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Thursday, December 18th, 1958

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No. 1784

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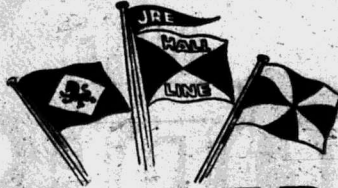
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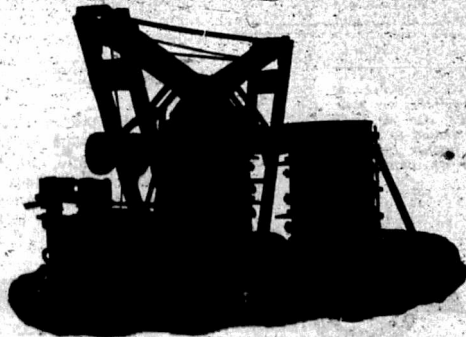
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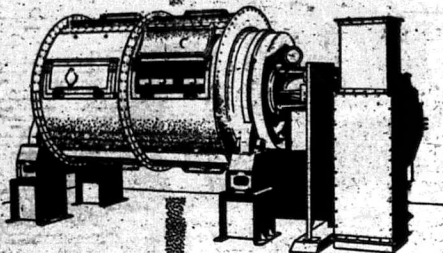
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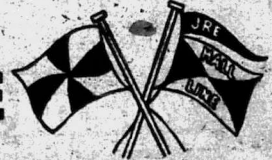
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WHO IS TO BLAME** for the dire results of the All-African Peoples' Conference held in Accra last week? Immediately, of course, the Nkrumahs, Nassers, Mboyas and

### Blame the Politicians.

Bandas of West, North, East and Central Africa, but initially, and far more culpably because they should have known better, the emotional busybodies in the United Kingdom who encouraged in these men and their like the crazy conception of the application at this stage to African territories still in progress of emerging from age-old savagery of a system of parliamentary democracy which works with indifferent success in such a highly civilized and tolerant community as Great Britain. These mentors—practically all of them left-wing Socialists, except some who have admitted to membership of the Communist Party—have for a generation propagated ideas of which the nonsensical, hysterical, violent speeches in Accra were the fruit. Conservatives must bear their share of reproach, for they too have been mesmerized by the notion of prematurely applying to Colonial Africa theories and practices against which they were repeatedly warned by senior officials, missionaries, and others who had spent the best part of a lifetime in the countries affected. Temporizing, trimming, and appeasement have not, however, been the monopoly of politicians in the Mother Country. Those in Africa have been equally irresolute and pliable. In a sense their responsibility is heaviest of all, for they at least knew from personal experience the kind of havoc which playing politics was bound to produce among immature, inexperienced, self-seeking African demagogues. Yet where in East Africa has there been European leadership worthy of the name during this crucial period? There has certainly been none even faintly comparable with that which has meant so much to the Rhodesias. Nor must the guilt of the Americans be overlooked: their obsessions

about "colonialism" and their pressure on the European Powers were prime causes of the chaos in Indonesia, Indo-china and other parts of Asia, the untidy retreat from which greatly stimulated African nationalist movements, some of whose leaders have had both American and Communist help.

"Hands Off Africa" was the slogan above the platform in Accra, where the delegates from twenty-five States decided on Saturday to create a permanent secretariat with the special duty of co-ordinating measures to achieve "Personality". That purpose. In other words, Ghana will organize subversion in other parts of Africa. Many of the speeches advocated violence; and one African from Tanganyika adjured his hearers not to throw away their chains but to keep them for use upon white men—at which idea there were loud cheers. An incautious proposal to commit every African territory attaining independence to the Declaration of Human Rights was quickly destroyed. No, said the conference, that would protect non-Africans when Africans are the masters, and there must be no such restraint. Intransigence and intolerance were in the very air—the air of a Ghana which is using its independence to stamp out many of the liberties introduced and extended by a benevolent British administration. If that Dominion—soon to be declared a republic—is any criterion, independence would certainly not spell freedom for the African masses; and Ghana is the criterion for the nationalist leaders in East and Central Africa, who have taken Nkrumah as their model. He has talked much of an "African personality". Like Hitler and Nasser, he has made no secret of his intentions; but Governments in the United Kingdom, irrespective of party, ignored the candid warnings given by all three, with the result that Germany was not checked in Europe, Egypt in the Middle

East, or Ghana as a focus of subversion throughout dependent Africa.

The Accra Conference, by crystallizing out the bitter chauvinism of those whom the sentimentalists in Britain have regarded as friendly little democrats, has brought Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the territories in Africa for which it is still responsible to the point of no return. The Cabinet here and the non-African communities in British Africa have either to acquiesce in the ravings over which Mr. Mboya has just presided or make it perfectly clear that there will be no compromise with attacks upon law and order. Acquiescence is unthinkable; and the sooner that is made plain in unambiguous terms the better from every standpoint. The widest possible publicity to rejection of the whole Accra doctrine is needed. After Dr. Charles Hill, the United Kingdom Minister responsible for Information, had recently visited the Middle East and East Africa, this country was assured that the British information services were to be quickly and greatly extended. Here is an urgent occasion for fulfilment of that promise. Every organ of H.M. Government should be used to confirm adherence to the pledges made over the years of the maintenance of British authority until the Colonies and Protectorates in Africa are fully capable of governing themselves. At the beginning of this week Mr. Aidan Crawley wrote that a clearer and consistent lead from Westminster was essential, and that in Kenya the British Government must retain control for at least another twenty years, "throughout which period it must maintain constant vigilance against terrorism and be prepared to use force to suppress it". That verdict of a level-headed observer who held office in the last Socialist Government (but has now resigned from the party) should be taken to heart.

"Get Out" cry the wreckers—for the African aspirants to dominion over their fellows would assuredly wreck what dependent Africa has been shown and promised. "Rule if you mean to stay" say the realists of both races in private. That is the alternative, as should now be understood by everyone. It is because the British have been so reluctant to fulfil their obligations of firm administration when action would have inconvenienced small groups of noisy trouble-makers that we have come to this pass. Mau Mau was the consequence of years of

subversion by Africans of known bad character against whom the Government of Kenya under Sir Philip Mitchell declined to act. The harmony of Uganda was sacrificed to the leftist theories of Sir Andrew Cohen and his stubborn refusal to listen to the most experienced advisers in the country, official and non-official. The tragic state of Tanganyika, in which the political initiative has been presented to the Tanganyika African National Union, derives directly from the weakness of the late Governor, Sir Edward (now Lord) Twining, who would not treat seriously the conspiracies against law and order against which he was warned in private and public and the extent of which even he had at last to admit publicly. In Nyasaland, as happy a country as any in Africa, the ineptitude of Sir Geoffrey Colby caused the trust cemented over half a century to crumble under the suspicions created by a few recalcitrant Congressmen. These and other betrayals of British policy, purpose and principles were accepted by those whose duty it was to reject such infidelity to the standards which the Commonwealth had set itself.

The non-official members of each Legislative Council have a bad record in this regard. It was their immediate responsibility to attack apathy and folly; and in not even one of these territories did

**Bad Records of the Non-Official Members.** the non-African members discharge that duty even moderately well. It is largely their fault that Secretaries of State were more complacent than they should have been, for these busy Ministers, heavily burdened by a never-ending series of crises and near-crises in the Colonies, must be tempted to accept the recommendations of a Governor, sometimes against their own reasoning or instinct, if there is not open, forceful and consistent protest from those on the spot whose judgment he would respect. With the errant non-official European members of the Legislatures in Africa must be bracketed those members of the House of Commons who knew enough about the situation to recognize the gravity of the risks which were being run but who lacked the determination to expose them clearly and ceaselessly until appropriate action was taken. The "parliamentary democracy" of which our politicians prate has failed all along the line; but they have continued to parrot its praises—to the hurt of truth and the hundreds of millions of people in Africa and Asia who had trusted British rule and were perfectly content to advance by stages under its beneficent protection and tutelage.



It is not too late to pull back from the brink of the abyss; but if that is not done now there can be no hope of a safe return to firm ground later. It is now or never. Yet scarcely any leadership is being offered at this moment of peril. No daily or Sunday newspaper in all London has made editorial reference to the real implications of the Accra resolutions and diatribes; nearly all have dealt only perfunctorily with the news from the conference; and so the country has no recognition of what is at stake. Blindly and blithely it slumbers on, bemused by the inanities of television, fed on the infidelities of film folk, diverted by football pools, and encouraged by politicians to consider this state of affairs the fine flower of a Welfare State. Is it surprising that the misleaders who have allowed Britain to fall so

far below its proud inheritance have brought British Colonial Africa to the verge of disaster? They have planned for nationhood while tribalism is still the local currency; and, taking their cue from that absurdity, ambitious Africans encourage the dream of a United States of Africa while tribe still distrusts tribe and the traditional authorities and the upstart politicians manoeuvre to obliterate one another. Discipline, which is indispensable in any community, is derided by those whom it would check and disregarded by those to whom authority was entrusted. Languid libertarians have trifled while dictators emerged, formed their strong-arm gangs, practised intimidation on a wide scale, and now parade their readiness to bathe Africa in blood. Will this arouse the best elements in British Africa from their torpor? It is now or never.

## Notes By The Way

### Gentlemen's Agreement

IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING if there could be some kind of gentlemen's agreement among all political parties about the mass of detailed work falling nowadays upon an M.P., for as things are there is a tendency for competition in these matters. Lord Attlee has said in an article in the *Fabian Journal*; his criticism is particularly directed to the practice of many M.P.s. of spending most of their week-ends dealing with constituency cases, a habit which, he writes, deprives them of leisure for recreation, home life, and possibly home work, and wears them out on work which ought to be left to other people. Much more important and much more urgent, I suggest, is a gentlemen's agreement not to exploit for party political purposes the problems of Britain's dependent territories in Africa. Far too many Socialists have been engaged in that reprehensible practice for years, with immense damage to the Commonwealth in Africa, and especially to the mass of Africans, who, as a direct result, have been made the victims of men of their race who see in politics a glittering career which organized intimidation will ensure.

### Condoning Instead of Condemning

WITH RECKLESS CYNICISM, members of Lord Attlee's party, including some former Ministers, have exploited the difficulties which British Administrations in Africa have to face. Those Governments and the populations under their jurisdiction ought never to have been made counters in the political game in Great Britain; they should have been able to rely on parliamentarians of all parties for objective judgment and responsible action. It is notorious, however, that bias, not fair play, has been the distinguishing characteristic of so many Socialists in the House of Commons that extremist African leaders have come to believe that they may expect comfort and encouragement from such groups even when their actions and expectations should have been condemned, not condoned. When he visited the Federation a few years ago Lord Attlee gave the impression of understanding this matter. Would anyone say that he has made his party act responsibly about it?

### For Security Reasons

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has announced that the report into the origin, methods, and growth of Mau Mau on which Mr. F. D. Corfield has been engaged since the middle of last year will probably be completed by about June next, but that it may not be published "for security reasons and in the public interest". That ominous hint should arouse public vigilance. From the very early stages of the Mau Mau outbreak EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA emphasized the importance of an independent inquiry into the failure of the Government of Kenya to take appropriate action against conspirators of whose machinations they had had repeated warnings. Of course, official circles made all sorts of excuses, but, after long-continued pressure in the Legislative Council, an administrative officer with wide experience in the Sudan and Palestine was invited to undertake the task. Everyone assumes that his findings must include sharp strictures upon the Government of Kenya during the regime of Sir Philip Mitchell; and it is doubtless that probability — which is practically a certainty — which now causes the bureaucracy to wish to suppress the report under the pretext of "security reasons".

### Judges Should Judge

THE GOVERNMENT itself should not be the judge in that matter, for all the instincts of the hierarchy of today must be to shield the hierarchy of yesterday. For that reason, and because the full truth should be known unless there are in fact indisputable grounds for parts of the findings to be kept secret in the interests of the State, the decision should not be made by the Administration. If a panel of two or three judges were entrusted with the responsibility of deciding whether the report should be published wholly or in part, the public would have no misgivings. In this case it is highly important, not only that justice should be done, but that it manifestly be seen to be done. That being so, the responsibility should not rest upon the Governor or upon Ministers.











## African National Congresses

### United Kingdom Responsibility

Mr. FRANK DERBY, Dominion Party member for Livingstone in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has given notice of his intention to move:

"That in the light of the ever-increasing evidence of the subversive trend of both the actions and words of the African National Congress, and in view of the fact that African representation in the administration of the affairs of Northern Rhodesia is being increased by the forthcoming constitutional changes, so that the African National Congress need not be regarded as the sole representative organization of Africans, this Council considers that the African National Congress should be banned".

Just previously another elected member, Mr. John Gaunt, had criticized the Government for its failure to deal resolutely with African agitation.

The *Rhodesia Herald* thereupon wrote a leading article entitled "Vicious, Foul Agitation", which said:

"Subversive organizations are openly carrying out their policies of subversion, of spreading lies, of persuading their ignorant and backward brethren that anything connected with the white man is wicked and evil—and in this they obtain support from certain politicians in Britain.

"Steadily but surely African agitators are gnawing away at the Federal structure, insolently secure in the knowledge that the Federal Government is hamstrung by its Constitution. This knowledge is reinforced by the fact, as shown by the recent debate and voting in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, that the Colonial Office opposes a Federal force which would police the whole Federation and deal without fear or favour but with speed and resolution with those people who are threatening the security of the Federation.

#### Strong Measures Demanded

"How much longer can the Federal Government sit on the sidelines witnessing a game in which the leading African players are resorting to tactics 'vicious and foul'. Children are being indoctrinated with a hatred of Federation and of the white man and all he stands for. What type of warped mind is it that whips children into a frenzy against a schoolmaster because at one time in his life he was a policeman, a representative of law and order? What sort of person is it who tacitly approves when those children threaten to 'bash out the brains' of that schoolmaster, and then spreads rumours that police spies are being planted in schools?

"Britain has very good reasons for not withdrawing from Cyprus. Has she any greater or less moral justification for permitting, through a completely unrealistic policy, a state of affairs to develop in Nyasaland which could threaten the lives and property of white people living there and which could grow, unless a halt is called, into a situation similar to that which the British Army is facing in Cyprus and has faced in Kenya? Strong measures must be taken before it is too late".

Next day the Rhodesian *Sunday Mail* sharply criticized the representatives of local authorities throughout Southern Rhodesia for protesting to the Government of that Colony against the establishment of multi-racial hotels in any European municipal areas and the Europeans of Borrowdale for protesting against the creation of an African recreation centre in their midst.

The paper denounced "our seeming reluctance to put at least some of the principles of partnership into practice" and concluded: "Unless our die-hards display a more tolerant approach to a few of the facts of life in a multi-racial State they will continue to provide ammunition for Dr. Banda's guns. They will certainly make doubly difficult Sir Roy Welensky's delicate task of trying to persuade the British Government that we are fit for independence in 1960".

#### Is This A Record ?

THE GOVERNMENT BENCHES in the Nyasaland Legislative Council last week were filled with "stand-ins". They included an Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. P. Youens; an Acting Attorney-General, Mr. J. B. Pine; an Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. H. S. Norman-Walker; an Acting Deputy Chief Secretary, Mr. G. Fricker; an Acting Solicitor-General, Mr. D. Roberts; an Acting Director of Education, Mr. J. B. Buchanan; an Acting Conservator of Forests, Mr. R. J. Dewar; and an Acting Development Secretary, Mr. R. S. Pincott. Has any other East or Central African Legislature ever had eight or more substitute official members at one sitting ?

# Majestic Tome, A Supreme Effort

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best-known men in East and Central Africa on



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**Obituary****Captain H. P. Ritchie V.C.****Gallantry in Dar es Salaam Action**

CAPTAIN HENRY PEEL RITCHIE, R.N. (Retd.), who was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in Dar es Salaam harbour soon after the outbreak of the 1914-18 war, has died at the age of 82.

He was second in command of H.M.S. GOLIATH in East African waters at the outbreak of that war, and shortly afterwards was given command of the armed auxiliary vessel DUPLEX and sent to Dar es Salaam to destroy enemy vessels in the harbour. The size of his ship prevented him taking her into the harbour, which the Germans had partially blocked, and he therefore went in with a small steamboat armed with a maxim and supported by two small motor-boats.

Not a shot was fired as they went from one German vessel to another on their mission of destruction, but as they were about to leave, with a steel lighter lashed to each side of the steamboat as a protection, short-range fire was opened from field guns, automatic weapons, and rifles by an enemy well concealed along the shore.

Ritchie was one of the first men hit, and soon afterwards a petty officer and an able seaman at the wheel were so severely wounded that Ritchie had to steer himself. That he continued to do until wounded for the eighth time and knocked out; but he revived, steered the pinnacle out of the harbour, and then collapsed unconscious through loss of blood. He was in Zanzibar Hospital for six weeks.

He was awarded the Victoria Cross, Petty Officer T. J. Clark the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, and Able Seaman G. E. Upton the Distinguished Service Medal for an enterprise from which they could scarcely have returned unless Ritchie had had the forethought to take two of the German lighters as some sort of protection for his almost unarmed little craft.

**Dr. Mont Follick**

DR. MONT FOLICK, Labour M.P. for Loughborough from 1945 to 1955, who has died in London at the age of 71, was perhaps the most travelled member of the House of Commons of his day and probably the best linguist; he was fluent in seven languages and had a working knowledge of at least another 14. After four years at the University of Madrid as Professor of English he founded the Regent School of Languages in London, using his own system of teaching.

He had visited South, Central and East Africa, including Ethiopia, and he had been at one time private secretary to the late Aga Khan.

An ardent advocate of drastic reform in the spelling of English, he unsuccessfully introduced two private Bills for the purpose, and also a Decimal Currency Bill, which likewise made no progress. He was not embittered by the failure of endeavours to which he gave years of his life, and almost to the last he crusaded for the simplification of his mother tongue.

MR. CASPER WILLIAMSON, who had spent more than 60 years in Rhodesia, has died in Shabani, aged 96. He claimed to have fought in the Russo-Japanese war with a Cossack regiment. In Rhodesia he first worked on a construction project in the Matopos Hills, and then he began farming and mining in the Belingwe district. At one period his mining flourished, but in his last years he drew the old age pension. Until recently he had ridden his horse, sometimes bareback, from his home in the bush to do his shopping in Belingwe. He was unmarried.

**Mr. J. D. Melhuish**

E.D. writes:—

"To many Jack Melhuish was first and foremost a lover of Kenya's mountain, and many were the parties he formed to take up her grand slopes to the snows above. He was the perfect mountaineer, untiring, thoughtful, and gay, with that extra sense which taught him that amongst the majestic beauties of that dazzling and awesome scenery silence is sometimes golden.

"He deserved to be well remembered for all he did, largely with Dr. Arthur of the Scots Mission, to make the mountain known to so many; for it was they indeed who cut the first route up its eastern slopes. To young enthusiasts he lent generously of that delightful paraphernalia which accompanies an East African mountaineer, he discoursed happily on maps, and became quite carried away by his thoughts of pleasures soon to be theirs. He was a great photographer, and the pictures he brought back from his expeditions embellished many a Kenya home; they certainly added grace and beauty to at least one book about the mountain.

"Jack was beloved by a wide circle of friends. The most generous host, his visitors' book was often jokingly compared to a hotel register. But of course no hotel could produce the liveliness and warmth and true friendship which Jack and Joan showered on their visiting friends; and they were wonderfully supported in all this by old servants, old dogs, and old parrots. Lucky were their guests; one and all will sadly mourn him. He has gone back to his Mountain".

**Sir Morgan Crofton**

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR MORGAN CROFTON, BT., D.S.O., who died suddenly at his home in Hampshire last week at the age of 79, was gazetted to the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1899, served in the South African War, transferred to the Irish Guards in 1901, and to the 2nd Life Guards in 1903 after succeeding to the baronetcy on the death of his brother. He went to France in 1914, but was soon sent to East Africa, where for a time he was Provost Marshal at G.H.Q., Dar es Salaam. Later he went to the Italian front.

He was High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1925-26, a member of Hampshire County Council, and a J.P. for the county. At the Coronation of King George VI he was Gold Staff Officer. During the last war he commanded the 28th Battalion the Hampshire Home Guard.

He was thrice married. The baronetcy passes to a grandson.

MRS. FLORENCE MARY WINSON has died in Salisbury at the age of 90.

MR. BERTRAM PULLON, M.B.E., who has died in Durban, aged 76, was Government Printer in Northern Rhodesia for many years until his retirement in 1944.

MOTHER MARY MAGDALENE, of the Dominican Sisters, a Bavarian who worked for nearly 60 years in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury at the age of 83.

MR. ALEXANDER HAY DAVIDSON, who has died in South Africa at the age of 70, was a well-known mining engineer. He had supervised the extensions to the Williamson diamond mine, Tanganyika.

MR. PETER ARTHUR FLEMING, Deputy Sheriff of Gwelo, has died at the age of 79. He went out to South Africa from Worcester in 1902, and for nine years ran a horse-bus service for the Army from Roberts Heights to Pretoria. He went to Rhodesia in 1911.

"The rampantly racialist leaders in Kenya have developed the art of making deep noises from the chest and the stomach sound like important messages from the brain". — Mr. R. S. Alexander, M.L.C., Kenya.

## Statues of Gordon and Kitchener

### Shrouded Prior to Removal to Britain

AS SUDAN ARMY BUGLERS sounded Retreat, the statues of General Gordon and Lord Kitchener in Khartoum were shrouded last week. During the night they were removed to a museum pending a final decision about their disposal in consultation with the British Government. It has now been arranged for them to be brought to London—as was first proposed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The statue of General Gordon riding a camel has stood since 1904 near the place where he met his death at the hands of the Mahdists in the sack of Khartoum in 1885. He had been sent to the Sudan to rescue the Egyptian garrison.

Troops of the Sudan Army formed a guard of honour at his statue and pipers played as the British Ambassador, Sir Edwin Chapman-Andrews, arrived for the short military ceremony. The guard of honour presented arms and the band played "God Save the Queen". Then, as Retreat was sounded, a tent-like covering was slowly lowered over the statue—the reverse of the unveiling performance by Sir Reginald Wingate 54 years ago.

The troops, the Ambassador, other members of the British community, and the Sudanese crowd then moved to what is now known as Freedom Square, where for 30 years the equestrian statue of Lord Kitchener has stood beside the Blue Nile. As the sun set the same ceremony was repeated, and the statue of the first Governor-General under the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium was veiled from sight.

The decision to remove these two fine pieces of sculpture was taken more than a year ago by the Government of Sayed Abdullah Khalil. Carrying out this decision now is considered not to have special significance, except to reinforce for the Sudanese people the statement made by General Abboud that the new Sudan intends to retain its independence without any reservations. No statues of Egyptian leaders were erected in the Sudan.

"A new lease of life is coming for British textiles"  
— Sir David Eccles, President of the Board of Trade.

## Letter to the Editor

### Arab Craftsmen Who Need Help

#### Last of A Line of Great Woodcarvers

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR,— One of your advertisers is using, with the caption "Old craft modern function", photographs of a regal portico recently installed in its Zanzibar premises. According to the advertiser, these doors were designed, made, and carved at the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education.

Regrettably, that institute has now closed its department of woodwork, and the Arabs who were largely responsible for this magnificent work—Abdulla Ali Skanda and Ali Mohammed—have had to leave. They and an Englishman, Mr. Harker, who is now working in Uganda, are probably the only three people alive who retain a knowledge of this ancient and admirable craft.

To earn their bread and butter when the Muslim Institute closed its doors on them, the Arabs had of necessity to find what jobs they could, and not long ago were discovered, one sewing hats in the streets of Mombasa, and the other working with a firm of engineers as a foreman carpenter making packing-cases and shuttering.

Very considerable efforts have since been made to persuade either Kenya's patrons of the (European) arts or the Government to make it possible for the last of this line of carvers to get back to work. Problems over marketing their work are such that they cannot undertake them without assistance. Representations have been made to the Government of Kenya reminding them that it is their duty to protect and encourage the arts; but it is unfortunate that, although this Arab craft is perhaps the only traditional craft of any value that Kenya possesses—and one that has found world-wide acclaim—no efforts have yet been made to give any assistance.

Kenya is a curious country in this respect: although it prides itself unduly on the meritorious performances of its European artists, practically nothing is done to develop the arts, even in their broadest sense, among the indigenous people. The plight of these two Arabs is the most glaring oversight of all.

Nairobi,  
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,  
R. N. DICK READ.

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### Points from Letters

#### Kenya's Need of Leadership

"I VERY RARELY WRITE to influential publications, but I must thank you for the stirring and admirable leading article in your issue of October 23 on Kenya and its lack of leadership. How right EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has so frequently been in its prognostications! Your statement that public confidence in Kenya is lower than ever before is absolutely correct; and the fault lies in the leadership, not in the people. The fighting spirit and the energies of the people are not dead; they are dormant—but unless they are quickly revived they may expire from disillusion and cynicism. The whole trouble stems from lack of dynamic leadership. Nobody of any race knows where we are going; on every hand we see appeasement and undue licence."

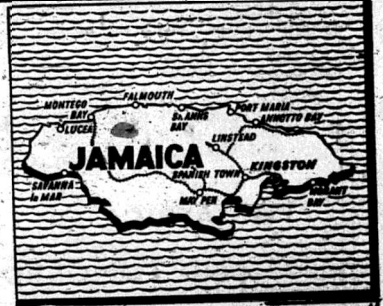
#### Much Influence

"I HAVE BEEN a regular reader of your paper since it started, and am much influenced by it. Now I must compliment you on your excellent book entitled 'Rhodesia and East Africa'."



**KINGSTON:** the capital of Jamaica, owes its birth to the earthquake which almost obliterated Port Royal in 1692. The damage was so extensive that a new town was planned and a 200 acre site purchased for £1,000. This town—Kingston—progressed slowly at first, but the fire of 1703, which again ravaged Port Royal so disheartened its inhabitants that they moved in great numbers to Kingston which from that time prospered. By 1716 it was the largest town in Jamaica and a centre for the island's trade, and in 1872 it became the seat of the Jamaican Government. Kingston has had to withstand many disasters, culminating in the earthquake and fire of 1907. But like the phoenix it rose again and again from the ashes, and today, with a population of about 300,000, Kingston remains the chief city and main port of Jamaica, destined by its situation to play a leading part in the island's ever-expanding economy.

*Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Jamaica are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Kingston and elsewhere in the island are readily obtainable on request.*



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## Sir E. Baring's Economic Survey

### Twin Pillars—Soil and Position

AN ASSESSMENT OF KENYA was made by Sir EVELYN BARING, Governor of the Colony, when he spoke at the Caledonian Dinner in Nairobi. In the course of his speech he said:—

"At first sight Kenya appears to be supported by a single pillar—a first-class soil for agriculture (and forestry in certain regions) which enables Kenya to feed itself and export both food and very valuable plantation crops. These last are well balanced: I mean that in a few years our coffee and tea exports, for example, will be of almost equal value, yet tea grows well where coffee does not and *vice versa*.

"If we can solve water and transport problems, we also have the possibility of exploiting the remarkable natural resource of an ability to grow soft wood trees, such as pines and cypresses, at great speed. This opens prospects for those industries, such as paper and rayon and boards for building, which depend on wood and the long fibre wood of the soft wood trees as distinct from the short fibres of gums and wattles and our own indigenous timbers. I always look with particular interest at industrial propositions here involving the use of wood.

"When I first came here, having read about our coffee, tea, pyrethrum, sisal, and mixed farming, it seemed to me that Kenya was one of the purely agricultural countries. I therefore could not understand why there was so much development in the towns, why manufacturing industries had grown to such an extent, why so many buildings were going up, why the national income was rising so sharply.

"The answer came when I realized that Kenya is built and supported on two pillars. One is undoubtedly

the soil. The second is Kenya's position, or perhaps the position of Nairobi and Mombasa, as the commercial, business, and manufacturing centres of an area bigger than Kenya itself.

"This makes us a small-scale United Kingdom, and for many years the United Kingdom has supported an adverse balance of visible trade by its earnings on what the economists know as invisible exports. The Port of Mombasa sells such services as warehousing and storage, wharfage handling and stevedoring, and very often insurance and breaking bulk to all East Africa. Moreover, many firms, manufacturing and commercial, East African and international, are administered from Nairobi, and in some cases from Mombasa. In this way Kenya is like a small-scale London or Rotterdam.

"The services sold by Nairobi and Mombasa outside Kenya's borders are a favourable item in our total balance of payments, visible and invisible, amounting possibly to over £40m. a year—and the highest value of coffee exports in any one year were £134m.

"So the prosperity and development of this country are built partly on its agriculture and forestry and partly on its trading position. There is the very important corollary that it can also develop a tourist industry, and that tourism and flourishing business very often go together.

"It is thus possible to understand why since the end of the war the national income has trebled, and why the contribution made to that national income by manufacturing industry in a country with few important minerals has been multiplied by five.

#### Development of Tourism

"Vigorous efforts are being made to develop our tourist industry, to provide more accommodation and to improve accommodation, notably in the national parks. Everyone in Kenya is keen to develop tourism.

"The foreground to that is the new accommodation and the organization of 'package' tours which are popular with most people these days. However, it is worth considering the background—that is, maintaining those things in the country which attract the traveller. People come to Africa to see African peoples and wild game, to enjoy the life of the coast and to enjoy our scenery. I hope we shall be equally forward in preserving the scenery and the game; if we are not, a very powerful attraction for the tourist will disappear.

"In coffee, and now for the first time in tea, African farmers have been able to produce a product of high quality fetching a high price. This is extremely encouraging for the future.

"I believe that European and African agriculture are complementary. On the consolidated holdings in the Central Province the Agricultural Department have recently costed the agricultural operations. The most profitable is the sale of cream from high-grade cows recently acquired from European farms; and the quality of the stock on Kenya farms has again and again been noticed by expert visitors from other farming countries.

"When looking on Kenya as a field of investment there is the strength of a country which can feed itself, the hidden strength of a country which is the commercial centre of an expanding region, and a steadily maintained rate of development. The maintenance of that greater development and prosperity naturally depends on the maintenance of a secure and competent Government and of law and order."

#### Standard Bank's Hire-Purchase Interest

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA has just paid £500,000 for a 40% interest in the National Industrial Credit Corporation, which has a subsidiary in Rhodesia, and is itself a subsidiary of the Mercantile Credit Co., Ltd. Four months ago the Westminster Bank and Martins Bank acquired a 20% interest in Mercantile Credit, which has now the immensely powerful support of three leading United Kingdom Banks. In the year to September last Mercantile Credit had a group operating profit of £961,801 and a net profit after tax of £449,866, a sharp increase on the previous year's figure of £329,164. The Standard Bank has some 750 branches in the Union and the Rhodesias.

"Will the Government declare that the merits of ability, experience, and integrity are to be the criteria for appointment?" — Air Commodore E. L. Howard-Williams, M.L.C. for Nairobi North.

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## Violence in Nyasaland Challenge to African Congress

"IF DR. BANDA and the Nyasaland African Congress do not want to be associated with this violence, let them condemn it," said Mr. M. H. Blackwood, an elected M.L.C., when the Nyasaland Legislative Council debated a motion calling on the Government to ensure that people could move along the streets and roads in safety and without being subject to insults, threats, or violence.

Mr. L. A. Little, who proposed the motion, said that certain elements were prepared to use any means, however foul, to advance their political ambitions; they were ready to overthrow law and order to achieve their ends.

Mr. Blackwood had emphasized in support of the motion that "not one of the African members has seen fit to denounce violence".

The African members said that the root cause of disturbances was the feeling against federation. They urged the Government to secede, arguing that there would then be no more trouble. "If the Government does not bring about certain reforms it is most likely we shall see a continuation of these disturbances", Mr. H. B. Chipembere declared.

The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. F. Youens, told the African members that they were wrong if they considered that the Government would be diverted from its belief in Federation by "evil deeds", adding: "the Government will not bow to hooliganism". Recalling that the African members had said "remove Federation and acts of hooliganism will stop," he asked if they meant that such acts would continue if federation was not removed. "We will not bow to any such barbarous threats", he said firmly.

The motion was carried, the African members abstaining.

"From 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on a Sunday morning it is 'Rock and Roll' and 'Rock and Roll' and nothing else from Nairobi wireless station."—Mr. Mohindra, an Asian nominated member of the Kenya Legislature.

## Africa Bureau Taken to Task "Pressure Group for Black African Interests"

LORD HASTINGS has written to *The Times*:—  
"When an organization like the Africa Bureau, which is a pressure group existing for the promotion of black African interests, writes on matters of high State, it should at least take care to get its facts accurate."

"To say that the new constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia effect 'the transfer of further political responsibility to the European minority' is simply not true. In fact, the European elected members will not have a majority in either Legislative or Executive Council."

"The statement that 'the new proposals will in fact only increase race resentment' is not a fact at all; it is an expression of opinion with which most of those most qualified to judge do not agree."

"It is true that franchise qualifications of a high order have been imposed, but it must be remembered that hitherto Africans enjoying a protected status have never had the vote and that the lower qualifications for the special voters' roll will enable many thousands of Africans to take part in the next elections, if they take the trouble."

"The Africa Bureau advocates 'the specific inclusion of Africans in the Legislature'. Whereas the Secretary of State's proposals do not mention Africans or Europeans as such—which is surely one of its great virtues—nevertheless the franchise is to be of such a nature and the constituencies so designed that in fact eight Africans will be elected to the Legislative Council—a 100% increase on their present membership. The Bureau makes no mention of the fact that two ministerial posts on the Executive Council are to be reserved for Africans, irrespective of the results of the elections."

## Recreation Fund

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce is considering a proposal from the City Council that employers of Africans in non-domestic posts within the municipality should pay a levy of 1s. a month a head in order to provide a fund for increased social and recreational facilities. Mr. A. W. Kent said when explaining the idea to a general meeting of the chamber that it had a political implication in the sense that lazy and unoccupied minds and hands were suitable ground for political agitation; acceptance of the plan would produce about £40,000 a year, or £30,000 if the Kenya Government, the East Africa High Commission, and East African Railways did not participate in the scheme, the collection costs of which were not expected to exceed 5%. Mr. R. E. Anderson thought that Africans should make a contribution, however small, so that they should not be encouraged to expect the creation of a Welfare State.

## No Ready-Made Remedy

MR. W. A. C. MATHIESON, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya, to which colony he recently went from the Colonial Office, has told the Legislature: "Problems which arise in my Ministry are approached by me with no preconceived ideas, nurtured in another place and brought out to Kenya to be imposed with procrustean ruthlessness on the often recalcitrant facts of the local situation. I intend to study things as I find them here, and I do not come with any ready-made Whitehall remedy."

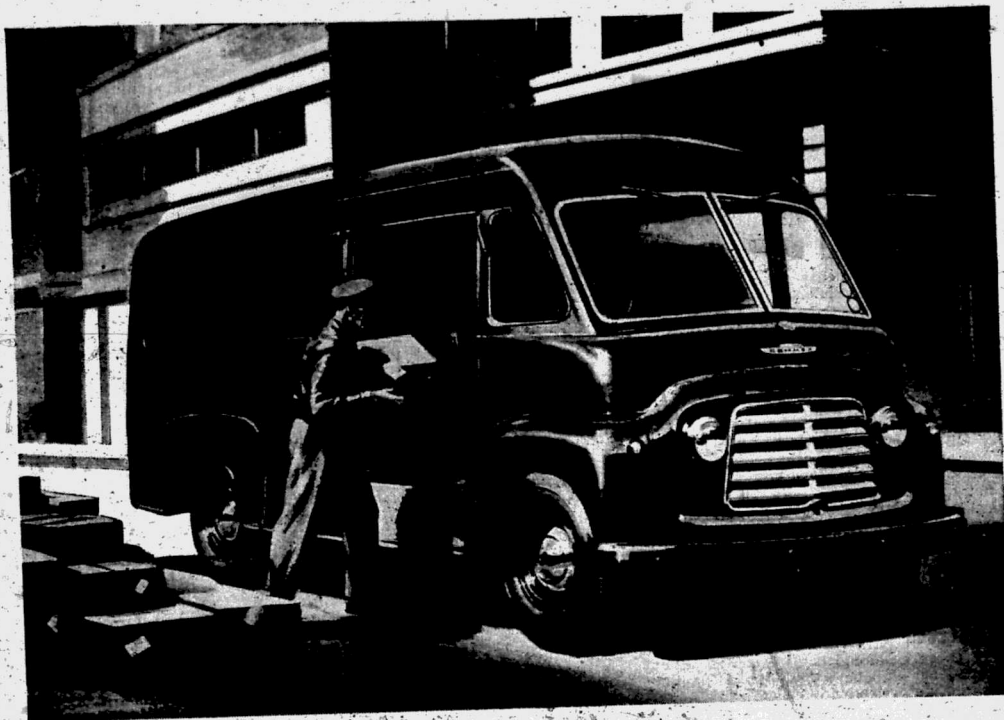
## Where Else?

"WHERE BUT IN KENYA could a responsible person acclaim publicly that a convicted enemy of Her Majesty the Queen was in fact his real leader and go away unpunished?"—Major B. P. Roberts, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

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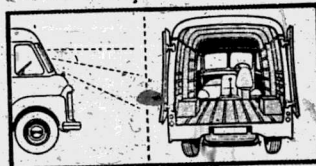
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## Kicking Ourselves Out of Africa

### All In the Name of Democracy

AFTER VISITING the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika for the *Daily Mail*, Mr. John Hall has reported that "we are kicking ourselves out of Africa".

In an article to which his paper gave great prominence recently, he wrote:—

"Our greatest blunder has been to persist in the notion that our pattern of parliamentary democracy can be transplanted in Africa. It cannot. With the highest of motives we have fostered political parties, nursed the development of trade unions, handed over all the trappings of democracy.

"Look at Ghana and the Sudan. Scarcely are we out of sight before both become authoritarian States. Strong men have taken control and they mean to stay there. In Nigeria, on the verge of independence, in Tanganyika and Uganda, both swiftly heading for self-rule, the same thing could happen. "Observant men in Kenya forecast that within 10 years at the outside the Africans there, by weight of numbers through the ballot-box, will be in charge. It will be the toughest Africans who will get to the top.

"General Abboud in the Sudan is honest when he says, in effect, 'but we have had three years of your pattern of democracy and it does not work'.

"Our failure has been that we have drawn arbitrary boundary lines and said, 'This is a nation' when most of the peoples inside those boundaries have little affinity with each other. It is not too late to have second thoughts in Nigeria, Tanganyika, or Uganda, and let the Africans there split into smaller but real units. It would make it less attractive materially, and less simple for the adventurous few to seize absolute power. They would have to stay closer to the natural African pattern of tribal authority.

"The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council in Cairo is Communist-inspired. It aims its propaganda mainly at youth. I doubt if one in 50 of the people in any territories in the waistband of Africa knows the first thing about it; but it is hard at work among them. The men behind it are highly skilled, playing off one group against another, stirring up discontent.

"Communism does not appeal to any African, but propaganda about prices, rents, and Western nations trying to strangle new-found independence—that does get home. 'Assert your new independence'; 'Show the old Imperialists a thing or two'; 'You are the masters now'—this is the poison they spread.

"We are doing nothing about it. We are 'being British', standing aside, watching men break promises almost before they are out of their mouths, learning nothing from the experience but stolidly preparing to accept more promises equally worthless—all in the name of parliamentary democracy, a phrase utterly meaningless to millions of people on the African continent".

## Police Sweep Fort Johnston Area

### Six Jailed for Agricultural Offences

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT was issued last week by the Nyasaland Government concerning police action in the Fort Johnston area:

"Seven arrests were made in a full-scale police sweep now being carried out in the Fort Johnston area, where a number of garden owners have ignored repeated warnings to prepare the land for planting. Three persons have been sentenced under Native authority agricultural rules to terms of one to three months' hard labour, and three others have been jailed for six weeks under the Forestry Ordinance. One man was acquitted.

"Two platoons of the police mobile force were sent to the area on December 9 to support the regular police in making the arrests. No incidents had been reported up to mid-week. Police have cast a wide net over this maize-growing district, and many of the garden owners being sought are those who have failed to obey court summonses.

"Under the regulation land must be cleared, ridged, and prepared from September 15 in readiness for planting with the first rains about mid-November. Failure or delay in observing these basic precautions can lead to a serious shortage of food. "An estimated delay of 14 days can cause a decrease of 30% in the yield of maize, and a delay of one month can result in a decrease of 60%".

Last Friday it was reported that the mobile force had returned to Zomba.

## Conference on Race Relations

SPEAKERS AT A WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES conference on race relations in Africa, held in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, laid the blame for much of the bad race relations on the white housewife; most European women coming to Africa, it was said, had never managed servants before, and their "uncouth treatment" of Africans was an endless source of irritation and of much misguided European judgment of Africans. There was a demand for the abolition of pass laws, and that "the means of identification of all races be the same, whether by passports or identity cards". It was emphasized that Africans were demanding facilities to rent and buy a house near their place of work, instead of being herded into locations.

## No European Majority

AFTER AN AFRICAN MEMBER of the Kenya Legislature had said that the seats for the specially elected members were in the gift of the Europeans, the Chief Secretary replied that the Council consisted of 42 Europeans, 23 Africans, 13 Asians and six Arabs, there being thus 42 Europeans and 42 non-Europeans. It was extremely unlikely that all the Europeans would vote racially, but if they did there would still not be a European majority. It could therefore certainly not be argued that the specially elected seats were within the gift of the European members.

## Bishop of Lebomo

THE VEN. STANLEY CHAPMAN PICKARD, formerly Archdeacon of Msumba, Nyasaland, has been consecrated eighth Bishop of Lebombo in Grahamstown Cathedral, South Africa.

The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

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## Waruhiu Farm District Memorial to A Brave Chief

THIRTY KIKUYU FARMERS of the Kiambu district of Kenya, have been enrolled for the first course at the Waruhiu Memorial Farm Institute at Thogoto, which began recently. People from all over Kenya subscribed £8,200 to the Waruhiu Memorial Fund after an appeal by the Governor. Kiambu African District Council made a matching grant of the same amount.

The institute commemorates the late Senior Chief Waruhiu, the Kikuyu leader who was murdered by the Mau Mau in 1952. He was a keen supporter of modern farming methods among his people.

The trustees are leasing 183 acres of land from the Church of Scotland Mission, and have bought the extensive buildings of the Thogoto Rural Training Centre. Other capital funds have gone towards the purchase of machinery, and £6,000 towards the cost of the buildings purchased is being provided by the Department of Agriculture. The farm is already on a self-financing basis.

In charge of the farm institute is an official of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Peter Finlayson, who comes from Birkenhead, Cheshire, and farmed in England before war service with the Royal Air Force. He joined the Department of Agriculture in Kenya in 1949, and was attached to the experimental station at Kitale before being posted to the institute in August, 1957.

The institute grows potatoes, oats, beans, and maize, but the emphasis in its teaching will be on animal husbandry. "With a few outstanding exceptions, the standard of animal husbandry among Kikuyu farmers is extremely low", Mr. Finlayson said recently. "To raise it we shall give the farmers a very thorough course on the care of cattle-feeding, milking, and the prevention of disease."

The farm's stock consists of 25 grade Guernsey milk cows, 40 head of younger cattle, a flock of red Masai sheep with a Hampshire Down ram for lamb production, a small herd of pigs, 700 chickens kept on the deep litter system, and a herd of Galla goats which are being improved by a pedigree

goat imported from England.

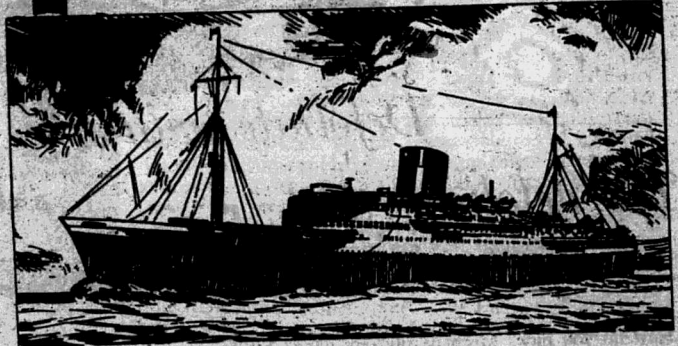
The board of trustees consists of the D.C., Kiambu; Mr. David Waruhiu, son of the late chief; Mr. Graham Gamble, Assistant Director of Agriculture; and the Rev. Robert Macpherson, Moderator of the Church of Scotland in Kenya. The District Commissioner, Kiambu, is also chairman of the board of governors of the institute, which has a mixed African and European membership. The management committee has the Kiambu district agricultural officer, Mr. H. M. A. Sutton, as chairman.

## Multi-Racial Schooling

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA, Mr. Michael Blundell said in the Legislature the other day, "has experimented to a small degree in a mixed racial school at the primary level, but we cannot ignore tradition, culture, and background, and parents of each race may well wish their children to be largely educated in the atmosphere which carries forward the traditions and culture of the race of which they are proud. If we indulge in a vast racial mingling in a non-racial pot we shall endanger many of the standards which we are trying to create in this country. In the United Kingdom as much as 10% of the best schools may be occupied by non-European pupils. The result is a strong infiltration of the standards and culture of the background of the school into those people, which is of benefit to the countries from which they came. The real reason that this is able to happen is that the school is absolutely certain that the basis of culture on which it is proceeding will be maintained."

"Why cannot we set up a system of clearance for income tax liability where taxpayers leave East Africa? They do it in the United States and in Australia and other countries I have visited". — Sir Alfred Vincent.

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†††Athlone Castle*	- -	Jan. 8
†††Carnarvon Castle*	- -	Jan. 15
†††Edinburgh Castle*	- -	Jan. 22

\* Via Madras. † Via Las Palmas

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†††Blombosbaai Castle*	- -	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
†††Rhodesia Castle*	- -	Jan. 22	-
***Bramar Castle**	- -	Feb. 2	Feb. 3

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\* Out West Coast, return East Coast.  
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## East African Office Library The Sir John Ramsden Collection

SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH the late Sir John Ramsden expressed a wish that the East African section of his library might be made available to the East African public, and it was arranged that the collection should be lodged on permanent loan in the library of the East African Office in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

The collection is most comprehensive in its cover of East African history. It contains some rare works, including the books of the famous explorers, Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Stanley, and the early administrators, Lugard, Johnston, and others, who contributed so much to the foundations of what is now East Africa.

Sir John Ramsden died before he could fulfil his intention, but his son, Major Sir Geoffrey Pennington-Ramsden, B.T., has completed the arrangement, and the collection is now displayed in a special section of the East African Office library, where it may be consulted.

## New African Federal M.P.

### Career of Mr. Francis Chembe

MR. FRANCIS BRUNO CHEMBE, who has been elected a member of the Federal Parliament for one of the specially elected seats in Northern Rhodesia, is 44 years of age. Born in the Mkushi district, he is of the Luano tribe.

He was educated in the Belgian Congo and in Northern and Southern Rhodesia up to Standard VII, and holds the education training certificate of Kutama Training School, Southern Rhodesia. From 1937 to 1940 he was a teacher in a mission school, and then for five years a teacher in a Government school in Northern Rhodesia.

After rather more than a year in the Social Welfare Department, he joined Ndola Municipality in 1946 as a Welfare assistant, and in 1949 he went to the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Welfare in Johannesburg with the help of a Northern Rhodesian Government bursary. He was a welfare assistant at the Broken Hill mine in 1952-53, a welfare and probation officer to Broken Hill Municipality in 1956, and latterly a senior welfare assistant at the Nchanga mine.

For two years he was secretary of the African Welfare Association in Broken Hill and a group scoutmaster. Later he was secretary of Ndola Urban Advisory Council, and for four years he was a member of the Urban Advisory Council in Broken Hill and of the African Provincial Council and the African Representative Council.

## New S.N.A.

MR. GLYN SMALLWOOD JONES, who has been Acting Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Secretary for Native Affairs, following the departure on leave pending retirement of Mr. Douglas Hall. Mr. Jones, who was born in 1908, was educated at King's School, Chester, and Oxford, and went to Northern Rhodesia as a cadet in 1931. He was a district commissioner in many parts of the territory, and has also held the posts of Commissioner for Native Development, Provincial Commissioner, Acting Development Secretary, and Resident Commissioner in the Barotseland Protectorate.

## Reorganising Northern Rhodesia's Police

LEGISLATION to reorganize the Northern Rhodesia Police was described in the Legislative Council by Mr. John Gaunt (Ind.) as the first stage of the complete Africanization of the force. The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. D. B. Hall, replied: "This is not the first stage of Africanization. I can never see the Northern Rhodesia Police being completely Africanized. What I can look forward to—maybe in a good many years ahead—is when people do not particularly notice the skin colour of a policeman."

## TV Proposals for Kenya

### London Concern Plans Commercial Service

PLANS FOR A COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SERVICE in Kenya have been submitted to the Government. A new concern, Associated Broadcasting (Africa), Ltd., is behind the venture.

Four proposals have been submitted. The first suggests that the company should act as the Government's concessionaires for the sale of advertisements in the commercial element of the service to be transmitted in the new Kenya broadcasting service, which will begin operating in October next year. The second proposal envisages the installation and operation of a television service controlled by the Government and paid for solely by advertising revenue. The third is that the Government should instal transmitters and provide operating staff while the company would provide the programmes. The fourth offers an opportunity to the Government to participate in the company's share capital.

Aerial reception of television programmes would be limited to a radius of 20 miles from Nairobi, but there would be a wire relay service to Native reserves and satellite villages and local centres for mass viewing.

In the White Paper outlining plans for the new broadcasting service it was stated that there would inevitably be a need for some form of commercial broadcasting. The present Nairobi radio service is operated by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., whose licence expires in October, 1959. This service carries a limited number of advertisers' announcements.

Earlier this year Sir Robert Renwick, chairman of the British Relay Wireless and Television Co., Ltd., visited Kenya and spoke about the possibilities of relaying television programmes.

Two of the directors of Associated Broadcasting (Africa), Ltd., are Mr. Norman Collins, deputy chairman of Associated Television, Ltd., and Mr. Leslie Knight, controller of the overseas division of the same company. A spokesman for the company has said in London that the company's overseas plans envisage development in partnership with local interests.

In the case of Associated Broadcasting (Africa), Ltd., the company was, he said, associated with a local newspaper and a local power and lighting concern. Possibly there would be some other small subscribers to the company.

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## Congressional Bills

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia, who recently led a Congress delegation to London to protest against the new constitutional proposals, was paying his fifth visit to Britain since 1952—at a total cost to the Congress of about £2,000. The new secretary-general, Mr. Titus Mukupo, has given these facts, and stated that the total cost of all Congress delegations from the territory to London since 1952 has been about £5,200. "That works out at about £400 for each person on these delegations. Congress pays for everything in these visits. We raise the money by a special levy on all branches. Although expensive, we consider it a very important part of our work". When Congress invited the British Labour M.P. Mr. James Johnson to Northern Rhodesia last year the movement paid all his expenses, which amounted to nearly £800.

## Raising Discontent

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT has agreed to reconsider a section of the Penal Code which has been hotly debated in the Legislative Council, and which makes it an offence to print, publish, or make public a statement likely to raise discontent among the Territory's inhabitants or promote ill-will among the different classes and communities. The Opposition denounced the section as contrary to the British code and as unfairly limiting freedom of speech. The only case so far brought under the section resulted in the imprisonment of the editor and assistant editor of a Swahili newspaper and the consequent boycott by Africans of the European and part of the Swahili Press. Mr. Julius Nyerere, Leader of the Opposition, said that that "racial" law was unnecessary because the authorities could take necessary action under the Sedition Ordinance.

## Kenya's Security Position

MR. W. F. COULTS, Chief Secretary, said in the Legislative Council last week that all necessary counter-measures would be taken by the Kenya Government against any form of action which sooner or later would lead to the incitement of violence and intimidation. He was aware that recent reports had caused confusion in the minds of members of the public over the existing security situation. The Government had made decisions on action to be taken as a result of its examination of these reports. It was determined, to maintain the Queen's peace and to prevent both violence and intimidation. Group Captain L. R. Briggs, member for Mount Kenya, speaking at a public meeting before Mr. Coult's statement, disclosed the existence of a new secret society whose aims were to incite strikes and civil disobedience while playing down the proscribed Kiama Kia Muingi until "the time was ripe to strike".

## Multi-Racial Athletics

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN African Football and Athletics Association's application for affiliation to the Northern Rhodesian Amateur Athletic Association has been provisionally accepted. Mr. George Crane, chairman of the N.R.A.A., has said: "A full executive meeting of my association agreed that the application should be provisionally accepted on the basis that the African body should be allowed the same voting power as any of our affiliated clubs at annual or special meetings. Our decision is subject to ratification or rejection by the next annual meeting". If this provisional acceptance is confirmed, Africans will be eligible to compete in the annual Northern Rhodesian championships, to represent the territory against Southern Rhodesia in the Clark Cup competition, and for consideration for Federal teams and colours.

## Eldoret A Municipality

ELDORET, in the Uasin Gishu district of Kenya, has now a municipal council of seven European councillors (six of whom will be elected and one nominated); five Asian councillors (two of the Muslims and three non-Muslims, elected on separate rolls); two nominated Africans; the district commissioner, *ex-officio*; a nominated member representing East African Railways and Harbours or the Government; and two other nominated members, who will not be of the same race. The five Asian members will at first be nominated and will hold office until rules for the election of Asian members can be promulgated shortly.

## Mr. Grattan-Bellew Criticized

THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF TANGANYIKA, Mr. A. J. Grattan-Bellew, has accepted responsibility in the Legislature for what the Opposition has called "a shocking degree of inefficiency" in underestimating the police budget by £128,000; he said that he had cut the estimates as part of the economy drive, but that crime and labour unrest had since increased. The Attorney-General said that the money was necessary in case a state of emergency should arise.

## Organizing Secretary

MR. FRED ACKROYD, a 33-year-old Yorkshire miner from Upton, has been appointed to the new post of organizing secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union, and has already arrived in Kitwe. A town councillor at the age of 23, he has held several appointments with the National Union of Mineworkers.

TANGANYIKA

SERVICE **FORD** SALES



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## Taxation Select Committee's Report Wide Changes Recommended

NO FEWER THAN 64 OF THE 152 CLAUSES of the East African Income Tax Bill are affected by the recommendations of the Select Committee appointed by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly to consider and report on the ordinance. Changes are also proposed in many paragraphs of the first, second, and fifth schedules.

While most of the changes relate to clarification of intention, several substantial alterations are recommended. If these are accepted, operation of the tax on undistributed profits would be postponed until accounting periods ending after June 30, 1958, and the original undistributed income tax proposals would be replaced in their entirety.

The Bill proposed a basic U.I.T. distribution of 20%, together with the company tax on total profits, the net dividends paid, and the whole of the capital expenditure on capital assets of the kind for which income tax relief is given. The Select Committee suggests that the basic deduction from total income should be a fixed 32%, or at the option of the company 27½% plus capital expenditure, to include one half of commercial buildings, which were unrelieved by the original scheme. This option would operate for a minimum period of five years.

While the relief for capital expenditure would also operate by way of a tax holiday, only 90% of the cost would be written back over 10 years, thereby providing a tax bonus for development. The existing law provides for a fixed deduction of 40%, irrespective of whether any development takes place or not.

### Significant Change

Another significant change in the U.I.T. proposals is that where a company declares or distributes its income in later years and thereby creates a deficit, the deficit could be carried back for six years and any U.I.T. would be repaid. The original proposals provided a once-for-all charge to tax.

Changes proposed in the definition of a controlled company completely remove the necessity for Stock Exchange dealings, substituting free transferability of shares in all cases and a requirement of genuine dealings between members of the public in cases where the company is controlled by five or fewer persons who between them hold more than 60% of the equity or voting power.

A random sample of private companies was taken, and the following position would have emerged had these proposals been in force in the past eight or 10 years.

Nature of Business	Net income tax profit over period	Capital Development expenditure in period	Deductible income on which D.I.T. payable if not distributed	Income on which surtax payable under existing law
	£	£	£	£
Manufacturer	477,934	317,833	102,261	297,196
Wholesale trader	54,653	25,603	19,490	32,346
Retail trader I	22,214	6,421	11,529	13,332
Retail trader II	173,453	8,383	112,273	104,176
Engineering	79,486	16,971	43,185	47,690
Mixed farm I	53,012	15,600	27,645	31,807
Mixed farm II	74,940	64,584	5,177	44,562
Coffee farm	303,753	7,070	206,804	181,174
Sisal estate	85,812	439,649	Nil	124,854

On the original budget proposals an estimated gain of tax to the three East African Governments of some £565,000 over the present yield of Section 22 would have resulted during 1959-60. The proposed changes would wipe this out. But against this immediate loss would be the gain in revenue in later years. Other advantages would be that a developing private company would be better off than under Section 22; the creation of private companies solely for the purpose of avoiding income tax would be discouraged; the position of the shareholders would be more certain; and administration would be simpler and more efficient.

## Sisal Estate Strikes

SINCE THE SISAL INDUSTRY in Tanganyika recently granted wage increases aggregating about £250,000 annually there have been strikes on 12 of the 159 plantations as a result of the refusal of the plantation workers' union to recognize the settlement, though it was accepted by all the 21 delegates of workers on the estates.

## East African Airways' Programme

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION will next year suspend its twice-weekly tourist class Canadair services to London and use the aircraft to operate a coach class service from Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, and Entebbe to London. Canadairs are also to be used for a new service from Nairobi to Salisbury via Ndola, and the corporation will terminate its Canadair service to South Africa in Johannesburg instead of Durban.

These changes are outlined in the E.A.A. programme and estimates for 1959, which have been tabled in the Central Legislative Assembly.

Lieut.-Colonel M. C. P. Mostert, the general manager, has stated that, though much depends on the outcome of operations in November and December, the net surplus for 1958 should be about £2,000. Revenue in 1959 is estimated at £3,605,900, and the net operating profit at £23,373. Other expenses will reduce that surplus to some £14,220.

## Commercial Brevities

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has unanimously resolved that the East African Governments should be asked to investigate the purchase of stores through the Crown Agents in London; "with a view to dispensing with that service wherever possible and replacing it by using the commercial and industrial organizations available in East Africa and built up at great expense by private enterprise".

Electricity generated by the U.E.B. for Uganda during November was 15,957,790 units, compared with 13,503,700 in the same month last year, representing an increase of 18.2%. In addition, Kenya took 3,960,000 units. Total generation for the first 11 months of the year, 252,720 units, including exports to Kenya, represented an increase of 86.5%.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has accepted a tender of £179,375 from Messrs. P. H. Fick and Son, for clearing bush from 20,500 acres of the Chipewo area of what will become Lake Kariba. The work is part of a plan to remove obstructions from potential fishing grounds, this area being the last large expanse in which clearing has to be done.

Spartan Air Services (Eastern) Ltd., of Nairobi, in association with the parent company in Canada and a Portuguese company, have begun an aerial survey of Portuguese East Africa. The contract covers almost half that country. Radar is being used in connexion with the mapping of the profile of the ground.

Work has begun at Lusaka on the first housing estate in Southern Africa on which Africans will be able to buy their own homes for 10% down and the rest payable over 20 to 25 years on normal building society terms. The houses range in cost from £500 to £1,500, all with 99-year leases.

British Insulated Callender's Cables (Central Africa) (Pvt.), Ltd., has increased its capital from £2,000 to £100,000. Federal Bolts & Nuts, Ltd., has raised its capital from £60,000 to £200,000.

Blantyre power station will supply Zomba and Cholo as well as the Blantyre-Limbe area when a £50,000 diesel generating set, ordered by the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission, is installed.

The Federal Government expects to call for tenders early in the New Year for a new double-carriageway road bridge over the Likangala River near Zomba, on the road to Blantyre and Limbe.

A world-wide cosmetic company, planning a range of cosmetics specially styled for African women, has sent an African representative to make a market research survey in the Federation.

A factory that will produce enough crown cork bottle tops to supply the Federation, with a surplus for export, has been opened in Salisbury. It can turn out a million tops daily.

A new paint factory in Bulawayo, started by Dima Paints (Rhodesia), Ltd., a subsidiary of a South African company, has begun production. Mr. J. D. Friggens is the manager.

The 960 building plans approved by Bulawayo City Council in the financial year 1957-58 reached a total of 24,000,209 — the highest in any year in the city's history.

## Sisal Outputs for November

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., — 1,318 tons of line fibre and tow, making 6,734 tons for the period July/November, 1958.

The Consolidated Sisal Estate of East Africa, E.A.E., report a production of 582 tons (545 tons), making 4,492 tons for the eight months to date (4,156 tons).

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.: 130 tons, making 965 tons for the five months to date, compared with 975 tons in the same period last year.

## MINING

## Bancroft to Resume Production

### Annual Output of 50,000 Tons Copper

BANCROFT MINE will resume production again on April 1 next, Mr. K. C. Acutt, deputy chairman of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., said in Salisbury last week when he presided at the fifth annual general meeting of members.

Arrangements between Bancroft and the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., whereby the former ceased production in March last but continued underground development at No. 1 shaft, are due to terminate on March 31 next. Since April of this year underground development work has been concentrated on rapid lateral development at several levels in the Kirila Bomwe South orebody, and ore has been exposed over a wide area. Increased pumping has substantially lowered the water-table, and better ground is being encountered.

In addition, surface drilling has extended knowledge of the orebody to the south and revealed additional ore, which will be available for exploitation.

The consulting engineers are satisfied that sufficient ore can be drawn from No. 1 shaft to maintain the plant at its present rated capacity of 150,000 tons per month, without drawing ore from the lower grade Konkola orebody served by No. 2 shaft.

So that metallurgical tests can be carried out in advance of resuming production, development rock will be treated from the middle of February. Ore from stoping from No. 1 shaft will be fed to the plant from April 1, and the rate of production thereafter will be steadily increased so that the present rated capacity of the plant will be reached in the second half of 1959. On this scale of operations it is estimated that the output of copper will be about 50,000 tons per year.

The recruitment of African and European staff to carry out this programme will begin in January, preference being given to former employees.

### Selection Trust Interim

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 1s. 9d. per unit, less income tax, for the year ending March 31 next.

### Turner and Newall's £1.6m. Purchase

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., have completed negotiations for the acquisition by its Rhodesian mining subsidiary, Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd., of the entire issued capital of Rhodesian Asbestos, Ltd., a company incorporated in Canada but carrying on asbestos mining in Southern Rhodesia on a group of properties known as Temeraire, which are adjacent to other Turner and Newall properties at Mashaba. The purchase price is £1,640,000, which can be met from the resources of the group. Apart from an orebody of low grade, Rhodesian Asbestos owns extensive installations for the mining and milling of asbestos fibre.

### Southern Rhodesian Mineral Production

OFFICIAL FIGURES show a levelling off in the value of Southern Rhodesian mineral production in 1958, compared with the steady expansion of the three preceding years. Output for all minerals in the first 10 months of this year was valued at £21,266,177, compared with £24,151,890 in the corresponding period of 1957. Copper output has trebled its value to £792,651, but there has been a fall of more than £500,000 in coal production as a result of the closing of No. 1 colliery at Wankie, the seven weeks' strike on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, and general lack of export demand.

### Copper Production Improved

COPPER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION next year will probably be in good balance, with price levels relatively stable and reasonable, Mr. C. H. Winship, vice-president of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, said in New York last week. He remarked that the statistical position of the metal had been vastly improved lately, and that his favourable view of the outlook was dependent upon the maintenance of peace and the absence of important strikes in the copper producing and copper consuming countries.

### Interim Dividends

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., are to pay an interim dividend of 4s. 9.6d. per £1 unit of stock, less tax, in respect of the year ending March 31 next.

Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., are to pay an interim dividend of 4.8d. per 5s. unit of stock, less tax, in respect of the year ending December 31.

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1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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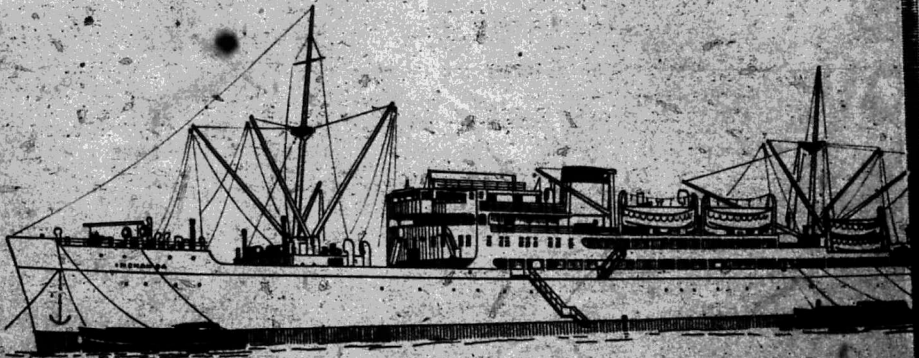
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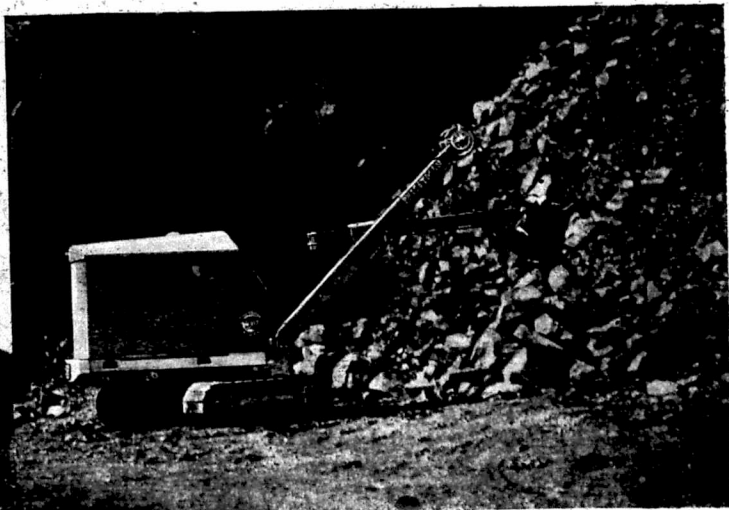
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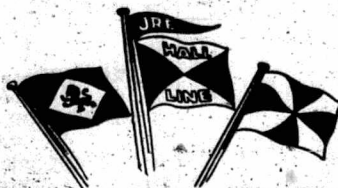
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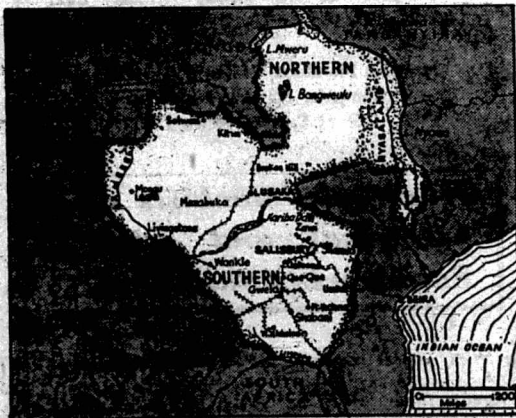
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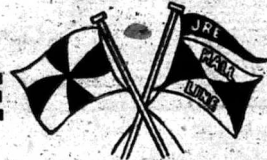
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1958

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

### LAST WEEK'S LEADING ARTICLE

could make only some preliminary comments on the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra which sent to the sixty nationalist and trade union organizations of Africa which had nominated delegates

**Disharmonies Behind Accra's Unanimity.** the message that the white man must quit the continent. There was unanimity on that point; and violence in speech and recommendation was never far below the surface. Though it would be folly to underestimate the power for harm of the couple of hundred exuberant nationalists who gave expression to these sentiments and bound themselves to courses of action which threaten serious repercussions, almost certainly including bloodshed, the mistake must not be made of treating them as representative of the many millions of Africans in whose name they claimed to speak. Indeed, the history of dissension in most of the African National Congresses suggests that a number of them may have forfeited the status bestowed upon them only a few weeks earlier. This very month, for instance, the Uganda National Congress has been split from top to bottom, with its senior officials purporting to excommunicate one another, and just previously there were similarly drastic but somewhat more sedate schisms in the congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—demonstrations of disharmony which are not likely to have been brought to the attention of the zealots gathered in the capital of Ghana.

Nor is it probable that they were invited to ponder recent happenings in the Sudan, where a popularly elected Government has been dismissed by a military dictatorship which apparently enjoys the support of the mass of the Sudanese, who prefer an ordered life under fair discipline to the antics of upstart and extremist

politicians who could not disguise their thirst for the perquisites and prestige of parliamentary membership, and more than a few of whom were known or widely suspected to have been suborned by Egypt or Russia or both. No Western critic of premature politics in Africa could have used words more scathing about it and many of its practitioners than those to be found in official statements by the new Sudanese Cabinet. Had its condemnations been repeated in Accra the skeleton would indeed have been brought to the feast; but the Sudan was the one independent African State which declined to send delegates or observers. That was the advance answer of one group of Africans to the declamations of the Nkrumahs, Mboyas and Bandas, who do not impress the able, balanced, and loyal Sudanese soldiers and administrators who have thrust out the political manipulators in order to give their country firm government—which is the great need of all Africa.

Superficialists propagate the idea that the issue is that of the grant of more generous franchise systems and the re-arrangement of the time-tables for much increased African participation in public affairs.

**Dangerous Doctrine.** They are wrong, as usual. It is not for their people but for themselves that the African agitators want power. Knowing that scarcely any of their number are yet qualified for tasks demanding real character and competence, they resent all suggestions for progressive advancement as they acquire experience, greater knowledge, and the capacity to undertake new responsibilities. Though that is the only way forward which can safeguard the essential interests of each country, and in particular those of the mass of the people, it is rejected as irrelevant because they have been encouraged to assume that by using violent words and threatening widespread disorder they will much more quickly attain their ends. Africa's whole future depends on

the defeat of this dangerous doctrine, which has been stimulated by the conviction that what has happened in Asia in the past dozen years will be repeated in Africa.

\* \* \*

Unlike Asia, however, Africa is the flank of the free world strategically, economically, and politically — as even the United States now recognizes after having contributed so recklessly to movements against a "colonialism" which the Americans had failed to understand

**Africa Flank of The Free World.** and are now belatedly beginning to study and praise. The Governments of British East and Central Africa must resist the spirit of Accra, (a) because their chief duty is to maintain law and order, which congress action in the sense of the Accra resolutions would imperil; (b) because they must fulfil the many solemn pledges given by the United Kingdom and Colonial Governments; (c) because any compromise which struck at the roots of faith and confidence would deprive Africa of that flow of men, money, and materials which is absolutely essential to its progress; and (d) because the security of the Commonwealth and the free world is involved. For these and other reasons the Governments must not deviate from their responsibilities at the behest of a tiny minority of town-dwelling and bigoted politicians, whose driving forces are racialism, envy, and personal ambition.

\* \* \*

Without the confidence of the outside world no State in Africa will attract the capital and the expertise of all kinds which are the fundamental condition of its development. Hyperbole about the "African personality" and denunciations of "colonialism" will repel the investor, whatever his nationality, politics, or place of residence; and East, Central, and West Africa need thousands of millions of pounds within the next few years if their economies are not to be brought to a standstill. That is admitted by all except the infatuated handful who chant that they would prefer starvation under self-government to prosperity under enlightened rule. Having secured self-government, every new State has quickly joined the quest for overseas capital; that has been true of Egypt, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Ghana, and now Guinea. It is easy to talk of "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines", but such dreams will turn to nightmares, not into realities, if, because the extremists frighten capitalists overseas, developments of all kinds dwindle through lack of funds, educational, medical, agricul-

**Quest for Capital.** tural, veterinary, and other services have to be curtailed for the same reason, and standards of living, already tragically low, fall back to mere subsistence level. These would be the practical consequences of the adoption of the ideas which were so warmly received in the emotional atmosphere of Accra.

\* \* \*

Because this modern menace of stark nationalism is essentially emotional, not rational, its professional propagators (and they are professionals or semi-professionals) must not be expected to see reason and co-operate in the adaptation of the existing order to changing circumstances. That is the gulf between the vocal extremists and the moderate and more modest African leaders. The moderates, the best hope for their fellow Africans, were not represented at the Accra gathering, for they have no sympathy with such flashy flamboyance. Some of these men have spent years in active political life, earning esteem by their common sense and courage, and others are chiefs who have withstood all kinds of pressure from one or other congress. Other chiefs have succumbed to intimidation and made temporary peace with movements which intend to sweep away all the traditional authorities. Unfortunately, these authorities have not been given adequate guarantees of support by the Crown. Whereas in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika the Governments have declared their intention to support the chiefs, in Uganda those who stood by the British connexion when the Kabaka was exiled were callously sacrificed on his return, a discreditable expedient which enabled the political extremists to warn other chiefs who were reluctant to do their bidding that they would not be upheld by the Imperial authority.

**Moderate Africans Inadequately Upheld.** Chaos would be the result of the teachings and demands of the reckless theorists in Africa and Europe, whose determination can be countered only by policy and administration which are based on firm principle; and, we repeat, no policy will be recognized by African politicians to be more than temporary unless the political parties in Great Britain put the good of Africa above their own petty convenience. The foreword to the book "Rhodesia and East Africa" says: "Incalculable advantages would have flowed from so simple a joint statement as one which proclaimed unequivocally that the Conservative and Labour Parties recognize that there can be no dissolution of the Feder-

\* \* \*

**Urgent Need of Bi-party Agreement.**

\* \* \*



ation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; that that State must continue on the basis of inter-racial partnership; that the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika must be multi-racial in character; and that ultimate responsibility for those territories must rest with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom until all the resident communities are content to entrust their whole future to locally elected legislators. Any Government in this country

which disregarded any of those points would be guilty of a gross breach of faith; yet the Socialist leaders decline to declare unambiguously that they will uphold them. They were to that extent accessories to developments which have found alarming expression in Accra, so alarming that even the most stubborn Socialists ought now to recognize their obligation to seek common ground for the sake of Africa.

## Notes By The Way

### Fomenting Discord

A DOZEN STRIKES IN A FORTNIGHT have recently been engineered on sisal estates in the Tanga Province, mainly in the Mombo area, not because the workers were dissatisfied with their pay or conditions, but because trade union agitators have been seeking to upset an agreement on which 21 representatives of the employers and 21 of the African employees had reached unanimous agreement. Though it will cost the plantation owners about £250,000 within the year, the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union has refused its recognition, claiming that the 21 Africans who voted in favour of the deal had not been given a mandate and had been picked by the estate managers. The only element of truth in that accusation appears to be that, because the recently formed estate consultative committees are a novelty in the industry, the workers asked for advice and were told that in selecting their representatives they would do well to choose from among the men employed in all the different categories of work. Yet that sound guidance, given solely in the interest of the labour force, is denounced as equivalent to picking the workers' spokesmen!

### Union and T.A.N.U.

VIOLENCE HAS BEEN AVOIDED during the strikes—nine of which coincided—but there has been extensive intimidation. Because of it the African workers on some plantations, especially along the Central Line, have asked the managers to refuse to allow access to union representatives. That is the reason for banning them from the estates, not objection to the principle of trade unionism, as has been suggested by Socialists in the House of Commons. Adherents of the Tanganyika African National Union have been quick to seize their opportunities to make political capital from the trouble stirred up by trade union agents, whether recognized as such or not. In some cases the same individual has doubled the parts, and there have been many instances in which sisal workers have been told by one individual that they must pay him their dues for the union and for T.A.N.U. The strikes are, I believe, initiated from outside the industry and the Territory. That the employers will not capitulate to this pressure is, I think, certain. No group of employers in East Africa has shown a more enlightened attitude to labour problems, and they are not likely to be browbeaten at this early stage of the new joint plan by the recalcitrance of a handful of trouble-makers.

### Race Relations Embittered

FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE I have evidence that the happy race relations which were a distinguishing characteristic of Zanzibar for decades have recently

deteriorated so much that responsible people of all races are increasingly anxious. So marked is the change that, in the opinion of one friend, anyone who has not been in Zanzibar for two years cannot be a reliable commentator on its affairs. He writes: "Extremism is getting a hold on the younger set, and the good race relations which were traditional are crumbling away, due by no means least to Radio Cairo, to which perhaps half of the wireless sets in Zanzibar tune in regularly. Because most Zanzibaris turn on their sets at full blast, the poison in which the Egyptian broadcasts specialize is injected into large numbers of people who are not deliberately listening but merely passing by. Cairo's statements are lies, of course, but they are much more intelligible to the Zanzibaris than our puerile replies".

### Bus Boycott

SO HIGH ARE POLITICAL FEELINGS that they affect day-to-day life. The Afro-Shirazi Union (which opposes the Nationalist Party, composed mainly of Arabs) has instituted an almost complete boycott of Arab shops, other businesses, and buses. All Afro-Shirazi buses are marked with a coconut-leaf basket and a piece of goat skin in order that Africans may readily recognize the vehicles, which they have been told that they must use. Moreover, the vehicles will not stop to pick up Arabs, an increasing number of whom are now retaliating by refusing to employ on their plantations or in the towns any African who cannot show his Nationalist Party ticket; and this has inevitably driven a number of Africans to join the nationalists for the sake of their livelihood, though they may have no interest in politics or sympathy with that party.

### Why Are They Drilled?

NOT LONG AGO the nationalists tried to take control of the dock area, bringing in lorries loaded with copra for storing and their own labour and refusing to employ the regular dockworkers. Captains of coastal dhows simultaneously declined to allow the regular dockworkers to unload their ships, insisting on the employment of "new" labour, which was made conveniently available from among nationalist adherents. Though these incidents were smoothed out, similar endeavours will doubtless be made again, for hatred of Europeans is being fostered by ceaseless accusations of exploitation, and the nationalists have started their Youths' Own Union, (with a uniform reminiscent of the Hitler Youth) which drills openly. For what purpose? Is somebody planning a spearhead for a "disciplined" rabble? There has been much talk of "positive action" in 1959, which, in the double-talk of the demagogues, presumably portends "non-violent violence".

### Virtue of Brevity

BY THE SAME POST I recently received two letters expressing diametrically opposite opinions on the same subject. About three weeks earlier I had had two interesting but overlong communications by air mail from Kenya, one from an African and the other from a European. I told each that what he had written was far too long for publication, but that I would publish his statement if it were abbreviated to about one-third of the original length; and I offered to do the cutting myself if he wished. The European replied that he was perfectly content to leave the matter to my discretion, "since I would rather be read in 800 words than ignored in 2,400". The African protested angrily that his letter ought to be published exactly as written. It would have been of general interest if reduced, but in its original form it was tedious and repetitious.

### Points from Letters

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, having to exclude some good items of news or comment every week because of the perpetual pressure on space, cannot find room for unduly long letters, but is very glad to receive and, if possible, publish those of reasonable length on subjects of public interest. An especial welcome is given to arguments against the editorial policy; they have the highest chances of publication, on the principle that our policy, if vulnerable to criticism, ought to be re-examined, and if necessary changed. One of my pleasures is to receive almost every day candid communications which are not written for publication, but from which it is often permissible to quote brief extracts under our rubric "Points from Letters", a section of the paper which purposely refrains from revealing even the country of origin.

### Party Political Football

MR. HAROLD WILSON, one of the most influential of Socialist leaders, told the American Chamber of Commerce in London the other day that the pound ought not to be made a "football of party politics", since a strong pound should be the primary consideration of both parties. If that is true, as it certainly is, there is an equally strong case against playing party political football with the affairs of British Colonial territories. Unhappily, Mr. Wilson's colleagues in the House engage in that pastime with deplorable frequency and zeal. Cannot he and they see that it is as injurious to the nation's cause to undermine African faith in British policy as to weaken general confidence in sterling?

### Expatriots

A PERCIPIENT STUDY of the life of a small European community in Africa which I have just read mentions the cross-questioning of a visitor in the hope of discovering mutual acquaintances in England, and comments that "this passion for forging meaningless links makes the expatriots feel cosy". It is strange that "expatriots" should have slipped off the typewriter, into type, past the printer's readers, past the author, and into a published book, which nowhere contains the suggestion that such folk should shed their patriotic feelings when they live overseas. The expatriates in British Africa are certainly not expatriots.

### Christmas Day Reminder

THE CHRISTMAS CARD of Sir Amar and Lady Maini, of Kampala, contains this quotation: "Days are pages in the Book of Life. Therefore write nothing on them but good deeds and honest effort". If that injunction were heeded by all men, individual, national, and international problems would solve themselves.

### Statements Worth Noting

"The task of the court is to direct the gradual convergence of Native and European notions of civil law, to fuse them where fusion does no damage to the feelings of those concerned, to adapt old customs to modern life, and to interpret the one legal system to the other with insight, sympathy and dignity".—Mr. S. C. Morris, Chief Native Commissioner, and Secretary of the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia, at the opening of the new Court of Native Appeal in Salisbury.

"The world is looking for some pattern of human behaviour less anarchic than mere nationalism, less offensive than traditional imperialism, some source of new wealth and investment for backward countries less impersonal than that provided by pure altruism, more disinterested than the economic aid showered by the great protagonists. The Commonwealth continues to flourish because it enshrines and serves certain moral and spiritual values which are universal to mankind".—Lord Hailsham.

"Sir, William Murphy, lately Acting Governor-General of the Federation, has seen fit to enter the political arena, and has said that there has been a rapid and unmistakable deterioration in race relations. I do not subscribe to that view, or to his statement that the position in the Federation is extremely grave. That is not true, and he should have shown a greater sense of responsibility".—Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation.

"Our party has a very special rôle to fulfil in evoking the interest and enthusiasm of your generation in the growing opportunities of the Commonwealth. In it I see one of the brightest hopes for the peaceful evolution of the brotherhood of man, transcending the differences of race, colour and creed".—Lord Kilmuir, Lord Chancellor, addressing Young Conservatives in London.

"This country is heavily involved in the Nile waters question as protectors of the interests of Kenya and Uganda, and along with the Sudan we are entitled to as much say as Egypt. Could not H.M. Government take the initiative in calling a conference of all States of the Nile watershed to try to settle this matter?"—Mr. H. Philips Price, M.P.

"Political instability and social immaturity are now recognized as the major causes of economic insecurity, and a sufficiently high level of taxation is indispensable nowadays to secure economic stability".—Mr. H. J. Hinchey, Financial Secretary of the East Africa House Commission, addressing the Central Legislative Assembly.

"I shall have to consider whether I can continue to waste my time as part of a Legislative Council which really becomes an advisory body only and allows the Government to do just as it will".—Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, M.L.C., Tanganyika, addressing the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

"The real issue is the Russian and Chinese challenge for the leadership of Asia and Africa. The tide is running in favour of Communism almost by default".—Mr. Walter Lippman, on his return to the United States from a visit to Russia.

"African nationalists take our benevolence, our charity, our sense of fair play, our willingness to see everybody else's point of view to the detriment of our own, as a sign of weakness".—Major B. P. Roberts, M.L.C., Kenya.

"The sugar industry of Kenya is almost entirely in the hands of Asian producers, who are most efficient".—The Minister for Agriculture in Kenya.

# K.K.M. Secret Society Must Be Uprooted and Destroyed

## Extracts from Kenya Government's Statement of Policy\*

**THE TASK OF BRINGING TO BOOK** the diminishing number of Mau Mau terrorists still in the forest will be continued. Although they now number only a few score, their skill in bushcraft and concealment will inevitably make their final elimination by the specialist forces employed against them a lengthy process.

The uncovering of the proscribed secret society called Kiama Kia Muingi is an unhappy reminder that the evil of the Mau Mau doctrine and of secret societies lingers on among some Kikuyu, and that some members of that tribe are not yet proof against the horror and debasement of these evil creeds.

Kiama Kia Muingi is nothing less than a revival of the Mau Mau passive wing in another form, employing the usual technique of intimidation and incitement to violence by means of oaths as degrading as any employed by the Mau Mau.

Up to the end of September 478 adherents, male and female, of this secret society have been prosecuted before the courts, and it has been necessary to detain 289 others. Good progress has been made, particularly in the Kandara division of Fort Hall district and the Gatundu division of Kiambu district, in uncovering the activities of K.K.M.

The Government has been greatly helped by chiefs, headmen, and loyalists who have come forward with information. In contrast to the investigations into Mau Mau in the early days of the emergency, the people in areas affected by K.K.M. have been much more ready to assist the authorities. This hopeful sign shows that many Kikuyu want no part in Kiama Kia Muingi and realize the harm this society is doing to their future progress.

### Utmost Vigilance

Government will continue to exercise the utmost vigilance, and will do all in its power to uncover and destroy Kiama Kia Muingi wherever it is found and to prosecute all those people who support it.

Loyalist members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes may now move freely within the Central Province, and all members of those tribes, except certain persons specifically prohibited, holding passbooks and living in the Kiambu and Thika districts may make daily visits during the week to Nairobi. Selected farmers have been allowed to leave their villages to live on their consolidated holdings, and the curfew is being progressively relaxed in the Central Province.

But so long as the Kiama Kia Muingi presents a threat to security Government will not be able to make further relaxations to the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru. The remedy is in their own hands and the hands of their leaders. Unless this evil society is uprooted and destroyed, peace and prosperity cannot return to the Kikuyu people.

There has been a spectacular reduction in the Mau Mau population of the prisons and detention camps, from a peak of 18,110 convicts and 53,500 detainees in 1955 to some 4,250 convicts and 13,000 detainees in 1957, until, at the end of September this year, only some 900 convicts and 5,830 detainees remained in custody.

By about March, 1959, there will be less than 2,000 Mau Mau convicts and detainees left in custody. These will be men whose minds have been so corrupted by Mau Mau that they have not yet been successfully reformed, or those whose known crimes render them unacceptable as inhabitants of the areas from which they come. Persons who fall into either of these two categories will be settled on an irrigation scheme at Hola in the Coast Province under such security conditions as are necessary and where concentrated efforts at their reformation will continue to be made.

Very few of the 70,000 detainees who have been released have come to unfavourable notice since, and it has been

possible to extend the rehabilitation methods which have been so successful to the vast majority of the convicts sentenced for the less serious Mau Mau offences.

Some 55,000 ex-detainees have been placed in employment or resettled, and the Government intends to expand the irrigation scheme in the Embu district to provide land for the landless and work for the workless.

Half a million acres were consolidated in the Central Province by August 31. Fees are being paid under the provisions of the Native Land Tenure Rules, 1956, and the fact that £50,000 had been collected by the end of August clearly shows that those who benefit are prepared to bear a large portion of the expense of the operation.

### Land Consolidation

In the African areas of high potential, land consolidation will be followed by advice on farm planning, varying in detail according to the capacity of the individual farmer from detailed plans to rough layouts. Cash crops and livestock will have an important place in this development.

The artificial insemination schemes promoted by the Veterinary Department represent an economic means of achieving the necessary improvement in the quality of cattle. The Veterinary Department's livestock and animal industry centres will continue to make available improved Zebu and Zebu-crossed-Sahiwal cattle to suitable smallholders, and, as ranching and grazing schemes become increasingly well established, more bulls of improved types will be issued from the centres.

The Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £5½m. towards the Swynnerton Plan, 1954-59, and the greater part of the generous contribution given by the U.S.A. from International Co-operation Administration funds, will be exhausted during the coming year. Thus in 1959-60 agricultural development will require to be financed from the Colony's own development funds, with little assistance from outside; this may reduce the tempo of development.

The European Agricultural Settlement Board will continue to pursue the policy of attracting sound agriculturists with capital to this country. Recently the Government has again evidenced its full confidence in the future of European settlement by guaranteeing borrowings by the board's subsidiary, Lands, Ltd., from insurance companies and other sources to the extent of £500,000.

The future of coffee gives some cause for disquiet owing to the probability that very large stocks will be built up in the next year or two in Latin America as the result of international agreements. The Government is fully aware of the gravity of this situation, and will assist and encourage the efficient marketing of the country's produce and the better co-ordination of productive effort in relation to world and local markets.

Government intends to introduce legislation to set up suitable machinery through which statutory minimum wages in agriculture may be determined. The policy envisaged for the present phase does not aim at the establishment of a Colony-wide minimum wage structure in agricultural undertakings, but rather to approach the problem on a selective basis. Bodies will be set up to consider rural wages in particular localities, their composition reflecting local interests and experience. Those areas where the level of wages in agriculture seems unduly low will have priority in attention.

To promote the timber export trade, the Government is granting a refund of half the royalty paid in respect of timber for which export orders are taken during the six months ending on December 31, 1958. Continuance of the refund beyond that date will be considered in the light of prevailing circumstances.

### Forestry Programme

The Forest Department will continue its programme of planting, which aims at establishing within 25 years plantations of exotic softwoods totalling some 300,000 acres; the income from these plantations in the form of royalties is estimated to reach £2m. a year within 35 years. In financing this programme considerable assistance is received from H.M. Government.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., will make electricity available in the Malindi area and extend supplies to the Nandi Hills and Kericho areas. The company will continue to examine the possibilities of making electricity available to the Thomson's Falls and Bungoma areas.

A large modern soap factory is now being brought into production, and will be followed by Kenya's first paper mill during the coming year.

\* This "Statement of Government Policy" has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, as Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1958-59 (1s. 6d.).

The Government's policy of creating industrial estates in the African land units will result in the establishment of industrial estates at Karatina and Limuru.

In continuation of the policy announced in Sessional Paper No. 98 of 1957, consultants and contractors have been widely used in 1958. By the end of the year work to the value of approximately £1,800,000 should have been carried out by contractors and approximately £30,000 spent on consultants' fees.

Contracts for the supply of materials previously placed with the Crown Agents will have been placed locally to the value of £986,000. The value of orders still being placed with the

Crown Agents or overseas suppliers will be roughly half that now placed with local suppliers.

As regards the promotion of tourism, the Ministry has plans to increase in the current financial year the volume of publicity material. An important part of the programme will be a film depicting fishing in Kenya in all its aspects, ranging from big game fishing at the coast to trout fishing in the highlands, and fishing by Africans in Lake Victoria and the rivers running into the lake.

The Government is considering ways and means of increasing the revenue of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, which it regards as a matter of great importance.

## Freehold Titles To Be Granted to Africans in Tanganyika

### Government Announces a New Land Tenure Policy

**FREEHOLD TITLES TO LAND** are to be available to Africans in Tanganyika Territory, and in appropriate areas the Government will encourage the transition from Native customary tenure to individual ownership.

Paper No. 6 of 1958, entitled "Review of Land Tenure Policy", says, *inter alia* :—

"It has been the practice of the Government to grant rights of occupancy to both non-Africans and Africans over areas which have been demarcated for individual use. The holders of rights of occupancy granted by the Governor have been given written individual titles but occupiers of land in accordance with Native law and custom have been given no documentary titles, and the disposition of such land has been left in the hands of the traditional tribal land authorities.

"Thus only the holders of written rights of occupancy, and the relatively few owners of freehold land have enjoyed the advantages of individual tenure, other occupiers of land have only usufructuary rights on communal tenure in accordance with Native law and custom.

"The economic advance of the Territory has now reached a stage where it is essential that, if the standard of living of the African population is to be further improved, better use must be made of the land, particularly in areas of high productivity. The Royal Commission on Land and Population has pointed out that both better land use and an improvement in the African standard of living can be attained by the adoption of a policy aimed at the individualization of land ownership.

#### Lead Must be Given

"Native custom, with its emphasis on communal tenure, is not static. Already in some areas it is accepted that exclusive individual tenure is needed by the people, but the change in custom towards such tenure is too slow to keep pace with the growing requirements of the African population. The Royal Commission observed that land tenure law cannot simply be left to evolve under the impact of modern influences, and that a lead must be given by Government to meet the requirements of the progressive elements of society by applying a more satisfactory land tenure law wherever a fair measure of support exists.

"The merits of the policy of allowing Native customary land tenure to continue undisturbed have been: (1) that this tenure is the Africans' own conception, and is thus generally understood and accepted by them; (2) that a cultivator usually receives a fair share of whatever land is occupied by his tribe; (3) that in most areas security of tenure can be maintained only by effective occupation of the land, so that absentee ownership, land speculation, and land hoarding by individuals are precluded, while the lack of negotiability prevents agricultural indebtedness.

"The fundamental defect is that such land tenure has developed only through the growth of Native custom, which

has changed too slowly to keep pace with progress in the economic, social, and political spheres.

"Other weaknesses of Native customary land tenure spring from: (1) the assumption that land is unlimited and therefore conservation is unnecessary; (2) the desire that every member of the tribe should have a right to land within the tribal area, which may ultimately lead to fragmentation of holdings below the economic minimum and consequently to insecurity of tenure; (3) the non-negotiability of title which prevents a progressive farmer from raising money for capital improvements.

"New factors affecting Native customary tenure have emerged since the enactment of the Land Ordinance over 30 years ago.

"*Growing of Cash Crops and Introduction of Modern Farming Methods.*—When the Land Ordinance was enacted the African community was generally engaged in subsistence agriculture. Now cash crops are grown in certain areas by African cultivators to provide a living in excess of subsistence requirements. Thus the demand for more land has become stronger, especially where modern agricultural techniques and mechanical methods are used.

"*Increase in the African Population.*—In some tribal areas the population has increased to such an extent that no more suitable unoccupied portions of the traditional tribal lands are readily available; fallow land has been occupied, and the additional population can be provided with suitable land in its own tribal area only by subdivision of existing holdings.

#### Land Fertility

"*Deterioration of Land Fertility.*—In many areas overcropping or overstocking, coupled with a lack of protective measures, has resulted in accelerated erosion and loss of soil fertility.

"*Appearance of a Demand for Credit.*—A demand for credit for the purchase of agricultural machinery and the improvement of land has arisen in certain of the more progressive areas.

"*Increasing Number of African Land Disputes.*—In some areas the volume of land litigation is now so great as to demand the provision of security of tenure for the individual.

"It is therefore becoming increasingly evident in a number of areas that the communal nature of African land tenure does not satisfy the needs and ambitions of the African people, particularly in areas of high fertility and dense population where a need for exclusive individual title to stable agricultural holdings is apparent.

"Government having noted that this evolution from communal tenure to individual ownership is occurring, and believing that the economic, social and political progress of the people will be facilitated thereby, proposes to adopt as policy—

(1) the provision by statute of a form of tenure which is individual, exclusive, secure, unlimited in time, and negotiable—in other words, individual ownership of land, to be called 'freehold'.

(2) the encouragement of the transition from Native customary tenure into freehold in appropriate areas.

"There is, of course, no intention of forcing this change anywhere, although the process of evolution can and should be guided and encouraged. It will arise naturally and be most acceptable to the people where holdings are already stable.

"In some areas Native customary land tenure (hereinafter referred to as local tenures) may well remain unchanged because at the present stage of advancement of the people and of their use of land there seems no practicable alternative. Thus there will co-exist this individual tenure created and defined by statute and local tenures which have arisen under Native law and custom.

"Government deems it desirable to institute local land boards in appropriate places containing representatives of the local land authorities and of the owners and occupiers of land, whose function in the main will be to act as a liaison between the Government, the local land authorities, and the owners and occupiers of land, to advise the Government of local needs and wishes regarding land tenure, and to explain the policy proposed by the Government and the objects which it is designed to achieve; and to expand the machinery for registering title to land and dealings therewith.

#### Safeguards Against Dangers

"There are dangers inherent in the grant of individual ownership to inexperienced people, particularly where the land through the absence of dealings has not acquired stable and known value. Some Africans may be tempted by what would seem to them large sums of money to part with their land without having any productive use for the money; and some Africans may be tempted to borrow on the security of their land money not likely to be applied to some productive purpose.

"In either case the money is likely to be dissipated. The result would be either the appearance of a class of landless persons or the reduction of the peasantry to a state of permanent indebtedness, with an ever-increasing burden of interest, preventing either the raising of the standard of living or the investment of profits in the improvement of the land.

"As safeguards against these dangers, Government proposes to maintain for the time being the law under which dispositions of their land by Africans in favour of non-Africans require the approval of the Governor; and to investigate the expansion of credit facilities available to Africans for the development of their land.

"Control over dealings in land between Africans and non-Africans has been exercised mainly to ensure that the transaction was fair and reasonable, and, in the case of a mortgage, that the mortgagor was not incurring a liability at an onerous rate of interest for an amount which he could not reasonably be expected to repay, or on conditions as to repayment which were unreasonable. It would be unwise to relax this control until Africans generally have gained experience in land transactions.

"It is not the desire of Government to impose any restrictions over land transactions between Africans; but it may well be, when the time comes to introduce the registration of titles in any area, that the Africans of that area may themselves desire that there should be some safeguards as regards dealings between Africans in land in those areas.

#### Prevention of Fragmentation

"The dangers of excessive fragmentation and multiple scattered holdings, which preclude the adoption of better farming methods, are as real where freehold exists as under the local tenures. Government considers that this is more a problem of land use and economics than of land tenure, but it will seek to promote and encourage the consolidation of scattered holdings into units capable of being farmed to the best advantage.

"Moreover, Government will introduce legislation to prevent the subdivision of holdings below an economic minimum appropriate for those areas where freehold titles are granted.

## Bangweulu Water Transport

### Commander E. P. G. Sandwith's Appointment

COMMANDER E. P. G. SANDWITH, R.N. (Retd.), town clerk of Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, is to take charge of water transport on Lake Bangweulu.

Joining the Royal Navy during the 1914-18 war, he retired in 1923 and went to Northern Rhodesia to farm with the late F. J. ("Mopani") Clarke. Later he farmed on his own account, and during the depression in the 'thirties became town manager of Luanshya.

When war broke out in 1939 he was recalled to the Royal Navy. He was one of the last people to leave Singapore before it fell to the Japanese, and was afterwards based on South Africa and the United Kingdom. At different times he was senior naval officer in charge of Dieppe and Heligoland. When he returned to Northern Rhodesia he became town manager of Chingola.

## Lord Lloyd on the Commonwealth Enemies Will Seek to Destroy It

THE BRITISH EMPIRE has probably done more for the general good of mankind than any other institution the world has ever known. To vast areas and myriad peoples it has brought peace, prosperity, justice, and freedom, and in two great wars the British Empire led the world in resistance to tyranny and aggression. Lord Lloyd said in his presidential address to the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce, in which office he succeeded Lord Tweedsmuir. The president continued (in part):

"The British Commonwealth is the only institution which has deliberately created of itself a number of free nations. No other empire has ever done that. And the economic trend is the same as the political. Instead of a number of primary producers entirely dependent upon Great Britain for the sale of their commodities and the supply of their manufactured goods, the countries of the Commonwealth are increasingly setting up their own secondary industries.

"So a realist cannot exclude the possibility of individual nations drifting out of the Commonwealth; and that risk will increase as more and more territories reach a stage of independence. Many people through malice or ignorance would like to see the end of the British Commonwealth of Nations. They will miss no opportunity of encouraging separatist tendencies and of fomenting disagreements and discontent between members of the Commonwealth.

#### Dangerous Adolescence

"When people say that the Commonwealth is breaking up the fashionable reply these days is: 'It is not breaking up, it is growing up.' That is true, but parents know that adolescence is a very dangerous time; people can go wrong in adolescence in a way that can never be put right again during their lifetime. Therefore, to say apathetically 'It is growing up and we need not bother any more' seems to me to be the wrong approach.

"It is not enough just to hope that the ties which have bound us together in the past will stand the pressure being put on them today. I believe that active steps have to be taken all the time to strengthen those ties and to try to see that, despite the terrific change which is taking place in the whole of the Commonwealth we somehow keep the organization together.

"What are the things which may still unite the very different and disparate elements in the British Commonwealth? First and foremost, the common loyalty to the Crown. This is very real; and personalities often arouse greater loyalty in the minds of the mass of the people than such abstract conceptions as democracy. It is loyalty to the Queen as a person, and the Queen, with her dignity and charm, has probably done as much as anybody during her travels within the Commonwealth to cement Commonwealth relations.

"The common ideals of democracy, freedom, justice, all the things upon which we have been brought up in this country, are real bonds between ourselves and the people of the old Dominions, who are our kith and kin, our own flesh and blood, brought up originally on exactly the same doctrines as ourselves. I am not so sure whether these ideals are so well or widely understood in some other parts of the Commonwealth.

"The third tie is that of mutual interest and of trade and commerce. The Empire was built on trade. It may well be that the thing which built the Empire will be the thing that ultimately preserves it. If the Commonwealth has a good deal to offer us in the way of raw materials and its riches of various kinds, we have as much or more to offer them.

"In sterling they have the benefit of the world's most widely used and best currency. Here in the City of London they have probably still the best financial organization in the world. In this country as a whole they have unrivalled technical knowledge and the inventive genius of the British people. These things they should not lightly discard.

"At the moment the great demand is for investment capital. We cannot provide all that is asked, and we should be foolish to try to rival the Communist promises. Yet we can and must play a leading part in the development of the underdeveloped countries of the Commonwealth, and in the increased trade that will come from their development.

## Aims of the African Nationalists Controversy Continued in "Manchester Guardian"

IN A RECENT ISSUE we quoted from a leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* which expressed the opinion that there was not yet much of a case for parity between the African and European elected members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia or for the withdrawal of the hand of the Colonial Office from that Protectorate. It concluded on the note that "everyone seems to be in a bit too much of a hurry".

Then followed the salient passages of a critical letter from Mr. John Hatch and one from the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA controverting his allegations that "it is not true that the African leaders in Central Africa are either racialists or trying to grab power", and that "the inhabitants of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have certainly not forgotten the events of 50 years", the reference being to the creation of the Union of South Africa.

A few days later the *Guardian* published the following reply from Mr. Hatch:—

"May I reply to Mr. Joelson's angry reactions to my letter on the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia? For the record, I wrote of 'the realities of Southern Africa', not of 'Southern Rhodesia'.

"However Mr. Joelson's mind may work, I cannot think that many people in this country will consider that African representatives are attempting to 'grab power' when they ask for parity of representation between two million Africans and 75,000 Europeans.

"Far from African nationalism necessarily being racialist, the recent conference at Mwanza referred to by Mr. Joelson based all its resolutions and declarations on the claim for an evolution to full parliamentary democracy, in which immigrant races would have equal rights with the indigenous population. The present danger is that if progress towards this end continues to be frustrated, white racialism may be matched by black racialism and the present African leaders who believe in democracy swept aside.

### Sacrificing Native Interests

"It must be a long time since Mr. Joelson was in contact with any number of Africans from any part of the continent if he can believe that they are unconscious of what has happened in South Africa over the past 50 years. Surely he knows that thousands of Africans every year go to work in the Union and have first-hand knowledge of conditions there. Almost universally they consider Britain to have sacrificed African interests by handing over their control to the white minority 50 years ago.

"I am glad to see that Mr. Joelson supports the case for African advancement. I wish I could believe that it will succeed simply on its merits. In view of the present Government's recent insistence on imposing this completely undemocratic Constitution on Northern Rhodesia, nothing less than a widespread knowledge of the facts and determined resistance by British public opinion can save Central Africa from a British betrayal similar to that perpetrated in South Africa".

Mr. Joelson's reply was in the following terms:—

"Mr. Hatch quibbles but makes no attempt to answer my points. I did not write in anger, as he asserts, but merely factually. As to the inference that I misrepresented him by treating his reference to 'the realities of Southern Africa' as relating to Southern Rhodesia, everyone else I know considers Southern Africa to embrace Southern Rhodesia.

"Does he believe that the African political leaders in Northern Rhodesia want only parity of representation in the Legislature? Some ask for that as an instalment, but others say openly that they want a majority now, and he will surely not deny that if parity were granted the African National Congress would proceed to demand more. Does not that certainty—and it is a certainty—make it evident that the aim of the African politicians is to 'grab power'? Why does your correspondent decline to face that obvious fact and thereby mislead your readers? He must know that the Congress in neighbouring Nyasaland already clamours for an African majority in both the Legislative and Executive Councils.

"He tries to refute my statement that the African nationalist leaders are racialists by saying that all they want is 'full parliamentary democracy'. Precisely! They want what Lord Twining, lately Governor of Tanganyika, calls 'nobbery', the counting of heads without regard to the ignorance or knowledge, incomprehension or experience of the possessors, which

would mean domination by African masses which are still unsophisticated, which still know nothing about the complexities of government, and are still far from capable of playing the game of parliamentary democracy, if only because the tolerance on which that system is based is absent from their society in general; and the unenlightened masses whom Mr. Hatch would enfranchise would be the victims of the domineering demagogues who see in the programme which he advocates place, power and perquisites for themselves.

"Mr. Hatch fears the sweeping aside of the present African leaders who believe in democracy'. He may consider that that is what they have been demonstrating for the last few days at the Accra conference; but the heading which you selected for yesterday's report from your special correspondent in Ghana was 'Cheers for Violence'.

"Nobody who knows anything about the African nationalist movements in East and Central Africa should have been surprised, for their distinguishing characteristics are intimidation in many forms, threats of violence, and violence. Consequently many Africans acting for these movements have had to be jailed in the recent past for incitement to violence, criminal libel, subversive activities, and breaches of the peace, while the East and Central African Governments have had to arm themselves with new legislative powers for the maintenance of law and order.

### Evading the Facts

"Studiously evading these facts, Mr. Hatch wants your readers to regard the African nationalist organizations as pillars of 'democracy'. It cannot be too often repeated that, in their own words at their recent assembly in Mwanza, they stand for 'nationalism virile and unrelenting' and 'government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines'. I repeat that words have lost their meaning if that is not racialism in its worst form.

"I did not suggest that many Africans in Northern Rhodesia are not conscious of what has happened in South Africa over the past 50 years'. That is a twist now introduced to the controversy. I disputed the affirmation that 'the inhabitants of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have certainly not forgotten the events of 50 years ago', commenting that the picture of 'the inhabitants' of the three territories pondering what happened half a century ago was ludicrous, and that of their seven million Africans very, very few, perhaps half a dozen or so, could if suddenly challenged, show that 'they have certainly not forgotten' those events.

"Mr. Hatch expresses pleasure that I support the case for African advancement, as though that were some late discovery, whereas he knows that I have supported that for many years—not as an emotional or political exercise, but on the ground of that fair-play which is essential to the health and progress of all the territories.

"They have been immeasurably prejudiced, I am convinced, by the insistence of people like Mr. Hatch that a universal franchise is their first need, and by the overhasty application under Socialist pressure of a system which operates even in the United Kingdom with only partial success, and which thrusts upon unready Africans responsibilities for which they needed for longer preparation".

[Owing to pressure on space this letter appeared in slightly abbreviated form.]

## Trial of Jomo Kenyatta Minister's Statement Expected Shortly

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has received a report from Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, on the alleged perjured evidence given at the trial of Jomo Kenyatta in 1952.

Last week, Mr. Dingle Foot tabled a motion in the House of Commons calling on the British Government to institute a public inquiry under the chairmanship of someone with judicial experience into the allegations of Mr. Rawson Mwacharia.

The motion, based on information given to Mr. Foot on his recent visit to Nairobi, list some of the allegations said to have been made on affidavit by Mwacharia, including assertions that Mwacharia gave false evidence at the trial of Kenyatta and others; that the evidence was dictated to him by a police officer; and that he received a substantial consideration, including an air passage to Britain, a two-year course at a British university, and a promise of employment by the Kenya Government. Another allegation is that prosecution witnesses were rehearsed twice a day by police officers at a model court in the evidence they were to give at the trial.

The signatories to the motion include Lady Megan Lloyd George, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. Macdermot, Mr. R. H. Crossman, and Mr. Charles Pannell.

## Federal Powers in Nyasaland Sharp Exchanges in Legislative Council

WHEN MR. N. D. KWENJE, an African member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council moved that "the Nyasaland Government does not hand to the Federal Government any department or part thereof for administration until 1960 at the review, when things will be put in black and white", he said that the purpose of the motion was to try and help the police and the people to be at peace in the country. Remedies were being tried to prevent disturbances, which no one liked. "We Africans know exactly why these occur, and would like to help the Government and the people to try and bring about peace."

Instancing the demand for the federalization of non-African agriculture as a cause of tension. Mr. Kwenje said that Africans believed that when they "get their responsible government in this Protectorate they may find themselves without any departments that would give them the revenue that is required to build a Government".

He laid most of the blame for Nyasaland's troubles on Federation, "a thorn in the heart of Africans", and said that most of the races living in Nyasaland—including many Europeans—had never accepted Federation. That Africans rejected it was shown by the fact that no "Africans who have any brains" stood for election at the Federal general election; those who did stand "were probably attracted by a wage, not by representing people".

### Cross Reference

"Only yesterday I went to Blantyre to a provincial council to find the chiefs cross because they saw two people there who call themselves M.Ps. The chiefs told them to get out, because the chiefs didn't elect anyone to go there". That, in Mr. Kwenje's view, showed that it was not merely Congress—"that is just a name"—but all the people in Nyasaland who were "united in knowing what is good and righteous for them, and they do not intend to go back".

MR. CHIPEMBERE, in supporting the motion, said that non-African agriculture could not be federalized without interfering in some way with the status of the land on which that agriculture was practised. The Chief Secretary intervened to say that that was not true, to which Mr. Chipembere retorted that if "they are going to perform their agriculture and not on the soil, they will have an opportunity or arguing to that effect when they speak to this motion".

He continued: "The subject of the ownership of land in this country is highly controversial. We shall be very dishonest if at any time we agreed that we do fully recognize the ownership of the land, or certain pieces of land, in this country by our European brethren. We recognize their ownership of certain estates, but not all. No chief had any right to sell any land by African custom, and yet our European friends claim that they bought their land from certain chiefs."

"I have to inform this council that in the view of the Nyasaland Congress, and in the view of the African members of this Council, no chief had any right whatsoever to sell any land, and to that extent we consider all the transactions that took place at that time as completely unlawful, whatever the law of the present Government may say."

### Territorial Confidence

"But the ownership of those pieces of land by our European brethren might be tolerated as long as the control of land or all activities based on the land is under a Government in which there is some measurement of confidence, that is the territorial Government. As long as the territorial Government controls land and agriculture we are perfectly prepared to tolerate the continued ownership of Europeans to those estates. But we shall never tolerate that ownership of the Federal Government come in any form."

"If hon. members have any doubts as to the popularity or confidence which the Federal Government is lacking in Nyasaland, they have only to refer to the experiences of certain very important personages in the Federal structure when they visited Nyasaland. In areas where Dr. Banda was received triumphantly like a king, the Federal Governor-General was boycotted throughout".

Mr. Chipembere then criticized many of the Federal Government's departments in Nyasaland.

"European officers serving in Federal departments have shown very, very serious lack of respect for Africans working under them. The use of abusive language is the order of the day. African patients are not receiving the treatment which patients ought to receive in the hospital. Moreover, in the Federal Departments an African civil servant can never expect any security at all."

"In the Department of Income Tax up to date more than seven Africans have been replaced by European ladies, and some of those European ladies are hopelessly inefficient and unable to perform the duties which Africans performed very efficiently. All this fulfils the fears of Africans that Federation was going to be nothing but a European benefit club".

### Facts of Life

In conclusion, Mr. Chipembere said:—

"I warn this Government that persistence never pays when it is carried out unreasonably. It is never disgraceful to accept facts and to bend to what is inevitable. The continuation of the federal set-up in this country can only result in leaving this country in a mess. I know that in Imperialist circles it is considered shameful to act according to the will of subject peoples; Imperialist Government officials and politicians always want to make sure their will prevails over the so-called subject people. But they have to learn from the lessons of human history that there is nothing which can stand in the way of people wanting to enjoy their full political rights."

"Nationalism is an irresistible force. Mighty empires in history have collapsed as a result of clashing with the fire of nationalism. If they believe that the nationalism which exists in Nyasaland is not sufficiently strong to bring about the collapse of imperialism in this country, then I advise them to watch for the next three or four years and they will be forced to agree with me by the force of facts".

MR. CHINYAMA said: "This is an African country and there is no mistake or doubts about it. We don't say Europeans who wish to come, Asians who wish to come, and settle in Nyasaland should not. But we ask that they should not try to dominate our rights. What has it got to do with them? This is a Protectorate by agreement. You are beginning in this seven years to change over. You cannot begin to change things in Nyasaland without the consent of the Africans to whom this country belongs simply because you want to please the Federal Government. You are making a gross mistake. I ask God indeed to forgive you. But then come back and begin to do it."

"If you begin to listen to all that the Federal Government is asking, and you agree to make their mistakes so that you please that Government, you are committing a grave mistake, which one day you shall reap and admit. Transferring departments of this country from the territorial Government is to try and sell us gradually to the Federal Government, which thing we don't want".

### Familiar Tactics

MR. L. A. LITTLE pointed out that it was so easy to attack somebody or something not in a position to answer back.

"This debate has produced absolutely nothing new. We have had this attack on the Federal Government in this territory, unjustified, unfair, and without one single atom of proof of what the speaker has said".

MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD: "Dealing with the threat by Mr. Chipembere that if non-African agriculture was federalized all alienated land would be expropriated, there does appear to be usual misconception on this subject. The title to the land which has been alienated is not the purchase from any chief or any other person, but a certificate of claim issued by the then Governor of the Nyasaland Protectorate on behalf of Queen Victoria. If there is to be an attack on the title to alienated land in this Protectorate, the attack must be against the laws, the roots and foundation laws, of this Protectorate."

"His attack shows complete irresponsibility, and that there would be no grounds for raising hands in horror if at the next constitutional discussions the question was raised of removing land from the territorial purview and placing the control of land in this Protectorate in other hands altogether, which would be a very much wider and more sweeping step than anything that has been suggested yet. But it is the natural answer to the irresponsibility being shown by the Nyasaland African Congress and its leaders. If there is to be African advancement here, and they are to be given control of powers to legislate in this Protectorate, and all things affecting others and Africans are not to be removed from this Protectorate, which some may think is a good thing to do first, then safeguards will be required to ensure that the degree of irresponsibility at present threatened cannot have the devastating effect which it would."

"Allegations that our present troubles, stoning of motor-cars

(Continued on page 520)

# PERSONALIA

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, will visit Malaya in January.

SIR ALFRED SAVAGE, one of the Crown Agents, is to visit West Africa early in the New Year.

MR. H. W. ROSE, of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, is shortly due in London from Rhodesia.

MGR. EUGENE ARTHURS, Roman Catholic Bishop of Tanga, has been received in private audience by the Pope.

SIR TOBY LOW, M.P., has been appointed joint deputy chairman of National and Grindlays Bank from January 1.

SIR MILES THOMAS, who has a farm in Southern Rhodesia, has been elected chairman of the British Productivity Council for 1959.

MR. LESLIE RAWSON, overseas secretary of the Boys' Brigade, has returned to London from an extensive tour of the Federation and South Africa.

MISS PENELOPE CHILESHE, the 20-year-old daughter of Mr. S. H. CHILESHE, a Northern Rhodesian African M.L.C., is a student nurse at Hammersmith Hospital, London.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE'S term as chairman of the Commonwealth Economic Committee has ended. His successor is the High Commissioner in London for Pakistan.

MR. H. H. WOODWARD, Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in East Africa, has left Nairobi to take up the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Cairo.

PROFESSOR HAROLD F. HEADY, of California University, is spending a year in Kenya with the East Africa Veterinary Research Organization and the Agricultural Department of the Colony.

SIR ERIC COATES, at one time a member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, responsible for the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, has been elected a director of Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd.

The Governor of Kenya, SIR EVELYN BARING, recently paid a short goodwill visit to Addis Ababa, where he was the guest of the British Ambassador, MR. G. W. FURLONGE. The Governor was accompanied by LADY BARING.

MR. J. A. R. KING, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, has been appointed director of the Kenya branch of the British Red Cross Society. He succeeds DR. J. R. GREGORY. Mr. King is also chairman of Nairobi County Council and president of the Road Safety of Kenya.

CAPTAIN S. S. DAVIDSON, master of the CLAN MACLAY, has presented a cup to St. Andrew's Preparatory School, Blantyre, Nyasaland, which has "adopted" the ship. The Clan Maclay Cup will be presented annually to the child showing most interest in the ship. First winner is Penny Graham-Jolly.

MR. PAUL H. A. BOWMAN has been appointed a full-time executive director of Lombard Banking, Ltd. He is already a director of the subsidiary companies, Awley Finance (chairman), Credit Corporation of Rhodesia, Lombard Banking (Uganda), and Lombard Development Corporation. He will have particular responsibility for liaison with overseas companies.

SIR J. U. F. C. ALEXANDER, MR. E. C. BARING, COMTE J. A. DE LA BARRE D'ERQUELINES, MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., MR. R. C. HUTCHINSON, MR. R. F. MEDLICOTT, MR. N. C. SELWAY and CAPTAIN C. WATERHOUSE have joined the board of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd. EARL GREY has resigned from the chairmanship, but retains his seat on the board. MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN has been appointed chairman from the same date.

## Gallantry Awards to Kenya Police

### Tackling Dangerous African Criminals

THE COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY has been awarded to Inspector John Waugh and Corporal Mathirare Mkiruku of the Kenya Police, and the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct to Constable Onyango Oyugi and Constable Ligami Lukwesi.

The citations state, *inter alia* :—

"Information was received that a party of Africans intended to break into a house in the Eastleigh area of Nairobi during darkness on August 13 to steal the contents of a safe. An ambush was planned by INSPECTOR JOHN WAUGH, who secreted himself in an Asian dwelling-house with Corporal Mathirare Mkiruku; three police constables were detailed to keep watch on the premises and were instructed to follow the thieves into the house and assist in effecting their arrest if necessary. The ambush party were all in plain clothes.

"Inspector Waugh was armed with his issue revolver, the corporal with a small sword and a baton, and the remainder with batons. The house was occupied by a number of Asians, who remained to preserve the appearance of normality in and around the premises.

"At 8 p.m. four Africans entered through the back door and adopted a threatening attitude towards the Asians. Hearing this, Inspector Waugh and Corporal Mathirare entered from an adjoining room, and, seeing that the intruders were armed with dangerous weapons, Inspector Waugh drew his revolver and called on the intruders to surrender. They immediately attacked. One, armed with a Native sword, struck the inspector with it on the right arm, wounding him and causing the revolver to fall on a table; during a struggle for possession of the revolver it went off, the bullet entering Inspector Waugh's groin. A second African came to the assistance of his companion, but Inspector Waugh fought them both off, receiving a serious wound on the left arm from a Native sword.

"At this stage Corporal Mathirare engaged the second African, enabling the inspector to recover possession of his firearm, with the butt of which he struck and overcame his first assailant.

"In spite of seven severe injuries, the most serious of which amounted to 'grievous harm', Inspector Waugh showed courage, leadership and gallantry of a high order, which resulted in the immediate arrest of two determined and dangerous criminals and the ultimate arrest of two more who had run away when they saw that the police were likely to overcome them. All four have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

### Took on Three Men

"Corporal Mathirare followed Inspector Waugh into the room in which four armed Africans were threatening the Asian occupants. The Africans on being challenged attacked the police. Corporal Mathirare, armed with a baton and a small sword, took on three of the gang single-handed. During the fight one detached himself to go to the assistance of the man who had attacked Inspector Waugh, and the corporal manoeuvred himself into a position to help his inspector and enable him to regain possession of his revolver, which he had been forced to drop due to injury.

"In the face of a fierce attack by superior numbers, Corporal Mathirare displayed a high degree of personal courage and devotion. By his gallant conduct he saved his inspector from more serious injury and materially assisted in the prevention of a serious crime. Two of the intruders were arrested in the house and the remainder put to flight, but they were later identified, arrested, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

"Constable Onyango Oyugi and Constable Ligami Lukwesi, armed only with batons, entered the house, saw four Africans armed with Native swords attacking the inspector and corporal, and went to their assistance. Constable Onyango was injured by the armed Africans, but persisted in his efforts to apprehend them, and continued until two of the gang were under arrest and the other two put to flight. Constable Onyango was struck on the head with a sword, sustaining a wound 3½ inches long which had been assessed as 'grievous harm'.

"By his brave conduct and devotion to duty he undoubtedly saved both from grave injury. His injury caused him to be detained in hospital for 10 days. He was commended in 1953 for his part in the arrest of two Africans, one of whom was armed with two firearms.

"Constable Ligami Lukwesi received two wounds in the lower leg. Despite his injuries he persisted in his efforts until two of the gang were overcome and under arrest. By his brave conduct and loyalty in going immediately to the assistance of his inspector and corporal and engaging desperate and armed criminals when armed only with a baton, he undoubtedly saved both from possible death and contributed to the immediate arrest of two determined and dangerous criminals."



## Brushed Aside by African Nationalism

### Top-Heavy Government for N. Rhodesia

REFERRING TO CRITICISMS in Northern Rhodesia of the decisions on constitutional changes made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Conservative Research Department writes in its monthly survey on Commonwealth and Colonial affairs that the Africans who claimed that "Africans can administer just as well if not better than some of the European deadwood in the present Legislative Council" overlooked the fact that only a very small fraction of the African population is literate and that the number of Africans with professional qualifications can be counted on the fingers of one hand. It continued:—

"It is this difficulty of finding persons of sufficient education and knowledge to shoulder ministerial responsibilities that is, so lightly brushed aside by African nationalists. Enthusiasm is no substitute for competence and experience when it comes to administering a group of Government departments. Africans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland point to Ghana, but Central Africa has as yet produced no Africans of ability comparable to that of political leaders in West Africa.

"The Europeans concentrate their criticism on the appointment of two African Ministers, arguing that the appointment of Ministers on the basis of race is incompatible with the policy of establishing a political system on a non-racial basis. For example, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, states that the Federal Government stands firmly by the principle that when Africans are appointed to ministerial office it must be on the basis of their being members of the majority party in the Legislature, possessing personal qualities and capabilities in a degree which would justify such an appointment.

"Another criticism is that the proposals will create a top-heavy Government machine in Northern Rhodesia, which will now have 10 Ministers as against seven in the Federal Government and six in Southern Rhodesia".

## New Regime Recognized

### Sudanese Ministers' Salaries Cut

THE NEW REGIME in the Sudan has now been recognized (in this order) by the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Great Britain, Ethiopia, Western Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Tunisia, Greece, France, Lebanon, Turkey, Belgium, Yugoslavia, U.S.A., India, U.S.S.R., Yemen, Algerian Government in Cairo, Czechoslovakia, and Pakistan.

The Supreme Council of the Armed Forces has decided that the Prime Minister and all other Ministers shall each be paid £200 a year less than their predecessors.

Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi has told former members of the Sudan Parliament that although the Umma Party, of which he was patron, had been dissolved, the religious organization of his followers, the Ansar sect, would be strengthened.

"The Umma Party has been dissolved, but politics have never been, and never will be, the only bond between us. Above party we are strongly tied to each other by religious belief and historic relations". Ansar was a group to which was assigned the task of preserving religion, good manners, honourable conduct, and co-operation.

Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, who has a wide following, particularly in the western Sudan, and who supported the recent army coup from its first day, said that the leaders had shown that they meant to preserve Sudan's independence. "Whoever works to this end will have my fullest support, for maintaining independence is my principal aim".

Helped by an expert from U.N.E.S.C.O., a committee is to advise on an education policy for the Sudan. Its instructions are to report before the end of March.

## "Rhodesia and East Africa"

### August and Excellent

A WHOLE CONSTELLATION of Governors, past and present, peers, bishops, and company directors cast their lustre over the pages of "Rhodesia and East Africa", the substantial volume edited and compiled to celebrate the fact that the weekly paper EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has now been in publication for a third of a century, says a long review in *The Times British Colonies Review*. It continues, in part:—

"Colonel Grogan sends a reviving blast of fresh air blowing over these august pages... Learning, and indeed wisdom, are to be found in the book, which contains much useful information, many stimulating remarks and several good stories, not to mention a wide selection of photographs.

"Those who seek specific facts about the main sources of wealth will find them: those who seek a general introduction to the problems of the region could scarcely do better than read, for example, Sir Arthur Benson on Northern Rhodesia and Lord Portsmouth on Kenya.

"As prestige advertising designed to give an impression of confidence in British enterprise in the region—provided left-wing English sentimentalists can be kept in their place—the production is excellent".

The book, of 432 pages, is obtainable at 26s. 9d. post-free from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

## Class Warfare in Nyasaland

### Congress "Poison" for Schoolchildren

THE CAUSE OF RECENT DISTURBANCES in African schools in the Protectorate was "insidious and poisonous indoctrination of schoolchildren with a hatred of established authority", Mr. J. H. Ingham, Secretary for African Affairs, has said in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

The African National Congress, under dictatorial leadership, had stated plainly that its object was to instil this hatred into African schoolchildren, he continued, when speaking against a motion by Mr. H. B. Chipembere, an African Member and a Congress leader, that "Council deplores the bad administration which has recently manifested itself in certain schools, resulting in the breakdown of discipline, the untimely closure of these schools, and the dismissal of certain students".

Mr. Chipembere claimed that the Education Department was indoctrinating African children with pro-Federation propaganda, and that it was planting police spies in the schools.

The Director of African Education, Mr. L. A. C. Buehnan, denied that there was any indoctrination of children with Federal ideas. The trouble at Dedza Secondary School could be traced back to the day when an African graduate teacher there entertained Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Congress, to lunch. Later Dr. Banda had addressed pupils without the permission of the headmaster.

### Master Minds

Because of the shortage of teachers a qualified man, a European, who had been a policeman before he became a teacher was posted to the school. When he was introduced to the school the boys rushed from the hall, kicking over chairs and making noises like animals. They refused to be taught by that teacher, stoned his house, shouted threats against his wife and child, and stuck a notice on his house which read "We will bash your brains out".

Messengers had, without permission, left Congress messages at the school telling the scholars to meet Mr. Chipembere, the mover of the motion. The Government had established that the disturbances were directly attributable to direct interference.

Mr. Chipembere's motion was lost. The school has since been reopened, and most of the children have been readmitted, after apologizing for their misbehaviour.

## No Change in Northern Rhodesia

### Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Dispatch to Governor

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told the House of Commons last Thursday that he had decided not to change his plan for constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia, but that points of clarification had been communicated to the Governor.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said:—

"After considering very carefully all the representations made to me from different quarters and all that was said in the debate in this House on November 27, I have decided that the proposals in my dispatch of September 10 contained in Cmd. 530 should stand. I shall tender advice to Her Majesty accordingly at the earliest practicable date.

"There are several points, however, on which I thought some clarification to be desirable, and I have accordingly sent the Governor of Northern Rhodesia a further dispatch, the text of which will be circulated with the Official Report."

The dispatch reads as follows:—

"Since I addressed you in that dispatch I have received representations on the proposed constitutional changes from many quarters urging that I should make various modifications to my proposals. I have given most careful consideration to all these representations and to all that was said in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on November 27, 1958, of which you have already received the Official Report.

"However, I have reached the conclusion that the proposals as they stand represent the fairest reconciliation of the interests of the various communities, having regard to the special conditions of Northern Rhodesia and that no change in them would contribute further to this object.

### Chief's Endorsement

"I have given especially careful consideration to the proposal that candidates in the six special constituencies should be required to obtain certificates approving of their candidature from two-thirds of the chiefs in the constituency concerned. This proposal has been criticized on the grounds that there would be likely to be mechanical difficulties in the way of its successful operation and that it might impede the development of a party political system on normal lines.

"On the first point I understand that a period of some 60 days will normally be available between the announcement of a dissolution and nomination day, and that there is no provision under which certificates could be revoked. It seems to me therefore that potential candidates for special seats should have adequate time to obtain certificates.

"As regard the second point, it is of course one of the principles underlying the new Constitution that politics should be encouraged to develop on party rather than on racial lines. A complete system of party politics cannot, however, be built up overnight in a territory such as Northern Rhodesia where the Africans have not hitherto participated in any form of direct elections. For them the new Constitution represents an experiment in the beginnings of representative government, and I consider that there is a very great force in the argument that it is wise to provide a bridge between the two concepts of direct election and traditional rule by chiefs.

"At the same time, I consider that the chiefs should be given clear guidance setting out the considerations which they should have in mind in approving or disapproving of the candidature of a particular candidate. I should be glad therefore if you would arrange for the chiefs to be advised that they should not refuse certificates on such grounds as tribal identity or party political affiliation.

### Personal Qualities

"No regard should be given to which, if any, party the candidate proposes to support. The criterion should be whether the prospective candidate has personal and other qualities which would make him an adequate representative of the people in his constituency and whether he is a fit and proper person to put himself forward as a candidate.

"Given this guidance, I consider that the chiefs should be able to perform the function allotted to them satisfactorily. I recognize, however, that this is an experiment which it will be necessary to watch carefully. If it is abused in any way it will be necessary to consider whether it should be continued.

"It has become apparent that there is need for some clarification of certain points in my earlier dispatch. My proposals include the appointment of six non-official Ministers to Executive Council and the nomination of two nominated non-official members of Legislative Council. It will of course fall to the Governor in his discretion to make recommendations to me

regarding the choice of members of the Legislative Council to be appointed as non-official Ministers and to nominate the nominated members of Legislative Council.

"At the same time, I consider that, in order to constitute an Executive Council which will command a majority in the Legislative Council, which will be such as to enable the principle of collective responsibility to be consistently applied, and which will encourage the growth of the party political system in Northern Rhodesia, the Governor, before selecting the non-officials whom he will recommend for appointment as Ministers should consult with, and pay due regard to the advice of, the member of the Legislative Council who as a party leader is in the Governor's opinion most likely to command the support of a majority of the elected members of the Legislative Council; and that in making his selection he should first consider elected members. That same member of Legislative Council would be among those whom the Governor would consult before nominating the two nominated non-official members of that Council.

### Complete Council

"I also consider that if, after completing his consultations, the Governor cannot find among members of the Legislative Council, including the two nominated non-official members, the full number of persons suitable for appointment to the Executive Council, then the composition of the Executive Council should still be considered complete even if the full number of non-official Ministers has not been appointed, and I propose to tender advice to Her Majesty that the royal instructions should so permit.

"It has been represented to me that a Chief Minister should be appointed from the elected members in the Legislative Council. In my view the time has not yet come when it would be appropriate for such an appointment to be made. I should, however, be prepared to consider this matter again when the time is appropriate."

## Military Co-operation in Africa

### Russia's "Interests" Moving South

MR. F. C. ERASMUS, South African Minister of Defence, said in Kimberley recently that there was a growing need for effective military co-operation in Africa between the Western Powers in order to meet the Russian threat.

"Let us be under no illusions", he said. "Russia's interest in Africa is rapidly moving southwards. One of the sharpest attacks ever made on the Union recently came over the African transmitter of Moscow radio, which is making two 30-minute attacks a day on the Union in its propaganda broadcasting. One broadcast said that Africa south of the Sahara was the only remaining stronghold of colonialism in the world and that it would have to be eradicated."

The Minister added that in Egypt there would undoubtedly be a Russian base at the Aswan Dam, and that a regular air link between Russia and the strategic Upper Nile would probably be established, perhaps by the fleet of jet transport aircraft which the Russians were now building as potential long-distance troop-carriers.

Mr. Erasmus said that there was a large measure of co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara, but that effective co-operation in defence was still lacking.

## Teachers and Politics

"TEACHERS FORMED THE MAJOR PART of enlightened African opinion in Nyasaland, and, as such, it would be contrary to the Government's policy of developing an enlightened political class if they were not permitted to take part in politics", comments the Nyasaland National Teachers' Association in criticizing a section of the rules for the Unified African Teaching Service for the Protectorate. The section forbids teachers to participate in politics in their own homes or on school premises. The association objects to the section as "savouring of the spirit and practice of totalitarian regimes whereby the State controls education and teachers' consciences and utilizes them as instruments of propaganda".

## Thoughts on the "African Revolution"

### Points from an "Economist" Survey

PESSIMISM IS THE KEYNOTE of a 40-page supplement entitled "The African Revolution" which has been published by the *Economist*. It concludes on this note:

"The profoundest matter at stake in Africa is the quality and capacity of Western society itself. If a welter of racial antagonism and economic disruption is all that awaits the peoples of Africa and turns them at last away from the West, the judgment of history will record that men of European stock, Western culture, and Christian religion, at the height of their power and prestige, could not be trusted with the fate of a vast, innocent, and defenceless continent.

"It will be said that they ploughed it up for gold and minerals, transformed it for wealth and trade, destroyed the old tribal order, and drove away the old cruel gods, but in the end put nothing stable in their place. The European phase of Africa's history can still be crowned by creative development in Africa and a lasting friendship between Africa and the West, but the omens are not propitious.

"There are two undeniable entry points for growing Communist influence. The more stringent the attempts to impose *apartheid* in the South, the more readily will Africans listen to an outside Power which, whatever its political record, has a clean bill on the issue of the colour bar.

#### Soviet Infiltration

"The second possibility of Soviet infiltration lies in the emergent nations, determination to modernize at all costs. If Western capital and assistance and interest fall away, they will look elsewhere. Indeed, they have no choice, for the corollary of making no progress is almost certainly to lose power, and that is something they as politicians would sup with the devil to avoid."

From other parts of the supplement the following passages may be quoted:—

"Many liberal actions have been taken since federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, both in constitutional terms and in social and educational matters. There is far less social *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia than there was, though there is no approach, of course, to the degree of tolerance prevailing in Kenya. But the acid test is the extent to which the dominant white minority has moved towards yielding some influence in political matters to Africans.

"The answer is not very encouraging. The limited opening of the common roll to Africans with lower qualifications by Mr. Garfield Todd in Southern Rhodesia came too late for enough Africans to register to prevent a violent swing among the white settlers, very nearly putting the Dominion Party in power, a party of the right which certainly has many ideas akin to the South African nationalists'. The 'moderate' Federal Party under this shock swung rightwards; and it won, handsomely, the federal elections. But its centre of gravity is now to the right.

#### "Something of a Sham"

"The federal franchise has proved what the Africans said it was, something of a sham. Its proponents declared it could bring 65,000 Africans to the polls (as compared with 8,000 Africans thought eligible to register on the Southern Rhodesian franchise) and enable them decisively to control some European as well as most African seats. In fact, less than 2,000 registered on the federal and 1,000 on the Southern Rhodesian franchise. The tragedy is that had the Africans registered in full force it seems likely that Mr. Todd would have held his seat in the Southern Rhodesian elections and a coloured candidate might have been elected for a Salisbury federal seat.

"The ugly fact increasingly stands out that Africans are not prepared to take a modest advance in political influence and are tending to look more and more to their extremists leaders for guidance, while Europeans are forcing their leaders, whatever their inclinations, to take a right-wing line or get out. The white man feels that the Africans show more and more that they cannot be trusted with a vote; the black man demands ever more insistently 'one man, one vote' and the break-up of the State founded on 'partnership'.

"The 4,000 whites who voted for Todd in Southern Rhodesia and the 2,000 Africans who registered federally may represent almost the entire total of the voice of true liberalism and partnership in Central Africa...

"It is far from certain whether the new African States are going to make a success of their independence. If they relapse into mismanagement and poverty the whites in the south will ignore their pressure, however many conferences they hold in Accra; and if they are successful it will be because they are not too proud to accept aid in capital and personal services from Europe."

#### Racial Fears

Under the heading "Black and White in Black Africa" this passage appears:—

"In East Africa this African distrust is misplaced. The local whites clearly no longer consider themselves master of the situation. Indeed, the Africans, in a posture of rather undergraduate defiance, already declare that the whites are in retreat. Indeed, many whites seek now, not dominance, but only protection for their undoubted achievements. They understand the realities of economic life far better than the Africans do; they have a real, if disbelieved, regard for African interests; and they fear the effects of inexperienced and irresponsible African rule in countries with weak economies. The 'minority rights and safeguards' proposed for Uganda when general elections are introduced in 1961, like the Council of State set up under the Lennox-Boyd Constitution for Kenya, are slender reassurances to Europeans and Asians that their legitimate interests will be secured.

"But the time and patience needed to allow these interim constitutional phases to work through to their logical outcome—an African majority—seem too complicated for the calculated impatience of such local leaders as Mr. Mboya or Mr. Nyerere. They remain suspicious because the British Government still talks about 'multi-racial governments' and gives no pledge of ultimate African rule. They are alarmed by what is happening in Central Africa; they take only limited comfort from what is happening in West Africa; and they feel the pressure of African opinion, at least in the towns, at their backs, demanding results. They find it easiest to refuse constructive co-operation, to play for the highest stakes—for quick power and quick, condigna humiliation of the Europeans. Thus they give the impression, perhaps false, that they want to be Nkrumahs quickly; even super-Nkrumahs.

"It becomes painfully visible to Europeans resident in plural societies how African party politics are based to a great degree on sheer intimidation. This makes white-black co-operation in party politics very difficult."



-they have such a good name

**Parliament****Statement on Buganda Agreements****"No Provision for Unilateral Abrogation"**

A BRIEF STATEMENT on the Buganda Agreements was made in a written reply by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons last week. MR. LENNOX-BOYD had been questioned by MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE on the constitutional position in Uganda following the action recently taken by the Buganda Lukiko.

The Minister said: "I assume the hon. member is referring to the Buganda agreements 1894 to 1955, which of course contain no provision for unilateral abrogation by the Buganda Government. I have seen references in the Press to the effect that the Lukiko have resolved to inform the Queen that the time has come for the agreements made with Her Majesty to come to an end and for the powers of protection vested in her to be surrendered back, but the Governor has not yet received any communication from the Buganda authorities on this. The passing of such a resolution does not, of course, have any effect on the constitutional position in Uganda."

**Apology to Speaker**

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told SIR ROLAND ROBINSON that the publishers of the vernacular newspaper *Uhuru* had "humbly apologized" to the Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council after they had accused him of political blackmail in a leading article on the suspension of the African constituency members.

**Colonial Development**

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told MR. GRESHAM COOKE that during the current year about £100m., or 0.6% of the national income, would be made available from U.K. sources for expenditure in Colonial territories which would either directly or indirectly raise living standards. Total contributions to economic development in the Commonwealth as a whole represented nearly 14% of the national income.

**Kariba Lake Development**

MR. STONEHOUSE asked to what extent the development of European tourist facilities, costing £3m., would affect the African rights to the Native trust land on the Northern Rhodesian shores of the Kariba Lake, and what guarantees they would have of access to the lake for fishing and other purposes.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Colonial Under-Secretary, said that of the £3m. contributed by the Federal, Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments only £126,000 was intended, among other purposes, for recreational and tourist facilities on both sides of the lake.

"All occupants of areas cleared for development will have to conform to the development plan for these areas, from which Africans will benefit both directly and indirectly. It is intended that the rents should be paid into a special fund for the benefit of the Gwembe district. Facilities for Africans to fish will be greatly improved, and there will be instruction in modern techniques of fishing to enable them to take advantage of these new opportunities."

**Hard-Core Detainees**

MR. DINGLE FOOT asked whether the Colonial Secretary's attention had been drawn to a statement by the Governor of Kenya that some of those detained under the emergency powers would eventually be placed under restriction orders in a settlement at Hola on the Tana River; and whether Parliament would be consulted before permanent legislation was enacted in Kenya under which "Her Majesty's subjects may be imprisoned or otherwise deprived of their liberty without trial".

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Since 1954 I have, repeatedly, made clear my view that those irreconcilably attached to Mau Mau cannot be allowed to return to threaten law and order. The plans were described in the Governor's speech in November, 1956, and have been widely endorsed, notably by those hon. members who visited Kenya together in January, 1957. I see no need to take the exceptional step of consulting the House before legislation is enacted."

**Subversive Organizations**

Replying to MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, the Minister said that vigorous action had been taken against Kiari Kia Muingi, a variation of Mau Mau. Recent allegations about the existence of another subversive organization were being carefully investigated, and if they were well founded the necessary counter-measures would be taken. "It is the Kenya Government's policy to allow members of all communities as much opportunity for the pursuance of political activities as is consistent with the maintenance of public order."

**Mr. Mboya's Visit**

Asked by MR. STONEHOUSE for the outcome of his recent discussions with Mr. Tom Mboya, an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said: "We discussed my reply to the memorandum of the African Elected Members' Organization. I agreed with Mr. Mboya that our discussion would be confidential."

**Buganda Rejects 1955 Agreement****Petition for Surrender of British Protection**

THE LUKIKO (Legislative Council) of Buganda has adopted a resolution that the Queen should be informed that "the time has come for the agreements made with her to come to an end and for the powers of protection vested in her to be surrendered to Buganda".

A committee of five members was appointed to draft a petition to Her Majesty on the constitutional future of the kingdom.

The Katikiro (Chief Minister), Mr. Michael Kintu, said that he would appeal against the rejection of his suit against the Uganda Government by the High Court of the Protectorate. In that suit he claimed that the present Legislative Council of Uganda is not the one to which reference is made in the 1955 agreement between H.M. Government and Buganda.

About 7,500 Portuguese families are to be settled in the Limpopo Valley in Portuguese East Africa during the next two years. Each will be given 10 acres of irrigated land, double that area of non-irrigated ground, and six cows. No African labour is to be permitted on the holdings. The main crops will be cotton, tobacco, citrus, rice, potatoes, and coconuts. Tea is also to be grown.

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## Nyasaland Legislative Council

(Continued from Page 513)

and so forth, stem from Federation and talks of federalizing non-African agriculture, are groundless".

MR. A. C. W. DIXON: "Mr. Chipembere has carried on today what I can only consider a despicable demonstration of cowardice. He makes a habit of attacking in a most virulent manner departments and persons who cannot defend themselves. He digs himself in behind the immunity that he receives as a member of this House. I challenge him to repeat outside the House one iota of the comments that he has made this morning in respect of the Federal health services; he would then either have to substantiate or be on the wrong end of a legal case, and I have no hesitation in my mind as to who would come out the winner.

"It is extremely unfortunate that an African woman quoted by him should have died on an operating table in Zomba Hospital. Operations are notoriously risky things, but to suggest that she died because of the inefficiency of the doctor is despicable cowardice. Anyone who persists in that type of castigation of a service and members of it is completely beyond redemption".

THE ACTING FINANCIAL SECRETARY, MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER: "This is a debate on whether or not we should hand over to the Federal Government departments or parts of departments before 1960. In that context is launched a savage attack—and apparently it is argued that the record of the Health Department is one which justifies this motion. I would say that if there was one sphere of federal endeavour in this country which alone would justify the rejection of this motion, it is the record of the Health Department. The Federal Government is spending more than £500,000 more than this Government was ever able to spend on health when health was a territorial responsibility. The expenditure on health has more than trebled since the Federal Government assumed responsibility.

"Both last year and this year I have been round the country and everywhere I have seen the signs of the expansion of the health services. It is not one of neglected and empty dispensaries. It is a story everywhere of increased attendance. The cry everywhere is not for handing back the health services; it is for more health services; and it is news to me that anyone who cries for more of what he loathes and despises. Why this repeated attack on the Health Department, whose record is without equal? One begins to wonder whether the African National Congress are not beginning to fear that the health services provided by the Federal Government are a living and working advertisement for that Government".

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY, MR. P. W. YOUNG: "I was very pleased to hear the mover say when he introduced this motion that its purpose was to keep the peace in the country. I confess that I could detect thereafter very little which seemed designed to fulfil this object. This Government does not and will not accept a dislike of federation as an excuse for harming women and children, an excuse for injuring innocent people, who are in no way concerned with the politics which a number of the hon. members opposite advocate.

### For the Benefit of All

"We believe that federation is in the best interests of the people, all the people, and that without it we, or any other Government which succeeds us, whether it be a Government which is African predominated or not, would not have the tools they require to do what they must do. I have still seen no signs of any of the hon. members opposite telling the people precisely what their future would be outside the framework of the broader economy which is provided by Federation. When I see them telling the people that, then I shall have a greater respect for them.

"Mr. Chipembere talked at great length on the federalization of non-African agriculture. I must prick the bubble of complete misrepresentation which he has blown over this particular subject. He suggested that federalization of non-African agriculture is concerned with the status of land. The issue is concerned only with the transfer to the Federal Government of the responsibility to provide certain services for non-African farmers. That is all. It has nothing whatever to do with the status of nature of land.

"It in no way impinges on African land rights. If a German or Dutch irrigation expert advised you on the irrigation of your land, does that make that land German or Dutch? If a Federal doctor comes to attend you does the fact that he has attended you mean that your body in some peculiar way has become federalized or is no longer your own?"

"Mr. Chipembere also brought out with the same tired monotony the word 'imperialism'. I am never clear what he means by this. If he means that we are intent on suppressing the legitimate political aspirations of the peoples of this territory—all of the peoples of this territory—he couldn't be more wrong. He is perfectly and fully aware of our honest intentions in this matter.

## U.K. Grants for Colonial Research

### 85 New Schemes Helped in Past Year

GRANTS TOTALLING £1,123,850 were approved during 1957-58 for 85 new Colonial research schemes and 54 supplementary schemes, says the latest report of the Colonial Research Council. During the year expenditure on research schemes was approximately £1,330,000, compared with £1,534,746 in the previous year, the decline being due to a falling off in capital expenditure.

About 35% of the gross allocation for Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes since 1940, totalling some £17,350,000, has been for agricultural, animal health, and forestry schemes, 16% for medical research, 10% for fisheries research, 9% for tsetse and trypanosomiasis research, and 8% for social science and economic research. Approximately 38% of the allocations has been for schemes to benefit the East African territories.

Allocations to East Africa for 1957-58 for general research varied from £135,730 for the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization to £40 for a study of plant steroids at Makerere College, Uganda. The East African Scientific and Industrial Research Organization received £49,064, the Desert Locust Survey £23,546, and the control of malaria in a hyper-endemic area of East Africa £19,370.

The Colonial Pesticides Research Unit at Arusha received £70,156, the joint capital housing programme for the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research and Veterinary Research Organizations £30,938, and the preparation of a regional history of East Africa £11,400.

There was a grant of £600 for sociological research on the Samburu tribe in Kenya, £200 for land use studies, and £2,070 for the study of the economics of road development in Uganda. The control of *pseudotherapsis wayi* on coconuts in Zanzibar was allocated £3,910, and investigations into wither-tip disease in limes £3,784.

In Central Africa, the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute received two grants of £18,731 and £1,084, and the Agricultural Research and Experimental Station at Lilongwe, Nyasaland, £18,395.

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## Nyasaland Abolishing the "45 Rule" Government Spokesman Quotes "E.A. & R."

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been the only publication to oppose consistently what is known in official circles at the "45 Rule". After years of damage to the public interest, a number of Colonial Governments have come to recognize the unwisdom of the practice and the validity of the case against it.

Nyasaland is the latest territory to take appropriate action, and its *Hansard* thus describes the proceedings in the Legislative Council on December 2, when the Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. Norman Walker, moved that an "Ordinance Further to Amend the European Officers' Pensions Ordinance" be read a second time:

"The object of this Bill is to abolish the '45 Rule' in respect of those officers who had not attained the age of 45 by the end of this month.

"If I may, sir, I will quote from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the issue of August 28: 'When it was decided . . . that members of the Colonial Service might if they wished retire on pension at the age of 45, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA strongly criticized the scheme as contrary to the public interest, (a) because many of the best men would be tempted to take their pension at that absurdly early age and start a new career in commerce, in one of the professions, or in some other way, and (b) because in the case of many senior officials the large sums spent on their special training in the expectation that they would be better able to discharge the highest responsibilities would be wasted from the taxpayers' standpoint'.

"The article gets more definite later on. I would also like to quote briefly the words of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika: 'The effect of the rule experimentally reducing the voluntary retiring age from 55 to 45 was, unfortunately, that our most valuable officers left us when they were at their most valuable, whereas those whom we would perhaps not have missed so much were content to soldier on. We were forced to the conclusion that the experiment was detrimental to the public interest'.

"Actual experience in this territory would not justify this Government in being quite so definite as either EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA or the Government of Tanganyika. The '45 Rule' is a two-edged weapon. While it enables officers to retire before they reach the age of 55 and preserve their pension rights, it also enables the Government without any noticeable fuss or bother, and without abolishing officers or any device of that kind, to rid themselves of those whom they do not find so valuable. And I think it is true that in the early years of the experiment the weight of advantage lay with the Government.

"There are signs now, however, that the weight of advantage is passing to the other side, and we are entering a period where the Government considers that experience above all else is at a premium and must be reserved to the Government. There is also I think, perhaps always has been, danger in this rule that some officers feel that perhaps their abilities are not being sufficiently quickly recognized, and there is a danger that in a fit of pique an officer may say 'promote me or I'll go'. Well, that is an attitude which cannot be allowed to continue; and I think alone that is sufficient justification for abolishing the rule'.

## From Copperbelt to Rural Life

AFRICANS WHO WISH TO LEAVE the Copperbelt and return to their villages but have not enough money to pay their fares are being helped by the Northern Rhodesian Government under a scheme organized by the provincial commissioners in Ndola and Kasama in co-operation with the Native authorities in the Northern Province.

The scheme is confined at present to people whose homes are in the Bemba, Bisa, and Mambwe areas of the Northern Province and who wish to return to the area of their Native authority with the intention of establishing themselves there. The Native authority, with the assistance of Government, will help to the extent of arranging to lend sufficient money to cover the cost of transporting each African and his immediate family to their destination. Borrowers will sign an undertaking to repay within two years.

Repatriates must genuinely desire to re-establish themselves at home and work in the Northern Province, the present development scheme for which will provide employment opportunities. Native authorities and the district commissioners are to assist in finding suitable work for those who return. Government wages for tested tradesmen are the same in the Northern as in the Western Province.

## Congress Wants Independence in 1960

### Uganda Nationalists' Cairo "Mission"

THE UGANDA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has what it calls a "foreign mission" in Cairo under a "secretary for foreign affairs", Mr. John K. Kale, who occupies that office, recently wrote to *The Times* :—

"The Lyttelton pronouncement of 1954 about eventual self-government for Uganda as a primarily African State, with 'proper safeguards' for minorities, was as ambiguous as it could possibly be. It did not envisage any date or time when self-government would be achieved. It left vague the vital question whether, after self-government had been achieved, the British Government would continue to be responsible for ensuring the observance of the undefined proper safeguards for the minorities, thereby imposing restrictions on the sovereignty of the Uganda people.

"The Uganda National Congress, having vainly requested the Government to clarify these two points, proceeded to lay down its own policy, which is 'self-government now' in a parliamentary democracy on the basis of 'one person, one vote, one value'.

"The verdict of the election in Uganda is the endorsement of this policy. Those who voted have demonstrated that what they want is not eventual self-government, but self-government now. They have also voted for undiluted democracy.

"It is deeply regrettable that only a section of the people were able to vote in this election. The responsibility for this, however, must be shared at least equally by the Uganda Government, which tried to take away with one hand what it had given with the other by enabling the local councils, which are not democratic, to veto direct elections.

"There is ample reason for suspecting that, in giving this right of veto to the local councils (including the Buganda Lukiko) the Uganda Government hoped that some of them would reject direct elections. Otherwise why should the Government depart from the normal procedure whereby matters affecting the whole Protectorate are determined by the Governor and Legislative Council? When the Uganda Government wishes to impose a tax, for example, it does not say, as it did with regard to these elections, that there would be a tax for those districts which want it.

"No one wants to coerce the traditionalists in Buganda or anybody else. But it would be a grave error to imagine that the people of Uganda will allow anyone, whoever he may be, to stand in their road to democratic self-government.

"The Uganda National Congress, in fulfilling its duty as the vanguard of the national liberation movement, will intensify its demand for a fully elective central legislature, and fully elective local councils next year, and the attainment of full independence in 1960'.

## Africans Behind the Iron Curtain

RUSSIA HAS A BIG PLAN FOR AFRICA, and is "recruiting African students like mad", a 28-year-old Nigerian who has escaped after more than six years in Russia and East Germany recently told the *Daily Mail*. He said that he had been kidnapped while on a day visit to Berlin, and had found himself one of many African and Arab students who, having often been lured behind the Iron Curtain with promises of free university education, are being trained in subversive underground tactics and commando and jungle warfare, joining twice a year in the manoeuvres of the forces of Russia, Poland, and East Germany.

## P.G.

THE NYASALAND AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, following the example of Ghana, has decided to make a "P.G. Award" to any of its members imprisoned for nationalist activities. Mr. Thomson Miteketa, who is now serving a sentence of that kind, and who was deported from Southern Rhodesia some time ago, is to be the first recipient of this "Prison Graduate Award".



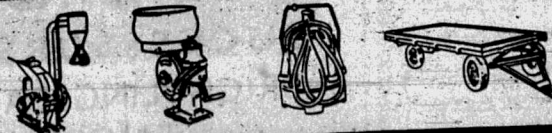
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## News Items in Brief

Northern Rhodesia's lotteries netted over £2m. in the past year, an increase of nearly £1m.

The eight branches of the United Tanganyika Party in northern Tanganyika have closed.

In a road accident near Nairobi recently Lance-Corporal K. L. Rowley, a National Serviceman from Birmingham was killed.

Racial discrimination in Nyasaland's liquor laws will be removed by a Bill which was given a second reading in the Legislature recently.

The Ministerial Committee of the 17-nation Council of Europe has rejected a suggestion for a system of economic aid to Africa similar to the Colombo Plan.

A Nyasaland African Congress Youth League has been formed in Lilongwe with about 60 paid-up members. It intends to start more branches in the Central Province.

About £15,000 has been spent by the Northern Rhodesian Government on famine relief in Barotseland during the past 12 months, and further funds are now sought by the provincial administration.

The "Rhodesian Annual" has now been renamed "Rhodesian and Central African Annual". Copies of the 1958 edition are obtainable from Argus South African Newspapers, 85 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4 at 7s. 6d.

The penalty for malicious stone-throwing is increased to a fine of up to £100 or imprisonment for 10 years or both by an amendment to the Nyasaland Motor Traffic Ordinance. The old penalty was £10 for a first conviction.

A secondary school for Africans is to be established in the Federation in accordance with a recent decision of the Synod of the Anglican Diocese in Mashonaland. The school, to be known as St. Bernard's, will be sited on a 2,000-acre farm 10 miles north of Marandellas and will cater for 420 pupils.

Two fish not previously known to exist in the Kariba Gorge stretch of the Zambezi, a silver barbel and a spotted squeaker, have been discovered by Mr. R. Smithers, curator of Bulawayo Museum. Hundreds of dead tiger fish have been found floating on the surface of the receding river. A fish ranger suggested that the fish died from over-eating; the fish were full of large crickets, which normally live in holes on the banks of the river.

An open competition for designs for its chapel is to be held by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The chapel, to be used by all denominations, will be built in a park centrally situated among the halls of residence. The maximum seating capacity is to be 600 and the cost about £70,000.

The Southern Rhodesia African National Congress deputed its vice-president, Mr. R. J. D. Chickerema, to represent it at last week's Accra conference, but he was refused a passport by the Federal Government. The presidents-general of the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Congresses, Mr. Harry Nkumbula and Dr. Hastings Banda, both attended.

Southern Rhodesia's State Lottery took £19,000 less during the year ended June, 1958, than in the previous financial year, revenue amounting to only £284,304. £74,407 was paid in grants and donations to hospitals, swimming baths, and individual cases of distress; £52,700 went to child welfare, and £25,133 to voluntary organizations. Some £24m. has been paid in grants since the lottery's inception in 1935.

## F.A.M.A. Trainees

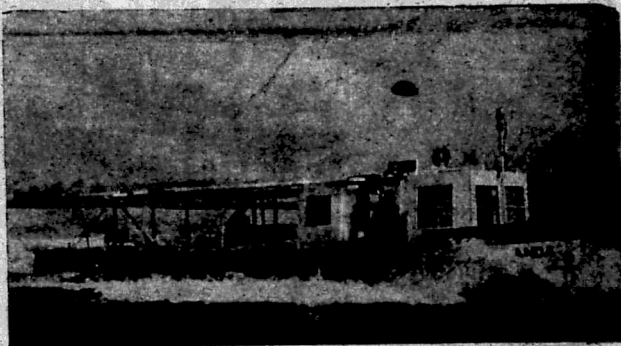
THE FIRST FOUR TRAINEES to study in the United Kingdom under the auspices of the newly-formed Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara are Sudanese Government officials, who are to study banking. Their programmes have been arranged through the Bank of England and the Midland Bank, who will provide six months' training. All four trainees are from the Sudanese Ministry of Finance and Economics; they are Assistant Inspectors Yusif Lutfi, Osman El Sheikh, and T. Mahmoud El Kousi, and Assistant Finance Officer Ahmed Babika.

F.A.M.A. was formed by the member Governments of the Commission for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara, namely Belgium, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, France, Ghana, Liberia, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, and the U.K. Whereas C.C.T.A. is mainly consultative, the purpose of F.A.M.A. is to provide technical assistance in the form of personnel training and the supply of experts and equipment to the region.

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## More Co-operation or More Competition Alternatives Before Coffee Growers

COFFEE MARKETING PROBLEMS are so serious that the position cannot be put right without much trouble and hardship. Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd., write in their current market letter, which expresses the opinion that there must be greater co-operation between producers than is provided by the recent Washington Agreement, and there after between producers and consumers, or open competition which must mean lower prices; and until there is evidence of that greater co-operation nothing but a lower price level is to be foreseen.

"African representatives visiting Latin America see in Brazil a country increasing its exportable production from 12m. to 30m. bags in three years, and thus threatening an important sector of their economies. Latin Americans, whose representatives have no knowledge of Africa, for they never go there, envisage a continent growing up to take away their markets, though African exportable production grows at only half a million bags a year. The U.S.A., intimidated by threats from potentially Communist neighbours, sees a fire on the doorstep and strives for friendship, which seems at present to require sympathy for coffee support measures. Europe, watching Communism coming down through the Middle East and Cairo, is no less alarmed for Africa but fears interference with free markets and marketing."

A summary of the situation as seen by the company is thus expressed:—

"Coffee prices are now a factor of such political significance that simple economic considerations are no longer made to appear strictly relevant. Until Governments present the facts squarely to planters, the situation will continue to get worse. "One of the curses of political expediency is dumbness on economic facts when they are unpleasant. For years coffee

growing has been profitable and officially encouraged. It still is, so most planters continue extending their acreages. In no coffee-producing country does there exist the necessary consistent and widespread publication of world statistics and warnings of likely price declines.

"Governments representing African peasant producers are effectively standing aside from the Washington Agreement because they could not justify to the producers a policy of artificially curtailed sales. Lower prices alone will curb the present expansion of acreages, and therefore lower prices in the free market are actually desirable in Africa. In a continent with a tribal society at the stage of tribal development all central authority is suspect, and steps which might be interpreted as an effort to reduce peasant income artificially would almost certainly cause serious political trouble. If world market prices declined freely a natural adjustment would follow.

"Lower prices will bring in due time increases in consumption. Those who think otherwise overlook the extent to which consumption has declined, particularly in Latin America, since prices advanced in 1948, and the potential increases in many countries revealed by comparison of population and individual income figures pre-war with today.

"Rumours persist of devaluation in Brazil. Crises are endemic in Latin America, and another now looms as the implications of over-production become apparent. While coffee prices are high, they need not and will not diversify their economies, some of which would be much strengthened by radical changes.

"The four distinguished economists of different nationalities commissioned by G.A.T.T. to report on trends in international trade have published their findings. They are sceptical of the value of commodity agreements, but consider that a major expansion of the trade in primary products could be brought about by a very moderate change of direction in agricultural protectionism. Price support schemes they name as the worst form of farm protection. They make the suggestion with specific regard to coffee that tariffs and taxes in Germany, France, and Italy be drastically reduced and that this would bring a big rise in consumption. At present, revenue duties do not come under G.A.T.T.'s rules for tariff reduction, but the experts believe that they should, and there is a clause to this effect in the Havana Charter. In fact, the experts hit out in both directions.

"Europe can help; everyone can help. The core of the problem remains, however, where it always was—in Brazil, as the figures show."

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1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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## Dosing the Victoria Nile

A SCHEME TO DOSE THE VICTORIA NILE between the Atura ferry and the Murchison Falls with 6,500 gallons of a 12½% D.D.T. solution has been evolved by the Uganda Medical Department. The operation is designed to eradicate the mbwa fly, which feeds on human blood and transmits the disease onchocerciasis, known as river blindness, from a 49-mile stretch of the river, including the Karuma Falls, at which the Uganda Electricity Board proposes to build a hydro-electric power station. The immediate object is to protect the labour force building the dam. There will be 12 doses of the insecticide solution, the first being 1,000 gallons and the remainder each of 500 gallons. The first is to be introduced into the river at the onset of the January-February dry season, when the flow of water will be at a minimum in the tributary rivers, and which will be unlikely to provide breeding-places for the fly.

## Commercial Broadcasting

TWO SENIOR APPOINTMENTS to the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's commercial service—due to start next April—have been announced in Salisbury. Mr. John Baldwin is to be the commercial executive officer in Salisbury and Mr. Leslie Sullivan the senior announcer. Mr. Baldwin began his radio career as an announcer in Lourenço Marques in 1951. Mr. Sullivan joined the F.B.C. in Salisbury as an announcer-producer earlier this year, after six years with Lourenço Marques Radio. His will be the first voice to be heard on the F.B.C. commercial services when it opens at six a.m. on Monday, April 6.

Air-India International Corporation, whose aircraft regularly use Nairobi Airport, have given it a new type of radio communication equipment which is especially useful in a busy traffic zone.

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## Commercial Brevities

Knitted socks for men, boys and children will be produced in Gwelo when the £50,000 hosiery factory of Charles V. Hall, Ltd., opens in February. It will be Gwelo's first textile industry. Mr. Charles Hall, governing director of the parent company in Leicester, told a Press conference in Gwelo: "In two years we hope to expand to an African staff of 300 operating about a £100,000 plant". Mr. Philip Hall, his son, will manage the Gwelo factory, which will eventually manufacture other knitted goods and do its own dyeing on the premises.

The African Artisans' Union of Southern Rhodesia has decided to protest to H.M. Government, foreign Governments in which the Central African Federation has labour recruiting agencies, and the British Trade Union Congress against the entry into the Federation of foreign labour which interferes with the employment of local Africans, who were alleged to have been prejudiced by the entry of artisans for the Master Builders' Association, aided by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd., are raising the dividend on their ordinary and deferred ordinary shares from 8½% to 9½%. After taxation the group's net profits for the year ended September 30 were £859,211, against £815,671 in the previous year. The parent company's profits were up from £595,138 to £684,577.

Industrial companies in the Elizabethville area of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo have presented the city with a fine theatre building seating about 650 and incorporating a civic hall. Attached is an open-air theatre for about 2,000 people.

Having steamed about 3½ million miles in peace and war, the R.M.S. ARUNDEL CASTLE has come to the end of her service with the Union-Castle Line. She docked in Southampton on Friday at the end of her last voyage.

The acreage under cotton in Uganda this year, 2,014,020, is the highest ever recorded, and it represents an increase of 397,070 acres on last season's figures. A record crop is expected, the latest estimate being 435,000 bales.

Extensions to the terminal buildings at Entebbe Airport, Uganda, have cost about £56,000 and a new control tower nearly £50,000. About 90,000 passengers now use the airport every year.

Private building in Southern Rhodesia in 1959 is already estimated at over £22m. The 1956-57 total was £23m. These figures do not include Government or local government building.

David Cole and Partners, public relations consultants in Rhodesia, have changed their address to 603 Lombard House, Gordon Avenue, Salisbury. (P.O. Box 2732).

The British Motor Corporation, Ltd., has acquired 120 acres at Norton, Southern Rhodesia, some 20 miles east of Salisbury, on which to establish an assembly plant.

Cecil Holdings, Ltd., registered in Southern Rhodesia in July, has increased its authorized capital from £1m. to £1½m.

The Economic Commission for Africa is to meet in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from December 29 to January 10.

The new Dunlop factory in Bulawayo, built on a 44-acre site, will produce its first tyres in March.

## Cash and Credit Sales

PEOPLE ON THE COPPERBELT buy more of their goods for cash than anywhere else in the Federation, according to the index of shop sales for September produced by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Cash sales during the month accounted for 36.6% of all sales, with credit sales at 59.2% and hire purchase at 4.2%. Cash sales in Salisbury were 36.5% and credit sales 58.3%. The Federal figures were: cash sales 29.9%, credit sales 64.4%, and hire-purchase 5.7%. This is the first index to be compiled by the Bank. The Associated Chambers of Commerce co-operated.

## Low-Fare Air Travel

EIGHT NEW LOW-FARE AIR SERVICES to Colonial destinations are proposed by Eagle Aviation, Ltd., who have asked the Air Transport Advisory Council for licences to operate. One of the services would be to Nairobi, at a cost of £101, compared with just under £200 by the present Colonial coach service and £234 tourist. There would not be more than one service weekly in each direction; accommodation would be "comfortable but without frills", and passengers would pay for food and refreshment. The proposers argue that such a service would not attract traffic from the present services. In order to break even they would need a load factor of 70%, and they hope for at least 80% at the start.

## MINING

## "Tanks" Profits After Tax £3,446,103

## Quality Optimism with Caution says Chairman

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., report a consolidated profit before taxation of £3,596,103 for the year ended July 31 last, compared with £4,454,796 in the previous year.

Dividends and interest from the company's interest in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, after deduction of £395,024 Belgian tax, amounted to £1,930,811 and from interest in the Benguela Railway Company, after deducting £285,740 Portuguese tax, £1,141,135. Interest on other investments yielded £24,323, on deposits and loans £174,160, on Government securities £2,500, and mining royalties (after deducting Belgian tax of £110,947) £506,290. Property rents yielded £37,505, and profit on the sale of shares was £16,565.

Federal and Southern Rhodesian taxation absorbed £150,000, and the profit after taxation was £3,446,103, compared with £4,309,796 in the previous year. The 8% dividend on preference shares absorbed £147,370, the 1s. 6d. interim dividend on ordinary stock £1,149,424, and the proposed final dividend of 1s. 9d., £1,340,994. The carry-forward is £1,808,514, against £2,677,917 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,844,624 in 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 16s. each and £7,662,824 in ordinary stock units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £168,650 and revenue reserves at £1,729,291. Unsecured 4% loan stock 1965-75 stands at £1.7m.

Current liabilities and provisions are £2,767,196, fixed assets £4,380,163, interest in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., £705,000, and interest in other companies' shares and loans at cost £999,944. Interest in subsidiary companies: £430,000 in Benguela Railway Co., £466,900 in income debentures, and £3,600,000 in 5% debentures at cost; interest in Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd., £1,085,271. Current assets are £4,204,307, including £46,309 in cash.

In his review the chairman, Captain Charles Waterhouse, states that both the Union Minière and the Benguela Railways, the principal earners of the company's revenue, have felt the fall in the price of metals, and particularly copper. Both have taken steps to minimize the effect of the fall. While copper prices have hardened somewhat, it was impossible to gauge future trends. Looking ahead, the chairman advises stockholders to allow caution to qualify optimism.

The directors are Captain Charles Waterhouse (chairman), Mr. T. P. M. Cochran (deputy chairman), Sir Ulick Alexander, Sir Robert Hudson, Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto, Lord Robins, Earl of Selborne, Sir A. H. Strachan, Sir Mark Turner, and Messrs. F. J. A. Guillaume, R. C. Hutchinson, H. F. Oppenheimer, H. J. Robiliart, A. de Spirlet, and E. P. Van Der Straeten. The alternate director is Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Follett.

Meeting: Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, January 22.

## Rhodesian Alloys to Reopen

RHODESIAN ALLOYS, LTD., intend to reopen on January 20. Its ferro-chrome refinery, one of Gwelo's two largest industries, stopped production in October because of the recession in heavy industry in Britain and America. While trade conditions remain below former levels, there has been a limited demand to replenish stocks in Britain and elsewhere. Output will be held at 20 tons a day, and unless world demand for ferro-chrome improves it may be necessary to shut down the refinery again temporarily after about four months.

## Tanganyika Holdings Report

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LTD., a subsidiary of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., report a profit of £10,732 for the year ended June 30, after paying £5,192 tax. The profit in the previous year was £10,540.

Amounts received for office accommodation and services totalled £43,944, income from investments £9,247, bank and loan interest £21,340, and net profit from the sale of shares £2,725. The carry-forward was £50,430, compared with £45,341 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £40,000 in £1 shares. Revenue reserves are £50,430 and taxation reserve £7,500. Loans from Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., are £525,000 (interest free), £160,000 (7% interest), and £525,000 from The Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd. (interest free). Current liabilities are £1,067,571; fixed assets £5,644, participation in the exploration programme of Rio Tinto (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., £330,644, and current assets £2,039,213 (cash £881,790).

The directors are Sir J. U. F. C. Alexander (chairman), Mr. M. T. W. Easby, and Mr. N. C. Selway.

## M.T.D. (Mangula) Results

M.T.D. (MANGULA), LTD., announce that 10,700 short tons of concentrates, with an average copper content of 51.96% were produced during the 12 months ended September 30 last. The entire output was sold and shipped to refineries overseas.

Net revenue from sales was £703,471, while working expenditure amounted to £675,662. After including sundry revenue and allowing for directors' fees, interests and other charges, there was a net profit on the year's operations of £3,740.

These results were achieved despite the scale of production being comparatively low during the first few months of operations, when initial tests were being carried out, and the low price of copper during the period of the financial year. It is planned to complete the installation of the second Aerofall mill unit during the first quarter of 1959, after which the mine will work up to full production.

## Diamond Smuggling in N. Rhodesia

DIAMONDS ARE BEING SMUGGLED across the almost unguarded borders between Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo and Angola, and a senior C.I.D. officer in Lusaka has stated that there has been an increase in the convictions of European and African smugglers in the last few years. "No police patrol Northern Rhodesia's borders, and in an area of many hundreds of square miles in the north-west bordering Angola and the Belgian Congo there are no police stations at all", he said. Diamonds brought in from the Congo are usually of the industrial type and of little value, but those from Tanganyika and Angola are usually of the gem variety and valuable. "We have only suspicions, and can only guess at this traffic. That traffic from Angola is very small. The total discovered in packages each year is about £200 worth".

The two Rhodesian Selection Trust mine magazines at Mufulira and Roan Antelope are to cease publication. They will be replaced by a new group magazine edited in Salisbury. The first issue is due in January.

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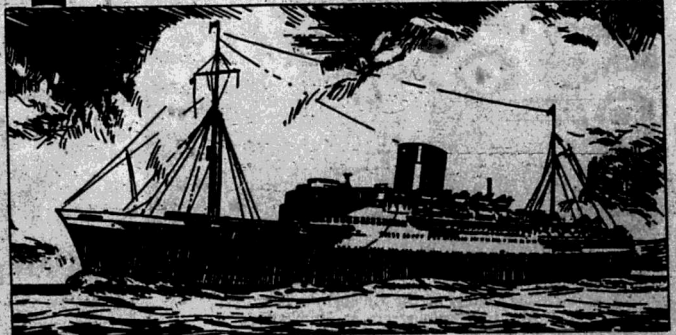
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