

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 20, 1956

Vol. No. 1680

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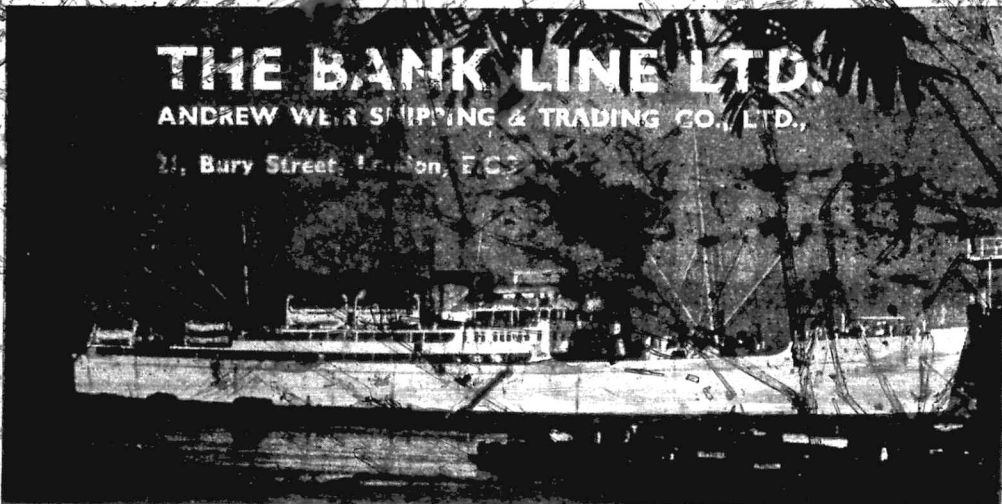
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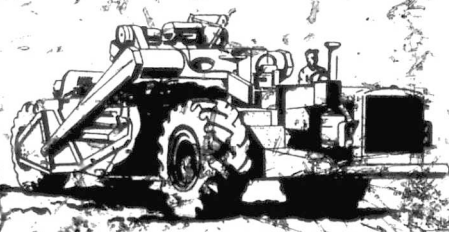
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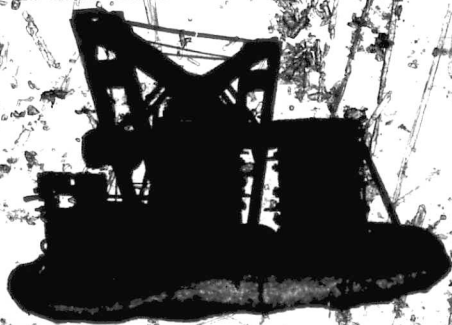
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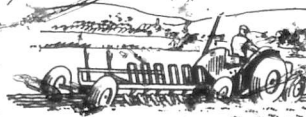
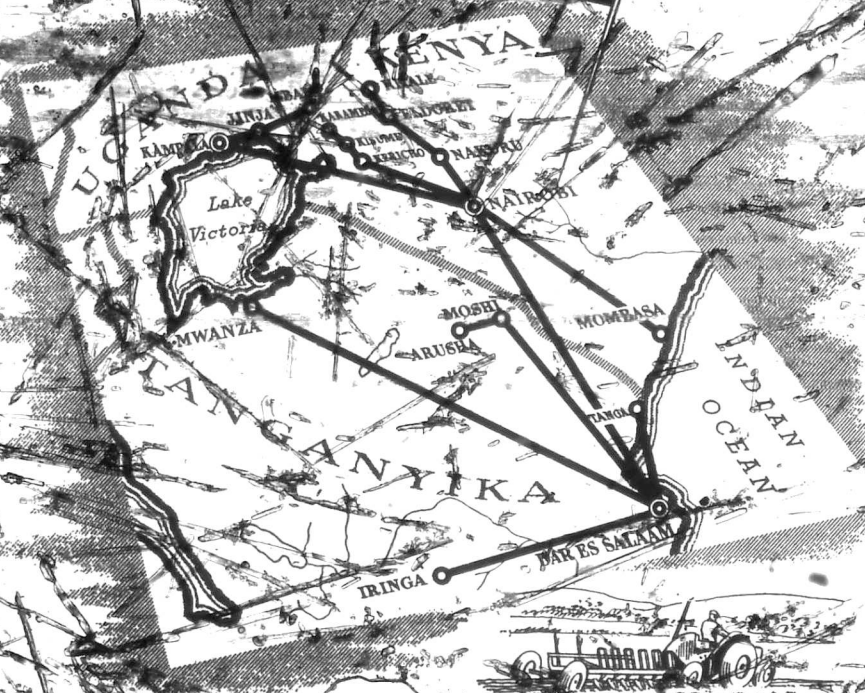
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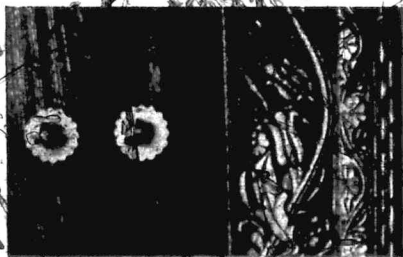
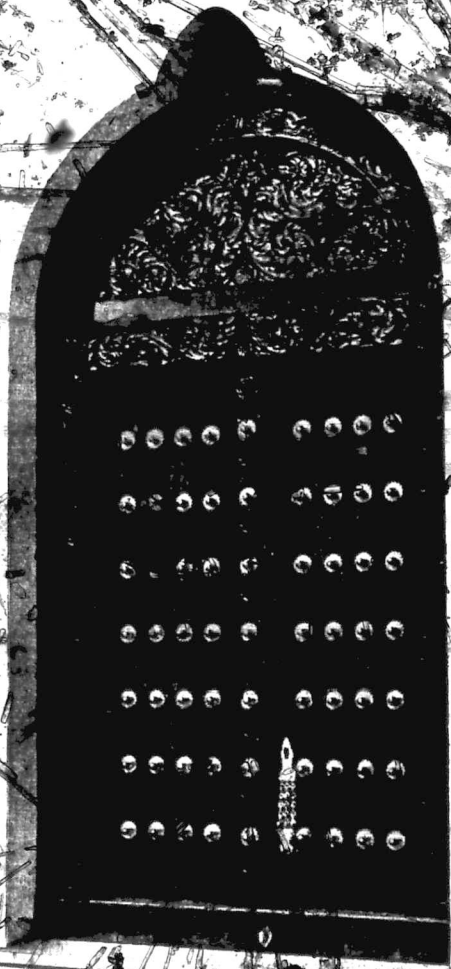


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Founder and Editor: S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1956

Vol. 33

No. 1626

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"ACTS OF FAITH" IN AFRICA

*"Watchman! What of the night? The darkling hours,
Filled with a dread foreboding, presage doom.
Ay, dire disaster. Thine the task to pierce,
With trained, sleepless eyes, the ambient gloom,
Judging the shadowed dangers — and the risk"*

*"Salaam! Thy watchman I! My nights are long,
My field a tropic belt of Africa
Assigned to Britain. My report has cheer:
However dark the night, the sun at last
Glams through the sombre trammels . . . and 'tis Day!*

"This have I seen:

*A surge of horror, overwhelming, spewed
From the mouth of Hell, checked, fought, and killed
By faith and ice-cold courage, leaving bare
The sullen heavings of a troubled main,*

*"By God's good Grace, the foul and lethal spume
Did not corrupt the neighbour lands — where once
The Masai raided, spouting death; nor one
So truly dubbed 'The Land of Blood', where Speke
Unwearied, sought the springing Nile; nor touched
Where Scottish trade and Lugard freed the slaves.*

*"Came Rhodes—colossal Rhodes—whose burning faith
And pulsing energy, saw British Rule
Man's destiny in Africa. His work
Goes on; conditions change, the spirit lives,
Gemming a mutual trust between all folk —
A Federation based on 'partnership'.*

"But — woe is me! — I note

*How modern Man is poison to the Wild;
He comes full-armed, insatiable; the food
The Natives kill, to him is 'sport': prize pelts,
Heads that are 'records', tusks and rhino horns —
A dreadful tale. Faith cannot save the past;
Game wardens shield the future? Be it so!*

*"Up in the north our act of faith lies dead,
Frustrated, impotent. Since Livingstone
Has not all progress been an 'act of faith'?"*

A.L.

Notes By The Way

Potentialities of the Commonwealth

SEVERAL SPEAKERS in the recent Commons debate on Commonwealth development dwelt forcibly on the need for a survey of its natural resources. Sir Roland Robinson thought it a "wonderful idea", which would show the world the great opportunities offered by the British Commonwealth; Mr. W. T. Aitken urged the need to follow in Canada's footsteps and set up a Royal Commission on the economic prospects of Britain and the Commonwealth; and Mr. Bernard Braine pleaded for drastic improvement in the dissemination of economic information by widening the scope of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and making a continuous appraisal of Commonwealth resources. Mr. James Johnson pointed out that there was not even a geographical or geological atlas of the Colonies, let alone a geological survey. Other members held up as an example the Paley Report commissioned by the American Government some years ago, which lists in great detail the probable requirements of the United States over several decades and the foreseeable sources of supply.

Lost Opportunities

NOTHING LIKE ENOUGH EFFORT has yet been made to make the maximum use of the resources of the Commonwealth for the common good of its members, largely because United Kingdom politicians of both parties have been so supine under pressure from America, which has always resented the adoption within the British Empire of the trade policies which are practised within the United States. Nobody can believe, for instance, that much more could not have been done to divert United Kingdom purchases of leaf tobacco from America to Rhodesia, or that it would not have been far wiser for British capital to develop a great meat producing industry within the Commonwealth instead of in the Argentine. These are two outstanding cases of misjudgment, but there are many others, as ten minutes in the food department of any large store will drive home to the most casual observer. The nation's leaders have been callously indifferent in these matters for generations, during much of which time large amounts of money were available for investment overseas. Now, as a direct result of their incompetent housekeeping, there is tragically little to spare, but all the greater need to see that what is available is applied in the right place in the right way. How can that be done unless there is a comprehensive, up-to-date, and reliable assessment of Commonwealth potentialities?

Prescription for Success

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya, made it quite clear to the Legislative Council the other day that he does not share the opinion of Mr. Awori, one of the African members, that a legal qualification is the best possible equipment for a career in the provincial administration. Flatly contradicting that assumption, he said: "If a man wishes to have the best possible chance of becoming an administrative officer, he must be soundly beaten regularly throughout his schooldays, and after that he must apply himself to a study of the classics. Let us have no journalism, none of these trifling certificates for secretarial efficiency or public administration. If a man follows this infallible recipe he cannot fail to secure eminence in the service."

Eminence Nevertheless

I SHUDDER TO THINK of the effect of such words upon the folk in this and other countries who believe, or affect to believe, that a gentle reprimand should suffice as a corrective for errant schoolboys, and that study of the classics is a waste of time. If I accept Mr. Turnbull's suggestion that an impulse towards journalism is no guarantee of success as an administrative officer in Africa, perhaps he will concede that the experienced journalist may be quite a good judge of the way in which such men acquit themselves in their chosen career. Indeed, he may be a better judge than a Colonial Government. I venture that opinion because everybody with real knowledge of Colonial affairs is aware that Colonial Administrations often put square pegs in round holes. If Mr. Turnbull retorts that some of them nevertheless attain eminence in the service, I shall not disagree with him. I will add that I have known many Chief Secretaries, but few with the qualities of Mr. Turnbull.

Lawyers Again at Fault

THE HIGH COURT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has ordered the release of the 54 officials of the African Mine-workers' Union and the African National Congress who were detained under the emergency regulations because there was a technical flaw in the orders. In the early stages of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya there were likewise technical errors which caused the country embarrassment. Such cases do the Colonial Legal Service no credit. All its members, and especially those in the senior ranks, are entrusted with serious responsibilities on behalf of the Government and the country which employs them, and neither should be prejudiced by lack of that close attention to detail which is expected of the profession. I do not know the exact nature of the technical flaws which have defeated the policy of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, but since its law officers were well aware of the intentions, they ought to have made quite sure that they could be fulfilled by the instruments which they prepared. Though the detainees have been released from the camp in which they were held, most of them have been served with orders to reside outside the Western Province, and that bars them from the Copperbelt, their return to which would jeopardize industrial peace.

Protecting the Copperbelt

THE BRANNIGAN COMMISSION which inquired into unrest in the mining industry in recent months reported the other day that the main cause was the irresponsibility of the African Mine-workers' Union, and that the boycotts and "rolling" strikes which it had organized had "apparently aimed at achieving industrial chaos". Those in the best position to know the facts believe that those troubles would have been followed by damage to mines and communications if a state of emergency had not been declared in mid-September. There was ample justification for that action by the Government, which will be expected to keep these men away from the Copperbelt for a long time. If they were allowed back after a few months they would pose as heroes and martyrs and have added influence. If, however, they were ordered to reside elsewhere in the territory for, say, three years, their power for ill would be immensely reduced, not least because the rate of turnover of the African labour force in mines is high. Since those mines

are the very foundation of Northern Rhodesia and immensely important to the whole Federation, there ought to be no question of the reappearance on the Copperbelt in any lesser period of those whom the Government has now thought it necessary to remove.

Tanganyika and U.N.O.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE left London Airport last Friday for Dar es Salaam to take up his appointment as Member for Constitutional Affairs in the Government of Tanganyika. He will be especially concerned with United Nations matters, and will probably have to visit New York at least once a year in order to put the case of the Territory in interested quarters ("interested" in both senses of the word). Having spent three years on the United Kingdom delegation to U.N.O. as Counsellor for Colonial Affairs before he went to Cyprus as Chief Secretary five years ago, he has had personal experience of the machinations which are a distinguishing characteristic of a body which many good people still imagine to be an honest and judicial organization, but which has shown itself to be a meeting-place at which bargains, often cynical and sometimes unscrupulous, can be and are struck by countries which readily barter their votes for tangible considerations. During the last war Mr. Fletcher-Cooke was a prisoner of war of the Japanese, into whose hands he fell while serving in the Royal Air Force. He is a brother of the Conservative Member of Parliament for the Darwen division.

Lord Hastings

LORD HASTINGS, whose maiden speech in the House of Lords is reported on another page, has been farming in the Enterprise district of Southern Rhodesia for the past five years. During his visit to London he has, I know, seized opportunities to make known his conviction that the policy of the Governments of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia in matters concerning the African is broad, generous, and effective, and there is reason to think that his talks with all sorts of people are helping to correct the misunderstandings which are still so prevalent here. Lord Hastings was one of the Southern Rhodesians who went to the Carpiorn Africa Society's inter-racial convention at Salima, on the shores of Lake Nyasa, and on his way back from that gathering he visited the Copperbelt and other parts of Northern Rhodesia. He has thus up-to-date personal knowledge of all three territories. The title which he bears dates back to the 13th century.

Why Commemorate Sediti on

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY has asked the London County Council to place one of its blue plaques on a house within its area to commemorate the residence of a man born in Bombay a century ago, Bai Gangadhar Tilak. The diarist of the *Daily Telegraph* has evidently as high an opinion of Mr. Brockway's judgment in this matter as I have on East and Central African questions, for he has recalled that Tilak was an Indian newspaper proprietor whom Sir Valentine Chirol called 'the father of Indian journalism', that he was convicted for defamation and sediti on several occasions; and that one judge who had been his defending counsel at another trial, described him as having a diseased and perverted mind. That hardly entitles Tilak to be remembered with honour in the capital city of the Empire — even if he did give the Labour Party £2,000 to turn the then weekly *Herald* into a daily paper. Did Mr. Brockway — who was born in India — know these facts and nevertheless make his recommendation, or did he put forward his proposal without proper investigation? On either reckoning he has something to explain. Fortunately, the L.C.C. has rejected the proposal since this paragraph was written.

T.A.N.U.

THE ASTONISHING STATEMENT that "nobody responsible doubts that the Tanganyika African National Union has a membership of 100,000" — not even the Colonial Office — has been made by the *New Statesman and Nation* — a journal which can scarcely be considered authoritative about East Africa and Rhodesia. My conviction, on the contrary, is that few, if any, responsible people in or connected with Tanganyika would accept the suggestion that T.A.N.U. has anything like that membership. Four times within less than three months I have discussed the matter with friends here from Tanganyika and the highest estimate given by a man in a very good position to judge, was 10,000; and I have good grounds for thinking that that figure is accepted by some senior members of the Tanganyika Government. In making this point I do not intend to imply that the National Union is a body of negligible importance. Indeed its influence among Africans appears to have increased substantially in the past year.

Time is Money

THE EARL OF SELKIRK, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said in the House of Lords a few days ago that aircraft which British Overseas Airways Corporation expect to bring into operation within five years, and perhaps in 1960, will halve the flying time from London to New York. It is fair to assume that a similar saving of time will be achieved not long afterwards on the African routes, with immense advantage from every standpoint. One result, if local political conditions are then reasonably stable, should be to stimulate British investment in the East and Central African territories, for the possibility of examining matters on the spot without being absent from this country for more than a few days is manifestly important to busy men. The air services have enabled many of the leading men in Great Britain to pay one or more visits to East Africa and the Rhodesias in recent years. That welcome and valuable trend will be fostered by the use of much speedier aircraft.

Gordon and Kitchener

IT WAS INEVITABLE, I suppose, that the Sudanese should decide to remove the statues of General Gordon and Lord Kitchener which have been such prominent features in Khartoum, but it is nonetheless regrettable that the tide of nationalism should sweep away the testimony to men who did great work for the Sudanese. Perhaps its value will be better realized a generation or two hence — provided history be not faked to create the myth of peace and order when in fact war, slavery, and famine had ruled the land until Gordon and Kitchener brought the beginnings of civilized administration. Gordon on his camel and Kitchener on his charger having been banished from the capital of the land which they served so well, cannot Her Majesty's Government ask the Sudanese to return the statues to Great Britain so that they may be erected in prominent positions in London?

"The young Europeans' experience of fighting and of being in contact with the loyal African must be used. They have got to understand one another on a common basis of loyalty, suffering, and love for their country. Priority and assistance must be given to these young men to take their proper place in the running of their country, be it in the administration, in commerce, or agriculture". — Mr. S. A. Othman, Minister for Community Development in Kenya.

Repercussions of Suez Policy in East and Central Africa

"Government Have Done Inestimable Service to African People" — Lord Hastings

IN A MAIDEN SPEECH in the House of Lords last week, LORD HASTINGS, who forges in Southern Rhodesia, dealt with the effects upon East and Central Africa of recent events in the Middle East.

He mentioned that his father had sat in the Upper House for more than 50 years, and that he had been a speaker of unusual eloquence and lucidity, and with a remarkable memory.

Lord Hastings continued:

"We have heard a great deal of Afro-Asian opinion, and how we have mortally offended it, not only now but perhaps for all time. Unfortunately, this form of expression, Afro-Asian, conveys to many people that African opinion is suspicious of this country and of me at this particular moment, whereas, in fact, the 'Afro' part of this curious political agglomeration refers only to the Arabs of North Africa, and not to the Africans who inhabit areas to the south of the Sahara."

For the last five years I have been living in Southern Rhodesia, and during that time I have interested myself in the problems of that area and travelled throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and further afield into East and South Africa. The inhabitants of those vast regions, both black and white, believe that what happens there in the next 25 years will have great significance for the rest of the world, and may even help to shape its future course.

Tranquility Essential for Development

"Emerging rapidly from a primitive state, and reaching forward eagerly to grasp the political and economic techniques of Western civilization, East, West, and Central Africa must have the utmost tranquility if they are to fulfil their great promise. Any alien influence which may disturb or disrupt the orderly progress of the development of those parts can spell ruin for its inhabitants. This refers particularly to the emergence of an Arab Empire dominated by an Egyptian Dictator to their north."

"There are African leaders who declaim loudly against colonialism, and whose words occasionally lead to unfortunate incidents. Yet these same men proclaim continuously their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen. I believe their honesty, and I have no doubt whatever that when the times comes for them to obtain self-government and eventual independence, as in the case of the Gold Coast, whether it be under a wholly African Government or under a multi-racial one, they will not wish to exchange British influence, which was once British domination, for the domination of any other race, whether Arab, Indian, or Russian."

"That this is the opinion of thinking Africans is borne out by the letters from Africans in the African newspapers. Your lordships may have seen a letter written by a Nigerian in Britain and published in the *Sunday Times*. I should like to read a few extracts:

"Britain's recent action in the Middle East is justified for many reasons. It stopped between Israel and Egypt a war which might eventually have led to a world war; it gave birth to a United Nations force which is bound to be a big contribution to the maintenance of world peace. These two points, together with the fact that Britain seeks no sovereignty in that area, make it abundantly clear that she is not guilty of aggression."

"The principles of the United Nations Charter could be expressed in these few words: 'To prevent another world war.' That is exactly what British action has achieved. For all the Great Powers of the world, Britain has always been the most sincere and helpful friend of Africa and the other coloured races. If Hungary can be so brutally treated by Russia, then

we betide any African territory which has the misfortune to be under Russian domination."

"By checking Colonel Nasser in his stride, by preventing a conflagration in the Middle East, and by revealing the true existence of Russian involvement, H.M. Government have done an inestimable service to the African people, most of whom are under our jurisdiction."

Vice and Frailty

Ever since the nationalization of the Suez Canal, it has seemed to me that the struggle has been not as it should and could have been, between the children of light and the children of darkness, but between those idealists who sincerely believe that moral values alone are sufficient to overcome the frailties of human nature and the nationalist vices which stalk the world, and those other idealists who equally sincerely believe that effective action is necessary in order that these frailties of human nature and nationalist vices should prevent the attainment of their ideas. The ideas of both groups are in the long run the same.

"This deep division of opinion is not confined to this country. There have been in this country interests who would like to isolate H.M. Government and their supporters — the majority of the nation — from the rest of the world, but millions of people throughout the Commonwealth in Western Europe, and even in the United States of America, approve the action which H.M. Government have taken both on practical and moral grounds."

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, Lord President of the Council (who has also farming interests in Southern Rhodesia), said that no foreign policy could be effective without material force behind it. H.M. Government had done what it thought right. The United Nations had done precisely nothing, except to press resolution after resolution.

The General Assembly has been a stamping ground of conflicting Power groups, some actuated by one motive and some by another, but very few concerned with the moral merits or demerits of the issue actually before it, and most of them coming to their decision merely on general considerations of national policy.

"That is no reason for writing off the United Nations as a dead loss. That would be a counsel of despair. It seems to me a compelling reason for looking forward, not back, for getting together with other like-minded nations and seeing what can be done to give to the organization that life and strength without which it would not be a protection but a danger to the world. That is the first lesson that we must learn from these events."

What About Panama?

VISCOUNT BRUCE OF MELBOURNE spoke in a tough and brutal manner "about American actions," saying *inter alia*:

"For four years, as independent chairman of the World Food Council, I went to the United States about four times a year. There seems to be something between the heads of the Australians and the Americans which finds a sort of touch. As a result of my meetings with the Americans, I am quite certain that if we are to get back to good relations, the last thing we should do is to stand in a white sheet and fawn upon America. They like plain speaking. So far as I am concerned, they are going to get it."

"The first point that I would put to the Americans is this: You have uttered the most virulent and violent criticism of us because we have gone into Egypt to protect what we believe was a vital interest of ours. Have you not done it in the past, at Panama and Guatemala? Would you not do it again if you thought that one of your own vital issues was concerned? It is essential that we should say that to the Americans."

"Their policy in the Middle East has been about as inept as anything ever was; and the result of their foreign policy has been to reinvigorate the bullfrog Nasser when he was hopelessly defeated and completely discredited."

"The other point I want to put to them is this: Within the records of this century, with our part in the two wars, the faithful support we gave to you in Korea, the way we have been the best and most loyal friend that any country could have asked for, do you not think you might have shown a little more tolerance and understanding for the difficulties and troubles we have been in against?"

"Finally, I put to them this: You have had a good deal about it. Suppose you had taken some action. You thought vital and we had said anything like that about you as you have said about us, would you not have been consumed with anger?"

"The time is over for recriminations. We must now get together almost to save the world and preserve humanity. We must forget these things and start again."

"The United Nations must not sit down under the important ultimatum of Mr. Nasser that British and French equipment must not be used and that the work of clearing the Canal must not even start until the last British French and British troops are out of the Canal. The Canal is blocked by Nasser's wanton, deliberate and unnecessary action, and if the United Nations are going to acquiesce in his action in telling them what they can and cannot do, it seems to me that the position is utterly impossible."

U.N.O. Cannot Work

LORD CHERWELL said: "I wish U.N.O. could work. I am somewhat reluctantly of the view that in its present form it cannot. It is composed of men full of the best intentions and its admirers are equally well-meaning, but people tend to overestimate its power for good and underestimate its potentialities for evil. We know how easy it is for people to fall victims to phrases, to be hypnotized by slogans. That is what is happening in the case of U.N.O."

"What is this super-body to which we are to commit our fate? U.N.O. consists of 79 nations supposed to be sovereign and independent, though in some cases this is a somewhat dubious claim. They range from the great Powers, Soviet Russia and the United States, to tiny entities like Panama and Iceland. The population of the biggest is more than 1,000 times greater than that of the smallest. The discrepancy in wealth and power is far more than ten thousandfold."

"Yet in the Assembly, which is the ultimate governing body of U.N.O., each has an equal vote. Thus barely 5% of the world's population can carry the day against the other 95%, and 10% could claim a two-thirds majority in the Assembly. To put it another way, half the population of the world is represented by four delegates, and the other half by 75 delegates. What is more, these nations are represented in the Assembly by any group of body or individual which may succeed in seizing power."

"This is the Assembly, the ultimate governing body of U.N.O. We were recently told that it is 'the highest tribunal in the world', whose decisions all must obey without hesitation or question. The constitution of this body is utterly indefensible. If the vote of each nation were weighted in accordance with its population, there might be some semblance — though a very poor one — of logic in it. Thus this is not 50,000 for the vote of 400m. Indians or 160m. Americans is equated to the vote of 4m. Bolivians or 100,000. Icelanders. Icelanders are admirable people, but I do not think the discrepancy between their culture and ours is as great as all that. And the 200m. inhabitants of Communist China have no vote at all."

"I do not suggest the weighting votes by population would turn the Assembly into a tribunal. The long and short of it is that justice cannot be found by counting the votes, however weighted, of interested parties."

Inept Description

"This brings me to the word 'tribunal' in the phrase 'the highest tribunal in the world'. Nothing could be more inept as a description of the Assembly. There is no pretence that it is a judicial body. No sworn evidence is taken or is obtainable, there is no judicial summing up or any recognized body of law to which nations have an obligation to conform."

"The Assembly is split into a number of blocs. There are the Afro-Asian bloc, the South American bloc, and the Iron Curtain bloc, the members of which tend to vote together on their likes and dislikes, in accordance with instructions from their home Government. No one pretends they are influenced by the evidence of the speeches. Judicial impartiality is the last thing that seems to matter."

"To describe a majority vote of such a body as a decision of the highest tribunal in the world is simply laughable. To pillow as criminal any nation which hesitates to comply with its decisions is monstrous. A judicial decision is one thing; a vote by a number of interested parties, without pretence of impartiality, without evidence or a body of laws to guide them, is totally different."

LORD DE LA WARR contrasted the annual expenditure on defence of more than \$15,000m. with \$12m. spent on

the "cold war" and called for better means of stating the British case to the world. He said:

"We are playing at the whole subject of our national public relations. I have heard most distressing stories of ambassadors and governors who at the time of the attack had had nothing at all at their hands from our Government to brief them."

"What was that so? If we take public opinion seriously, every representative of ours in every part of the world ought to have had in his hand at the time when there was such the possibility of something like a Suez Canal, a statement of what the British Government can do, and what it wishes to have done, and the most powerful and most representative of them should be the strongest."

Playing at Problems

"Our neglect in this subject ought to me to be complete and unqualified. It is not as though we had done nothing for during the war it was generally assumed that we had the propaganda of any nation. Immediately after the war we introduced the Psychological Warfare Department. It seems to me to have been most regrettable. China, to revive that old name of the place, it with something of a hammer and anvil. It was an attempt at this problem, to hammer and anvil, and it failed. It was only to spend on defence of the best and wisest foreign policy that was going to succeed. If need be let us transfer £100m. from defence to propaganda and let it go. We live in a world where things and policies must not only be right but must be seen to be right, and must be known and felt to be right by thinking men and women — and I am afraid, very often, by great masses of unthinking men and women too. It is time we accepted the challenge, not as a sideshow but as a major condition for our continued existence as an effective force in the world."

LORD KILLGORE, a former High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, said that the Government had done the right thing in the wrong way, at the wrong time.

"We were apparently caught by surprise. We should not have been caught by surprise. In 1954, when we evacuated, it was as plain as a pikestaff that the Canal was going to be the next item on the nationalistic programme. I called attention to this in July, 1954. Two solid years have gone past and, so far as the world knows, no plan was made in that interval."

"I will quote some of the things our friend Nasser says in his book, 'The Philosophy of the Revolution'. Like Hitler and Stalin, he has published to the world the essence of his ideology. It is based on an ambitious soldier's ideas of Egypt's opportunities, on hatred or imperialism in general and of Britain in particular, and a conviction that imperialism and Britain are on the decline. I quote:—

"Imperialism is playing a one-card game in order to threaten only. If ever it knew there were Egyptians ready to shed their blood and to meet force by force, it would withdraw and recede like a harlot."

"That is on page 14. On page 41 he says: 'Our brothers used to say 'O God Almighty, send the Osmanly to perdition'. This has been changed to: 'O Almighty God, would that a calamity betake the English'. He says, on page 66: 'Power is to act positively with all the components of power'."

"He explains that the components of Egyptian power are, first, as one of a group of peoples the Arabs closely bound together by spiritual and material bonds; secondly, Egypt's position on the map — the meeting place, the crossroads and the military corridor of the world; thirdly, petroleum; the vital nerve of civilization. The Egyptian policy revolves in three circles."

Vicious Circle

"On page 69 it says that the first circle is the Arab circle. Now this is rather good: 'We cannot, even if we wish to, in any way stand aside from the sanguinary and dreadful struggle now raging in the heart of Africa between five millions whites and 200m. Africans. The people of Africa will continue to look to us, who guard the northern gate of the continent and who are its connecting link with the world outside. We cannot, under any condition, relinquish our responsibility in helping, in every way possible, to diffuse the light of civilization into the darkest parts of that virgin jungle'."

"Then he refers to the Sudan as 'our beloved brother', whose boundaries extend deeply into Africa and which is a neighbour to all the sensitive spots in the centre of the continent. It is a certain fact that Africa at present is the scene of an exciting evolution."

"The white man, representing several European nations, is trying again to repartition the continent. We cannot stand aside in face of what is taking place in Africa. I shall continue to dream of the day when I see in Cairo a great institute for exploring all parts of this continent."

(Continued on page 548)

Loss of the Middle East Would be a Disaster for Rhodesia

Sir Roy Welensky Denounces the Strident Clique of Empire-Sellers

WHEN the Commonwealth was faced with a situation of the utmost gravity, the need to close ranks became imperative, and the need to know friends and enemies their positions was the late, should be the case, said Sir Roy WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, in a recent speech in Binona, Southern Rhodesia.

The common faith of the Commonwealth, Sir Roy stressed, was its unity of interest and purpose, the strength and stability which it gave its member nations, and the never-ending process of political evolution.

The Prime Minister continued: "The Commonwealth has its faults, of course, and among the first of these is that only relatively recently was the movement of several Colonies undertaken in the interests of Great Britain. But the strength of the Commonwealth remains, and it is important that we should realize how great is that strength if combined, while how weak in modern terms is any one member of the Commonwealth Community, even the oldest of them, when standing alone.

"There is now no doubt that an attempt has been made before and during the Suez crisis to reshape national interests in the Middle East, and this is proving to be no less than a gamble with world peace itself. I can only say this, that the stakes are appalling.

"There is in Africa the cost not only of war, but of the loss of the Middle East to the Western world might be the price of disaster, for who can fail to realize that in these times of swift transport, in which distances measured in thousands of miles mean nothing in terms of political influence and modern arms, Communism established in the Middle East — for this is exactly what is being gambled — will mean disruption in Africa as a whole, and who doubts that this is the aim of the new imperialism of Russia?

Closing the Ranks

Therefore it is particularly tragic that within Britain, to which we are looking from day to day for a lead in this crisis, there is serious division on foreign policy in the face of national danger and danger to the Commonwealth. The responsibility which now falls on the shoulders of the leaders of both main parties in Britain is great. It is a responsibility not only to themselves but to the Commonwealth as a whole, and they too must now close their ranks.

As Prime Minister, I believe it is my privilege to say on behalf of the whole Federation that, whatever the course of events may prove to be, our loyalty to the Crown is unquestioned. As a people, whether white or black, we are British and we are determined that this will not change, whatever our status within the Commonwealth may become."

A political clique in the United Kingdom, a clique which dominates the Colonial thinking of the Labour Party, must be allowed to set at naught all that the Federation was striving for and achieving," continued Sir Roy.

"In this clique, are many who are willing to allow a damaging mixture of idealism, ignorance, and perhaps even more evil to influence their own thinking. If for this reason alone, we must move towards greater responsibility and enhanced status within the Commonwealth without delay.

Sir Roy said that he would lose no time in using the machinery provided in the constitution to bring about far essential change in the British status, which is the cause of the minds of the British Government and the Opposition at the present time?" he asked. "Is stability and good government, or is it political expediency? If it is the latter, do they expect us to gambol? If it is neither of these two, what do they tell us exactly what is expected of us.

"Ours is a federal constitution and it will remain federal. Let this be quite clear. But within the limits of its federal form the constitution must be improved. It is quite inexcusable that anyone in this country, whether black or white, who claims to be a civilized person should not understand the full implications of the act of federation, and that they should be willing, either overtly or covertly, to engage in actions which are designed to break down or imperil the federal state.

Sir Roy Welensky said that he would do all that was reasonable to bring about better understanding between the races and to translate it into practice. "But I do not feel it incumbent upon me to ask the Europeans of the Federation to lower to any degree the standards of behaviour and skill which they have established, and I am certain that moderate African leadership will fully agree with this view. What I can do is to ask Europeans to remember that we are almost the only people in the world to whom the African has against which he can measure civilization, and it follows that it is our behaviour and example which the African takes as his pattern."

There would be no departure from established principles, no compromise with the real requirements of advancement and above all, no truck whatsoever with extremism. He did not expect miracles, nor did he expect rapid results, since what he proposed to do would take time and would call for both patience and restraint. There were some, not only here but also abroad, whose whole purpose seemed to be to damage the cause of federation.

Paradoxing Paradox

"I am referring now to those who have seen fit to denounce this country on one pretext or another ever since its inception, and whose noise has become more strident in recent months. In their determination to sell the Empire at whatever the cost they do not stop to think of what that cost might be. Sell they must, whether the result be the perpetuation of poverty and inefficiency, or the sacrifice of the standards for which, paradoxically, they will fight so hard at home. We believe that our record of good government, stability, and moderation, and our insistence on civilized standards in our social and political life, speak for themselves and can be matched with the best in the Commonwealth," he said.

This was Sir Roy's first major speech on general topics since he became Prime Minister.

Only Satisfactory Form of Franchise Government by the Responsible and Civilized

IT WAS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE that everyone who was worthy should be freely permitted to vote on a common roll, regardless of colour, said Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in Bulawayo recently.

Discussing the establishment of the Southern Rhodesian Royal Commission on the Franchise, the Prime Minister said:

"The reason for our commission is to determine what qualifications are required for the franchise, so that the guarantee given by the United Rhodesia Party that government will remain in the hands of responsible and civilized men may be under-girded in law. There is an important converse to the principle held by the United Rhodesia Party, and that is that the qualifications called for will not only keep irresponsible and immature people off the roll, but that they will make it possible for all who are mature, capable, and able to play their part to be enrolled. It is of the greatest importance that everyone who is worthy should be freely permitted to vote.

Government, in so far as it lies within its power, should provide such facilities and encouragement as will assist the great mass of the people to climb out of the pit of ignorance, superstition, and poverty as quickly as they can do so. Once we have set our standards we should not concern ourselves with the colour of the voters, and certainly we should not endeavour to lay down that one race must be guaranteed a particular ratio of voters in relation to the whole. Any suggestion

of group representation was dropped from the practical politics of Southern Rhodesia some years ago.

"Our genuine desires to ascertain adequate safeguards for the franchise on a completely non-racial basis, and stand by our decisions. The responsibility of government should be shared as widely as practicable — which means as widely as possible — without imperilling the civilization we enjoy and which we wish to share with all the people of the land.

"We all stand for self-government — not government by Africans or government by Europeans, but government by all who qualify for a reasonable and sensible franchise. This is the only kind of self-government which will give us safety in the years ahead, and it is the only kind which will be acceptable to the Commonwealth."

E. A. Railways and Harbours

High Cost of Ladbury Recommendations

ADOPTION OF THE LADBURY REPORT and consolidation of the cost-of-living allowances into salaries at the rate of 15% have cost East African Railways and Harbours almost half a million pounds in the current year, the Commissioner for Transport has told the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

Sharp falls in import traffic were primarily responsible for gross receipts on the railways being £800,000 below the estimate and in the case of the harbours £150,000 less. Fortunately, export traffics had remained buoyant, and there were higher receipts from storage charges and rents, so that the gross revenue differed little from the original forecast.

The contribution to betterment funds had been reduced from £600,000 to £125,000 and special contributions to renewals from £569,000 to £500,000, while there could be no contribution to the rates stabilization fund.

Operating capacity now exceeded requirements and services to the public had been greatly improved. There were now second and third-class trains every day between Mombasa and Kampala, Tanga and Moshi, and Morogoro and Tabora, and three additional weekly passenger services between Voi and Moshi. Between Mombasa and Kampala the running time had been cut by seven hours. Congestion at all the ports had disappeared.

Record Turn-Round

"There has lately been a considerable improvement in the daily through-put per gang at Mombasa," said the Commissioner. "I should like to quote an example which I saw myself when the s.s. KENYA had to be turned round rapidly in order to make her arrival at Dar es Salaam for the royal visit. On that occasion 1,400 tons of difficult mixed general cargo were discharged in rather less than 30 hours. This would have been a very fine achievement in any port in the world, and it was effected in the main through the co-operation and emulation of the stevedores on the one hand and the labour of the Landing and Shipping Company on the other. As long as that spirit can be maintained in the port of Mombasa we need have no fear that it will fail in any task likely to be imposed upon it in the foreseeable future."

The estimates for 1957 had been framed to show an increase of revenue over the revised 1956 figures of just over 6% for the Railways and 5% for the Harbours, giving gross earnings of £18.6m. and nearly £4.7m. respectively. Rising costs of salaries and labour were almost entirely responsible for an addition of £435,000 in expenditure on the Railways and £251,000 in the case of the Harbours.

The cost of rail transportation, at only 40% above the pre-war level, must have risen less in East Africa than almost anywhere else in the world, but now there must be increases, especially on classes A to 10. A 20% increase would add less than one cent per pound to the cost of sugar, now costing 56 cents pd. per bag on maize, now costing 60s. 40 cents of a shilling on a bag of cement, now costing almost 13s., and about 25s. on a tractor costing £800.

An activity to which should refer is the introduction next year of a new system of industrial relations machinery. As a first step it is intended that there shall be two types of committee — local departmental committees and an all-line joint staff advisory council.

Settlement of Grievances

The local departmental committees would be set up at workshop, station, or depot level, where there were 100 employees or more, and would provide a convenient means for the settlement of local grievances and the discussion of matters concerning local working conditions. These committees would also be kept informed of matters of general interest with regard to development and problems of the administration as a whole, to develop in them a wider outlook.

"The function of the all-line joint staff advisory council will be to advise the general manager on such matters as rates of pay and conditions of service. For this purpose the chairman of the council will be the deputy general manager; heads of departments will represent the management, whilst the unions and association nominees will represent the employees. As the salary and grading structure of the administration is now non-racial, it has been decided that the composition of these committees shall be non-racial also.

"I am quite certain that the best method of combating dissatisfaction, unrest, and possible subversion is by both sides getting round a table and frankly discussing their respective points of view.

The Commissioner concluded with this reference to the decision of Mr. Kirby, the general manager, to retire next summer:—

"It is a truism that no man is indispensable, but there are some whom it is very, very difficult to replace, and our general manager is one of those. I am sure that hon. members would wish to join with me in recording our appreciation of the magnificent work which he has rendered to the administration and through it to the East African territories as a whole. We wish him the best of fortune in his future sphere, whatever that may be."

Burdens of Ladbury and Pensions

Mr. R. E. German's Frank Comments

MR. R. E. GERMAN, Postmaster-General, said when introducing in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly the estimates for the Posts and Telecommunications Administration for 1957 that an additional £600,000 must be raised from the telephone service. In the current year telephone rentals had been doubled, local call charges put up from 20 to 25 cents, and the cost of all trunk calls increased. When the new charges were announced 500 subscribers gave notice of termination, but there was a waiting list of 7,000.

The decision to increase the cost-of-living allowance by 5% and consolidate the whole of it with salaries involved an additional annual burden of £90,000.

Pension liability had increased from £326,788 in 1955 to £415,000 in 1957.

The latest estimate was that operating revenue in 1956 would amount to £4,644, or £100,000 less than the estimate a year earlier, and that operating expenditure would amount to £4,354,750, or £85,000 above the estimate. The operating profit of £289,250 would fall by £85,000 to meet loan and similar charges.

Capital Programme

In the current year 41 new post offices had been opened, 26 in Uganda, 10 in Kenya, and five in Tanganyika.

There was a capital programme of more than £2m. for telephones, of which £780,000 would be spent on trunk telephones, £640,000 on exchanges, and £460,000 on underground cable networks.

"I am indeed beginning to wonder whether it is possible for our revenue to increase in 1958 and thereafter at a rate which will enable the ever-increasing pension commitments to be met and still leave a sufficient operating profit to cover loan charges which in 1957 will amount to more than £300,000," said Mr. German.

He made this criticism of Governments: "I find it peculiar that when the more progressive of our Governments are taking for granted telephone services and suggesting the great advantages which would accrue from the introduction of a 'telex' service, Governments and certain other large users of these services are instructing their staffs to resign their telephones."

We are an Odd Lot - Mr. G. E. Schluter Man has Received What he has Deserved

CHRISTMAS EVE seems to provide us with the right time to quote some very amusing messages from a recent market letter of Edm. Schluter and Co. Ltd., the London coffee merchants, who have associated companies in Kenya and Uganda. So far as we are aware, an East African business house has never previously dealt with the subject in anything like the same way.

Having referred to satisfactory relations between employer and employee, the message continues: "The fall in the price of gold and the exchange rates, the relative decrease in exports, the Egyptian trouble, and other woes, Mr. G. E. Schluter wrote:

"There is nothing essentially new in such situations. All have happened before. Each will get worse or better, solve itself one way or another, and turn up again in a different form with monotonous regularity, appearing never any worse than ever.

Only one thing changes: the degree to which the individual appears to be affected, and this only because he thinks he is. Two hundred or one hundred years ago things may have been comparatively as bad as today, but in some ways they were worse, but the individual did not realize it, for news was scant and mostly the preserve of those who made it. We were content to cover ourselves with skins until cloth was invented, and with furs before television came along. It is all in a state of mind, and to that extent our condition improves or deteriorates entirely according to how we individually regard it.

Leadership of the Many

"It is not difficult to trace the emergence of mankind, socially and individually, as he strove to secure for himself more power and responsibility for himself, purging authority to make way for democracy; in discontent reaching out but not up; seeking more understanding of Creation but not of the Creator; asking for knowledge, power, wealth, comfort, food, pleasure and receiving all of these but finding no peace, personal or otherwise. We are now at the 'age of the common man', the leadership of the few giving place to the leadership of the many - in some cases already to no leadership at all - and to a state of disorderliness, disharmony, and positive ugliness which is so truly reflected in modern art, music, sculpture, and writing. No beauty here, but still the truth. The artistic spirit the man will still express truthfully what it sees.

Should we do less? In our letters to you and we pretend that we consider this has nothing to do with the trends of commerce and industry, that we think all is well or getting worse or better? Life offers us but a brief opportunity of finding the answer to the question: what is truth? But if this is truth it is not particularly cheerful, so why not be content with an illusion, any illusion? If there is a God, which is the one thing all religions seem to agree on, then what is He doing about it and what have we done to deserve all this?

Price of Materialism

"In seeking solely material progress mankind has neglected and neglected just exactly what it should have protected. Our continued well-being, with such a record of the things which should make us think, yet in the world's long story and in the unwritten annals of each man's life, in the wide field of human accomplishment and amongst all the riches of the earth, in the realm of science and the slowly-unfolding pattern of nature's infinite diversity, there is no success or detail that has not been envenomed and spoiled by the beyond the call of man by a love which passes human understanding.

"As we prise open each second of creation we find yet

others, which lie beyond. Discontent begets discovery until the scientists remain who still contend that it all happened by accident. If this, then, is the world God loves, and the reason for His gift of John and the others (to us) in full how and why. Happiness is a vain quest, and we can have it for the asking like everything else, plus much more besides, but many of us in seeking it have never understood in what it consisted. We are an odd lot."

Anti-Colonialism in the U.S.A. American Eye in Africa

THE STATEMENTS by very prominent statesmen, President Eisenhower suggest that his attitude to affairs in the Middle East has been directly and materially affected by our old ideas of "colonialism".

Vice-President Nixon, saying that he was speaking on behalf of the President, is reported to have told an audience in Hershey, Pennsylvania, that "for the first time in history we have shown independence of Anglo-French policies towards Asia and Africa which seemed to us to reflect the colonial tradition".

Two days later Mr. Sherman Adams, one of the President's chief assistants, said in a radio-television programme which covered the whole country that the United States could now do what she had never had the chance of doing since the Declaration of Independence - namely, "begin to get the nations of Africa and Asia to understand that they have their right in the sun and that it is not power politics that the West is playing. This is a mission of freedom, freedom with justice in the world, and that is the basic foundation of the American policy".

In recording these statements the bulletin of the Institute of African American Relations referred to the awful challenge posed by awakenings in Africa for American diplomats, and continued:

"Anti-colonialism and hatred of the white man, whether it emanates from the great deserts of the Arabian veld or is fanned from Cairo, Moscow or New Delhi, must at the very least hasten the day of reckoning in vital areas of Africa.

Price of Failure

"Has the British-French attack on Egypt, by its failure to achieve its objectives, so damaged the prestige of the two powers that this day has not been forestalled but closed? Have Britain and France been discredited to a dangerous extent in the eyes of the African? If so, does this leave the United States the choice of trying the ball for the West or forfeiting the game in Africa?"

Russia may have little hope of turning large numbers of Africans into Communists. More disconcerting, however, is her potential for accelerating the pace of revolutions, pointing them in violently anti-Western directions, neutralizing other big Governments.

The American approach of helping new countries as they emerge does not tackle developing crises in the continent's real trouble spots, which are those places in Africa where, under existing political structures, the indigenous majority may feel there is little hope now or in the foreseeable future of determining its own destiny except through violent means.

This "catch-up" might be lived along the South Africa, Portuguese Africa, British Kenya, and possibly the goal of "partnership" (with the central African Federation. Integral of these areas the potential for intelligent American influence, perhaps even in concert with established European Powers, is significant but unexplored.

American pressure on the colonial powers has increased in part from a prevailing respect for the colonial policies of London, Paris and Brussels and an evident feeling that the trouble does not lie so much with these metropolises but with the white groups in Africa."

Attention to the World Health Organization has been made by the Somaliland Protectorate for the services of a doctor to train Somali girls as nurses.



JOHANNESBURG - The soaring sky-scrappers of the Rand are one of the most dramatic vistas to be found in the Union of South Africa today. Starting vigorous, uncompromisingly modern, they serve to remind the visitor that this vital bustling city has grown to its present size and eminence in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold in the Westwagtersand in 1886 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a vast plain covered with tall grass into a modern commercial centre with its office blocks, wide streets and great department stores.

In that year, Mr. Oosthuizen, part-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief affidavit issued subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that from his long experience as a gold-digger he thought the land was a payable goldfield. The accuracy of this report has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 500 million ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, have been produced on the Rand.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.4. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Johannesburg and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK, D. CO.



PERSONALIA

MR. JAMES HELMORE is now chairman of Heald, Levin & Co., Ltd.

SIR ANDREW MITCHELL has left London for Nairobi yesterday to return to East Africa.

MR. J. W. SIMMONDS, Financial Secretary in Nyasaland, is on his way home to-day.

MR. H. C. BAKER, resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed to the same post in Kenya.

SIR FRANK ENGLEDDOW, Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University, is revisiting Kenya and Uganda.

SIR JOHN and LADY RUSSELL have left to spend the winter in Kenya. They will return about the end of April.

MISS GWILLIAM, one of the educational advisers at the Colonial Office, is about to revisit East Africa for some time.

MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, has recently paid a brief visit to Kenya and Uganda.

MR. H. A. d'AVRAY, lately D.C. Gwembe, has been transferred to the Secretariat in Lusaka to deal with Kariba affairs.

MR. and MRS. H. R. FRASER, who have spent the last couple of months in South Africa, are due back in Kampala this week.

MR. E. A. MUWAMBA was formerly M.L.C. for the Northern Province of Nyasaland, is retiring from public life because of ill-health.

MRS. HICKS, lecturer in public finance at Oxford University, and PROFESSOR HICKS are visiting East Africa until mid-January.

MR. F. SEEBOHM, a vice-chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and MRS. SEEBOHM, arrived back from Southern Africa a few days ago.

SIR GORDON MUNRO is relinquishing his post as a Government director of the British Petroleum Company because of pressure of other work.

MR. S. T. THANKI is chairman of Lindi Town Council whose new town hall has been opened by the Governor of Tanganyika, SIR EDWARD TWINING.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, former deputy clerk of Plymouth, arrived in Nairobi last week to advise the city council on measures to improve its administration.

THE REV. M. W. BISHOP, who has served with the C.M.S. in Uganda for the past 20 years, has been appointed Vicar of Riddelsden, Yorkshire.

MR. A. L. HUGHES has been elected president of the Manchester Cotton Association with SIR IRENE ROBERTS and MR. R. F. DUNKERLEY as candidates.

SIR ROBERT STAPLEDON was sworn in as Governor of Eastern Nigeria in Enugu, the capital, last Friday. He was Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory until quite recently.

THE REV. R. J. A. and MRS. LINDSAY, of the C.M.S. Mission in Ruanda, are about due in England. ARCHDEACON and MRS. R. C. PALIN have left to return to Ruanda.

MR. and MRS. ALAN MOORHEAD will leave London for Nairobi on December 20. They will spend January and part of February travelling in Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. F. H. KEENLYSIDE, assistant managing director of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. KEENLYSIDE arrived last Friday in the PRETORIA CASTLE from their visit to Southern Africa.

PROFESSOR A. W. WOODRUFF has been appointed honorary consultant in tropical diseases to the Government at home, in succession to SIR NEIL HAMILTON FAIRBAY, who has retired.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. WALLACE gave a party at Northern Rhodesia House, Haymarket, London, last week for young Rhodesians.

TOMMY LLEWELLYN, Governor-General of the Federation, has officially opened the arts block of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its fourth wing will be known as the Llewellyn Wing.

Among passengers of the CAPETOWN CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton last Thursday, are BEAR AIRMAIL COACHMAN BOYCE, V.C., SIR IAN and LADY FRANK, SIR ALBERT and LADY STERN, and SIR STEWART JAMES.

COLONEL SIR ELLIS ROBINS, resident director of Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, will take up residence in London in March or April. Some months ago he was elected vice-president of the company.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has laid the foundation stone of the headquarters of the St. John Ambulance organization in Nairobi at a ceremony attended by SIR GODFREY RHODES, St. John Commissioner for the Colony.

LIEUT. COLONEL HAROLD SANDEMAN ALLEN, a son of the late Sir John Sandeman Allen, who was at one time chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been nominated as Grand Treasurer of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was one of the guests of honour on Tuesday evening at the annual dinner of the Institute of General Managers. SIR ROBERT DE LA BERE presided.

MR. HUGH FENN, a Bulawayo pianist-composer, who is associate conductor of the municipal orchestra and deputy director of the Rhodesian Academy of Music, has accepted an invitation to be an official guest and observer at the Prague Spring Festival of Music.

MR. F. D. ROBERTSHAW, Attorney-General in the Somaliland Protectorate, has attended a conference of legal advisers of African Colonial territories in Jos, Northern Nigeria, held under the chairmanship of SIR KENNETH ROBERTS WYLLIE, legal adviser to the Colonial Office.

MR. SUMNER G. ENGERBRETSON has taken up his duties as Agricultural Attaché in the American Consulate-General in Gwangju. He has served in Korea and New Delhi, and for five years was an agricultural economist with the United States Department of Agriculture.

MR. T. WILLIAMS, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia who was recently appointed Governor of the Devonian Islands, left Lusaka by train last Saturday for London, to embark on the GARNARVON CASTLE for the United Kingdom. He will take up his new appointment in February.

MR. T. M. R. MACLENNAN, since 1955 an assistant Under-Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office, who has been appointed the first High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ghana, was from 1951 High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia and subsequently in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

LADY PIKE, wife of the Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, is president of the Protectorate branch of the British Red Cross, of which DR. W. T. THOMAS is director, MR. M. SAMSON hon. secretary, and MR. A. V. PIAS hon. treasurer. MRS. SAHARA ABDULLAHI is the first Somali lady to be elected a committee member.

INSPECTOR R. H. QUERESHY, of the Tanganyika Police, has received the baton of honour from SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a passing-out ceremony for 25 police officers from 21 overseas territories who had completed a five-months' training course at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon, London.

Obituary

Lady Hitchcock

Dr. J. J. Mallon has written in 'The Times'... During the closing phases of the 1848 war, when Eldred Hitchcock was absorbed in problems of food control and his wife in many social duties, the Hitchcocks kept 'Dorchester Hall alive by adding the responsibilities of its widening walls to their other responsibilities...

'After her physical strength gave out, and ended her own employment, but its departure did not impair her calm and sweetness... her own quality of her life which I can thank only to her own, which, generally, developed, so much so that being framed seemed to be not inappropriate to her and to enhance the power she had always possessed of suggesting a sort of sunshine.

'Alas, her going involves a diminution of sunshine not only for Sir Eldred and her family, but also for all who had the privilege of enjoying the boon of her friendship.'

A memorial service was held in Burford Parish Church, Oxfordshire, on Saturday, when the urn containing the ashes was buried in the churchyard.

Those present included: Sir Eldred Hitchcock, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Heywood (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. Leslie Cadman and Mrs. Dick Strudwick (sisters-in-law), Miss C. S. Heywood (granddaughter), Mr. J. D. Heywood (grandson), and Mr. A. J. J. Ayres, Mrs. Barrington-Ward, Sir Edward Bligh, Dr. & Mrs. T. W. Chandry, Mrs. O. Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. M. Crome, Mr. G. Friend, Mrs. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. Gill, Dr. & Mrs. J. Mallon, Mr. N. H. Noorani, Sir Charles & the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Mr. & Mrs. J. Pridaux, Sir Thomas Euson, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Rusbury, Mr. A. Vivian, and W. G. Wickham.

Mr. R. C. F. Maugham

MR. REGINALD CHARLES FULFORD MAUGHAM, F.R.S., who died last week at the age of 90 at his home in Jersey, went to what is now Nyasaland more than 60 years ago, retaining his affection for that part of Africa, and wrote much about Zambesia and Portuguese East Africa.

He was born inbury St. Edmunds, joined the Inniskilling Dragoons in 1838, and six years later went to British Central Africa and was present at the storming of Chibala. He served as Secretary to the Nyasaland Administration until 1896, when he became British Vice Consul in Blantyre. In the following year he went to Chinde in the same capacity, in 1888 to Quelimane, and four years later to Beira as Consul, and in 1908 to Lourenço Marques. Later he was Consul in Antofagasta, Chile, Consul-General in Liberia, and later in Senegal, French West Africa, with headquarters in Dakar.

Among his books were 'Portuguese East Africa', 'A Handbook of the Chikwa-Makua Language', 'Wild Game in Zambesia', 'Africa as I Have Known It', 'Nyasaland in the Nineties', 'Les Bates Sauvages de la Zambèze', and 'Jersey Under the Jack Boot' (for he was there throughout the German occupation).

He had been an occasional contributor to 'EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA'.

The Queen to the Commonwealth

WHEN THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh broadcast to the Commonwealth on Christmas Day, they will speak from places more than 12,000 miles apart. The Queen, following tradition, will speak from Sandringham. The Duke, and on his world tour will broadcast from the royal yacht 'BRITANNIA', which will then be in the Antarctic. The Commonwealth programme will open with the recorded voice of King George V giving his first message in 1932. It will include material brought back to this country by Queen Elizabeth, B.C. feature writer, from her visit to Rhodesia.

Essentials for East Africa

ESSENTIALS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last week in the 'KENYA CASTLE' include:

Reed - Lady Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Bell, Col. & Mrs. E. G. Carnduff, Mr. & Mrs. N. Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. M. & Mrs. A. H. W. Dennis, Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Gear, Mr. & Mrs. L. Parkin, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Ramsay, Col. & Mrs. J. R. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Slavey, and Mrs. G. Timmins.

'Dar es Salaam' - Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Boggels, Mr. C. A. Bouli, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Coleman, Mr. W. F. Coomber, Mrs. A. Fletcher-Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Lanchbury, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Lawden, Dr. & Mrs. F. McIntosh, Mr. & Mrs. J. Maitland, Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Nash, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Nightingale, Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Richmond, Dr. & Mrs. I. M. Sharpe, Mr. H. M. Thornton, Mr. A. Turnbull, Mr. & Mrs. R. Twibull, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Urech, Mr. A. J. Whyte, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Worron.

'Mombasa' - Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Aspinall, Mr. & Mrs. I. Austin, Mr. & Mrs. S. Baines, Mr. A. F. Barnwell, the Rev. & Mrs. R. M. Beak, Mr. E. Boswinkle, Mr. J. F. Bristol, Mr. A. E. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. W. Bruce, Mr. D. Brunner, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Butler, Major C. F. Capper, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. T. Carnie, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Cherry, Sister M. Clare, Mr. & Mrs. O. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. W. Coackley, Mrs. Hill Colchester, Mr. A. R. Collis, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. G. & A. Cook, Mr. W. Couchman, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. T. Cutbush, Mr. & Mrs. A. Dagnall, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. S. Davenport, Mr. & Mrs. H. Day, Captain & Mrs. M. C. Dempsey, Mr. J. Donovon, Mr. & Mrs. H. Dorrell, Mr. & Mrs. D. O. L. Drummond.

Mr. J. M. Ellice, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Elvin, Mr. P. J. G. Emery, Mr. & Mrs. H. Everitt, Mr. P. Fott, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R. F. Forbes-Watson, the Rev. & Mrs. Godley, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Graham, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Grieve, Mrs. E. S. Griffith-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Hardham, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Harrison, Dr. & Mrs. P. E. Hoogerwerf, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Hutchinson, Mr. J. Isaac, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Isott, Mr. & Mrs. A. Jackson, Sister Honor Jerome, Mr. Bertrand Jerrom, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Jofles, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Kearney, Mr. & Mrs. L. Kebble.

Mr. C. Laneser, Mr. D. G. Eadells, Mrs. S. E. Lee-Mellor, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Lockyer, Mr. R. Lockyer, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Lockyer, Mr. & Mrs. A. Lord, Mr. & Mrs. W. McGregor, Mrs. E. McLeod-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Main, Mr. & Mrs. T. V. Nixted, Mr. & Mrs. W. L. N. Meaker, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Menzies, Mr. E. V. Mullock, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Murphy, Mr. M. D. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Olive, Mr. & Mrs. A. Peacey, Mr. D. G. Powell, Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Preston, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Price, Mr. & Mrs. A. Prigg, Canon & Mrs. W. J. Ransley, Mr. & Mrs. N. Reade, Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Rochester, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Scott-Martin, Dr. & Mrs. A. G. Slater, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Shepherd, Mr. & Mrs. P. Skerrett, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Slater, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Smart, Mr. & Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. K. Stafford, Mr. J. Standing.

Mr. & Mrs. K. G. A. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Thom, Mr. E. G. Thomas, Mr. R. Thomson, Mr. J. P. Troy, Mr. C. B. Tyrell, Mr. & Mrs. L. Yeale, Mr. C. D. M. Vivian, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Vivian, Mr. & Mrs. N. F. Waller, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Walsley, Mr. R. W. Walsley, Mr. F. W. Weller, Mr. & Mrs. F. Westley, Dr. & Mrs. H. G. Whitfield, Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wood, Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Woodall, Mr. & Mrs. E. Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Wright, and Mr. & Mrs. A. Wyndham-Lewis.

'Round Voyage' - Mr. T. Bath, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Bellamy, Mr. & Mrs. R. Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. E. Binnington, Mr. D. Binnington, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Bras, Mr. J. C. V. Burke, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. G. Hazen, and Mr. & Mrs. W. Woodfield.

Letters to the Editor

Views of an African Reader

Anglo-African Action in Egypt

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, Under the caption "Shamail: Neglect to Tell Dominions" in the November 15 issue of your esteemed review you state editorially: "That your firmest and best allies in the Queen's realms should have been treated with such lack of courtesy, candour, and common sense is astonishing, indecipherable and shameful."

I sincerely admire your constructive approach to the whole, delicate subject. Nevertheless, there have been some tragic happenings in some of the member States of the Commonwealth of late that would to a certain extent vindicate Sir Anthony Eden's apparent reluctance to consult Commonwealth Governments on the decision to attack Egypt.

Mr. Nehru and his colleagues have been flinging mud not only at Sir Anthony as an individual but also at the British family of nations of which the Indian Republic is a symbolic member. Before Nasser's recent rebuff hundreds of people in Pakistan pledged themselves to support Egypt; many had offered themselves as volunteers, and large sums of money were donated.

Sir, would you put it to the world that, of all Commonwealth Governments, the Karachi and Delhi régimes, if consulted, would have supported the Queen's Government? It would be idle on our part to imagine that Pandit Nehru—the doyen of neutralism (why did Krishna Menon vote with Russia at U.N.O. when the Hungarian affair was laid before the special Assembly meeting?)—could have kept his silence if he had rejected the idea of Anglo-French police action.

Consultations between the British and the Commonwealth Governments are more than imperative on all matters of similar international gravity, but there are some matters (such as the one in question) that deserve consultation only on a selective basis, that is to say, with a carefully selected Commonwealth Cabinet composed of those Prime Ministers and Governors-General whose countries are 100% loyal to H.M. the Queen.

How much longer can we dodge the fact that the Commonwealth is becoming a house of cards? Critics may say that the course I advocate would split the Commonwealth even further, because, if followed, it would lead to the creation of a Commonwealth *élite*. What is the alternative? To renovate the Commonwealth, appeasement and self-deception must not be employed.

Some of us south of Nasserland appreciate that, whatever shape it took, the police action was not only desirable but also long overdue.

Nairobi

Yours faithfully,

H. S. GATHIGA

Kenya Colony.

[This letter from an African reader deserves the special consideration of those who imagine that, in their own words, "all Asia and all Africa" condemn the Anglo-French action in Egypt.

The main point which Mr. Gathiga makes was, of course, in question when we wrote the leading article to which he refers. It drew a distinction between consultation and information and emphasized that, whatever arguments might be advanced against consultation, there could be none against telling all the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth when the decision was made, instead of leaving them to learn of it a few hours later from news broadcasts and newspapers. Surely we could have been better to tell all of them, including Mr. Nehru, directly and in person.—Ed.]

Mrs. Izabel Hunter

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, — May I pay a little tribute to Mrs. Izabel (Be) Hunter? She was a wonderful friend and for very many years the charming hostess of "Come-Along" on Makindye Hill, Kampala. The bridal bouquets which she delighted to make and the floral decorations which she gave her friends were a tribute to the great skill with which she tended her garden. She will be sadly missed by friends of all ages.

Yours faithfully,

F. M. FRASER

Late Uganda Administrative Service

Point from Letter

African Trade Unionists

THE RECOMMENDATION of the Select Committee of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that inter-racial trade unions are preferable to separate unions for Europeans and Africans should be noted by those Socialist speakers in Great Britain who make so many unfair attacks upon us. Many are so ignorant or so reckless that they assert that the policy of *apartheid* operates as strongly in Southern Rhodesia as in the Union of South Africa. Yet it is inconceivable that a Select Committee in the Union would advocate trade unions embracing both Europeans and Africans. Surely this is proof that those who were appointed to advise the Government and the House genuinely want partnership between the races in this important aspect of our industrial life. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that this is the policy preferred in the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, while Northern Rhodesia, under Colonial Office sway, has entirely separate unions for Europeans and Africans."

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Rhodesian Paintings in London

Old and New Africa

SIR GILBERT RENFIE, Federal Commissioner in London, opening a small exhibition of Rhodesian pictures at Rhodesia House last week, drew attention to the wide range of subjects, which included pictures of an African village, up-to-date views of Salisbury and Bulawayo, and portraits.

Sir John Robart, a 26-year-old artist who has achieved success in the country as a magazine writer, and who has spent a year in Southern Rhodesia, has contributed nine canvases executed during a six-month holiday in the Federation. His control of light and shadow is remarkable, and he has realized the need to depict his palette to the African scene which many artists trained in Europe find difficult.

Miss Barbara Fearless exhibits six attractive portraits, five in water colour, and Baroness Leah Hahn some good oil paintings in both media.

Mr. Ernest Umuhi, a former teacher of art at a Northern Rhodesian African secondary school, whose painting of the Victoria Falls now hangs in the hall of the Royal Empire Society in London, is chiefly concerned with African life. His picture of Chirundu village is his most successful effort here.

The exhibition closes tomorrow.

Governor's Blunt Words to the Lango

Misrepresentation by Congress

UNFOUNDED REMOURS are the chief enemies of the people of Lango," said Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, during his farewell visit to the district. While congratulating the district council on progress in several spheres, he deplored the recent disturbances and their damage to property, which would have to be repaired at the local taxpayers' expense.

Fear had been instilled into the minds of the people by the speculations of the land tenure proposals, which would not be forced on any district which did not want them. It was untrue that Government intended to take over all unoccupied land for its own purposes.

The Lango branch of the Uganda National Congress had gravely misrepresented measures designed for the benefit of the people. He could not approve the recent activities of that local body, and he did not believe that the central executive of congress would approve them.

If public confidence in Government were not quickly restored, there might be a serious setback to the hopes of the Lango people.

Films by East African Railways

TWO EXCELLENT DOCUMENTARY FILMS made in colour by the East African Railways and Harbours film unit were shown in London privately last week. The first, devoted to the glass industry, traces its development from the early experiments of Dr. Hindorf to its present importance as Tanganyika's principal export and East Africa's contribution of half the world's supply. Other shots depicted the wide variety of purposes for which the fibre is used, the research services, and the up-to-date amenities provided for the staffs. The cinematographers included African. This is the first of several films which E.A.R. & H. are making of local industries. The second film shown dealt with the great undertaking of bringing water 200 miles from the slopes of Kilimanjaro to Sultan Hamud for tea, sugar, and for cattle of the local tribesmen. To record the celebrations by Africans delighted at the provision of water in that arid area.

Roseires Dam on the Blue Nile

Keeping a Watchful Eye on Egypt

THE MARQUESS OF READING, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Lords last week in reply to a question by Lord Macpherson of Drumochter:—

H.M. Government are aware of the Sudan Government's intention to build a dam at Roseires, for which a British firm has been appointed consulting engineers. The Government have not decided how the Sudanese Government intend to finance the project, but should the Sudan decide to seek finance from the International Bank once they have completed the formalities required for membership, only the Sudanese Government could formally sponsor the project.


LORD MACPHERSON: Will the Minister agree that we have many friends in the Sudan, and that our declared support of this project would probably strengthen our Sudanese friends in dealing with the tyrannical behaviour of their Egyptian neighbours?

THE MARQUESS OF READING: I certainly agree that we have many good friends in the Sudan. I did not in any way suggest that support would be withdrawn. All I said was that the first step must come from the Sudanese Government themselves.

LORD KILLEARN: Is the noble marquis aware that many of us who have long experience of the Sudan entirely endorse what Lord Macpherson of Drumochter has just said? Will he dispel any possible fear that the Egyptians might put a spoke in the wheel of any friendly negotiations at present proceeding between this firm and the Sudanese Government?

THE MARQUESS OF READING: As regards the question of Egyptian moves, we shall, of course, keep a not unwatchful eye on the progress of the situation.

The Prime Minister of the Sudan and the Minister of the Interior flew to Cairo last week for talks with President Nasser and other Egyptian authorities.



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Lords Debate Suez Policy

(Continued from page 539)

LORD BRAND sympathized with the views expressed by Lord Bruce, and said:

"I get a very odd feeling in my heart when I read of Mr. Cansell saying that we must be obedient to the United Nations. You cannot be obedient to an institution of that kind. You must abide by whatever you are bound to in the Charter; whatever you have signed you must do your best to obey. You must work for the strength of the United Nations but we are far from being able to regard it as a satisfactory organization. I have the gravest doubts, indeed complete doubts, about the United Nations, whether turned into a military organization with air force, armies, navy, and so on. I have very little faith in the value of the United Nations police force.

"The United Nations is not a Government. It will not become a Government. It is an organization where all the nations of the world can meet and discuss and try to agree. It is not in the direction of giving it more or less power to enforce decisions that we can expect the Organization to succeed.

THE EARL OF BRESSBOROUGH agreed that it was highly important to put the British case forcefully to the world, and suggested that if it acted in unison the Commonwealth could still prove itself a great force.

Defeatism Criticized

VISCOUNT MALDEN criticized the defeatist idea that Great Britain could no longer take independent action, and said that respect and influence would not be won by abdicating responsibilities.

"Our experience told our success in world trading, in administering overseas territories, in teaching backward peoples how to stand on their own feet in the modern world, and in dealing with outbreak of violence and fighting with a minimum of bloodshed, are invaluable. It would be utterly wrong for us to withdraw in favour of others with much smaller and shorter experience. We must ensure that our case and our policy are put before the world far more clearly.

LORD JEFFREYS endorsed all that had been said about poor public relations, and continued (in part):—

"We derive no advantages but many disadvantages from membership of the United Nations, which includes a number of semi-civilized States—for instance, the Afro-Asians—States without a sense of responsibility, without resources or means—except their tongues, which they use freely enough. We do not want advice, still less control, from such States.

"The United Nations, like its predecessor, the League of Nations, was the conception of a former President of the United States who knew very little of the world outside the United States. Like the League of Nations, the United Nations is now quite discredited. No nation if it is inconvenient, takes any notice of the United Nations, which has no force with which to enforce its wishes or directions.

"Did the United States refer to the United Kingdom before entering Guatemala or invading Korea? Did Nehru take any notice of the United Nations over Kashmir? Most scandalous of all, did Russia take the smallest notice of the United Nations when it invaded Hungary? It is only poor Britain which is expected to do as she is told by the United Nations, the principal mission of the United Nations is to waste time by talking—they do plenty of that—when it is action that is needed. It is absurd.

"I hope against hope—because we always follow the United States—that we shall save the United Nations and have no more to do with it, for that is perfectly useless."

Sudanese and Egyptians

LORD RENNELL pointed out that many Arabic-speaking people, including those in the Sudan, did not like the Egyptians, and that Nasser's dream about a coherent Arabic-speaking group would never be realized.

"The talk is of a unification of the Arabic-speaking people who to certain respects extend right up into Persia and from Persia to the Atlantic and from the Mediterranean into Central Africa. It is a dream which at the end of the first world war certain politicians in Eastern Europe dreamt—a Pan-Islamic movement. It was described by one of the greatest friends of the Arabs that this country ever produced as the last word of a bankrupt politician when he has nothing else to talk about. That seems to be very much what has overtaken Colonel Nasser.

"I have been concerned with Egypt and Egyptian affairs since the age of two weeks. I am resentful that people who fundamentally were, and I believe are, friendly to this country should be put into a position in which they have become a byword of odium and dislike and all too frequently contempt,

which they do not deserve, but which their leaders owe them in the situation which I believe should be more widely known. It is not known in America as it should be.

"For the last 30 years I have been continually concerned with America. I go to America frequently, and I like it. I have the greater admiration for American integrity of thought—not always their knowledge, but their integrity of thought, their generosity, and their desire to help and do good things for other people. Very often they do them clumsily, nevertheless, the desire is there. I heartily regret that the situation in which we now find ourselves has harmed them to think really of us and as to think of us."

"It is idle to consider whether American friends that people in this country are of wider life, and whether or not they agree with the policy of H.M. Government, feel bitterly hurt at the treatment which they conceive we have had at the hands of the United States.

Puzzled Americans

"I believe that the majority of people in America are still friendly disposed to us, but puzzled. I believe that a great deal of the antagonism, animosity and exasperation which has arisen since the war has undoubtedly arisen on both sides and to a large extent the product of personal feelings of pique amongst certain people, the feeling that they may not have been a success, may not have been understood.

"In the last month I have been as angry about what the United States Government is believed to have done recently in this country. Yet I am convinced that the only hope of Western civilization, for ourselves and the United States, is that the Anglo-American alliance should be rebuilt. This does not mean that the cracks which have appeared can be patched up with soft soap and plaster. The Americans must know that we are profoundly hurt, and that charity is not a balm for a deep-seated and painful wound.

"What is recognized, and that element of pique and annoyance, which has undoubtedly permeated and poisoned the atmosphere among people in public life, official life, Parliamentary life, and elsewhere, can be overcome, let those who can forget do so and rebuilding, and let those who cannot forget keep out of politics and keep their mouths shut. The rest of us will spend our time rebuilding that wall which is the bulwark upon which the whole of the safety of Western civilization and freedom must depend."

THE MARQUESS OF READING, commenting on suggestions that the United Nations might have been invited to take effective action against Egypt, asked whether the solid Afro-Asian bloc in the General Assembly would have allowed effective intervention.

VISCOUNT ESHER thought that there had never been a British Government "so packed with foolish virgins with not a drop of oil in their lamps."

Having given away almost of her Empire without a word of protest, Great Britain was now called a culprit by a number of nations which were no better than she and which had contributed far less to the peace and progress of the world.

Bloc Heads

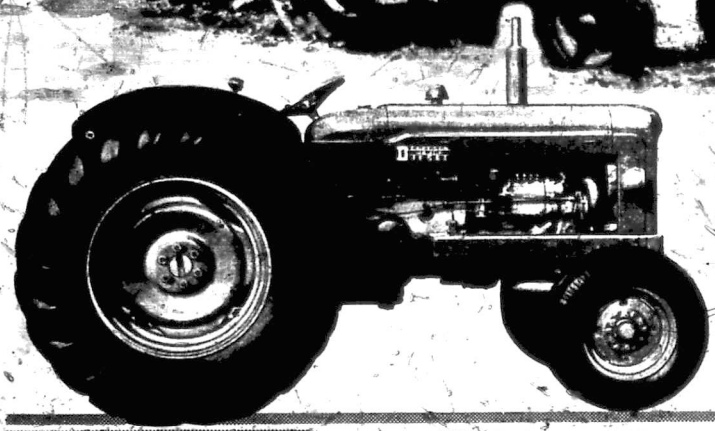
"If the United Nations is going to run the power system in the world, we should study the way it works and see that we count in its deliberations and decisions. The Afro-Asian bloc is organized; the United States South American bloc is organized; and it is time that Europe formed a bloc of its own—a League of European States which cannot fight a major war, but holding up its head to face the mastodons who can.

"We are at a turning-point in our history, when events have brought us a momentous choice—to go on playing the game of being a Great Power, not quite rich enough, not quite strong enough, to do it, or to use the United Nations as a dummy on which to cast our obsolete burdens, leaving us free to build up a new life for ourselves in which we can excel and prosper.

"I do not think that either of the great parties in the state has been or is being very bright in the business of the Liberal Party to stimulate them with the benzidine of their own ideas. H.M. Government live from day to day; they have no coherent policy or pattern for the future. Surely a long-term plan to secure a renewed independence for Britain is required. Passing the buck to the United Nations is not a plan, recognizing as it does the end of the imperial era and the urgency of solving the problem of the balance of payments. Waiting for President Eisenhower to smile is not a policy at all. We want to stand on our own feet and run our own lives.

"Let us therefore lead the Commonwealth League into the new world created, as we have a chance to do, a large free trade area in Europe and concentrating on the production of nuclear industrial power."

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EARL JONES said that for the past three years he had tried to discover whether a well-meaning individual able to travel could bridge the gulf between Israel and the Arab States, and he had had to conclude that it was a useless occupation.

On meeting many Arab leaders he felt, early this year, that only a miracle could prevent war. Israel had been fully entitled to strike in self-defence. Our actions had united all Arabs against us in mistrust.

If, having decided on invading, the same length of the Canal had been taken, the Arab world would not have been split, or the Arab States would not have been the seat of the world's largest oil reserves. The Arab States, instead of being a source of trouble, through which a war against Israel was being waged, would have united the Arab States against the Arab world. We had united the Arab States against the Arab world. We had expected Israel to fall within a few months; he had no chance of fulfilling his wild promises, and everybody was against him except in connexion with his agitation against Israel. He was weak, in a miserable position, and his victory was a propaganda.

LORD HORE-BELISHA made the point that Sir Roy Welensky had completely identified himself with United Kingdom policy.

THE EARL OF AILTON criticized the Government for having made no real attempt to educate the people about its policy. Since they had not been told, they had shivered when the cold shock came.

LORD TRENHAM said that our information services had been beat at home and in the Middle East. Loss of the cold war in the Middle East had really led to the hot war.

Unity Essential

LORD TENDER — a Marshal of the Royal Air Force, who was Air Officer Commanding in the Middle East from 1942 to 1943 — thought that the action taken by the Government had been foolish and that statements by members of the Cabinet did not fit, and regretted that the Nation had been bitterly split. Unity was essential. The split had cut across parties, class, and even families, and had weakened Commonwealth confidence. The wrong action had been taken at the wrong time and in the wrong way.

"Judging by what we have heard from the Government, I am forced to the conclusion that this failure is due to confused and conflicting objectives and inadequate analysis of the various political implications of military action. The disturbing thing is that this can happen again.

"I see a danger in the coming reassessment of our defence set-up that false conclusions may be drawn from recent events. It may be alleged that our very heavy military expenditure is all wrong, because here is a practical problem which the forces we maintain were incompetent to solve. Let it be quite clear that the basic reason for the military failure was not the incompetence of the military or the unsuitability of our forces, but the complete and utter misjudgment of the world-wide political reactions to our intervention, as a result of which we had the early cessation of the Canal, the whole operation and left us with a blocked Canal. In every full story of this operation is told, the one really bright spot in it will be the supreme efficiency and precision of all three Services."

Charlie Nasser

LORD COLERAIN said (in part):
 "In 1933, when Hitler came to power, I did not know that it was Hitler. We thought he was Charles Chaplin's pathetic man with a toothbrush mustache, who went about in a queer curious chauffeur's uniform. We felt that in some way he was speaking for the underdog, just as today some people say that, though they do not condone his actions — notably his poisoned Hitler's actions — Nasser is in some way speaking for the under-privileged and the underdeveloped countries of the world.

"If you make available to a selector all the equipment of corruption and all the equipment of corruption, and you leave everything else to the selector's good will, you are not opening any doors making a third world war utterly inescapable."

LORD AITKEN denounced the Government's failure to curb the Communist growth as a fatal mistake.

THE EARL OF HOME, secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was round-up for the Government's failure to curb the Communist growth as a fatal mistake. A speech had been

thoughtful, refreshing, brilliant in technique, and marked by the assurance and wisdom of a veteran.

The attack of the Russians had been to spread Communism in the Middle East, deny oil to Europe, outflank Turkey, Iran, and Iraq, and open the gateway to Africa.

"To these traditional methods of political warfare and penetration they have, with diabolical cunning, added another — anti-colonialism. I hope that not many of our friends will fall for this Russian game. Ever since representative institutions were given by the Crown to a Colonial territory, the pattern of the British Commonwealth has been clear, a pattern of independent free countries, freely associated with each other — in contrast to the Russian Empire, which must be plain India and Ceylon and to the world's other powers. The Russian objectives are perfectly clear: to weaken the West, to cause confusion in Colonial territories of Arab countries to dominate later. They preach co-existence and practice anarchy."


Petition to the Privy Council Dismissed

A PETITION BY **G. Patel** and **Chunibhai Patel** for leave to appeal against sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed by the resident magistrate in Nairobi has been dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. Appeals against the conviction, which was on charges under the Kenya Penal Code of conspiracy to obstruct, prevent, or defeat the course of justice had been dismissed by the Supreme Court of Kenya and the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The charges related to causing 21 named jurors to be summoned as jurors at a trial in the Supreme Court of Kenya on October 24, 1955, although those persons had not been chosen by law as jurors. **Chunibhai Patel**, a building contractor, was a member of Nairobi City Council. **Sir Frank Soskice, Q.C.**, and **Mr. Alan Campbell** appeared for the petitioners.

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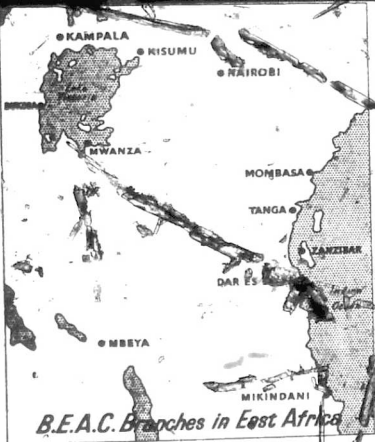
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LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



B.E.A.C. Branches in East Africa

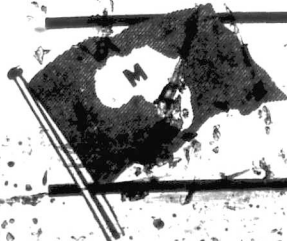
Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Rebman and Krapf in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 5 to 7 miles wide: Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngaij Nga," the House of God, by the Masai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this summit in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano:

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Foreign Policy of the Sudan

African Ties of Affinity

TO COINCIDE with the departure for New York of a Sudanese delegation to the United Nations, the General Assembly of which has just admitted the Sudan to membership, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and officials in other departments of the Government have compiled a comprehensive statement about the Sudan which has been published as a special number by the *Morning News* of Khartoum, the only non-party daily newspaper published in that city in English.

Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is leader of the delegation, says in a statement on foreign policy:—

"In determining our foreign policy we shall be guided by the world problems directly affecting our country, our attitude towards them will be coloured by our national interests without prejudice to the legitimate interests of other countries. We quite realize that our immediate problem is to direct all our energies towards the development of our vast potentialities.

Strict Neutrality

In so doing we would not like to take any course of action which would impair our sovereignty or give chance to foreign interference in our local politics; we have therefore decided to follow the policy of strict neutrality between the West and East. Our economic policy is essentially one of free trade.

"The people of the Sudan as a whole, and in particular the political parties, are agreed on this policy of strict neutrality, and are determined not to join any military pact.

"Our policy in the Arab League is to bring together the different forces at play in the league and to ensure

by consultation and deliberation a common foreign policy without losing our entity as a State.

"Our relations with the Arab countries will not make us lose sight of our African ties of affinity. We shall always look south to Africa, strengthening our relations with the different African peoples and trying to help them in their progress and evolution towards freedom and a better life.

"We believe that it is our duty to link the Arab world with Africa in their march towards a fuller and happier comradeship.

No Discrimination

"Our foreign policy aspires to establish good relations with all the people of the world without discrimination, and it will be our duty to see that all people get equality of treatment, and that the rule of law which prevails in individual States shall prevail in international relations. Our goal is prosperity and peace for all the human race".

A review of the finances of the Sudan gives £E 58m. as the present approximate annual expenditure of the central budget, the development budget, the local government budget, and those of the Sudan Railway, the Sudan Light & Power Co., Ltd., and such statutory bodies as the Sudan Gezira Board, the Gash Board, the White Nile Schemes Board, and the Equatoria Projects Board.

£E.120m. will, it is estimated, be needed for development purposes within the next five years.

Last year the central Government spent £E.36.1m. How swiftly public expenditure has grown by the fact that in the previous year it was £E.26.8m., in 1951-52 £E.21.5m., in 1949 £E.17.9m., in 1947 £E.9.4m., and in 1945 only £E.7.5m.

Revenue, however, has more than kept pace with the expenditure, on account especially of the high price of cotton, so that it has been possible to build up a revenue equalization reserve of £E.5m., and to set aside £E.68m. for development programmes.

Careers of the Delegates

Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been an architect, a district judge, and an advocate. He represents the Graduates' constituency in the House of Representatives as an Independent, and was Leader of the Opposition until July 7 last, when he entered the new Ministry formed by Sayed Abdullah Khali.

The other members of the delegation to New York are Sayed Mohamed Osman Yassein, Permanent Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aged 41, who was educated at the old Gordon Memorial School, the University College of Khartoum, and the University of London, where he took his B.Sc. in economics. He joined the Sudan Administrative Service in 1942, became governor of the Upper Nile Province, and was for a time Sudan Liaison Officer in Eritrea.

Sayed Fakhradin Mohamed, aged 32, head of the Protocol Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was educated at Gordon College and Cambridge University, of which he is an M.A. He was at one time a master at Gordon College.

Sayed Abdel Karim Mirghani, aged 32, head of the Political Section of the Foreign Ministry, was educated in Khartoum and at Bristol University. He has served in the administration and as a teacher, and before taking up his present post was for two months counsellor at the Sudan Embassy in London.

Sayed Fakhradin Mohamed, aged 32, head of the Protocol Section, was educated at Gordon College and at Durham University, where he graduated in psychology and philosophy.

Sayed Hamza Mirghani Hamza, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economics, aged 34, was educated at Gordon College and Cambridge University, taking his M.A. in economics. He was in the administrative service and was town clerk of Khartoum before he joined the Ministry of Finance in 1951.

Sayed Beshir Mohamed Said, aged 35, is president of the Sudan Press Association, and the founder of the *Morning News* and *Al Ayam*, the leading Arabic daily in the Sudan. He was at one time a schoolmaster, but then joined the staff of an English paper in Khartoum. Later he took a study course of journalism in the United Kingdom. He is a member of Omdurman Municipal Council and sits on the council of the University of Khartoum.

The Sudan has appointed a permanent observer at United Nations headquarters. Sayed Yacoub Osman.

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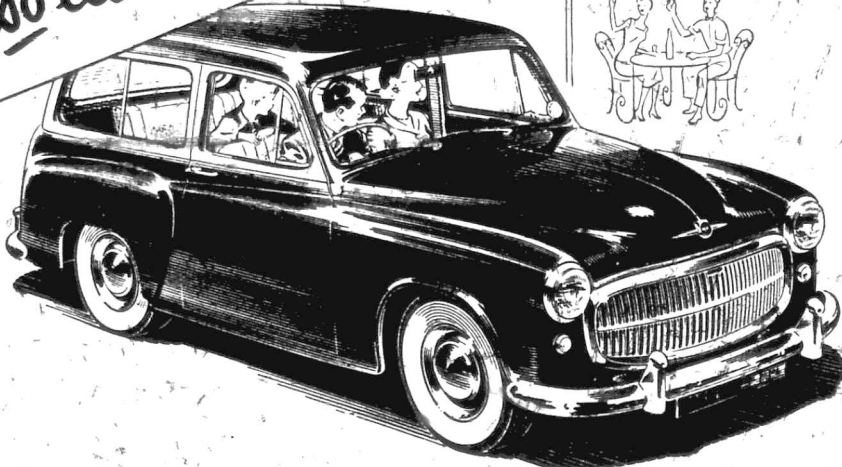
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News Items Brief

Kitwe Municipal Council is to build a hotel, initially with 12 bedrooms for Africans.

Contingents from East Africa will take part in the new Royal Tournament in London.

The annual report for 1955 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 5s.

The Red Cross has given £20,000 towards the cost of new headquarters for the Northern branch of the British Red Cross.

Britannia aircraft will be introduced by B.O.A.C. on February 1 on passenger services between London and Johannesburg.

An 84-year-old Asian woman who had been refused admission into Nyasaland to join relatives has now been granted an entry permit.

Boarding fees for European children in Government schools are to be increased by about one-third throughout the Federation from the beginning of next term.

A modern community centre has been built in their spare time by the 70 African employees of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization headquarters in Sukulu, Uganda.

Nyasaland's new £70,000 Legislative Council building will be opened by the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, on February 5. Messrs Angelo Gouveia (Nyasaland) Co., Ltd., are the builders.

The International Road Federation is organizing a conference in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, next year to consider trade developments by greater use of road transport in South, Central, and East Africa.

The Government Printer in Kenya, who used 170 tons of paper annually a decade ago, used 538 tons in 1955, when 112m. cards and forms were produced. Circulars and pamphlets for the Information Office numbered 4,978,709.

Only 15 Africans in Northern Rhodesia pay income tax, according to Mr. R. A. Nicholson, the Financial Secretary. He told the Legislative Council that most of the 275 Africans who had been called upon to make returns were not in fact liable to tax.

Elchhornia chassipes, a plant usually known as the water hyacinth, has been scheduled a noxious weed in Kenya. Similar action had already been taken in Uganda and the Belgian Congo. Its rapid multiplication has caused obstruction in waterways, blocking of irrigation channels, and destruction of fisheries.

Economy in the use of water in Dar es Salaam has become necessary owing to the drought conditions which have existed since June. The Mzingo River source, which has always been capable of producing half a million gallons a day, has completely dried up, throwing the whole responsibility for the daily supply of 22m. gallons on the Mtoni and Gerezani Creeks.

This year 5,471 school children sat for the annual standard VIII examination in Tanganyika. Failures were: Lake Province, 194 out of 1,037 entrants; Northern Province, 58 out of 855; Southern Province, 104 out of 726; Tanga Province, 164 out of 708; Eastern Province, 157 out of 624; Western Province, 49 out of 524; and Central Province, 42 out of 347. Of the failures 826 were from boys' middle schools, 36 from girls' middle schools, nine from boys' secondary schools, and three from seminaries.

Visitors from the Federation

RECENT VISITORS at Rhodesia House and the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included:

Mr. R. C. Andrew, Mr. J. E. Beecroft, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Carter, Mr. E. M. Clegg, Mr. & Mrs. Winter Cousins, Mr. H. M. Doughty, Mr. M. DuRand, Mr. & Mrs. J. Dryden, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Ellison, Mr. G. Fricker, Mr. & Mrs. R. Fry, Mr. J. Greenhill, Mr. H. St. L. Greenfell, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Hannaford, Mr. B. W. Hasting, Mr. J. M. Higgins, Mr. F. Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. G. Hape, Mr. B. J. Howard, Mr. R. H. Howard, Mr. Gordon Jones, Mr. V. V. Jutronic, Mr. H. B. King, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Kirkman, Mr. P. D. Knowles.

Mr. A. F. H. Little, Mr. B. S. Marlborough, Mr. K. G. Miners, Mr. J. M. Morton, Mr. C. Mudford, Mr. P. J. Mullen, Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Odd, Sir Thomas & Lady Page, Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Papworth, Mr. W. Phelan, Mr. J. M. Reeves, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Roberts, Mr. P. W. S. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Seal, Mr. J. W. Skea, Mr. J. P. Sloane, Mr. & Mrs. Richard Smith, Mr. J. H. V. Storey, Mr. W. F. Stubbs, Mr. M. S. Wagner, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Walford, Mr. J. P. Walker, Mr. S. Webb, Mr. E. J. Whittle, Mr. K. P. William, Mr. N. Winston, and Mr. J. Wright.

African Electors in Kenya

Breakdown Figures for Tribes

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, told the House of Commons last week that there were 64,606 registered African voters in Kenya by October 31. The Minister gave the following breakdown of this total by tribes:

Abaluyha, 6,361; Bakusu, 5,908; Digo and Duruma, 1,767; Elgeyo and Marakwet, 449; Embu, 879; Gikuyu, 4,469; Kamba, 11,773; Kikuyu, 6,589; Kipsigis, 2,477; Luo, 11,823; Masai, 469; Meru, 411; Nandi, 468; Nyeri, 1,000; Ogiek, 639; Samburu, 155; Swahili, 11; Teka and Taveta, 535; Tugen and Suk, 810; settled areas containing more than one tribe where tribal breakdown is not available, 768; total, 64,606.

Challenge to the Educated

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, said on Saturday when addressing Makerere College students at the presentation of degrees that, although he did not minimize the part which Governments must play, it was on the people of East Africa that the future of the territories must depend. Leaders would be drawn from those who had had the benefit of higher education. They must be ambassadors of the broad view, of tolerance, of understanding, and they must bridge the gap between people of different tribes and different races. They must bring to the African a better understanding of people of other races, and to the people of other races a better understanding of the African.

First Patrols

THE DOWAGER LADY BADEN-POWELL, the World Chief Guide, has been visiting Salisbury, where she met four members of the old South African Constabulary formed by Lord Baden-Powell: they were MESSRS. W. H. THOMAS, secretary of the South African Constabulary Association, A. A. MACKINTOSH, A. C. HOWARD, and CAPT. A. E. BEECHY, who showed Lady Baden-Powell a photograph taken in 1911 of the first orthodox troop of Boy Scouts, formed in Mafeking when Baden-Powell, with Lord Edward Cecil, first organized patrols of young boys to carry messages in the beleaguered garrison.

Baboon Bag

MR. J. MCGREGOR BROOKE, tsetse control supervisor at Sinazongwe in the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia, has accounted for 1,031 baboons in hunts organized by him this year, according to the Game Department. In one recent all-night hunt in the Kandabwe area he claimed 124 baboon. During the year he has shot 16 elephants which were causing damage to crops.

Congress Revises Constitution

MR. LESLIE BLACKWELL, Q.C., a former South African judge, has completed his revision of the constitution of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, which commissioned him to put it into legal order. Now the amended constitution will be sent to all congress branches in the territory for their approval and comment. Congress claims 235 branches and a membership of 100,000.

Kenya Olympic Team

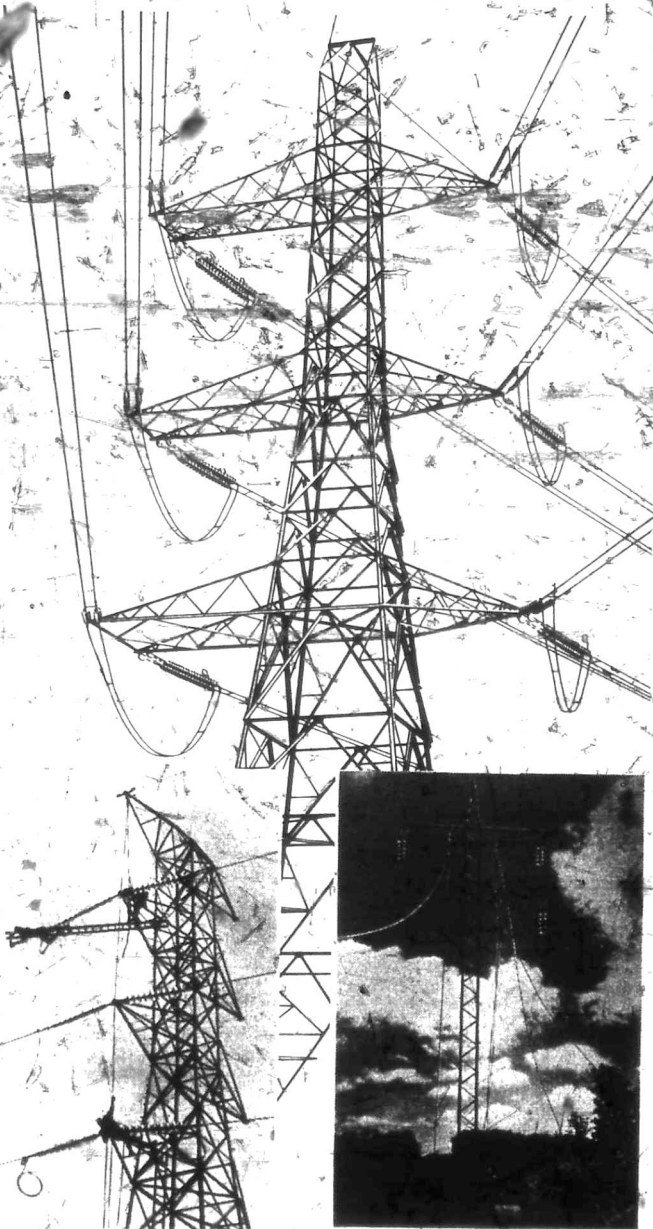
THE KENYA OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM was beaten by Malaya by the goals to two in its last match in Melbourne, and took fifth place in the International ratings. Mr. Roy Congreve was placed 40th in the rifle shooting contest. The Kenya Olympic team was due to leave Sydney by air on Monday, staying three days in Bombay en route.

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Above: A 60° angle tower on the 275kV. British Supergrid.

On left: African workmen stringing a 132kV. transmission line in Uganda.

On right: 66kV. line in Queensland in course of erection. P.B. poles supplied by Bainter Bros. Ltd., Hereford.



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Large Programme of Unga, Ltd. Developments in Kenya and Tanganyika

UNGA, LTD., grain millers in Kenya, controlled by the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., after providing £32,500 for taxation, earned a profit of £141,650 in the year ended July 31, compared with £103,705 in the previous year. Excess provision for taxation amounted to £42,517. General reserve received £180,000, income tax equalization reserve £15,000, K.F.A. binary fund £1,000, donations £900, and a debit reserve £1,000, amounting to a subsidiary company £900, and a dividend of 5% equated to £39,775, leaving a carry-forward of £1,443, against £1,922 brought in.

During the year £710,000 was recovered in insurance in respect of buildings destroyed by fire, of which £164,525 was transferred to capital reserve.

The issued capital consists of £700,000 in ordinary shares and £350,000 in ordinary non-voting shares. Capital reserves stand at £507,480, revenue reserves at £269,287, reserve for future taxation at £32,300, bank overdraft at £1,046,814, and current liabilities at £586,668. Fixed assets are valued at £1,679,908, investments at £179,150, and current assets at £1,046,814, including £26,514 in cash.

The company has negotiated a loan of £600,000 with the Colonial Development Corporation and the C.D.C.'s and the Kenya Farmers' Association have each taken up £250,000 in ordinary shares in Unga, Ltd. The loan has been approved by the U.K. and Kenya Governments and carries the guarantee of the K.F.A. The new capital is needed for the development programme in Kenya and Tanganyika, including a new mill nearing completion in Nakuru, extensions in Nairobi, a new mill in Dar es Salaam, a maize milling plant in Eldoret, a large wheat silo in Nairobi, and housing for European and African staff.

The C.D.C. loan is for 15 years, with repayments starting after the end of the second year. The authorized capital of the company is being increased from £1m. to £2m. The present share structure of the company is £700,000 in £1 ordinary shares previously held by the K.F.A., £250,000 new shares held by the K.F.A., £250,000 new shares held by the C.D.C., and £350,000 non-voting shares held by the K.F.A. and members thereof.

The directors are Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpotts (chairman), and Messrs. J. Mackay (vice-chairman), A. Dykes, H. B. Hamilton, H. S. Smith, G. A. Tyson, J. C. Eksteen, A. Kuenzler, L. Stern, and C. D. Hill. The managing director is Mr. F. T. Holden and the secretary Mr. A. J. W. Marshall.

Of Commercial Concern

Indo-Ethiopian Textiles, Ltd., has been formed in Addis Ababa with a nominal capital of 8m. Ethiopian dollars. The Ethiopian Government holds a 51% interest, and Birla Bros., Ltd., large Indian textile manufacturers, have guaranteed subscription of the balance by Ethiopian, Indian, and other investors. The factory, situated 45 miles from Addis Ababa, will have 14,000 spindles and 300 looms, and employ about 2,000. Its initial capacity of 12m. yards of cloth will represent 14% of present local requirements. The mills are expected to be in production before the end of 1958.

A French construction company has secured a £711,049 contract for floodgates, draught tube gates, screens, etc., for the Kariba Dam. The nearest competitive tender was Swiss. German and Austrian companies also underbid the lowest United Kingdom offer.

Ethiopia expects a 20m. dollar loan from the World Bank for road construction and improvement. In 1950 there was a loan of 5m. dollars for such purposes. Mr. I. Carghill and three other representatives of the bank have recently visited Ethiopia.

De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 2s. per share for the year ending December 31 (the same). Estimated net profit is £810,800 after tax of £9,200 (£807,719 after tax of £7,800).

Vereniging Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 9d. per share, making 1s. 11d. per share for the year ending December 31, 1956 (the same).

The Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3%, less tax, to ordinary stockholders.

The hydro-electric plant on the Revue River is now in commission. It has greatly increased the supply of electricity to Beira.

Tea production in Africa has risen in the last five years from about 35m. lb. to more than 60m. lb.

In the first eight months of 1956 exports from the Federation to the U.K. increased by £12m.

Turner and Newall's Good Report Large Interests in the Federation

MESSRS. TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., after providing £7,467,019 for taxation, earned a net consolidated profit of £5,876,800 in the year ended September 30, compared with £5,753,879 in the previous year.

Provisions for taxation and taxation contingencies no longer required amount to £508,895. £360,000 is reserved against stock in trade, £60,000 for future taxation, and £1m. for replacements. The balance available to the parent company is £4,440,617. Investments in subsidiaries are £1,000,000, general reserve £2m., and the company's welfare trust £20,000. Interest on the preference shares is £8,132, and dividends totaling 27½% £1,730,633, leaving a carry-forward of £2,348,095, against £1,166,243 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,444,769 in 7% cumulative preference stock and £10,944,718 in ordinary stock in units of £1. Capital reserves stand at £9,294,750, revenue reserves at £17,779,701, reserve for future taxation at £4,025,000, and current liabilities at £8,885,185. Fixed assets appear at £4,217,610, interests in subsidiaries at £1,655,107, and current assets at £38,500,706, including quoted investments at £8,357,519 (market value £8,836,141) and £5,198,143 in cash.

Among Turner and Newall's operating companies are Turners Asbestos Products (Pvt.), Ltd. in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.), Ltd. in Bulawayo, with mines at Shabanie, Mashaba, and Filabusi.

The directors are Sir Walker Shepherd (chairman) and Messrs. H. Hanson (deputy chairman and joint managing director), R. G. Soothill (joint managing director), R. H. Turner, G. Wilson, and J. A. Smith. The secretary is Mr. A. D. N. Jones.

The annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on January 8. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on other pages.

Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation Success of African Tenants Scheme

TANGANYIKA AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION, which on April 1 last year took over the "experimental undertaking" in Tanganyika of the Overseas Food Corporation, has issued its first report—for the six months ended September 30, 1955.

In addition to continuing the experimental work in the Kongwa, Urambo, and Nachingwea areas, the new organization has introduced the African tenant scheme, "involving the weaning of the peasant from the primitive agricultural practices common in this part of Africa and the inculcation into him of sound principles of good husbandry". This has met with considerable success at Nachingwea, where 104 Africans are established on their holdings. There are also 64 tenant farmers at Urambo, where the prospects of growing flue-cured tobacco are reported to be good.

Large-scale mechanized farming in the Kongwa district has been abandoned, but the cattle-raising project started in 1950 has been extended to cover the whole of the cleared land. The success achieved is considered to justify the introduction of a tenant scheme on part of the area.

Excess of income over expenditure for the period amounted to £34,785. Results of the 15 farms analysed in the report vary from profits of £4,348 to losses of £3,759. Only five of the 15 farms made a profit.

Members of the corporation are Messrs. S. Gillet (chairman), A. Gaitskell, A. M. A. Kaffmjee, A. A. Lennie, D. Parker, A. E. Trotman, and Chief Humbi Ziota. The secretary is Mr. J. N. Grant-Morris.

New Kampala Factory

EAST AFRICAN OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD., a subsidiary of the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., of London, has now factories in Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Kampala, that in Uganda having been formally opened last week. It will meet the full requirements of the Uganda market. Mr. B. A. Leakey is the manager. The enterprise was started in Mombasa in 1941 as a subsidiary of a South African company, which relinquished its control in April of this year.



TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LIMITED

P.O. Box 110, Mansion House, Nairobi

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd.

at
Dar es Salaam, Morogoro,
Mwanza.

African Grown Cotton Co., Ltd.

at
Jinja and Mwanza.

Rudewa Estates Ltd.

at
Kimamba.

Afcot Limited

at
Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala,
Jinja and Mbale.

Cotton Ginners and Exporters, Sisal Producers and
Exporters, General Importers, Clearing and Forwarding,
Insurance and Secretarial Services.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Ferracrete Ltd., Nairobi.

East African Records Ltd., Nairobi

Universal Asbestos Manufacturing
Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Tororo.

Tancot House Ltd., Dar es Salaam.
Ukerewe Cotton Co., Ltd., Lake
Province, T.T.

Manufacturers of Hollow Blocks
and Tiles.

Manufacturers of 'JAMBO'
gramophone records.

Manufacturers of Asbestos/
Cement products.

Flats and Offices.
Cotton Ginners.

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES

Dexion—slotted steel angle.

Caschlite—translucent sheeting.

Blaw Knox—concrete mixers.

John Thompson Beason—steel
windows.

Refractories Ltd.—fire bricks.

Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd.

African Floor Coverings Ltd.
linoleum rolls and tiles.

Joseph Freeman Sons & Co., Ltd.
'CEMENTONE' products.

Correspondents: Reynolds and Gibson,
Cotton Exchange Buildings,
Liverpool, 3.

MINING

De Beers Diamond Concession Prospecting Rights in N. Rhodesia

DISCUSSING THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS by the De Beers Company for handling Rhodesian diamonds the Financial Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, told the Legislative Council that the exclusive rights would terminate on October 1, 1986, simultaneously with the mineral rights held by the British South Africa Company.

Under the agreement De Beers undertook to arrange a comprehensive prospecting campaign for diamonds in the territory, to equip on an economic scale any diamond deposits they discovered and mine them continuously, and to arrange for the whole or part of the diamond production to be marketed through their own channels if they were asked to do so by the Government. They were under an obligation to obtain a reasonable quota for diamonds from Northern Rhodesia if they were found and mined.

The company might cede its rights and obligations, with the written consent of the Northern Rhodesian Government, and it seemed it preferable for the work to be carried out by a Rhodesian company. The rights and obligations of De Beers would therefore be ceded in Northern Rhodesia to a new company, De Beers Prospecting Rhodesia Areas, Ltd., with the exception of marketing, which remained with the De Beers Company.

Government Lead and Zinc Stocks

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REDUCING U.K. GOVERNMENT STOCKS of lead and zinc are being made by the Board of Trade in accordance with the policy announced in February. Discussions will shortly take place with representatives of the trade in order to ascertain how this can best be done without unduly disturbing markets. No sale will be made before the middle of next month.

Cadmium

THE BROKEN HILL MINE in Northern Rhodesia is now producing cadmium at the rate of about 10 tons monthly. This rare metal is used for electro-plating and in the manufacture of special bearing metals and pigments.

Tanganyika Concessions Report

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD. after providing £127,500 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £3,982,612 in the year ended July 31, compared with £3,000,830 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £147,570, and dividends totalling 9s. per stock unit £3,448,271, leaving a carry-forward of £2,290,533 against £1,903,290 brought in.

The issued capital of the company consists of 844,624 in 8s. cumulative redeemable preference shares of 16s. and £3,831,412 in ordinary stock units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £1,638,870, revenue reserves at £2,663,116 loan at £19m., and current liabilities at £3,541,572.

Holdings in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga appear at £4,384,653 in Tanganyika Holdings Ltd., at £22,000, in other companies at £342,623, in subsidiaries at £4,632,670, and in Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd., at £914,269. Current assets are valued at £4,554,869, including £671,657 in cash.

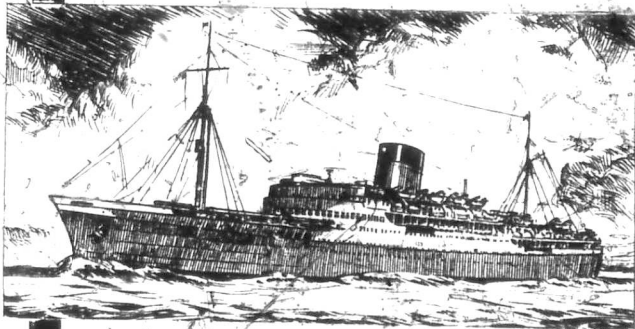
The directors are Sir Ulrik Alexander (chairman), Sir Alfred Beit, the Hon. A. O. Cochran, Sir R. J. Hudson, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Mark Turner, and Messrs. T. P. M. Cochran, F. L. A. Guillaume, R. C. Hutchison, H. E. Robilliart, A. De Selders, E. P. Van der Straeten, and Dr. A. Pinto Basto. Mr. Marshall Clark and Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Pollett are alternate directors, and the secretary is Mr. R. S. Dickinson.

The annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 24.

Kenya Mining

THE COMBINED VALUE of all minerals produced in Kenya last year was approximately £2,707,531, including £805,580 for cement from local materials, compared with £2,109,600 and £335,654 respectively in the previous year. Soda ash accounted for £1,308,250, and salt for £200,000. During the year £73,416 (£11,631) was spent by the mining industry on prospecting, £346,210 (£82,751) on mine development, and £290,160 (£414,257) on mining and milling. Gold production increased from £81,500 to £119,749, but the number of Africans regularly producing gold and selling it legally fell to one, Mr. Z. Okumu, whose average monthly production was 21 oz. Mr. A. H. Erasmus was the largest producer, with a monthly average of 398 oz.

**SOUTH
AND
EAST
AFRICA**



**WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
EAST LONDON AND DURBAN**

From Southampton	
*Pretoria Castle	Dec. 27
*Arundel Castle	Jan. 3
*Athlone Castle	Jan. 10
*Carnarvon Castle	Jan. 17
*Edinburgh Castle	Jan. 24
*Winchester Castle	Jan. 31
*Cape Town Castle	Feb. 7
*Smiling Castle	Feb. 14

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

**INTERMEDIATE SERVICES
TO SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**

VIA LAS PALMAS

From London Rotterdam	
*Rhodesia Castle	Dec. 21
*Blomfontein Castle	Jan. 1
*Brazzar Castle	Jan. 16
*Dunottar Castle	Jan. 24
*Warwick Castle	Feb. 6
*Durban Castle	Feb. 13

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Company Report

Turner & Newall, Limited

High Level of Trading and Manufacturing Activity

Increased Volume of Export Business

SIR WALKER SHEPHERD'S REVIEW OF WIDESPREAD OPERATIONS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER & NEWALL, LIMITED, will be held on January 8, 1957, at the Chartered Accountants Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that, in the absence of the chairman of the company, Sir Walker Shepherd, on business in North America, the deputy chairman, Mr. H. Hanson, will preside.

Sir Walker Shepherd's statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts and, after dealing with the accounts of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1956, both at home and abroad.

The following are extracts from the statement:—

"I wish to refer to the death of Sir Samuel Turner, LL.D., J.F., which took place in December of last year at a date subsequent to the issue of our last year's report, but before our annual general meeting in January, 1956. Sir Samuel Turner was an original director of this company on its formation in 1920, and was its chairman from 1929 until 1944, when he retired from executive duties.

"During the whole of his very lengthy connexion with the business, he was outstanding in ability and devotion to duty, and was a wise and skilful leader, inspiring all those with whom he came into contact. Even after his retirement from executive work, and later during the long period of his final illness, he continued to take a lively interest in our affairs. The board have lost a great friend, and we shall miss him for a long time.

Asbestos Textile Products

"On the asbestos textile side a high level of trading and manufacturing activity has been maintained at the Rochdale factory of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Limited, for the greater part of the year. Although a slightly downward tendency became apparent towards the end of the period. In view of encouraging indications of increasing demand in various directions, this may be reversed during the current year, but much depends on international developments, as this company has an important stake in export markets.

"Demand for the company's belting products also fell away to a limited extent during the latter part of the period, but the results for the year as a whole in this field have been satisfactory, while prospects for the current year have been enhanced by a substantial contract from the National Coal Board for fire-resisting conveyor belting.

"Good progress has been made with the modernization and enlargement of the factory at Rochdale, the benefits of which are now beginning to be felt. In addition, the new asbestos textile and plastics factory at Hindley Green is coming into commission, with the planned transfer of various processes from Rochdale and from the Leeds factory of J. W. Roberts, Limited. There will be increased production of "Durestos" resinated asbestos moulding materials from this factory early in 1957. Production of asbestos textiles and processed fibre at the Leeds factory of J. W. Roberts, Limited, has been pressed throughout the year to the limit of its capacity, which has been temporarily

enlarged. Progressive relief will, however, be afforded by the above-mentioned transfer of manufacturing processes to Hindley Green.

"Further progress has been made with the development of sprayed "Limpet" asbestos, notably in overseas markets, and also (despite transitional difficulties) with the "Ferobestos" range of technical plastics taken over from Ferodo, Limited. The construction of new premises for J. W. Roberts, Limited near Bolton, is now well in hand. In both these companies, much effort has been devoted during the year to related research and development activities, which are of crucial importance to their future growth. Further attention has also been given with success, to the application of work study methods to factory operations.

Record "Ferodo" Sales

"It is gratifying to be able to report that the sales of "Ferodo" brake and clutch linings were the highest ever recorded, increases being shown in both home and export markets. There was, however, a reduction in demand during the latter part of the year due to the lower output of motor vehicles, and profit margins were affected by rising costs, which were not passed on to customers. The immediate outlook in the home market is still uncertain, but research and development work have continued very actively and new materials have been developed which it is confidently expected will help to strengthen the position of the company. The increase in exports is especially satisfactory in view of the transfer of the "Ferobestos" range of technical plastics to J. W. Roberts, Limited. In spite of import restrictions in certain countries there are good prospects of further expansion. Sales of "Ferodo" staitreads and railway brake blocks showed satisfactory progress, and a large three-year contract for the latter has been obtained from the New South Wales Railways, which is the first time that non-metallic blocks have been used by any Commonwealth railway.

Asbestos Cement Co.

"The six factories of Turners Asbestos Cement Company, Limited, have operated at a high level of activity and the results reported by this member of the group compare favourably with those for previous years. This company manufactures a wide range of products for the building and civil engineering industries under the trade marks "Everite," "Turnall" and "Pouite," and for the electrical industry under the trade marks "Sindanyo" and "Silumnite"; products carrying these marks have an excellent reputation and demand for them has been well maintained both at home and abroad.

"As was expected, conditions in overseas markets became progressively more difficult and in these circumstances the fact that export turnover increased once again is noteworthy; included in this turnover is an order for over five hundred miles of "Everite" asbestos cement pressure pipes for water mains in Egypt, which was completed and dispatched during the year. Improvement of plant, and methods of production is one of the main objectives of the company, with the result that expenditure under these headings will

continue as new developments are translated from research to manufacturing processes. Current trading is being affected at home and abroad by many factors which are outside our control, but the company is in a good position to take full advantage of every available trading opportunity.

Washington Chemical Co.

Whilst the results achieved by the Washington Chemical Company, Limited, were on the whole satisfactory, there was a temporary decline in the consumption of some of its products by certain industries in the home market. Trading conditions overseas remain very competitive but, nevertheless, the sale of the company's chemical goods almost attained the level of the previous year. Newalls Insulation Company, Limited, has again experienced a lively demand for its services and products, with the result that the record figures reported last year were exceeded. The Land and Marine Departments completed many large contracts during the year, and were again entrusted with important insulation work on several power stations, an atomic power plant, passenger liners and tankers. In the export field the sale by Newalls of its well-known magnesia and asbestos insulations exceeded very substantially the figures of the previous year.

Increased Volume of Exports

"As our manufacturing companies located in the United Kingdom export to so many widely differing overseas territories and industries, their experience during the year has naturally varied in detail but, regarded as a whole, the volume of export business was in excess of the satisfactory figures of the previous year. Continuation of this favourable position will depend, in part, on the political situation which, in certain circumstances, could result in the cancellation of some of the contracts and orders already received.

Dividend Recommendation

"This year your board recommend a final dividend of 22½% on the ordinary stock making, with the interim dividend of 5% already paid, a total distribution of 27½% for the year. This compares with last year's total distribution of 25%, and your directors consider it to be satisfactory. Trading profits are slightly up on those of a year ago but prevailing national conditions counsel restraint in many directions. Our board have, nevertheless, felt justified in recommending this modest increase in dividend after taking all relevant factors into account.

The Outlook

"In my statement of last year, I indicated that we expected that for the first half of this year our organization would remain highly prosperous, but that we could not see clearly, at that time, what was likely to happen in the second half of the year. The trading for the second half of the past financial year was a somewhat lower level than the first half, but the difference was not significant, and a modest decline in volume obtained by our companies operating in the United Kingdom was more than offset by increased prosperity in our overseas companies. As regards the immediate future, we expect that the group will remain prosperous, but at a level which, so far as we can see at present, is likely to be rather lower than that which we have experienced during the past two years. With so many uncertain factors at the moment, both nationally and internationally, it is not possible to be more specific, but we are continuing to expand wherever an appropriate opportunity presents itself, and we have no fears for the future which should give us good results even though somewhat below the record levels of the past few years.

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	1955	1956	1957
UNDERTAKINGS:	2	11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1,904	11,093	61,837
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	1½ million units	21½ million units	262 million units

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