

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Vol. 33

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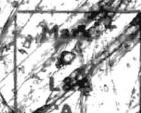
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Uganda Extension, and all the exports will, of course, be handled at the Harbours Authority ports. The story of here recent development is good news for East Africa's ever-increasing citizens more economically and more speedily.

At the ports there is constant development is going on, and the East Africa's ever-increasing citizens more economically and more speedily.

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88. *It is important that this cause of prompt attention and*

Studies. The Jewish Department, which is second to none in

East Africa is as yet little known to the general public.

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R.A.M.

Land-Herpetofauna of Yucatan Peninsula. Pt. 23. 228

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GREATEST RHODESIAN issue of the last six years will TEST AFRICA AND Rhodesia. Sir Roy Welensky has down to the bone his burden of responsibility as Prime Minister of Malaya, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before these cards are laid on the table, however, he must go to London.

The news from London may more than imply the imminence of this act, but we have good reason to suspect now, and to suggest that Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who is due to reach us from London this afternoon, will find there will be Sir Roy's telegrams not far apart. Major, who leaves for the Federation in their discussions. Lord Milverton had intended to postpone his retirement until Bills dealing with the franchise for Africans and with African citizenship, two highly controversial subjects, could be laid before the Federal Parliament, but he has decided that it is necessary to conduct his negotiations with the emissary of the United Government, which knows that he promises to grant independence to the Gold Coast, which has aroused strong feeling in Central Africa against the constitutional standstill in the Federation. Some years ago, it had been expected it would have been accepted without question. In this development in West Africa had not raised the issue of the comparable qualifications of the youths concerned.

Cabinet Minister in his country, says that the issues are simple and direct, and that the grant of a full constitutional status to the Gold Coast is living madam.

Problem of the without legal to Constitutional Rhodesia's increasing rapidly increasing number of that

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Foreign and Editor

Colonial

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Governor's Legislative Council

Finance News

Principals

and some of his former supporters have left him and taken a rival path. He still knows his business, his skill as the party leader is evident, but it is clear that he no longer commands the support of a majority of the political class. Walkerville, even though he still has a great deal of influence, is no longer the man he was. More than once he has apparently been asked to resign, and it is interesting to observe his unwillingness to do so. The P.W. K. is still a figure of some importance in Rhodesia, and it is difficult to imagine what would happen if he were to leave the party. After determining that he is no longer able to follow Rhodesian policy, he would otherwise have been elected, and one can only wonder whether the position of the Federation of Rhodesia would be improved without him. The man that he has become is a burden to the party, and it is令人感到不安的 whether the decision would be wise or foolish. His influence is still strong, however, and it is likely that he will continue to play a role in politics, particularly in the South African party. He has carried his burden well, and it is fitting that he should be remembered for his contributions to Rhodesia.

It was characteristic of Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky, the joint founders of the Federal Party, that the first principle enunciated in its name should be "to build a sound and prosperous State, Creator of which will be a bulwark of independence, the Commonwealth in Central Africa, in full with British traditions of justice, freedom and loyalty to the Crown, and that the second principle should be "to serve the interests of all the law-abiding inhabitants of the Federation, and to promote their common welfare." Those two sentences epitomize the purposes of the two men who did most to shape Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia respectively and were anxious to set the new Federation on the path of interracial partnership. Both were essentially practical men, neither scorers of the past nor martyrs to the future, for nearly twenty years old. Prince's leadership of Rhodesia, and so should they portfolio. Native Affairs, because he considered that the head of the Government should have the day-to-day responsibility in such matters. That evidently included the development of his outlook, and there can be no doubt that he has been the great creator of that liberalism which has grown so rapidly and surely in Southern Rhodesia.

The Federation is extremely fortunate to have Sir Roy Welensky as its president. He is experienced, far-sighted, widely-travelled and robust—a successor to one who has been

Sir Roy, a leader which Rhodesia has known since it became under the British control in 1900. But the greatest leader in East Africa in recent years, and among the best of Commonwealth Settlements. If only East Africa had had guidance half as good as he has given the territories would long ago have joined forces for their independence, it must be a great satisfaction to him to stand on the tomb of his younger colleague on his many a birthday. In his first January in office he turned forty years old, and more than half his life has been spent in grappling with controversial questions. At the age of twenty-six he was elected chairman of the Broken Hill branch of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, and held that office until he accepted a portfolio in the Federal Government three years ago. Broken Hill sits in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia in 1927, and he sat unopposed. He was elected to the Federal Assembly those two days show what was thought of him by the people at large. He had given

such an easy win. They like him, and his responsibilities. The man was a lover of children, animals, and music, and a good husband in domestic affairs, but he was ready to fight for right as he saw it, and indifferent to the power of his adversary.

His first struggle was with the trade unions, in which he had to prove his loyalty to his country. His next battle was with Rhodesia, now we know, which employed him. A time passed before he collided with a particular class of entrepreneurs, the "big business" in Northern Rhodesia, and one considerable company, the Chartered Company. The latter is based in London, and hence it is scored which we hardly doubt, it must have a very high percentage of victories; but like Lord Malvern, he has the remarkable faculty of winning without leaving a single grievance on the other side. Indeed, some of his most ardent admirers today are men who were unsuccessful in resisting him on some issue. He readily admits that he has learnt much from those with whom he has been in close contact, but sometimes in conflict, including the popular Lord Beauchamp (Sir Stewart Gore-Browne), and Sir John Waddington and Sir Glynne Venner, two Governors of Northern Rhodesia, whom he has held in regard. Sir Roy has a natural gift for offices, quick and sound judgment, an acute sense of public opinion, exceptional gifts as a speaker and debater, great energy and drive, and almost unique personal magnetism. In private and on the platform Northern Rhodesia has produced no one with anything like his dynamism and his willingness to accept responsibility; when any member of the Federation cabinet has had to leave the country, it has been he who took over the portfolio temporarily, and for one short period has been in charge of half a dozen Ministries.

The inheritance will inevitably entail severe tests for the Federation, though the most startling area in the Association's serious political problems is faced. To those already mentioned must be added another, they presumably to be faced, dealing with the agitation of the reasonable African demands. This becomes a problem complicated by the fact that racial matters, while virtually the Federal area are almost wholly the responsibility of the Territorial Governments. Sir Roy Wolensky is of course a firm believer in the policy of partnership which he has defined so humbly, but at the fifth of party, fails to gain what he can. Political advice, and the just, must rest upon firm economic foundations, since the many improvements needed can be provided. The greater productivity of an area which has more than doubled its output in the last five years, and in which an even steeper rate of progress may be expected when power from

the Zambezi is harnessed, is available to industry when the new base metal mines reach the stage of production, when the railways can handle the traffic offering, and when the policies of protecting local manufacture and import substitution can be given greater impetus. Before those developments can be achieved there must be sufficient electricity.

We therefore suggest that Sir Roy Wolensky will pay tribute to the staff teachers, and we should be surprised at early changes in the Federal Cabinet. He will be better able to make them than Lord Malvern, Chancery, who on the morrow of his arrival, had to take such account of territorial susceptibilities that he could not select his colleagues on the basis of his judgment of their personal capabilities. That being so, it is not surprising that the Cabinet has its weak members, a fact widely recognized. Now that the Government is well established, however, the doctrine of locality should concern at least something in the type of candidate and the change of leadership affords an opportunity to strengthen the team. The last word must be of deep appreciation to Lord Malvern for his selfless service, and splendid example, and our good wishes to Sir Roy Wolensky, who, given good health, will no doubt prove a very worthy successor.

Statements Worth Noting

Just we attack and see that we conform to it and we ourselves are striven for, doted and at naught by irresponsible elements, lusting for political power whose sole intention is to overflow our Government and turn Northern Rhodesia into a black State. This is our country, as much as it is anyone else's, and all men must be assured of the right to continue to live without fear for the gold standard. Mr. J. M. V. Fletcher, president of the Northern Rhodesia Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

A great tribute to Somalians occurs in a report of Somalia where there are considerable settlements of Italian miners and consequent possibility of friction. The land and labour problems, mainly of the Italian miners prefer to be admitted. In a Social district officer, Mr. F. M. Lewis, an anthropologist studying Somal customs and history.

In a case of financial stringency in Kenya, those who were responsible for the establishment of the Prince of Wales school turned to the aid of the pessimists. We who live and work here are deeply grateful for the thoughts of courage, of your kind sacrifice shown in each boy's school, was built, and made to grow by Mr. J. M. Fletcher, headmaster of the school.

There are now 10 political parties in Rhodesia, what are they? Tom, Editor in the vernacular newspaper *Lambayona*.

The Kafue project is the largest single project in Africa. The World Bank has invested \$100 million. Eugene Nkomo, President of the bank.

Princess Margaret Back From Her Tour of Africa

Full program followed in spite of storms.

PRINCESS MARGARET returned yesterday from an eight-day tour of various East African countries, during which she was accompanied by Lady Elizabeth Chindia-Talbot, the Queen's Lady-in-Waiting; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Michael and Major the Hon. Francis Legh.

The Princess' itinerary included Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Rhodesia. Receiving her at the airport were also Sir Frederick Blundell, Page, and Lady Blundell's agent for the County of Middlesex; Mr. Alan H. Smith, Minister of State for the Colonies; Mr. William Dutton, the Home Parliamentary Under-Secretary in charge of the Home Department; Sir Julian Northcote, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis; Mr. Victor Matthews, Comptroller of Air Transport; Air Marshal Sir John D'Albion Airport Commandant; Mr. George Ellenger, chairman, British Overseas Airways Corporation; and Miss Basie Smallpiece, general manager, B.O.A.C.

The crew of the aircraft which took her back for an excellent sight of the Prince's body after talking with those who had come to pay their last respects to the Queen, paid the Queen a few minutes

May 24 - Reception

In Nairobi, Kenya, lunch she visited on Tuesday of last week, a welcoming the Ambassador, Mrs. Winston Smith, was followed by presentations. She then drove with Mr. Edmund, Minister for Agriculture, through a European farming area to the new European agricultural settlement at Mau-Sabuk.

There the Princess flew to the Amboseli game reserve, where she stayed the night with the game warden, Mr. W. T. Groomer, and his wife. After dinner they sat out over a log fire on the lawn in front of the house. The next morning was spent in the game reserve, where a large variety of game was seen, including a bull and a Princess at a kill, a group of 15 elephant, with two of them young, giraffe, impala, kudu, and gazelle. Though she had intended to start early in the morning, owing to tiredness the Princess did not get up until 10 a.m. In a party of 100 Masai tribesmen, she was paraded before their tribal chieftain before she left Amboseli, and in a speech of welcome the senior chief addressed the shortage of grazing and need for organized marketing for the tribesmen. They presented her with a wooden club, a symbol of authority which has not previously been given to any woman. This was followed by a display of Massai women dancing.

May 25 - College

She then flew to Nairobi to open officially the Royal Technical College of East Africa, the first phase of which has just been had at which the first course started on October 1. Mr. G. P. Willoughby, chairman of a board of governors, said that the college was "an outstanding achievement" and an opportunity sorely needed.

In her reply the Princess emphasized the need to make the education offered as broad as possible in order to develop a sound, wise citizenship. Describing as "generous and wise" the incorporation of the Grand Monarchs of Kenya within the college, she spoke significantly of the sum of money which accompanied it, she stressed its importance as a demonstration of the unity of all different communities in the colony.

She thanked the principal of the college for the silver paper weight with which she was presented.

In the evening she dined with the commandant of Henderson, who led the successful hunt for Lt. Col. Kimathi, the Mau Mau leader, in August, and became responsible for the capture of Kimathi from Mau Mau, the leader who shot him.

A statement that Princess Margaret was not invited to a reception made by Lieut.-Colonel Martin Gould, one of those in attendance on her, but that he had been present for some time, that the statement, telling him that he had been present she had been working as interpreter, is false.

On Thursday she attended the annual graduation ceremony at the stadium at a number of events, including the Nairobi Province, the O.M.C., and the independent Kenyan, of character, enterprise, and vitality of the people of Kenya, saying that the loyalty to the Crown had never been in doubt. Her message was that "in the education of women, she concurred."

It was possible in the short time I had here to visit only a few of the provincial towns, where I went to see down country districts which have always interested me. The weather was perfect, I find, all around me a spirit of courage, confidence, and enterprise which bodes well for the future of Kenya, who are here today, and in all the years to come. I say "God bless you."

May 26 - Arrival

A large crab chest presented in Dar es Salaam by Sheikh Suleiman bin Suleiman bin Burial, who has served East African governments for 30 years, was the first trophy of the day. At 7 a.m. when a meeting of the family has always occupied the roof of Lewa somewhere in Kenya Tanganyika or Somalia. The search organized several by the authorities and Native dance, which the king attended.

Mr. Nsereko, tinsmith, in Tanganyika whose seven poem was read to Princess Margaret during her visit to Arusha and Hamar in Dar es Salaam, had a forest competition. In the competition for a poem in Swahili which he won, two consolation prizes were won by African women, one of whom served a prison sentence. "A tall, slender, known since the 10th century."

Owing to invitation of Petrou, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, he did not attend the celebrations in the Uganda Territory. The Vice-Governor-General M. J. Cornelius代替了他。

In an order show which she received from the people of Kenya during her visit to Nairobi, was designed by Dr. J. F. C. Wheeler, director of the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, who noted the Swahili characteristic, which distinguished the craft. Kenya boats, all other boats, his alone, he modelled the hull in plasticine, made a mast out of wood, unparallelled sewing line, for the cordage, cut out a sail from an old oilskin jacket, and attached it to a boom 36 copper wire. Then he gilded the top fin, model, from which a small African made a repoussé in gold.

At 5 p.m. Nairobi, was held by a gun of No. 4 Royal Battery of the East African Artillery, which is about twice disengaged.

Railway Inspection

As a compliment of her visit to the railway workers of East African Railways and Harbours administration, the Princess received from Mr. L. Shukla, a dozen of 52-year service, two holds, "The Queen," ornate of colour, an ornate and gaudy in the workshop. Mounted on a base of polished mule wood, it is a short length of permanent way on nine sleepers, scaled down one-thirtieth of the actual size, supporting four pairs of driving wheels. Fourteen half-inch diameter bar and joined by connecting rods. The total weight is 2400 lbs or so, which form the pen name. The dark yellow of blue plastic. The old boy, the territory of the Railways.

Mr. Sohan Singh, a driver with 40 years' experience in Kenya, welcomed the Princess to the car, the 59-class locomotive, acting her inspection of the railway workers. Mr. Clark Anderson, president of the East African Drivers' League, presented the Princess with a mounted lioness skin. Sir Bhoo Bharia gave her a gold-coated cigarette box on behalf of the local community in Kenya.

In addition, a spear, and shield, a sword, presented by the Swahili and Kikuyu tribes.

The African families and received the Princess in their home in Nairobi, during her stay in Nairobi. The Ma and

Mr. Isreal Gossi. He had a position in the Legation and the garden party of Governor-General Sir Herbert Plummer received a box load of flowers and gifts from three little girls, who were too young to make the offering at the civic lunch when illness prevented Princesses from attending. They were Joanna Merton, daughter of an American policy man, and the life on the standup during the semi-formal dinner was punctuated by an English whose wife was a wonder. Native by name, Mrs. Sarbarjee Kasturji, the daughter of a Hindu merchant, was a beauty to behold.

During the garden party yesterday boxes from Marabut in the Northern Frontier were shown to Princess Elizabeth and a photograph of the latter with King George VI which was taken during the late King's visit in 1937. He had been ill at the time.

Mr. Anthony Vassall, a colonial, who has been nominated standards bearer of the team which leaves for the Commonwealth Games in London, has the Olympic flag and Princess Elizabeth's personal trophy. He will stay in Kenya's capital to compete in the sports. He will play in Kenya's national hockey team and plays cricket, tennis, soccer, golf, chess, tennis, swimming, badminton. Princess Elizabeth has been invited to the management of the team and has been invited to the Legislature to attend the Princess Royal's dinner at the privy party given by the Queen Mother, an occasion about which there

is a good deal of controversy. Because of the nature of the negotiations of the British African Protectorates, the members have consolidated their political and military alliance. The royal party, though privately invited, may not be connected with the Society. Considerable interest will be shown in the visit by Mr. Wood, former chairman of the Church of England's Foreign Association, the Foreign Committee, not a religious nor an racial committee, but a social and cultural security organization, which includes the Chinese, Indian and the Japanese, as well as Negroes and others, who have captured considerable power in South Africa.

Princess' Controversy

During the interview with Princess Elizabeth the Princess was asked whether she would like to go to the Commonwealth Games.

She said she would like to go, but that she had not decided the question of whether to go or not. She has been in India since 1938, and senior since 1934. She visited India during both the wars.

Dr. Farquhar Anderson, Director of Colonial Services in Kenya, suggested her visit was a good idea. The Princess is due to start her tour next month. Dr. Anderson said he has seen no objection to the trip, except that it would be a waste of time if the embarkation was still at some time.

Ethiopian Imperialism against British Somalis

"Times" correspondent reports attacks on British subjects and torture

THE ETHIOPIANS are trying to seize for wider imperial purposes British subjects and other British protected persons from Somaliland, according to a correspondent of *The Times*, who has been investigating this position telegraphed last week to Hafar Aqabah. There have been similar reports from British Somaliland in the past year or so, but this was the first message of the kind to come from within Ethiopia to a United Kingdom newspaper.

The report also states: "If they are successful, it will be only a matter of time before Somaliland cannot survive without the haughty and warlike Abyssinians. There can be no hope of a federated and independent Greater Somalia."

The Ethiopian authorities are concerned with the funds and people—the nomadic tribesmen and their tribal communities—that are vulnerable but the latter are especially defenseless. They have already been warned; the first phase of the campaign has been won. The measures used were not particularly

Display of Force

The campaign was opened by a display of force in 1941, when Ethiopian authorities were being imposed in the Ogaden Province for the second time, tax collectors sent to extort taxes from the Gezira, an Ethiopian tribe living on the frontier of the sand desert between 115° and 118° E. of the Indian Conques. When the Gezira revolted and killed 200 men in their villages, were destroyed and seven prisoners taken.

They were detained until August 1945, when Mr. Michael Marley of the Somali National United Front went to London and New York to present the Somalis to the British Government and the United Nations.

In August 1946, seven men who probably wanted the same square to live in, a town near the Habla, were methodically beaten to death when were taken from the stocks of the authority of which were dropped, leaving them to swing and slowly die. The Somalis received this information as a warning of what would happen to anybody who resisted Ethiopian authority.

On this time came the result. About 200 passports were issued to citizens of protection, approximately 11 of them were granted to the descendants at Addis, and ordered to leave as soon as possible their parents, and similarly many written the Acacia (which would not lead the way).

On the advice of the British Consul, however, the explanation of the government of the consul before

enveloped immediate resistance, and ten days later a large number of reinforcements and a heavy force, accompanied by machine and anti-aircraft guns, caused at the same time that reinforcements were placed under command of Major General Sir John Bowes Fletcher, who had a distinguished record before his appointment to the 11th Hussars, and had served on the General Staff, decided to move of major units to strengthen their defenses. They were now represented by Ethiopian soldiers.

The lesser British prestige among the more nomadic British Somalis has been complete, and the remainder, though perhaps the tribes of Oromo, have never been fully Britishized, but for those determinedly circumventing the 1950 agreement or unable to workable. After spending some time among the last group, it is sufficient not to accept this conclusion.

Torture of the Hand

A subsequent dispatch, to which *The Times* wire the heading "Torture of Hand," informed us that writes the Habs, where the correspondent declared, "a state of war exists and there is no happiness."

Nevertheless British imperialists have recruited some 2,000 men to serve the European tribes in the past eight months, not one saying thousands, and the Ethiopians have been recruited to the same extent under British protection. The author concluded as follows:

"Individual tribesmen have been brutally treated—it is possible to describe the intensely painful and humiliating torture— and European officers have tortured the tribesmen. The Earl of Erroll was punished for a reason, not known, and according to official estimates, about 200 people were shot and概被説明された。British liaison officers have been threatened by armed police, and attempts have been made to overwhelm and harm the British tribal policemen."

The most recent and serious development has been a blatant attempt to join the British tribes. In the town of the Habla, the Ethiopian authorities tried to foist upon it some settlers, mostly Carlisle immigrants as mullah and elders, a new thatch house at the root of the tribal organization and took over.

Again seeking an interview, a meeting was called, and out a clarifying. British liaison officers and Ethiopian officers, who were between them, and promised to end under the banner of the state of Ethiopian nationality. The Habla, the largest tribe in British Somaliland, has its tribal center in Hargeisa, and the British have been surprised by the tribe, who not only have been removed from British protection, but Ethiopia could have been well on its way to realizing its ambition of bringing the Somalis back.

The most startling feature of the resistance of the tribe and the most remarkable of the British Somaliland administration, with the exception of the British

The legitimate tribal leaders are exceptions, but, under the direction of a British teacher, the tribes without heads began to grow. This was followed by the formation of British companies. These have been followed by growing companies.

Ethiopian armed police, now numbering about 10,000 men, have been sent here to sustain this army. British leadership in this tribe is now determined than ever before.

Under the new arrangement, the British force of 200 men will be reduced to 200. All their former constituents have been maintaining the standing of the tribal policemen as adequately armed and equipped with transport and weapons would reinforce the tribes and deter the Ethiopian authorities. The tribal leaders and tribal policemen's government has met, believed, this measure to be necessary.

Last Sunday, the correspondent reported from Jimma, Ethiopia, that, so far as he could discover, the British had not yet been able to formulate a positive policy. They were still upon and once again the inexorably

search for a new grazing, who begin. This will be no easy task in infiltrating and the Ethiopian authorities will be able to control the existing market and the tribes who are in the area.

The long-term objective of the Ethiopians is to transform the land into agricultural areas. This depends on the discovery of water. But the Ethiopian Government has remained a constant enemy to foreign and local work in this objective, which is to control the terms of the British colony's agreement, as indicated, force the British to accept the demand of their people.

Mr. John Crispin, the British liaison officer in Ethiopia, was said to have done extremely well in the difficult circumstances. He is constantly harried by minor Ethiopian officials, who he would remove his blankets and hit him to drive through the region. He has been threatened by armed Ethiopian police, and one of his two small assistants has been ambushed.

Sir Andrew Cohen's Farewell Visits in Uganda

Governor's Plut Speaking to Toro Council and Peoples

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, and Lady Cohen have begun a series of farewell visits to various parts of the Protectorate.

In Kigezi and Ankole Sir Andrew said that praise given to him for various matters was really due to the people, especially the officials of the Government and the African local governments. As head of the country it was his duty to give a lead and introduce some ideas of his own, but sometimes was it his responsibility to encourage the ideas and plans of others which had been thought out in response to local needs and if they were good ideas and plans to do his best to remove obstacles and help their fulfillment.

The governor designate Sir Frederick Crawford said he said, one of the best men in the Colonial Service a person of great ability, energy and humanity.

Kigezi in Uganda—The secretary-general of the Kigezi District Council, Uganda, said that Sir Andrew professed greater during Sir Andrew Cohen's term of office, that Lady Cohen had given devoted service to the social welfare work, including women's, children's, the British Red Cross, and that Africa's debt to Her Majesty's Government and His Majesty's Forces in the district would be maintained.

He also informed said in reply that Kigezi had made better progress during his period than in any other part of Uganda, but that there was great need for more work on re-planting, particularly their swamps in Rukodi-Uwindi had been reclaimed for cultivation and grazing to the great benefit of the people.

Reaching the greatest source of hindrance the progress of people should never be allowed to cause friction and quarrels. On a previous occasion he had condemned religious intolerance, saying the wise men that the advice these given had been adopted.

In Ankole, after the Obangwe ruler had spoken of his close relationship with the Governor and organized Democratic Minister referred to the splendid services rendered by Sir Andrew and Lady Cohen and by all the officers of the Uganda Government situated in the district. He referred to the improvement of education, medical and transport services, to economic developments, and to the political advancement of African members and local governments.

"You, Sir Andrew, your photographic memory is well known," and we have seen unshaded the way you recognize faces and names. That shows how truly interesting you are in the progress you are serving in Uganda. You are a distinguished Governor, official and missionary, but the one that exceeds you in your very extensive knowledge of the people and the colonies is one that has been in your colonies and love them deeply, as in most cases.

Obangwe spoke warmly of African old and young people, and at the last meeting he said, "I am glad

active work in women's organizations has singled her out as a great friend to us."

The Governor verified that he had traveled through every county in Ankole by plane, car, boat, bicycle and on foot, and that he would think of no more pleasant work than to serve on the districts commissioners' stand in Ankole. He thought the Ankole natives were as good as any in Africa, and that the Omugabe and two others with whom he had worked were worthy of the support of all who lived and worked in that part of Uganda.

Importance of Development

The chief idea of the Native Government is the development of education, health, economy, financial, the biggest contribution which the Native was to increase the output and wealth of the district in order to produce more revenue for the taxation, educational and medical services. The tea and sugar industry had made an enormous start in Uganda. The tea and sugar plant starts soon after in Mbarara and had become famous, but imagine the sugar and tea sugar growing plant to be situated at the full.

The Native Government must make the community a success, for it was this which allowed the representatives of the public to take part in day-to-day decisions. The appointment of its committee was especially important, maintaining and improving the quality of the staff, and no political or sectional interests should ever be permitted to interfere in the matter.

Sir Andrew Cohen spoke bluntly when he addressed the Omwaka (Ruler) of Toro and the Omwaka (Council) on his farewell visit.

Having paid tribute to much good work which was being done under the Toro Native Government, said:

"Give the native sub-chiefs, sub-officials and the notables and other servants of the Native Government as much as possible in politics. The chiefs are agents of our peoples. It would not be proper from you to stop progress. What would be said of a postman who aimed to beat a dead end and did not allow them to use their work properly? No one can say of me that I have not given due weight to politics in its proper place, but I strongly disapprove of politics being mixed with administration."

Unjustified Attacks

I have recently heard of certain persons going round the Saulto and attacking certain others without any justification. However, I strongly disapproved such activities. Those who do this may think that they will gain something for themselves, or for a faction which they represent, but there is certainly not any in the interest of the people. In Uganda, and indeed in developed countries, there is a spirit of law and order, and social activities.

If you, the public, option wants to choose Sir Andrew or another, I respectfully say to you, you have the right to do so. We have a constitution which tolerates all activities, and the Government does the same.

They are going to all other public meetings and on the 1st November you hope to meet me in fact, to conclude these negotiations. Most sincerely yours, a good neighbour and a good friend who gave his country the Right Honorable

had arranged a similar conference with my brother so that we would be informed all time. I had asked him a few days ago whether this would be achieved and he said "Yes". You certainly know how many times the Rukuru has been beaten in the past.

For Rukuru to suggest how this should happen is quite reasonable and asking for his advice when you have no power to do so is not particularly good. I have given him the best advice I can. He has not done well. Others who have been trying the road on penalty of life, these negotiations have not gone well. There also there are some difficulties which has been out of my mind.

I send you my friend who is now leaving the country. Therefore I speak exclusively. Look back with some sorrow on these particular events. Any one who has tried to help you, I must be forgiven for speaking with complete frankness.

I respond to your stand on politics last November. Oderonge gave you my advice but did not take it. I am very sorry about them. They worked very hard in this matter. He attended as you took an especially good and wise course.

In March I met your delegation and you should have been perfectly justified then in saying "Let us break off these negotiations and drop others and you will have to re-negotiate a new one under the 1930 regulations and structure". But you were a friend of mine and I was anxious to show this friendship by trying every possible means of getting an agreement with you. So I then said "Let's continue our negotiations"; and made absolutely sure the basis on which you was prepared to negotiate.

6. Governor's Advice Disregarded

The negotiations took place in July with every plausible instance on your side. This was when the Rukuru delegation took stand beyond doubt that you had no power to lay claim to any of the mines which they had claimed. I remained in exactly the same position as before. I made clear at the end of the negotiations as I had in March that if this attitude was also taken by the Rukuru then it would be necessary to drop this break off the negotiations for Toro to reinforce you and end the 1930 regulations arrangement. I have now received another letter making it clear that the Rukuru has not changed at all what I said, and still maintain exactly the same attitude as before.

Let no one say that the fault is in the deadlock with me or the Protectorate Government because this would be quite untrue. We stretched every possible means of compromise on every point where we could meet you, but nothing was done. That is why we have also stretched ourselves to the utmost to continue these negotiations after you had shown that it was absolutely impossible to reach agreement with you.

You have shown that you are certainly not prepared to act in accordance with the 1930 English provisions. Half of us better than no bread. You made reached up your hand and recited the bond and what have you got? Nothing. I believe that your leader in the special committee have given you unsound advice on this matter and I believe that you members of the Rukuru have been unwise to take this advice.

When you have told me that you are going to make representations to the Secretary of State myself I have written to him to advise you "have a perfect right to make representations in writing to the Secretary of State" and you with 40 others in accordance with established practice, those representations should be made through me as Governor. I should like you to know that the Secretary of State was kept fully informed of the whole course of our negotiations. In addition to the four meetings which failed he took me to the Secretary of State on 13th July and 1st August.

On Tuesday you sent me a copy of a telegram which you had sent to the Secretary of State. In this you asked him to receive a deputation from the Rukuru. The Secretary of State will no doubt send a reply to your request. You can easily guess you have no information on this matter.

I told you in the Government memorandum which circulated after the July talks that I could see no prospect whatever of many further negotiations being held between members of the Rukuru and the Toro constitutional committee in Uganda or in London, while the Rukuru maintained its present attitude. That is my opinion of the prospects of carrying these things to a conclusion. Any who fails in this the animal has passed before the throne's speech.

As that, he is lucky enough to sit at all.

I have been a friend to the people of Toro and their best prospect of finding an agreement with the rest of the community. He still rejects the advice and however friendly he may be a man who throws off his coat may never be warmly mognain.

During the time I have been to this country I have reached an agreement with the Uganda on new constitutional arrangements and also with almost every other tribe in this country.

I have also agreed to assist in the work in Toro on the same lines as our negotiations in Uganda. I have arranged my constitutional arrangements as well as I can with the Banyoro and the Banyamwe. These are now working very well to the point of bringing the Banyamwe and the

You Are Very Much

Dear Sir. In Toro have asked for something different to cattle and hunting and something else. There is no justification for this. There are no more advanced tribes than the Banyoro. I am afraid that you have highly advanced ideas. What should be done in this advanced situation than Banyoro and Banyamwe?

I shall have difficulty in getting out of deadlock in this matter. What is going to happen? What will happen that you will have to remain under the 1930 regulations arrangements unless the Rukuru change its present attitude? The only effect of this will be an additional year failing to take the case in this matter. This will fall still further behind other parts of the Protectorate. No one is more sorry about this than I am, because I have hoped to settle this matter at least this coming week.

I have taken a length on this matter because I feel it very much. I am awaiting your return at the earliest time to settle this matter as soon as I can. The greatest gift that a friend can give to people is to speak frankly before it is necessary.

But the Governor ended on a friendly note, saying— "My wife and I will never forget the great kindness and friendship which we have been shown here. We shall not forget these things, and we shall follow the progress of Toro with interest, whatever we go away to England and later to America."

I wish you would pass Omukama along the happiness of your family, and also to the members of your family, with whom I have been on such friendly terms. I wish also of you who are collected here today and all the people of Toro in all parts of the country, health, prosperity, and happiness, and a good future in front of you. I think you can for all that you have done for me and I shall remember you all the future.

While in Toro the Governor captained a cricket team against another team, watched a hockey match, opened the new Toro Sports Club, and Lady Copen and her husband attended a dance at Toro Social Club.

Mission in Mashonaland

CANON R. G. GIBBONS, rector of Highlands, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has reported in the *Church Times* that the mission of Canon Brian Green, rector of Birmingham in the diocese of Mashonaland has been an outstanding success. He spent three days in the dioceses of Umtali, Rusape, and Marandellas, visited Bulawayo and Gatanga in the west of the diocese, and conducted a lightning campaign in 11 high schools in Salisbury before the mission proper opened. That day, a Sunday, he visited nine churches between 7.30 and 12.30 a.m. An evening meeting in the cathedral crypts was attended by about 1,600 people, and for successive nights the attendance never dropped below 1,500. On the second Sunday, and thereafter, it exceeded 3,000. Every lunch-hour address in the cathedral drew at least 600 people. Canon Gibbons estimates that about 25 per cent. of those who attended were boys and girls from the high schools aged between 10 and 18 years.

Show Window

WILEY PROSSER, M.P., of London, East Africa, C.P. to sale photographs of outstanding incidents in her tour there, rushed to London for display in the ornate ground-floor window of the East African Railways. The work of East African Railways and Harbours was displayed by dioramas of the harbour at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam and of a train crossing the Rift Valley. At one side was a framed photograph of the Princess and on the other pictures which were constantly changed, of events in her journey.

Constitutional Changes in Kenya

Government Accepts Non-Official Proposals

IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE of these proposals, the recent Secretary's report concerning the constitutional proposals made by the Kenyans is herewith by the full text of the letter addressed to Government House, Nairobi, on behalf of the Governor and Members—the Indian Elected Members, the Muslim Elected Members, the Arab Elected Members and the African Representative Members. It reads as follows:

"In accordance with the recommendations of the Kenyans to the present form of Constitution the following are both desirable and necessary:

(a) That the non-Government side of the Legislative Council be increased in number;

(b) That there should be opportunity to appoint Ministers from wider representation than single-member constituencies;

More African Members

In addition to (a) it is considered:

(a) that two extra African Representative Members should be appointed immediately, and that these extra seats will help to meet the problem of constituencies in the forthcoming African Elections; and

(b) that there should be greater non-official representation in the Council of Ministers by changes in its composition, which will allow one extra European Elected Minister and one extra African Representative Minister to be appointed immediately.

In order to meet these problems and to keep within the framework of the Lyttelton Plan, the following recommendations have been made to the Government:

(1) There should be created two extra seats for Africans to which two Representative Members will be appointed im-

mediately; and extra seats for Extra members of the Government from time to time submitted to the Royal Commission on the Affairs of Commerce and Industry respectively by the non-Government side of the Legislative Council, also to be appointed immediately.

(2) The composition of the Council of Ministers should be amended so that four European, two African and two Indian and one Arab Minister, the extra African and European Ministers to be accountable to the Legislative Council. The Committee of Enquiry recommends that the following recommendations (1) and (2) to be implemented:

The extra seats should be created in a Legislative Council within the framework of the constitution with the object:

(a) increasing the total number of seats in the Government and non-Government agencies; and

(b) providing an opportunity for ministers to represent wider sections of the community than a single constituency, as at present. An examination shows the meeting of the total number of seats required and determined that seven extra seats will be created after the next elections in May or April 1953.

Arab Representation

The following two recommendations by the Kenyans:

(1) arrangements should be put in hand forthwith for the representation of Arab interests in the Council of Ministers by an Arab member of the Legislative Council to be appointed by the Governor. For this purpose it is proposed that this Arab representative should be at liberty to attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers and to take part in the discussions of that Committee as an equivalent status of the Minister drawn from among the other groups.

(2) What the outcome may be of the talk concerning the constitutional reorganisation of the Legislative Council after the Arab-Citizen Elections next March, an additional seat in the Legislative Council will be created.

It is hoped that these changes will give a period of stable government to the country, which will enable all races to work together for the development and progress of Kenya. Without this necessary confidence, both locally and overseas, which will encourage the economic expansion of the country to the great benefit of all races, will not be created.

The following statement was issued simultaneously from Government House:

The Government warmly welcome the joint statement by the various groups and agree with the recommendations. The Government has submitted the statement to the Secretary of State, requesting that the necessary constitutional action be taken with a view to the implementation of the proposed changes. The Secretary of State has agreed to take steps accordingly.

Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya

A Visit to Be Made This Month

ANOTHER DELEGATION of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is to visit Kenya.

The Government of that Colony has written to the Secretary of State in the Colonies Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd:

"The Kenya Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, 2000, invites a delegation from the United Kingdom Branch to visit Kenya in November. He is certain in the invitation that subject to the agreement of the United Kingdom Branch, the Kenya Branch would welcome the visiting delegation submitting their impressions of the visit to the Secretary of State. The Kenyan Government endorses this view and hopes that the Secretary of State will, through the United Kingdom Branch of the Association, accept the delegation's offer to collect a report."

The Secretary of State replied:

"I warmly welcome the decision of the Kenya Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to have a delegation from the United Kingdom Branch to visit Kenya in November, and I am delighted that the United Kingdom Branch has been able to accept this invitation. When the members of the delegation have been selected, I intend to invite them through the United Kingdom Branch to the meeting arranged on their visit when they return to the country."





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PERSONALIA

MR. DINGLEFOOT, M.C., and MRS. FOOT have been visiting Nairobi.

MR. and MRS. GLENVILLE ARCHER left London yesterday.

MR. WILHELMUS HAS BEEN appointed Vice-President of the Royal Empire Society.

LEO HELLER, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, is in Belgium for consultations.

MR. R. FROST has joined the board of British Homes Ltd., a large brewer of East African beer.

MR. and MRS. J. C. STRATTON and Miss DENNIS ROBINSON are in London from Nairobi.

COLONEL SIR JOHN REYNOLDS, who died on June 24, left £16,000 gross (£20,400 net value).

DAVID COLE, of Salisbury, has been in London for a few days. He has now flown back to Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN HOGG, a principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office, is about to spend a month in Uganda.

MAJOR J. W. MILLIGAN, of Nairobi, who has been in this country since May, will return to Kenya in the middle of the month.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, the Federal High Commissioner, and Lady RENNIE held a reception at Rhodesia House on Tuesday evening.

MR. GACHAON LILELE, Ethiopian Ambassador to Soviet Russia, has been appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in Ethiopia.

MAJOR J. W. MILLIGAN, who has been in this country since May, will return to Kenya in the middle of the month in the WARWICK CASTLE.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE left London at the beginning of the week for Portugal on his way back to Northern Rhodesia by sea, via Lusitania.

MR. SAYED ALI HASAN ABBAD, Director of Local Government in the Sudan, is on a fortnight's visit to this country to study British methods.

PROFESSOR MR. FORTES, since 1950 head of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of Cambridge, has resigned.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF BIRSBOROUGH and EARL DE LA WARR have been appointed *ad interim* members of the council of the Royal Empress Society.

SIR ROBERT ROSS STURT, of Edinburgh, lately chairman of Blantyre and East Africa Ltd., left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £66,715.

SIR W. SWINERTON, I.C., presided over the dinner of the recently-formed East African Branch of the Royal Geographical Society. The gathering was held in Nairobi.

THE EARL OF SWINTON and SIR W. W. WAKEFIELD, both of whom have East and Central African interests, are directors of Redwald Octikon Electrodes Ltd., a new company.

PROFESSOR B. A. FLETCHER, Vice-principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is visiting African schools and African teacher-training colleges in Nyasaland.

MR. G. C. HENDERSON, Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, and MRS. HENDERSON arrived in the WARWICK CASTLE at the beginning of this week.

MR. W. H. WROTH, Northern Rhodesia Member for Agriculture is to attend a conference of chairmen of agricultural committees and sub-committees to be held in Nairobi on November 8 and 9.

MR. F. CHAPMAN, a director of the Union Castle Company, arrived in Kenya last Friday for a short stay in the WARWICK CASTLE, in which Sir Robert Bowring was his fellow passenger.

MRS. VERA LILSTROM has been appointed matron of the Blue Cross Animal Nursing Home, Nairobi. Her predecessor, MISS REID, recently married Mr. R. E. Lilstrom, former MP in the Colony.

MR. ANTHONY SETH, Indian Trade Commissioner for British East and Central Africa, has been touring the Federation for Rhodesia, and always endeavours to promote two-way trade.

SIR THOMAS PAGE, until recently Speaker of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, is to receive the accolade at the Kingsway Palace on November 11. Mr. PAGE will return to Rhodesia towards the end of the month.

MR. HENRY J. LESTER has resigned the appointment of his deputy secretary-general of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to take up the Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Committee of the Commonwealth Office.

MR. D. BRUND, secretary of the Colonial Agricultural, British Health and Forestry Research Committee, is to visit Southern and Northern Rhodesia. At present he is attending the meeting at Mysore, Kenya, of the Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council.

MR. A. G. STEWART, chairman and managing director of Stewart and Lloyds, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian interests, has been appointed by the President of the Iron and Steel Board of the United Kingdom.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK BORDY, now serving in the British India liner OZARK, who has been appointed commodore chief engineer of the P&I fleet, in succession to MR. HAROLD EVERETT, joined the company in 1922. During the war he served in the R.N.Y.R.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON was received by the Queen last week following his appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Her Majesty invested him with the badge of secretary of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

SIR ROBERT THRELFOLD, Acting Governor-General of the Federation, and MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, then Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, attended the Month Shell-lode El Alamein Dinner and a British Empire Service League ceremony in the Garden of Remembrance, London.

On Federation Day, October 25, the ninth official birthday of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, its High Commissioner in London, Sir GILBERT RENNIE, entertained his staff at a cocktail party, which LORD LEWELLIN, the Governor-General of the Federation, attended.

MR. KENNERLY, W. A. DIMOLINE, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, attended last week's dinner in London of the KUAKA and the East Africa Force Dinner Club. GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIFFORD and MR. G. O'NEILL, Sir ARTHUR DWYER were among those who attended.

On account of a previous year, Mr. ROBERT WALKER, managing director of Universal Associated Manufacturing Co. Ltd., a company with East African interests, has retired from the board, but he will continue his association with the company through his appointment as technical consultant.

BOWRING

Bowring, Esq., died on October 27, 1956, in the Church of the Annunciation, Woodchester, Gloucestershire. He was a reverend Abbot Bullens, O.S.B., of Downside, and Colonel J. H. B. Bowring, I.M.C., formerly of the late Major S. S. Bowring and the late Mrs. Maurice Stoker, to Mrs. Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Murray, of Fairwick Lodge, Fairwick, Gloucestershire, and Anna, former Kenya

MRS. F. MICHENER, Director of the National Gallery of Art, Gallery, will visit Blantyre in a month to select works for her forthcoming Federal Art Exhibition at the Imperial Institute in London. Her selection of 100 for 15 works of art worthy to be hung in the Palace of Art, the large international art exhibition.

MR. S. H. TAYLOR, head of the ethnological department of the Witwatersrand, has received a grant which he intends to contribute to the Ethnological Department and connection with the preparation of a climatological atlas of Africa. The 6000 maps which Dr. Taylors is preparing will take two years to complete.

MR. A. V. LEPHOTO-BROWN, Secretary of State for the Colonies, one of the three Conservative M.P.s returned to the House of Commons in the election of 1935 who still represents the same seats. In celebration of the 25th anniversary of his election he was entertained by Sir Herbert at a reception of his constituents.

PROFESSOR JAMES S. COLEMAN, Associate Professor of Government in the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa and Rhodesia, early next year. He is now touring at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in Oxford. His tour will be for the purpose of studying problems of urban administration and local council development.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia flew from Addis Ababa last week to Massawa to visit the Dutch liner *Ostend* en route to Italy. The Emperor is also to travel to the U.S.A., Britain and France. He is accompanied by PRINCE TAFARINA, his son, and several others.

MR. HAROLD G. COHEN has been appointed to the board of Rotterman Gold Mines, Ltd., South Africa, chairman, and MR. MICHAEL EDWARD ROD, MR. JAMES E. GARLAND and MR. GODFREY W. ANDERSON have also been made directors. CAPTAIN A. J. BORGEOIS and MESSRS. F. C. BAILLIE, D. L. DOWIE and C. G. CALA-WILLIAMS have resigned from the board.

THE REV. STANLEY Booth-Carpton, an assistant curate in Sheffield, and for the last two years honorary secretary of the Sheffield Africa Committee, is about to leave England to take up a new post under the Christian Council of Kenya to initiate the training of pastoral Church leaders, especially in the new Kikuyu villages. He is a great-great-grandson of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army.

THE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR will be at home to "Friends of the U.M.C.O." at Central Africa House, 35 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, November 10. Friends of the mission in the North of England are holding a coffee party in the Cathedral Library, Newcastle, at 3.30 p.m. on November 13; tea meet the Bishop of NIASALAND. The U.M.C.A. Fellowship, started in May, has now more than 1,000 members.

MR. ANTHONY BUTTING, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a luncheon party last week for SAYER MIGHAN HAMZI, Deputy Prime Minister of the Sudan, and Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Hydro-Electric Power. Others present were the SUDANESE AMBASSADOR, EARL ALSTON, MR. DAVID ASKEW, MR. G. SMITH, Q.C., MR. R. A. MIDDLETON, MR. D. G. CAMPBELL, MR. WILLIAM WARBOURNE, MR. DENIS LEODDSON and MR. MERVYN BROWNE.

MR. D. H. HUNSON, a plant ecologist in the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, which has specialized on mapping tsetse areas, from the air as to determine the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He will work in the savannah tsetse belt, in the Kalahari Desert, where flood waters of the Okovango flow into the sand and produce swamps from which grow luxuriant vegetation which is very favourably suited to *Grevillea mimosifolia*, the tsetse which is most common in Tanganyika and in much of Africa.

Lady Baden-Powell's Itinerary

Another Visit to East and Central Africa

THE DOUGRAVE MADAM BADEN-POWELL, World Chief Guide, will leave London Airport at the beginning of next week for Nairobi to begin a tour of East and Central Africa.

During this tour she intends to visit Uganda, the Karamoja, Lake Victoria, Lake Edward, Lake Albert, Lake Kivu, and Lake Tanganyika. She will fly to Nairobi, Northern Rhodesia, to attend a meeting of the International Chipembele Mission and Fort Rosebery before going to the Copperbelt to Broken Hill, Lubumbashi, and Kolwezi on her way to Livingstone. There will visit Livingstone, Mbala, Tongwana, and Zambia, and make a rapid circuit of Lake Malawi at the end of the month.

On December 1, Lady Baden-Powell is due to arrive by Air Mail at Salisbury to stay with Lord Llewellyn, the Governor-General, but on the following day she will leave for Beaufort West for a short holiday at the Victoria Falls, and then return by train back to Nairobi.

Christmas will be spent at Nairobi, and there two or three weeks will be given to game hunting. Lady Baden-Powell has hunted in a guide-fally at Arusha on January 17. There are engagements in Mombasa and the Meru and Embu areas, Fort Hall, and Nairobi. Then, after a week in Dar es Salaam, Lady Baden-Powell will fly to Mombasa on her way to attend functions in Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Kericho, Kisumu, Maralal, and Eldoret. A large guide rally is due to be held in Nairobi in mid-February. The World Chief Guide is due back in London on February 20.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the SS. *EDMUND CASTLE*, which sailed from London on Monday, October 29, via Rotterdam, Las Palmas, Ascension, and Cape Town, will include:

London — Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Barnett, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Batty, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Buckley, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Chappell, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Crockett, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Johansen, Mr. & Mrs. R. Manser Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Stewart, and Mr. A. L. Tully.

Dar es Salaam — Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Keegan, Mr. & Mrs. Michael Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Mair, Mr. & Mrs. K. Needham, Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Pack, Mr. & Mrs. E. Sykes, and Mr. T. Tyler.

Tanganyika — Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. Montagu — Mr. & Mrs. J. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. F. Clark, Major & Mrs. J. G. Clement, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Collier, Mr. & Mrs. G. Courtney, Mr. & Mrs. G. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Hespel, Mr. & Mrs. G. Hunter, Mr. E. J. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Sherriff, and Mr. & Mrs. H. Steiman.

Visitors from the Federation

ENTRANCE PARTIES at Rhodesia House and the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included:

Mr. I. Alton, Mr. M. J. Altem, Mr. P. Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. Bedford, Mr. D. H. Black, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Baines, Mr. D. R. Carr, Mr. D. M. Cob, Lieut. Col. Colbeck & Mrs. F. Green, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Doherty, Mr. I. M. Eldridge, Mr. & Mrs. I. Maxwell, Mr. F. G. P. Field, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Finch, Mr. W. Fries, Dr. K. G. Goss, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. Mrs. E. W. Hastie, Mr. & Mrs. G. Howe, Mr. & Mrs. R. Jackson, Mr. R. N. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Kekula, Mr. G. G. Luck, Mr. J. F. Long, Mr. E. P. Loud, Mr. J. Macadam, Mr. & Mrs. McClelland, Mr. J. E. Middock, Mr. & Mrs. J. McLean, Mr. E. M. McPheron, Mr. L. A. Munday, Mr. H. A. K. Murchison, Mr. & Mrs. S. Ogilvie, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Oates, Mr. & Mrs. E. Parker, Mr. I. A. Peacock, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Read, Mr. A. Remond, Mr. & Mrs. R. Rowlson, Mr. & Mrs. Rutland, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Seale, Mr. & Mrs. G. Symonds, Mr. & Mrs. M. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Brew, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Water, Mr. & Mrs. J. Ward, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Warren, Mr. & Mrs. Webb, Mr. & Mrs. W. & Mrs. H. A. Wilshire.

Northern Rhodesia Office

THE TELEPHONE number of the Office of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London is now 8171-5858. The address has changed to Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

Obituary**Mr. A. E. Weatherhead**

MURRAY ARTHUR EMELIN WEATHERHEAD, J.C.M.G., M.B.E., who died last week, had done good work as a police administrator in Uganda, where he served from 1908 until 1925.

The son of Canon R. J. Weatherhead, he was educated at Monmouth School and served in the South African War, first as a private in the South African Artillery, and later with commission. In 1908 he transferred to the Uganda Police as a district superintendent, and three years later entered the Colonial Administrative Service in the civil service.

He opened up the West Nile District when it was taken over from the Sudan Government, and in his two years in the Northern Province made close acquaintance with the elephant poaching fraternity, who were then very active. From Amurie he moved to Mbale to take charge of the Bugisu, Bugende, and Budama areas (which were afterwards split into three separate districts), and there within a short period he succeeded as provincial commissioner of the Northern-Eastern Western Provinces.

Appointed Director of Labour in 1925, he never assumed the duties of that post, for before he could make any headway he became a provincial commissioner. He was sent to control the Eastern Province for four years from 1928, during which period did much to improve the marketing of African-grown produce, and was responsible for starting the Bugisu coffee scheme. He was Acting Chief Secretary in 1932-33, being made an official member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. This period and 1935 he was Acting Governor of Uganda, and in the following year he held similar office in the Services.

A keen sportsman, he was for two years president of the Uganda Leopards. He was once a runner-up in the Uganda tennis championships, and he was also a keen golfer and cricketer.

He is survived by Mrs. Weatherhead, a son born in Mombasa, Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, who was commissioned in the Royal Corps of Signals in the last war, and a daughter born in Africa. Miss Margaret Weatherhead, who died as a nurse at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

Mr. C. L. Dutton writes:

"I had the privilege of following Weatherhead in the West Nile District, and later on in the Eastern Province of Uganda. His opening up of the West Nile was an exceptional effort in pioneer administration under exceedingly difficult conditions, and his far-sighted planning in the Eastern Province made matters easy for those who succeeded him. He was a man of outstanding energy and clarity of purpose, and the friendliest of friends."

MRS. GEORGE PRENTICE, PRENTICE, widow of Dr. George Prentice, of the Livingstonia Mission, has died of her son's illness, Fort William. Her daughter is the wife of Sir John Monck. Her two sons, Mr. C. Prentice and Mr. R. Prentice, have spent many years in Central Africa.

ARTHUR THOMSON, M.A., who has died in Sandhurst, was Director of Military Training in the Union Defence Forces from 1939 to 1943. He served with the Royal Light Infantry in the 1914-18 war and in the last war for a time with the South African Brigade.

Mr. C. T. Lehmann

MR. CHARLES THEODORE LEHMANN, who has died in his 83rd year at his home in Finsbury Park, was chairman and managing director of R. Lehmann & Co., and chairman of Dennis's (Africa) Ltd., and of several other steamship companies. In addition, Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd. As late as 1938, though in his 80th year, he had travelled to many territories, including those of East Africa. He had always been keenly interested in exploration and had assisted several expeditions.

MONSIGNOR THEODORE MONBIENS, special envoy to Ethiopia of the Holy See, has died in Addis Ababa after an operation.

BRIGADIER A. H. HOPEWOOD, C.B.E., O.B.E., died at his home near Radlett, Hertfordshire, at the age of 74, ascribed in Sonning in 1936-1937.

MR. GEORGE COMPTON, amateur district missioner in Loreto, has died in Kampala from poliomyelitis.

Port Hall Memorial Church**Kikuyu Christians bid that Ma**

THE KIKUYU CHURCH ASSOCIATION, and the South Africa Railway Church Mission (which operates in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in the Union) and two of the Kikuyu tribesmen who participated in a missionary march to be held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1, from 7.30 to 11.15 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, November 1.

The Kikuyu Church Association hopes to raise a £10,000 sum towards the fund for Port Hall Memorial church, the foundation stone of which was laid last year by the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is being erected primarily in memory of Christian Kikuyu who were martyred by the Mau Mau for their faith.

The Bishop of Mombasa has said that the Ma Mau evil was largely laid bare by information brought in by those men and women whom the vast majority of the Kikuyu had been intimidated. "Their resistance to the death upset the plans of the Ma Mau and in all probability averted a sudden wholesale destruction of Europeans before the danger had been realized."

Secondly, the church is being built in memory of those small races who have lost their lives in the course of their duty, whether in the fighting services or in civilian occupations during the Kikuyu rebellion. The Rev. Obadiah Karui, a Kikuyu who was recently consecrated Assistant Bishop of Mombasa, will have parochial charge of Port Hall in addition to his other responsibilities.

Sandhurst Roll of Honour

TWENTYNINE HOLDERS of the Victoria Cross are among 1,931 officers of the armies of the British Commonwealth and Empire who fell in the war between 1939 and 1945 who are commemorated in a roll of honour dedicated last week in the Royal Military Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst, in the presence of the Queen Mother. Junior Officer R. J. N. Lever, of Jarrow, an old boy of Dumfries School, Southern Rhodesia, was one of seven Commonwealth cadets bearing the highest honour during the service. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was represented by the High Commissioner Sir Gilbert Rennie, Brigadier and R. E. de Lang, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Mrs. R. R. Prentiss, and Lieut.-Col. Miss D. J. Gurney.

Lord Home's Visit Postponed

Middle East Crisis Causes Cancellation

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CIRCLE in this issue had been arranged before it became known that a year-end tour of Rhodesia had caused a delay long enough for the Secretary for State, Commonwealth Relations, to defer his visit to Central Africa. He is now due to leave on Wednesday, and will questionably do this after the Malvern World Conference on the Prime Ministership of the Federation to Sir Roy Welensky on October 31. This visit is not likely to be changed by the sudden postponement of Lord Home's.

The Africa Bureau issued the following statement over the weekend:

"Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is about to visit Central Africa where he is likely to be met with the demand for Dominion status for the Federation and for constitutional changes affecting the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"The Africa Bureau and associated Comités from Birmingham, Cambridge, Cardiff, Darlington, Gloucester, Liverpool, Sheffield and West Riding will know the Secretary of State to have reported assurances given by Lord Chindia, the Colonial Secretary, in 1953 that no constitutional changes in the direction of Dominion status and affecting British responsibilities towards the Protectorates should be made by any Government unless a numerical majority of the inhabitants are in favour of it. He has also indicated the African people in his definition of independence."

Rhodesia Railway Workers Unite

"THE RHODESIA RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION would show its sense of responsibility when it came to tackle the problem of African advancement which it must do so soon," said Sir Roy Welensky, Minister of Transport, who attended the union's annual conference at Bulawayo.

Reviewing the last three years, he said that in 1953 there had been widespread and general dissatisfaction. Rail expansion during the war had made it difficult for railway to be eliminated early, and however, racing and general living conditions for new railway staff inevitably left much to be desired, for it had been impossible for facilities to keep pace with expansion.

The rapid development of commerce and industry in the Federation had made high wages and standards possible for the employees of oil businesses, and railwaymen had become convinced that their remuneration was inadequate and their conditions of service harsh. It did not appear that the cost of living in the Federation would allow finally to be reached on the question of remuneration, but steady progress had been made on behalf of railwaymen.

Copperbelt Technical Foundation

NINE HIGHLY QUALIFIED TECHNICAL EDUCATIONALISTS from the Federation and the Union of South Africa have been appointed lecturers at the Copperbelt Technical Foundation of Northern Rhodesia and will take up their duties early in 1957. They are: Messrs. Agnew of Durban; Mr. Hamilton of Witteberg; and F. Henderson (appointed to the Kitwe Centre); W. W. Bell and Petermaritzburg; Mr. R. P. W. Curtis of Johannesburg (for the Chingola Centre); C. E. Kerr of Bulawayo; and Dr. G. Sinclair of Petermaritzburg (for the Lusanshya Centre); and E. G. R. Chase and H. J. Sutherland, both of Pretoria (for the Mufulira Centre). Two applications were received from the United Kingdom, 30 from the Federation, and 99 from South Africa.

Membership of informed youth organizations in Northern Rhodesia was 9,910 last year, states the annual report of the Department of Welfare and Probation Services. The figure includes 2,410 African and 7,500 African Boy Scouts and 1,116 African and 8,510 non-African Girl Guides. In addition, there was 3,700 young athletes. Three Copperbelt meetings were held for Africans attended an aggregate attendance of 10,000. Sixty-four African students attended the Northern Rhodesia African Athletic Association.

Followers of Alice Lenshina

Registrar denounces False Goddess

A SON OF CHINDE has been passed on by the African and African followers of the Southern Rhodesian "goddess" Alice Lenshina who have come to the High Court into contempt the lawful powers of native authority.

Mr. A. Easton Price, a resident magistrate, sentenced the son, 21, to the house wharf that only had to stand to be five in the vicinity of Lenjina and no longer follow him for one month's public work, with the recommendation that part of the time should be spent in bowing down the temples of idolatrie which were headed by the passing sentence Mr. Price said:

"You are tools led astray by foolishness. I know you徘徊 with great sentiment toward your chief. I do not intend to make martyrs out of his wife because since you have recanted your faith in this false goddess, you will find no particular hardship in carrying out the sentence I have imposed."

The man were also bound over to keep the peace and no gross behaviour for a year.

Witnesses testified that the accused were members of a company of followers of Lenjina who had erected "churches" to whom to worship their goddess. When Chief Chinde was pointed out that the "churches" had been unlawfully erected within his area of authority, the accused were stated to have shouted to a crowd which assembled that they did not recognize the chief, but only Lenjina. It was also stated that some of them had said: "We do not know Government but only Lenjina."

"The sum of federal income tax paid in Nyasaland by the Federal Government is substantially in excess of the non-federal revenue of Nyasaland from all commodity and customs duties combined," Mr. Budgey McO-

The Federation
of Rhodesia and
Nyasaland

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Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
222 Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: COVENT GARDEN 2222

Letters to the Editor.

Sharp Criticism of Mr. Blundell's Policy

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.—Sir—
On Friday, October 18th, after proceeding with evidence satisfactory to the Independent Group of candidates, we elected out of the 14 seats available that the outstanding reason of Kenya's general election was "the disappearance of Mr. Blundell's claim to lead the European community."—Additional, the new has been held to him as such since he became Minister of Agriculture on October 1st, 1945. At I challenge you to cite an instance "on which Mr. Blundell has made the claim you attribute to him."

My observations on the election you do not severally refer to the ensure of every one of the five members who sit in the Legislative Council supports Mr. Blundell's election of most members of the Independent Group, who will, as you admit, to remain but not to abandon the Constitution in place of the existing one. Grogan and Mr. Fletcher voted in favour of that Constitution; and (c) the rejection of the U.C.P. but also of the Capricono clause. Surely this indicates that substantially the same vote was given by men of moderation, *testina leste*. In fact,

In the same article you assert that Mr. Blundell has been politically his own worst enemy. "Many of your leaders consider you, sir, to be Mr. Blundell's worst enemy," and now that your speculation on the possibility of Mr. Blundell losing the portfolio of Agriculture has also been confounded, I feel it is time to suggest to you that where Mr. Blundell is concerned, your political neutrality deserts you.

Finally, despite past differences Group Captain Morris, Mr. Blundell, and Mr. Haviland, with the other part of the European elected members will now agree to work as Ministers in the new Government of Kenya. You would, I suggest, best serve the interest of Kenya if you recognized that your pursuit of Mr. Blundell has ceased to be a political campaign, and has become instead a deplorable vendetta.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN J. STEPHEN
Kenya.

We readily admit this letter (the only one of its kind received from Kenya since the general election) though entirely representative of the attitude of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to Political Affairs in that Colony in recent years. Our correspondent, member of the executive committee of Mr. Blundell's United Country Party, has, of course, disliked our criticism of that body from the time of its establishment. In our view, it has been poor throughout those members of the committee (not including Mr. Stephen) who recently or otherwise forsook the U.C.P. had no right to label them selves as U.C.P. candidates, thinking it safe to label them selves independent. However, to be sure they do so, we can find the last refuge in course, condemning such poor-minded expedient. What else call we for courage?

As to the "political snobbish" failing where Mr. Blundell is concerned, our present point about him have, on the contrary, proceded fully justified events in respect of the suggestion that he might lose his portfolio of Agriculture, and in noting that possibly we would in that case sentence that he has shown himself to be head-worshiping, complete Minister. A tribute which destroys the accuracy of the second part of your article.

One work of Mr. Blundell has indeed politically his own worse enemy has based on the evidence that he has deliberately misinterpreted his predecessor. As Mr. Stephen well knows, this is not wisdom after the event, for in these pages we have from time to time examined the political situation in Kenya, and the statements of Mr. Blundell and predicted what would happen to him in the event of his appointment to portfolios and what would happen to him in the event of his preognostications.

It is a good person to mind those who should look ahead for the welfare both of Kenya and of Mr. Blundell. His Superficiality until circumstances forced him to act. Right have controlled caused us to forget him in his absence. We misjudge the purpose of his political comment, and correspondingly will take the trouble to re-examine the bodies of his articles. The situation touches upon a subject matter of his entire life, and nothing human can fairly be considered to go beyond a continual policy change. He will also consider that whereas of itself many personal details we decline to publish, the same become nothing personal in our community, which were intended solely to serve the best interests of Kenya.

This seems particularly true in regard to what may be termed his political career. We have not the time to check his statement in full. However, that almost everyone in Kenya will agree that the European community is that Colours consider that one of the major issues which made the Kenyan agricultural election was whether or not Mr. Blundell would be a useful minister. This argument was directly challenged by Group Captain Morris and his policies. And they were vindicated in the acts on the European Agricultural Bill in the House.

The leading article commented every aspect of the results of the general election, and in writing his third paragraph Mr. Stevens overlooked both that and taking still more seriously the fact that the points which he mentions were fully reported in our news columns, and these parts of them have not received further editorial treatment. There was no deliberate omission without reference to the leading article of October 18th, and for this reason why there should be.

Mr. Blundell has throughout insisted that Kenya's greatest need is maximum measure economy in support of a sound economy. The leading article to which he refers ended with the words "No changes in the Lytton Constitution can be made before 1950 except by agreement of all the racial groups," a circumstance which makes it essential for the Europeans to adopt a common approach which will be acceptable to the non-European leaders. For years the European elected members have failed to impress the European electorate, the Government of Kenya, or responsible outside opinion, and the consequences of their divisions have been desperately detrimental to Kenya. This really is Kenya's last chance, for the innate difficulties of the situation are such that the threat of a swiftly developing African racialism and the possibility (many people would say the probability) of a Socialist government from the United Kingdom within the next two or three years. If those considerations do not bring about Kenya's unity, then together for the general well-being of the country will indeed be vain. But faith and works could still make bright the faith were new and strong and the works fine and gentle. —Ed. "EAST AFRICA."

Dr. Thompson's Correct Report

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.—Sir—My attention has been drawn to a statement in your edition of October 18th that I have lodged an objection to the re-election of Mr. W. B. Haviland, Minister for Local Government in the last Legislative Council, alleging irregularities at some of the polling stations and among postal votes by persons not then in the Colony.

In fact, I have lodged no objection, nor have I made any such allegation, and I should be glad if you will allow me to correct your earliest convenience.

A letter of complaint was I understand, been addressed to the Government of Kenya by a voter in the Kamulu constituency requesting an enquiry into the poll. I am in no way associated with that complaint, but am merely the unsuccessful candidate concerned.

Yours faithfully,
J. THOMPSON.

One of the first letters of Mr. G. J. ENCLAY after his arrival at his new office as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was to invite last week discussions in London between the Secretary of State Mr. ALEXANDER ENNOX-BROWN and the Minister for Overseas Trade Mr. GASTON DEFFEUR. The discussions were conducted mainly with colonial officials in London.

Emergency in the Copperbelt Is Being Tolerated

THAT VIOLENCE was rampant in the KALGOONIES mining areas was the subject of a Commons debate last week, as the circumstances leading to the declaration of a state of emergency in the Western Province on November 10.

Replying to MR. FENNER-BROCKWAY, the Minister said that the South African Governor of Northern Rhodesia had declared the emergency in the province, which was under the control of the miners, because he believed that the situation was "insecure." There were 17,000 cases of violence, loss of life and damage to property.

"The threatening situation with which he was faced had its origin in a dispute involving the African Mine Workers Union and the mining companies over the right of the former African Staff Association to represent Africans "unsupervised," and staff miners in dispute, which had resulted in a number of strikes, heightened inter-tribe feelings between the two groups of miners and widespread acts of violence and intimidation in the miners' communities."

The government, on August 11, had a commission appointed to inquire into the causes of unrest in the coal areas, and not effectively relieved the miners of the burden of the miners' announced that there would be no evidence before the commission. They also proposed a period of consultation now for negotiations, and were evidently determined to keep the miners divided.

Events came to a head when the miners called on all men at all the mines to dress themselves for work without protective headgear or other necessary precautions, and

gunfire was known to be management could fire at anyone going to work.

By September 11 the atmosphere was such that a small number of miners, who had been collecting data at the site, had to leave because they had been shot at and threatened, and created armless, helplessly, as law abiding citizens, to be arrested.

On September 12, the miners, who had gathered, which was taken, either to save it, or necessary, to prevent further shooting and looting, started. No one was killed, and the African Governor, though informed by the Service Ministers who were supporting him, deserved the gratitude of the miners, and their friends.

African Mineworkers' Union

MR. BROOKLEY, Labour Member for the Ministry of Education, which the African Mineworkers' Union has threatened with complete destruction, as well as the miners' view of the fact that the union has contributed so much to the organization of all African workers to the highest standards, in the miners' communities by which they have been held back, that it may be asked whether one's influence is enough to stop the others from restoring their organizations.

MR. DENNISON BOYD: "I could not accept what the蒙古人 said. According to the miners, whose main general president of the union, who increased his opposition to the unconstitutionality of the miners' strike, when he met the miners, who are deeply disturbed and do not want to go back to work."

Mr. BROOKLEY: In the later part of the situation, the British Ambassador to the miners that have arisen was because of African advancement, and I am in favour of African advancement in giving to Africans in the African communities no less rights than have hitherto been given to Europeans."

MR. BROOKLEY: What members of the Press had been affected during the emergency in Northern Rhodesia? MR. DENNISON BOYD: Only free-lance journalists. One of them was arrested on September 17, and was released after being charged with attempting to take refuge in Rhodesia, and public statements had been made in Rhodesia in connection with the emergency.

Compensation for Somalis

MR. A. S. AWBERY, Labour member for Bristol, asked the Foreign Secretary if he was aware of the recent killing of members of the Esaa tribe of Somalis by British troops in February.

MR. A. S. DODDS-PARKER, Joint Under-Secretary, replied: "Our Ambassador delivered a protest to the Ethiopian Government on July 20, receiving the right to claim compensation on behalf of relatives of deceased members of the Esaa tribe who were killed in the incident, and what happened to British protected persons were involved in the incident."

MR. AWBERY: At the Somalis were were attacked were British subjects, where were they? Far into Ethiopia's territory?

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "Because they have certain rights in Oromia and the Somalis, over the boundary, because they are nomadic."

MR. AWBERY: "Would the Minister tell us why a protest was made to the Ethiopian Government when the tribes involved were Ethiopian ones living in Ethiopia and governed by its law? Will he give a brief of the fact which is the protest which he has made to Ethiopia?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "The information has reached us that this party massacred a number of these tribesmen, within British Protected Areas."

Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement

MR. AWBERY then asked the Foreign Secretary if he was aware of the declaration of the Ethiopian State of Law and Order, which came from the Oromo people, recently issued in Addis Ababa concerning their grazing rights. Could he assure him that H.M. Government would maintain the provisions of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954 concerning the law and Order Area?

MR. DENNISON BOYD: I assume the reference is to the statement reported by the Press in Ethiopia that it has been made by a few individual members of the Hora and Awash and Eidalgar tribes. These individuals are not authorized to speak for the whole tribe, which are however, in the business of cattle, consider the protection of their grazing areas, as in the case of the former Reserve Areas. The Ethiopian part of the country, as confirmed by the 1954 Agreement, includes parts of British and Ethiopian territories.

MR. AWBERY: "Will he give assurance that the British Government will, for example, in the event of a recurrence of the provisions of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, act only in respect

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in the Reserve Area, but I do not think that is their opinion that the Imperial Ethiopia Government will do the same.

African Hospital Fees

Mrs. JOHN DODD asked if the Colonial Secretary's proposal was to increase the reduced charges was taking into account fees for Africans at present in the Colony? Mr. HENRY BOYD: "I am afraid that the fees for Africans in our hospitals have not been increased since 1948, and there has been no intention to do so. There has also been no reduction of fees for Africans to unchartered medical institutions run by African 'councils'."

Mrs. DODD: "Does it not mean that H.M. Government who have always been in favour of the introduction of a free hospital service in this country, is determined, as they dare not do anything about it, to let the African people get along as best they can?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir. It has been decided to increase the fees for Africans in all government hospitals to help meet the rising costs of health services. See the King's Commission Report. In addition to the fees for Africans, there has also been a reduction of fees for Africans to unchartered medical institutions run by African 'councils'."

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MR. BEVAN: "What is the basis of this increase?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The fees for adult patients will be £10. for the first week and 5s.6d. for each of the second, third and fourth weeks. The maximum charge for one night or stay will be 2s8. Out-patient fees are to be 2s. per week with fees halved for children under 16. There is provision for indigent persons to receive medical attention free."

MR. BEVAN: "What proportion will the fees bear to the wages of the Africans?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I shall be ready to answer a question on that point and to give the rt. hon. gentleman as much information as I can upon it."

MR. BEVAN: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman suggest that the acquainted himself with the fees but is unable to tell the hon. member what proportion they bear to the wages of Africans today?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have no information from my colleagues from which I can fully justify the fee charges and proportions of the fees."

High Commission Territories

High Commissioner Appointments

THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO SOUTH AFRICANS AS HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR BECHUANA, SWAZILAND AND VICTORIA FALLS HAS BEEN CHARGED AS AN INTRUSION ON THE COLONIAL territories and it is said could lead to a break-up of the Commonwealth.

Replies to Mr. FERNER BROCKWAY (Somaliland) and Mr. R. C. GRAHAM-BAGG (Conservative Member for Clwyd), the Minister of Colonies, say that the High Commissioner, chief magistrate and some of the colonial civil servants in Beaufort West made representations against the appointment of Mr. J. G. Grey Aspinwall as Resident Commissioner of Swaziland. The opposition then explained that the representations were not directed against Mr. Grey, but in support of the appointment that also was recommended.

COMMANDER NOEL asked that Lord Home, the Secretary of State, had assured the parastatal chief regent that the Imperial Government's policy towards the High Commission Territories remained as it had often been stated. Place of birth could not be regarded as a bar to the appointment of anyone qualified for a post. That applied equally to Mr. J. A. Mawick, the former Resident Commissioner of Swaziland (who had served since 1925). (See page 10 of today's Standard).

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Do not the statements generally indicate the extreme sensibility of the population about any suggestion of incorporation in another colony? Will the immigrants receive ar deputations of Beaufort West, who are likely to discuss this matter with them?"

COMMANDER NOEL: "I have not yet have made any enquiry about the territories abroad."

Mr. PACIFIC: "Is it the intention of the殖民地 to recruit chief regents? If so, is the intention receiving the same treatment?"

COMMANDER NOEL: "A paramount chief regent has said that she would be willing to do so, and my colleague told her that the intention of the colony is to do so."

Colonial Suspicions

MR. J. GRIMMITHS: "In making these appointments does Lord Home consider the possibility of making them from the Overseas Service or other posts in Africa, and the Colonies, thus avoiding any suspicion of any arises over issues of this kind?"

COMMANDER NOEL: "Perhaps I may refer to the reply given by Mr. P. Noel, Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, when he said in very similar circumstances: 'I have every confidence in the staff of the High Commission Territories, from whatever country they may have been recruited. I do not contemplate any change in the present method of recruitment'."

MR. BROWN then asked when it was proposed to establish Legislative Councils in Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland.

COMMANDER NOEL: "As we have frequently stated in our policy to encourage the formation of representative authorities in the High Commission Territories, these institutions are at present being developed at the local government level. At the present stage of political development of the three territories there is already an African majority in the advisory functions. In Swaziland, for example, there are also European Advisory Councils, and in Bechuanaland there is a Joint European and African Advisory Council. These councils are consulted on all matters of importance affecting them."

At the present stage of political development of the High Commission Territories it would be the desire to provide the establishment of legislative councils."

MR. BROWN: "Without in any way diminishing the existing councils, would the Minister advise to size up and see really the scope of the High Commission? The Prime Minister, Captain Botha, told us the scope of legislative councils, for many years past, that they are to be constituted by the Government."

COMMANDER NOEL: "The Prime Minister asked for a legislative council and Lord Home suggested that they should take such powers in matters affecting the High Commission. This matter has been considered by us. I think that probably in this matter we are in the same as that of our predecessors. Some progress is being made, and it would be quite wrong to pressurise too closely this kind of organization."

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Uganda Legislative Council

Egypt in the Waters

AT THIS TIME THE Uganda Legislative Council Mr. G. Handley Gurney, Minister of Education and Works, told members of Parliament that the interests of the Suez Canal were one of the chief reasons why he intended to spend one month in Egypt this summer.

Mr. J. C. H. Hartwell, another member of the Government, said that the Government were giving full consideration to the optimum use of Nile waters for all purposes, but that steps were being taken which were designed to ensure an adequate supply of sufficient water to meet present and future requirements.

Colonel Gordon urged that some of the increased costs of irrigation, which would be incurred by Egypt, should be met by Canada, and when the matter was referred to the Federation of Uganda, it was agreed to submit the question to the British Government.

Mrs. Barbara Soames drew attention to the public concern over the increase in burglaries of houses and private premises in Kampala, and asked what steps were being taken by the police to combat the crime.

Mr. Hartwell replied that during the past year, especially in May and August, there had been an increase in burglaries and house-breaking in the town, and that the Commissioner of Police had issued additional patrols and strengthened the police force. Furthermore, certain sections of the police force had been disbanded.

Mr. Hartwell said that the increase in burglaries was due to the fact that the police force had been reduced from 1,000 to 700 men, and that the police force was not able to give the same degree of protection to the citizens as it had done before the reduction.

Mr. Hartwell also mentioned that the police force had been reduced from 1,000 to 700 men, and that the police force was not able to give the same degree of protection to the citizens as it had done before the reduction.

Mr. Hartwell announced that the British Government were trying to form a dam across the White Nile, which would provide power for the whole of Uganda.

MR. G. H. GURNEY, Minister of Education and Works, told members of the Legislative Council that the education of European children in the present war outside the British Isles had been hampered by the lack of suitable schools.

Mr. Gurney said that the Ministry of Education had been unable to find suitable schools in Europe for children in the present war outside the British Isles.

A Government Committee had the instruction of developing suitable schools in Europe for children in the present war.

Colonel Gordon said that a wide review of the existing arrangements had been made, and that the best available plan had been adopted.

Mr. Gurney said that the Government had decided to send suitable schools to Europe for children in the present war.

Colonel Gordon said that the best available plan had been adopted.

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Local Tea Auctions in East Africa

By JAMES NAROBY NEW YORK

NEW LOCAL TEA STANDARDS have been issued by the East African Tea Association.

The new standard, expressed by certain auctioneers in their steerage by London Standard, has been issued by local firms to form a basis for an East African Trade Association, which will consist of tea growing districts, tea offices established at British facilities for the marketing of our own galaxy, plantations, associations with tea produced and its best interests in the tea-growing areas of East Africa. The members of the association will comprise merchants, tea buyers, tea brokers, tea towns which have been organized into a local committee, Matheson & Co., Ltd., C. F. Lehmann & Co., Ltd., Africa, Ltd., United Kingdom Tea, Ltd., The ON East African Tea Co., Vassall & Co., Ltd., Sait & Sons, Ltd., and Edmunds & Co., Ltd. These organizations will be eligible for associate membership.

The first auction will take place in Nairobi on November 12, when 1,000 cwt. of Kenya tea and 1,000 cwt. of Uganda tea will be offered for sale by the six local selling brokers, R.G.T.V. Ltd., and Envill, Matheson & Co., Ltd. It is hoped that auctions will be held monthly at intervals sufficient to reflect the worth of tea from producers.

It will be possible later to extend the number of local markets and the number of districts of tea selling canisters, and indeed by the end of the year new auction sales. Most other countries throughout the world have established local markets which function only and with advantage to producers in view of the increasing production of tea in the three East African territories, as well as the fact that there is now sufficient tea for local selling and tea brokers which have already been granted the right to sell tea and who do so, ensure well for the future.

The offer of new shares made to shareholders of Matheson & Co., Ltd., a group with interests in Rhodesia, amounted to 96,730 of the shares concerned, and applications for excess shares totalled 9,100, whereas only 2,084 were available.

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Of Commercial Societies

At a recent auction in London, 1,000 packages of tobacco with a total average of 1,000 lbs. each, were sold at a total sales this year of £1,247,963. Dark tobacco averaged 1.46d. per lb., while 10,481 packages of cigarettes, 9,750 in the corresponding period of last year, ranging in price much lower, were sold at 1.4d. or less.

The Training with Industry Scheme, started by the Labour Department of Kenya has been explained to the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce by Mr. G. F. Thomas, who was formerly engaged in similar work in the U.S.A. In the scheme, he said, we have approached mostly ex-members of the army, men of means, but also shop and labour hospital.

Zimbabwe Minister of Finance Mr. C. S. P. Melmohlo has announced that the Government is publishing a booklet showing how people could be helped to establish business in the country. The Government is also studying additional incentives which might be offered to encourage local industries to grow up.

Brown, Ld., a company with West African and Rhodesian interests, has made available a dividend for the year to June 30, 1956, at the rate of 10% per cent. The profit of 9.3% last year was on £1,007,731 ordinary shares, now in issue. Net profits are increased from £1,022,221 to £1,38,762.

Benguela Railway Co. Ltd. report that during the first months of this year 1,000 tons of passengers and 1,000 passengers were carried. Indians 73,898 tons and 1,000 passengers in the corresponding period of the previous year. Net operating results were £1,49,550 as against £1,38,762.

Amsha Plantations Ltd. declared a dividend of 50% for the year to June 30, 1956, compared with 12.5% in the previous year. Profit was £1,767 (£23,779 before tax) of £1,350 (£12,000). Production of oil palm reached 105,000 tons, against 78,919 tons and 100,000 tons in the corresponding period.

Exports of tea by Im. India Tea, after allowing for carry over of tea-growth supplies to this year, are expected from this year's record crop of 1,000 million kg. It is hoped that last year's record production of about 900 million kg. will be beaten by nearly 750,000 bags. Exports of the goods of the East African Railways and Harbours in September were £1,611,000, against £1,38,000 in the same month of last year. Total earnings for the first nine months of 1956 are £146,31m., compared with £15,5m. for the first nine months of 1955.

The Industrial Development and Research Branch of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has circulated a questionnaire to business establishments which are asked to provide data for an forthcoming industrial census.

Industrial Ware Eliminators, Ltd. are to supply abortion equipment for the sterilization of a United Bacon Factory, Kenya. The order was obtained in co-operation with Danish manufacturers.

The Government of India is discussing the appointment of a Trade Advisor in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with headquarters and a showroom in Salisbury.

Southern Rhodesia's Electricity Supply Commission has increased its tariff by 15%.

The National Bank of India has opened a subsidiary at Fort Hall, Kenya.

Rhodesian Transport Inquiry

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT has appointed Mr. Justice T. J. W. Beadle, of the Southern Rhodesia High Court, as chairman of a commission of inquiry into the transport position in Salisbury and within 10 miles of the city.

His colleagues are Mr. W. Paterson, a senior manager of the City Transport Co., Ltd. of Cape Town, one of the chief authorities in the transportation field; Mr. G. H. Williams, as an expert in railway traffic; and Mr. J. C. M. Sturz, another of Rhodesian experts who has been a member of the Federal Government's Cotton Workers' Party, and Mr. K. A. Osborne, of Bulawayo, a social worker in the city, who was the author of Southern Rhodesia's delegation to the colonial conference which preceded federation.

A few weeks ago the Transport Commission issued a statement concerning a proposal of the local bus services following announcement of higher fares.

British Commonwealth Shipping

THE DIRECTORS of the British Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd. have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 6% instead of 10% previously. On December 31, 1956, the stock made up £1,200,000, by the company. The shareholders of the Clay Line Steamers Ltd. and the Union Car and Ship Steamship Co. Ltd. stated that the interim dividend for November 1956 is 6% less than the dividend of 10% less income tax on the ordinary stock of the new company. Declaring a dividend of 6% less than the directors state that the results for 1956 will reflect an increase in the earnings of shipping arising from higher charter and other rates.

Nyasaland's Tobacco Sales

Over 250,000 lb. of fire-cured tobacco have been exported to Northern Nyasaland this season. This was about 4m. lb. below buyers' needs. The average price for the season was 16.9d. per lb. Flue-cured sales were also well below buyers' needs, 1,089,491 lb., averaging 23.05d. a lb. having been sold. Buyers would have taken 62m. lb. The 1,676,023 lb. of sun-cured sold averaged 19.39d. per lb. and 21,718 lb. of burley realized an average of 19.88d. Seasonal needs were put at 11m. lb. of sun-cured and 24m. lb. of burley.

Bamboos Take Root

THE BEER which an African Farmer in the Gwelo district of Southern Rhodesia had prepared for the friends who helped him clear his land was discovered by baboons in the bush but in which he was posted. They ate it through the grass root, emptied the pots, and were found under a deep sleep of the heavily intoxicated when the Africans came for rest and refreshment. Their drinking bout was thus the cause of their deaths by asphyxiation.

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MINING**Rhodesian Anglo-American****Net Profit \$16,731,311**

RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN LTD. have declared a final dividend of 10/- per share on the ordinary shares after deducting a 10% tax on the uncharged mining profit for the year to June 30 last. This compares with 10/- per share in the previous year. Net profit before tax was £1,357,379, against £1,357,379 in the previous year.

The company is a mining company but in the majority of the mines of Rhodesian Minerals Ltd. 1948, and its subsidiary companies are the mining arm of the group. The net profit of Rhodesian Corporation Ltd. is the profit of Rhodesian Minerals Ltd. and of the other companies. The latter are wholly owned by the company, the British holding being 24.3% by Rhodesian Holdings Ltd. and 17.63% by the British 49% interest in McConnel.

The group net profit for the year, after tax, was £1,357,379, including £87,000 transferred from sales realization reserve amounted to £1,270,478. The net profit after tax and transfer £87,000, royalties paid and interest £1,270,478. The provision of net profits attributable to Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd. was £1,187,774, or 22.5%, of which £25,095 (£2,400,000) was retained by subsidiary companies' accounts.

51% of the balance of the subsidiary companies' reserves is quantization reserves; whereas the remaining sales realizations, drawings made from normal stocks and income transfers from such reserves, when normal stocks were reinstated. During 1955-56 the mining company had exceptional sales by selling from non-mining stocks. An estimated additional profit after tax, £61,297,500, was transferred to sales realization reserve. These books were liquidated during 1955-56, and the amount of £61,297,500 was therefore transferred from sales realization reserve.

Highly Paid African Miners

IN INDEPENDENCE comes the compensation of miners and miners in the copper industry of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. G. T. Trollope, o.c., stated a few days ago that some African mine-workers are now paid more than £100 a month. As a further bid towards racial equality, a new job scale under an advancement scheme for Africans was paid £240 plus £100 bonus, which at present brings the total to £301.50. A similar scheme has been introduced in the white bonus and £100 plus a bonus. Two years ago the European manager was paid £150, and his bonus £25, as well as £100 an African bonus. The total of wages paid about £1,000,000 without regard for race over 1958, including the payment of rates of remuneration according to the lowest-paid European manager and the highest-paid African, are already known.

Summary Progress Reports

Gold output 7,500 tons increased by 1,000 tons in the December quarter. Total 17,720 tons and average output about £26,650. The corresponding figures for the September quarter were 6,500 tons, 1,950 dwt. and 20,160 tons for the Dec. 1955-House. Total 3,745 tons, 786 dwt. and 20,160 tons for reserves. On completion of 10 more: Dalmatia, 5,220 tons, 1,000 dwt.; Kafue, 3,000 tons, 1,000 dwt.; Kafue, 3,000 tons, 1,000 dwt.; and Kafue, 3,000 tons, 1,000 dwt. over 12 months.

Metals: 11,114 tons of ore production for the September quarter, 12,110 tons, and recoverable copper 4,837 tons, against 11,111 tons in the same quarter.

Gold: 1,000 oz. gold were recovered in the June quarter. Total 100 tons of ore treated. The working profit was £1,000 in the June quarter.

Uganda (Transvaal)

THE TRANSVAAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD has paid dividends of £1,000,000 on its ordinary shares to shareholders for the year to December 31. Dividends paid in Africa were £1,000,000 and increased from £1,000,000, £1,53,000.

Uganda

UGANDA COPPER LTD. AND MINERALS LTD. received a dividend of £1,000,000 on its ordinary shares representing a 10% increase, making it £1,000,000. The company's assets are now £1,000,000.

Rhodesian Corporation's Income Tax**Shares at £59.76 Quota**

RHODESIAN CORPORATION LTD. has declared a final dividend on the ordinary shares at 10/- per share, equivalent to 5% and deducting federal taxation, territorial surcharge, making the total net dividend for the year to June 30 last £1,357,379, against £1,357,379 in the previous year.

Profit amounted to £1,357,379, after tax of £1,270,478 compared with £1,270,478 and £1,270,478 respectively. A provision of £1,097,379 is no longer required for general reserves, leaving £209,000 to the Rhodesian Federal Government. The stock of £1,209,000, capital expenditure of £3 million, preference dividends £27,662, preference share redemption funds £1,097,379 and net ordinary dividends £2,740,007.

The provision in the general reserves is the company's first contribution to the development of Northern Rhodesian copper-producing companies and the Federation Government will loan it for the next five years for development purposes.

Medical Testing

THE FIRST GOVERNMENT medical testing facility for leprosy patients in the Federation have now been provided by the Geological Survey Department in Salisbury. It was being built in a museum building to assist "far people" who want to do their own tests. It is hoped that this new development will greatly facilitate the diagnosis of leprosy cases, says the department.

Geological Survey Headquarters

THE HEADQUARTERS of the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia has been occupied. Work costs of £15,500

New Director

MR. R. J. M. SWYNNERTON, who has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Kenya, is son of the late C. H. M. Swynnerton, who was killed during his service in the anti-slave work to which he had devoted himself for years. His son joined the Colonial Agricultural Service in Tanganyika and served in East Africa, North Africa, and Italy in the Army during the war, winning the Military Cross twice. He served a second period in the Agricultural Department of Mombasa, transferred to Fanganista in 1943, and transferred to Kenya upon promotion two years ago. He does up the colonial farmland expansion of African agriculture in the Colony.

Seal Film

EAST AFRICA'S EXPANDING INDUSTRIES "SISAL" is the title of a short film, Kodachrome film which had its premiere in Nairobi last Saturday at the 10th Annual Convention of the East African Seal Growers' Association. The picture tells the story of East Africa's sisal from the introduction of the plant by Dr. E. H. Hinckley in 1892. Copies of the film are available from the Public Relations Office, E.A.T. Railways and Harbours, Box 721, Nairobi, the East Africa's Commissioner in London, or the overseas director of Messrs. Pritchard, Food and Partners, Ltd., 25 Savile Row, London, W.C.1.

Desert Locust Situation

THE ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTRE IN LONDON reports that little young swarms of locusts are developing in the Sudan and that some mature swarms appeared in early October on the coastline of the Red Sea in Ethiopia. Except for a small swarm in the east of the Somaliland Protectorate, there were no outbreaks of swarms of gregarious breeding zone, the Sennar peninsula of the Central African. More young swarms are likely to develop in the Sudan and the Red Sea territory, and they may spread to Western, South-western and northern African provinces abutting Ethiopia.



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