548		H. Pichanek (U.F.P.)	717		First count		
U.F.P. majority	148		J. P. Fisher (D.P.)	523		T. A. Pinchon (D.P.)	684	
Percentage of poll	72.18		M. Buchan (U.R.P.)	161		V. A. Pinchon (D.P.)	442	
Spoilt papers	30		Mrs. K. P. Jamieson (Ind.)	34		A. Jamieson (U.F.P.)	265	
BULAWAYO CENTRAL			HILLSIDE			Second count		
First count			First count			T. A. Pinchon (D.P.)	706	
C. J. Hatty (U.F.P.)	597		Mrs. M. Watson (U.F.P.)	510		V. V. B. May (U.F.P.)	599	
W. A. Porter (D.P.)	461		J. Pain (D.P.)	637		D.P. majority	92	
J. H. Kricker (U.R.P.)	245		A. J. Lewis (U.R.P.)	230		Percentage of poll	72.23	
Second count			Second count			Spoilt papers	33	
C. J. Hatty (U.F.P.)	759		Mrs. M. Watson (U.F.P.)	701		RUSAPE		
W. A. Porter (D.P.)	465		J. Pain (D.P.)	646		F. van Heerden (D.P.)	723	
U.F.P. majority	294		U.F.P. majority	55		N. Straw (U.F.P.)	453	
Percentage of poll	72.18		Percentage of poll	76.99		G. Davies (U.F.P.)		
Spoilt papers	33		Spoilt papers	15		D.P. majority	77	
BULAWAYO DISTRICT			HUNYANI			SALISBURY CENTRAL		
First count			First count			R. M. Cleveland (U.F.P.)	644	
H. Roberts (D.P.)	539		Dr. J. D. Burrows (U.F.P.)	610		J. Arundelcon (D.P.)	455	
W. H. Elliot (U.R.P.)	343		J. C. Price (D.P.)	602		R. S. Walker (U.R.P.)	138	
A. J. Cunningham (U.F.P.)	318		R. D. Palmer (U.R.P.)	333		U.F.P. majority	209	
Second count			Second count			Percentage of poll	70.36	
H. Roberts (D.P.)	569		Dr. J. D. Burrows (U.F.P.)	774		Spoilt papers	18	
W. H. Elliot (U.R.P.)	481		J. C. Price (D.P.)	616		SALISBURY CITY		
D.P. majority	88		U.F.P. majority	158		R. Knight (U.F.P.)	714	
Percentage of poll	71.8		Percentage of poll	76.23		Mrs. A. E. Wilson (D.P.)	393	
Spoilt papers	35		Spoilt papers	36		C. D. Dryden (U.R.P.)	187	
BULAWAYO EAST			LOMAGUNDI			Percentage of poll		
A. F. Abrahamson (U.F.P.)	534		First count			Percentage of poll	71.08	
S. Jossell (D.P.)	312		B. Ewing (U.F.P.)	555		Spoilt papers	23	
J. R. Webb (U.R.P.)	265		F. Clements (D.P.)	579		SALISBURY NORTH		
U.F.P. majority	610		E. Palmer (U.R.P.)	130		Sir E. Whitehead (U.F.P.)	792	
Percentage of poll	76.29		Second count			G. Smith (D.P.)	389	
Spoilt papers	21		B. Ewing (U.F.P.)	648		H. H. C. Holderness (U.R.P.)	195	
BULAWAYO NORTH			MARANDELLAS			U.F.P. majority		
I. F. McClean (D.P.)	750		First count			Percentage of poll	76.89	
Mrs. M. Cordell (U.F.P.)	331		P. H. Grey (D.P.)	773		Spoilt papers	18	
A. D. H. Lloyd (U.R.P.)	255		P. Duncan (U.F.P.)	601		SELUKWE		
D.P. majority	419		W. A. Moubrey (U.R.P.)	108		W. J. Cary (D.P.)	469	
Percentage of poll	75.3		Second count			G. B. MacKenzie (U.F.P.)	259	
Spoilt papers	27		P. H. Grey (D.P.)	748		R. C. Moffat (U.F.P.)	128	
BULAWAYO SOUTH			MARIMBA			D.P. majority		
B. Goldstein (U.F.P.)	632		First count			Percentage of poll	62.96	
L. Gelman (D.P.)	496		J. B. Pittman (U.F.P.)	709		Spoilt papers	23	
V. J. Hayes (Ind.)	36		H. Robinson (D.P.)	787		SHABANI		
U.F.P. majority	136		P. Charles (U.R.P.)	163		First count		
Percentage of poll	65.39		Second count			T. B. Dillon (D.P.)	477	
Spoilt papers			J. B. Pittman (U.F.P.)	636		R. S. G. Todd (U.R.P.)	365	
EASTERN			Percentage of poll			Second count		
Dr. W. Alexander (U.F.P.)	683		Percentage of poll	78.6		I. B. Dillon (D.P.)	529	
H. Thyne (D.P.)	548		Spoilt papers	1		R. S. G. Todd (U.R.P.)	426	
U.F.P. majority	135		MATOBO			D.P. majority		
Percentage of poll	70.63		First count			Percentage of poll	67.39	
Spoilt papers	10		R. T. Leslie (U.F.P.)	668		Spoilt papers	23	
GALDOSA			Percentage of poll			UNTALI		
W. Harper (D.P.)	547		Percentage of poll	60.97		H. T. F. West (U.F.P.)	767	
R. F. Griffin (U.F.P.)	478		Spoilt papers	2		A. Skeen (D.P.)	525	
A. M. Bessman (U.R.P.)	165		Percentage of poll			U.F.P. majority		
D.P. majority	239		Percentage of poll	66.29		Percentage of poll	66.29	
Percentage of poll	70.2		Spoilt papers			Spoilt papers	5	
Spoilt papers	19		Percentage of poll			VICTORIA		
Percentage of poll			Percentage of poll			Percentage of poll		
Percentage of poll	74.42		Percentage of poll	61.48		R. O. Stockill (D.P.)	878	
Spoilt papers	33		Spoilt papers	2		A. Faloy (U.F.P.)	303	
GREENDALE			Percentage of poll			D.P. majority		
Dr. A. Falley (D.P.)	684		Percentage of poll	61.48		Percentage of poll	68.58	
G. Hillman-Brown (U.F.P.)	613		Spoilt papers	2		Spoilt papers	13	
B. J. A. Hoag (U.F.P.)	87		Percentage of poll			Percentage of poll		
D.P. majority	271		Percentage of poll	61.48		Percentage of poll	68.58	
Percentage of poll	74.42		Spoilt papers	2		Spoilt papers	13	
Spoilt papers	33		Percentage of poll			Percentage of poll		
Percentage of poll			Percentage of poll			Percentage of poll		
Percentage of poll	74.42		Percentage of poll	61.48		Percentage of poll	68.58	
Spoilt papers	33		Spoilt papers	2		Spoilt papers	13	

STOCKIL, R. O. (D.F., Victoria).—Born in Natal in 1907, and educated at Heidelberg College, Cape Province, and in the United States. After leaving school in the Cape Province spent two years farming in the Marandellas district, and then went to Washington, D.C., where he attended college and university, graduating as a B.A. Took up civil aviation and manufacturing, and obtained five U.S. patents. In 1934 returned to Natal, and went into business as an importer. Two years later went back to Southern Rhodesia, and Fort Victoria.

During the last war he served with the Southern Rhodesia Signal Corps. Returning to Fort Victoria after the war ended, he won the seat for the Liberal Party in the 1946 general election, and later held it for the Rhodesia Party, of which he became leader. Leader of the Opposition in the 1948 Parliament. Latterly Mr. Stockil has been the leading figure in developing the Hippo Valley citrus estate in the Fort Victoria area. Is territorial leader of the Rhodesia Party and in the last Parliament held the Vice-Chairman post first as an independent and later for the Dominion Party.

VAN HEERDEN, P. (D.P., Rusesep).—Born in Klerksdorp, Transvaal, in 1914. Went to Umalti with his family in 1925. Educated at Umalti High School, and until he joined the forces in 1939 was employed as a bookkeeper in Umalti. Served with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in the Middle East and Italy, and was mentioned in dispatches. On leaving the Forces in 1944 started farming on his own account near Rusesep. Founder of the Southern Rhodesia Liberal Party. Later supported the Rhodesia Party. Former member of the Dominion Party, and member of its executive committee. Vice-chairman of the Matabeleland Farmers' Association, and a delegate to the Umalti branch of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union.

United Federal Party

ABRAHAMSON, A. E. (U.F.P., Bulawayo).—Born in Bulawayo in 1922; educated Milton School and University of Cape Town. Served with Colony's forces during the last war, associated with the clothing industry in Southern Rhodesia. Founder and President of National Co-ordinating Council of Clothing Industry in Southern Rhodesia and Vice-chairman of Matabeleland Clothing Manufacturers Association. Past president of Bulawayo Chamber of Industries and the President of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries. Returned unopposed in 1954 general election. In Mr. Todd's interim Cabinet, he was Minister of the Treasury, Local Government and Housing.

ALEXANDER, Dr. W. (U.F.P., Easton).—Born in St. Andrews, Scotland, and educated there, latterly at St. Andrews University. Went to Southern Rhodesia as medical officer to Rozende mine, Penhalonga, in 1925. Closely associated with public and social affairs of the Eastern Districts, and for more than 20 years was on the board of management of Penhalonga. Helped to start the Onga irrigation scheme. Now owns a farm at Odzi. Was the first president of the Matabeleland branch of the British Medical Association, and is an honorary life member of the British Red Cross. In the general election of 1954 won Eastern for the United Rhodesia Party.

BURROWS, Dr. J. D. (U.F.P., Harare).—Born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1908, and educated at Durwich College, St. Thomas' Hospital, and London University. Past president of Mashonaland branch of British Medical Association, and of Medical Association of Southern Rhodesia. In the last war served in Burma as a major in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Settled in Salisbury in 1946, where he established his practice. Now lives on a farm in the Norton area.

CLEVELAND, R. M. (U.F.P., Salisbury Central).—Born in Salisbury in 1904, and educated at Salisbury Boys' High School, the Diocesan College, Cape Town, and King George High School, Vancouver. His father was a Pioneer, a member of the Legislature, and six times mayor of Salisbury. After spending 15 years in Canada and the United States, he returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1935. Served with the Colony's forces in the last war. Now a company director. Member of the inaugural board of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Won Salisbury Central seat for United Rhodesia Party in 1954 general election.

CURRIE, M. E. (U.F.P., Brasside).—Born, Kimberley, 1914. Educated at St. Andrew's, Grahamstown, and Rhodes University. Solicitor. Migrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1935 and served for six years in Rhodesian forces in last war. Demobilized with rank of major. Company director.

EWING, B. V. (U.F.P., Lomagundi).—Born in 1928, in Richmond, England, and educated at Ruzawi, St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and University of Witwatersrand, where he took a degree in mining engineering, and at Oxford (first in law). Rhodes scholar for Rhodesia in 1948. Farmer and company director.

GOLDSTEIN, B. (U.F.P., Bulawayo South).—Born in Rumania in 1902. Taken as a youth to Southern Rhodesia in 1907. Educated Milton School, Bulawayo, and overseas. Wholesale merchant. Life member of the executive of Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the executive of the Chamber of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

HATTY, C. J. (U.F.P., Bulawayo Central).—Minister of the Treasury in the last Government. Born in Hampshire, 1904. Educated Westminster City School, London. Went to Southern Rhodesia, 1948. Chartered secretary and cost accountant, founder member of British Institute of Management, fellow of Institute of Secretaries and of Institute of Costs and Works Accountants. First entered Parliament as United Party member for Bulawayo North in 1950, and won Bulawayo South as U.R.P. candidate in 1954, when he entered Cabinet.

HARSON, M. I. (U.F.P., Que Que).—Born in Johannesburg in 1917 and educated at Forest Hill School, Johannesburg, and Witwatersrand University, where he took his medical degree. Prominent in Que Que affairs, having been a municipal councillor since 1947 and Mayor from 1952 to 1955. In the Mrewa Federal by-election in 1956 he was the Federal Party candidate, losing to Mr. R. Williamson of the Dominion Party.

KNIGHT, R. G. (U.F.P., Salisbury City).—Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs in the last Government. Born, Wanstead, Essex, in 1904 and educated at Mill Hill School, London University, and the London School of Economics. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1930, migrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1947 and the same year was admitted an advocate of the High Court. Took silk in 1951. Served from 1940 to 1945 in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. Won Salisbury City seat for the United Rhodesia Party in 1954.

PICHANEK, H. (U.F.P., Highlands).—Director of companies.

PITTMAN, J. (U.F.P., Mafikeng).—Born in Pretoria in 1909 and educated at St. Andrew's College, Transvaal, and studied law at Rhodes University. Called to the South African Bar in 1947. Served with the Onga in the last war, and was in the last war in anti-tank artillery, and was wounded at El Alamein and expelled out of the Army in 1942. Went to Rhodesia in January, 1955, and was called to the Rhodesian bar. Practises as an advocate in Salisbury.

QUIDTON, H. J. (U.F.P., Marimba).—Born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1908, and educated at Bradfield College. Went to Southern Rhodesia in 1926, and has farmed in the Umvukwes for more than 20 years. Is a past director of the Rhodesia Party in 1954 and 1958 was Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Native Affairs. Among the public positions, he has held are: past chairman of the Matabeleland Conservation Area and of the Umvukwes Conservation Area.

STUMBERS, A. R. W. (U.F.P., Avondale).—Born, Fort Beaufort, Cape Province, 1904. Educated at Milton School, Bulawayo, and St. Andrew's College, Bloemfontein. Solicitor. Elected to last Parliament in 1954 as United Rhodesia Party member for same constituency. Until appointed to Cabinet as Minister for Justice and Internal Affairs in November, 1954, was Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees, to which post he returned during the recent political crisis and Cabinet reshuffle. He was M.P. for Avondale, 1946-48, chairman of the former Rhodesia Party, the Rhodesian League. He has been president of Salisbury Rotary Club.

Federal Minister's Daughter

WATSON, Mrs. M. (U.F.P., Hillside).—Daughter of the Federal Minister of Transport, Mr. W. H. Eastwood. Born in Bulawayo in 1925, and educated at Eveline High School, Bulawayo, Kingsmead, Johannesburg, and the University of Cape Town. A prominent social worker in the city, active in the women's institute, member of Hillside School Council, and of the Vigilance Committee.

WENT, H. T. F. (U.F.P., Umalti).—Born in Umalti in 1907, and educated at Plumtree School, Salisbury-Boys' High School, and Milton School. Apprenticed as an engineer. He served with Rhodesia Railways from 1932 to 1944. Then joined the B.S.A. Police, but in the following year returned to the railways. In 1949 went into business. Elected to Umalti Town Council in 1945; mayor in 1951. In 1946 unsuccessfully contested the Umalti seat as a Labour candidate. Has been chairman of Umalti Ratepayers' Association and president of Umalti Rotary Club.

WHITESHEAD, Sir EDGAR (U.F.P., Salisbury North).—Born in British Embassy in Berlin in 1905, son of Sir James Whiteshead, then counsellor at the Embassy. Educated at Sarsbury and University College, Oxford. In 1928 went to Southern Rhodesia to join the civil service, but because of poor eyesight the appointment was not confirmed. After gaining local farming experience, he brought a farm in the Vumba.

Elected to Parliament in general election of 1934. Resigned to take executive service in 1939; served throughout the war in the Royal Army Service Corps, partly in West Africa. On returning to the Colony in 1945 contested Umalti South unsuccessfully, but was returned subsequently for Umalti North. Appointed Finance Minister by Sir Godfrey Huggins, but retired in 1953 owing to eye trouble. Subsequently appointed Federal Minister in Washington, U.S.A., whence he returned after the Todd Cabinet crisis to become Prime Minister.

Cheerless But Not Disastrous says "Manchester Guardian"

Rhodesians Have Just Managed to Keep to Middle Way, "The Times" Suggests

CHEERLESS ELECTION, that was the title selected by the *Manchester Guardian* for a long leading article last Saturday on the general election in Southern Rhodesia. It said, *inter alia*—

"The outcome of the general election in Southern Rhodesia is cheerless without being disastrous. Sir Edgar Whitehead's party retains office, the right-wing opposition, though gaining ground, has been rebuffed; the left, what there was of it, has been annihilated.

"To many people in this country the defeat of Mr. Garfield Todd and all his friends—for the United Rhodesia Party has not won a single seat—will more than outweigh their satisfaction at the Dominion Party's defeat. His name stood for compromise between races and no one else did.

"Sir Edgar Whitehead, a strong supporter in racial cooperation, has shown that he can inspire confidence among Africans, even the least racially minded of Africans, in the way that Mr. Todd did. Without that moderation is not enough. Rhodesians will not see things in quite this way.

Mr. Todd's Relative Liberalism

"The African voters, though they may have accepted Mr. Todd's relative liberalism as part of the spectrum of a centre party, have little interest in the spectrum itself. They can see, perhaps more clearly than we can the practical difference in outlook between the United Federal and Dominion parties. They half-expected the Dominion Party to win, and though it has trebled its parliamentary strength and got the biggest vote of the three, its defeat may seem to them more immediately significant than Mr. Todd's.

"Rhodesians have an instinct to follow what they take to be the middle of the road. Unhappily, the road itself is still too narrow. It will become narrower still if Mr. Todd abandons politics; we must hope that he will not. Such a reverse as he has suffered is bitter enough to drive a small man out of public service. But Mr. Todd is not a small man. He is a very considerable one, who has rendered great services to his country, and time may soon come when they will be better appreciated.

"The echo of the election result will be heard in the next Federal general election. The Dominion Party, hitherto weak in Northern Rhodesia, will make a serious bid for power in the Federal field.

"Another echo is worth listening for. Sir Edgar Whitehead let fall a remark that if the races of Central Africa did not learn to work together, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland might be lost to African nationalism and Southern Rhodesia be driven to seek the shelter of South Africa. It is significant that the Prime Minister should think it conceivable that the Federation might in certain circumstances be dissolved. There are people who would like to see it happen. A good many Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have never accepted the Federation as inevitable and are pressing for its dissolution.

Other Extreme

"At the other extreme, some members of the Dominion Party look favourably on the idea of cutting down the Federation to Southern Rhodesia plus the railway belt of Northern Rhodesia, which would then acquire Dominion status, while Nyasaland, Barotseland, and the eastern part of Northern Rhodesia reverted to Colonial Office rule. Orthodox opinion has hitherto been that such a development is quite out of the question.

"It will be a curious situation if opposing extremists interact to bring about the change which was long thought impossible and which Sir Edgar has now envisaged as a last resort. It may be a case of the law and the inevitable outcome. But when the constitutional review expected in 1960 is held, this possibility can no longer be absolutely excluded.

"Still A Middle Way" declared the heading of *The Times* leader. It said (in part):—

"The electors have just managed to keep to the middle way. The U.F.P., which advertised itself with reasonable accuracy as supporting 'broad middle-of-the-road' policies, was returned with a narrow majority. The Southern Rhodesian Government has thus had its mandate renewed.

"Ostensibly the election was fought between three parties on the issue of the pace of African advance, and on this the voters (the vast majority of them Europeans) have shown that they are satisfied with present progress. This is not necessarily an accurate verdict, however. In the first place, the franchise was limited not only by legal electoral qualifications. About 7,000 Africans could have enrolled, but only 1,696 did, apparently because the African National Congress advised them to wait. It is a great pity more Africans did not take advantage of their opportunity. Secondly, the issue was made less straightforward by the division between the U.F.P. and its offshoot, Mr. Garfield Todd's United Rhodesia Party. They fought the election with very similar policies, though the U.R.P. probably wanted a faster programme of African advance. It has met absolute defeat.

Disappearance Regretted

"The abrupt disappearance of Mr. Todd and his associates from the centre of Southern Rhodesian politics is to be greatly regretted. He has been a dominant figure, admired and respected by both races of Africans alike. His defeat only emphasizes the lamentable dilemma the U.F.P. got itself into last January when it elected Sir Edgar Whitehead as Prime Minister and leader of the party, suddenly found itself without a Cabinet. The final result of this revolt was the resignation of Sir Edgar Whitehead to lead the U.F.P. and the formation of a break-away party, the U.R.P., by Mr. Todd and his supporters.

"The dispute, which from this distance has always seemed rather foolish and petty, could not be healed even when the general election was called. The two parties were unable to find a basis for reunion, and so went to the polls with two flags with almost identical programmes. It is one time thought, would not in the Dominion Party have resulted in an away with the present 'special' voters roll, so make African political progress.

"Lord Malvern, the former Prime Minister, brought all his influence and reputation in support of Sir Edgar Whitehead. To ensure the defeat of the Dominion Party it was necessary to rally its opponents to one of the other parties, but not to both. This has just been done, but the price has been high. The Dominion Party has become a formidable opposition. A few days earlier the newspaper had written:—

"It seems likely that the Dominion Party will get in owing to the split vote among the former Federal supporters. Confusion is heightened by the lack of any very clear distinction between the two main contenders.

Class of His Own

"Mr. Garfield Todd is in a class of his own as a political leader in Southern Rhodesia. His misfortune is to be ahead of the electorate in his thinking on racial issues. After the formation of the Federation he shot up rather suddenly and some of his troubles have undoubtedly been due to inexperience. He has much yet to learn about give and take in the political field.

"Sir Edgar Whitehead is up against all sorts of difficulties in leading the U.F.P. One is that his reputation in Southern Rhodesia was made as Minister of Finance and a great number of Rhodesians disagree with the financial policies associated with his name. In the Bulawayo by-election he seems to have been less than judicious in some of his statements.

"The greatest uncertainty is who would become Prime Minister if the Dominion Party win the election, as seems probable. Mr. Winston Field, the Federal leader, may want to reserve himself for the Federal elections later in the year. A Dominion Party victory would undoubtedly cause something of a shock in Great Britain, where thought is already beginning to concentrate on the constitutional revisions which are to be discussed in 1960."

Heading its comment "A Test for Africa", the *Daily Telegraph* defined the issue as that of the policy to be adopted by the whites to the Africans. It continued:—

"The swing in Southern Rhodesia came like a bolt from the relatively blue sky of racial partnership in February when Mr. Todd was cautiously progressive Premier of Southern Rhodesia, overthrown by a political conspiracy in his United Federal Party. The new Premier, Sir Edgar Whitehead, took on Mr. Todd in his Cabinet, but was soon afterwards defeated in a by-election by the Dominion Party, which has outraged moderate opinion by trying to exclude even the minute number of Africans enfranchised in 1957. It is contesting all seats and will benefit from a split in the moderate vote.

The political upheavals have raised doubts about what

Sir Roy Welensky means by racial partnership, and even more so about his ability to implement it. Much of the damage could be restored if the outcome of the elections is a coalition between Sir Edgar and reasonably well-supported Mr. Todd.

A landslide in favour of the Dominion Party would, rightly or wrongly, raise the alarm throughout Africa and in Whitehall that Rhodesia was in danger of drifting towards a South African outlook. This would add to the concern with which the British Government is already viewing the approach of 1960, when the Federal Constitution is to be reviewed. It is widely assumed among the whites in Rhodesia that this must mean immediate or early independence for the Federation, regardless of Britain's pledge that the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland must first approve.

For some time there has been talk among the noteholds in Southern Rhodesia of seceding for full independence in a 'Boston tea party' if Britain is obstinate. Federal elections soon due, will give Sir Roy Welensky the opportunity to assert his leadership, so that, with of course understanding co-operation from Britain, any such travesty of Cecil Rhodes' heritage can be averted.

Hostile Red-Fellows

When King-Edgar wrote in his letter: "I am pleased when you refer to the 'Red-Fellows' who are in the Government office by the reactionary members of his Cabinet. Sir Edgar Whitehead was brought in to restore unity in the Government party and Mr. Todd - the only European politician in whom the educated Africans place any confidence."

... Dominion Party stands for (a) Dominion status for the Federation as one of the pillars of the present official racial policy and the adoption of a policy which would ensure white supremacy; (b) the foreseeable future; (c) an immigration scheme to increase the non-African population of the country, so that the present ratio of one European to 36 Africans should become one to one by the end of the century; (d) in the franchise there will be two rolls, one for civilized people and one for Africans. Non-Africans are automatically on the civilized roll; an African will be admitted after he has fulfilled certain qualifications, which include evidence from 10 civilized voters and a magistrate showing that he has lived in a civilized way for 10 years, is educated, understands the implications of liberal democracy, and is of good general repute.

Mr. Field, leader of the party, who is a well-liked person, would deny that his policy is in all points worse than that of apartheid in the Union, but he is opposed to it and would like to see outside observers to whom he belongs to the same stable.

The U.F.P. remains in of the United Party in South Africa. Its policy can be summed up as being that of the slowest possible progress with the official policy of equal partnership between the races which is the doctrine of the Constitution.

Disbelief

"Mr. Todd stands for the official policy and means to carry it out if given power.

"Some of us think, and what happened to Mr. Todd confirmed our opinion, that there is not much support amongst the Europeans in Rhodesia for the basic theory on which Federation was founded, which was that whereas in the Union there was the abyss (and somewhat apartheid), in Central Africa it was going to be different and the Rhodesias and Nyasaland would show the world how a multi-racial society could be created. By and large, the small group of educated Africans did not and do not believe a word of this hopeful story, and unless Mr. Todd's party secures substantial support the Africans (most of whom were against federation) will feel their doubts are being justified.

"Sir Roy Welensky has asked to get H.M.G. to grant Dominion status before 1960, but so far he has secured only minor concessions. In a recent speech in support of Sir Edgar Whitehead, he said: 'I do not want to talk about Boston tea parties and later threats of what we will try to do in 1960. We of the United Federal Party do not accept the position that Britain will come to the conference in 1960 purely in the capacity of an arbitrator and be able to crack the whip while the rest of us perform at her will. Our future will be decided, and we have got to have a major say in that decision. We shall go to the conference fully believing that the achievements of Federation fully justify the grant of independence. Should we fail to convince H.M. Government, then will be the time to decide what other action is necessary. I should never be prepared to accept that Rhodesians have less guts than the American colonists had.'

The possibility that in 1960 events in Rhodesia will remind us in a mild way of what is happening today in Algeria is worth reflection.

In the *Spectator* Mr. T. R. M. Crichton said in the course of a long article:—

"The U.F.P. is a party of expediency with a policy of expediency, trying to please all Europeans from the extreme colonialists to the few liberals. It stands for white supremacy, the slowest possible rate of African advance, and for doing as little as it can about the 'equal partnership' demanded by the Constitution.

"The Dominion Party is closer knit, more outspoken and more aggressive. Its territorial branches and its federal organization are co-ordinated under the presidency of Mr. Winston Field, a Southern Rhodesian farmer of considerable wealth, little political experience, strongly right-wing colonial views, and great personal likeableness. The Dominion Party was described lately by the *Central African Examiner* as reactionary, segregationist, and travelling, even if it has not yet awoken to the fact, towards a South African solution to a Rhodesian problem. Its objective is to establish in Central Africa a great nation of 50m. or 60m. inhabitants by A.D. 2000; half of them European, half African, with full justice to the main components, European and African...

"The U.F.P. is opposed to the exploitation of African labour to the detriment of the European worker. This, in the prevalent double talk, is a way of saying that even African workers will be discouraged from competing at an economic wage rate with the white workers now demanded by Europeans. The immigration programme, which is to secure white supremacy by force of numbers, will not be abandoned.

Massive Immigration

"The population is to be increased many times over by immigration, the party policy says. Nothing could so safeguard civilization and, incidentally, African advance. Such a swift migration is unprecedented in world history. We are in a situation where the unprecedented is essential to success or even to survival. Yet the Africans are busy increasing the population and to introduce the unprecedented helter-skelter helter is to invite disaster.

"The Government is likely to survive in the Federation in Southern Rhodesia that is not a thing like Dominion policy. (Mr. Field's attacks upon Welensky as favouring Africans at the expense of Europeans) are, alas, mere electoreering gambits. An ill-tempered and intransigent as Welensky's description of the imminently paternalist Mr. Todd as a 'leftist'). It is a policy diametrically opposed to that laid down by the British Parliament as the very basis of Federation. It is an Algerian type of policy. Britain is more than likely to be faced with an Algerian situation in Central Africa in the foreseeable future.

According to the *Observer* from Salisbury, Mr. Colin Legum reported:

"The image of the Federation as a cradle of liberalism in this part of Africa has been dealt a shattering blow by the election results. The total annihilation of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, and his moral supporters will serve as a warning that Rhodesian settler opinion is unwilling to support even the diluted liberalism offered by Mr. Todd.

"The retreat from liberalism was emphasized in a statement issued today by Sir Roy Welensky: 'It is now quite clear that Rhodesians are determined to follow a moderate pace in racial matters, and this should be recognized by all concerned in this country and out of it'."

Cause for Concern

The *Rhodesia Herald* described the elimination of the United Rhodesia Party as in some important respects a cause for deep concern.

"Moderate African opinion will regard this crushing rejection of the Todd element and his views with dismay. The prime task of Sir Edgar Whitehead must be to reassure them about the intentions and sincerity of the U.F.P. towards partnership and African advancement; or, failing to do this, they will have the African National Congress turn Mr. Todd's defeat into a gain for itself."

"Writing during the election campaign, the *Central African Examiner*, which is published in Salisbury, commented:

"Sir Edgar Whitehead came from Washington to try to patch up the differences in the party which led to Mr. Todd's resignation. At the beginning he showed some promise. He emphasized the differences between federal and territorial politics—a clear hands-off warning to Sir Roy Welensky—and insisted on retaining Mr. Todd in his Cabinet. But since his defeat at Hillside Sir Edgar's attitude has changed: he has given way to the reactionary element in the U.F.P. and allowed Mr. Todd and his supporters to leave the party. If he had stood firm and allowed the right-wing members to leave he would have kept Mr. Todd and saved the unity of the party.

"He has gone to the absurd length of admitting that there is

no difference between the policies of the U.F.P. and Mr. Todd's United Rhodesia Party, but only in their presentation. In other words, we are asked to believe that the only difference between the U.F.P. and the U.R.P. is that the latter contains Mr. Todd. Small wonder that many U.F.P. members are deserting to the Dominion Party; at least within that party they would have a clearer idea of where they stand.

The U.F.P. and the Dominion Party in different degrees play on the theme that 'we must not go too fast'. Mr. Todd and most of his supporters are more prepared to recognize that the pace of industrial advancement forces the pace of African advancement. The election will show how far voters are governed by fear of African advancement and how many have the courage to face facts that may be unpalatable.

If the Dominion Party wins — seems possible — fear, reaction, and prejudice will triumph for no reason. The U.F.P. will be helped by the preferential vote and the fact that it is, or professes to be, a middle-of-the-road party; but its vacillating leadership will lose it many votes, mainly to the Dominion Party. The U.R.P. will probably be considered, mistakenly, too 'liberal' by most voters. Sir Edgar Whitehead, by failing to heal the split in the U.F.P., has brought great help to the Dominion Party.

Those who believe in real progress for the Colony and the Federation have only two choices: the U.F.P. or the U.R.P. Mr. Todd, who has shown himself to have the courage of his convictions.

Political System Must Be Liberalized

Lord Malvern Warns Southern Rhodesia

LORD MALVERN, who for well over two decades has served as Prime Minister, first in Southern Rhodesia and then in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said at an election meeting in Salisbury about 10 days before polling took place that the country's acceptance of the Federal Constitution had made it imperative for Southern Rhodesia's political system to be liberalized, for that Colony could not be the only State in the Federation with a purely white Parliament and an insignificant number of Africans on the voters' roll when the Federal Parliament and the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland all had African members.

In a leading article on that statement the *African Daily News* wrote:

"Southern Rhodesia, which has the most knowledgeable African community of the three territories, should have the widest franchise system. Africans here will not be satisfied any longer with a system that debar them from an effective participation in the electoral system on the flimsy grounds that they are not fitted for it when less knowledgeable men from the northern territories not only take part in electing African members but are actually members of the Legislatures there.

Argument Illogical

"Viewed from this Federal background, which Lord Malvern so ably brought into the picture, the argument for removing the special roll which the Dominion Party is using becomes illogical. We are glad that both the U.F.P. and the U.R.P. are standing firmly on the present electoral laws.

"It is significant to note that Mr. Titus Ndeiro, the African, who is addressing meetings for the Dominion Party in various parts of the Colony, could not qualify for the special roll on the present educational qualifications of a minimum of two years' secondary education. He has never been to a secondary school. Yet it is this qualification which the Dominion Party says is too low, and it brings in Africans who are not ready even if they were spokesman of the Dominion Party, at election time.

"The many Africans who want to hear Lord Malvern did so because they knew they would get advice that is worth while and in their interests, even if it was couched in his usual blunt manner."

Two days later another leading article in the same African paper drew attention to the fact that the Batonka in the Kariba Gorge area of the Zambezi Valley were now coming into contact with Europeans for the first time. The editorial continued:

"It is most striking that in so short a time of European occupation Southern Rhodesia should have experienced such development as it has had. The amount of opening up the

country which has taken place has been astounding. But a great deal more work of opening up the country has yet to be done. There are vast areas which still lie beyond the shores of civilization and enlightenment. There the native African conducts his daily affairs according to the laws and usages of his forefathers.

"This must be the most telling to all those of our politicians whose religion is 'one person, one vote'. In our towns and cities there are many enlightened Africans who qualify for the franchise; this is also true of many of our country districts where there are professional men and women such as school teachers, medical orderlies, nurses, and others.

One Man, One Vote Ridiculous

"But the majority of our people are not ready for it, and it would be dangerous to give the franchise to people who know nothing about modern democracy and to whom the benefits of modern engineering and mechanical and agricultural sciences are unknown. The Batonka would not understand what democracy is, and therefore the cry for 'one man, one vote' is ridiculous.

"We believe in a graduated franchise system which accepts all people who qualify. A minimum educational qualification of at least 10 years' education is reasonable, and it is reasonable to have some form of property qualification; for only people who are civilized and who own their own property can exercise the franchise responsibly, because they understand what it means and they have something to lose if they do not exercise their voting rights responsibly.

"This is why we believe that our Governments would have done a great deal if they continued to give the enlightened people a fair say in the running of the country. All fair and far-sighted people know this."

Special M.L.C. Will Give A Lead

Controversial Subjects To Be Studied

MR. WILFRED HAVELOCK, Minister for Education, Government and Health in Kenya, said at a meeting at Westwood Park, Nairobi, that the specially elected members of the Legislative Council would work to bring the races together and were determined to become a powerful political force and provide a cohesive nucleus.

The association which the 12 of them (four Europeans, four Africans and four Asians) had formed would study the problems which now divided the races and they had already decided to produce statements of policy on land, education, and immigration, those controversial subjects having been chosen first in order to show that the difficulties were not insuperable and that policies could be found which would have the support of reasonable and moderate people of all races.

"Any policies we produce will be submitted to the different racial groups before publication with the hope that we shall obtain their support. If any racial group does not support them, then the unreasonableness of any particular action or race, will be pin-pointed.

"There seems to be a sense of despondency abroad, and there are talks of boycotts and strikes. I can assure you that the Government will not tolerate outbreaks of disorder. I think that the actions taken in the past few days with regard to M.K.M. have shown our determination.

"We are climbing out of an economic recession, not falling into one. Politically we are moving into a new and very promising era. Be of good cheer; don't listen too much to the Jeremiahs or to puff-up little dictators. The great majority of the people of our country are on the side of reason and moderation. All they require is a lead, and it will be given to them."

Dinner to the Lord Chancellor

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND CLUB will hold a dinner at the Huntington Club, Fulham, London, S.W.6, on Tuesday, July 8, when the Lord Chancellor and the Viscountess Kilmuir will be the guests of honour. The Marquess of Salisbury will preside. Tickets (price 45s.) may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Mr. E. H. Hawley, 111 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

PERSONALIA

MR. JACK THOMPSON has returned from his visit to Rhodesia.

MAJOR H. W. CLARKE, lately of Nanyuki, is now farming at Timboroa, Kenya.

MR. M. A. THOMSON, the Postmaster-General, has arrived in London from Salisbury.

SIR THOMAS DUGDALE, M.P., has decided not to be a candidate at the next general election.

SIR ELLIS and LADY ROBINS are due back in London in a few days from their visit to Rhodesia.

MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, acting Governor of Nyasaland, has been touring the Northern Province.

MR. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER has joined the board of the Commonwealth Development Finance Committee.

SIR MILES THOMAS left London Airport at the beginning of the week for the United States and Australia.

MR. LAWRENCE KILGOUR, president of the Northern Rhodesian African Mine Workers Union, has arrived in London.

MR. G. T. DEW STUART, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in East Africa, has arrived in London on leave.

MR. C. E. SOLOMON has been appointed regional vice-president for Africa by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.

MR. R. WYNNE, joint Commissioner of the Girl Guides Association in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London.

MR. W. M. COLKINGTON, chairman of Nyasaland Railways, recently returned from his visit to the Federation.

MR. GREGORY BELLHOUSE is to be the next Mayor of Nakuru. Mrs. BELLHOUSE and he have just arrived in London from Kenya.

Mrs. J. STEVENSON HAMILTON is visiting her son in Kenya and will then come to this country before returning to South Africa.

LADY CHEVENE THORNTON has returned to London after a visit to Kenya, where she spent a month at the coast. Her hobby is fish-keeping.

MR. C. C. W. HAVELL, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., and Mrs. HAVELL arrived last week in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. FRANK BOWER, of Unilever, Ltd., has succeeded LORD RIVERDALE as president of the Association of British Chamber of Commerce.

MR. C. R. V. BELL, Deputy Director of Education in Uganda for the past six years, is to become Director on MR. D. S. MILLER's retirement.

MR. J. R. BROWN, Commissioner for Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. BROWN have arrived in the United Kingdom on leave.

MR. P. F. BARRETT has arrived in London to succeed MR. J. MONTAGUE FITT as Deputy High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

LORD CHANDOS said last week that when he joined the board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., his fees as a director after deduction of tax were about one-third of the pay of the office-boy.

THE RT. REV. OLIVER GREEN-WILKINSON, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, is to address the East and Central African Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council on the evening of June 17.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA presided at a joint meeting in London last week of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies which was addressed by the High Commissioner for Ghana in London.

MR. A. H. EARLEY has resumed his duties as chief ports manager of East African Railways and Harbours after spending six months in the Far East on an economic survey of Siam for the World Bank.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE ACHILLE, who visited East Africa during the war while G.O.C.-in-C. in the Middle East, has joined the Liberal Party. He retains his interest in East and Central African affairs.

DR. WALTER ADAMS, principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MR. L. M. HOBSON, chairman of the college council, are to attend the Commonwealth Universities' Conference in Canada in September.

MR. C. U. PEAT, who has been elected vice-president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales is a partner of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, chartered accountants with East and Central African interests.

SIR VIVIAN FUCHS, leader of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, was on Monday evening presented with a special gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Some years ago Sir Vivian travelled widely in East Africa.

CHEIF KUNTAJA, from the Blantyre district of Nyasaland, has arrived in London to join the African National Congress delegation which will present its views on constitutional reform before the British public, and it hopes the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CANNON and MRS. JEANONS are to hold a party at their home in Cheyne Walk, London, S.W.3, on June 19 for students from the Commonwealth, especially those from East and Central Africa. The guests of honour will be SIR GILBERT and LADY ROBINS.

MR. ALBERT PERCY COSTAIN, deputy chairman of Richard Costain Ltd., public works contractors with large Central African interests, is a Conservative prospective Conservative candidate for the East and Herts constituency. At the last general election there was a Conservative majority of 10,000 free votes.

MR. H. J. PRINCE, manager in Johannesburg, of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has been appointed deputy manager in Africa. He will work on the co-ordination and development of passenger traffic at the line's Cape Town office under the control of MR. R. M. MACKENZIE, manager for South and East Africa.

MR. DR. MURRAY H. PIERCE, Minister of Ghana, visited Khartoum last week a State dinner was given in his honour by the president and members of the Supreme Commission of the Republic. It was followed by receptions by both Houses of the Sudan Parliament and by the British Ambassador, SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS.

H.H. THE AGA KHAN may visit Nairobi in September to open the Aga Khan Platinum Jubilee Hospital, which will have 116 beds for patients of all races. It has cost nearly £500,000. MR. R. G. A. BEAUMONT has arrived in Kenya as administrator of the hospital; MISS JEAN LEIPER, of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, is to be the matron.

SUPERINTENDENT D. K. MORRISON, of the Nyasaland Police, was one of the senior police officers from many parts of the Commonwealth at the new Police College at Bramshill, Hampshire, when MR. R. A. BUTLER, Home Secretary, laid the foundation-stone of new buildings. Others present included ASSISTANT SUPR. R. F. E. DREW, Northern Rhodesia, and DEPUTY SUPR. J. D. DEHERTY, Zanzibar.

MR. M. J. K. SMITH, the Warwickshire cricket captain, who visited East Africa with the M.C.C. team at the beginning of the year, and was the only new cap in the England team against the New Zealanders last week, scored both innings, but was unlucky, scoring a duck on each occasion and only seven runs on the second; but he made what all commentators have described as a remarkable catch after running some 45 yards, then taking the ball over his shoulder. He is the first man this century to represent England at both cricket and Rugby football.

MISS PATRONELA PANCRAS, a 19-year-old African, is the first woman to attend a local government course in Tanganyika. Her fellow students are 68 chiefs, sub-chiefs, clerks, and other employees of local treasuries and district councils. She is employed by Kilosa central local treasury.

MR. CHRISTOPHER SOAMES, M.P., Secretary of State for War, is due back in London today from his visits to Kenya and Aden. Before leaving Nairobi he said that building of the cantonment at Kahawa would begin this year, and that until it was ready, troops from the U.K. would be stationed at Gilgil and Muthaiga. The Minister was accompanied by GENERAL SIR EWIL BROWNJOHN and MAJOR-GENERAL C. L. B. BARK, respectively Quartermaster-General and Director of Infantry.

Air Liaison Officer's Reception

THE AIR LIAISON OFFICER in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Ross gave a party at Rhodes House last week. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Anthony, Wing-Commander & Mrs. A. S. Baker, Mr. T. V. K. Barbour, Group Capt. & Mrs. M. Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Ian Brown, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Clarke, Commandant & Mrs. J. J. Collins, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Cutting, Air Commodore & Mrs. R. J. Cohen, Col. & Mrs. Curtis, Mr. & Mrs. Coventry, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Dr. A. N. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Elston, Lt.-Col. Fawcett, Mr. J. W. M. Fitt, Wing-Cdr. & Mrs. W. F. Falvey, Group Capt. & Mrs. N. Ford, Mr. & Mrs. Gray, Wing-Cdr. & Mrs. G. A. Hine, Mr. & Mrs. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hone, Air Vice-Marshal A. F. Hulston, Major-General Hawthorn, Flt.-Lt. C. S. M. Goodwin, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Jackson, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Mr. & Mrs. M. Neill, Col. & Mrs. McDuffee, Wing-Cdr. & Mrs. J. J. McDowell, Group Capt. & Mrs. M. P. Martin, Major-Gen. & Mrs. Munro, Air Marshal Sir Andrew & Lady McKee, Col. & Mrs. J. D. Prentice, Mr. T. A. E. Prentice, Mr. J. Pollock, Capt. & Mrs. P. A. Patterson, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. John Robertson, Sqd. Leader & Mrs. J. Ritchie, Mr. & Mrs. Hope Sotherton, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, Capt. & Mrs. E. C. Tromp, Capt. & Mrs. Tothill, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. W. Lindsay Watkins, and Air Vice-Marshal G. L. Worthington.

Obituary

Mr. John Herbert Crisp

MR. JOHN HERBERT CRISP, a local director of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., has died suddenly in Nairobi at the age of 60.

Born in England, he was educated at Whalebone College, Chadwell Heath, Essex, and he had just entered the office of an insurance company in the City of London when war broke out in 1914. Though then only 16 years of age, he managed to enlist in the Northamptonshire Regiment by misrepresenting his date of birth, and he served in that unit until the end of the war, being wounded in France in 1918.

On demobilization he joined the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., and was posted to Zanzibar. Afterwards he served in branches in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, eventually becoming in succession joint acting general manager, assistant general manager, and then local director. His brother, the late A. F. M. Crisp, had been general manager of East Africa for a number of years.

I. H. Crisp had been a keen golfer, angler, cricketer, and player of bowls and bridge. He was a member of many social and sporting clubs in the territory. In 1924 he married in Dar es Salaam, Margery Grace Dean, who survives him with one daughter.

MR. DESMOND DOUGLAS, well-known Rhodesian from Salisbury, was killed last week when his motor cycle crashed in the Isle of Man Tourist Trophy race. As he was in the "Barrowman" Hill, one of the fastest stretches of the course, he lost control of his machine, which shot across the road and hit and snapped off a telegraph pole. He was killed instantly. His wife watched the race.

MR. SYDNEY HARVEY, whose death is reported, had for 57 years been associated with G. A. Harvey and Co. (London), Ltd., a company which has now large East African interests. Under his direction it made rapid growth, the number of employees rising from about 100 to several thousand. He was successively managing director, chairman, and president.

MRS. NORAH MAUDE TRENCH, wife of Mr. Walter Trench, former member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has died at Temoyetta, Molo. She was a daughter of the late then J. R. H. Becher, Archdeacon of Ross.

MR. D. L. MEGGITT, the oldest known ex-Royal Engineer in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 80. He served with the Sappers in the Boer War.

Overseas Trade Corporations

A DEPUTATION from the Joint East and Central African Board, the West Africa Committee, the West India Committee, and the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization was received last week by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Earl De La Warr, chairman of the Joint Board, led the deputation, the other members of which were Mr. Duncan Oppenheim, Mr. Michael Robson, Mr. F. M. Innes, Mr. C. D. Hellyar, and Mr. P. B. Broadbent. The subject discussed was the desirability of extending the scope of the overseas trade corporation's legislation to cover dividends and other income from overseas subsidiaries and affiliates of U.K. holding companies.

"The Rhodesias seem to be almost competing with France now in their politics", Mr. Norman Harris, M.A.C., Kenya.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who are outward-bound in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE via the Mediterranean include:—

Mombasa.—The Rev. E. Amos, Mr. & Mrs. M. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Banham, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. C. Carter, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Cruise, Mr. D. E. Fraser-Jones, Flt.-Lieut. & Mrs. J. A. Gale, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Gilmeor, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Goff, Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Gould, The Rev. A. C. G. Hermus, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Macaulay, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Owen, Mr. F. G. Reid, Mr. & Mrs. K. Rudd, Mr. C. M. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. E. N. Williamson.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. D. Clifton-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Le Fevre, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Mitchell, Mr. A. Mooth, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. A. Nairne, Mr. W. R. O'Reilly, Mr. & Mrs. M. F. Webster.

Beira.—The Rev. D. Charlton, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Soulsby. PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from Tilbury last week in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, which is voyaging via the Cape, include:—

Beira.—Mr. L. Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Costello, Mr. R. T. Dorell, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. K. N. Kennington, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. R. O'Reilly, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Seely, Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Williamson.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Eichler, Mr. & Mrs. V. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. R. McAllister, Mrs. W. W. Orwood, Mr. W. C. Smith, Dr. & Mrs. W. R. G. Thomas.

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Dew, Mr. & Mrs. H. Green, Wing-Commander & Mrs. J. G. Hornsbrook, the Rev. L. A. H. Isaac, Mr. F. Jestic, Mr. & Mrs. P. G. King, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Thomas, and Mr. & Mrs. A. Woolman.

Barony for Sir Ellis Robins

Honours in the Birthday List

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST, published today, contains the announcement that a barony has been conferred upon Sir Ellis Robins, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., president of the British South Africa Company, "for public services in Rhodesia."

Among other appointments are the following:

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

BACON, ROGER SEWELL, M.B.E., lately Justice of Appeal, East African Court of Appeal.

BALDWIN, ARCHER FRANK, M.C., M.P. for Leominster since 1945, "for political and public services."

BENSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL REGINALD LINDSAY, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., honorary treasurer of English Speaking Union of the Commonwealth.

BIRNBY, CYRIL HANDLEY, M.B.E., Commerce and Industries.

BURTON, THE HON. SIR JOHN FOWLER, Judge of the Federal Supreme Court.

DAVIES, EDWARD JONES, C.B.E., Chief Justice, Tanganyika.

HARRAGE, RICHARD CHILLY, C.M.G., chairman, Public Services Commission, Uganda.

TAYLOR, REGINALD WILLIAM, C.M.G., Engineer-in-Chief of the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations and Engineering Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE K.C.M.G.

CLARK, JOHN HERSEFORD, O.B.E., director of external broadcasting, B.B.C.

FENNANT, PETER FRANK DALRYMPLE, overseas director of Federation of British Industries.

WINDLEY, EDWARD HENRY, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief (Desam) Gambia.

C.M.G.

ATTENBOROUGH, JOHN PHILLIPS, M.B.E., Minister for Social Services, Tanganyika.

BENNS, HOWARD KEED, O.B.E., director, East African Veterinary Research Organization.

COLCHESTER, TREVOR CHARLES, Permanent Secretary for Works, Kenya.

ELLIS, HAROLD OWEN, O.B.E., director, Posts and Telegraphs, Federation of Nigeria.

HODSON, AESTIE MANFRED NOEL, O.B.E., for public services to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, especially in the case of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

LEWIS, JACK HAYDON, O.B.E., Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya.

LISTON, JAMES MALCOLM, M.B., Ch.B., director of Medical Services, Tanganyika.

MORRIS, EDWARD MURCHISON, O.B.E., M.D., Federal Secretary of Health.

SKINNER, THOMAS MONIER, M.B.E., director of Establishments, Kenya.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE C.B.E.

ARTHUR, HUGH FAIRFAX, M.V.O., Commissioner, Nyasaland Police Force.

CAMPBELL, EVAN ROY, for services to the tobacco industry of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

GORDON, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM HOWAT LESLIE, M.B.E., M.C., for public services in Uganda.

GRANT, PROFESSOR MICHAEL, O.B.E., vice-chancellor of Khartoum University.

MCLELAND, WILFRED HAMILTON, J.P., director of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

SOPER, JOHN ROBERT PHILPOT, director of agriculture, Tanganyika.

GREEN-WILKINSON, the Rt. Rev. FRANCIS OLIVER, M.C., Lord Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

WILLOUGHBY, GODFREY POUNTNEY, O.B.E., lately chairman, Governing Council, Royal Technical College, Nairobi, Kenya.

The remaining awards will be published in next week's issue.

Should Africans Pay Income Tax?

Subject Debated by Uganda Legislature

TWO NOVEL SUGGESTIONS were made in the Uganda Legislative Council by Mr. G. D. Cannon from the Government back-bench during the debate on the budget. The first was that the Minister of Finance should provide £250 as an incentive to a political party to produce an attractive and simple method of introducing income-tax for Africans; the second that African Ministers and Permanent Secretaries should help in the introduction of income tax on Africans by accepting a reduction in their salaries equivalent to the income tax which non-Africans would have to pay on such salaries.

Mr. Cannon called for a halt in the recruitment of official staff, for a policy of making all officials work part-time, and for reduced capital expenditure on the social services—a suggestion which produced cries of remonstrance from the representative side of the House. The social services, Mr. Cannon maintained, were outgrowing themselves; he wanted a period of retrenchment during which there should be a stock-taking and consolidation of all that had been accomplished. The money saved could be used to develop the export trade, which could become Uganda's second major industry if correctly handled.

Protected Persons and Income Tax

Mr. M. E. Kawalya-Kagwa, a back-bench member, argued that Africans should not pay income tax, saying: "As a protected person, legally I pay no income tax. The people who protect me have come here to see after my welfare. That is the point; taxpayers in England have to suffer because they are a lot of 'strangers'. When a foreigner moves into the same status as their European protectors, they should be required to pay income tax."

Mr. D. C. Magezi (Bunyoro) advocated the introduction of income tax on Africans. He agreed with Major A. S. Din, an Asir representative member, that the tax should be gradually introduced and the proceeds used to reduce export duties; the poll tax on Africans should be doubled immediately in order to increase the amount which could be removed from export duties.

Mr. I. K. Musazi (Buganda) criticizing the Government for disposing of rising revenue by lavish capital expenditure, and said that its policy seemed to be specially designed to produce discontent in the mass of the population and disrupt existing harmony. The budget, of which the only possible object was to deplete Uganda's reserves, showed more starkly than ever the "planned character of Government policies."

The Minister of Finance, Mr. F. Melmoth, replied that Mr. Musazi had suggested that the Government had deliberately squandered the country's reserves, so that when he came to "inherit the estate" it would be run-down and not worth running on. That was the grossest distortion of the facts. The Government, he added, hoped to secure the assessment or re-assessment of its policies by a commission of the World Bank.

"A plantation employees trade union has been inaugurated. This means a new element in our lives, one that will require patience, tact, and understanding. During the anticipated teething troubles of such a revolutionary change in our labour relationships, we hope that common sense rather than political expediency will pave the path to permanent progress." Kenya Sisal Board's bulletin.

Delegation from Nyasaland Congress's Constitutional Proposals

A DELEGATION FROM NYASALAND consisting of representatives of chiefs, the African members of the Legislative Council, and the African National Congress is in London to express views on the future of Nyasaland. They hope to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to meet M.P.s, and others concerned with Central African affairs. Mr. Henry Chipembere, M.L.C., and the three Congress representatives, Dr. Hastings K. Banda, Mr. Orton Chirwa, and Mr. Dunduzu Chisiza, are to be joined shortly by Chief Kumbaja from the Blantyre district. Mr. Chidwa and Mr. Chikwa, who have just completed courses of study in this country, will return to Nyasaland later in the summer.

Dr. Banda, who was born in Nyasaland and has been away from that country for many years, will soon return to take up residence and head the African National Congress.

Discussions with Colonial Secretary

At a Press conference in London on Tuesday, Dr. Banda said that the delegation hoped to meet the Secretary of State later in the week. He stressed that discussions would be confined to constitutional problems in Nyasaland and not the wider issue of secession from the Federation, which Congress

opposes. He said that Nyasaland, like among the African dependencies retained the old type of Colonial administration, "of Government of civil servants by civil servants." This, he said, had been a measure of advancement. Congress had properly objected to official members in the Legislative and Executive Council. They were administrative and technical departmental heads and should not be "playing politics." Africans must take their place in the Council.

Dr. Banda further repeated the substance of a talk he gave to Labour M.P.s recently, and reported in our issue of May 29. But a statement by the delegation outlined Congress's final constitutional proposals. These had been submitted to the Governor, rejected, modified, re-submitted and finally rejected again. "Congress now turns to a higher authority on appeal from the Governor," says the statement.

The final proposal is for a full adult suffrage for the election of 32 African seats out of a total of 40 in the Legislature, with six seats reserved by the non-Africans and two ex-officio seats for the Financial Secretary and the Attorney General.

Rapid political advance was vital, the statement goes on, because of the ambition and impotence of the European politicians who claimed Dominion status in 1960. "Africans must have obtained in the Nyasaland Legislature sufficient representation of put a stop to this claim and enforce our claim for secession. This alone can save us from enslavement among settlers in Southern Rhodesia."

Outlets for Landless Africans

FORESTRY WORK, IRRIGATION SCHEMES, increased employment on consolidated holdings, and further agricultural development generally were among the labour outlets for landless Africans, Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, recently told chiefs and African district assistants from the Fort Hall area.

Asked about marketing possibilities when land consolidation had been effected and production increased, the Governor said that the Government was studying the problem carefully. More and more co-operatives were being encouraged to help in the marketing of African-grown products, and Fort Hall was fortunate in it now being far from Nairobi, with its expanding markets. People in the reserves must also take into account the internal demand for their agricultural products.

In education the building of more intermediate schools, rather than primary schools, was the immediate priority need. There was, the Government knew, a demand for more secondary schools, but first things must come first. In the Kiambu area school fees had been raised to help meet the bill for more intermediate schools.

Kenya's New Council of State

Protection Against Discriminatory Legislation

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said at the inaugural ceremony of the Council of State that while the development of representative institutions proceeded successfully and at considerable speed, the Colony faced difficulties arising from its far from homogeneous population. Those difficulties had to be faced on both the executive and legislative sides of the structure of Government, and that was why the Council of State had been created.

The Governor continued:—

"It will be the function of the Council, when legislation is proposed which it regards as unfairly discriminatory against persons of any racial or religious community, to draw the attention of the Legislative Council to the differentiating features of the legislation. Where appropriate it will suggest how the legislation might suitably be amended or modified before it is passed, in order to avoid the introduction of provisions of law which would in practical application differentiate unwarrantably and with a disparity of advantage or disadvantage as between persons of different communities."

"The Council will not possess any legislative powers, nor any power to initiate legislation. It will not detract from the powers or authority of the Legislative Council. It will not in any sense make laws. It is indeed entirely separate and distinct from the Legislative Council. There will be a greater informality about its proceedings, consistent, however, with the requirements of orderly debate."

"The Council is entirely separate and wholly independent of the Government. It will have no hand in the formation of policy, except insofar as its advice may be sought by me; nor would it have a hand in carrying out policy or in any of the processes of executive government."

Conditions For Intervention

"The Council will not necessarily object to a provision if discriminatory; it will intervene only if it is unfairly discriminatory. Some discrimination is beneficial and necessary in the general interest or for the protection of particular communities. Discrimination of this nature need not call for action by the Council of State."

"The first function of the Council will be exercised in relation to principal legislation; that is, to Bills initiated in the Legislative Council. The second will relate to subsidiary legislation—commonly in the form of rules, regulations, etc. Principal legislation normally receives the assent of the

"Apart from the right already mentioned, the Council will in the future have the further right to request that a Bill passed by the Legislative Council be referred to Her Majesty's pleasure to be signified, instead of being assented to by the Governor. This it would do on the ground of unfair discrimination. In regard to subsidiary legislation it will have power to recommend annulment or amendment for the same reason."

"In short, the Council of State will be—in the words of the Secretary of State's despatch—"an impartial and vigilant guardian of the interests of all communities." This is its charge. This is the high purpose committed to it."

"This Council is the embodiment of a fresh concept. In relation to the history of the development of constitutional institutions it is young and new-born. Yet in its composition it comprises a broad aggregate of wisdom, experience, and mature judgment."

Kenya's Gifted Amateurs

MR. P. J. ROGERS said in the Legislative Council of Kenya recently that the gifted amateurs who constituted the Government had almost achieved the impossible task of a large expansion in the economy without materially increasing the cost of living.

Despite the enormous amount of money put into Kenya in the last three years in the building boom, in the emergency expenditures in African earnings—and in African earnings the sum has risen from £12 m. in 1950 to over £30m. in 1956—the consumer price index was 100 points in 1951 and only 128 in 1958. That is no mean achievement, judged by any standard or in any country."

Referring to signs of a lack of confidence in Kenya in the outside world, and more important, to Kenya itself, Mr. Rogers pleaded for an end to "this doctrine of despair."

Letters to the Editor

Tanganyika Government's Reply Action Against Stock Thieves Detailed

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—The criticism you make of this Government in your issue of May 8 is quite unfounded and would appear to have been based on incomplete and inaccurate information. Accordingly I would be grateful if you would give adequate publicity to what are indeed the facts of the matter.

This Government has never tolerated any offences against the law. In the case of stock theft in the Northern Province, or, indeed, anywhere else in the Territory, there is no question of complacency on the part of Government and its officers. Active steps have been taken, are still being taken, and will continue to be taken against stock theft. At present three-quarters of the Territory's strength of stock theft preventive officers are stationed in the Northern Province and are supported by trackers. In addition to police stations, there are 15 police posts, most of which are equipped with either radio or telephone communication with police headquarters in Arusha. Also there is the Northern Provincial Company stationed in Moshi which has more than once proved of value in operations against stock theft.

More recently "vigilance committees" have been set up in an endeavour to ensure the closest possible liaison with the communities concerned. They are attended by officers of the Government, as well as by representatives of farmers, representatives of the Native authorities, and in some cases by tribal elders. A gazetted officer is now stationed in the Northern Province whose sole duty it is to co-ordinate stock theft preventive measures. Further positive steps are at present under consideration by Government.

The problem of cattle theft is a matter of the most earnest thought by all concerned, and in September, 1957, it was the subject of debate in Legislative Council, when a representative member (not Minister) tabled a motion urging Government to "take more active and effective measures". During the debate none of the representative members mentioned the extent of using such heavy phrases as "less procrastination", "inefficient administration", "Government's obligation to govern" or "official indifference", but approached the debate with knowledge of the difficulties in dealing with the problem and with an obviously sincere desire to be constructive.

During the debate Council was informed that in major thefts reported to the police in the Northern Province in the period July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957, 1,476 head of stock was stolen. Of these 1,210 were recovered, resulting in the conviction of 50 persons, a tribute indeed to the efforts of those concerned once they receive the co-operation of owners. But unless thefts are reported promptly the effectiveness of the stock theft preventive forces is severely reduced.

As a result of the debate Council agreed that the motion should be amended by substituting the words "continue to take all practical measures to control..." for "take more active and effective measures to control...". It must be noted that this amendment was agreed to after a reasoned and considered debate conducted by responsible persons who, while urging Government to greater efforts, certainly did not suggest that little or nothing was being done.

It would be tedious to deal with all the details in your comment, but perhaps it might be of interest to your readers to remark on one or two only. A quotation, out of context, regarding "public conscience" attributed to a Minister does not appear to fit very accurately the remarks made by any Minister in the

debate but more easily fits the closing remarks of the representative member whose motion had been debated. The point should be obvious from a study of the record which was that the ultimate aim must be to achieve a standard of behaviour when cattle theft does occur. It would indeed be a happy world if thieving no longer existed, whether it be that of cattle in Tanganyika or other items of value elsewhere. But to awaken the public conscience on such issues is a long-term approach that no experienced administration would ignore. Attempts by any responsible person to discredit such an approach would be surprising.

Your further comments when quoting the case of Mr. Brian Hartley would lead the reader to believe that in those instances Government made little or no attempt to recover the stolen stock nor to enforce the law. This is quite untrue. In fact, the recent recovery of Mr. Hartley's seven heifers was directly due to the efforts of the provincial administration.

With regard to the tragedy in which a European farmer was killed, it should be known that the words "nobly savage" do not appear in the trial judgment, as was stated in Matters of Moment, and that the ground for the acquittal of the accused was self-defence and nothing more.

It can be seen from the foregoing, therefore, that your comments have been based on incomplete information, and it is to be hoped that everything will be put right any misconception which might have resulted therefrom.

Yours faithfully,

E. P. WREN,

Dar es Salaam,

Tanganyika Territory

If you would compare this letter with the leading article in which you refer to it, you will find that it is a general criticism. Our first point was that inefficient administration in Tanganyika had caused Africans in many areas to feel that they can repossess upon European property with little risk of retribution. By implication the above official letter confirms that statement so far as the Northern Province is concerned.

We added that there was a wealth of testimony, much of it in writing, that administrative and departmental officers in the provinces and departmental heads and Ministers in Dar es Salaam had condoned endless procrastination when immediate action was clearly required. It is the Government's obligation to govern, that statement is, in fact, the Government spokesman's admission of the extent of stock-thieving. Doubtless because the figures better serve the Government's purpose, he has taken the period from mid-1956 to mid-1957, whereas our references were to a much longer term.

In detailing the losses suffered by Mr. Brian Hartley, we wrote that the thefts would represent a bad record if spread over the whole locality and that they were ugly as the experience of one man. It is significant that no attempt is made to dispute the facts as given by us or our assertion that stock-farmers in the Arusha area are angry at the Government's failure to afford them adequate protection. Our information came from responsible persons who were naturally concerned with the state of affairs of which they had detailed knowledge, not with supplying a complete record.

That the settlers have had unhappy experiences is shown by this Government statement for if there had been a normal state of law and order it would not have been necessary for extensive special measures to be taken against cattle rustling. Yet, despite all those measures, 1,476 head of stock are admitted to have been stolen within a year. Is the public to accept such wholesale looting with equanimity? And would there be these vigilance committees if the local population were satisfied with the Government's actions? Of course not. They exist simply because of the strong feeling that not enough was being done by the Tanganyika Government.

Whether any non-official members of the Legislative Council used in debate some of the phrases employed by "E.A. & R." in a leading article is entirely beside the point. What matters is that a critical motion was tabled to express non-official dissatisfaction. That Government finds solace in the agreement to substitute the words "continue to take all practical measures to control..." for the original demand that it should "take more active and effective measures to control" cattle thieving, but such hair-splitting among politicians can certainly not be interpreted as meaning that there had been no ground for complaint.

Such minor inaccuracies as there may have been in the data sent to us were, we are convinced, neither intentional nor material. If they had been important that would assuredly have been exposed in the above long-letter—which merely serves to prove that the situation in the Northern Province has been serious and apparently still is.—Ed.]

Towards a Greater Somaliland The Future of the Ogaden

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—Your leading article on the political situation in the Somalilands is most interesting and timely, but there was one point on which I wished you had expressed an opinion.

You wrote: "Ethiopian Ministers (who act only on the instructions of the Emperor) have indicated that they now approve the idea of a union of the British and former Italian Somalilands—on the express condition that the Ogaden, or Ethiopian Somaliland, should be permanently excluded from the new State". Do you regard that as satisfactory?

Yours faithfully,

D. R. C. HAMILTON

London, S.W.1.

(In the first draft of the leading article comment was made on the above point, but it was omitted in order to save space. Looking ahead, it seems probable that the crux of the matter will be the question of the Ogaden. Practically no Somalis in the British or the former Italian territory are satisfied. The large numbers of their own race and religion should be under the rule of Ethiopia, a country for which the Somalis have no love or respect whatever. If a union of British Somaliland and Ethiopia be achieved, Somali nationalism will inevitably increase, not decrease, and the usual false expectations of the eventual incorporation of the Somalis in the Ogaden (as also those in the Haud and the so-called Reserved Areas) which until recently had been under British military administration for about a decade and a half.)

The Ethiopians are at present at least as determined not to part with the Ogaden or the Haud as the most zealous Somalis are to bring those areas into the Greater Somaliland of their dreams. If a United Somaliland were to show reasonable capacity for self-government, and especially if oil were to be discovered in commercial quantities, with consequential transformation of the economic position, Ethiopia's present inflexibility on the issue might presumably change, particularly if Somali nationalism developed in the Ogaden and the Haud to such an extent that the atrocities in Addis Ababa considered a desirable compromise with the price of friendship with the State which could control Ethiopia's communications with the sea and of harmonious relations with the Western Powers and the United Nations.

As Russia and Egypt seek to extend their influence in Africa, Ethiopia and the Somalilands will have a common interest in attracting and maintaining the support of the free world, and cession of the Ogaden to a Somali Federation can certainly not be regarded as permanently excluded.—Ed.]

Ministry and African Elected M.L.Cs.

ANY RADICAL CHANGE in the system of administration in Kenya would result in an immediate outcry from Africans all over the country, the Minister of African Affairs has told the Legislature.

Moving the adoption of the Ministry's estimates for £2,124,500, Mr. Johnston said that frades against the administration did not reflect the opinions of the average African. What stirred critics of the Ministry to such heights of oratory was that they recognized the provincial administration to be a formidable obstacle on the chosen road to what they please to call self-government.

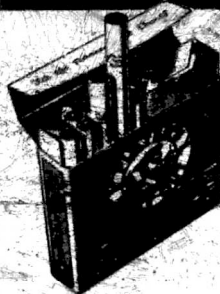
Mr. M. Muiro (Nyanza North) said that the African elected members were not fighting for the freedom of Africans but for the freedom of everyone. He complained that the elected members, who were responsible leaders of the African people, were subjected to humiliations by junior officers of the African Affairs Department, and declared that Kenya's problems would not be solved until the Government and its officers accepted the African elected members as the people's leaders.

Critic Challenged

MR. RODNEY MALCOMSON, M.L.C. for Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, has invited a Northern Ireland trade unionist to spend some time in the Federation. The invitation has been extended to Mr. S. J. Armstrong, of Belfast, Mr. Malcomson's home town, because at the recent Electrical Trade Union conference in Morecambe he proposed a resolution condemning "the inhuman policies of the South African and Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Governments based on racial oppression". Mr. Malcomson thereupon wrote to two Belfast newspapers asking on what information Mr. Armstrong had based his assertion of inhuman policies and racial oppression? "Has he personal, practical, and first-hand knowledge of these things, or does he rely on information brought back to the British Press by Mrs. Barbara Castle and the like after a few weeks' visit? If Mr. Armstrong has not visited this country to see for himself, I challenge him to do so as my guest. Then he may return and either rescind or amend his infamously-worded proposal."

Teaching the Women

SEVEN AFRICAN WOMEN in Kenya are attending a two-year course for community development officers at the Leazes School, near Nairobi. They will study at the school economics, child welfare and mothercraft, music and drama, Government accounts and administration, poultry and animal husbandry, public speaking and the creation of sound public opinion through debates, social studies, citizenship and co-operation, and the scope and functions of African government. The women's progress movement.



Player's
Please



Government Expenditure in Uganda

Criticism of Extravagant Spending

DR. B. N. KUNUNKA, deputy leader of the Representative Members' Organization, has declared in the Uganda Legislative Council that the £750,000 deficit in the budget due mostly to "extravagant Government spending on recurrent expenditure, especially on expatriate staff, leave and passages, pensions and unnecessary staffs in the Ministries." Government, he complained, granted its staff leave at the rate of five days a month, and under the short-tour system allowed leave to be taken after about 18 months.

Other African members supported a request for an independent commission to examine Government expenditure in detail and recommend how it could be reduced to a reasonable minimum.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Finance, Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, said: "In Government we have started from the premise that the country at this stage of development needs more services than we have managed to provide so far. In those circumstances it needs to be looked at very carefully whether it is true that we are spending too much." It was the Government's policy to arrange the future staffing so that the incidence of the cost of expatriate staff was cut down as quickly as it could be.

The Administrative Secretary, Mr. J. V. White, stated that the estimates did not contain anything not essential. Of shorter leave for expatriate civil servants he said: "Such a measure adversely affects the quality, if not the quantity, of the time when we need the best men and women we can get. Our policy is not to encourage people to come from overseas and settle here. We want them to return to their homes on retirement or when no longer needed. We must make proper arrangements for them to retain their homes. Otherwise, we shall not get the quality of staff we need."

Everything under the sun in East Africa...

*When sunrise bellowing
suns, moonlit nights
in fact are hiding to prove
you a holiday you'll
always remember.*



THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST
TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

KENYA TANZANIA UGANDA EAST AFRICA
P.O. BOX 1011, NAIROBI KENYA COLONY, E. AFRICA

LONDON OFFICE

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, W.C.2

As to an independent commission to see whether staff could be cut down, Mr. Wild said that, while they would have nothing to fear from such a commission, it would involve a gross waste of money. Uganda had its Africanization plan and its Public Service Commission. "In any economy we effect there must be no loss of efficiency. What we need is patience and time. I have great confidence that all the trained staff, we need in this country will be forthcoming from local sources, and I look forward to the time when we shall see the results of all our efforts."

The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. G. B. Cartland, had the last word on the subject of overseas staff. "How are you going to buy political development if you don't pay for it?" he asked. If political development was wanted, the Government executive machine had to be developed.

An Asian representative member, Major A. S. Din, epitomized the general sentiment when he said: "The battle between falling world prices and production can be won. If it is not won, that means retrenchment, and retrenchment in my view is humiliation, defeat of national pride. It must be prevented at all costs."

Zanzibar As Nasser Outpost Arab Nationalists and the Dynasty

ZANZIBAR is described as "Nasser's southern most nucleus of agitation" in a brief hour in the debate which continues.

Dr. Ali Muhain Barwani, the Nationalist Party leader, is favoured by both President Nasser and Dr. Nkrumah. Despite his eclipse in the elections, Dr. Nkrumah invited him and not Mr. Karume, leader of the successful Afro-Shirazi Party, to attend the party's first anniversary celebrations in London.

Arab nationalists demand the end of the protectorate and the return to Zanzibar of Kenya's coastal strip including the port of Mombasa, which is now leased by the Sultan to the Government of Kenya for £11,000 a year. A nationalist victory would almost certainly mean the end of the dynasty.

"Zanzibar is no Cyprus. Almost everyone is a Moslem and a Swahili-speaker, whether he originates from the African mainland or Arabia. The distinction is not one of language or religion but between an Omani Arab land-owning minority, the chief land-owning class, who suffered a complete defeat in the elections to the Legislative Council and who oppose the British Protectorate, and the African majority, who a half times as large, which, while it wishes to secure responsible government, does not want independence at the cost of domination by Arabs."

The livelihood of monocultural Zanzibar and Pemba lies neither in the Middle East nor in Africa but in Indonesia, which takes 80% of their cloves to make scented cigarettes. The subsidiary industry of tourism has not excited anti-European feeling; the atmosphere is jolly in the extreme. The hotel servant will even tell you if you have soap behind your ears (almost unthinkable on the mainland).

"President Nasser might find Zanzibar a useful stepping stone to Africa proper. Mr. Khrushchev might like it for a winter palace; but, if the two islands are not ruined by a slump in cloves, it should not be easy for outside Caesars to disrupt the present regime. There are only two or three hundred resident Europeans in Zanzibar and Pemba."

"The two important economic tasks before the islands are the planting of fruit trees and an improvement in the technique of sea fishing, which would add greatly to the Zanzibar's food supply."

Sudan and Ghana

A JOINT STATEMENT issued last week after the visit to Khartoum of a Ghana delegation headed by the Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, announced that the Sudan and Ghana would establish diplomatic relations at embassy level and seek to co-ordinate their foreign policies through their representatives at the United Nations. Ghana is to send an economic delegation to the Sudan. An air service is to be operated between the two countries and an exchange of students arranged.

Defeated S.R. Candidates

AMONG THE CANDIDATES defeated in the Southern Rhodesian general election were:

ELLMAN-BROWN, G. (U.F.P., Greendale).— Born, Bulawayo, 1910; educated Plumtree School. Went to London to be articled as a cost accountant. Fellow of Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales. From 1950 to 1953 sat on central committee of Rhodesia Party, member of National Building and Housing Board and of Cost of Living Commission of Southern Rhodesia. Won Greendale seat for United Rhodesia Party in 1954. Minister of Roads, Irrigation, Trade, and Industrial Development, to which was later added the portfolio for Housing.

HOLDERNESS, H. H. C. (U.R.P., Salisbury North).— Born in 1916, and educated in Salisbury, Grahamstown, and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. An attorney in Salisbury. Had distinguished record in last war, winning D.S.O., D.F.C., and A.F.C. commands. No. 1 Squadron, Southern Rhodesian Auxiliary Air Force after the war. Chairman in 1947 and 1951 of Rhodesia National Affairs Association. Director of Central African Airways Corporation. Entered Parliament in 1954 as United Party member for Salisbury North.

LLOYD, A. D. H. (U.R.P., Bulawayo North).— Educated at King's School, Warwick, and Trinity College, Dublin. Gained first class honours in B.A. and medals in oratory, history, and politics. Emigrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1934. Joined the Rhodesia Department. In the following year was transferred to the Department of Justice, and in 1942 was appointed public prosecutor in Bulawayo. In 1944 he was admitted as an advocate of the High Court of the Colony. Entered politics in 1954, when he won the Bulawayo North seat for the United Rhodesia Party. Was a member of the inaugural board of the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and has been president of the Matabeleland Irish Association and chairman of the Bulawayo Automobile Service. A member of the Native Labour Union. In Mr. Todd's interim Government he was Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, and Minister of Labour.

PALMER, E. D. (U.F.P., Hillside).— Won by-election in Hillside, Bulawayo, which caused the dissolution, and general election, but was unable to take his seat in Parliament. Born in London, 1907, and went to Southern Rhodesia in 1938. For three years with the Bulawayo Board of Executors before starting to practice as a chartered accountant. Closely associated with the mining industry; former Vice-president of Chamber of Mines (1951-52). Appointed a special member of the executive committee of the chamber in recognition of his services. A Bulawayo city councillor.

Farmer Brothers

PALMER, E. D. (U.F.P., Emmanville).— Born in Bridgewater, Somerset, in 1906; educated at Wellington School, Somerset. Migrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1930, and farms in the Norton area. For several years chairman and hon. secretary of Norton Farmers' Association, and first chairman of Norton Intensive Conservation Area Committee. From 1948 to 1951 was president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union and chairman of the Central Food Production Committee from 1951 to 1953. Made O.B.E. in 1953. Won Lomagundi seat for the United Rhodesia Party in the 1954 general election.

PALMER, R. D. (U.R.P., Hunyani).— Born in Bridgewater, Somerset, and educated at King's School, Taunton. Went to Southern Rhodesia in 1920. Farmer in the Norton district. First entered active politics as U.F.P. candidate in 1947, but was defeated. Again stood for Hartley in the 1948 general election; lost by 20 votes to the Rhodesia Party candidate. Won Hunyani seat for U.R.P. in 1954. From 1945 to 1948 he was president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association; has been engaged in tobacco growing for many years. In 1947 represented the Colony's tobacco industry at the customs conference in Cape Town, and in the same year was a delegate to Empire trade talks in London.

STRAW, N. (U.F.P., Rusape).— Born in the Orange Free State in 1904, and educated at the Bethlehem Boys' High School. Migrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1939. Now owns three farms. Among many public activities are membership of the local school council, the Food Production and Intensive Conservation Committees of the Rusape district, Rusape District Licensing Board, and Rusape Road Council. From 1946 to 1950 he was a member of the executive of the Southern branch of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union. Won Rusape for the United Rhodesia Party in 1954 general election.

TODD, R. S. G. (U.R.P., Shabani).— Born in Invercargill, New Zealand, in 1908. Prominent in youth work there and was in business for five years before entering the Glen Leith Theological College in 1929. After graduating, he spent two years at Otago University, and later a year at the University

of Witwatersrand. In 1934 he became superintendent of the New Zealand Mission of Dadaia, Southern Rhodesia, and served on the advisory committee to the Government for Native education. Entered politics in 1946 as United Party member for Insiza, since when he has served his mission in an advisory capacity only. A ranch owner in the Shabani district. On the appointment of Lord Malvern (then Sir Godfrey Huggins) as Federal Prime Minister, Mr. Todd was elected leader of the United Party and became Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, holding that office for four years until recently. Under his leadership the party merged with the Rhodesia Party to form the United Rhodesia Party.

TUNMER, G. B. P. (U.F.P.); member for Selukwe in last Parliament, stood for Gwelo in present election.— Born in Natal in 1900. Educated at Durban High School and Natal Technical College. Has lived in Southern Rhodesia for nearly 40 years; town councillor for Gwelo for nearly 20. For nine years, until 1953, was mayor. An alderman of Gwelo. Auctioneer, estate agent, and sworn appraiser for the High Court. Started Parliamentary career by winning Selukwe seat for Liberal Party in 1946 general election; and retained it on United Rhodesia Party ticket in 1954.

East African Dinner

SIR STEWART SYMES will preside at the East African Dinner in London on Wednesday, July 2, when the chief guest will be SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor-designate of Tanganyika. The dinner is open to members of the dinner club for themselves and their guests will be 30s. each, and to non-members 35s. Applications should be made to the hon. secretary, Mrs. V. C. Young, c/o East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

"Men are not angels, and within the Commonwealth we are heirs to all the faults and passions which beset human nature. Over all of us there hangs the shadow of a sin alarmingly thin." — Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, addressing the Commonwealth Youth Union's annual conference.

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Algeria and British Africa

Reply to A Critic of Kenya and Rhodesia

MR. F. O. HOOLEY, of Sheffield, has written in the *Manchester Guardian* :—

"A disturbing parallel with events in French North Africa is the trend in East Africa, especially Kenya, and the Central African Federation. There appears to be no difference whatever between the outlook and mentality of the settlers in Kenya and the Rhodesias and that of the *colons* of Algeria.

"The political objectives of the two groups accord with the traditional concepts of empire peculiar to France and Britain—the *colon* pressing for indissoluble and complete integration with the metropolitan country and the European of Rhodesia demanding Dominion status, with the firm intention of creating the kind of master-race society which exists in South Africa. The social objective is the same—preservation of the enormous political and economic privileges of Colonial landowners, which would not be tolerated in the home country for five minutes.

"It is fanciful to suppose that the Parliament of Westminster is likely to be shaken by neo-Fascism in East Africa in the way that the Parliament of Paris has been overthrown by the extremists of Algeria. Britain gave the settlers of Kenya more effective protection than France was able to offer her people in North Africa, and the wretched Kikuyu were slain without mercy when they rose in rebellion.

Half Slave—Half Free

But the problem remains. Africa will not revolve half slave and half free. We have already seen in Asia and the Middle East that the death-throes of dying empires produce conflicts which involve much more than the narrow interests of two contestants.

[This is an extract published because it is representative of a good deal of matter which has recently appeared in United Kingdom newspapers, critics of British Africa having exploited for their own purposes the current interest in Algerian affairs.

It is, of course, nonsense to suggest that the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland wants Dominion status in order to "create the kind of master-race society which exists in South Africa." The Constitution of the Federation is based on the principle of inter-racial partnership, and some of the public statements in support of that policy and against *apartheid* by Rhodesian public men, including Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, have greatly annoyed Ministers in South Africa.

To talk of "neo-Fascism in East Africa" is equally nonsensical, and the allegation that "the wretched Kikuyu were slain without mercy when they rose in rebellion" requires much qualification, explanation, and amplification.

It was because undue tolerance and mercy were shown by the authorities for far too long that a vile conspiracy by evil men developed until it involved about 95% of the adults of a tribe numbering well over one million. It is a fair generalization that the military and police forces in Kenya acted mercifully (as is transparently proved by "The Hunt for Kimathi", a book which Mr. Hooley should read), and that the Mau Mau were absolutely merciless, particularly to those of their own tribe who would not do their bidding. Any words which can be interpreted as justifying or mitigating the villainy of the Kikuyu rebellion are reprehensible. —Ed.]

Bishop Gwynne Memorial Appeal

THE BISHOP GWYNNE MEMORIAL FUND appeals for £7,000 to complete Tuba Cathedral and of the Gwynne Memorial Chapel in Khartoum Cathedral where the Bishop's ashes rest. The funds also hopes to endow a Bishop Gwynne scholarship at the Bishop Gwynne College at Mundri in the Equatoria Province, for the training of ordinands and evangelists. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the fund c/o Egypt and Sudan Church Association, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1.

C.R.O.'s "Shabby" Library in Rhodesia

Unfavourable Comparison With U.S. Gifts

MR. J. A. ALLAN, honorary secretary of the Booksellers Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has written in the course of a letter to *The Times* :—

"You have published a letter from Mr. Robert Lusty, chairman and managing director of the Hutchinson group of publishers. Writing from Bulawayo, he referred to the fact that Bulawayo Public Library had received from the United States Information Service and the Carnegie Corporation a gift of 500 books covering every aspect of American history, life, and letters.

"Mr. Lusty commended the Americans for their benevolence and forethought in providing this service, and he made the excellent point that trade would surely follow this triumphant assertion of American power and achievement.

"His point that there is no comparable service from the United Kingdom is serious. There is in Rhodesia among all races a definite swing towards the American technical book as opposed to the British counterpart; and the United States, with its aura of modernity, financial success, and independence, has become the model for any ambitious country. One might add that the Rhodesian National Free Library, which operates a postal service throughout the Federation for all races, has received a similar gift of 500 books and that African libraries have also benefited from this generous measure.

"The Commonwealth Relations Office has established in Salisbury a library of which it can be said to have been initiated with the best intentions. It fails to provide anything like the service offered by the United States, and, because of the inevitable lack of worthwhile reading matter on its shelves, one can only guess at the policy which gave birth to this shabby institution.

"There are of course a large number of bookshops and libraries which carry books of British origin, but no bookshop and certainly no Rhodesian library carry the specialist stock necessary to make Rhodesia and British as a power-house in inventive genius, ability, and speed, and the birthplace of a language and literature that can hold a unique message for the world.

"Booksellers and librarians share the belief that what Mr. Lusty termed 'the great and inspiring conception of the British Commonwealth of Nations' should be propagated with force and energy in this part of the world, but the written word and by a generous issue of documentary films and recordings.

Federation and Dominion Status

Sir R. Welensky Looks to 1960

IF THE FEDERATION FAILS to achieve Dominion status in 1960, it will not try to become a republic, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, has said in Salisbury. He added that if South Africa became a republic the chance of Rhodesia ever joining the Union would be virtually nil.

"There is no political leader in this country, who would dare to advocate, now or in the future, any separation from the British Crown. If he did so, he would lose his standing and support. I welcome this opportunity to emphasize that the Federation is now a British country under the Crown and that it intends to remain one," Sir Roy declared.

"To the question whether a republic in South Africa would militate against a union of the Federation and South Africa, he replied: "This question seems to be discussed far more in the Union than in the Federation. I think people in the Union should face the fact that very few citizens of Southern Rhodesia, or for that matter of the Federation as a whole, give any thought at all to joining the Union of South Africa. They would be even less likely to do so were South Africa to become a republic."

Discussing the general election in Southern Rhodesia, he said that as president of the United Federal Party, and as Federal Prime Minister he was keenly aware of the need to go to the 1960 conference as a united team.

Remember that only three of the five Governments to be represented there will have full powers of decision—the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, and the Federation itself. Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland still have Colonial Office Government. Consequently it will fall largely on the Southern Rhodesian representatives to further the Federal case and cause, and it would obviously be a grave handicap if they were not drawn from the same party.



BULAWAYO: The year is 1888. The leading figures in what is to prove a memorable meeting are face to face. On an old brandy case sits Lobengula, King of the Matabele; opposite him is Charles Danell Rudd who has come to persuade the King to sign a concession allowing an English company to work all the metals and minerals in his kingdom. After a suitable display of regal intransigence, Lobengula duly signs and the way is open for Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to develop the territory which today forms Southern Rhodesia.



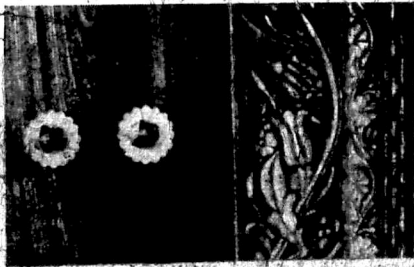
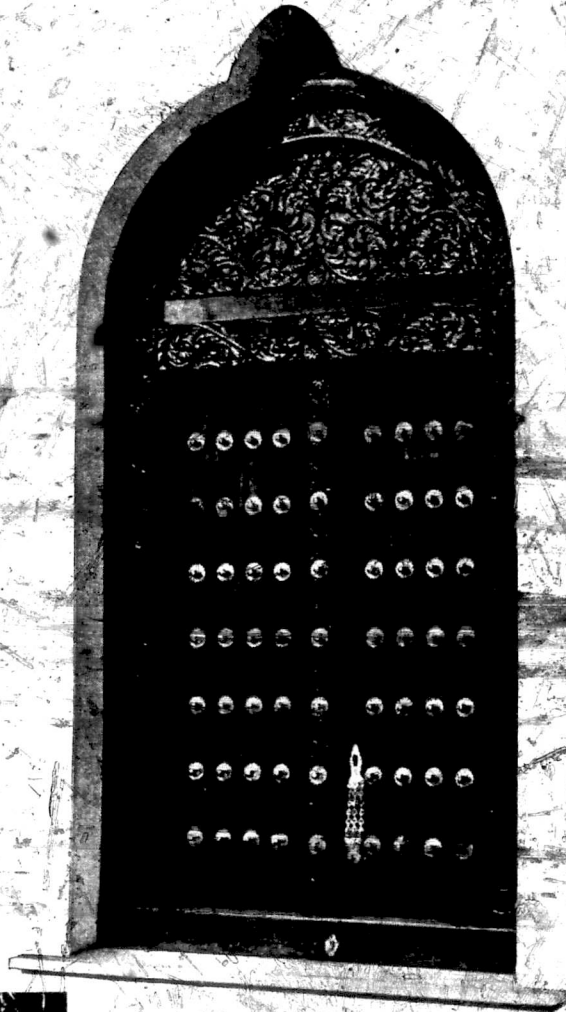
The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'ubulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 145,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Mustiness in Uganda Coffee Record Crop Exceeds 1.5m.

AN UNPRECEDENTEDLY HIGH INCIDENCE of musty coffee caused considerable confusion in the Uganda Coffee Industry Board's selling programme, unsettled the export trade, and exercised practically the entire attention of the board's staff and that of the officer in charge of the Department of Agriculture's coffee research station at Kawanda, since the board's annual report for 1957.

In the first few months of the season exporters accepted musty coffees at a discount, but complaints were made to the board that some exporters were severely undercutting competitors in overseas markets and delivering musty coffees as allegedly clean. As a result of a trade protest against this practice, which demanded the good name of Uganda's coffee overseas, the board discontinued delivering musty coffee with the exception and began to sell musty coffees on sample described as such.

The total crop for the season was 64,427 tons, of which 222 tons were arabica, compared with 45,263 tons for the previous season, of which only 108 tons were arabica. Due to the coming into bearing of new plantings, the crop exceeded by 3,902 tons the record for the year ended October 31, 1955.

Too Many Licences Issued

Despite continual diminution in the number of primary buyers, the report states that many people closely connected with the industry consider that too many licences have been issued. The resultant competition induced undesirable habits in some primary buyers, especially the encouragement of producers to sell insufficiently dry kiboko in itinerant buyers, often by night, rather than directly to legally established markets. There was, however, a general tightening-up by the licensed processors in the middle and latter part of the season.

The major problem of the board's grades was again that of mustiness. It was discovered that a certain colour of coffee ("cement") indicated the possibility of the musty smell occurring within 14 to 28 days of grading. Where grading inspectors observed the musty smell in held coffee with that characteristic in Uganda before sailing to the coast, mustiness invariably occurred within a fortnight.

The general appearance of the coffee was poor between November, 1956, to June, 1957, probably due to absence of sunny periods. One processor, experimenting to improve appearance, evolved a process which became known as scrubbing, since it involved treating clean coffee in a cleansing and washing machine without the addition of water. The trade later refused to accept "scrubbed" coffee, on the erroneous assumption that the processing was designed to conceal mustiness.

During the year the board made a net profit of £412,559. The total cash return to the growers was £10,468,000, compared with £7,600,000 in the previous season. Sales of the crop, together with the stock on hand, at cost, amounted to £15,088,872, of which export duty of £2,728,211 was paid to the Uganda Government.

Economic Commission for Africa

Addis Ababa chosen for headquarters

MR. F. D. WALKER, the British Broadcasting Corporation's correspondent at the United Nations, said in a recent talk to East Africa: —

Nine of the 81 members of the United Nations are now African countries — South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan, and Ghana, and all except South Africa are members of an African sub-group of the African-Asian group of nearly 30 member nations.

There is talk of a move to try to have an African elected as next president of the General Assembly.

The vote to set up an Economic Commission for Africa was unanimous in the Economic and Social Council. Addis Ababa is to be the commission's headquarters, and the first meeting is to be held before the end of this year.

The commission is to work towards raising the level of economic activity and levels of living in Africa, with an eye also to social matters. It will make recommendations to Governments and other bodies. Its initial scope is the whole continent of Africa, Madagascar and other African islands.

Its membership is open to all independent States of Africa — to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and the following territories are associate members with the right to take part in meetings but not to vote: Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Spanish Sahara, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

The United Kingdom representative at the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Scott-Pox, said at the opening of the centre: "We welcome this new commission, and we want to see it established soon. Above all, we want to see it by which I mean a commission which will make a useful contribution to the solution of the economic and social problems of Africa."

If the new commission is to be as useful as we think it to become, it must be a body where all the countries directly concerned are able to make freely the maximum possible contribution to its activities. It must, in fact, be a real and equal partnership of independent African Powers and countries like my own.

World Cotton Problems Arbitrary Marketing Influences

A PLENARY MEETING of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, at which 48 Governments were represented, ended in London last week. The committee is an inter-governmental organization designed to promote co-operation among cotton producing and consuming nations.

It was noted that world production of cotton during 1955-56 was an all-time record of 42.7m. bales, that production during 1956-57 was reduced to 41.3m. bales, that the reduction of about 2m. bales in the United States brought world production in 1957-58 down to 39.3m. bales, and that the manner in which the U.S. Government disposed of surplus stocks of cotton contributed to a certain measure of confidence in world markets when disruption had been widely feared.

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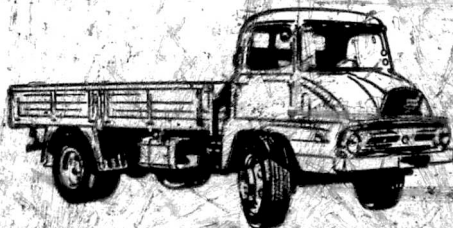
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Forestral, Land and Timber Prospects

ALTHOUGH SIR GERALD D'ERLANGER, chairman of Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways Co., Ltd., does not forecast that this will be as good a year as 1957, he does not expect any serious deterioration. Due to the running down of stocks last year, there was a considerable improvement in the group's liquid position, and at December 31 cash balances and deposits were £534,161 higher than a year earlier.

Last November the second of the Rhodesian Wattle Co.'s factories came into production, completing its plans for the manufacture of wattle extract. During 1957 the products of the company's Melsetter factory were successfully sold, and halfway through the current year indications were that the products of both factories could be sold without placing undue strain upon the market.

The chairman states that in the Central Province of Kenya, indiscriminate felling of wattle trees to provide timber for Kikuyu resettlement will result in a substantial reduction in the amount of Native-grown bark which will be available for extract manufacture for a number of years to come.

COMPANY REPORTS

Forestal Land and Timber (Holdings) Ltd., which has subsidiaries in the Federation of Rhodesia and Niasaland, reports a trading profit for 1957 of £799,424 (£678,051), from which must be deducted £99,917 for overseas taxation, £66,500 for U.K. profits tax and £244,382 for income tax, leaving a net profit of £192,504 (£134,014). Of this £142,910 was kept in the accounts of the holding company, and £49,594 in those of the subsidiaries. The parent company paid dividends of 20% and a bonus of 5% on the ordinary shares. Carry-over (£218,157). Current reserves, and undistributed amount to meet current liabilities and provisions to £9,463,446; current assets to £9,206,287 and fixed assets to £277,137. Directors: Mr. J. R. Millbourn (chairman and joint managing), Mr. C. R. Millbourn (joint managing), Sir Eric Millbourn, and Mr. Harold Stone. The company is Mr. S. H. Farrow. Meeting: London, June 18.

Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., earned a profit during 1957 of £105,740 (£115,857). £30,000 transferred to investment reserve. Proposed dividend of 2s per share and bonus of 3d per share absorbs £62,500, leaving carry-forward of £123,217 (£113,613). Issued capital, £600,000 in 2s shares; capital reserves, £95,000; revenue reserves and surplus, £423,217. Loan from Abe Bailey Trust (Pty.) Ltd., £45,000 amount due to subsidiary, £16,774. Current liabilities and provisions, £64,000. Fixed assets, £80,940. Investments, £99,000. Current assets, £130,000. Year 1957. Directors: Messrs. C. C. Corder (chairman, alternate H. N. Clackworthy), F. R. A. Bailey (alternate J. H. Farrow), H. Hyde Jones (alternate C. M. Judd), J. H. Marshall (H. P. Jeppe), G. V. White (alternate R. S. Walker). Meeting: Salisbury, June 20.

Sisal Outputs for May

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,189 tons of line fibre and low (1,180), making 15,405 tons for the period July, 1957, to May, 1958 (15,623).

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—300 tons of sisal fibre and low, making 3,110 tons for the first 11 months to date.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—215 tons of sisal and low, making 2,125 tons for the 11 months of the financial year, compared with 2,210 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Commercial Brevities

An estimated 30,000 lb. crop of good quality Virginia leaf tobacco is being harvested from 45 acres in the Chunya District of the Southern Highlands Province under the auspices of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, which aims to transform the area into a tobacco-growing settlement.

The Federation's external trade improved slightly in February, when imports of merchandise were valued at £13,867,000, compared with January's £14,254,000, while exports, including gold, totalled £10,235,000, compared with £10,710,000 in January.

The Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society's show will be held in Lusaka on August 2, 3 and 4, the Rhodesian Agricultural show will be held in Salisbury from August 27 to 30, and Bulawayo's Agricultural Show will be from September 10 to 13.

Despite an all-out campaign, rabies is spreading in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika. During the last year 56 people, including seven Europeans, have received medical treatment after being bitten by rabid dogs. One death has been recorded.

Belgian Congo tea headed for Salisbury at Milind in the last week of competition from Malawi, fetched 8s per package. British African offerings were led by Luyi, at 4s 11d. Total African sales were 490 packages, averaging 3s. 7.31d.

The Kenya Farmers' Association is developing the import of Hampshire Down sheep have been brought into Kenya from England and sheep and Landrace pigs from the Union of South Africa both by air and sea.

The cars, spares, and service of Leyland, Albion, and steam-traction vehicles in Central Africa are to be controlled by a new firm, the company called Leyland Albion Ltd., with headquarters in Salisbury.

Hunting Cars Air Transport, joint operators of the Safari Services in London to East and Central Africa, have ordered a further three Vickers Viscounts this year, which are due for delivery next April.

Nearly £9m. worth of building plans have been approved in Salisbury during the first 10 months of this municipal financial year, compared with about £7½m. during the corresponding period of 1957.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has contributed £750,000 for capital purposes to the University College of Rhodesia and Niasaland, which has recorded its "deep gratitude" to Britain.

A new generation for Uganda sisal, May, totalled 12,035,000 units, compared with 12,496,506 in May, 1957, an increase of 20.3%. In addition, 7,150,000 units were exported to Kenya.

A new hydro-electric scheme will cater for the needs of Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, for the next 10 to 12 years. Power should be available towards the end of next year.

Dunford, Hall and Partners have been appointed public relations consultants in East Africa to the Federal Broadcasting Corporation and Air India International Corporation.

Kenya's Minister for Agriculture has opened a second coffee factory in the Machakos district built entirely by the Kamba people under the tribal system of local self-help.

A Timber Advisory Board is to be formed in Tanganyika to promote the best use of local timbers and advise on matters generally relating to the timber industry.

The new No. 40 berth at Milind is now in use. The first ship alongside was Japanese.

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Revised Copper Bonus Scheme

Plan now covers Europeans and Africans

THE COPPER MINES of Northern Rhodesia have just addressed the following statement to their African employees:

"There are no longer two bonus schemes, as there were in the past, but only one scheme for all employees, Africans and Europeans alike. The revision of the old bonus scheme made by the companies when compared with the terms of the 1951 agreement, benefits you whatever the level of the prosperity of the industry.

"The African bonus scheme was started in January 1951. The rates paid at that time varied from 7s. 6d. per ticket (of which 5s. was paid in cash and 2s. 6d. deferred until Christmas) for group 1 surface employees to 31s. 6d. (14s. 6d. cash and 7s. Christmas bonus) for group 8 underground.

"It was agreed at that time that the bonus rate would in future years increase or decrease according to whether the industry's prosperity was high or low. If the industry prospered, the rates would rise; if the industry became less prosperous, the rates would fall. For several years the industry was able to hold on to its copper at a high price, and this meant that its prosperity steadily increased. Of course it also meant that the bonus rates rose accordingly.

"In July, 1956, the rates for the year were set at 12s. 6d. for group 1 surface employees and at 92s. for group 8 underground, that is, four times the 1951 level, although the industry's prosperity had not increased to such a great extent.

"The price of copper fell and therefore the companies' profits began to fall. But in July, 1957, the companies decided that they wished to help you by maintaining the bonus at the same high level at which it had been established in 1956.

"The price of copper continued through 1957 into 1958, and the prosperity of the industry is now at a very much lower level than it was in 1951 when the scheme first began. "If the companies were to continue to act strictly by the terms of the 1951 agreement they would be quite right in setting the bonus rate for the year 1958-59 at a figure even

lower than that which was used in 1951. They do not propose to do this. Instead they have, as stated above, now introduced a revised scheme which, when it is compared with the terms of the 1951 agreement, benefits you whatever the level of the prosperity of the industry.

"The leaders of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers Trade Union have asked the companies to pay the bonus at the same percentage of wages to Africans as to Europeans. In the past the companies could not agree to this for reasons which were explained to the union many times. However, the revision of the European bonus scheme has now given the companies the opportunity of doing this, and from July 1, 1958, the new scheme will apply in exactly the same manner to all employees of the companies, Europeans and Africans alike. There are no longer two schemes, but only one scheme for all employees.

"Under this revised scheme the bonus will not be paid out in cash at the end of each ticket or each month. Instead it will be saved by the companies and paid out in different ways. Each year in July the companies will work out the rate for the year which has just ended, and the rate will be the same for all employees.

One Tenth of Basic Pay

"The bonus will be divided into three parts. The first part will be a Christmas bonus that will be up to one-twentieth of your basic pay throughout the year. The second part will be paid at Christmas. Provided the bonus rate is not over a further payment will be made or a leave bonus; it will be paid when a man takes his home leave. This amount will be one-tenth of a man's basic pay throughout the year.

"The third part provided that the bonus rate is sufficient, a further payment will be made, and there are two ways in which this third part can be paid. "One way is for the man to save this money put into a savings fund, and it will only be paid out when he leaves the company's service. The other way is in cash in September of each year.

"From July 1, in the same way as European employees you will not get your bonus in cash for each ticket or each month, but the money will be saved for you and paid in cash at Christmas.

"When the old scheme finished, at the end of June you had some money in your Christmas bonus. This is in respect of the months from 1st October, 1957, to June, 1958, and this will be paid at Christmas, 1958. The Christmas bonus for the months of July onwards until June, 1959, will be paid to you at Christmas, 1959.

"In the same way, savings for the leave bonus will only start in July this year, and no one will be able to draw these leave savings (unless he leaves the company's employment) until after July 1, 1959. This is necessary because the scheme works by the year, not by the month as before.

"We think that this scheme is better for all our employees because the bonus will be paid out only on special occasions such as at Christmas and on going on leave, and will not be regarded as part of your normal pay.

"Under the revised scheme you may get more or less than you have been getting during the last two years. We do not know, because we do not know at what price copper will be sold in 1958 and 1959; but if you do get less it will not be because of the revised scheme but simply because of the reduced prosperity of the industry."

S. Rhodesia's Output

IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS of this year Southern Rhodesia's mineral production was valued at £8,788,073, an increase of 8% over the corresponding period for 1957. Minerals of £3,058,890, was up by 64% in value and 3% in tonnage; gold by 1% in value (£24m.) and weight; and chrome by 17% in tonnage and 21% in value (£13m.). Both copper and tin production rose threefold to £285,775 and £122,186 respectively. While lithium minerals were down to 8% in output, their value rose to £205,446, or 21% higher than in the same period last year. Coal production at £1,432,916 represented a 1% fall in value and 14% in output.

Uranium Survey

THE U.K. ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY has begun a radio-metric aerial survey for uranium over 4,000 square miles of the Coast Province of Kenya, using aircraft equipped with the latest type of Harwell scintillation counter.

Optimistic About Copper

"I am optimistic about the prospects of the world copper market in the second half of 1958 because it is reacting slowly, but gradually, especially if the present industrial rhythm is maintained in Europe." — Mr. C. Brinckerhoff, president-designate of the Anaconda Company.

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Anglo American Results

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £8,411,380 (£8,297,640) in the year ended December 31 last, subject to taxation of £430,193 (£388,883). General reserve receives 41s., and £187,500 is provided against loans. Dividends on preferred stock absorbed £71,381, the interim dividend of 2s. per share on the ordinary stock £861,888, and the final of 6s. per share £2,975,156. The carry-forward is £541,992, compared with £519,758 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 24,780,318 in 10s. shares and £2,000,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock. Share premium account stands at £9,903,475, revenue reserves at £23,394,800, 4% registered bonds at £4,081,633, 5% registered unsecured convertible notes at £1,500,000, and loans to associated companies and others at £26,927,412. Provision for taxation is £501,049.

Amount due to credit is £4,936,343, investments in subsidiary companies are £13,567,115, in shareholdings and other securities £2,947,510, in debentures and other £792,992, in Government, Municipal, and Electricity Supply Commission Bonds £369,267, Loans to other companies £1,000,000, and cash in hand £21,332,004.

In the section of the report dealing with the Northern Rhodesian copper mines industry African advancement is stated to be progressing reasonably satisfactorily. At the end of the year there were 482 Africans in advanced jobs, 139 in intermediate jobs and 230 in training. The total number of advanced jobs that will be eventually available in the copper mines controlled by Anglo American will total 963.

The Concessible companies in the group are Rhokana Copper Mines, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Copper Mines, Ltd. Their development has been described in their annual reports.

The independent consultants who are studying the field of employment, daily paid jobs in terms of the African advancement programme expect to finish their assignment by the end of the month.

The directors of the corporation are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt and Mr. R. B. Hazart (deputy chairman), Mr. W. D. Wilson (manager), and Sir George E.

Albu, Hon. W. J. O'Brien, Col. Sir Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. A. V. Smith, and Messrs. E. C. Barling, D. O. Becking, W. Marshall Clark, T. Coulter, F. Emery-Evans, H. C. Koch, H. G. McKerrow, F. J. Oppenheimer, and A. C. Wilson. The alternate directors are Messrs. J. Boyd, H. R. Lowry, C. S. McLean, M. W. Rush, J. W. Shilling, S. Sparo, H. H. Taylor, and A. Wilson.

The 41st annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 27.

Nchanga Development

THE NCHANGA COPPER MINE'S four-stage £6m. development programme should be finished in September. The open-cast pits will then be among the most highly mechanized in the world.

African Wages in Kenya

AFRICAN WAGES in the rural areas of Kenya averaged 64s. per month in 1956 and 69s. last year, the Minister for Education, Labour and Land told the Legislative Council recently. For males over the age of 21 minimum wages in the towns rose in the two years by 13.3%, in accordance with the Government's aim to raise them to a level sufficient to support a man and his wife, and unskilled employees in Nairobi and Mombasa were in general paid substantially more than the statutory minima. In Nairobi the wages of unskilled labourers on first engagement rose by 5.50s. between December, 1955, and December, 1956, to 100.50s. per month or 18s. above the statutory minimum. By the end of 1957 that level had risen to 115s. or 21s. above the then minimum. In the other seven scheduled towns there was no significant difference between the statutory minimum and the actual wage of unskilled workers. Minimum adult wages in all urban areas have been raised another 5s. per month.

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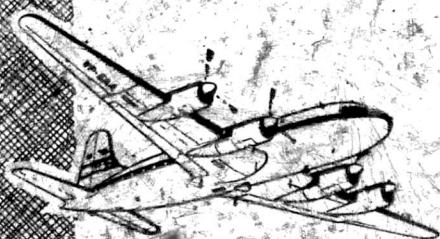
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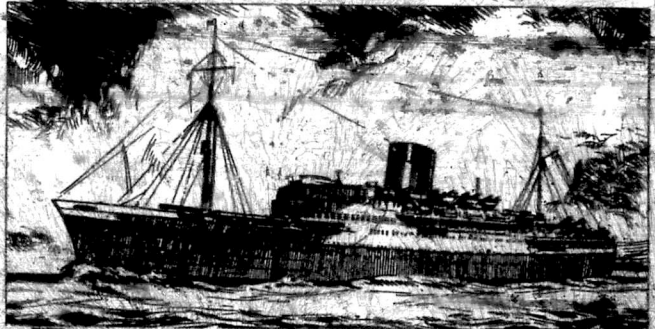
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U.K. Press Comment on S. Rhodesia's Election



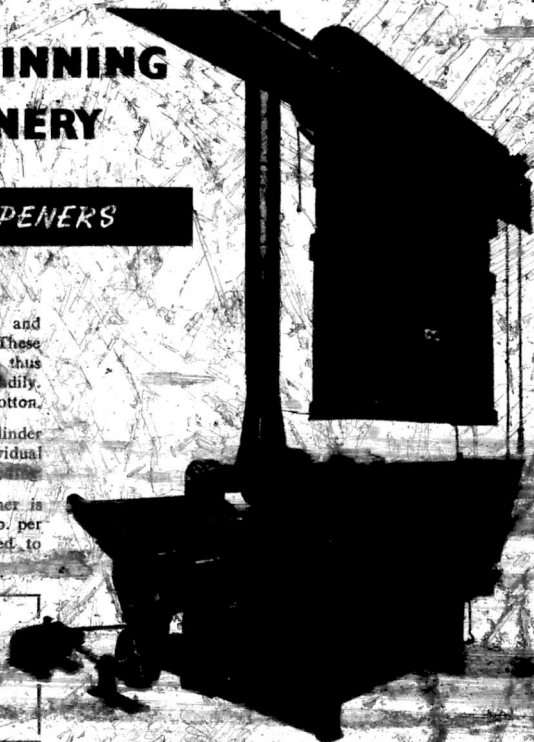
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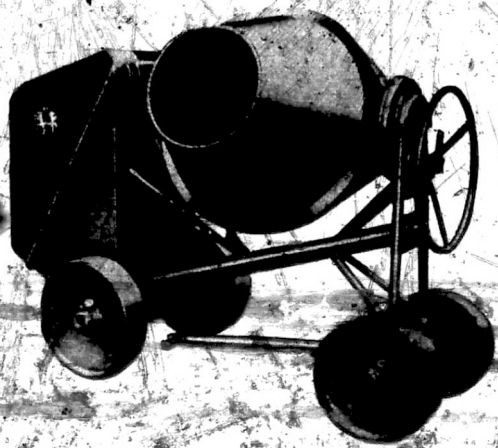
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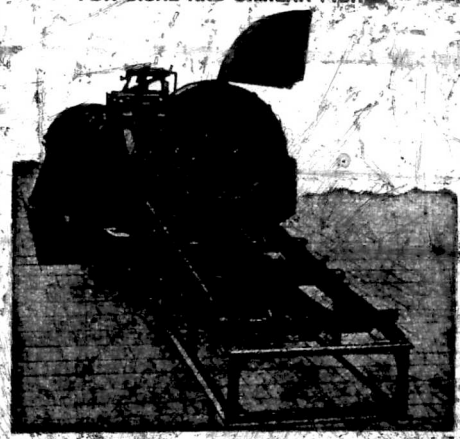
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFRICAN POLITICAL LEADERS in East and Central Africa have in recent years made so many outrageous public statements that there would have been numerous prosecutions if the Government had not been anxious to show all possible tolerance and make the fullest allowance (many people think undue allowance considering the dangers involved) for the political inexperience of the offenders. Nobody with knowledge of affairs in Kenya could deny that the authorities in that country have been extremely forbearing over quite a long period. Indeed, if they had been more alert and less lenient there would either have been no Mau Mau rebellion or one far less damaging. Recently, however, when seven of the eight African elected members of the Legislative Council described as "stooges, quislings, black Europeans, and traitors to the African cause" a number of other Africans who were prepared to stand as candidates for the newly-created special seats in the Legislative Council, and called upon the mass of Africans to "enforce an economic, social, and political boycott of these traitors", action was taken, with the result that last week each of the seven was fined £75 on a charge of criminal libel. Though he did not say so in precise terms, the Solicitor-General implied that they could have been charged under a section of the law which would have deprived them, if convicted, of their votes for life and entailed their expulsion from the Legislative Council. Though perfectly well aware of the extreme penalties to which the culprits had made themselves liable, the authorities, still decently, deliberately proceeded under a legislative provision which prescribed relatively mild punishment. The fine imposed, if large from the general African standpoint, is not a heavy penalty for men with incomes

as high as those paid to members of the Legislative Council in Kenya. It has yet to be seen whether they will pay the fine or choose imprisonment as an alternative which would give them a claim to martyrdom.

Their offence was, in essence, intimidation — and intimidation has in recent years grown into a grave political menace in East, Central, and West Africa. It is one of the favourite weapons of the

The Menace of Intimidation. extreme agitators everywhere, and it has been used on a wholesale scale

in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. In such circumstances it is astonishing that a leading article in *The Times* should have expressed the view that "the wiser course would have been not to prosecute" the seven African elected members because they are immature politicians and because Africans in and near Nairobi suspect that advantage has been taken to score a political point against them. That argument ignores two facts: that these immature politicians describe themselves as the leaders of their people, who so regard them, and that if there had been any wish to take advantage of their immaturity to score political points there were plenty of earlier occasions, none of which was utilized. So the declared basis for the criticism of the decision to prosecute is seen to be non-existent. For authority to have withheld action when candidates for the special seats in the Legislature were publicly threatened with an economic, social, and political boycott would have been to deny elementary protection to men courageous enough to resist such threats, threats far graver in Africa than in more sophisticated societies. Indeed, it is an open secret in Kenya that attempts on the lives of some of the candidates were feared for days, and one of them testified in court that business at his shop

dropped drastically. To have interfered with the course of justice in such circumstances would, we consider, have been inexcusable, and indeed immoral. Moreover, failure to act in so flagrant a case would inevitably have encouraged similar transgressions, some of which might easily have cost some men their lives.

Congress and similar spokesmen in Africa clamour daily for more and more political freedom. As this example has shown, Africans who want almost limitless licence for themselves are quick

Importance of Impartiality. in seeking to circumscribe the fair play which ought to be the automatic right

of others. That is one of the reasons why all the talk of "social democracy" is nonsensical in present conditions in Africa. There can be no real improvement in the outlook unless and until means can be found to make intimidation a rarity instead of the rule; and intimidation is so difficult to prove (because the person intimidated almost always denies the truth during the investigations or in court because he fears death or some other grievous infliction upon himself or his family) that it goes unpunished in almost every instance, even in those in which there can be no doubt that it was exercised. The obligation not to compound with this evil whenever it can be demonstrated to have been employed is consequently imperative, and, far from endorsing the comment of our contemporary, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA supports the decision of the officials in Kenya upon whom rested the responsibility of deciding whether or not to arraign seven out of the eight African elected members. We consider that they could not otherwise have fulfilled their duty to administer the law with that strict impartiality which is the only safeguard for the State and all its citizens.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE in London

last week the delegation of Nyasaland Africans whose main object was to make submissions to the Secretary of State on constitutional changes in that

Nyasaland's Protectorate described their Extremists. demand for four-fifths of the

seats in the Legislative Council as necessary "to save our people from enslavement on the South African pattern". That is an absurd suggestion, for if there were no Africans in the Legislature, and if the local Europeans were intransigent, the Government (which is responsible to Parliament) would prevent any semblance of "enslavement". Indeed, Great Britain has

literally saved the people of Nyasaland from enslavement; the early administrators, who were joined by pioneer planters, traders, and even some missionaries, fought for months against much larger numbers of well-armed Arab and African slave-traders, for whom the areas of what is now Nyasaland were good hunting grounds for "black ivory". When the people had thus been delivered from enslavement, H.M. Government in the United Kingdom continued, through the Colonial Office officials on the spot, aided by a modest, moderate and liberal-minded non-official European community, to protect Africans from all kinds of injustice and to provide them with the necessary social and other services — incidentally permitting their politicians a freedom of speech which has not infrequently bordered on the subversive and has more than once been bloodshed. To talk of "enslavement" is thus the plainest form of misrepresentation.

The truth, which will not be palatable to the members of the delegation, is that the only enslavement which threatens the Africans of Nyasaland is that

of such a nature as to be **Congress Pleases** the African National **Cairo and Moscow.** Congress, which has

for years preached doctrines detrimental to the mass of Africans and practised widespread intimidation of those with the courage to refuse to submit to the domination of the small number of arrogant and unpractical extremists who dominate the Congress (when not engaged in quarrelling among themselves). How unpractical they are is evident from the present demand for African majorities in the Legislative and Executive Councils and for "full internal self-government". Acceptance of such proposals by the Government would give the African politicians freedom to run (or rather, ruin) Nyasaland — politicians whose limitations will be obvious to anyone who cares to read the Hansard record of almost any debate in which several of them took part. Not one of them has occupied any position of real importance or responsibility of any kind, and it would be criminal irresponsibility to put the fate of the country in their hands. That is so evident that there is not the faintest likelihood that any Secretary of State would accept their sweeping proposals. Those who enunciate such unbalanced ideas ought to know that they do not advance the case for progressive increase in African participation in Central and local government affairs, but ceaseless reiteration of such extravagances are noted with satisfaction in Moscow and Cairo.

Notes By The Way

Peerage for Sir Ellis Robins

RHODESIANS WILL BE DELIGHTED with the barony conferred on Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, for he has rendered great service to British Central Africa in peace and war, in social affairs and industry, ever since he went to Salisbury 30 years ago as general manager of the British South Africa Company. He became its resident director when Sir Drummond Chaplin died in 1934, and thereafter he served on the boards of many of the most important Rhodesian enterprises, including Barclays Bank D.C.O., African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. and, of course, the subsidiaries of the B.S.A. Company. When Mr. Christopher de la Motte resigned the presidency of the Company last year owing to ill-health, Sir Ellis, then vice-president, was elected to the senior office. That entailed residence in England, but he made it clear that he intended to return to Rhodesia frequently, and Lady Robins and he arrived only last Friday from such a visit, during which the fine new Charter House in Salisbury was opened by the Governor-General, Lord Delhousie.

Diversified Public Service

MANY GOOD CAUSES have found that they could look to Sir Ellis for personal service. He was District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in Rhodesia for well over 20 years, he was Colony Commissioner for Boy Scouts for 15 years, he is a governor of a number of the leading schools in Rhodesia, a trustee of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, the Rhodes Centenary Art Gallery, and the Rhodesian College of Music, and he was chairman of the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition held in Bulawayo five years ago. For three years in the last war he commanded the 1st Battalion The Rhodesia Regiment, and later served in the 1st Air Corps A.A. and O.M.G. of the Southern Rhodesian Forces. Lately he has been interested in the settlement in Rhodesia of men prematurely retired from the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom, and in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London, of which he is president.

Second Rhodesian Peer

BORN IN THE UNITED STATES, he was the first Rhodesian scholar from the State of Pennsylvania to Oxford University, on leaving which he was appointed assistant editor of a New York magazine. Then for five years he was private secretary to Earl Winterton, M.P., and literary secretary to the Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain. He joined the Territorial Army, and was mobilized with the London Yeomanry on the outbreak of war in 1914, serving until 1921 and winning the D.S.O. For the next seven years he was secretary of the Conservative Club in London, and simultaneously O.C. of the City of London Yeomanry Battery, R.H.A., which in the last year of his command won the coveted King's Prize. Such, in brief, is a record of which any man might be proud. But Sir Ellis Robins is so modest that those who meet him, for the first time without knowing of his career, would not guess that it had been so outstandingly successful in business and in social, military, and other public services. That he should be the second Rhodesian to be raised to the peerage (Viscount Malvern being the first) is the highest possible recognition of his devotion to the country of his adoption, Rhodesia and Great Britain.

African Personality

TOO LITTLE ATTENTION has been paid in East and Central Africa to the determination of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, to develop what he calls "the African personality" as a force in world councils. It is in pursuance of that objective that he is now making a round of visits of the independent States in Africa which sent delegations to the Accra conference a few weeks ago. That he should have allocated a month for his journey is evidence that it is intended to be much more than a series of courtesy calls; and the decision to fly first to Ethiopia was significant, as was the agreement at the Accra gathering that the next meeting of the States there represented should be in Addis Ababa two years hence. Since then the General Assembly of the United Nations has selected Addis Ababa as the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the establishment of which later this year will herald a constant and ever-increasing traffic from many parts of the world, not least from Ethiopia.

Economic Commission for Africa

THIS NEW COMMISSION, which is to concern itself in particular with raising the level of economic activity and the standards of living throughout the continent, has as its members all the Powers with major responsibilities in Africa (that is to say, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Portugal) and all the independent States of Africa (the Union of South Africa, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Liberia, and Ghana), and dependent territories in the continent are to have the right of associate membership, which will entitle them to participate in meetings but not vote. In this category will fall all the British East and Central African territories. A spokesman for H.M. Government in the United Kingdom has told the United Nations that those whom he represents hope for a real and equal partnership between the independent African Powers and the Powers still discharging duties to dependencies in Africa.

Co-operation or Clash?

IF THERE WERE REAL CO-OPERATION the political temperature in Africa would be lowered, and, as a direct consequence, the inducement to external capital to help in the development of Africa's resources and potentialities would be greatly increased. But it would be ingenuous to disregard the fact that there is a fundamental difference between the group of which Dr. Nkrumah means to make himself the leader and the United Nations agency for Africa. If the Prime Minister of Ghana has his way, the now independent States will encourage unrest in the dependent territories—as evidence of which policy he has summoned to Ghana in recent weeks a number of the leading agitators from the other side of the continent, including Mr. Mboya from Kenya and Mr. Nyerere from Tanganyika. The work of the Economic Commission, however, cannot proceed satisfactorily unless a sense of stability can be created and maintained, for without stability there will be no chance of obtaining the great sums of money necessary for optimum economic advancement. A clash between those who put politics first and those who give priority to economics must consequently come, quickly (which is not to say that it will be promptly revealed to the public).

New General Secretary

MR. ALBERT EDWARD LEWIS, who will leave London Airport next Tuesday for the Copperbelt, is the newly appointed general secretary of the European Mine-workers' Union of Northern Rhodesia. Now aged 31, he was in the Merchant Navy from 1942 until the end of the last war, serving in the Mediterranean and in the Normandy landings, and was then for nine years a Thames waterman. From 1954 to 1956 he was at Ruskin College, Oxford, gaining the university diploma in economics and political science, and for the past two years he has been on the staff of the Trades Union Congress. Though he has no personal experience of Africa yet, he has for some time been concerned with labour relations in that continent. As a cricketer Mr. Lewis will have no difficulty in getting games in Central Africa, to which he will be accompanied by his wife and two young children.

Good Story

A GOOD STORY — and it was given to me as true last year — was retold by Mr. Brian Macdonia when he presided at a Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Society meeting at which the High Commissioner in London for Ghana spoke of affairs in that West African State since it attained self-government 15 months ago. It will be recalled that Vice-President Nixon of the United States attended the independence celebrations in Accra, accompanied by a large entourage of reporters, photographers, and radio and television recorders. Seeing a burly African scribbling in a notebook, the story goes, Mr. Nixon greeted him warmly and asked: "How does it feel to be really free?" The unexpected reply ran: "I wouldn't know, mister, I come from Alabama!"

Challenge to the Asian Communities of East Africa

Sir Arthur Kirby's Survey of Their Services and Prospects Under African Pressure

THE WORD ASIAN is used officially in East Africa to cover the peoples from the Indian sub-continent who live in East Africa.

Nearly 32,000 coolies to build the Uganda Railway were imported from India, mostly from the Punjab, and preferred repatriation on the expiry of their contract. Nearly 6,500 had to be invalided, nearly 2,500 died in East Africa, and about only 5,000 of the 2,000 were in the employ of the railway when it terminated in East Africa.

In 1900 Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were primitively savage countries inhabited by peoples (with a few notable exceptions) living in conditions but little in advance of the Stone Age. The wheel was unknown. The coming of the white man as a missionary and a trader, and finally the building of the railway, brought those territories and their peoples suddenly into contact with a world centuries in advance of their knowledge and experience.

Stimulating Trade

The British Government had realized as early as 1902 that something would have to be done to stimulate trade and development to bring revenue to the railway, and it was reckoned that the best instrument to stimulate the indigenous African into trading was the small Indian trader who, notwithstanding many obstacles, was pushing his way into the interior. Even at that early stage he was looked upon with considerable jealousy by European settlers. This conflict between the European and the Asian developed into serious discord 20 years later.

Small settlements of Indian traders have lived in the coast towns of East Africa for probably close on 2,000 years. In 1498 an Asian piloted Vasco da Gama on his voyage from Malinda in East Africa to the port of Calicut in Malabar. In 1811 most of Zanzibar's trade passed through the hands of Indian merchants, and by 1863 there were 5,000 or 6,000 Indians on that island and in the mainland territories of the Sultan, which stretched along the coast of present-day Tanganyika and Kenya. The Indian merchants of those days were Muhammadans from Bombay, Cutch and Surat, most of whom were permanently settled; there were Hindu

Banyans from Cutch and Jamnagar, who returned to India. All played their part in financing and organizing the trade caravans, bringing slaves and ivory, but they rarely, if ever, penetrated the hinterland.

With the opening up of the interior by the building of the railway many of the long-established colonies of merchants, speaking Gujarati and not Punjabi, saw their opportunity and extended their spheres inland, gradually taking over. Indeed, the task of supplying goods and services for the railway business would have been impossible without their help. They were soon joined by immigrants from India who were attracted to the land for trade and skills which the Africans could not then supply. These immigrants were not usually unskilled labourers, but mainly petty traders and artisans, though some came from a background of village and farm, almost none took to farming in spite of the hope of the Government that they might.

As traders and marketers of Native produce and as artisans Asians have performed functions which Europeans were not prepared and Africans not qualified to discharge. They blazed a trail of trade where prospects of profit were poor and precarious. But their presence in trading centres and embryo towns has had a profound influence on the development arising from their disregard of elementary standards of sanitation and their generally low standard of living, which later gave rise to a committee of investigation which caused some bitter feelings.

Modest Beginnings

From those modest beginnings have developed the Asian communities of Kenya and Uganda, which play so large a part in economic life. The East Africa Royal Commission of 1953-55 pointed out that the Asian community is in many ways of a more established character than the European.

Tanganyika's Asians came almost entirely from the early settlement in Zanzibar and the coastal regions. Probably 20% of the population of Dar es Salaam is now Asian, and Asians possibly control 50% or more of the import and export trade. They have brought a considerable proportion of the land formerly held by Germans and are now considerable landowners. From its inception the Rotary Club in Dar es Salaam had an Asian membership, whereas only in the past few months have Asians been admitted to membership in Nairobi.

Hardly a town in East Africa is without a line of Asian shops. The Asians are highly industrious and bring the whole family to work actively in the business; they keep their shops open most hours of the day and do not close on Sundays. They are a noisy, enterprising, colourful set of people, tenacious of their culture and convictions abroad, who seem to invest a great part of their prosperity in large families.

By about 1910 the scene in East Africa was more or less set. Administration and agricultural development were the main European occupations; trade and craftsmanship were Asian and indigenous Africans were encouraged to work in the European agricultural system and supply cheap labour in the towns that were developing in response to European and Indian activities. This picture had not substantially changed until very recent years.

Now we find Asian lawyers, contractors, garage owners,

* These passages are taken from an address given at the East India Association in London by Sir Arthur Kirby, East African Commissioner in London.

dentists, post office clerks, linotypers, railway officials, and bookkeepers. They fill the middle sections of the civil service and bureaucracy. But we also find Asians as large industrialists and Ministers in the Government.

Except in Tanganyika, Asians have not been able to acquire extensive land rights, though in the towns they have invested their savings in leasehold property, usually on 49 or 99-year leases. Asians have invested their surpluses in expanding their businesses, lending money or goods on credit, or in other primarily urban and commercial enterprises.

Anti-Asian Feeling

Immediately following the first world war there was a marked increase of anti-Asian sentiment among Kenya Europeans, the result partly of a belief that there had been a disproportionate increase in Asian immigration and partly of a feeling that Asian traders had made excessive profits during the campaign in German East Africa.

A local commission which reported in 1919 made an unfortunate reference to Asians' alleged moral depravity and to their being less civilized than Africans in matters of sanitation. This was repudiated by Lord Milner, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, who decided that there should be no discrimination against Asians in the application of the immigration regulations, and that adequate areas of land outside the Highlands should be set aside for Asian settlement. He accepted as basic the principle of racial segregation in the reserved areas in towns, but suggested that this was best suited to the circumstances of local communities. In Uganda and Tanganyika there is no such segregation.

There are now 20,000 Asians in Kenya, 102,000 in Uganda, and 60,000 in Tanganyika, a total of 182,000, as compared with 92,000 Europeans and over 20 million Africans. In Uganda about 60% of the Asians are stated to be permanently settled, and they form 4.5% of the population of the country. Most are engaged in commerce. A high proportion of the total trade of the country is in their hands.

In East Africa they are treated as a homogeneous group by the Government and the Government legislate for Asian schools. There are Asian representatives on the Legislative and other councils, but these representatives and schools do not in fact represent the Asian as a whole. More important to the Asian may be a Hindu or Muslim or an Ismaili, a Sikh, a Goan, or a member of one of a dozen or so other caste or sectarian groups.

The Aga Khan's Ismaili followers, coming mostly from Sind and Cutch, have a long tradition of migration in search of trade, and now include some of the leading business men in East Africa. The Ismailis have acted as a pace-making group in the race to caste and sectarian communalism, and each caste or sect comparable in numbers with the Ismailis has endeavoured to achieve similar results for itself.

Ismaili Example

When the vote was granted to Asians, as in Kenya, the impetus towards communalism became even stronger. Once more the Ismailis set the pace. A condition of their success has been that they have not limited their social action to the market place or the political sphere. Education and ordinary social-intercourse have occupied just as much of their time and thought.

The Sikhs have their own union, and have made efforts to establish themselves as a recognized community for political and social purposes comparable with the Ismailis. When Princess Margaret visited Nairobi in 1957 the Muslims and Sikhs and other communities erected their own special triumphal arches.

The Goan community regards itself as entirely different from the other Asian Communities in religious customs and social observances. In common with the Ismailis they bring their womenfolk into open social contact with Europeans, and they have endeavoured to embrace a Western way of life.

Up to the time of the separation of Pakistan from India in 1947 there was in East Africa no marked division between Hindus and Muslims, but a certain measure of antagonism has since developed. There is separate representation of non-Muslims and Muslims in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Much has been written and said about the colour-bar in East Africa, but its effects have been much exaggerated. Within the Asian communities themselves there is much distinction of social practice, and as between Europeans and Asians the so-called colour-bar springs mostly from the desire to protect a particular way of life. There are difficulties in understanding the other person's language, religious thought, and ideologies, or, most provocative of dispute, differences in ideas of hygiene. The colour-bar has never been applied economically.

Where there is free competition between European, Asian, and African traders, the Asian generally comes out on top, at any rate in retail trade. The Asian grocer has practically eliminated the European grocer. Asian competition with Africans is complicated by the fact that in so many spheres

of activity the rising African feels that his way is blocked by the Asian.

The Asian demand for some measure of equality of political status, which had remained more or less dormant during the first world war, was revived in 1921, along with a demand for the right to acquire rural land in that part of the Highlands of Kenya which was, and still is, administratively reserved for European ownership. Tempers on both sides became equally hysterical and vitriolic, and, rising from the controversy, the British Government issued a White Paper entitled "Indians in Kenya" in July, 1933, commonly known as the Devonshire Paper, which stated that elections to the Legislative Council should remain on a communal basis, that racial segregation as between Europeans and Indians outside the rural Highlands and a few urban areas should be abolished, and that the administrative reservation of the rural Highlands for European settlement was to be maintained. No such controversy arose in Uganda, where, except for a few infinitesimal holdings, no land may be owned by non-Africans.

Devonshire Paper

At first in Kenya the electoral franchise was confined to British subjects of European descent. The Devonshire Paper introduced five Asian members to the Legislative Council, which today has 11 Asian members out of 75, of whom 25 are African and the rest European. There are two Asian Ministers.

The question of the representation of Asians in Uganda caused some discontent between the two communities when they had only one nominated seat in the Legislative Council. Today there are nine Asians on the Council in a total of 62, of whom 25 are African and the rest European.

In Tanganyika, political issues never provided the occasion for inter-racial discord as in Kenya, that being partly due to the difference between the character of the European and Asian communities in Kenya and Tanganyika. In Tanganyika the Europeans are a far less homogeneous group; they comprise a number of different nationalities, and they do not occupy a compact block, as in the Highlands of Kenya. The Asian communities in Tanganyika are more scattered and less ethnically homogeneous, being made up of Dar es Salaam, and may be held by Europeans who are not alike. On the Legislative Council there are 10 Asians out of 25, of whom 21 are African and the rest European.

The Asian communities throughout East Africa have complete freedom for the expression of social and religious ways of living. The Asians have their own Press, and several newspapers in Indian languages are published. Each has a section in English and another in the appropriate Asian language, of which the chief is Gujarati. The Asian takes full part in public life. He serves on town and municipal councils. Dar es Salaam and Kampala have Asian mayors.

Of recent years Asian merchants and industrialists have ploughed back considerable investment into East Africa, and many of the cinemas, hotels, and large new blocks of offices and shopping centres have been financed with their money. Moreover, Asians have contributed munificently to new schools and colleges, social halls, and comparable institutions. The Asian is firmly entrenched in general merchandising activities, in which most of his money is made. For example, the Patel brotherhood is ubiquitous throughout East Africa; the name can be seen on *dukas* in almost every township and settlement.

African Competition

Now, however, the African wants to trade so that he may derive profits from his productive enterprises. The Asian's almost monopolistic control of petty and retail trading is said to have had the effect of preventing, or at least discouraging, the development of the African as a retail trader. By way of contrast, many people point to the progress made by the *indigene* in West Africa without the Asian influence. There is something in this, but we must remind ourselves that the East African *indigene* was generally completely primitive until about 50 years ago, and had not developed any industrial or trading activities; indeed, he had little or no native craftsmanship—in sharp contrast with the West African, who had had centuries of contact with European traders, had his own trading methods, and possessed much native craftsmanship. In these circumstances it is doubtful whether East Africa would have developed to its present stage without the stimulation of Asian traders.

It is ironic therefore that the security of the Asian traders who provided the impetus of development may now be in jeopardy from the Africans' very natural and understandable demand for a greater share in trading activities. Already we can see many signs of activities to oust the Asian trader, especially in the villages. It was not for nothing that some of the militancy of the Mau Mau movement was directed against Asian shopkeepers in the villages.

(Continued on page 1370)

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A local commission which reported in 1919 made an unfortunate reference to Asians' alleged moral depravity and to their being less civilized than Africans in matters of sanitation. This was repudiated by Lord Milner, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, who decided that there should be no discrimination against Asians in the application of the immigration regulations, and that adequate areas of land outside the Highlands should be set aside for Asian settlement. He accepted, however, the principle of racial segregation in the residential areas in towns on the ground that this was best suited to the circumstances of both communities. In Uganda and Tanganyika there is no such segregation.

There are now 201,000 Asians in Kenya, 102,000 in Uganda, and 60,000 in Tanganyika, a total of 363,000, as compared with 92,000 Europeans and over 20 million Africans. In Uganda about 60% of the Asians are stated to be permanently settled, and they form 45% of the population of Kampala. Most are engaged in commerce. A high proportion of the total trade of the country is in their hands.

Asians in East Africa are treated as a homogeneous group by the Governments and the Governments hold a view for Asian unity. There are Asian representatives on the Legislative and other councils, but these representatives and schools do not in fact represent the Asian as a whole. More important to an Asian than being a Hindu or Muslim is being an Ismaili, a Patidar, a Sikh, a Jain, or a member of one of a dozen or so other caste or sectarian groups.

The Aga Khan's Ismaili followers, coming mostly from Sind and Cutch, have a long tradition of migration in search of trade, and now include some of the leading business men in East Africa. The Ismailis have acted as a pace-making force in the race to caste and sectarian communalism, and such cases of sect competition as members with the Ismailis has endeavoured to achieve similar results for itself.

Ismaili Example

When the vote was granted to Asians, as in Kenya, the impetus towards communalism became even stronger. Once more the Ismailis set the pace. A condition of their success has been that they have not limited their social action to the market place or the political sphere. Education and ordinary social intercourse have occupied just as much of their time and thought.

The Sikhs have their own union, and have made efforts to establish themselves as a recognized community for political and social purposes comparable with the Ismailis. Mrs. Princess Margari Visni Nairobi in 1957 the Muslims and other caste and sect communities selected their own special triumphal routes.

The Goan community regards itself as entirely different from the other Asian communities in religious customs and social observance. In common with the Ismailis they bring their womenfolk into open social contact with Europeans, and they have endeavoured to embrace a Western way of life.

Up to the time of the separation of Pakistan from India in 1947 there was in East Africa no marked division between Hindus and Muslims, but a certain measure of antagonism has since developed. There is separate representation of non-Muslims and Muslims in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Much has been written and said about the colour-bar in East Africa, but its effects have been much exaggerated. Within the Asian communities themselves there is much distinction of social practice, and as between Europeans and Asians the so-called colour-bar springs mostly from the desire to protect a particular way of life. There are difficulties of understanding the other person's language, religious thought, and ideologies, or most provocative of dispute, differences in ideas of hygiene. The colour-bar has never been applied economically.

Where there is free competition between European, Asian, and African traders, the Asian generally comes out on top, at any rate in retail trades. The Asian grocer has practically eliminated the European grocer. Asian competition with Africans is complicated by the fact that in these spheres

of activity the rising African feels that his way is blocked by the Asian.

The Asian demand for some measure of equality of political status which has remained more or less dormant during the first world war, was revived in 1921, along with a demand for the right to acquire rural land in that part of the Highlands of Kenya which was, and still is, administratively reserved for European ownership. Tempers on both sides became equally hysterical and vitriolic, and rising from the controversy, the British Government issued a White Paper entitled "Indians in Kenya" in July, 1933, commonly known as the Devonshire Paper, which stated that elections to the Legislative Council should remain on a communal basis, that racial segregation as between Europeans and Indians outside the rural Highlands and a few urban areas should be abolished, and that the administrative reservation of the rural Highlands for European settlement was to be maintained. No such controversy arose in Uganda, where, except for a few infinitesimal holdings, no land may be owned by non-Africans.

Devonshire Paper

At first in Kenya the electoral franchise was confined to British subjects of European descent. The Devonshire Paper introduced five Asian members to the Legislative Council, which today has 11 Asian members out of 75, of whom 25 are African and the rest European. There are two Asian Ministers.

The question of the representation of Asians in Uganda caused some discontent between the years 1920-25, when they had only one nominated seat in the Legislature. Today there are nine Asians on the Council in a total of 62, of whom 33 are African and the rest European.

In Tanganyika, political issues never provided the same occasion for inter-racial discord as in Kenya, that being partly due to the difference between the character of the European and Asian communities in Kenya and Tanganyika. In Tanganyika the Europeans are a far less homogenous group; they comprise a number of different nationalities, and they do not occupy a compact block, as in the Highlands of Kenya. The Asian community of Tanganyika is smaller, more scattered, and less concentrated than in Kenya, except possibly in Dar es Salaam. Land may be held by Europeans and Asians alike. On the Legislative Council there are 16 Asians out of a total of 66, of whom 27 are African and the rest European.

The Asian communities throughout East Africa have complete freedom for the expression of social and religious ways of living. The Asians have their own clubs and several newspapers in Indian languages are published. Each has a section in English and another in the appropriate Asian language, of which the chief is Gujarati. The Asian takes full part in public life. He serves on town and municipal councils. Dar es Salaam and Kampala have Asian mayors.

Of recent years Asian merchants have poured back considerable investment into the continent, and many of the cinemas, hotels, and large shops and shopping centres have been financed with Asian money. Moreover, Asians have contributed generously to schools and colleges, social halls, and comparable institutions. The Asian is firmly entrenched in general merchandising activities, in which most of his money is made. For example, the Patel brotherhood is ubiquitous throughout East Africa; the name can be seen on *dukas* in almost every township and settlement.

African Competition

It is true, because the African wants to trade so that he may derive profits from his productive enterprise, that he has almost monopolistic control of petty and retail trading, and to have had the effect of preventing, or at least discouraging, the development of the African as a retail trader. By way of contrast, many people point to the progress made by the *indigène* in West Africa without the Asian influence. There is something in this, but we must remind ourselves that the East African *indigène* was generally completely primitive until about 50 years ago, and had not developed any industrial or trading activities; indeed, he had little or no native craftsmanship — in sharp contrast with the West African, who had had centuries of contact with European traders, had his own trading methods, and possessed much native craftsmanship. In these circumstances it is doubtful whether East Africa would have developed to its present stage without the stimulation of Asian traders.

It is ironical therefore that the security of the Asian trader, who provided the impetus of development may now be in jeopardy from the Africans' very natural and understandable demand for a greater share in trading activities. Already we can see many signs of activities to oust the Asian trader, especially in Uganda. It was not for nothing that some of the militancy of the Mau Mau movement was directed against Asian shopkeepers in the villages.

(Continued on page 1320)

Concessions to Political Realities Needed in Central Africa

United Kingdom Press Comment on Southern Rhodesia's General Election

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S ELECTION RESULTS have had a poor reception by the Press in the United Kingdom.

Quite a number of newspapers which had previously expressed confidence in the policy of inter-racial partnership have commented that the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Todd and his party means the elimination of real liberalism, and several have drawn the deduction that the Colony will eventually go the way of South Africa.

"Close Shave in Rhodesia" was the summary of the *Economist*, which thus concluded a long leading article:—

"Now is the time for all wise men to give something up—the Africans their dream of secession, the United Federal Party its dream of 'throwing out the Colonial Office', the Todd liberals their eagerness to split the vote, and the British Labour Party its hope of forcing the pace too fast. If the friends of progress in Central Africa will not make these concessions to political realities, they may merely fulfil the dreams of the apartheid-minded extremists."

Earlier passages had included the following:—

"The United Federal Party's narrow electoral victory, in a contest fought on the life-and-death issue of black-white relations, comes perilously close to moral defeat. Mr. Todd, Prime Minister until the Cabinet crisis in April, has been hurled into the wilderness, partless and seatless; Sir Edgar Whitehead, who supplanted him, has had the Government's majority reduced from 18 to four; above all the moderates won 13 seats because of Southern Rhodesia's peculiar voting system."

Alternative System

"Southern Rhodesia has plunged for the optional alternative vote; and this three-cornered contest between Sir Edgar's middle-of-the-road party, Mr. Todd's breakaway liberal party, and the Dominion Party, opposition since 1953, has a history in its operation. On the first preference voting the Dominion Party, which detests Mr. Todd, Sir Edgar and Sir Roy Welensky, comfortably home, winning 18,142 votes to 16,840 and Mr. Todd's 4,663; this would have represented 17 seats to Sir Edgar's 13 and Mr. Todd's none. On the British system, Mr. Stockil, its leader, would now be forming the Government."

"When the second preferences were counted in those constituencies where the winner had not an absolute majority over the other two (or three) candidates the position was exactly reversed, and gave Sir Edgar 17 seats to Mr. Stockil's 13. Mr. Todd still got none."

"There is no alternative vote in the federal constituencies."

"If the swing against the Government goes further, and if it shows anything like the same strength in Northern Rhodesia, Sir Roy Welensky will face defeat. Mr. Winston Field would stand a chance of finding himself Federal Prime Minister—pledged to wrest independence from Britain, as he is pledged to arrest the pace of Africa's political and social advance. He came out openly for apartheid and the franchise reforms. His party contains sufficient extremists who openly proclaim that Rhodesia must follow Mr. Todd's warning that, behind the specious formulas of its manifesto, Mr. Field's party is essentially opposed to any genuine racial partnership."

Fear of the Settlers

"From the inception of federation the African National Congress in the two northern Protectorates, fearful of the settlers' power, have indulged in extreme language by way of protest at their lack of real and reassuring political influence; while the whites' growing fear of Black intransigence has deepened opposition to the very measures intended to conciliate the blacks. The revolt against Mr. Todd was the latest manifestation of this erosion from the central party of its white—and black—supporters."

"It is too soon to assert that this erosion will make federation untenable—that it will end, as Sir Edgar Whitehead in a moment of desperation warned his countrymen it might, in the loss of the two northern territories to black nationalism and of Southern Rhodesia to Messrs. Strydom and Verwoerd."

"But if this is not to be the end of the great experiment of Central African federation, strenuous efforts must be made to halt the process; for Sir Roy to scrape in with a narrow

majority as Sir Edgar would indeed by a pyrrhic victory for the principle of partnership in the long run."

"Clearly Sir Roy and Sir Edgar must work with Mr. Todd to reunite the liberals. They must also hold out a more friendly hand more convincingly to the African moderates, whose failure in Southern Rhodesia to register in the numbers to which they were entitled (because the African National Congress held them back) lost Mr. Todd, their champion, all voice in the House."

"Mr. Samkange has made a moving appeal for more understanding of moderate African leaders' difficulties. The Africans ought to see that with so close a balance between the two opposed European groups they have a unique chance to influence events by playing their full part under the reformed federal franchise—even though it has not been reformed as liberally as they and some other people would like. Boycotting the federal elections may merely hand power to those who would deprive them of their newly-conceded power to play an increased parliamentary rôle."

Africans Bitterly Unhappy

The Rhodesian correspondent of the paper sent a generally optimistic assessment of the situation, emphasizing that the Federal Government leaders were satisfied with the results, and suggesting that their party would now find it "a good deal easier to win a reasonable majority" in the forthcoming federal elections. But he also wrote:—

"Throughout the Federation the African reaction has been unfavourable. In Southern Rhodesia Mr. Todd stood higher than any other European political leader in the opinion of Africans, and they are bitterly unhappy at his defeat."

"The Southern Rhodesian African Congress claims that, as a direct consequence of the election, it has had a large number of applications for membership from Africans who were formerly supporters of Mr. Todd. There is little doubt that the immediate African reaction has been a swing to nationalism and the Congress, but how long this mood will go on, how long it will last has yet to be seen. The dust created by the Todd crash has settled some African minds. They will realize that the Congress' road of racial politics can lead only to disaster, and they will no doubt once again seek a place in one of the established political parties. In Southern Rhodesia this can mean only the U.F.P."

"Road to Apartheid" was the title of the *Inspector's* indignant leading article.

"The settlers have eliminated the possibility of a Government which may abandon racial discrimination for a more equitable and satisfactory, no less to mention a more just and democratic, system. The Government may have a public opinion to introduce draconian security laws to hold down Africanism. The result would be a racial tyranny in what was to have been the paradise of partnership."

Parties Pledge

"Both major parties are pledged to achieve Dominion Status at the constitutional conference in 1960. The main reason for wanting it, apart from illusory considerations of prestige, is to deprive the 'sentimentalists in Whitehall' of any control over African affairs. Both have said that they will attain it by unilateral proclamation if it is not given by the force of arms; they will force their way past the hall porter if not duly elected to the club. The sentimentalists in Whitehall should do some hard thinking at once about how they will meet this challenge."

"It is hard to see how Southern Rhodesia can avoid going the way of South Africa. There is no half-way house between tyrannous apartheid and generous partnership. It has rejected partnership in rejecting Mr. Garfield Todd, the only politician who really understood what it means. It did so because, in the racial situation they themselves have created, many ordinary decent Britons who live there have become so blinded by prejudice, so addicted to inflated standards of living, and so paralysed by illusory fears that they cannot perceive that their only salvation is to make real concessions to Africans now, so that both races may live in harmony in the future."

"Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will note that Southern Rhodesia has virtually disallowed partnership and will become even more determined to leave the Federation. This will not conduce to its stability—or, as Sir Edgar Whitehead and Sir Roy Welensky may find, to its capacity to attract the foreign investments they so much need."

The *New Statesman's* comment was brief but pun-

gent. Under the heading "What Sort of Partnership?" it wrote:—

Their defeat of Mr. Todd and his colleagues, and the fact that they polled such a small vote, demonstrates that even moderate, evolutionary liberalism is totally unacceptable to the vast majority of Southern Rhodesians. This is particularly significant in the context of the federal elections, at which the claim will be made for an independent status for the Federation which would result in handing over seven million Africans to the Europeans.

"The pretence that European politics is based on racial partnership is now baldly exposed. The fate of the new Whitehead Government could hardly be more unsure. Middle-of-the-road temporizing with the racial issue in a country with a vast African majority led to the downfall of the United Party in South Africa when it failed to appease the fears of the whites. Nothing less than a bold attempt to secure genuine support from a large section of emerging Africans—which necessitates the declared objective of full democracy and a continual movement towards it—is likely to offset the defections of race-timid Europeans."

African Nationalists Must Be Pleased

Sir Stephen King-Hall has written very caustically in his latest *News-Letter*, saying:—

"The *Times* wrote editorially: 'After a hard struggle, the electors of Southern Rhodesia have just managed to keep to the middle way'. The middle way is a curious description to give to an electoral result which has led to the complete defeat of Mr. Todd and the United Rhodesia Party, which failed to win a single seat, and which brought about the arrival in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament of 13 members of the recently-formed Dominion Party, which advocates a policy closely resembling (or at any rate based on) the same philosophy of white racial domination which is the foundation of apartheid in the Union of South Africa."

Sir Edgar Whitehead, the leader of the United Federal Party, which has scraped home with 17 out of the 30 seats, and is supposedly more liberal in its attitude to African political development, stated in his followers some weeks ago by saying publicly that if the whites could not work together, African nationalists would prevail in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; he stated that those states would secede and Southern Rhodesia would then have to go into the protecting arms of the Union of South Africa.

"The chances of the races working harmoniously together have been greatly diminished, if not destroyed altogether, by the clear evidence that Mr. Todd and his friends, who are the only ones whose policies a certain number of Africans would have been unable to win a single seat. Of course the white man in Rhodesia has adopted a policy which will come to resemble more and more closely that of apartheid and will close the safety valve for 10, perhaps 15, years. Then

Southern Rhodesian results must be a source of great satisfaction to the African nationalists, who are out to destroy the Federation and are as determined to work for black racial domination as many Europeans are to obtain white overlordship. Between such forces a show-down is absolutely inevitable."

Man of Principle

"A Man and His Principles" was Mr. J. A. Gray's theme in *South Africa*, in which he wrote (in part):—

"I think Mr. Goodall might have been badly treated. His worst fault, politically speaking, apart from inexperience, is that he wears his heart on his sleeve, and his eager simplicity he says what he believes and believes what he says. As if that were not disqualification enough in a party leader, there is (whisper it!) his missionary past. That makes him automatically suspect to every practising Christian in political life! Woe betide any man with his antecedents who tries to practise what he preaches."

"His troubles really began, I think, when he started to give effect to the recommendations of the Tredegold Commission on the franchise. He made up his mind to give the vote to educated Africans—teachers, agricultural demonstrators, hospital orderlies, and so on—who had 10 years' schooling for their credit plus two years' work, but could not qualify for the ordinary vote because they were getting less than £20 a month. It did not seem a very revolutionary proposal. Mr. Todd was entitled to claim that it was thoroughly in keeping with the historic formula of Cecil Rhodes about equal rights for all civilized men. Besides, no more than 6,000 or 8,000 Africans at most would qualify. Some people never forgave him."

Then, after recalling the tactics of the "rebel Ministers" their dismissal by Mr. Todd, and the calling of a special party congress, Mr. Gray said:—

"On the first vote Mr. Todd was top of the poll and the leader of the rebels, Sir Patrick Figgess, bowed. But

Rhodesia has a quaint voting system. On the second vote, having collected the solid block of rebel votes as well as his own, Sir Edgar Whitehead was elected to the party leadership and *ipso facto* to the Premiership. To his credit he invited Mr. Todd to join him in the Cabinet, and to Mr. Todd's credit he agreed to do so.

"By all the rules Sir Edgar ought to have gone to the country then, when his tide was at the flood. Instead, he dillyed and dallied and tried to get into the House by way of a by-election. It was a slap in the face when the electors of Hillside rejected him. Then a funny thing happened. Sir Edgar rounded on Mr. Todd and blamed him for his defeat. He would have won if Mr. Todd had not been in the Government! That was rather cool, seeing it was Sir Edgar who put him there."

**Protectorates and the Union
Dual Role of the High Commissioner**

THE RETIREMENT of the High Commissioner in South Africa was seized upon in the House of Commons last week by two Labour M.P.s. as an opportunity to separate from the duties of the post those of High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations whether, in view of the increasing burden of work falling on the holder of the joint offices, he would take the opportunity presented by the retirement of the present holder to make separate appointments for each of them.

COMMANDER NOBLE: "No, sir. The Secretary of State is satisfied that the advantages of the present arrangement outweigh any possible disadvantages."

MR. J. HYND: "Does the Minister realize that the present administrative arrangement is not only unwieldy, but causes delay because everything has to go through the Union of South Africa? More important, does he realize that this is a question of principle involved here, and that the people of these three High Commission Territories have certain objections to be observed by the High Commissioner of South Africa, particularly in view of recent developments in the Union?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "I do not think the present arrangement unwieldy. The economies of the High Commission Territories are closely bound up with those of South Africa, the political developments of the latter tend to have repercussions in the Union, and vice versa. As they form there is obvious advantage in the person responsible for the administration of the territories being the same as also with the developments in the Union."

MR. DUGDALE: "Is the Minister aware that to combine these two posts is about as foolish as it could be to combine the post of Ambassador to Italy with the Governorship of Malta? Does not he realize that it is a very important task to govern these three territories, and that it cannot be done by a man who is also ambassador to a country which has a totally different outlook?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "I answered a question on this subject in 1956 when practically the same supplementary question was asked. The opinion has not changed."

N. Rhodesia and Dominion Status

IF THE FEDERATION gained Dominion Status, the territorial Government of Northern Rhodesia would still remain, though the Colonial Office would not have the same say as it has in the country's affairs today. Mr. Harry Franklin, Member for Education and Social Services, has told a study conference in Lusaka.

The Legislative Council would continue to function, but it would lose some of its power and the limitations on those powers imposed by the Colonial Office.

"Only one-tenth of the business of the Northern Rhodesian Government is under the control of the Colonial Office, including matters involving racial discrimination; the other 90% is either not at all under its control or very little", Mr. Franklin said.

The Financial Secretary and the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs also addressed the conference.

Birthday Honours List

(Concluded from last week)

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE O.B.E.

(Military Division)

PRINGLE, SQUADRON LEADER HAROLD JAMES, Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

(Civil Division)

BARRY, MICHAEL HAMILTON. — For services in connexion with social welfare and patriotic organisations in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

BAXTER, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.B.E., town clerk, Dar es Salaam.

BUSHELL, CHARLES HAROLD, assistant director, Overseas Audit Service.

CALEY, FREDERICK SIDNEY, Director of Social Welfare, Southern Rhodesia.

COOKSEY, FRED, president of Lomagundi Show Society, Southern Rhodesia.

COULHAK-MAZERIEUX, ERNEST DE. — For public services in Seychelles.

CURIE, MAJOR (HON. LIEUT. COLONEL) ALEXANDER DANCREI, D.S.O., M.B.E., lately H.M. Consul, Addis Ababa and Jubuti.

DEBDES, PERCY GORDON, chairman of Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia.

FLORENCE, JAMES ANDREW, M.B.E. — For public services in Nyasaland.

GUN-CUNNINGHAME, CAPTAIN DENYS ROBERT PATRICK, lately commodore master, S.S. KENYA, British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

HADOW, NEIL PATRICK, Commissioner, Uganda Police Force.

HASN, STANLEY FRANK, Director of Education, Zanzibar.

HUGHES, DAVID HEFFELL, Administrator General and Official Engineer, Uganda.

JONES, WALTER, M.B.E., Chief Engineer, East African Railways and Harbours.

LAWRENCE, GEOFFREY CHARLES, Financial Secretary, Somaliland.

LONEY, FRANK BRADSHAW. — For public services in Nyasaland.

MAJOR, BRIGADIER VYRE RAIFE, Royal Military Police (ret'd). — For public services to the Federation.

MAREALLE, CHIEF THOMAS JANANA MLEANG. — For public services in Tanganyika.

MURPHY, JAMES, M.B.E. — For public services as principal private secretary to the Federal Prime Minister.

NEVILLE, JOHN HYWELL NEVILLE. — Of the staff of the Federal Marketing Corporation.

OSBORN, CHARLES GRANSTON, Director, East African Railway Bureau.

RICKETT, CHARLES GARRETT, J.P. — For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

RUTHERFORD, NORMAN BRUCE, District officer, Bechuanaland.

SAVAGE, HENRY GEORGE, head of engineering stores department, Crown Agents.

SHAW, SYDNEY HERBERT, senior principal scientific officer, Colonial Office.

SOLLY, NOEL RICHARD. — For public services in Kenya.

SYDENHAM, THE VERN, HERBERT RONALD. — For public services in Tanganyika.

THOMPSON, HARRISON, M.B.E. — For public services as Government architect, Kenya.

TUNALEY, LIEUT. COLONEL HAROLD FREDERICK. — For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

WHITE, CAPTAIN JOHN ARMSTRONG, master, S.S. CITY OF DURBAN, Ellerman and Bicknell Steamship Co., Ltd.

WOOD, GEORGE CECIL, lately academic secretary, University of Khartoum.

WRIGHT, RICHARD PONSONEY MAXWELL, engineering manager, Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.

M.B.E.

(Military Division)

WOOLLASTON, HILARY VERNON, Warrant Officer, Class I (honorary), The East Surrey Regiment, seconded to the King's African Rifles.

(Civil Division)

AKAERWAL, COUNTY CHIEF STEFANO, Telo district, Uganda.

BALBY, ERIC EVANS, Administrative Officer, Nyasaland.

BALARA, THE REV. CANON EZEKIERE. — For public services in Uganda.

BANNISTER, PHILIP, veterinary officer, Northern Rhodesia.

BAZLEY, MISS EDITH AUGUSTA MARY. — For social and welfare services in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

BONNEY, WILLIAM LESLIE, bridge engineer, Rhodesia Railways.

BOOCOCK, COLIN, Director of Geological Survey, Bechuanaland.

BOYD, MRS. BETTY PINKERTON. — For services in Uganda.

CHONAN, CHANDRASINI BESANJHAR, assistant establishment officer, Tanganyika.

DUNBAR, JAMES STEWART, chief draughtsman, Geological Survey, Tanganyika.

DUNANT, JOHN CECIL LINCOLN, District Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

FURNELL, MISS FLORENCE BEATRICE, private secretary, Federal Minister of Finance.

GARNER, CAPTAIN GEORGE, community development officer, Kenya.

GRAYMAN, TERENCE JOHN FREDERICK, District Officer for Rehabilitation, Mwea Works Camps, Kenya.

GODDEN, GARRETT FORBES, senior soil conservation officer, Nyasaland.

GODFREY, MRS. KATHERINE MARY. — For services to the African community in Umtali and Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

GREENSMITH, HENRY POWELL, parks superintendent, Nairobi.

HALE, MARK GORDON, senior superintendent of prisons, Tanganyika.

HANDFORD, HUGH WILLIAM. — For services to the trade union movement in Northern Rhodesia.

HANSEN, KNUD. — For services to the community in the Umtali and Doma district, Southern Rhodesia.

HARRIS, PETER COOMBE, Assistant Secretary, East Africa High Commission.

HASSAN, ABDULSALAAM, Assistant Education Officer, Somaliland.

HILL, MRS. IRENE JOYCE, hon. treasurer of Child Welfare Society, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

JOHNSTONE, DENNIS SABINA, probation and welfare officer, Federal Prisons Department.

KAWINGA, CHIEF. — For public services in Nyasaland.

KELLY, MISS HELEN, formerly senior assistant, Federal Broadcasting Service.

KIRBY, PATRICK CHRISTIAN, lately assistant secretary of co-operative societies and co-operatives, Mwanza, Uganda.

KATO, REMEDIOSA, M.B.E., M.B.A., Secretary and treasurer, South Mera Native Council, Tanganyika.

MILLER, JAMES WHITE, formerly Immigration Attaché, Federal High Commission, Office in London.

MCINTOSH, MISS DOROTHY CLARA MARGARET, representative of Port Town of Federal Department of External Affairs.

MURPHY, PEDRO GUSTAVO, formerly Chief Clerk, accountant, Treasury, Uganda.

NYIRENDA, JULIUS BISMARCK, assistant master, Education Department, Northern Rhodesia.

OLIVE, MRS. PALMER. — For services in welfare services in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

POLLEY, WILLIAM LEWIS. — For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

PROBYN, MURRAY, chief goods clerk, East African Railways and Harbours.

SHERDEL, GULAMRASUL, Liwali of Bagamoyo, Township and Coast, Tanganyika.

SIMPSON, MRS. SARA HELEN. — For public services in Kenya.

STAFFORD, MRS. ANNE LAVINA, hotel manageress, East African Railways and Harbours.

THORN, FREDERICK JOHN WILLIAM, formerly principal of Rhodesia Railways' training centre.

VAN DER MERWE, LAWRENCE CHINYANI. — For services to journalism in the Federation.

WAGNER, ROBERT CHARLES, hon. superintendent, Uganda.

WOOD, FRANCIS ERNEST, head postmaster, East African Railways and Telecommunications.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

EL-YAFIL, YAHYA ALAWI, information officer, Zanzibar

B.E.M.

(Military Division)

KALUBA, PEARDON WANGENI OFFICER MUTALE, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

MATEYO, WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II, GRACIANO, The King's African Rifles.

(Civil Division)

BARGHASH, SEYYID ALI KHALID, senior public relations assistant, Tanganyika.

BEYEZA, MRS. SULOHA, head attendant, Mulungu Mental Hospital, Uganda.

CHEGE, WILSON KERERE, lately sergeant major, Tribal Police, Kenya.

CHINTU, HENRY MUSEKE, African administrative assistant, Northern Rhodesia.

MSHEDU, MRS. REBECCA, matron, Mpili Girls Boarding School, Northern Rhodesia.

MAKWATI, HARVEY MAXWELL, head clerk, provincial administration Bhamire, Nyasaland.

MOSYANI, SAMSON KIMONGI, geological assistant, Tanganyika.

VISSA, SIRIJI SINGH, lithographic draughtsman, Department of Lands and Surveys, Tanganyika.

African Elected Members Sentenced £75 Fines for Publishing Defamatory Matter

SEVEN AFRICAN ELECTED members of the Legislative Council were found guilty in Nairobi last week of publishing defamatory matter against other Africans who had announced their candidature for "specially elected" seats in the Legislative Council. A fine of £75 was imposed in each case.

Those sentenced were Messrs. T. Mboya, D. T. Arap Moi, J. N. Muiia, M. Muliro, R. G. Ngala, L. Oguda, and Oginga Odinga.

Mr. I. Rosen, the senior resident magistrate, read a judgment lasting 40 minutes. It stated that six prospective candidates named in the charge of defamation (one of them being Mr. Musa Amalemba, now Minister for Housing) were all in favour of a policy of moderation and co-operation with other races for the general good of the country and the African cause in particular. Mr. Rosen continued: "There is a world of difference between praying a cause and failing to support the policy of a particular group. Not one of the six persons concerned betrayed or sought to betray the African or any other cause."

The statement which the seven African elected members had issued late in March undoubtedly referred to the six candidates for special seats to whom they were termed as stooges, quislings, black Europeans, and traitors who should be treated with contempt. In the magistrate's view, nothing had emerged in the case to indicate that any of the six had deserved to be treated with contempt.

As for the charge of being "stooges" it did not follow that because there was a European majority in the Legislature, persons seeking support from non-European members were a butt of a foil. There was no justification for the use of the word "stooge" in relation to any of the six, nor was it true to say they were self-seeking opportunists, agents of the Government, or traitors, against them by African elected members. The description "quisling" applied to black Europeans like Sir James G. Thompson.

They had betrayed no person and no party, and were not guilty of any breach of their constitutional allegiance; three were now members of the Legislature and two held office in the Government.

As to the call of the African elected members for a boycott of the six candidates, Mr. Rosen said: "I can see no justification for trying to reduce an opponent to one's views to perjury."

The words of which complaint was made were defamatory, being likely to injure the reputation of the six persons by exposing them to hatred, ridicule and contempt and to damage them in their profession of politicians and injure their reputation. Defamation had been a calculated purpose of publication. The statements were untrue, and consequently there could be no defence of fair comment. Not was the statement an exercise of the right of free speech. It was the statement an exercise of the right of free speech. It was the statement an exercise of the right of free speech.

Before sentence was passed Mr. A. R. Kapia, junior counsel for the defence, said that the accused had felt themselves politically and morally entitled to say what they did in the public interest. They could not express regret or apologize, and it would be unacceptable to them to be bound over. Any punishment would do very great harm by its repercussions on the mind of many Africans.

Sentence having been pronounced, Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., senior counsel for the defence, asked what the position of the accused would be if they refused to pay the fines. Mr. Rosen: "I have given my sentence." Mr. Pritt: "But if they don't pay?" Mr. Rosen: "Then the law will have to take its normal course."

The defendants had 14 days within which to appeal. Mr. D. W. Conroy, Q.C., the Solicitor-General, had said during the case that if the defendants were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or more they would lose their right to vote at any time in the future and automatically forfeit their seats in the Legislative Council.

A charge of conspiracy to commit a misdemeanour had been dismissed a week earlier.

The seven men left the court without paying the fines, and as they posed for photographers, gave the benches up sign to a crowd of supporters who escorted them to Parliament Buildings bearing banners with such slogans as "Down with the British Imperialists", "To Hell with the Lennox-Boyd Constitution", and "Fight Million Africans' Trial".

Delegation Cordially Received But Mr. Lennox-Boyd Makes No Promises

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received a delegation from the Nyasaland African National Congress last Friday. The members were Dr. Hastings Banda, Chief Ntaja, Mr. Henry Chipembere, M.L.C., and Mr. Dunduzu Chisiza.

The delegation asked that Nyasaland Africans, an overwhelming majority of the population, should be given a "fair share" in the Government and that the Constitution should be radically amended.

Instead of the present ex-officio and settler majority, Congress wants a Legislative Council of 40 members, 32 of them African, of the eight European members two would be officials. With the exception of the latter, all would be elected by universal suffrage on communal rolls until such time as there could be one common roll. The delegation also proposed an Executive Council of Cabinet status of at least nine members.

At a Press conference in London on Monday Dr. Banda said that the reason for pressing for early constitutional changes was to ensure that the Nyasaland delegates to the 1960 conference were more representative than during the pre-federation conferences.

A statement issued by the delegation says that Mr. Lennox-Boyd appreciated their anxieties. He recalled that when the present Constitution was introduced he had expressed the hope that the four years during which it would remain in force would be used by all concerned in Nyasaland to try to work out some new form of constitutional arrangements which would assure security and opportunity to all and would at the same time be less illiberal than the present system to foster a purely racial approach to politics.

Governor's Proposals

If it was impossible for agreed proposals to be produced, it would be for the Governor to submit his recommendations, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said. The Governor had consulted various communities on these matters, but had not yet reached any conclusions. The Minister understood, however, that Sir Robert Armitage would submit proposals when he returned to Nyasaland from Kenya in August.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he had taken note of the delegation's views but that he had no comment on them or make any promises. He would be pleased to be asked their views on the proposals of the African National Congress, not of all the African people of Nyasaland. The delegation replied that they considered themselves representative of African opinion, both of the Chiefs and the people.

Dr. Banda told the Press that the delegation had found Mr. Lennox-Boyd very friendly and in a mood to listen, which was in marked contrast with the attitude of his predecessor. The Minister had promised that when the time came African views would be given full consideration.

"We accepted that, but we insisted that reforms be instituted before the Federal Constitution comes up for review," said Dr. Banda. "I don't know what proposals the delegation will submit, but we are not going to accept anything less than a majority in the Legislative and Executive Councils."

The delegation will return to Nyasaland within a few days. Dr. Banda, who has practised medicine in this country for many years and latterly in Ghana, is to take up the presidency of the African National Congress.

Proposals Rejected

THREE OF THE SEVEN African provincial councils in Northern Rhodesia have rejected the Government's proposals for a Legislative Council of 30 members, comprising 14 European and eight African elected officials, and for the inclusion of an African in the Executive Council. The proposals were rejected completely by the councils of the Northern, Southern, and Central Provinces, and other councils made criticisms and reservations.

"I was sent to Great Britain for one year on a local government officers' course. I feel now that it was time wasted." — Mr. T. Powell, M.L.C., Kenya.

Parliament

Ghana Lawyer Barred from Kenya

Why Visitor's Pass Was Not Granted

WHEN PARLIAMENT RE-ASSEMBLED last week after the Whitsun recess MR. DINGLE FOOT (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why the Kenya Government had refused to allow Mr. Sowah, a member of the Ghana Bar briefed for the defence in the trial of the African M.L.C.s., to enter the Colony.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that on May 23 two of the defendants informed the authorities that, as a result of an appeal for assistance which they had sent privately to the Political Union of Ghana, Mr. Sowah would arrive in Nairobi on the following day. They asked for a visitor's pass to enable him to enter Kenya to take part in the case.

THE MINISTER continued: "The Governor felt that this was not a case where Mr. Sowah's services were genuinely required for professional purposes. Among his reasons were that Mr. Sowah had not been instructed by the defendants' local advocate, who had already instructed Mr. D. N. Fritt, and had not obtained or applied for the Chief Justice's permission to practise in Kenya. The application for a visitor's pass was therefore refused, and the use of the resources of the local Bar and the arrangements already made by the defendants for the conduct of the case, I am satisfied that they were not prejudiced by this refusal."

MR. FOOT: "Is there any reason why defendants in that case should not have been allowed to select their own counsel? Counsel of their country freely go to Kenya and have frequently done so in recent years to appear in litigation of all kinds? Is there any reason to distinguish in this matter against the Bar in Ghana?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is just what did not happen. Mr. Sowah was the counsel selected. He complied with all the requirements and no difficulties were put in the way of his journey to Kenya. I think the arrival of Mr. Sowah surprised the defendants as much as it did the Government of Kenya. He was in no sense their chosen advocate."

MR. FOOT: "Does not this raise a wider question? Ghana is the youngest member of the Commonwealth and she prides herself on the spirit of movement. A Ghana lawyer could have come to this country. Is it to be said that he cannot go to Kenya?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The action taken by the Government of Kenya has nothing whatever to do with this particular counsel coming from Ghana. The same regulations and restrictions would apply from whatever territory he came."

MR. PAGER: "Why is that so? Why does it matter whether he is briefed or not? Cannot any member of the Bar from the country who is interested in a trial in Kenya go and watch what is going on? Is there any earth in this gentleman excluded from Kenya whether he is taking part in a trial or not?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that you should know about the practice in Kenya and other territories whereby the Chief Justice himself has to give permission to practise in Kenya in the interests of the local Bar. There are at least 300 barristers there, most of whom are fully qualified to undertake a defence of this kind. An eminent silk from the United Kingdom was asked for and complied with the requirements and is now there."

Manda Island Detainees

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told Mr. FOOT that 102 of the 167 detainees on Manda Island, Kenya, had appealed to the advisory committee.

MR. FOOT: "Does the Minister appreciate that these internees or nearly all of them, have been in prison for more than five years without any form of trial, and ought not this House to know the reason why they have been locked up for that time?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "A summary of the evidence against them was given to everybody at the time of their detention. They have appealed to the advisory committee, which in all cases has recommended their continued detention. I would remind you that they are considered to be among the hard core of the Mau Mau movement. There are administrative reviews of each case at regular intervals."

Farming in the Mkushi Area

MRS. CASTLE asked from whom application would be considered for farms in the Mkushi area of Northern Rhodesia and on what conditions.

MR. PROFUMO: "Anyone may apply who can satisfy the Agricultural Lands Board that he is an experienced Virginia tobacco farmer and that he has capital of the order of about £3,000, or more. Successful applicants will receive a partly developed plot on a 30-year lease with option to purchase after 10 years; they will be expected to plant a crop in the 1958 season and to follow the broad line of the farms prepared for each farm."

MRS. CASTLE: "Does the Minister not agree that, when 250,000 acres of what Mr. John Roberts has described as some of the finest land in Northern Rhodesia is being settled in this way, it is imperative that steps should be taken to give Africans financial help to enable them to start tobacco farming in what is, after all, primarily an African country, instead of encouraging white immigration, which will only make the problems worse?"

MR. PROFUMO: "The Lands Board deals only with about 6% of the total area of the territory. The fact is that Africans can obtain land in Native reserves or trust land free of charge and unencumbered on far easier terms than they could on Crown land."

MRS. CASTLE: "Am I to take it from that reply that no African is either to be allowed or encouraged to take up tobacco farming on an equal basis with Europeans in Northern Rhodesia on what is Crown land?"

MR. PROFUMO: "There is no legal obstacle whatever in the way of Africans, but at the moment none of them can qualify and they are not Virginia tobacco farmers."

Executive Council Membership

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (MR. AMBLE) said that one elected African, MR. AMALEMBA, was invited and agreed to join the Kenya Council of Ministers.

MR. BROWN: "This African was one of those elected indirectly by the Legislative Council, and it is regrettable that the popularly elected Africans still decline to operate the Constitution and of the dangerous situation in Kenya. Many other movements are being made and charges are being made about conditions in detention centres. Is it not very desirable to meet the demands of the elected Africans?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Mr. Amalemba is a special elected member, and just as much an elected African as the African constituency elects members of the Legislative Council, which clearly still dominates the hon. member's mind. It must be eradicated if there is to be any progress."

Northern Rhodesian Land Holdings

MRS. CASTLE asked if the Minister knew that Nationalist-controlled companies in South Africa were now buying up some of the finest farmland in Southern Rhodesia, and that the Miami Estates Company, which had on its board, or had until recently, a South African Cabinet Minister, a provincial administrator, and a Nationalist M.P., had itself bought 27,000 acres in Southern Rhodesia; and would the Under-Secretary give an undertaking that such companies would not be allowed to purchase land in any of our Protectorates?

MR. PROFUMO: "I cannot possibly give an undertaking in Rhodesia."

MRS. CASTLE: "I am not asking you to answer for Southern Rhodesia, but to give an undertaking that these companies would not be allowed to buy land in Northern Rhodesia or any other of our Protectorates."

MR. PROFUMO: "South African companies in the past three years have purchased in Northern Rhodesia only 12 acres of land."

Land Utilization in Kenya

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked, in view of the overcrowding in the reserves, when it would be possible for Kenya to implement the suggestion of the Royal Commission that the White Highlands should be opened up for non-European occupation.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The real remedy—and there are politics in this—for overcrowding in the reserves is the profitable use of the land there, and we hope to achieve this by schemes similar to the Swynnerton plan."

The Minister added that the recommendation of the Royal Commission also applied to African-owned land, and not solely to the White Highlands.

Unlike the European Minister without Portfolio, I lack the incisive instruments with which to cut hairs.

—MR. N. S. MANGAT, Q.C., ADDRESSING THE KENYA LEGISLATURE

Complaints from Lokitaung "No Shred of Evidence"—Minister

ALLEGATIONS OF INADEQUATE RATIONS, water supplies, medical facilities and visits from relatives, as well as complaints of mail censorship, in a Northern Province prison containing a few Mau Mau convicts were denied in the Kenya Legislative Council last week by the Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Coutts. The allegations of ill treatment, made in a letter smuggled out of Lokitaung prison, had been given wide publicity in Britain and India.

Mr. Coutts said that the Government, being aware of the allegations long before they were made public, and instituted and completed investigations which showed that the charges were unfounded.

Until this year there had been no complaints about the water supply, but owing to drought water rationing had had to be instituted early in the year for short periods. It had been possible to maintain an adequate supply, however, and the convicts had been able to draw about 10 gallons per head per day; there had been no question of their not being able to bath for long periods.

"In making these allegations," Mr. Coutts continued, "the convicts concerned described themselves as 'political prisoners'. That is quite incorrect. All of them are serving sentences following convictions in court for criminal offences. They include some of the most dangerous leaders of the Mau Mau organization."

Medical examinations at regular intervals revealed no signs of ill health. The rations had been fixed at the advice of the Medical Department and had been made available at the advice and approval of the medical officer. All the convicts received a balanced ration, including meat, and a vitamin supplement of oil tablets and yeast food augmented by vegetables cultivated in allotments within the prison. It was also untrue that the convicts were prone to disease; they were seldom ill, and all were in good health.

Allegations have been made, Mr. Coutts continued, by convicts who include the principal leaders of the Mau Mau who were responsible for the collapse of law and order in the Kenya Colony and who inspired superstitions and fears among the people of the Kenya Colony. Experience in the Colony has shown that the teaching of these leaders has not been entirely eradicated. It is clear that these men succeeded in their attempt at smuggling a letter out of the prison.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, African elected member for the Nairobi constituency, challenged the Government's statement as totally unsatisfactory and unacceptable, and asked if the inquiry had been carried out by the departments against which the complaints had been made.

The Chief Secretary replied that the investigation had been conducted by a senior district commissioner who was also a magistrate. When Mr. Mboya asked for an independent inquiry, Mr. Coutts described it as unnecessary.

Questions in the House

Mr. Fenner Wall (Cons.) raised this matter in the House of Commons on Monday. He asked whether the letter published in the *Observer* on June 8 was genuine. The *Observer* had said that the letter was neatly written and dated Nairobi, May 29. He understood that M.P.s had received letters. Was it really a fact that prisoners could send 15 letters out of this prison without being known?

Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.) said that he had received a copy of this letter nearly a fortnight before it appeared in the *Observer*. "I then attempted to find out whether it was authentic—I took no steps at all to publish it—by communicating with Nairobi. Subsequently, I received a letter signed by these prisoners and coming from the prison. Only then did I take any action at all—the correct action—by referring it to the Minister, and asking him to make an investigation."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that in defending the honour of the administration of Kenya and individual officers he would remind great organs of the Press of the generally accepted rule of the House that M.P.s made themselves responsible for the accuracy of information that they disseminated. If that was true of M.P.s he could not think why it should not also be true of national newspapers.

He had first heard of the letter from the prison at the end of May when he was approached by a responsible newspaper which had asked for the comments of his department before they published it. He emphasized now that in doing this they lost a journalistic scoop but they retained the respect of their readers. So he had sent the letter at once to the Governor

of Kenya but he had, long before the letter was published, begun a thorough investigation on the spot.

Letters had now come in which had not so much assumed that the charges were true but had taken it for granted that an inquiry of the kind was not desirable. He repudiated this. The administrative office who investigated this matter showed conclusively that there was not a shred of evidence to justify a judicial inquiry.

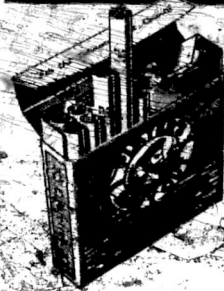
He had been asked whether the *Observer* made any attempt to check the accuracy of these charges. As far as his department was concerned the answer was that no attempt of any kind was made to check up on the accuracy of these charges and the facts were given wide publicity. A body which called itself the Movement for Colonial Freedom also circularized M.P.s and made no inquiries in its capacity as that body, from his department.

Mr. Brockway—"That letter was sent out by the organization of which I am chairman and I sent the document to the Colonial Secretary and asked him to make an investigation."

Redressing An Injustice

Mr. Lennox-Boyd—"These untrue stories had been spread throughout the country and taken as true by many people rightly concerned for the good name of our administration. I deeply resent the irresponsible way in which these false charges have been disseminated. I hope the true facts will receive full publicity so to redress the injustice done by these entirely unwarranted accusations against the district governor and the Government of Kenya."

Many people, he continued, were now saying there should be a general inquiry into all Kenya prisons but they were relying on the short memories of their fellow citizens, for a similar charge was laid in 1955 and an inquiry was made. The report, a full vindication of the Kenya prison service, was published as a White Paper by the Kenya Government. It was significant that the charges died as soon as the truth was known except in the minds of those people who were constantly pleading the need to do justice to Africans totally ignoring the need to do justice to people of our race under very great strain. He saw no reason to believe that since the allegations were untrue, to hold another general inquiry into the conditions in Kenya prisons.



Player's Please



PERSONALIA

MR. JOHN EMARI is the first African from the Masasi Diocese of Tanganyika Territory to qualify as a doctor. MRS. REBECCA FANE has arrived in England.

SHEIKH MUBARAK ALI HINAWY is on holiday in Austria.

MR. ARTHUR HORNBY is making a good recovery after an operation.

MRS. NOON, chief partner in Nyali Beach Hotel, Mombasa, has arrived in England.

MR. JOHN OGILVIE, golf champion of Kenya, has won the Nyanza open golf championship.

MR. E. S. WILSON has been elected chairman of the Works Committee of Nairobi City Council.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER has been promoted from Air Chief Marshal to Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

MR. I. R. C. PATERSON succeeds his father, who is on retirement leave in this country, as town engineer in Kisumu, Kenya.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, laid the foundation-stone of the new Red Cross headquarters in Nairobi on Monday.

MR. E. LEWIS, produce executive of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and Mrs. LEWIS are on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. L. BERNHARD and Mr. R. W. FALKNER have been elected to Nairobi Municipal Council to hold office until June 30, 1959.

During the absence from Nairobi of MRS. RAYNER, a member of the City Council, Mr. C. STIEBEL is serving as a co-opted member.

MR. J. M. GREGG, M.P., Minister of Law in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is in London on a short official visit.

MR. J. W. WORTH has entered a London hospital for an operation. He is expected to be in hospital for between six and eight weeks.

MR. W. B. G. RAYBOR, lately District Commissioner in Nairobi, is on overseas leave. The present holder of the post is Mr. D. C. CHRISTIE-MILLER.

THE REV. E. WILSON CARLIE, chief secretary of the Church Army, who visited East Africa at the beginning of the year, has written a book entitled "East African Safari".

MR. PHILIP DE SEYNES, United Nations under-secretary for economic and social affairs, has arrived in Khartoum as part of his tour of independent African countries.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory for the past nine years, who is now retiring, and LADY TWINING left Dar es Salaam on Tuesday by sea for London.

SILVER WEDDINGS

JENKINS: WILLIAMS.—On June 21, 1933, at Penwerth Church, Falmouth, WALTER F. JENKINS to DOROTHY L. WILLIAMS. Present address: Drummond Bushfield Road, Boyington, West Hertfordshire.

BATTEN: PANKHURST.—On June 17, 1933, in Poole, Dorset, JOHN BATTEN to OLIVE PANKHURST. Present address: Box 8074, Nairobi, Kenya.

ENGAGEMENT

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced, and the marriage will take place quietly in October, between Anthony, son of Major and Mrs. G. N. Burden, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Rosemary, daughter of the late Mr. E. B. Lovelace and of Mrs. Lovelace, Cuckfield, Sussex.

PROFESSOR T. E. CHESTER, of Manchester University, has been re-elected president of the Corporation of Secretaries, of which LORD CRAIGMYLE has been elected a vice-president.

MR. JACK THOMSON is to address the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, July 3, on "The Developing Federation and Partnership: How Is It Progressing?"

LIEUT. COLONEL and MRS. C. R. ALSTON and Mrs. J. M. FITT, wife of the Federal Deputy High Commissioner in London, have returned from their visits to Southern Africa.

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, Q.C., has resigned his directorship of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., upon acceptance of a full-time directorship of Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd.

SHEIKH MOHAMED AZIZ EL AMOODY has been appointed a temporary member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly during the absence overseas of the Liwali for the Coast, SHEIKH MUBARAK ALI HINAWY.

THE QUEEN, the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, and PRINCESS MARGARET were present in the Royal Festival Hall, London, one evening last week when SIR VIVIAN FUCHS lectured on the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition. Sir JOHN SPASSOR presided.

MAJOR H. E. BUXTON has been elected chairman of Nakuru County Council, in succession to Mr. A. B. GOORD, who was elected vice-chairman. New members of the council are MR. F. B. BROWN, of Rongai, MAJOR F. W. J. DAY, of Solms, MR. D. F. MURPHY, of Elmentaita, and COLONEL A. I. POWELL, of Barina.

MR. HARRY GROSCH, lately manager in London of the Argus South African newspaper group, has retired to his home in Bulawayo as a result of the outbreak of the 1914 war, he promptly joined the 1st Rhodesia Regiment. Later he served on the Western Front, and on demobilization decided to remain in this country.

Having accepted a portfolio in the Government of Kenya, MR. MUSA AMALIBERA has resigned his seat on Nairobi City Council and from the chairmanship of the African Affairs Committee.

MR. J. W. WORTH, a well-known Nairobi architect, who was deputy chairman of the committee, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to preside at the annual meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind on July 9 at the Royal Commonwealth Society's headquarters in Royal Commonwealth Society's headquarters in Richmondland Avenue. Mr. Lennox-Boyd is president of the society.

MR. A. WROTH, Deputy District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in Rhodesia, and LIEUT. COLONEL D. R. TWEDDIE, Assistant District Grand Master in East Africa, have been promoted to the rank of Past Grand Deacons (Junior) in the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons. MR. FRANCIS THEAKSTON has been made P.A.G.D.C. and MR. KENNETH RAWSON-SHAW P.G.S.E.B.

When MR. RICHARD TURNBULL was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week to kiss hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory, Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. LADY TURNBULL had the honour of being received. On the same day MR. EDWARD WINDLEY, lately Chief Native Commissioner and Minister for African Affairs in Kenya, was received upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia and invested with the insignia of K.C.M.G. LADY WINDLEY was received by HER MAJESTY.

Journalism and the Commonwealth People Want Truth and Tolerance

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said when addressing the Commonwealth Press Union in London last week:—

"The Commonwealth journalist is the interpreter of the character, habit, mood, motive, ideas, and ideals which inspire this unique experiment in human and political relations.

"The Press deals in realities, and cannot be asked to paper over the cracks or condone the lapses from virtue without being true to their own standards. But the newspapers can be expected when they find difficulties not to magnify them, or prejudices not to entrench them, not to incite discord but to foster unity.

"For if the new Commonwealth building is to be founded on truth it can only be completed with tolerance. Let truth and tolerance take the headlines, for if I interpret the people's mood aright, they have had their fill of passion and prejudice and false gods.

"Truth and tolerance is their mood, and their desire is that the Commonwealth should set an example to the world.

"One has only to broach these old and problems of social and political relations to this high standard of integrity to which the Press of this age and previous generations must rise if they are to lead opinion and hold the respect of the people."

Race Relations in N. Rhodesia

Annual Report Shows Steady Improvement

THE CENTRAL RACE RELATIONS advisory and Conciliation Committee in Northern Rhodesia has issued its first annual report. Much of the year was spent in forming district committees, of which there are now 14 in the Northern, Western, Central, Local, Eastern and Southern Provinces.

Mr. M. Mitchell-Gegg, chairman of the central committee, expects improvement in the removal of discriminatory practices and the attainment of the economic advancement of the Africans can be expected. He writes:—

"The improvement in the lessening of discriminatory practices has been achieved despite inflammatory speeches and ill-considered actions by extremists on both sides which tend to estrange the good-will of liberal and responsible opinion, of which there is an abundance.

"It is, however, futile to expect anyone to be able to abolish all racial discrimination overnight with the stroke of a pen. All sections of the community will need to make their contribution to this problem, as the whole fault does not lie with any one section alone."

Liberal Colonial Policy

MR. JO GRINDON, M.P., leader of the Liberal Party in Great Britain has written a pamphlet entitled "The New Liberal Democracy". He lists a dozen essential matters for which Liberals must work. The 11th reads:—
"We want a Colonial policy which is firm in the short run but sets definite time-limits of tutelage of Colonial peoples, at the end of which they shall be free to decide their own future. We want greater Commonwealth unity through Commonwealth political and economic institutions and a Commonwealth Service."

Arrivals from East Africa

AMONG RECENT ARRIVALS in London from East Africa who have called at the East African Office are:—

Mr. W. I. T. Dewar, Commander E. A. W. Gibbs, Mr. E. M. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Hooton, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Hornby, Mr. G. B. Ireland, Mr. E. V. Jones, Mr. Robert Keane, Mr. & Mrs. G. Kenyon, Mr. S. H. La Frenais, Mr. J. F. Lipscomb, Mr. J. S. Macartney, Mr. S. Mathison, Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Mr. P. J. Payne, Mr. & Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. E. F. Roper, Mr. C. M. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Stude, Mr. & Mrs. F. Thomson, and Mr. E. Twelfth.

Southern Rhodesia's New Cabinet Three "Rebels" given Posts

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW CABINET was constituted with Sir Edgar Whitehead as Prime Minister last week. Mr. C. J. Hatty continues as Minister of the Treasury, and is also made responsible for Mines, and Mr. R. Knight as Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs.

The new Cabinet appointments are: Mr. A. F. Abrahamson, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare, and Housing; Mr. R. M. Cleveland, Minister of Local Government and Native Education; and Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, Minister of Roads, Irrigation, and Lands. The Prime Minister retains the portfolio of Native Affairs.

Mr. H. J. Quinton has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Native Affairs. Mr. Cleveland is the only Minister not to have served previously in the Cabinet. Two members of the late Cabinet are not included, Sir George Davenport wishing to retire from public life, and Mr. G. Ellman-Brown having lost his seat in the election.

The new Cabinet includes three of the five "rebels" whose resignation from Mr. Garfield Todd's Government five months ago led to Sir Edgar Whitehead being recalled from Washington. They are Mr. Hatty, Mr. Stumbles, and Mr. Quinton.

Mr. Vasey to Stay

MR. E. A. VASEY, Kenya's Minister of Finance, will remain in office until the present Government in Nairobi retires. There has been an exchange of letters between them since Mr. Vasey, defeated by Jot after the ballot for a special seat in the Legislature announced his intention to resign after the budget debate. The Governor asked the Minister to reconsider the matter since it has become more than ever important to one that we are faced by very serious financial and economic problems, and that consequently the financial and economic requirements of Kenya require the most skilled and experienced direction available.

Duke to Sell Rhodesian Estate

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON who bought Euston Estate, near Enkeldoorn, Southern Rhodesia, in 1948, has decided to sell the property. It was purchased for his son, Lord Michael Fitzroy, who was reported missing, believed drowned off the Solomon Islands four years ago. Lord Michael is a member of the crew of a fishing boat, Euston Estate, of about 24,000 acres, as a fanner with more than 2,000 head of stock, but tobacco has also been grown.

For Services in Malaya

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. B. MURPHY has been awarded the M.B.E. for services in Malaya with the 1st Bn. The Rhodesia African Rifles. He now commands the depot of The Royal Rhodesia Regiment at Cleveleys Barracks. Six other officers of the battalion mentioned in dispatches are Lieut. Colonel J. S. Salt, Major W. A. Goodwin, Captain J. B. Shaw, and Lieuts. E. G. D. Heppenstall, J. R. Wells-West and W. T. D. de Haas.

From Oxford to the Zambezi

THREE OXFORD UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES will sail for Cape Town next week to make a motor trip along the Zambezi. The leader will be Mr. Quentin Keynes, son of Sir Geoffrey Keynes, consulting surgeon, and the other two members of the party will be Mr. Tarquin Olivier, 21-year-old son of Sir Laurence Olivier, and Mr. David Coughlin, an American.

Kenya African M.L.Cs. Condemn K.K.M.

Secret Societies Denounced

SPEAKING AT A MEETING in Nyeri, three African elected members of the Colony's Legislative Council, Mr. Jeremiah Nyaga, Mr. Bernard Mate, and Dr. Julius Kiama, have strongly denounced the Kikuyu secret society Kiama Kia Muingi.

Mr. Nyaga, who represents the Nyeri and Embu constituency in the Legislature, said that Africans must voice their needs in a constitutional manner he was against those people who formed secret societies, which put the brake on peaceful progress.

Dr. Kiama spoke in similar vein. "Since we entered the Legislative Council, we have voiced your wishes," he declared, "but in spite of this Kiama Kia Muingi has cropped up. How can we expect the Government to relax emergency regulations if such a secret society rears its ugly head?"

Mr. Mate pointed out that the African-elected members had pressed for the relaxation of curfew and pass laws. But oath-taking had occurred in the Mera district, and Kiama Kia Muingi was in existence. "Evil people such as these want the emergency to drag on, and they are putting back the clock." He appealed to his audience to root out "these wicked people", and so help the Government.

Summing up on behalf of the other speakers, Mr. Nyaga stated that they rejected evil actions and violence. "We will voice your demands by constitutional means and not adopt bushakili's tactics. Secret societies are retarding Kikuyu progress. You must go out and persuade to all people and tell them they must get rid of Kiama Kia Muingi."

"To set up the idea of material equality with the idea of Commonwealth is to miss the essential point. Our Commonwealth is great, stable, co-operative and progressive because of its infinite national differences. That is to say, its virtue springs from inequalities." —
Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard, President of the Commonwealth Day Movement.

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Attack on District Commissioners

Objections to Kariba Removal Order

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK by Tonga tribesmen on the district commissioner for Gwembe, Northern Rhodesia (reported briefly last week) have been given in a statement issued from the Chief Secretary's office.

On June 3 the district officer stationed in the Chipinge area of the Gwembe valley sent two district messengers to the area to call the headman and his councillors to a previously arranged meeting which they had requested in order to make final arrangements for the removal programme necessitated by the Kariba Dam scheme.

The messengers returned and reported that the headman and his councillors had refused to attend the meeting and that they had been supported by about 20 villagers. Later in the day the district officer instructed a senior messenger to call the headman and councillors to the meeting and he again reported their refusal to attend. Both the headman and the villagers were said to have been abusive and threatening in manner.

The situation was reported to the district commissioner, who went next day to the D.O.'s camp. As it appeared that a *prima facie* breach of Native authority orders had occurred, the D.C., after consulting Chief's Messengers, decided to arrest the headman, and went to his village with a small force of messengers. The headman resisted violently, and though he was subsequently arrested, a large number of villagers attacked the D.C. and his messenger force with stones and spears and released the headman. Since he has stayed in the village would have involved bloodshed, the D.C. and his forces withdrew, a window in the D.C.'s Landrover being broken with a large rock in the process.

Police Reinforcements

Police reinforcements were sent to the police camp and unit were again sent to the area to attend the meeting. Contact was made with the villagers, 150 of whom appeared involved in the gesture of violence and were subsequently arrested. They were told that a *prima facie* breach of the law had occurred and that arrests would be made by force if necessary.

It has subsequently been reported that the headman has given himself up, and that he has been taken into custody with 20 of his followers. Part of the police force has been withdrawn, but the remainder is standing by in the area.

Terrorists At Large

THE GOVERNMENT POLICE in Kenya have reported that Mau terrorists are still at large in the country. Mr. Cusack, Minister for Internal Security and Defence, said when giving that figure to the Legislative Council that last year 11 were killed, 80 captured, and 68 surrendered, and that in the first four months of this year two had been killed, two captured, and nine had surrendered. It had been possible to close 33 out of 343 police posts. Rehabilitation of Mau Mau had been very successful indeed, and the Kenya Police Force Affairs had acquired great expertise in the matter.

Democracy

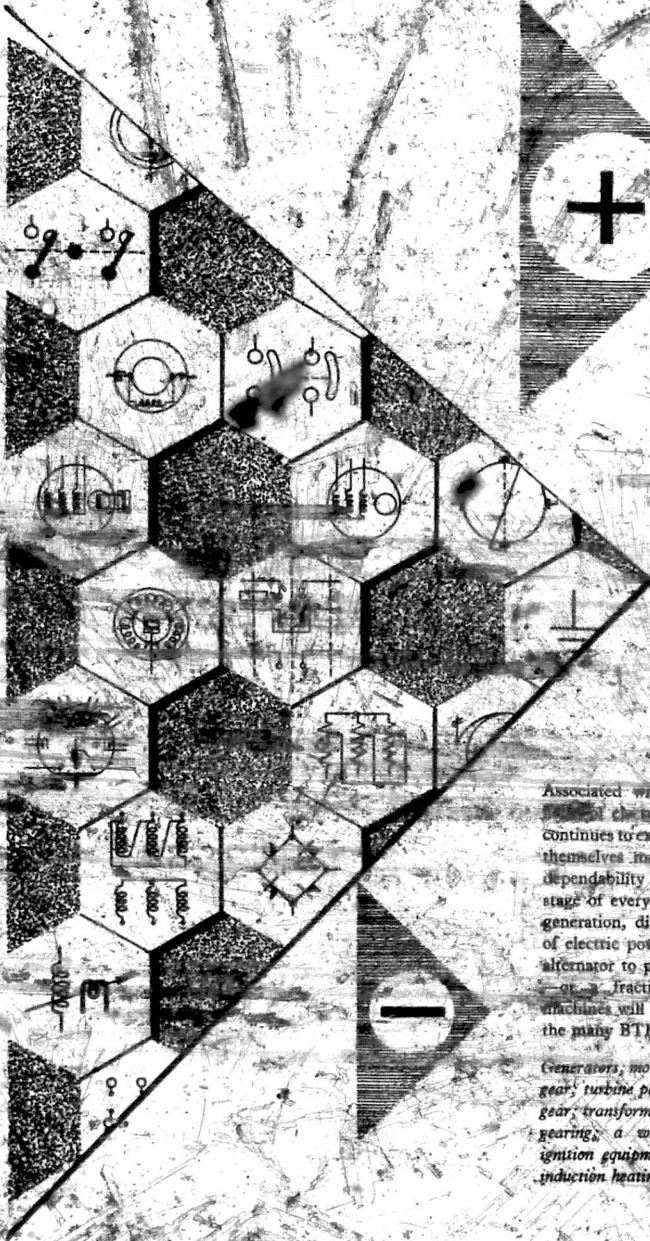
MY IDEA OF DEMOCRACY, Mr. Wilfrid Haylock, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, said in the Legislative Council recently "is not one man, one vote; it is the creating of the opportunity for representatives of all sections of the people to have a say, which is exactly what local government provides through committees and their discussions. You have to make up your mind if you are going to have efficiency or take the people with you. You cannot have it both ways."

Mr. Nyerere Faces Libel Charges

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, was on Tuesday charged in Dar es Salaam on three counts of criminal libel arising from the May 27 issue of the publication *Sauti ya Tanganyika*.

It is alleged to have defamed two district commissioners by accusing them of seeking to induce people to commit perjury in order to fillify T.A.N.U. The case is to be heard on July 9.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., will lead for the defence.



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Asians in East Africa

(Continued from page 1309)

In Tanganyika many of the large sisal estates are owned and operated by Asians, who are now also developing tea estates. Asians are very active in the road transport business. In Kenya it was an Asian concern which turned sugar planting from repeated failure by European enterprise into remarkable success, while in Uganda the two large Asian sugar planters, having 62,000 acres under concession, produce about 70,000 tons of white sugar a year.

Many of the light industrial concerns which contribute so valuably to East Africa's expanding economy are Asian owned and managed; examples are bread and biscuit factories, hollowware, pressure stoves, board-making, glassware, and the like.

In public social life Asians mix freely with other racial groups, but this is not far extended into domestic and community circles. A difficulty, especially among the Hindu, is that many Asian communities do not yet bring their womenfolk into public life. In Nairobi Asians join with Europeans and Africans freely in the dramatic and art world; indeed, the Oriental Art Circle present a commendable performance in the Annual Drama League festival at Kenya's National Theatre. Attempts to force racial intermixture are not always a success, and a multi-racial club has not developed as was hoped — any more than have multi-racial schools.

Education Problems

Asian education in East Africa is currently the subject of much discussion because of the large number of failures in the qualifying examinations. There is dispute about the language of teaching and the standards of teachers. Both openings and opportunities limited and increasing competition from the African, the education of the Asian youth is a serious problem. A noticeable development is the keenness of Asian girls for education. The small and Goan communities have long been noted in East Africa, and now the Hindu community is giving greater freedom to its younger generation to come out into ordinary industrial and social life.

The future for Asians in East Africa will not be easy. They face the challenges of the times. The same can be said of the numerically smaller European community. The challenge is not now between the European and Asian with the African as a background, but rather between the immigrant and indigenous peoples.

Can the Asian trader integrate himself into a new multi-racial community down to the level of village trading? If not, what becomes of him? He has to face the prospect of having no place in the country. The time has gone when most Asians looked forward to return to India; most are now indigenous to East Africa, and see no future except in East Africa.

I particularize about the small trader because, although for many years the immigrant European and Asian communities are likely to be dominant in the spheres of commercial and industrial control, what has happened at the lower level will prevent the presence of what will eventually happen overall. The Asian and European communities together number only 450,000, as compared with 10 million indigenous Africans, most of whom are keen at a high standard of living, while many are impatient for political advancement and for a greater, if not dominant, share in the control of the affairs of their country — a desire which is outpacing ability.

Must Win African Trust

The Asians find themselves surrounded by backward people who have almost suddenly become conscious that they need not be content with a subsistence way of life. They are impatient to adopt a way of life which hitherto they have accepted as the prerogative of the immigrant races. If they are to retain their place in East Africa, the Asians must win the trust, confident support, and co-operation of the indigenous African.

A common identity of interest among all races must be established, and this will necessitate convincing the African that, no matter what may have happened in the past, the Asian is not in East Africa for the exploitation of the African or the country's riches for his own benefit at the cost of East Africa, but for his benefit within the general welfare of East Africa and its inhabitants. Pursuits of this policy will require wisdom, patience, and understanding of African godlike quality, but it is the only possible course that I can see — and it can succeed.

"Free Africa from Colonialism"

What the Accra Conference Decided

DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, revealed in a speech at a banquet given in his honour in Cairo on Monday evening that the eight independent African States which recently met in conference in Accra were of the opinion that "our independence was not complete until we used it to see that other African territories were also free from colonialism and imperialism".

Thanking President Nasser for his cordial reception, Dr. Nkrumah said that the independent States of Africa "must get together so that no other nation can pull one down without pulling down the others. I hope that our meeting will be a source of inspiration to all other territories fighting for their freedom and independence. We have to find a way to consolidate our independence and freedom. That is why the eight independent African States are coming together".

The Egyptian President described their guest as an example of leadership for "liberation-seeking Africa and all other countries seeking self-determination".

Earlier in the day Dr. Nkrumah had been presented by the Deputy Minister of War with an Egyptian-made machine-gun and automatic rifle.

Democracy or Mob-Rule?

"SOME WOOLLY-HEADED GENTLEMEN, particularly meddlers from abroad, want to hand over Government to an African population which has not so far betrayed any managerial aptitude above a village level. These amateurs should realize that there is a difference between democracy and mob rule: how do they think they can pronounce upon the eternal verities by creating noses?" — Lord Malvern.

St. Michael's and St. George's School Iringa, Tanganyika

THIS SCHOOL is a grant-aided day school for European children, and also a day school for African children. It is the intention of the Board of Trustees to run the school on English Public School lines, providing primary education up to the High School Certificate (Overseas) and University Scholarship standard. The buildings are new and first-class. The school will start with boys and girls, but at a later date the girls will move into a separate school.

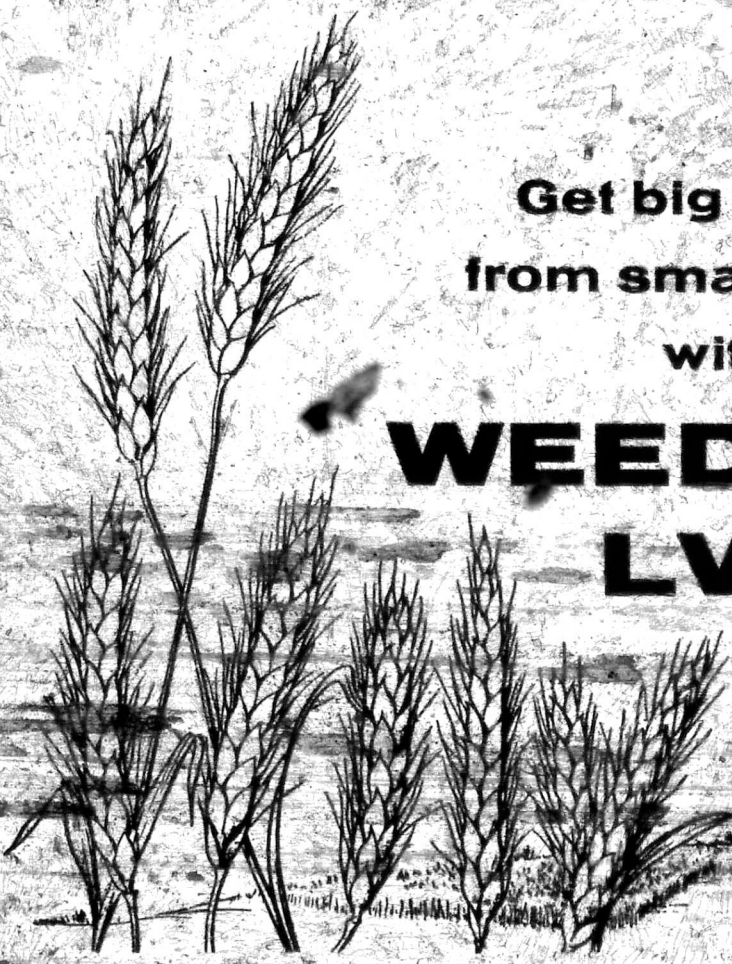
Applications are invited for the post of Chaplain, and for Masters/Mistresses to teach English, History, Geography, Latin, French, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Art, Music, Metalwork, Woodwork, Domestic Science, Physical Education, and General Subjects.

Salary Scales: Honorary Graduates £1,000 x £30—£1,250; Post-Graduates £900 x £30—£1,250; trained non-graduates £830 x £30—£1,250. A maximum of 5 increments allowed for experience. The Second Master, Housemasters and Housemistresses, and Heads of Departments will be appointed from the successful applicants and there is a generous scale of special Responsibility allowances for these posts. Housing with basic furniture are available rent-free for all staff. U.K. Teachers' superannuation can be safeguarded up to five years of the school's own pension scheme. Passages paid on appointment, leave, and termination of appointment for teacher, wife and family up to a total of three adult passages. Two months' home leave every 22 months for staff recruited from outside East Africa and two months' leave every 46 months outside the Territory for staff normally resident in East Africa.

Also required for January, 1959: Nursing Sister, Caterer (1). Salary Scale: £700 x £50—£1,000. The kitchens are all-electric and the caterer will be expected to use this equipment economically.

In addition: Headmaster's Secretary (1), Assistant Caterer (1), Assistant Nurse Matron (1), Dormitory Matrons (11), will be recruited for January, 1959. Salary scales: £600 x £30—£810, and a maximum of 5 increments allowed for experience. The same general terms of service as for teachers (see above).

The Headmaster, Mr. C. R. W. Francis, B.Sc., M.A. (OXON), hopes to be in the United Kingdom in July to interview candidates. Applications by air-mail immediately to: Secretary, St. Michael's and St. George's School, Iringa, Tanganyika.



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Official Charged with Corruption

MR. STACEY WALTER DRURY COLLS, aged 51, Director of Civil Aviation for the East Africa High Commission, appeared before a magistrates' court in Nairobi last week on four charges alleging corruption and theft. He pleaded not guilty. Hearing of the case will begin on July 14. The charges allege that Mr. Colls used a receipt issued by Hunting Clan Air Transport, Ltd., with intent to deceive the High Commission; that he stole £330 entrusted to him by the High Commission to pay for air passages for himself and his family; that he corruptly accepted for himself, his wife, and two children, four air passages (Nairobi-London), to the value of £330; and that he corruptly obtained an air passage valued at £198 for his wife.

Students' Passports Seized

TWO UGANDA STUDENTS at Makerere College, Kampala, had their passports seized by the Uganda Government last week after their acceptance of an invitation from the Communist-sponsored International Union of Students to visit the Brussels World Fair. The students are Mr. E. Mwangi, president of the college students' guild, and Mr. Joseph Ulaayenza, the guild's vice-president for international relations. The students have written to members of the Legislative Council protesting at the Government's action. Uganda recently prohibited the importation of publications of the International Union of Students.

Travel Restrictions Relaxed

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has relaxed its travel restrictions from East Africa to Ethiopia along the ancient caravan route through the Boran desert. The restrictions were imposed after the outbreak of the second world war. Because of the difficult terrain, water shortages, and the likelihood of raids by the armed bands of migrant warriors, permits were formerly necessary to travel from Isiola, central Kenya, to Moyale, on the Ethiopian frontier, via Wajir, which is about 60 miles west of the Somalia border. Travellers will still be required to report at the police posts at Isiola, Moyale, and Wajir.

Communists and Africa

M. PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said in London last week that N.A.T.O. was being outflanked and that its essentially military character was outdated. In 1949 the Communist threat had been in Europe and of a military nature, but the Russians had adroitly changed their plans, and in 1958 the Communist threat was essentially Asian and African, and was probably more economic and social than military. The defence position of the Western world was menaced from the rear.

Multi-Racial Macbeth

AN EXPERIMENT in amateur dramatics is being made at the African secondary school at Dedza, Nyasaland. Under the direction of Mr. David Rubadiri, a graduate in English literature and history, African and European staff and pupils are rehearsing Macbeth. Duncan is to be played by Sir Martin Roseveare, former senior chief inspector of schools with the British Ministry of Education. Sir Martin is shortly to take up an appointment as principal of the new African secondary school at Mzuzu.

News Items in Brief

There is now a Rhodesian and Nyasaland Section of the Commonwealth Press Union.

Nairobi City Council is asking members of the public for information about the origin of street names in the city. Salisbury's mayor, Mr. H. Boshoff, recently opened a new community centre, the Stedart Hall, in Harari African township.

The Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will meet on June 23 for its fifth and last session. The budget is to be presented on June 26.

From July 1, everyone leaving the Federation must complete 'exit cards' to help the Ministry of Home Affairs to compile more realistic estimates of migration and tourism trends.

The Race Relations Conciliation Committee for the Lusaka area stated after its recent meeting that no specific complaints of racial discrimination in business premises had been made to it.

About 100 delegates from the three Federal territories assembled at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland this month to consider the needs for an adult education conference.

A network of camping sites and rest and picnic spots is to be provided along Southern Rhodesia's main roads to make long journeys easier and safer, and to make the country more attractive to tourists.

The Game Department of Southern Rhodesia is to conduct a survey of the quoka population in the Colony as a first step towards the elimination of these small finch-like prairie birds, which are among the country's major pests.

The Federal Ministry of Education has announced that 100 scholarships of £250 a year and 16 of £150 a year are to be made available in 1959 to students at the University College or other approved institution in the Commonwealth, when the desired course is unavailable in Salisbury.

The Foreign Minister of the Sudan informed the Russian Ambassador in Khartoum on Tuesday that his Government was ready to discuss a barter trade agreement and the Russian offer of economic aid. The Soviet Union has suggested that a Sudanese mission should visit Moscow.

Church Criticism of Federation

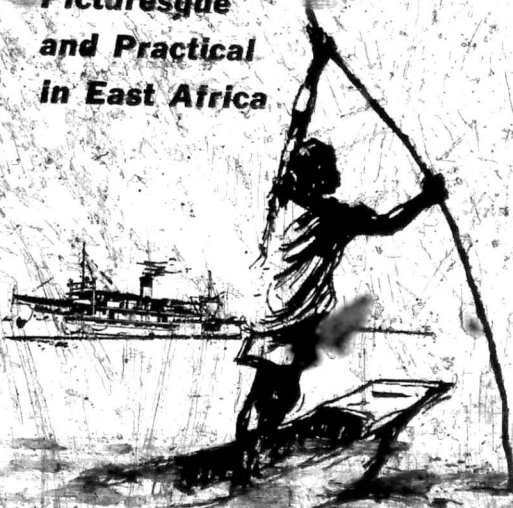
THE CHURCH SHOULD not be drawn into party politics or lay down political programmes, the Blantyre synod of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian has declared. A statement signed by the moderator, the Rev. Allan Thipa, has appealed to the authorities to take heed of the "present state of unrest before worse befalls, radical remedies are required and must be brought about quickly in order to establish social peace with justice".

Only a handful of Africans, the statement said, had supported Federation, which showed the complete failure of the Government to convince the people by word and deed of its value. Unrest was not confined to the educated; though the villagers might not be politically articulate or active, they see Federation making Nyasaland like Southern Rhodesia or South Africa. No amount of increased wealth to the country can balance these spiritual matters and settle these deep feelings of unrest among the people. In Nyasaland good race relations were a reality before Federation began; they are now being destroyed. The old boast that Nyasaland is a land without colour bar is no longer true.

Has Federation Been a Success?

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA gave his annual report, which has been published by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, if Federation has been a success, and answers: "Not yet, for the Government has so far failed to win the full loyalty of the African people entrusted to its care. It is therefore too soon to talk of Dominion Status in 1960, but the Federation still remains a great experiment which may yet have a great part to play in making good relations between races in Africa. The sudden and drastic fall in the price of copper should do good in calling men to turn to God and recognize that they do not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

**Picturesque
and Practical
in East Africa**



Some of the most important developments in East Africa in recent years have taken place near the great lakes—several hundred miles from the coast and regarded as being amongst the most picturesque inland waters in the world. Cultivation of the land has been intensified and resources exploited to repeat the picture taking place elsewhere in the three mainland territories—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. As these developments have increased the country's exports, so have they increased its spending power in the world markets, and today East African trading figures (inclusive of approximately £64 millions of re-exports) amount to a total of £254,600,000.

Parallel with the development of the export and import trade is the establishment of local industries to meet increasing demands for many types of goods, particularly from the African population, which numbers nearly twenty million. Already factories in East Africa are making a long list of commodities—from cement to cigarettes—and accommodation is being prepared for more factories on expanding industrial sites.

The provision of transport and goods handling services for these industrial sites—and throughout the territories—is the responsibility of the East African Railways and Harbours. Altogether they operate over 12,000 miles of rail, road and inland water services, and four principal sea ports.

For details of the industrial areas now being established in East Africa, and of other business opportunities, write to the Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

**East African Railways
& Harbours**

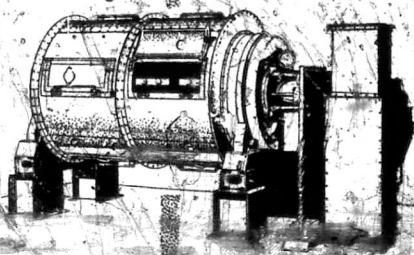
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One Mark II unit will give a perfect wither to 1,500 lbs. of green leaf in 3 to 3½ hours with heater in operation, while the same quantity can be given a slow 'night wither' in twelve hours without the application of heat. One Mark I unit will efficiently handle 1,200 lbs. of green leaf.

In addition, this system offers you a saving of about 90 per cent. labour costs, and can be accommodated in less than a quarter of the space occupied by conventional withering lofts.



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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd.**

BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND CO., LTD., a group with large trading interests in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, report a trading profit for the year ended December 31 of £4,437,375 (£3,331,100). After providing for depreciation and obsolescence of fixed assets £54,990 (£662,617), replacement of fixed assets £223,150 (£210,835), and taxation £2,089,033 (£1,465,000) the profit for the year is £1,084,343 (£777,647).

Amounts written off totals £146,219 (£3,671), £11,917 is transferred to capital reserve and £608,000 to general reserve. Preference dividends, less tax amount £20,700, the interim of 3s. per share £95,402, proposed final of 6d. per share £380,804, and the proposed distribution of 2s. per share out of capital profits £63,601. The balance carried forward is £461,189 (£409,438), of which £13,086 is in the accounts of the parent company and £448,103 in subsidiary companies.

The issued capital of the group parent company is £600,000 in 6s. cumulative preference shares of £1 and £3,816,033 in ordinary shares of 10s. Capital reserves are £1,337,498, revenue reserves £1,173,482, current liabilities, short-term loans and provisions £2,007,804, investment in subsidiary companies £7,600,229, and current assets £1,100,000 (cash £1,252,039).

A. F. V. McConnell (president), Sir Jock Campbell (chairman and chief executive), Sir J. Powell (chairman of the chief executive director), Mr. J. B. M. Roche (group executive director), Col. F. C. Drake, Sir F. J. Seaford, and Messrs. N. P. Marlock, C. W. Tyrrell and W. M. Robson, the secretary, Mr. C. G. Batch. Meeting, London, July 8.

Forestral Land Report

FORESTAL LAND, PULBER, AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., which has wattle and fishing extract interests in both East and Central Africa, reports a profit for the year ended December 31 of £770,440 (£637,562) after providing £574,663 (£506,560) for taxation.

After providing £4,196 attributable to outside shareholders, the net profit attributable to the Forestral Co. is £766,244 (£634,913). Profits retained by subsidiaries total £704,803 (£563,378). General revenue reserve receives £275,000, the preference dividend (net) carries forward £64,372, and the ordinary dividend (net) £289,800. The carry-forward in the accounts of the parent company totals £46,675 (£64,406).

The issued capital of the parent company totals £7,465,852, (£1,865,852 in fixed cumulative preference shares of £1 and £5,600,000 in ordinary shares), capital reserves total £1,440,000, investments £2,000,000, and reserve for future U.K. tax £1,900,000. Current assets are £4,443,293, current liabilities £1,372,983, fixed assets £2,584,579, and interest in subsidiary company at cost £1,112,103.

Directors: Sir Gerard Erlanger (chairman), Mr. G. Taylor (vice-chairman), Lord Glenconner, Hon. L. J. Leathers, and Messrs. S. Oppé, and W. R. Merton. Meeting, London, July 2.

Selling Kenya Short

MR. MERVYN HILL has written in the *Kenya Weekly News*: "Ever since I arrived in Kenya in 1924 we have complained of an adverse Press overseas. Recently I received a parcel of cuttings from newspapers in Central and South Africa dealing with comments by visitors from Kenya to the Rand Easter Show. Here are four typical headlines: (1) Kenya Visitors Paint Grim Picture, (2) Little Future for Whites in Kenya, (3) Grim Story of Kenya by Visitors, (4) Life in Kenya is Grim, Say Rand Show Visitors. I hope I soon shall know who these pusillanimous visitors from Kenya were. When I think of how a noble company of settlers survived and surmounted the trials of the past, this exhibitionist expression of a lack of confidence in themselves and their fellows, of alarm and despondency, disgusts me. Apart from many other considerations it is the hell of a way to attract investment and enterprise to Kenya."

African Explosives and Chemicals

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., report a group manufacturing and trading profit during 1957 of £4,005,198 (£3,751,109). After charging depreciation £1,456,836 (£1,247,408), and interest receivable add £79,000 (£39,672), less interest on debts £547,989 (£504,975). Net profit after tax of £1,208,826 (£1,457,371) is £2,327,383 (£1,817,929). Final ordinary dividend of 6%, making 10% on the £18.5m. ordinary capital (42s.), of which 7% final on £13.5m.). Carry-forward is £685,654 (£447,201).

Fixed assets as revealed total £32,468,798 (£21,945,995), current assets £17,607,947 (£15,400,432), liabilities £10,221,621 (£7,516,728), debture stock, notes and loans £10,202,562 (£7,106,062). Group commitments £6,278,000 (£3,215,000). Interest of parent company in subsidiaries £9,693,907 (£6,943,756).

In his statement Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, the chairman, states that for temporary financing of further capital expenditure arrangements have been made with the two holders of ordinary capital, De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Corporation (South Africa), Ltd., to borrow from them on loan account. At the end of December such loans amounted to £3m. Meeting, Johannesburg, June 27.

COMPANY RESULTS

James Finlay and Co., Ltd., a group with tea estates in East and Central Africa, report a trading profit of £783,556 for the year ended December 31, 1957, after deducting provision for staff allowances £100,000, and £10,000, the net profit is £244,071 (£221,556). Revenue reserves £100,000, dividends on preference stock, less income tax amount £17,250, and dividend on ordinary stock income tax £155,250. The carry-forward is £509,932 (£458,030). Issued capital is £500,000 in 6s. cumulative preference stock and £3m. ordinary stock. Capital reserves, £1,016,658, revenue reserves £1,993,000, and charges for future taxation £2,498,762. Current assets £1,148,419; fixed assets £1,762,244; investments, £28,398; investments, £2,440,000; and £281,440. Directors: Sir James Finlay (chairman), Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Burns, and Messrs. A. M. McGrigor, W. M. Marr, R. L. Manners, R. J. Clough, and C. C. G. Bell. The secretary is Mr. J. A. Inglis. Meeting, Glasgow, June 17.

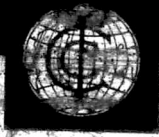
Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., which has a substantial interest in Chirundu Sugar Estates, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, reports a net profit for the year ended March 31 of £20,087 (£34,037). Profit before taxation was £31,487 (£80,027), and taxation was £31,400 (£37,000). Reserve receives £19,822 (£40,913), and the carry-forward is £10,255 (£9,950). The issued capital consists of £25,000 in a ordinary share of £1, with 2s. paid, and £3,375,000 in 6s. ordinary shares of the same denomination, 10s. being paid. Current liabilities are £5,633,086, investments £9,666,093, and current assets £210,516 (cash £161,538). The directors are Lord Godber (chairman), Sir G. Bolton (deputy chairman), Mr. A. S. G. Hoar (managing), Sir E. R. Peacock, Lord Sinclair, Lord Hayworth, Sir Ivan Stedeford, Mr. R. E. Fleming, and Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer. The finance committee is Sir George Bolton (chairman) and Messrs. R. E. Fleming, A. S. G. Hoar, C. H. G. Mills, and D. M. Oppenheim. The acting secretary is Mr. A. W. Peck. Meeting, London, July 3.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., report a trading profit of £1,585,633 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £1,258,370 in the previous year. After providing £200,000 (same) for depreciation and £418,000 (£334,000) for taxation the net profit was £875,121 (£451,364). Taxation which totalled £23,000, general reserve receives £682,500 (£250,000), and reserve for additional depreciation £100,000. Carry-forward is £119,025 (£98,266). A final dividend of 6% tax free is being paid on the £2,047,500 ordinary capital, which makes with the 4% interim prior to the one-for-two scrip issue a total equivalent to 8% tax free, against the equivalent of 5% in the previous year. Lieut-Colonel G. B. R. Hornum is chairman.

F. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., who have two subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia, report a group profit of £2,962,389 (£2,726,419) for the year ended February 28 after providing £2,577,146 for taxation and adding special credits of £590,953 to the trading balance of £4,989,214 (£4,804,247). The chairman, Mr. Foster G. Robinson, states that the subsidiaries in Bulawayo and Salisbury are making excellent progress, and that the new factory in Bulawayo is nearing completion.

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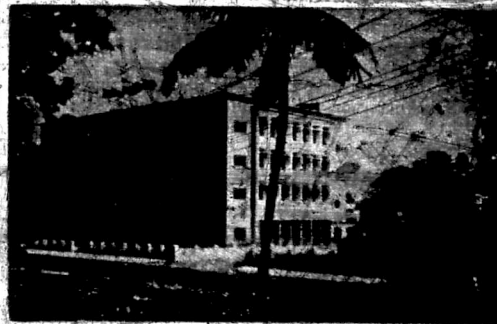


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London Coffee Market

AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Coffee Terminal Market Association of London this week it was officially announced that it was planned to open the market on June 1. Trading position will be November, 1958, and January, March, May, and July, 1959. The members of the management committee are Mr. S. J. Morgan (Biggins and Co. (London); chairman), Mr. R. E. Carey (Woodhouse, Carey and Browne, vice-chairman), Mr. D. L. Burt (Wilson, Smithett and Cope), Mr. G. A. Birmingham (Gill and Duffus), Mr. K. P. Coulter (Bache and Co.), Mr. F. W. Cromwell (Plantation and Colonial Products), Mr. P. Higgins (Lewis and Peat), and Mr. E. H. Lydall (Naumann, Gepp).

Indian Loan for African Trade

A £158,000 LOAN at London has been made by the Commercial Corporation of New Delhi to the Northern Rhodesian African Chamber of Commerce in order to promote African trading, to enable the chamber to lend money to small firms, and to unite African leaders in wholesale buying from India. According to a statement by Mr. J. L. Tseumanda, president of the chamber, its officials cannot be charged without the consent of the lenders. He stressed that this chamber is an economic body, not a political one, and that all we want is to stimulate and centralize unity and co-operation among all African businessmen," he said.

Termite-Proof Doors

A TERMITE-PROOF DOOR for use overseas has been developed by Thames Plywood Manufacturing, Ltd., of Baiting, Essex. The door is made from African mahogany plywood, and, although very recently introduced to the market, is already selling well in a number of tropical and sub-tropical areas. Among East African buyers is Makerere College, Uganda. The agents for East Africa are Gaily & Roberts, Ltd., for Rhodesia; Norman K. Baynes (Pvt.), Ltd., Salisbury; and for the Sudan, Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd.

Development Cited

AFRICAN STATES may have to curtail their plans for economic development because of falling commodity prices and rising prices for manufacturers, says a United Nations report just published. It pointed out that about 70% of African commodities are sent to Europe, compared with less than 10% to the United States, and that if the American recession spreads to Europe there would consequently be considerable repercussions in Africa.

Sir E. Whitehead's Forecast

WITHIN 40 YEARS SOUTHERN RHODESIA should produce 10m. tons of steel a year and will need 10m. tons of coking coal for internal use, according to a forecast made by Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister. He added that first class iron ore and coking coal were among the rarest commodities in the world, and that Southern Rhodesia possessed both.

Wool Advisers

MR. R. S. HORSLEY, head of the wool department of Dalgety and Co., Ltd., and Mr. G. B. WINDELER, of the family firm of wool merchants, are visiting Kenya to advise growers on the marketing of their wool clips.

Commercial Brevities

Ruo Estates, Ltd., Nyasaland, announce that their tea gardens have suffered the most severe and prolonged drought for 30 years. This has seriously affected the intake of the crop, which, together with the lower prices ruling for the type of tea produced, will substantially reduce profits. In consequence of a fire in a factory on a neighbouring estate, however, the Ruo company has purchased a large quantity of grass tea, approximately equivalent to 250,000 lb. of made tea, which with improvement in prices in the last few weeks should produce a slightly better trading profit than had previously seemed likely.

The half-yearly statement of Barclays Bank D.C.O. to March 31 shows an advance in deposits of nearly £18m. to £528½m. Advances were £44m. higher than in the corresponding period last year at £246½m., representing a ratio to deposits of 46.59% (39.62%). Total assets of £595½m. are up £21m. on the year, and include investments of £109.86m., a reduction of £18m.

There are now about 1,450 African tea growers in Kenya, most of them in the Central Province. Planting is also increasing in the Nandi and Kipsigis reserves and in South Nyanza. Tea processed at the new factory at Ragata, near Karantina, in the Central Province, has realized good prices in London and top prices at the Nairobi auctions.

The Hotel and Domestic Workers' Union in Dar es Salaam has notified employers that it "will not be responsible for any decision taken" if employers refuse to pay £17 10s. per month to African cooks, £19 to waiters, and £9 to house boys. These figures have no reasonable relation to current wage rates.

Change of name to Arusha Industries, Ltd., has been approved by an extraordinary meeting in London of shareholders of Arusha Plantations, Ltd. The new chairman, Mr. G. S. Carslars, stated that discussions were in train with British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd.

During the week ended June 5, 6,652,764 lb. of fire cured tobacco were sold on the Salisbury auction floors, valued at £1,948,841, or 10s. 10s. 10d. per lb. Total sales to date are 65,321,358 lb., at an average of 15 18s. 6d. per lb.

During 1957 steel production in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was 20,721 tons, of which 10,000 tons were produced from it between 18m. and 21m. Steel manufactured in the Federation during the same period totalled 135m.

Nyasaland's Forestry Department has set a target of 2,300 acres of forest planting yearly. By 1990 it is hoped there will be 70,300 acres usable, enough on present estimates for the Protectorate's needs.

The Dunlop tyre factory now being built in Bulawayo is to manufacture the India-Tyre and Rubber Company's products under licence. Initially £250,000 will be invested in this project.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland offers a loan of 50m. on the New York market on Wednesday. A further loan of \$19m. is expected to be made shortly by the World Bank.

In order to stimulate interest in the building industry within the Commonwealth, Richard Costain, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian connexions, has produced a film entitled "A Wall to Build".

Israel has agreed to buy 2,205,000 lb. of beef from Rhodesia this year and will be shortly sending a slaughter team to the Federation to kill the animals according to Jewish custom.

The Kenya Farmers' Association, which has taken over the raw wool business of Nakuru Industries, Ltd., will shortly offer full marketing facilities to wool growers in the Colony.

Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd., a group with large East and Central African interests, has acquired two large mental stores in Trinidad and Tobago.

Vereynting Brick and Tile Co., Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 6d. (4½d.) per ordinary share in respect of the year ending December 31 next.

Monika Investment Corporation, Ltd., of Nairobi, is to build a block of six shops, stores and offices in Sadler Street at a cost of £60,000.

The Federal Government is to continue to pay a subsidy on tobacco from North-Eastern Rhodesia in the 1958-59 season.

An export trade division is to be established immediately by the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries.

Steel Output for May

Dunlop Industries, Ltd. — 134 tons of steel and tow making 580 tons for first five months of the year (334).

Company Report

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT - ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

*Incorporated in the Union of South Africa***Anglo American Corporation's strength based on combination of Gold, Copper, and Diamond Investments****HISTORY OF CORPORATION'S ENTERPRISES IN RHODESIA****Tribute to Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Achievements during his Forty Years as Chairman**

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS are taken from the annual statement by the chairman of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited, Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members of the company:—

"This is my first statement as chairman, and I am sure that members will think it appropriate that I should take advantage of this opportunity to recall some of the achievements of the Corporation under my father's chairmanship."

Foundation of the Corporation

"My father founded our Corporation in 1917 and was chairman until his death on November 25 last year. During these 40 years he built up the company from small beginnings and through many vicissitudes to a position of great size, strength, and stability. And during the 40 years he was chairman the prospects of the new company seemed very limited. The best South African mining houses, as they still exist today, had, with one exception, been founded many years earlier, and it appeared that the opening up of the Witwatersrand goldfield was almost complete. But my father was convinced in 1917 that South Africa was a land of unbounded opportunity, and that conviction was undimmed on the day of his death.

"He came to South Africa in 1902 as the representative of a firm of diamond merchants, one of the members of the London syndicate which marketed the production of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, and other important produce companies. Like several of the other Johannesburg finance companies, therefore, the Anglo American Corporation was based to a great extent on experience and capital that had been accumulated in the diamond trade, and it was natural that our company should interest itself in this industry.

First Major Undertaking

"Its first major undertaking in this field was to acquire a controlling interest in The Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, Limited, which was formed in 1920 by amalgamation of the numerous diamond producers in what had been German South-West Africa. That company has since become the most important producer of gem diamonds in the world, with a production in 1957 of over 900,000 carats valued at £17.5 million."

"My father, however, always felt that the lead in diamond matters should be taken by the De Beers Company, not only for sound business reasons, but on grounds of tradition and sentiment, which he was the last man in the world to neglect. Over a period, the Anglo American Corporation acquired a very large interest in De Beers, of which my father became chairman in 1929, and under his direction the company secured controlling interests in all the principal diamond-mining companies in the Union and took over from the Anglo American Corporation its controlling holding in The Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa.

Rhodesia

"During the middle 1920s our Corporation branched out into Rhodesia. This was a natural move for us, as the memory of Rhodes had established a long-standing interest in Rhodesia in all those connected with De Beers. And so, when we became interested at this time in the development of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, it was a particular satisfaction to my father to think that he was thereby helping to realize some of the hopes with which Rhodesia had been founded.

"Initially the Corporation acquired an interest in the Bwana Mkubwa and Nchanga properties, which at that time owned the only known copper in Northern Rhodesia. This step led on to large-scale prospecting work, principally at Bwana Mkubwa and by the Rhodesia Congo Border Concession Company, and to the discovery of the copper deposits at Nkana and Nchanga.

"In 1928 Rhodesian Anglo American was formed, with its technical headquarters at Broken Hill, and prospecting work was continued under the direction of that great geologist, Dr. J. A. Bancroft, whom my father had persuaded to join our organization from McGill University, where his work as Professor of Geology had already won him a world-wide reputation.

"Dr. Bancroft's exhaustive survey revealed the rich Nchanga West orebody and confirmed the existence of a major sulphide orebody at Nkana.

Opening of Copper Mines

"We went ahead with the opening up of the Nchanga and Nkana properties, but unfortunately the later stages of development coincided with the world depression of 1929-1932. To meet the position, all the properties under our control were merged in 1931 to form Rhokana Corporation, Limited; work was concentrated at Nkana, and the Bwana Mkubwa and Nchanga mines were closed down.

"Despite the great financing difficulties and the very low price of copper, enough money was raised to bring Nkana to production in 1931. Work was resumed at Nchanga in 1938 and the mine started production on a small scale in 1939. Today Rhokana and Nchanga together contribute over half of the annual copper output of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, the third largest source of supply in the world, and Nchanga is the largest individual copper producer in the Commonwealth.

"While I am recalling those difficult and exciting times in the 1920s and 1930s, I should mention the prospecting which preceded the opening up of the Bancroft mine. Our geologists had turned their attention to the area south of the Belgian Congo border as a natural extension of their exploration of the Nkana and Nchanga areas, and the two areas known as the Komas and Kula Bouwe were mapped for further investigation. The depression intervened,

but a diamond-drilling programme was started at Konkola in 1936 and many millions of tons of ore were proved. Exploration was once again interrupted, however, by the war, and it was 1949 before drilling was resumed at Kirila Bomwe.

"This work confirmed Dr. Bancroft's opinion that a payable orebody would be found, and Rhokana Corporation, which owned the prospecting rights and had financed the exploration, formed a new company to develop the areas, naming it Bancroft Mines Limited, in honour of the man who had played so outstanding a role in prospecting the territory.

"In measuring the achievement behind the establishment of these mines, one must not think only in terms of so much copper and so much profit. Townships had to be built, standards of public health and hygiene attained, roads, communications and railway extensions created in what was then a primitive area, and the Native population had to be trained to take its place in an industrial economy.

Economic Storms of the 1930s

"All these problems and those created by the economic depression and by the outbreak of World War I caused stress and periods of frustration, but throughout my father retained his confidence, his sense of direction, and his determination to see things through without parting with the basic assets, in which he placed his faith. This faith stemmed in great part from the confidence he had in Dr. Bancroft, who only 16 days after him at the age of 75.

"Only Dr. Joe, as he was affectionately known throughout Southern Rhodesia and by geologists all over the world, we owe an immense debt not only for his work in developing the Copperbelt and for the establishment of Broken Hill, but also for his part in the proving of the Orange Free State goldfields.

"To me it has always seemed that my father's greatest achievement was in bringing us safely through the economic storms of the 1930s, when our preference dividends were at one time nearly four years in arrear. Yet at that time we already held the majority of the copper and diamond assets to which so much of our subsequent prosperity has been due.

Gold Interests

"One lesson of those years was the paramount importance of a sound cash position, and as a necessary corollary, a conservative dividend policy. The other great lesson we learnt from the depression was the importance for the stability of the Corporation of large gold shareholdings. Our holdings in producing gold mines at that time were relatively small. During the 1930s, however, we took a prominent part in the expansion of the Far East Rand and participated with New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, in the development of the West Wits line.

Most important of all for our future, however, was the development of the Western Reefs mine near Klerksdorp. This was a vital step towards the discovery of the new Orange Free State goldfield; in the eventual development of which our Corporation came to play a leading part.

"The opening up of the Orange Free State goldfield has been one of the greatest developments in the history of mining, and in all its aspects my father took a close personal interest, not least in the provision of housing, hospital, and other amenities of the highest standard for both European and African employees.

"The steadily increasing profits now earned by our mines in this field have amply justified by father's faith. These profits rose from £7,143,439 in 1935 to

£11,525,230 in 1956, and to £16,749,783 last year.

"Our large investments in gold are of particular importance at periods such as the present when the world economy, after years of boom, appears to be entering more difficult times. When there is a severe market and costs are continually rising, the fixed price for gold can seem a grave disadvantage. But when commodity prices are falling, one appreciates the advantages of a product with a fixed price and unlimited market.

Diamonds and Copper

"The economic recession that has occurred in the United States has inevitably affected adversely our diamond and copper investments. Fortunately, however, the sound structure of the diamond trade and the large cash resources which were built up by the De Beers group, during my father's chairmanship, allow this industry to face the present difficulties with great confidence. Although sales of diamonds by the Central Selling Organization in 1957 reached the record total of £76,772,112, there was a distinct decline in demand both for gem and for industrials towards the end of the year. This decline was met by smaller offerings of diamonds to the market, thereby maintaining stable prices.

"The strong co-operation between the diamond trade and the financial strength of De Beers has maintained stability and confidence in this industry in the face of the American recession. Unfortunately, no such organization exists to protect the copper industry. After many years of prosperity, a comparatively small excess of production over demand caused the price of the metal to fall to exceptionally high levels of 1956 to 1957, to £160 per ton in December, 1957, and to £160 per ton in this year. This is a level at which the world's requirements of copper cannot be profitably produced. In an endeavour to meet this situation, most of the leading producers throughout the world decided to reduce production.

Bancroft Mine

"We were faced with a particularly difficult problem in the new Bancroft mine, in which over £20,000,000 had been invested, had only recently commenced production and was just beginning to overcome serious difficulties due to water and bad ground. Our planned production programme for the year from April 1 was 276,000 tons, of which Bancroft was to contribute 40,000 tons.

"In common with other African producers we decided to cut the group's production by 10%, or a total of 27,000 tons. It seemed to us that our objective must be to cut expensive production, not to cut all mines *pro rata* to their production. We therefore arranged to cease production at Bancroft for one year, but to increase production slightly at Nchanga and Rhokana, thus achieving an overall curtailment of 27,000 tons.

"During this period development will be concentrated at the No. 1 shaft area of Bancroft, and we anticipated that the mine will be able to resume production at costs comparable with those of other mines on the Copperbelt. In due course Bancroft will take its place as one of the great copper mines of the world. Meanwhile, at Rhokana and Nchanga everything possible is being done to reduce costs to a minimum. The spur of necessity has helped to speed these measures of economy, which should permanently strengthen the competitive position of the Northern Rhodesian producers.

Expansion

Additional stability and strength have been given the Corporation as a result of our offer made to ordinary stockholders in African and European Investment Company, Limited, last December to purchase their stock. The offer was widely accepted, and African and European, which for some years had been closely associated with us, is now owned as to 87% by our Corporation. Apart from increasing our total assets and our investment in first-class gold mines, the acceptance of the offer has resulted in a large increase in our stake in the South African coal industry. I am confident that this basic industry has many years of profitability ahead of it.

"At the same time as our offer to African and European ordinary stockholders, the Corporation over the year-end raised £6,000,000 by the issue of convertible notes, which has put us in a sound position to follow our policy of expansion when opportunities arise.

Promoting Growth and Flexibility

This policy includes the acquisition and development of new assets in our primary sphere of mining. Accordingly, we have been showing an increasing interest in establishing means of promoting the growth and flexibility of industrial and commercial development here, and also in participating ourselves in new industrial enterprises.

"From what I have said, members will appreciate that up to the day of his death my father continued to be a member of the Corporation with the same ability and optimism which characterized his entire career. Only last year he said in a message on his 77th birthday: 'I am confident that the next 50

years will see progress in South Africa just as spectacular as I have seen in the 50 or more years that I have been a South African."

"I share my father's confidence, and I believe that Anglo American Corporation will take its rightful place in the progress he foresaw. In doing so, our policy will remain, as my father stated it in 1954, 'to earn profits, but to earn them in such a way as to make a real and permanent contribution to the well-being of the people and to the development of Southern Africa'."

Diamond Sales Down

MR. H. F. OFFENHEIMER, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. stated at the annual meeting last week that there had been a reduction in the demand for diamonds, gem sales for the first five months of the year totalling £17,983,758 against £21,045,694 in the same period last year. The industrial diamond market continued to be weak, and total sales from January 1 to May 31 had amounted to £6,854,499, compared with £10,417,776 for the first five months of 1957.

Northern Rhodesian Mineral Production

THE OFFICIAL EVALUATION of mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during the first quarter of 1958 shows a drop of nearly 50m. compared with the corresponding period in 1957, and more than £16m. less than in the first quarter of 1956, when the copper price was at its peak. The total value of £20,549,349 for the first three months of this year includes £18,677,000 for copper, £983,686 for cobalt, £467,222 for zinc, and £237,676 for lead.

"The Road Federation Conference in Salisbury was a very severe alcoholic strain" — Sir Charles Mills, M.C., addressing the K. M. S. Conference.

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British Guiana — A Tremendous Investment in Human Resources

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL ON IMPORTANCE OF FLOURISHING ECONOMIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the library of the West India Committee at 40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, July 8, at 12 o'clock noon.

The report and accounts for the year 1957 were posted to shareholders on June 14 together with the statement of the chairman, SIR JOCK CAMPBELL.

The following is a shortened version of the chairman's statement.

Exceptionally Good Year

Bookers had an exceptionally good year in 1957. The group's net trading profit after tax was £1,084,343, against £787,342 in 1956, and there were capital profits of £32,441, against £47,192 last year. This year £146,210 for amounts written off, unlike in previous years, has not been deducted before striking the year's profit. Instead, these charges have been treated in the accounts as capital profits.

Mr. D. Powell, Managing Director of Bookers, and chairman of our Shopkeeping Group, has been appointed deputy chairman of Bookers.

Our directors are recommending the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 6d. per share, less income tax, maintaining in effect, at 9d. last year's ordinary distribution plus a cash distribution of 2d. per share from distributable capital profits not subject to United Kingdom tax. This total distribution of 11d. represents a return of 3.2% on the shareholders' total investment in Bookers. I am sure shareholders are wholeheartedly grateful for these results, which represent the work and achievement of all the men and women in the Booker Group in the United Kingdom, British Guiana, the West Indies, Canada, and Central Africa.

"These who work for Bookers also share in the benefits of our progress. Employment costs increased by more than £1,400,000 during 1957 to over £8,000,000; nearly half the increase was due to companies having newly joined the group, and nearly £150,000 was a special bonus to our sugar workers in British Guiana. To add perspective, Bookers 4,500 shareholders will receive £64,000 more than in 1956; ten years ago there were only 851 shareholders in Bookers.

Discriminatory Taxation

Taxation has gone up by more than £600,000 in 1957 to over £2m. Bookers' liability to tax has not been reduced by the overseas trade corporation provisions of last year's Finance Act which, in fact, discriminates against such businesses as Bookers.

A business operating overseas but with its residence and control in the United Kingdom is relieved by the Act of both United Kingdom income tax and profits tax. However, the United Kingdom holding company which operates overseas through subsidiary companies controlled and resident in the country of operation has to continue to pay United Kingdom income tax and profits tax on profits remitted to this country. This puts a premium on boards of directors in London managing companies operating overseas without

identifying nationals of the countries concerned with their taxation, and it penalizes companies, like Bookers, who have tried to create a partnership in overseas countries between United Kingdom capital and local direction and management.

Overseas Investment

"Overseas investment — and particularly Colonial development through United Kingdom holding companies seems to your directors to be politically by far the best way of achieving the right objectives. Investors in this country want boards of directors and annual general meetings accessible to them; they understandably hesitate to invest directly in companies wholly resident abroad. On the other hand, overseas territories, equally understandably want to see management of companies set fairly and squarely in the local environment, and their own nationals directing them.

Investment through a United Kingdom holding company combines both these aspirations. United Kingdom investors have the holding company board accessible to them, and they manage the operating companies.

"While we recognize in the overseas field a real objective of the Finance Act, real effort to solve a real problem, they seem to have been specifically designed to penalize this partnership between the United Kingdom investor and overseas direction and management, and to encourage the politically undesirable — and I thought thoroughly old-fashioned — system of absentee proprietorship.

"This year's budget has done nothing to put this right. The change in profits tax will bring some relief, but the extent will depend on the amount of overseas profit remitted to the United Kingdom.

Sugar Output Again a Record

"Sugar output achieved another record of 336,677 tons, an increase of 23,574 tons over the 1956 record. Factory improvement over the last ten years has doubled, on average, the tonnage of sugar our factories can process in a year. These agricultural and industrial achievements are directly due to good management and work, good planting and research, assisted by unusually good weather. Extraordinarily high world prices for sugar, combined with human achievement and good weather, produced these exceptional profits in sugar. We cannot expect to see them again soon, sugar and molasses prices having tumbled.

"Moreover, British Guiana sugar production is limited by the capacity of the present export markets and quotas, and our efforts must now be directed towards maximum efficiency at the present level of production rather than aiming at higher production. While resourceful management and workers in British Guiana cannot affect the price of sugar or the weather, they can control production costs.

"Great and imaginative new strides have been taken towards creating more constructive understanding and working relationships, and so making our sugar estates better and happier places for the men and women who work on them.

Shopkeeping

"Our Shopkeeping Group earned about the same profit as in 1956. Our companies in British Guiana, Trinidad, Saskatchewan, and Nyasaland did very well, but those in Alberta and the Rhodesias had rougher passages.

"In the United Kingdom our newly-acquired whole sale and retail grocery group of Alfred Button made a thoroughly good starting contribution. Vigorous thought is being given to its modernization and development. United Kingdom shopkeeping should not only be profitable, it will enable our overseas shopkeepers to gain valuable experience.

"As with sugar, the profits and successes of the Shopkeeping Group represent considerable achievement in human terms. I am continually exasperated by people who superstitiously suppose that shopkeeping is non-U; I believe it would be hard to find businesses requiring more skill and imagination or doing more to serve the community.

"Our export, shipping, and confirming business, Campbell-Booker-Carter, had a record turnover of £7,750,000 in 1957.

Rum

"Our rum group had a difficult year in the United Kingdom. In a warm winter they did well to keep sales of rum only slightly below the high peak of 1956. Lemon Hart Jamaica and Lamb's Gray Demerara brands continue to lead the field. In Canada our rum business went from strength to strength. In British Guiana our local sales were disappointing. Their sales should gain tremendously, as indeed should the whole rum business, from the completion of our new up-to-date factory in British Guiana.

"In 1957, in partnership with the Hifani Walker Group of companies, we bought the controlling interest in Estate Industries, Limited, in Jamaica. This company, with its model factory, makes the delectable and popular coffee-flavoured liqueur Tia Maria.

Shipping

"Our shipping Group had mixed fortunes, but all companies kept up a high level of operational efficiency. Just after Suez there were peak freight rates. By the end of the year there was a slump, and it is difficult to see how there can be much improvement in the near future. We are proud that the Shipping Group meets the perpetual challenges of the economic vagaries and physical hazards of shipping.

"All our companies in the Investment Holdings Group had a successful year. Our manufacturing drug and petroleum marketing agencies in British Guiana and our carpet wholesaling Company in the United Kingdom did outstandingly well.

Engineering

"Our Engineering Group had a most encouraging year. In February, 1958, they acquired the sugar machinery business of Duncan Stewart & Co. in Glasgow. This will be complementary to George Fletcher's and the two businesses, independently managed, should together greatly strengthen our strong position in this important industry so closely allied to Bookers' origins. Our small electrical engineering company, Reliance, did well too. This Engineering Group has laid the firm foundation of a sound new Booker structure.

Finance

"All these operations make money, but they also take money. Last year I told you that we expected soon to have to find three sums of about one million pounds each. First, the one million of ten-year unsecured notes borrowed at 3½% in 1948 which we repaid this February. Secondly, the million pounds we needed for plant to store and handle sugar in bulk in British

Guiana; this, thanks to the co-operation of the Government of British Guiana, is to be provided through a contribution from the Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund (a fund built up by levies on sugar and jointly administered by Government and the sugar industry) who will invest the money in debentures, repayable over twenty-five years. Thirdly, we are still considering building one or two ocean-going ships to carry sugar in bulk, but the scope and time of this development cannot be unaffected by present low world freight rates.

"The exceptional profits of 1957, the new arrangements for financing the bulk sugar plant, the postponement of our investment in bulk sugar ships, and the present recessionary tendencies have combined to reduce our immediate need for new funds, but that is not to say that we will not decide to raise them when we consider it advisable.

British Guiana

"Despite our hedge-building policy, many of our eggs still remain in British Guiana. On August 12 last year the general election resulted in Dr. Jagan's party winning nine of the fourteen elected seats in the Legislative Council. While constitutionally Dr. Jagan's majority party is not the Government, but is sharing in a Government led by the Governor, his party have an effective majority on the Executive Council and Executive Councils; and the present constitution certainly presents no obstacle to an imaginative and responsible Government.

"Last year I pledged Bookers' intention to serve a properly elected and responsible Guianese Government. The present Government and majority party have done nothing to lessen our faith in the rightness of this policy.

Public confidence is growing

"Although there are disquieting signs of racial tensions between Indians and Africans, the Government is encouraging everybody to work together. This is the only way in which the country can make the most of its limited natural resources, and only by constructive co-operation can there be any possibility of raising outside capital to maintain, let alone increase, the country's standards of living. Throughout the West Indies and British Guiana Governments and people are learning to live with capital, and capital, which must equally learn to live with them, is showing increasing adaptability.

"Princess Margaret's visit to British Guiana was a tremendous success. The people of British Guiana greeted themselves in their wonderful welcome and in the admirable arrangements they made to do their Princess the honours of their country.

"Although British Guiana has not decided to join the new Federation of the West Indies, we wish to pay our respects to the new nation, which wholly deserves all the good will and assistance that the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth can give them. Great Britain has everything to gain from flourishing economies in the Commonwealth and everything to lose from neglecting them.

Groups Responsibilities

"Bookers stands for far more than a number of industrial and commercial undertakings making profits for shareholders. We are generating wealth and employment, we are distributing goods, and we provide services. In countries like British Guiana we have a tremendous investment in human resources.

"Thus we are spending much time and money on education and training. Scholarships at home and overseas, management courses and apprenticeship schemes—all these are designed to the end that we may the better fulfil and balance our responsibilities to shareholders, employees, customers, and communities where we operate.

"In the United Kingdom and British Guiana, Canada, and Central Africa we have appointed Booker Group Committees who have been charged with the duties of making sure that the operating efficiency of the companies is matched by the realization of our ideals and that the unity of the group is not shattered by the diversity of its functions.

Prospects

"About 1958. At the present stage of Booker development 1957 profits were really exceptional owing to high world sugar prices, and I am sure that 1958 trading profits will fall to a more normal level.

"In June this year our headquarters move to Bucklersbury House, Cannon Street, where we will be joined by all our other London companies except United Rum Merchants and our produce companies. Our travel department having new premises designed by Sir Hugh Casson. Any shareholder who would like to come and see us in these offices will be welcome."

MINING

Copper Tops £200 in London Upswing Due to U.S. Stockpiling

COPPER PRICES ROSE ABOVE £200 PER TON ON THE London Metal Exchange last week for the first time since September, the cause being the United States Government's one-year stockpiling programme of domestically produced copper.

Thursday cash copper rose £11 15s. to close at 202 6d. and three months metal finished at £204 12s. 6d. There was strong demand from all quarters, especially from the Continent, further impetus being added in the afternoon by news that U.S. custom statistics had raised their price by 1 cent to 26 cents per lb. Two months ago the price was 21s. cents.

The U.S. Government plan, which is for one year only, entails the purchase of up to 150,000 tons of domestically mined copper at market prices not exceeding 274 cents per lb. Mrs. E. Scaton, the Secretary of the Interior, stated that the decision had been reached after assurances had been received from industry that a one-year purchase programme would effectively stabilize domestic copper mining. The cost is put at \$82m. dollars, the 150,000 tons representing about 12% of United States copper production.

U.S. Plan Unsettling

The *Financial Times* commented: "It is a pity that the U.S. Government should have chosen this moment for a one-year stockpiling programme. Over the past few months the U.S. copper mining industry has been gradually adjusting itself to a reduction in demand, with only a small amount of assistance from the Administration. The American producers have faced this situation by cutting production. Now there are signs that the worst is over. Admittedly, producers' stocks there at the end of April were fairly 250,000 tons, but consumers' stocks have been run down sharply. Unqualified optimism is by no means justified, but at least things do look a little better.

"By coming out with the stockpiling scheme now, the U.S. Government seem to have lost a good opportunity of leaving the American copper industry more or less to itself, and of seeing what turn events will take over the next few months, especially as domestic producers will be protected by a 1.7% tariff after June 30 unless the present suspension is renewed. It will also increase pressure for Government support from other sections of the U.S. mining industry, where stronger reasons can perhaps be made out for it."

Progress Reports for May

Cam and Motor Gold.—24,000 tons of ore milled and 2,500 oz. of gold recovered at a working profit of £37,411. **Pickthorn mine.**—6,999 tons milled, 1,000 oz. of gold produced, working profit £1,006.

Coronation Syndicates.—Acturus mine: 7,406 tons milled, yielding 2,120 oz. gold, and a working profit of £7,915. **Muriel mine.**—4,401 tons, 1,938 oz. working profit £10,801.

Mazoe Consolidated.—3,025 tons milled, 861 oz. gold, working profit £1,171.

Copperbelt Survey For 1957

African Pay Rise of 142% in Six Years

THE COPPER MINING INDUSTRY of Northern Rhodesia made an estimated direct contribution to the net domestic output of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland of 15% during 1957, according to the recently published Year Book of the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines. At £52.2m., this showed a decline of approximately 10% from the previous year, when the contribution was £52.8m. was an estimated 25.7% of the net domestic output of the Federation.

Total taxation originating in the industry was estimated at £30,502,000, and its percentage contribution to the total fiscal revenue raised, £96m., was 31.8%, income tax and territorial surcharge of company profits contributing £23,421,000, income tax on employees' wages and salaries £800,000, Northern Rhodesian mineral tax on royalties £1,868,000, and territorial surcharge and company income tax on royalties received by the British South Africa Company £4,473,000.

The average number of Europeans in service in the industry increased by 7% during the year, from 7,076 in 1956 to 7,538 in 1957, of whom 4,723 were employed in surface occupations and 2,615 underground. Staff employees numbered 2,877 and contract employees 4,463.

For the year ending June 30, 1957, the average earnings of European employees was £1,899, not including the value of additional benefits such as company contributions to the pension scheme, life insurance premiums and subsidised housing.

Between 1951 and 1957 the average earnings of employees in money terms increased from £1,170 a year, or approximately 43%, due mainly to a 10% increase in the value of company bonuses, and to a 10% increase in higher copper bonuses due to the industry's greater prosperity.

The numbers of African employees decreased by 0.7%, from 39,035 in 1956 to 38,763 in 1957. Of the African labour force, 18,996 were employed in surface occupations and 19,767 underground. Staff employees paid by the month numbered 3,490 and ticket-paid employees, paid on a basis of 30 completed shifts, 35,273.

Average Earnings

The average earnings of African employees in the industry's service, including at cost the value of the food provided, was £189, a figure not including additional benefits received by African employees in the form of free housing for those not on a non-inclusive wage, or subsidized housing for those on inclusive wage.

Between 1951 and 1957 the average annual earnings of African employees rose from £78 to £189, or 142%, due mainly to improved basic pay, to the rise in the prosperity bonus, which remained throughout 1957 at the high level established in the previous year, and to the steady progress over the past two years in the implementation of the advancement scheme.

Total payments made to the 7,261 Europeans employed on the mines to June 30, 1957, was £13,785,374, of which basic wages and salaries absorbed £6,469,284, copper bonus £4,157,870, leave pay £941,427, and other allowances £223,922, and overtime payments £687,532. The 1957 cash earnings of the 38,763 Africans in employment was £7,050,252, of which wages (weekday shifts) totalled £4,687,296 and wages for Sunday and special shifts £333,368. Overtime payments were £463,118, task bonuses £274,220, cost-of-living allowances £198,437, and prosperity bonuses £869,047.

Of the African labour force engaged in 1957 one-third were from the Northern Province and 46.5% from outside Northern Rhodesia. The Eastern Province, which supplied the next highest total, provided only 6%.

Among African staff employees the highest rate of pay listed is a sub-development cleaner, whose salary scale is stated to be 1.054s. minimum to 1.074s. maximum per month. Of the Africans in employment, however, group 1, the lowest grade, totals 42.65% of the surface workers and 44.81% underground, compared with 45.92% and 46.65% respectively in the previous year. The pay of this group varies from a minimum of 23s. to a maximum of 23s. 6d. per month for surface workers and 25s. to 27s. 6d. per month for underground employees.



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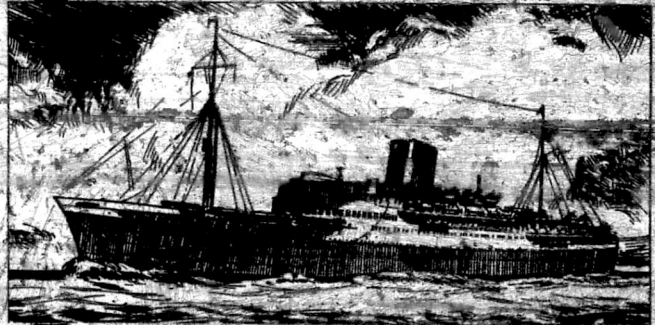
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