

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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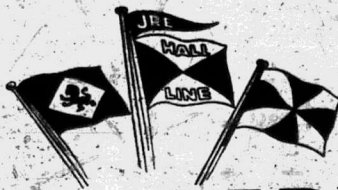
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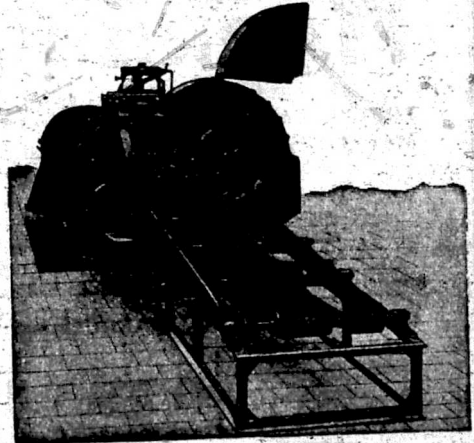
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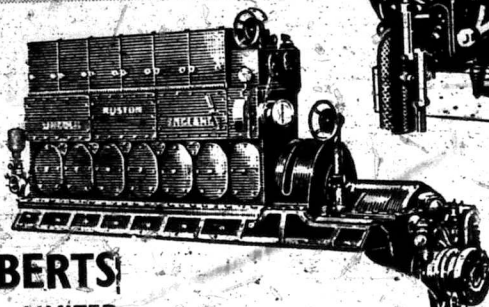
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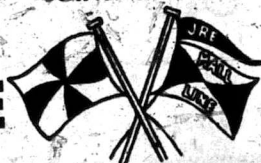
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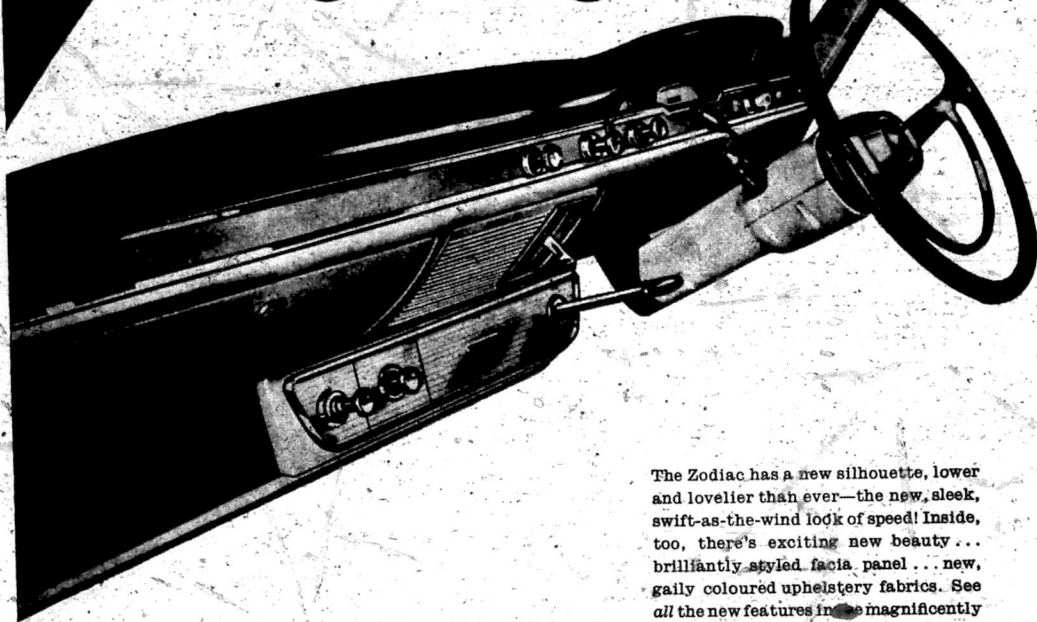
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1959

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT WAS UNFORTUNATE that the release last week of Jomo Kenyatta should have coincided with the celebrations of Africa Freedom Day, for that gave the African racialists the ready-made opportunity of reburnishing the Kenyatta legend, which so many of them have been busily polishing for months — and by no means in Kenya only; he was one of the heroes, *in absentia*, of course — of the last Accra Conference, and he has been eulogized as a great African nationalist by many agitators thousands of miles from the scene of his sinister, shameful, and felonious operations. The recently-formed Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa was one of a number of bodies which used the day of his release to appeal to the Government of Kenya to set him free unconditionally; and there seems a real need to remind some people in Tanganyika Territory that it was Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union (who is now being depicted as a moderate), who summoned the Mwanza gathering which established that movement — to work for the “government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines”.

The Government of Kenya has naturally not adopted the idiotic proposal to set Kenyatta at liberty, for no authority responsible for the maintenance of law and good order in the Colony could accept such a risk.

If He Had Been Set At Liberty.

One of two things would have quickly followed upon Kenyatta's freedom: he would have been murdered by one of the large number of his fellow Kikuyu tribesmen who have lost father, mother, brother, sister, wife or child as a direct result of the Mau Mau movement which he was imprisoned for managing, or the new Kenyatta cult would have grown greatly, protected by intimidation and

violence and fecundified by ceaseless propaganda which no Government could have controverted successfully. Had he been murdered, the Government would have been blamed for failure to protect him; had he become the centre of a new idolatry, the Government would likewise have been charged with complicity through negligence.

Having qualified for the remission of one-third of their seven years of imprisonment, Kenyatta and the four other men who were simultaneously sentenced for helping him in the management of Mau Mau

Not A Martyr.

have been ordered to live in Lodwar, in the far north of Kenya; he and his associates may move freely about the little settlement provided they report themselves daily and are indoors from dark to daylight. This rustication is authorized by an ordinance which empowers the Governor to order the residence in specified areas of people who are considered to be a danger to peace; and it should be recalled that the magistrate who committed these men on Mau Mau charges recommended restrictions on their movements after they had served their imprisonment. Each time the Kikuyu have been told that Kenyatta and his cronies would be refused permission to return to the tribal reserve there has been agitation from some quarters for them to be given full liberty after leaving Lokitaung prison; but that would have constituted a gross offence to Kenya's general well-being and to the Kikuyu loyalists in particular. Endeavours to portray Kenyatta as an injured martyr will assuredly continue, but it will be necessary to keep this man permanently out of the stream of the life of the country. The rest of his days must be spent in an inaccessible district in which he can be kept under adequate surveillance. That will be mild retribution for all the evil of Mau Mau.

Notes By The Way

Truly Rhodesian Family

THE FIRST RHODESIAN Rhodes Scholar to become a Colonial Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, comes of a truly Rhodesian family. His grandfather, Sir Thomas Scanlen, was Prime Minister of Cape Colony from 1881 to 1884, and Cecil Rhodes, who served in his Ministry, later invited him to lay the foundations of Rhodesia's legal system, with the result that the Colony's laws are largely based on the Roman-Dutch laws of the Cape. He remained in Rhodesia, was Acting Administrator of Mashonaland for some time, and then established the legal firm in Salisbury which is now known as Scanlen and Holderness. Mr. Arthur Hone went to Rhodesia in 1903 to join the Chartered Company, and, after a spell as magistrate in Salisbury, became private secretary to Sir Drummond Chaplin, the first Administrator of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and later of Sir John Chancellor, first Governor of Southern Rhodesia. He was a well-known tennis player.

Four Brothers

ALL FOUR SONS of his marriage to Miss Scanlen have made their mark. Two, Evelyn and Cyril, were both Rhodes Scholars, both boxed for Rhodes University, South Africa, and both got their trials at Oxford, where a third Basil, won his Blue for boxing and captained the university. Their eldest brother, Harold, went to the preparatory school which Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Malvern attended, and then on to Wellington; also the school of Evelyn and Cyril. Sir Evelyn is the second brother to serve the Government of Northern Rhodesia, for Harold joined the Audit Department after qualifying as an accountant, but later left to begin practice on his own account in Salisbury. Mr. Cyril Hone is the official in Rhodesia House, London, who now selects United Kingdom recruits for the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments. Mr. Basil Hone is a partner in the firm started in Salisbury by his grandfather.

Subordination

MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELL has asked in a letter to the Press whether it is beyond the collective wit of Britons to bring economic prosperity to Central Africa without subordinating the African majority to a white minority. Though he knows East and Central Africa well, and is certainly aware of the dangers of generalizing about vast territories in which conditions vary enormously, there was no indication anywhere in his letter that all but a tiny minority of Africans still require a long probationary period in which to make their full contribution to the country's economic, social, or political progress. Indeed, he came very close to denying that truth by following the question with which this paragraph opens with another, namely: "What would we say if Britain today was forced to join a common market in which the Germans held all the voting power?" The juxtaposition of those two questions, far from clarifying the situation, obscures it, as he must surely recognize on reflection.

Training for Partnership

MILLIONS OF AFRICANS need schooling in almost every aspect of life. They have to be taught elementary hygiene, how to preserve the soil, produce better crops, care for their animals, market their produce, run their villages and co-operative societies, and acquire the rudiments of understanding of civic responsibility. In all these matters they must manifestly be subordinated to a

minority — a white minority of experienced instructors. In that inescapable fact — and it is inescapable — there is nothing more reprehensible than in the comparable circumstance that millions of children in the schools of Great Britain are every day subordinated to a white minority of teachers. Only by subordinating themselves to instruction can the boys and girls and the young men and women of this country equip themselves for life; and only by the same course can the seven million Africans within the Federation fit themselves for participation in the inter-racial partnership which is still so rudimentary precisely because so very few of them are yet capable of making any technically skilled contribution to it.

Ironical

LORD MALVERN, a liberal-minded realist, has insisted for many years that the real problem of Central Africa is economic, not political, meaning that the urgent need is to improve the standard of life of Africans, develop their skills, increase their earning power, and raise them to that middle class status which will bring both a sense of responsibility and a sense of "belonging". If the collective mind were concentrated on practical matters of that kind, instead of on political demands which have little relation to the basic issues, it would be the better for everybody — and especially for the African masses. Unhappily, it is not of the masses, but of the few hundred African politicians, that the left-wing Socialists in England blether incessantly and dangerously. If they would only consider the well-being of the millions they would have to change their whole attitude. It is ironical that it should be the Socialists who campaign for privilege for a few careerists — for that is what their policy means in practice.

African for Rhodesia House

THE FIRST AFRICAN to be appointed to the information staff of Rhodesia House, London, is to be Mr. Lawrence Vambe, M.B.E., now editor-in-chief of a group of African newspapers in Salisbury which he joined 12 years ago as a proof-reader. He won his promotion in that organization by his own efforts and qualities, and I fully expect him to give a good account of himself as an information officer for the Federation in London. That post will seriously test his character as well as his professional competence, for politically-minded Africans in London are sure to adopt the unfair attitude that he is a "stooge". He is, of course, nothing of the kind. Indeed, he has consistently supported the principle of federation, while pleading equally consistently for the removal of various disabilities from the standpoint of his race. He believes, in other words, as do many other people, white, black and brown, that the Federation is good but could and should be made better. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA first suggested the appointment of an African to the High Commissioner's staff, and I know no African in the Federation who is more likely to justify his selection than this capable, balanced, good-humoured, and courageous journalist. If his appointment is a real deprivation for African Newspapers, it is a further tribute to Mr. Paver's capability in choosing and training his staff.

Too Restricted

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT has before it a Bill which will make it an offence for hotel proprietors or managers to refuse to admit non-white members of the diplomatic or consular corps who produce identity cards issued by

the Federal Government. There are, of course, other African and Asian residents in Rhodesia and Nyasaland who are quite as entitled to unhindered admission to hotels, restaurants, and other public places as their compatriots of similar education and experience who may happen to occupy a diplomatic or consular post. For instance, African and Asian doctors and barristers are still not admitted by many hotels in the Federation; and, very naturally, they regard such a prohibition, not as a mere "pinprick" but as an insult and an injury. No difficulty has followed the removal of restrictions in East Africa, and there is not the slightest reason why the same course should not be taken in Rhodesia. The sooner the better. It is regrettable that the present Bill should restrict its benefits to diplomatic personnel.

Your Highness's Friend

MR. LENNOX-BOYD has signed his letter to the Kabaka of Buganda as "your Highness's friend", an unusual, and perhaps unique, subscription from a Secretary of State to an African ruler. It is to be hoped that this friendly gesture will help to produce a friendly response.

Sir Alexander Clutterbuck

SIR ALEXANDER CLUTTERBUCK, who is to become Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations at the beginning of September, will quickly find himself involved in preparations for next year's review of the constitutional position of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That conference of five Governments—those of the United Kingdom, the Federation, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland—will be difficult, whatever the composition of the delegations and whatever the measure of tact shown; and it is satisfactory that the senior C.R.O. official concerned will be a man of known conciliatory nature, personal modesty, marked capability, imperturbability, and wide experience in many parts of the Commonwealth. Born in India, he was at one time in the Colonial Office, whence he transferred to the Dominions Office on its formation some 30 years ago. When Hitler's war started he was the United Kingdom's Deputy High Commissioner in South Africa, whence he was soon recalled to London. In the Kaiser's war he had served in the Coldstream Guards and won the M.C.

Race Relations in Industry and Commerce

Useful Pamphlet of the Joint East and Central African Board

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has written in a foreword to a pamphlet published by that body under the title "Race Relations in Industry and Commerce":—

Race relations remain the rock on which the European ship in Africa may yet founder, with disastrous results to all concerned, not least the African himself.

The solution of a great deal of this problem lies in the hands of Governments. With that part of it we are not, as the Joint Board, directly concerned. What we have to ask ourselves is what contribution those of us who are interested primarily in trade, commerce and industry can make.

We employ and send to Africa many thousands of Europeans, every one of whom must have both business and personal relations with Africans, and every one of whom is therefore an ambassador of the British way of life. We are responsible for employing many hundreds of thousands of Africans whose condition of life depends on us, and if we have learnt anything from our contact with other people we should realize that neither votes nor new constitutions will soften a heart embittered by a personal insult or rebuff.

The general idea is clear: to send out the right people and the right wives and make sure that they know how to behave."

The Path to Contentment

From the brochure the following passages are quoted:—

"Contentment cannot be expected from the urban African unless he is given a home environment for himself and his family; only this will enable them to emerge as a contented working or middle-class family. Some of the policies which have been applied in the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa to provide employment, housing and garden city surroundings could well be studied and adapted to the East and Central African territories. The new Southern Rhodesian home ownership scheme is very good, and some housing in the Copperbelt is quite as good as anything in the Belgian Congo.

"It is not possible or desirable to rush the African headlong up the road of social progress at a pace which

is beyond his capacity, but every opportunity for advancement must be given and none missed or withheld.

"Progress begins when the economic environment changes—from subsistence to cash; as industrial and commercial developments grow, and urban populations grow and develop with them, the opportunities for social advancement will increase. Children will be brought up and educated differently, an African middle class will emerge, and as generation succeeds generation so will the social changes gather speed and the new way of life be accepted. This pattern of evolution will call for patience and tolerance from all those who genuinely want to help the African.

Mistaken Belief

"The educated African generally puts political progress first in the mistaken belief that other progress will flow from it, whereas it is in fact economic progress that opens the door for social and political advancement. Fresh capital will drift elsewhere and essential development will not take place if the potential investor sees ahead of him a picture of continual political instability.

"The self-seeking politician is part and parcel of any modern democracy, but no democracy will survive unless real leaders emerge who understand the difference between the desirable and the possible and are aware of the long-term needs of the country. This is not a matter of party politics; it applies equally to the right-wing and the left-wing politician. Democratic party politics expose the African to every kind of adolescent temptation.

"Nothing can stop African advancement. Success or failure depends upon the African being able to absorb a new way of life and upon the good will, patience, and human understanding of the European in educating him and helping him to learn new skills and techniques and to develop the powers of leadership.

Colour Aspect Overemphasized

"Colour has not so much to do with the question of race relations as is commonly supposed. There are bitter hatreds between people of the same colour—over religion, national rivalry, or class; there are also many examples of people of different colour living and working happily together. It is

better to accept and be frank about obvious differences in habits. To display racial prejudice in the capital cities of Europe has come to be the mark of an uneducated person.

"In East and Central Africa the policy is that of equality under the law, partnership and co-operation between the races in accordance with their talents and capacities, and evolution towards self-government on a democratic and non-racial basis. At the same time a determined effort is being made to bridge the gap by training Africans and giving them experience in the art of government.

Problem Religious and Ethical

"The problem of relations with our neighbour, European or African, is basically one of religion and ethics. It certainly exists in commerce and industry, but though all men may be equal in the sight of God and under the law, there is little equality in commerce, industry, and golf. In the two former there are directors, executives, foremen and workers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled), and in golf some men are better than others, and most men are better than most women. Handicaps compensate for sex, lack of skill, and old age, and golfers are thus able to enter into friendly competition.

"Africans have for many reasons lagged behind the races of Europe in culture and productivity and they are already at a great disadvantage as against the European immigrants. To enable them to catch up and take their fair share in their heritage it has been found necessary to introduce 'stabilizing devices'—protection of their lands, of their way of life, and more recently special schemes for African advancement.

"More resentment and suspicion are attributable to reiterated (and often misrepresented) demands about land than to almost any other cause—in Kenya demands for opening up the White Highlands to Africans, in Northern Rhodesia demands for throwing open Native Trust land to Europeans. In all territories the system of land tenure is under review to give greater security and status to individuals.

"Why do not the Governments put all things right at one stroke by legislation? Because it would not be possible to enforce the legislation. Public opinion must be prepared for changes, and some measure of agreement must be reached on what is a fair and just approach. The Minister of Labour in the United Kingdom recently said: 'I do not see how we can make men wiser or behave better towards their fellow-men by law'. The responsibility for better behaviour is left with the employers and employed.

A Bipartisan Debate in the House of Commons

Complex Political Future of the Smaller Territories

OPENING A DEBATE on the future status of the smaller Colonial territories, MR. NORMAN PANNELL, Conservative member for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, said that no limit had been officially placed on the ambitions of any territory, however small and backward, to achieve complete independence within the Commonwealth. "Such a country has only to throw up a political party which receives the support of the bulk of the electorate for a nationalist policy for the question of independence to become a burning issue", he said.

The difficulty was further aggravated by the recent introduction into the colonies of parliamentary democracy, "very often imposed on a largely primitive and, sometimes a tribal background. This provides an open field for ambitious politicians who can play on the emotions of an immature electorate and encourage aspirations quite divorced from reality".

It seemed, Mr. Pannell went on, that these politicians were actuated less by the desire to foster the well-being and prosperity of the people they claimed to represent than by considerations of personal advantage and prestige. Self-government and independence were represented as a panacea, but it was sometime conveniently overlooked that independence connoted responsible government and an efficient administration, economic self-sufficiency and protection of minority rights.

United Kingdom Responsibility

MR. JOHN PEEL (Cons.) maintained that the timing of self-government for the smaller territories was essentially a United Kingdom responsibility. "We should try to ensure that a stage is reached when the true wishes of the people can be ascertained without subjection to intimidation and undue influence. This postulates a certain level of education. Education is not a rapid process". He believed that people had been blinded by the post-war rush for political emancipation and the rash of new constitutions. "Reasonable people would not deny that the process has gone too fast and that greater stability would have been produced if it had been more gradual".

MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, a former Labour Colonial Secretary, congratulated Mr. Pannell for giving the House a rare opportunity "for an exercise in bipartisan policy in regard to some of our colonial questions".

There was, he said, an infinite variety of territories and it was very difficult to evolve any clear definition embracing them all. "We are now faced with the problem of the decay, if one likes to call it that, of colonialism. What will happen to some of the territories which no longer serve an imperial purpose?" He agreed that much depended on the social and economic development of the small territories, and that it was little good talking of self-government unless it could be sustained by an educated electorate.

Commenting on the question of closer association of the smaller territories, Mr. Creech Jones felt that this had been inadequately explored. "We could create in certain regions, the kind of High Commission structure which we have created in East Africa". As an "unrepentant critic of the Central African Federation" he believed that it could have been dealt with on the basis of closer association rather than on federation.

Mr. Creech Jones favoured the idea that a Parliamentary committee should sit constantly to examine colonial problems. But the Committee on Procedure had rejected its creation on the ground that it was not practical politics. Urging frequent ministerial visits to the territories, Mr. Creech Jones said: "Though for years and years I had read statistics and almost every report which had been issued by Government departments respecting the overseas territories, and although on paper I knew the problems, my own experience was that it was not until I went to a territory and saw the problems on the spot that I knew the inner content of the statistics and knew what they really meant. It was not until then that I could really visualize the nature of the problems which the administrators in a territory were up against, and the help which ought to be forthcoming from the Government in London".

Bipartisan Basis

MR. JOHN TILNEY (Cons.), emphasizing the need for solution to colonial problems on a bipartisan basis, held that Britain was limited in the amount of help which she could give to the overseas territories. "It seems to me that we must help those who wish to remain with us rather than those who wish to go outside". In the next few years the territories should be given the option of self-government, and to leave the Commonwealth if they wished, or of being associated "within the club", and thereby eligible to receive help. He believed that the business community in Britain would welcome this, because they would at least know how to plan.

SIR HAROLD ROPER (Cons.) said that he subscribed to the principles of parliamentary democracy, but questioned the pace of its introduction in the territories. "Twenty years ago I would have supported it unhesitatingly . . . but let us look at what has happened in many of the parliamentary democracies in the last few years. Pakistan has been handed over to a military governor-general. Burma is at present in the hands of a military commander-in-chief. There is also the situation in Sudan. Also, nobody can say that Parliamentary democracy is functioning in Ghana today".

MR. R. W. SØRENSEN (Lab.) said that the House had reached a remarkable stage in its development where, on such issues as these, both sides were drawn together in a bipartisan approach. "We are approaching this matter in a very different atmosphere from that of years ago. There has been a convergence from both sides and a new agreement as to how to deal with what we once called Colonies and those odds and ends left over after we have liquidated Imperialism".

It was true that in many of the territories the mass of people were not interested in democracy. They desired good government rather than democracy. But certain individuals "agitate the placid waters". We should welcome them. These agitators were pioneers of a greater sense of political respon-

sibility, which many did not want to accept, but which they ought to accept if they were to fulfil their lives and reach maturity. "Let us have agitators, even if in the early stages of their agitation they are wild in their statements, inaccurate in their information, and guided by emotional impulses. Behind it all they are driven by a sense of great service".

MR. NIGEL FISHER (Cons.) said that it was a remarkable tribute "to the imperial genius of Britain" and to successive Secretaries of State of all parties that out of nearly 650 million citizens of the Commonwealth only about 30 million remained who were not self-governing in one form or another. He said that time was needed to teach the smaller colonies the art of governing themselves. "The frightening thing is that it is time that we lack. These things cannot be evolved, as I think they ought to be, in a calm, unhurried backwater of creative and constructive thought. Instead they are discussed and decided and rushed forward in the roaring, ranting rapids of nationalism. That is the real danger".

No member, he said, disagreed with the broad objectives of colonial policy, and he agreed with Mr. Creech Jones on the great importance of a bipartisan approach. "To us, disagreement and controversy are in the nature of things. They are in the ordinary run of party politics. They are all part of the game. But the repercussions of our debates and controversies can be very grave indeed in the Colonies concerned. It is not fair to them to give their problems a highly political content in the House of Commons".

Lonely Outposts

MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Lab.) paid tribute to those who served in the smaller territories. "It is not the easiest task which we offer these people when we send them to the poorer parts of the Commonwealth and ask them to give their lives in service to the people who live there. We have every cause to be proud and grateful for the dedicated service which is being given in so many lonely outposts".

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.), commenting on the bipartisan character of the debate, said that the difference on colonial issues between the two sides of the House was not about ultimate objectives. The main difference concerned the tempo of advance towards self-government and independence and in the day-to-day application of ultimate principles to practical issues.

For instance, he concurred with Mr. Fisher when he discussed the West Indies, but disagreed when he turned to Suez, Cyprus, Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Nyasaland—"the real living issues of this time". The democratic theories of the Conservatives failed against the challenge of immediate events. "That is the real difference between us on this side of the House and the members opposite".

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) welcomed what was almost a "one-party" debate, but regretted that so few Conservatives chose to support it. He applauded the work of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and hoped that more colonies would follow the example of Kenya, whose Minister of Finance, Mr. E. A. Vasey, "began the business of inviting members to make visits to that Colony". The Somalis for instance, waited 72 years for a visit from a British M.P.

On the future position of Zanzibar, Mr. Johnson said that there was no desire there, as in some other places, to get "the white man off the back of the African". Labour, he said, believed that European officials should stay not only in places like Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to safeguard the African masses against the "white settler element", but also in places like Zanzibar: "There is a matter of safeguarding the Africans who are now winning the elected seats in the Legislative Council and who will become the Ministers in a few years' time, against the older established Arab administration, who make up the P.Cs., D.Cs., the Information Department, the police and the Civil Service. It is most important that we should not merely stay in a colony like Nyasaland to safeguard the African, but we should have safeguards in other older established societies in East Africa.

Heavy Capital Investment

Zanzibar's future lay in heavy capital investment by Britain and in some form of political association with the mainland, possibly Tanganyika, where "that very young, very wise African leader, Mr. Julius Nyerere, who is working with an equally wise Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, to work out the Territory's salvation.

"I am most hopeful about Tanganyika from the way in which these two men respect each other and work together for the future of the 9,000,000 people of Tanganyika, which can by its example, save East and Central Africa. If Tanganyika can pull it off with Sir Richard and Julius Nyerere, it will be an example to Kenya and to the Federation to the south. There is nothing whatever to stop people like Sir Roy Welensky and others working with people like Hastings Banda if the will is there. There need be no difference whatever in

the future of these territories if they work together on the Tanganyika or T.A.N.U. model. It can be done".

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN (Lab.) said that there was no common solution for the 30 or 40 territories for which Parliament had a direct responsibility. The Opposition and the Government differed on how far one could tell people what was for their good and decide for them. "We have done this; it has been inevitable that we should do it. From time to time we have made mistakes about it. Without going over all the issues now, I am sure it was a great mistake to embark on Central African federation when we did. Indeed, if Nyasaland were not now inside the Federation we should probably be discussing her as one of the smaller territories for whose future we should have to care.

Paternalism Outmoded?

"I do not believe that in 1959 the House can continue to say to the people of these territories who are becoming increasingly aware of their own responsibilities: 'We know what is good for you, and this is what you have to do'. It is for that reason that we must give them the benefit of all the advice and guidance that we can and that we believe we derive from our longer experience in these matters.

"While I would not accuse any member of the Government of patronage, any approach to people who are extremely sensitive because they are feeling their feet could easily be misconstrued as such. In our own families it is the adolescents who have to be treated most carefully when they are feeling their feet and think they can walk in and out of the front door when they like. We must approach the peoples of our possessions on the basis of saying, 'It is your life. We will tell you what we think is right, but you must make your own choice and we will help you'. I would apply that to the people of Nyasaland even though we may think that they are not doing the right thing from the point of view of their economic future".

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the Government welcomed the debate, partly because it touched upon the affairs of colonies which are too seldom discussed in the House, and because it had shown a great unity in approaching the problem, "both in a consciousness of our continuing responsibilities for the colonies concerned and in an understanding of the mood which is increasingly spreading among them with the growth of education and economic development". The high road to sovereignty in the Commonwealth has been traced and followed by a number of what were known in the past as the larger Colonies. We have seen that development take place in all the continents of the world. So far, it has been conditioned by certain things, such as the attainment of economic and financial independence—not merely independence in the theoretical sense, but at a certain standard which allowed internal political stability—and an ability to ensure their making a considerable contribution towards the maintenance of national defence.

No Economic Viability

"We are considering the problems of those countries which are still faced with great obstacles standing in the way of their achieving sovereignty. Some of them are too poor—there can be no economic viability or independence simply at subsistence level—some are still backward, in the sense of not having a sufficient number of educated personnel to administer their Government, or man their law courts; some, again, have not developed constitutions, and independence without constitutional Government, honest administration and a sound judiciary would be a mockery. All these problems interlink. Without financial resources we cannot have stable political Government, at any rate in some places.

"At any given moment today when we are discussing these matters these different obstacles, whether wealth, cultural standards or lack of political institutions, constitute an obstacle to the achievement of full sovereignty. These obstacles are not necessarily permanent. Circumstances change.

"The obstacles to sovereignty are not necessarily permanent. They can be overcome in the fullness of time with the change of circumstances, or on some occasions by a union between the territory concerned and neighbouring countries. But in many cases it is not yet possible to set out a timetable or a plan.

"On the question of financial assistance to the territories we have been discussing, there can be little doubt that most of them will continue to need for many years grant assistance from colonial development and welfare funds. For smaller

(Continued on page 1009)

Responsible Government in N.R.

Sir J. Moffat's Forthright Speech

SPEAKING IN THE NORTHERN RHODESIA Legislative Council during the debate on the Governor's address, Sir John Moffat (Eastern Rural) said that statements made during the territorial general election campaign had caused "grave alarm in the minds of many inhabitants in the protectorate".

"It is my contention", he continued, "that certain claims and statements made were pure fiction. The first matter with which I want to deal is the question of responsible government for Northern Rhodesia. I would like first to state the general proposition that a country has responsible government when it is granted a constitution which confers the status upon it. We have not got that status now and no result of the recent election could have conferred it upon us. I agree that there are very many people who feel that this is a most regrettable state of affairs, but an unpleasant fact is no less a fact because many people do not like it.

"Some party leaders apparently disagreed with this assessment and they persistently claimed that it was essential for them to get 16 seats during the past election and that there was some significance in that figure. The significance, of course, was that 16 seats would have given them control of the Legislative Council. It is true that had they been in control of the Legislature it would have been possible for them to hold the country to ransom and to refuse to permit the Government to function at all unless certain party claims were met. If it was also their intention to abuse power in order to get more than they were actually entitled to under the constitution . . . they would have been acting contrary to both the letter and the spirit of the law as it now stands.

"I would add that had they done so the consequences ultimately to us as Europeans would have been calamitous.

Responsible Government

"The second factor with regard to this question of responsible government is that Northern Rhodesia is a protectorate. Were it not a protectorate it is more than likely that we as British people would not at present be here at all, and that the official language of this Legislature, if there were one, would have been Belgian, Portuguese, or possibly German. The Africans in this part of the world, long before any genuine European settlement took place within it, sought for and were granted the protection of the Government in the United Kingdom.

"As a result, the Government in the United Kingdom undertook the responsibilities of the protection of the indigenous population. Having once assumed this duty of protection the Government could neither abrogate nor delegate. It follows that while this country remains a protectorate the Government in the United Kingdom must retain sufficient authority in both the Executive and Legislative Councils to permit it to carry out the obligations to the people that it undertook so long ago, and which are still obligatory upon that Government.

"Surely this is obvious to any reasonable person? I am not entering into the argument as to whether this is a good thing, or a desirable thing, for Europeans who are eager to be in control of their own affairs. This matter is frustrating to a degree. To the Africans who are fearful for their future the need for this country to remain a protectorate is vital to them.

"This leads me to my second contention. Can anyone tell me how it is possible to have responsible government and at the same time permit Her Majesty's Government to have adequate authority to carry out protective duties? In other words, how is it possible to have a European-controlled responsible government in an African protectorate?

"I submit that each of the two arguments I have given are in themselves conclusive proof that any claim to responsible government now is invalid and impracticable, and indeed quite impossible. Our entire constitutional organization, our laws, the composition of this Council, the Orders in Council, the Royal Instructions and everything about this Government shows quite clearly that we have not got now, nor can we have, the status of responsible government.

"A further claim that agitated many people was that a party leader would have the right to nominate six members of the Executive Council, and that the Governor would be bound to accept the recommendations made. Again I suggest this claim was not justified, and that it can be proved that any voters who believed it were most woefully deceived. The law in this respect is contained in the Royal Instructions. It lays down that the Governor shall do the appointing, and that he shall do it in accordance with the instructions. Those instruc-

tions from the Secretary of State stressed the need to encourage the growth of the party political system, and the need for collective responsibility in the Cabinet, and so on. They said 'it will of course fall to the Governor at his discretion to nominate Ministers' and that the Governor should 'consult with and pay due regard to' the advice of the party leader. Those put together surely do not mean that the Governor will do as he is told.

"The third claim that the party leader would have the right to nominate the two nominated members of this Council is even more obviously incorrect. While it is true that in the case of Executive Council members it was laid down that their appointment was to be subject to instruction, the appointment of the two nominated members has no such qualification; in so far as I can see it is their appointment in law is at the absolute discretion of the Governor.

"I have laboured these three points because in travelling round the country I have found a most acute anxiety among many people, and not only Africans, about the claims being made. These constitutional provisions were a compromise between two widely differing claims, one supported by Europeans and one supported by Africans. A compromise solution, like all compromises, is acceptable to nobody, but as such it must be accepted by the parties until such time as it can be constitutionally altered.

Complete Control

"I have come to the conclusion that the intention was to try to get 16 seats in the Legislature, to acquire complete control of the Legislature, and then to demand that the constitutional provisions should be distorted to meet the requirements of the party in power that had sufficient power to make these demands.

"I wonder if these people reflected on what they were doing at that time. Our electoral law, if it remains in its present form, will probably have African voters in a very large majority on the voters' roll within a period of 15 years. At that time the constitution will no doubt make provision for the protection of minorities, and at that time also I have no doubt that there will be African nationalistic leaders who will desire a freedom of action no less marked than was shown by the United Federal Party leaders during the past election.

"Are these leaders to be permitted to take the same line, and to threaten to reduce Government to chaos unless these particular safeguards are interpreted in a fashion suitable to them? And if that is so, what value will these safeguards be to us? It would be most tragic if such persons could not only do this but cite the events of the present year as a precedent for their doing it.

"In condemning these particular points I have got to include the newspapers of this territory. I consider them to be even more blameworthy because I have yet to meet an unintelligent Pressman. On that account they must have been well aware of the true situation. The local Press goes together with the United Federal Party like bacon and eggs.

"A recent statement by an eminent personage contained a threat that if the Labour Party in England broke certain undertakings the Federation would 'go it alone'. This statement again caused a greater degree of alarm, not only among the African population but, I make bold to say, among the preponderant proportion of the European population as well. I do not intend to use the ammunition, and hope that Hon. members will accept that there is some sense of responsibility in refraining from enlarging on these particular matters. I want to put it that it is absolutely useless for the United Federal Party to look for support from races other than Europeans if party leaders are going to permit themselves the luxury of making statements of this kind."

Aims of U.F.P.

Mr. J. Roberts, Minister of Labour and Mines (Broken Hill), and Territorial leader of the United Federal Party rejected Sir John Moffat's criticisms of election tactics adopted by the U.F.P. in the territorial general election. Mr. Roberts said that at no time did the U.F.P. represent to the electorate that responsible party government was possible under present constitutional arrangements. What the party said was that their policy provided the key to such responsible government. The party's object had been to secure 16 seats in the Legislative Council, and Sir John Moffat seemed to think that had they done so they would have used their position in a manner detrimental to the interests of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Roberts disclaimed the intention.

For a long time he and others had maintained that the path to peace and progress in the territory could be followed only if Africans and Europeans had a larger part in the administration of affairs and made the attempt to sort out problems as between man and man rather than that an attempt should be made to sort them out by persons who had no direct interest. That was the party's aim and object.

Letters to the Editor**"Wicked Distortion of the Facts"****Mr. S. V. Cooke Annoyed with "E.A. & R."**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Your remark in your current issue that my decision to accompany an all-race delegation to England has been "publicly disowned by his constituents" is in the circumstances a wicked distortion of the facts. Two small associations, composed mainly of people who had opposed my election (just as though Labour voters had passed a vote of no confidence in their Conservative member), passed a vote of censure; the third, Kikambala, had been dissolved some months ago and had no *locus standi*. The big majority of my constituents had no comment to make except a few who wrote wishing me good luck.

Parliament Buildings, Nairobi, Kenya.
Yours faithfully,
S. V. COOKE,
(Member for the Coast).

[Doubtless more of Mr. Cooke's constituents will express their opinions later; and we shall be extremely surprised if the majority show that they endorse this decision. If our comment that he had been "disowned by his constituents" went somewhat beyond the provable facts, it was scarcely a "wicked distortion". That implies malice. Needless to say, there was no intention of exaggerating the facts, and certainly not of misrepresenting them.—Ed.]

"E.A. & R." Attitude to Tanganyika**Neither "Sceptical" Nor "Hostile"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—As a regular reader of your journal for many years I have been surprised and dismayed at your recent attitude to Tanganyika. You have always supported the Federation and insisted that the key to all our problems in East and Central Africa is partnership. Yet now that we in Tanganyika have attained this goal your comments are at best sceptical and sometimes definitely hostile.

In this week's issue you devote two pages to Tanganyika, but so overstressing the necessity for law and order as to give an entirely wrong and exaggerated picture of the Territory. True, there were outbreaks of lawlessness in Lake Province, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam last year (as there were in Nottingham and Notting Hill), but nothing like the violence we have so recently seen in Nyasaland or from which Kenya is only now recovering. Agreed there is far too much crime in Dar es Salaam and other towns, but is it worse than London, Liverpool, or Glasgow? As a cattle farmer I am gravely concerned about the prevalence of stock theft. Am I to employ armed guards, as poultry farmers do in England every December?

As a signatory of the Capricorn Contract I have endeavoured to do my little bit to help bring about the present position. That does not mean that I and those who think like me are under any illusions about the difficulties we have to face in the future. We have staked our all on a policy for Tanganyika which is based on fair play for AND BY all Tanganyikans, regardless of creed or colour. We intend to stand by that policy because we believe it is the best for all Tanganyikans, and whilst we are always prepared to compromise for the good of all we are not prepared to give way to pressure from any one racial group.

To make a success of our policy we need the sympathy, no, more, the active support of all men of good will, including the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Would it be an impertinence to suggest that

Mr. Joelson should take a busman's holiday and revisit these territories? Knowing how good a friend to East Africa he has always been—and is—I feel that such a visit could be of far greater value than most of the missions who visit us these days.

West Kilimanjaro,

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

C. ERIC BROWN.

[Mr. Brown's friendly letter may be read as suggesting that it was EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA which editorially "so overstressed the necessity for law and order as to give an entirely wrong and exaggerated picture". The two pages in our issue of March 26 to which he refers were not, however, editorial comment, but a report of an address to the Legislative Council by Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, who spoke emphatically about outbreaks of lawlessness and contempt for authority, saying that actions designed to undermine the rule of law struck at the fundamental principles which provide liberty to ordinary men.

Sir Richard also said: "Our forward progress must depend upon there being no further organized defiance of the law; if such defiance does manifest itself the Government will have no alternative but to put aside constitutional matters and devote all its resources to keeping the peace and maintaining the authority of the courts". Such passages from the Governor's address surely suggest that our earlier references to lawlessness in Tanganyika were justified.

We entirely share our correspondent's views about the need for policy to be based on fair play for all men, regardless of creed or colour; and we have been sharply critical of the Tanganyika African National Union primarily because, by the use of intimidation, it has denied fair play even to Africans. We have similarly denounced its acceptance of the principle of "government of Africans by Africans for Africans" because that pan-Africanism is a denial of the idea of fair play for all.

As to the suggestion that the editor should revisit Africa, nothing would give him greater pleasure. Because other readers may hold Mr. Brown's view that such a tour is desirable—as we readily concede—a personal note of explanation cannot be avoided, namely, that several medical specialists have strongly advised the editor against air travel and against visits much above sea-level. But for this medical prohibition several visits would have been paid in recent years.—Ed.]

Pattern of Revolutionary Movements**Lies and Intimidation the Main Weapons**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The attitude and reactions of the Socialists and other Left Wing bodies and of certain sections of the British Press (not excluding *The Times*) to events in Nyasaland is so out of accord with the general pattern and practice of organized subversion in Africa that they have apparently, or perhaps conveniently, forgotten the main lessons to be learnt from Mau Mau—how dangerous and disastrous it is to ignore the reports of intended violence.

It is therefore highly instructive to note two incidents from debates in the House of Lords.

One week after the declaration of a state of emergency in Kenya, on October 29, 1952, Lord Ogmore called attention to the political and security situation in Kenya, with special reference to the reported activities of the Mau Mau society and to the emergency legislation lately passed in the Colony. The noble lord said:—

"I venture to bring before your lordships this afternoon the situation in Kenya, which appears from the Press and radio reports to be one of gravity. We hear that over 40 people have been murdered, including two white women and one or perhaps more settlers, and that two of the three Kikuyu chiefs have been assassinated. A campaign of terror has been waged in which there have been brutal beatings of Africans, attempted murders, suicides, three attempts to burn churches or missions, over 20 cases of hut-burning and killing and maiming of cattle. The object, we are told, is to drive the white people from Kenya and to attack the Christian religion . . .

To meet this situation the Government has enacted emergency legislation, providing for restrictions on freedom of association and on speech, meeting, writing, and movement . . .

All officials of the Kenya African Union have been arrested and sent to the northern territory, and also many other leading Kikuyu personalities in the Kikuyu reserves. Few young men are to be seen, and thousands, we are told, have moved off to the Aberdare range of mountains, driving cattle and goats before them. The terrorism continues, and almost certainly every day there are fresh outbursts somewhere or other of these frightful happenings.

"Before dealing any further with this part of the problem I should like to refer to the curious attitude of Government in this matter. Previous to the last month or so, though one would have thought that the danger might have been foreseen, there was an attempt to allay public concern. Mr. Davies, the Minister for African Affairs, came over here to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September. Speaking of the emergency regulations which I have mentioned, he said: 'They are not needed now so much, but they are a safeguard against further subversion'.

"Then there was the very leisurely replacement of Governors . . . Then we had the official spokesman, who I think must be a near-relative of the Cairo spokesman during the war, because he continually blows hot and cold. At the end of last week we were told by him that 'the situation is becoming more disturbing'. At the beginning of this week he said: 'It is on the whole stable and gives no cause for alarm and dependency'. How the situation can have changed over the week-end, with terrorist activity still continuing, in this way, one fails to understand . . .

"According to a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* of August 22, I am sure a quite unbiased authority, it seems the Government have been a little lax in the manner in which they have tackled this problem".

In the accepted tradition of debates in the House of Lords, the last sentence is a "glorious understatement", but the whole of Lord Ogmores speech was a clear indictment of the Government's dilatoriness in dealing with organized subversion.

Speaking again in the House of Lords on March 24, 1959, Lord Ogmores drew attention to the unrest in Nyasaland and the urgent need for the appointment of a Parliamentary commission to consider and report on the situation.

He said that he could hardly remember a case in which so much anxiety had manifested itself so quickly. Dr. Banda, the leader of the Nyasaland African Congress, seemed to him a rather unlikely revolutionary leader. The House had known about a lot of them in the last 20 years, and none had remotely resembled Dr. Banda, who at one time had practised in Kilburn and had been known there as a kindly physician.

In considering the White Paper, the House had to ask itself whether there was sufficient evidence in it to justify the imposition of a state of emergency, and whether there was sufficient evidence of a massacre plot. In the view of the Opposition it was a most unconvincing document.

That was a clear indictment of the Government for taking action when in considerable areas of Nyasaland law and order had already departed.

The leaders of these revolutionary nationalistic movements in Africa follow a sickening pattern. They are invariably destructive. They have two main pieces of artillery in their armoury—distortion of the truth and intimidation. Many Socialists realize and admit this as individuals, but will not do so collectively. It deprives them of a convenient political counter in the miserable game of winning elections. That is the tragedy of the whole situation, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has so often pointed out.

I must make two further comments. Socialists and others suggest that the Nyasaland plot cannot be true as Dr. Banda is a "nice friendly doctor". Mr. Fenner Brockway and his ilk thought, and seem still to think, that Jomo Kenyatta was "a nice chap".

They do not understand the amazing facility the African has for leading a Jekyll and Hyde existence. They do not realize how supremely cunning the African agitator is at presenting a facade of sweet reasonableness to the civilized world. Mr. Tom Mboya is, of course, no exception. Before a television audience in the U.K. he says that the Africans will respect the rights of the Europeans: in Accra he tells Europeans to "scram out of Africa".

Secondly, the Socialists and others (see also the *Economist* of March 25) suggest that the Nyasaland

plot cannot be taken seriously as the Africans could not have hoped to set up an independent State once the Governor and all Europeans had been assassinated—a quite fantastic suggestion and a quite extraordinary exhibition of lame argument which bears no relation to history.

Do political assassins or the instigators of political assassination know exactly where they are going? Did Kenyatta give serious thought as to how, after he had disposed of the Europeans, he was to build up a Kikuyu-dominated African State in Kenya on a people depraved to a sub-human level by the appalling Mau Mau oaths? Of course not. Once subversion gets under way the leaders count not the cost: the machine takes charge.

Nairobi,
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

KAREN.

Points from Letters

Warning to U.F.P.

"YOU HAVE SUGGESTED that the Central Africa Party formed by Mr. Todd and Sir John Moffat will force the United Federal Party to be more liberal in action; I agree with that view, not least because the U.F.P. will otherwise soon lose the support of those Africans who are now members, some of them M.Ps. If the U.F.P. continues to stonewall in African Affairs, its African back-benchers will almost certainly throw in their lot with the new Todd-Moffat party, for Mr. Todd and Sir John Moffat are especially trusted by politically-minded Africans".

Acuminate

"WHEN LAZILY SCANNING a local newspaper I was jolted back to reality by reading the statement of a woman correspondent about 'the logic with which you acuminate the dangers of rampant African nationalism'. What, I asked several men in the club, was the meaning of 'acuminate': and none guessed very successfully. For years I have been struck by the interest of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in unusual words and phrases, and your readers may care to have this one brought to their notice. The Shorter Oxford, I have found, defines the verb as 'to shout, point; give poignancy to'. A bit of acumination by the Government of Kenya in regard to rampant African nationalism would be timely; in fact, it is badly overdue".

The Real Issue

"YOU HAVE WRITTEN that the real issue in the Federation is that of race relations now. How true that is! Only at great risk to the country can the political leaders translate 'now' into 'tomorrow'. That will be their temptation, but if they yield to it they may damage the whole future of the Federation beyond repair. I do not know any responsible person in the Federation who is of the opinion that race relations have improved in the past year; I know a few who think that they have not deteriorated, but nearly all those with whom I am in contact consider that they are worse than they were quite recently. Nearly all date the change from the time of Southern Rhodesia's general election in the middle of the year and the disappearance of Mr. Garfield Todd from the political scene. Whatever Europeans may think about that event, to Africans interested in politics it seemed to mark the collapse of their hopes. One consequence has been the withdrawal of many of them from inter-racial movements; and I think it fair to say that all of those movements in Southern Rhodesia are now weaker than they then were".

Political Activity at Fever-Pitch

African Affairs in Salisbury

POLITICAL ACTIVITY in the Colony was at almost fever-pitch throughout the year, and Africans participated to an unprecedented degree as one crisis followed another". Colonel G. H. Hartley, Salisbury's Director of Native Administration, states in his annual report for the period from July, 1957, to June, 1958.

In this report, his 12th and last, for Colonel Hartley has recently resigned, he departs from the traditional policy of reducing observations on the current political situation to a minimum, the references to politics being included as necessary to provide a true picture of the life and activities of Salisbury's Africans.

The first political crisis occurred in July, 1957, when the specially elected African member for Mashonaland in the Federal Parliament resigned his seat after voting with the Government in favour of amending the Federal Constitution when African voters had urged their M.P.s. to vote against the measure. Although a meeting in Harari township passed a vote of no confidence in him, the member, Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, was returned unopposed.

"Second Furore"

The fusion in 1957 of the Federal and United Rhodesia Parties to form the United Federal Party raised a "second furore" in African political circles, and there soon followed the crisis which split Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd's Cabinet and resulted in the resignation of his Ministers.

"The underlying reasons for this upset remained vague and unconvincing, and so, lacking any clear explanation of the situation, the African community was left to put its own construction upon it, viz., that disagreement upon the degree of liberalism to be adopted towards African aspirations was at the root of the matter.

"African reaction came almost immediately when three of the more prominent African personalities, including the chairman of the Harari and Highfield branches, resigned from the Government party, giving as their reason the dislike of fusion.

"It was with no little apprehension and some distress, therefore, that shortly after this the African community received news of Mr. Todd's defeat at the party congress and the appointment in his stead of Sir Edgar Whitehead, and while a policy of 'wait and see' was urged by leading Africans who felt that the new Prime Minister should be given time to prove his attitude towards the advancement of Africans, the atmosphere remained heavy".

The community could not settle down and politics continued to dominate the scene. While Mr. Todd's inclusion in the new Prime Minister's Cabinet temporarily mollified local opinion, there was to be no peace: the new Prime Minister had to find a seat. His defeat at Hillside (Bulawayo) was the "next blow to fall upon a now somewhat bewildered African electorate. . . Africans in a near panic interpreted [it] as overwhelming evidence of a somersault in European political thinking which would undoubtedly foreshadow an era of 'white nationalism' and racial intolerance".

Political Fervour

In April, 1958, the news that a general election would be held in Southern Rhodesia in June "stimulated political fervour once more, and this was accentuated to fever-pitch when Mr. Garfield Todd with six of his followers left the United Federal Party and resuscitated the United Rhodesia Party, deciding at the same time to contest the elections". Salisbury Africans reacted by disbanding their local branches of the U.F.P. and joining the U.R.P., "a whole-hearted endeavour to emphasize their support for Mr. Todd and his associates".

At the same time a vociferous campaign of vilification, mounting to "a spate of near hysteria", was organized against Sir Patrick Fletcher, then Minister of Native Affairs.

"Amid an atmosphere of charge and counter-charge there then came a bombshell which rocked African political circles to their foundations and destroyed at one blow their former complacent belief in a united front. An African had the 'effrontery' to announce that he had joined the Dominion Party, and at once began campaigning on its behalf. There is now food for hope that the African people may yet learn to divide on the pattern of politics on a party rather than on a racial basis".

An atmosphere of complete dejection descended on the

African populace after the general election, in which Mr. Todd was defeated and the U.F.P. scraped home with a majority of four seats over the Dominion Party. The political tempo quickened, however, when preparations began for the Federal general election.

"The year came to an end in the certainty that the community was not yet done with politics, and that the new year promises continuation with the same theme as has marked its predecessor". Colonel Hartley observes.

At times the stress of political activity, together with "new and in some cases strange developments not previously seen in the Colony", put the maintenance of public order in jeopardy.

"By exploiting newly recognized means of bringing themselves into the public eye, certain factions and those who play a leading part in their affairs were anxious to test the reaction of the civil authorities towards the maintenance of public order, in which respect they were not averse to experimenting with mob psychology".

Protest Marches

Processions and protest marches now take pride of place as a means of securing official compliance with the wishes of the organizers. The object of demonstrations is to embarrass, if not intimidate, the authorities, and, the public interest notwithstanding, to jockey them into taking steps which would enhance the organizers' prestige in the eyes of the mob. Two demonstrations were sponsored by the African National Congress, and a further two by the African trade union organizations.

"An interesting characteristic of these processions has been the universal adoption of the hymn 'Mwari Komborera Africa' — 'God Bless Africa' — which many Africans like to postulate as their national anthem. Sophisticated Africans who love this beautiful piece of music are becoming embarrassed at the manner in which it is being prostituted, and deprecate its use as a mob madrigal".

From the administrative viewpoint, it is now accepted as inevitable that when the African community is overstimulated by political activity a tendency arises for those who were bent on mischief to seize on any available pretext to play upon the illiterates and involve them in agitation.

"This trend of events was demonstrated in 1953 at the time of the referendum on federation and the general election which followed it. The African community was then subjected by a clique of its most vociferous demagogues to a series of flamboyant and bragging tirades on matters which were of public interest, and the pattern seen then and commented upon in the department's report for 1953-54 has been largely repeated recently".

Hola Inquest Adjourned

Coroner's Findings on May 6

AFTER HEARINGS lasting five weeks, the inquest on 11 Mau Mau detainees who died at the Hola detention camp was adjourned last Thursday, until May 6, when the Mombasa coroner, Mr. W. H. Goudie, will announce his findings.

Before the court adjourned, the Crown Counsel, Mr. Renn Davis, claimed that the Government had never intended to conceal anything when it issued its first statement on the deaths at Hola.

He said: "An impression appears to have arisen that the Government initially tried to cover up or play down the fact that 11 deaths had occurred at the Hola detention camp. The impression seems to have arisen as a result of the Government's first *communiqué* on the deaths.

"The question of the *communiqué* is totally irrelevant to this inquest into the deaths, but as a representative of the Crown I would like to emphasize as strongly as I can that nothing of the kind was intended by the Government. The Government did everything it could, and as soon as it could, to ascertain what had happened at Hola and to make known to the public what had occurred. The Government therefore issued this *communiqué*, basing it on the evidence then known.

"The *communiqué* was used as an interim report subject to whatever might be discovered by the doctors and the C.I.D. As soon as the *post mortems* had been carried out and it was clear that the deaths had been caused by violence, the Government issued a further *communiqué* making this known to the public".

PERSONALIA

BRIGADIER and MRS. T. L. BARKAS have arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. T. I. F. WILSON has been re-elected Speaker of the Federal Parliament.

THE REV. J. ROBSON, rector of Gwelo, has arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. N. BERTRAM has joined the board of Dunlop and Company (Rhodesia), Ltd.

MR. J. V. TYLER, an architect in Umtali, and MRS. TYLER are now in England.

BRIGADIER and MRS. V. K. H. CHANNER are on holiday in this country from Kenya.

MR. D. R. C. BAILEY, lately district officer in Mkushi, is on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. L. GOLDSCHLAGER has been appointed a director of Nigel Finance and Investment, Ltd.

MR. L. A. MARTIN has been appointed a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

LORD and LADY TWINING left Nairobi on Sunday for Italy. They are due in London early in May.

CANON P. G. BOSTOCK spoke at last week's annual meeting in London of the Kenya Church Association.

MR. FREDERICK SWITZER has been appointed to the board of Bruce, Ltd., and Farm Machinery (Distributors), Ltd., Nairobi.

MR. and MRS. MERVYN F. HILL sailed from Mombasa on Tuesday in the s.s. CHILKA, and are due in London about May 15.

SIR LEONARD LORD, chairman of the British Motor Corporation, Ltd., and LADY LORD are back from their visit to South Africa and the Federation.

MR. MARK BARRINGTON-WARD, editor of the *Uganda Argus*, will fly back to Kampala at the end of the month. He has been in England since early March.

MR. R. S. W. CLARKE, MR. H. C. LAMAR, MR. T. A. H. SLACK, and MR. P. D. TINDLEY have been appointed directors of the British Tobacco Co., Ltd.

LORD POLWARTH, who visited East Africa some time ago, has joined the board of the Bank of London and South America. He is also a director of the Bank of Scotland.

MR. L. P. GARDNER, who was recently appointed general manager of the newly-formed motor division of Galley & Roberts, Ltd., has arrived in England on three months' leave.

MR. H. L. JONES, Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, is acting as Chief Secretary until the arrival of MR. MARTIN WRAY, at present Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland.

MR. PATRICK MONKHOUSE, deputy editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, who has recently visited the Federation, has contributed to his paper from articles on "The Next Step in Nyasaland".

When MR. JUSTICE DEVLIN, chairman of the Nyasaland commission of inquiry arrived at Salisbury airport, he was met by THE REV. CHRISTOPHER DEVLIN, a brother living in Southern Rhodesia.

COLONEL S. G. GHERSIE has been elected chairman of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Advisory Board. He succeeds MR. R. E. NORTON, who retired recently after two years as chairman.

LORD NETHERTHORPE (formerly SIR JAMES TURNER), president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, is visiting Kenya with three colleagues to discuss mutual insurance for the agricultural industry.

SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABEID EL HAJ, District Commissioner for the town of Zanzibar, who came to Britain on holiday but stayed to study for six months with aid from the British Council, left for East Africa on Monday. Sheikh Abeid, who is also a qualified teacher, speaks excellent English.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN, of the staff of the Roan-Antelope mine in Northern Rhodesia, has won £15,000 and a car worth nearly £1,500 in a local lottery.

MR. K. M. CAMPBELL of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has arrived in the United Kingdom from Mombasa on board the UGANDA. SIR ANDREW H. STRACHAN of Rhodesia Railways was on the same ship.

MR. J. A. SEYS, of Nakuru, has been elected president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya in succession to SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, BT. The new vice-president is MR. P. H. SMITH. MR. J. A. R. KING withdrew his candidature.

In the B.B.C. television programme "Panorama" last week MR. LENNOX-BOYD was so forthright in condemning the Parliamentary Labour Party's attitude to the Federation in recent weeks that Socialists have protested at his statements.

THE REV. V. E. W. HAYWARD, general foreign secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in London, has been appointed a secretary of the International Missionary Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the REV. E. W. NIELSEN.

THE REV. K. L. PRETORIUS, a minister in Nyasaland of the Dutch Reformed Church, who was nominated by the Governor of that Protectorate to represent African interests in the Federal Assembly, is the new chairman of the African Affairs Board.

MR. J. BERRIDGE, chairman of F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., and MRS. BERRIDGE arrived in the ATHLONE CASTLE last week. They had visited Salisbury for the opening of a new branch in the capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. A. D. C. PETERSON, director of the Department of Education of Oxford University, is to address the Royal Commonwealth Society at lunch-time on April 30 on "Educational Co-operation in the Commonwealth". LORD HEMINGFORD will preside.

THE EARL OF VERULAM, chairman of the British Institute of Management, will be the guest speaker on April 24 at a convention dinner in Folkestone of the British Association of Industrial Editors. Lord Verulam has large Rhodesian interests.

MR. JOHN HAROLD BRAZELL, director of the East African Meteorological Department for the past three years, is leaving East Africa because of ill-health and returning to the Air Ministry, London. He has been closely concerned with research into artificial stimulation of rain, and with anti-evaporation experiments on large water surfaces. Before leaving, Mr. Brazell is to represent East Africa at the third congress of the World Meteorological Organization in the Palais des Nations, Geneva. The Secretary General of the W.M.O. is a former director of the East African Meteorological Department, MR. D. A. DAVIES.

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and at Nairobi

MR. D. M. BOYD, a director of Fisons, Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers in succession to SIR LAURENCE MERRIAM, who is retiring after a two-year term in office.

SIR GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, who is retiring from business for domestic reasons, will relinquish his directorships of P. & O. and the Hain Steamship Co., Ltd. (of which he is chairman) in June. Sir George was formerly chairman of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

MR. E. M. K. MŪLIRA, proprietor and editor of *Uganda Empya*, has been charged with publication of a false rumour which was likely to cause fear and alarm to the public. He is also president of the Uganda Progressive Party and one of the leaders of the Uganda National Movement.

The Uganda Olympic Committee has arranged that MR. WOLF BREITLING shall be attache to the Uganda Olympic Team in Rome. Mr. Breitling was at school with the DUKE OF EDINBURGH and this year went on the Pacific cruise with him. Mr. Breitling works in Rome at the head office of Stirling Aastaldi.

Obituary

Major Frank Joyce

MAJOR FRANK H. DE VERE JOYCE, C.B.E., M.C., who has died in Kenya at the age of 71, was one of the best-known and best-liked men in a country in which he had farmed since 1912. Starting from scratch in the Ulu area, he overcame many difficulties and disappointments, but steadfastly persisted until he had made his estate into one of the best cattle farms in the Colony.

A man of high principles and high courage, he was liked by everybody; and few Europeans, if any, can have been so highly regarded over so long a period by the Kamba tribe, whose affection he warmly reciprocated.

The importance of the right relations with Africans was seldom far from his thoughts, or from his lips when he discussed African questions.

When he stood for election to the Legislative Council in 1944, he opened his address to the constituency with the statement that Kenya's great problem was to adjust race relations so that fairness, harmony, and happiness would result, and he emphasized that it was the right and the duty of all Britons in Africa to share in the principle of trusteeship and to contribute to a rising standard of living for Africans. He wrote:—

"Let us in Kenya contribute our quota to Empire solidarity by showing that our virile white community is not afraid of the future and cannot only co-operate with but lead this forward march without the artificial political safeguards which some have considered essential in the past. The control of Kenya by a non-official European majority in Legislative Council is neither attainable nor desirable, and the demand for it betrays a defeatist attitude based on fear and a lack of confidence both in ourselves and our race.

"Too much time and thought have been given to nebulous political issues and too little to the economic development of the country and the everyday problems that affect our daily life. Centralized government tends to get out of touch with the practical needs of the people. It is too remote. Even Nairobi's views on local problems are often unrelated to practical facts. Let us think imperially on the future of Africa as a whole, but let us not forget matters affecting our daily life.

"I therefore favour the rapid expansion of local self-government through district councils, and urge that the widest possible number of subjects be ultimately included in its scope. In local government you are dealing with councillors elected by yourselves who can be given wide powers to decide, without interference by an official majority, the problems of their wards. A few of the subjects they could take over are roads, quarantines, dipping and dispensaries, public health and hygiene, markets and elementary education".

Joyce was a great advocate of the need for more expenditure on African education, not least of the

women, and at a time when settler opinion in Kenya was ill-disposed to subsidies for Makerere College, Uganda, and he took the unpopular line of emphasizing the importance of producing teachers of character and ability and of increasing Makerere's capacity to train them and Africans for other professions.

No European farmer can have been more anxious for higher standards of agriculture and animal husbandry among Africans. He was one of the original members of the African Settlement Board and he continued to serve it when it became the African Land Development Board. While a member of the Legislature he served on Kenya's Central Economic Committee, the Highlands Board, the Central Roads and Traffic Board, the Native Land and Trust Board, the Advisory Committee on Settlements and Production, and the Water Board, among other bodies. In 1941-42 he was asked to report on agricultural conditions in Ethiopia.

In 1948, after he had been medically advised to reduce the strain of public life and to retire from the Kenya Legislature, he was an unsuccessful candidate for one of the Kenya seats in the East African Central Assembly. That he was defeated was a great regret to many of his friends, and probably to him also, for he had consistently argued the case for inter-territorial co-ordination and cohesion. He greatly regretted the loss of many opportunities for closer union, especially during the last war.

Frank Joyce was enthusiastic in everything which he undertook, gay, witty, and dead straight. He was a most hospitable person, and again and again visitors from this country who were his guests at Kilima Kiu told the writer of this memoir on their return that they had been in no more happy home in Kenya.

Born in Dublin, he was educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, whence he was commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery in 1908. Unattracted by Army life, he retired three years later and went to Kenya. As soon as war was declared in 1914 he joined the East African Mounted Rifles, and a few months later he was wounded. Then he rejoined his regiment in France, where he was again wounded and awarded the Military Cross.

He will be missed by a wide circle of friends and admirers in all races.

SIR GUY MARSHALL, director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology from 1913 to 1942 died in London recently aged 87. Born in India, he was educated at Charterhouse, and having failed to gain entrance to the Indian Civil Service, he joined a firm of mining engineers in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. At that time little was known of the fauna, particularly the insects, of that part of Africa, and his residence there gave him ample scope for the development of his marked taste for natural history and acute powers of observation.

SIR GILES SQUIRE, who retired as Ambassador to Afghanistan in 1949 after a long career in the East, died at his home near Bulawayo recently. He was 64. As Minister and later as Ambassador at Kabul, he was celebrated for his hospitality to visitors of all nationalities, and made his residence there a centre for Sunday worship at a time when chaplains' visits from Peshawar were rare.

MR. S. RAISON, who witnessed Cecil Rhodes' burial in the Matopos, has died in Cape Town at the age of 86. He was one of several hundred members of the British South Africa Police who lined the route to Rhodes' final resting place.

MR. ALFRED GILES FABER of Ferndale, Macheke, Southern Rhodesia, was killed in a motor car accident in the Colony recently.

Amended Preventive Detention Bill

Provision for Review by Tribunal

THERE ARE TWO IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS in the Preventive Detention Bill which was introduced into the Southern Rhodesian Assembly last week, compared with the earlier Bill which was withdrawn. The first is the provision of a tribunal to review the cases of members of unlawful organizations who have been detained, and the second, a provision for restricting certain persons to definite areas.

Introducing the Bill, the Minister of Justice, Mr. R. Knight, stressed that the tribunal would be headed by a judge or a retired judge, and would be obliged to review the cases of all people who had been detained. There would be no need for detainees to appeal to it. Those detained after the tribunal had heard their cases would be automatically reviewed by the Government at the end of every 12 months. The minister also stressed that the legislation would only remain in effect for five years.

Mr. John Pittman (U.F.P., Marimba) who strongly opposed the Bill in its original form, said he now hoped to calm the fears of the people and organizations which had been perturbed by the original measure. Southern Rhodesia did not contain a homogeneous population trained to the idea of automatic obedience to law and order.

A great part of the population was entitled to feel they were to some extent the victims of injustice. They lived at a low subsistence level, and saw Europeans spending money on luxuries on a scale which would keep them in essentials for years. Through the force of circumstances, Southern Rhodesia was to some extent an agitator's paradise.

The only way the Government could control a concerted outbreak by a subversive organization was preventive detention.

Dr. A. Palley (Ind. D.P., Greendale) said he did not believe that the power of preventive detention was necessary. The power of "rustication" to a limited area of the country had

been found enough in Northern Rhodesia and South Africa. The result of the Preventive Detention Bill would be concentration camps, for there was doubt whether detainees could be held in the prisons.

He did not like the idea of the decisions of the tribunal which will review the cases of detainees not being binding on the Government, and there being no right of appeal.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, said that the recommendation of the tribunal which would review cases of detainees would be decided on by the Governor-in-Council, not the Governor acting on his own. The tribunal would review each case and recommend the release or continued detention of each person. The Governor-in-Council would make the final decision, because they were the people responsible for the security of the country. They could not hand that responsibility over to a tribunal, no matter how high-powered. It was not a thing which the courts could decide, for it was a matter of policy.

The release of one man at present detained in Southern Rhodesia would cause the creation of a state of emergency within two weeks, even though all the others were kept inside.

Replying to allegations that the Opposition last July of nothing after being warned by the Government had done the Congress activities, Sir Edgar said the Government had known and had already begun preparing measures to deal with the situation. But these preparations took a long time, for the Government had to find out what was going on throughout the country.

Once this and other legislation had been passed, the state of emergency could be lifted and the Government then intended to carry on with its policy of partnership, to give real opportunity and hope to the African people.

In his reply to the debate, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Knight, said that the Government had considered the "rustication" laws of Northern Rhodesia and South Africa, and had decided that they did not fit the local circumstances as well as preventive detention would.

Sir Eldred Hitchcock

THE ASHES of Sir Eldred Hitchcock were buried on Saturday, next to those of his wife in the churchyard of the parish church of Burford, in the Cotswolds. Three years ago a chapel in the church was restored in their memory.

The large congregation included representatives of the sisal industries of Tanganyika, commerce, industry, and the arts. Sir Arthur Kirby, Commissioner for East Africa, represented Tanganyika and the East Africa High Commission.

Among those present were:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Arthur, Mr. Alban Atkins, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Ayres, Mr. J. S. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. Stuart Bolton, Sir Richard and Lady Boyce, Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Cadman, Mr. F. K. Campling, Mr. A. Copley, Mr. H. S. Fowler, Mr. J. L. Garrard, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Gill, Miss M. S. Glen, Mr. Claude Guillebaud, Mr. W. C. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. Martin Haywood, Mr. C. R. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Hitchcock, Mr. S. G. Hitchcock, Mr. A. L. Holden, Miss M. Howes, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Mr. J. W. Jacobsen, Mr. M. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Abdulla Karimjee, Mr. F. F. Leach, Mr. & Mrs. Legge, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. H. Macfarlane, Mr. Leslie Malcolm, Mr. D. R. Marsh, Mr. A. F. Meehan, Dr. Morgan (Toynbee Hall), Mr. Munday, Sir Barclay Nihill, Mr. R. J. Paisley, Mr. H. Pasmore, Mrs. Pergueux, Sir Charles and Lady Pensonby, Capt. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. B. C. C. Price, Mr. J. F. Prideaux, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Priest, Mr. C. B. Radnor, Mr. Henry Rushbury and Miss Rushbury, Mr. H. P. Smart (Toynbee Hall), Mr. H. G. Sparke, Mrs. Strudwick, Mr. J. M. W. Turner, Mr. L. T. Tytler, Mr. Jack Vercouters, Mr. Edmund Ware, Mr. A. H. Waters, Mr. & Mrs. Watkins, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Williams.

N. Rhodesian African Congress

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has petitioned the Governor to abandon the new Constitution and substitute self-government with an African majority. The Congress is campaigning for Northern Rhodesia's secession from the Federation and the immediate introduction of universal adult suffrage. The new Legislature contains nine African members, two of whom are Ministers and members of the Executive Council.



-they have such a good name



KHARTOUM: The most memorable event in the life of this famous city took place in January 1956 when it became the capital of the new independent Republic of the Sudan. Another event of profound importance took place in 1925, when the opening of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, 150 miles south of Khartoum, inaugurated the Gezira Irrigation Scheme, transforming a million acres of barren land. Here, on former scrub and desert, Sudan's staple crop—cotton—is raised. And Khartoum, like the whole of the Sudan, depends on cotton for its future. Today an important commercial centre, Khartoum, founded by the Egyptians in 1822, owes its name to the local Arabic word for an elephant's trunk, which the promontory at the confluence of the two Niles resembles. It's a handsome city with broad, tree-lined avenues and fine new buildings. A big city too: including Khartoum North over 130,000 people live there.

The Bank's first Khartoum branch opened in 1913. Today fifteen offices throughout the Sudan keep us in constant touch with the latest commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

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Buganda Petition Rejected

Offer of Talks on Integration

A PETITION TO THE QUEEN from the Buganda Lukiko seeking the termination of British protection and of Buganda's Agreements with the United Kingdom, has been rejected by the British Government. Instead, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposes constitutional discussions between Buganda and the Protectorate Government representatives, to give the Buganda Government enhanced local powers, safeguarding the Kabakaship and other traditional institutions, and improving Buganda's participation in Uganda's central council and general economy.

The minister suggests that talks be held in a letter in which he states that he was unable to recommend the Queen to grant Buganda's request to end British protection. Addressed to the Kabaka, and dated April 9, the letter was read to a crowded meeting of the Lukiko on Monday. Members objected that the answer to their petition had not come from the Queen. The chamber, however, adjourned until Wednesday to allow time to study Mr. Lennox-Boyd's reply.

In his letter, the Colonial Secretary said that he did not believe that an early cessation of British protection or severance of the British connexion, would be in the best interests of the Baganda or of the other peoples of Uganda. He considered that Buganda's future prosperity in "some development or evolution from the existing position, designed to preserve and safeguard the Kabakaship and the separate identity and traditions of Buganda while at the same time ensuring, possibly by some extension and development of the existing relationship, Buganda's participation in the central councils and general economy of Uganda."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd appreciated that the development of this concept—an individual Buganda, increasingly responsible for its own affairs but integrated into Uganda as a whole—

clearly required considerable local thought and consultation. "I would hope local discussions could be begun soon on this general basis, perhaps resulting in due course in amendment of the various Buganda Agreements", he wrote.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd concluded by referring to Buganda's boycott of the Uganda Legislative Council since last October's elections. He said: "I would expect that Your Highness's Government would give earnest of its good intentions to co-operate fruitfully in the constitutional discussions. I have suggested by resuming meanwhile Buganda's representation in the Protectorate Legislative Council". This passage was greeted by booing from Lukiko members and the public gallery.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, said in Kampala on Monday that he hoped the suggested constitutional discussions might begin at an early date.

Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, told reporters at Entebbe Airport last week that there were two ways in which constitutional development could come about in Uganda—a right way and a wrong way.

Speaking at the end of a five-day tour of the Protectorate, Lord Perth said: "Of course everybody wants to get on, and constitutional development is very important. But so is the method in which it takes place. One has to be careful that it is done in a way which does not upset the confidence of the world in general."

Foreign capital, he added, was badly needed to help the country, and this could not be obtained unless potential investors felt that the country was developing in an orderly constitutional manner.

In answer to a question Lord Perth cited Nigeria as a large and complex country for the past ten years had developed peacefully towards self-government. "Democracy, if it comes too fast, often results in dictatorship", he said.

Drinks For Non-Whites

But Only For Diplomats

THE IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES AMENDMENT BILL, tabled in the Federal Assembly last week, makes it a punishable offence for hotel proprietors and managers to refuse to admit and serve with liquor non-white members of the diplomatic corps or consular corps carrying identity cards issued by the Federal Government.

Tabled by Mr. J. Greenfield, Minister of Law, the Bill extends some of the provisions of the original Act, which provided that it should not be a punishable offence to provide identity card holders with liquor. Under the new Bill it will be an offence to refuse to admit identity card holders to business premises, restaurants, or places of entertainment. The Minister is also empowered to make regulations designed to ensure carrying out of the Act.

Anyone offending against any regulations which may be made will be liable to a fine of £100 or, in default, 12 months' imprisonment.

Reports from Salisbury say the proposed measure is the direct outcome of an incident at Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia, last year, when the Indian Information Officer, Mr. P. B. Rao, was asked to leave a European hotel. The Indian Government threatened to withdraw its representatives from the Federation if discrimination against them continued.

African Affairs Board

THE REV. S. L. PRETORIUS, specially appointed European representing African interests in the Federal Assembly, has been appointed chairman of the African Affairs Board. Mr. H. E. Davies, Q.C., specially elected European member representing African interests in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed deputy chairman. The other members of the Board are: Mr. R. L. Moffat, specially appointed member representing Northern Rhodesian African interests, Mr. C. M. Chipunza (U.F.P. Harare), Mr. G. A. Lewanika (U.F.P. Luangwa), and Mr. C. J. Matinga (U.F.P., Nyasaland South).



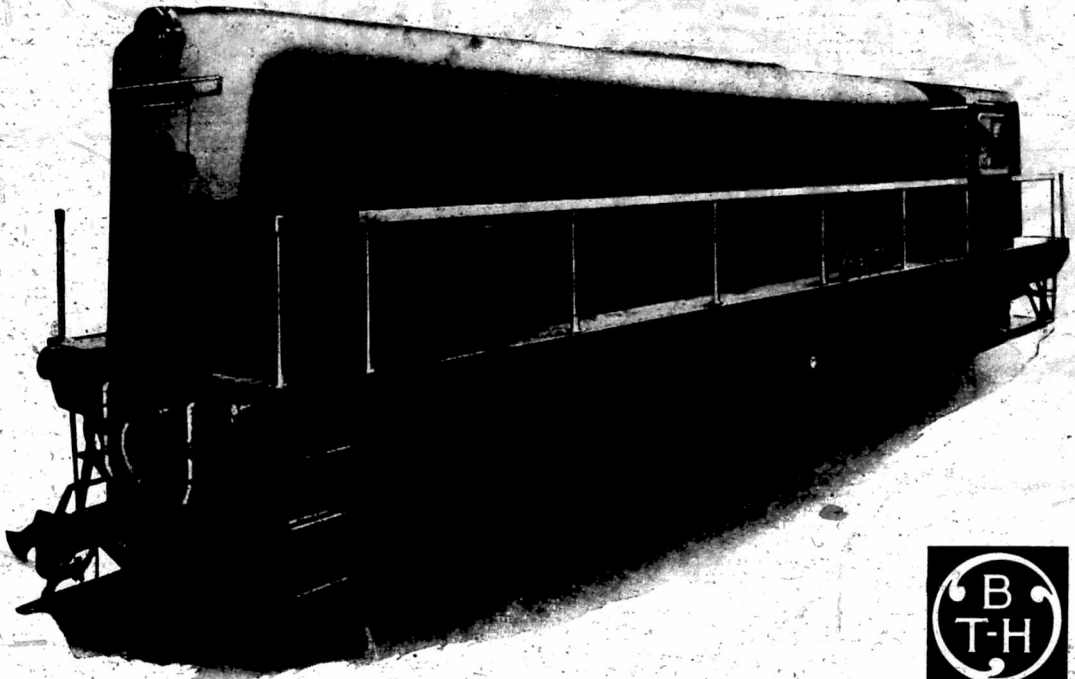
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Scotland Told About The Federation Brigadier Bernard Fergusson's Initiative

IN SCOTLAND LAST WEEK several audiences, largely composed of clergymen and returned missionaries, heard Europeans and Africans debate some of the problems facing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Jack Thompson, chairman of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee in London, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, a member of that committee and a director of the British South Africa Company, Mr. G. H. Baxter, director of the committee, Mr. Philip Mason, director of the Institute of Race Relations, and Mr. David Stirling, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, went north to take part in the discussions, and they were joined in Glasgow by Professor W. M. Macmillan of St. Andrews University.

The Africans who participated were Dr. Bernard Chidzero, who is engaged on post-graduate work at Oxford University; Mr. Adam Vera, an African from Southern Rhodesia who is also doing post-graduate work in the United Kingdom; and Mr. J. Shoniwa, a Southern Rhodesian African who is studying law in this country.

It was in a Glasgow community house of the Church of Scotland that the conference was held, and a high proportion of those present were certainly adherents of that church. Speakers were closely questioned, but a noteworthy and surprising fact was that withdrawal of Nyasaland from the Federation was scarcely mentioned.

Dr. Chidzero held the failure to define partnership to be the greatest weakness of British policy in Central Africa. Whereas the average European in Southern Rhodesia thought partnership meant racial co-operation but racial segregation, the African believed it to imply equality without regard to race and universal suffrage; in order to live happily within the Federation the African must have more money and more self-respect.

Mr. Thompson spoke of the great economic progress made since the Federation was established six years ago, pointing out how much that meant in the way of human advancement, especially among the Africans. He called on political personalities in the United Kingdom to show less showmanship and more statesmanship.

Mr. Harry Grenfell took much the same line, and emphasized the dangers underlying the modern phenomenon of the engineered expression of mass opinion.

Mr. Baxter said that the public in the United Kingdom had been bemused and bamboozled because in many quarters the worst possible construction was constantly being placed on happenings in the Federation.

Mr. Shoniwa thought that it would be a good idea to forget the word "partnership" and set about building a nation out of black and white without distinction, taking care to put individual relationships on the right basis; and that, of course, would involve removal of the colour bar and concentration on progress on the human side.

Commander Thomas Fox-Pitt, formerly of the administrative service in Northern Rhodesia, suggested that Nyasaland had been kept backward in order that its labour might be made available to Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Professor Macmillan described partnership as a clear-cut alternative to *apartheid*.

Mr. Vera emphasized that Africans wanted equality in all spheres of life and participation in the work of building a nation with one common Rhodesian heritage.

Mr. Mason, having remarked that no one had challenged the advantages of union between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, emphasized that there was much talk of closer union of territories in West Africa and even some talk by Africans of a similar trend in East Africa. The effort to hold the Federation together was well worth while, and it was hoped that some new element would be introduced into the 1960 constitutional review.

At an evening meeting on the same day Professor Macmillan said that when he was in the Federation some years ago he had done his best to get politically minded Africans to suggest some workable alternative to Federation; they were just not interested in anything but opposition. They should face their own difficulties, not constantly look to the Colonial Office to keep the ring.

Mr. Stirling said that people in this country were confused between African nationalism, a good thing, and African racialism, a bad thing—which had already discarded Christianity. There should be no step towards Dominion status for the Federation until partnership was fully practised. What was necessary was not protection for Europeans and Asians as minorities, but as individuals, whose rights must be safeguarded.

Brigadier Bernard Fergusson, who was in the chair throughout, instigated the convening of the conference because an earlier gathering had seemed to him to put only the anti-Federation attitude. He commented that what had been heard from the various speakers had shown that the problems arising were far from simple.

There were further meetings in Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

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Reception for Sir Evelyn Hone

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, gave a reception for Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor-designate for Northern Rhodesia, on the eve of his return from London to Lusaka.

The Earl of Home and the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, respectively Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, and Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, attended.

Invitations were also accepted by Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Mr. P. F. Barrett, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Mr. Kenneth Bradley, Mr. P. Broadbent, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Mr. W. H. Beeton, Mr. J. F. Bowles, Mr. F. E. Buch, Mr. R. P. Bush, Mr. P. G. D. Clark, Lord Colgrain, Sir Christopher Cox, Earl De La Warr, Mr. G. E. Fane Smith, Mr. A. F. B. Glennie, Mr. J. A. Gray, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, Mr. W. H. Hammond, Mr. E. D. Hawkesley, Sir Tom Hickingbotham, Mr. C. M. Hone, Mr. R. S. Hudson,

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Voluntary Service in Rhodesia

Dedicating a Year to the Commonwealth

MR. MICHAEL RADFORD, a six-former of King Edward's School, Birmingham, leaves London on Saturday under the Voluntary Service Overseas scheme to spend 15 months assisting in youth training courses at the King George VI Memorial Camp at Mulungushi and on the Copperbelt.

Radford is the first volunteer to go to any Government project in East or Central Africa. (V.S.O. sent one to Lusaka at the end of last year, but he is helping in research work at the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute). The Northern Rhodesian Government has requested six boys, to assist with various projects, and will provide them with subsistence allowance and pocket-money. Whether they go or not depends on funds being raised in Britain for their fares.

The basic idea behind this scheme is to give the pick of school-leavers an opportunity to devote the year or so before they go up to a university to constructive service in the Commonwealth. Two are working as assistant housemasters at a secondary school in Ghana, two as auxiliary instructors in climbing and seamanship at Man O' War Bay in the Cameroons, two in the Jamaica Youth Corps, and others in community development schemes in Sarawak.

East and Central Africa have been slower off the mark in accepting these young volunteers because of the cuts in welfare votes. Tanganyika withdrew at the last moment last summer for financial reasons. But Kenya Christian Council is shortly taking two or three volunteers for community work in Nairobi.

Unusually High Performance

V.S.O. demands an unusually high academic and all-round performance from its candidates. Michael Radford, for instance, is not quite 18. He is tall, slight and scholarly. Talking to him, one can easily believe that he is boy chess champion of Warwickshire and has won a place at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. But he has also captained his House XV and the other day represented King Edward's in the public schools five championships. And he is a pillar of the Birmingham senior scouts. Radford said he could have spent the year at school working for a State scholarship, but "preferred to give something back to life". From what he has read of Africa, Radford sees it as a "jelly that has not quite set", and feels that the "correct mould is very important". During the last few weeks he has attended a course on problems in the Federation. He has a premonition that this will not be his last visit, although in what capacity he might return he could not say, not having made up his mind about a career. He comes from a Nonconformist family; his father is on the editorial staff of the *Birmingham Post*.

Voluntary Service Overseas draws nourishment from various sources. It works in association with Inter-Church Aid, who provides its secretary. Mr. John Marsh, Director of the Industrial Welfare Society, is chairman, and the committee includes the Bishop of Portsmouth and Sir Hilary Blood. The projects adviser is Mr. Alec Dickson, who is secretary of the Commonwealth Studies Committee at the Royal Commonwealth Society. He served with the K.A.R. and the East Africa Command Mobile Demonstration Unit during the war, later working in community development in West Africa.

The idea of mutually benefiting under-staffed, hard-pressed social service schemes in the Commonwealth, and young

people in Britain who have a free year, was first raised some two years ago, but it was not until last September that the first batch of volunteers could be sent overseas. The reports sent back by their superiors can only be described as glowing. The one anxiety is that funds can be found to replace volunteers and extend the scheme.

Mr. Dickson added that so far V.S.O. had recruited from the Public and Grammar Schools. To broaden this field, they had approached several large industrial undertakings to sponsor the best of their apprentices who had just finished their indentures. When the first of these young technicians leaves for Africa or the Far East, Mr. Dickson said, V.S.O. could truly boast that it draws at all levels of endeavour, on the cream of British youth.

Sir Charles Markham's Views

Kenya Needs Publicity Organization

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, a European elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, was interviewed by Mr. Brian Sharp in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. soon after his arrival in England.

He said that some of the people he had met felt that the new statement of policy issued on behalf of a group of members of all races in the Legislature was good, some dismissed it as a collection of platitudes, and some thought it a good document which had appeared too late and did not go far enough.

Kenya needed more skill and capital, and as long as the immigrants came from Western Europe most Kenyans did not really mind whether they were from Britain or the Continent. Kenya was not ready for a full democracy, though that was the ultimate aim.

As to defence, it was felt that H.M. Government should broaden the concept to include the whole of East and Central Africa as one unit, perhaps establishing a kind of N.A.T.O. for Africa.

He agreed with the questioner that the only Kenya names known widely in Britain were those of Mr. Vasey, Mr. Blundell, and Mr. Mboya, adding:—

"Because a person has a colour, a black colour in the case of Mr. Mboya, he is a personality immediately; and Mr. Mboya has a very great personality. It is vital that every point of view should be expressed, and public relations as we know them in East Africa for our community, the Europeans, are very poor; we have not really bothered about the problem because it is rather strange to us.

"Nevertheless, we have to do something very soon to counteract the propaganda expressed against us. We are now well aware that we can't stay mute on this problem. Very soon an organization has to be set up to handle publicity."

Budget Day

THE FEDERAL BUDGET will be presented by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Macintyre, on June 25. The House, which is expected to adjourn shortly, will resume for the Budget sitting about the middle of June.

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Rev. K. Grant on Rhodesia's Problems

The Vote A Privilege Rather Than A Right

THE REV. J. KENNEDY GRANT, minister of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, made the following speech shortly before the outbreak of the present disturbances in the Federation:—

"When we hear of Africans rioting in the Belgian Congo and stonings in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland we are apt to lay flattering unction to the soul that such things cannot happen here in Southern Rhodesia; but that that attitude means living in a fool's paradise is now being demonstrated even in Salisbury. It can happen here, it has happened here, and it behoves us to try to see the causes. In the main, I think there are three.

"Among us Europeans are those who are reactionary, who will not tolerate the idea of any concessions to the African, and who resist with all their might the possibility of African progress; and even where we speak of progress, all too often in our hearts we oppose it wholly. Is it not a fact that many times when we say we must not go too far that what we really mean is we must not move at all? Let us remember how this must affect the African. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

"Then there are often the irresponsible work and words of men and women overseas who call themselves liberal. It is true that the spectator often sees most of the game, and that therefore those who stand back from the battle can best see how it is going, but the man shouting on the touch line is over 6,000 miles away.

"He can become an irresponsible nuisance, for he is under no obligation to put his views into practical effect on the spot. All he needs to do is shout at those of us who are trying to work out a Christian solution to the most difficult problem confronting mankind, and tell us from a far distance what we should be doing. Their words and actions are definitely helping to build up a violent mood among the Africans.

"Then there are the black demagogues at work in the territories, men whose chief concern seems to be to put themselves and keep themselves in the limelight. Often the psychology of their outlook is that of rather reigning in hell than serving in heaven; and the outcome will be devastating, not only to themselves but to their people and perhaps even to all of us. It is clear that they are a factor in the growth of violence. That such violence is with us, even if only beginning, is obvious. What can we do about it?

"First, we can begin with the simplest fact of all—that the African is a human being and has the fundamental right to be treated as such. Is it not all too often true that men and women who should know better treat the African almost as sub-human?

"Secondly, there must be a far more determined effort to raise the level of African women; and here the African man himself needs to undergo a fundamental change of outlook. Unless and until we get the level of their womenfolk raised there is bound to be backwardness among Africans.

"Thirdly, there must be a steady rise in the economic scale; and such a rise cannot adversely affect the European, in that more money will be available and a market will be growing at our very door.

"Fourthly, we must see to the housing and health and

family life of people not only in cities but also in rural areas. "Above all, we must let the African see that he is having the right to political expression and some direct say in the government of the country. I am not overfond of democracy, debased as it has been by the coming of universal suffrage, but the fact is that we have introduced it and we cannot go back on it now. We have to make the best of it by insisting that the vote is a privilege before it is a right, and that it calls for a standard of life and character in keeping with the responsibility it brings."

Labour and the Colonies

Mr. Brockway Suggests Investment Charter

DELEGATES OF LOCAL Labour party groups, holding a one-day conference in London last Sunday, were told that a future Labour Government would boost Britain's contribution to colonial development by at least £80m. a year.

The delegates gave general approval to a suggestion that private investment in colonial territories should be subject to certain minimum requirements protecting the rights of the Native peoples, to be codified in a "colonial investment charter".

Mr. Anthony Greenwood, M.P. for Rossendale, who is a member of the Labour Party's national executive, said that the next Labour Government was pledged to the policy of allocating an amount equal to 1% of the nation's income for colonial welfare and development. This was an amount far greater than that now being spent, and would mean stepping up the present rate of public contributions by £80 to £90m. a year.

Labour would also do all it could to foster private investment. This might mean that some existing agreements about the terms of private investment in colonial territories might have to be continued, even though Labour might regard those terms as inadequate and not in keeping with the more progressive political atmosphere of today. It was important, however, not to go back on standing agreements if further private investment was to be encouraged.

What a future Labour Government could do was to see that there was no further extension of the old style of exploitation. New agreements covering private investment would have to measure up to a code that would pay greater regard to the rights of the peoples of the territories concerned.

Mr. F. Brockway, Labour M.P. for Eton and Slough, who is the chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, outlined to the conference his plan for an investment board which would see that private investors measured up to the terms of a charter. This would be designed to prevent colour discrimination and low wage scales, and provide for housing, technical training on the job, schooling, and health conditions.

Mr. Brockway also said that the Labour party differed from the Conservatives over colonial policy both in the tempo of advance and in ultimate objectives.

"There are four groups of territories which the Tories are unwilling to grant freedom to, no matter what the people of those territories may do to prove themselves worthy of it. These are colonies with a strategic value; those with an overriding economic value, such as Northern Rhodesia, with its rich copperbelt; those where there is a European settler community; and those where the Tories think there is a danger of the native peoples coming under communist domination."

The Labour party was prepared to proceed to self-government and independence in all those four types of territories.



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Despondency in East Africa

Unsympathetic Attitude to White Man

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, the East African Commissioner in London, told the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce recently that during his recent tour of East Africa he had met a good deal of despondency and defeatist talk. In every case it arose not from economic factors—East Africa had a good economic future with 20,000,000 Africans wanting a better life—but from political uncertainty.

In Sir Arthur's view, East Africa was suffering from the disadvantage of being too well known. It was the last block of Colonial territories of any size, and therefore constituted almost the last Colonial talking point. Mr. Tom Mboya was now internationally known—although this was not immediately to the advantage of East Africa. Publicity encouraged people to look outwards for fame, and not inwards to solve their own problems.

Moreover it was always the sensational and spectacular things which were reported in the Press, though Sir Arthur emphasized that people in Britain were unsympathetic to the European community in East Africa. He described how a B.B.C. television programme could—unintentionally—have given viewers a wrong impression. Having shown in diagrammatic form how the European population in the Federation had increased since the end of the war, the only explanation given for the increase was that the Europeans "were seeking the sun". This suggested they were going on holiday; that they had gone to the Federation for an easy life. Many people in the United Kingdom appeared to believe that the European in East Africa was "living on the neck of the African". This was wrong and dangerous, for it discouraged the European. And the future of the three territories depended on his steadfastness.

It was of great importance that everyone should realise what was being done by the European communities to help East Africa. In Sir Arthur's view, the European's presence was the only reason why the African could look forward to a bright future. But if the campaign of denigration was to grow, it might lead to a collapse of confidence in the Europeans in East Africa. He said that during his tour, he had met many Europeans who had told him: "If only I could pull out I would..."

Great Future

East Africa had a great future. In Kenya many Europeans and Asians, who were in the wood, saw the situation as worse than it really was. Much of the political talk was effervescent, and in part, this reflected the rapid growth of the countries themselves. He did not despair of a rapprochement of understanding between the different racial groups, and he had been heartened to see that European elected members had met the African elected members.

Materially, the situation was satisfactory. In Kenya, African productivity was going ahead remarkably. This was also true of Tanganyika, and he had been pleased to see that last year Tanganyika's exports had been at approximately the same level as at the time of the sisal boom. Americans were very interested in East Africa, and recently a market research organization had been making enquiries in Tanganyika, which was preferred because it was possibly the first African territory which would gain independence.

Japan was also showing a lively interest in East Africa, and Sir Arthur told how the Asian Chamber of Commerce in Tanga had received a thick volume from Japan giving details of what industries could be established in a country like Tanganyika—and offering to supply the necessary equipment. Sir Arthur thought this was very enterprising, and wondered whether any British firm had done the same.

Election Results

IN THE ELECTIONS in the Northern and Luapula special constituencies in Northern Rhodesia, the successful candidates were Mr. L. H. Ng'andu and Mr. Mununga. In the Northern election Mr. L. H. Ng'andu received 228 votes, Mr. M. G. M. Chali 223, and Mr. M. Kakumbi 89. There were 52 spoilt papers. The electorate consisted of 266 ordinary voters and 538 special. In the Luapula election, Mr. Mununga received 234 votes, Mr. M. M. Simfukwe 113, Mr. John H. Mutale 57, and Mr. G. E. Tafuna 47. There were 306 ordinary and 473 special voters registered in the constituency.

Reply to Tendentious Suggestions

Justice to Africans in Northern Rhodesia

MR. JOHN H. WALLACE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, has written to *The Times*:—

"You have published a letter headed 'Trials in Africa' signed by the Bishop of Birmingham and 19 other prominent men and women. It suggested that there is a need to raise funds for the defence of Africans in Northern Rhodesia who would otherwise be unable to provide for their defence when faced with trial on charges of a serious nature.

"Under the Northern Rhodesian Poor Persons Defence Ordinance persons charged with certain serious offences have a *prima facie* right to legal aid if they have insufficient means, but it lies within the discretion of the magistrate trying the case whether such aid is or is not granted; if a magistrate declines to grant aid in such cases, he must record his reasons in writing. For less serious offences it is in the unfettered discretion of the court to grant legal aid.

"Money is voted annually by the Legislature to enable the Government to fulfil the obligation imposed upon it by this ordinance, and the amount so provided in the 1958-59 estimates was £5,000, compared with £2,875 in the previous year. Although magistrates in the exercise of their discretion have refused legal aid in some cases, it is not true to say that the money voted has in any case been a limiting factor in providing such aid for poor persons.

Unqualified Magistrates

"The letter also stated that Africans 'often have to face trial on charges of a serious nature before unqualified magistrates'. In Northern Rhodesia, apart from the Native courts, there are two kinds of magistrates: the resident magistrate, a fully qualified person roughly equivalent to the stipendiary magistrate in this country, and the district officer—in which term I include the district commissioner—who is *ex-officio* a magistrate in his district. The district officer is usually not professionally qualified, but he has to pass a Civil Service law examination and many are experienced magistrates.

"Serious charges are normally heard by resident magistrates, but, if a resident magistrate is not available, arrangements are invariably made for an experienced district officer to deal with the case.

"The term 'unqualified magistrates', with its obvious suggestion of misguided findings, therefore gives a very wrong impression of Northern Rhodesia's judicial system—which, like its counterpart in the United Kingdom and other British territories, provides for appeals in any but the most trivial cases from the lowest court to the highest.

"The judiciary and the magistracy in Northern Rhodesia have been very substantially strengthened in the past five years, and it is the exception rather than the rule for offences of a serious nature to be heard by other than fully qualified magistrates.

"The letter goes on to refer to 'detainees'; but I must point out that the only persons detained in Northern Rhodesia are those awaiting trial on charges under criminal law or serving sentences of imprisonment duly passed by the courts.

"There are some Africans whose movements have been restricted to certain districts of the territory, but they are neither under arrest nor detention. Subsistence allowances are being paid by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to their families."

Fragmenting Northern Rhodesia

MR. JOHN GAUNT, the Independent member for Lusaka West, intends to ask the Federal Parliament for a Royal Commission "to investigate and report on the desirability of dividing Northern Rhodesia into two or more territories within the Federation". Mr. Gaunt will also ask that the Commission should investigate the extent of public support for any division recommended; should consider the form of government that each such new territory should enjoy and should recommend their representation in the Federal Assembly.

Mr. Gaunt hopes that the House will accept it as a non-controversial motion to try to find out how the people of Northern Rhodesia feel on this issue. But it is considered unlikely that the Government will agree to this as it cuts at the very heart of the United Federal Party's doctrines of federation.

Mr. Gaunt envisages the Copperbelt and the line of rail as one territory with Barotseland, Angoniland and the vast Northern Province as the others.

Empire Loyalists and Canon Collins Slander Action Settlement

Slander Action Settlement

THE SETTLEMENT was announced last week of a slander action brought by Mr. D. S. F. Harris, Miss L. M. C. Greene, and Mr. A. K. Chesterton, the chairman, organizing secretary, and chairman of the policy committee and founder respectively of the League of Empire Loyalists, against the Rev. Canon John Collins in respect of a sermon preached by the defendant at St. Paul's Cathedral on September 14, 1958.

Mr. P. Bristow, for the plaintiffs, said they were the people primarily responsible for the formulation of the policy of the league. On September 14, 1958, shortly after the racial riots in Nottingham and at Notting Hill Gate, the defendant preached a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral in which he dealt with the disturbances and referred to the growth of violence among the young. In the course of his sermon he made comments highly critical of the league. He also used words bearing the plain implication that the league had employed thugs to provoke disturbances such as those at Nottingham and Notting Hill.

The plaintiffs did not expect the policy of the league, for which they were responsible, to escape criticism. But they felt unable to do nothing in the face of an imputation of fact against themselves as the policy-makers, the serious nature of which needs no stressing.

Canon Collins, through his counsel, unreservedly withdrew the remarks and apologized for "the pain which they must have caused". Mr. Justice Glyn-Jones ruled that the record should be withdrawn.

The plaintiffs, who were concerned only to vindicate their reputation, were content to accept the defendant's apology together with a sum by way of damages which would be given to charity and an indemnity for their costs.

Mr. Chesterton said after the hearing: "We have agreed to accept £50 which will go to the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street. We never wanted to make anything out of it. To make remarks like that in St. Paul's of all places is all wrong. For one thing they cannot be answered there. At a public meeting it would be a different matter. I know the Canon is still in direct opposition to us. If he were not, there would be something wrong with our policy."

Meeting Emergency Bills Federal Supplementary Estimates

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES of expenditure from revenue funds, totalling £352,000, have been tabled in the Federal Assembly by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Macintyre.

The bulk of the expenditure is shared by three departments; about half the sum results from emergency costs. The Central Africa Command requires an additional £94,100, to meet items such as transport, equipment, etc., incurred by the security measures. Prisons and reformatories are down for an additional £105,300, more than half of which results from the emergencies in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The balance is required because of original under-estimating.

Agriculture will receive an additional vote of £110,147, plus £12,500 from loan funds. The bulk of this money—£80,000—is required because of an under-estimate on the conservation and irrigation subheads. On the smaller supplementary votes, income tax is down for £13,200—to meet the cost of "super-numerary staff engaged with a view to increasing the collection of tax", and to meet the unexpectedly high cost of appeals.

Information services require an additional £8,500 to meet the cost of publicity material in the vernacular, extensions to the Federal Pavilion at the Rand Easter Show, and extra copies of *Rhodesia and Nyasaland News*.

Last year the Supplementary estimates totalled more than £1,000,000. Total appropriation of expenditure from revenue funds in the current financial year—which ends on June 30, is now £51,652,642. Expenditure from loan funds is scheduled to total £21,954,931.

Sir Roy Welensky Explains Background to "Go It Alone"

INTERVENING IN A DEBATE in the Federal Assembly last week, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said that some confusion had arisen over recent statements in which he had said that the Federation would be prepared to "go it alone".

"First I would explain the circumstances in which the interview with *The Sunday Mail* came to be given. Towards the end of March I was interviewed by Mr. Chris Chataway on behalf of the British Broadcasting Corporation. I was not given a preview of the questions, but I was told that they would be in general terms about the Federation. After I had answered a number of his questions Mr. Chataway suddenly said to me: 'In the House of Lords your predecessor, Lord Malvern, seemed to imply that if thwarted Rhodesia might be prepared to use its army and air force, presumably against us. Does that mean that you are prepared to "go it alone" in certain circumstances?'

"I replied as follows: 'I have no hesitation in saying that in certain circumstances we would "go it alone". I am not prepared to detail what those circumstances would be, but I think rather than put up with some of the attitudes that have been expressed towards us, particularly in the light of our record and what we have done in certain circumstances, we would be determined to "go it alone".'

Directed to Labour Party

"My answer was quite unconnected with the 1960 talks, and my remarks were directed to the attitude of the Labour Party towards the people of this country.

"In view of the fact that this B.B.C. interview was televised and was to be broadcast on Monday, April 6, I gave an interview to *The Sunday Mail* on the same subject. If the report of this interview is read carefully, it will be seen that my actual words are quoted within inverted commas and that nowhere in the quotations is there a reference to a republic.

"I think, however, that it is only right for me to say in fairness to *The Sunday Mail* that there was a reference to a question of a republic which arose this way. The interviewer asked: 'What would happen if you declared independence and the rest of the Commonwealth refused to accept you?' I replied that this would be too bad. We were primarily concerned with retaining our allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen in whatever form that was possible whether as a republic or in any other way.

"The point about which the misunderstanding has obviously arisen is that I will do anything to initiate a declaration of independence or a republic. I was at all times at pains to make it clear that this would only happen if a decision was forced on us, and I laid particular stress on the loyalty of the whole Federation to the Queen. The last thing that I wish is a republic."

The Royal African Society

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Royal African Society for 1958 gives the membership as 891, almost exactly half being resident overseas; in addition to members there are 795 subscribers to the society's quarterly journal.

Of nine joint lunch-time meetings with the Royal Commonwealth Society, one was devoted to the problems of a multi-racial society in Central Africa, one to the United States attitude to Africa, and one to partnership in the Federation. Talks on territories dealt with Tanganyika, Somaliland, Ghana, Tunisia, French Africa, and the Middle East.

The council will propose to next Wednesday's annual meeting that the society's bronze medal "for dedicated service to Africa" should be awarded to Canon H. J. E. Butcher, Kenya; Major P. M. Larken, Sudan; the Rev. Mother Marie De St. Caltry, Ghana; Mr. Jacques Zurcher, Basutoland; and Grand Chief Nduwumwe, Ruanda-Urundi.

Bipartisan Debate

(Continued from page 993)

and poorer territories C.D. & W. assistance is likely to remain the most important single source of finance for capital expenditure and development. In addition, there are certain territories which, as far as we can foresee, will remain unable to pay their way on current account even with the barest minimum level of services. Recurrent assistance will clearly continue to be needed for such territories.

"Taking the evolution of the Colonies as a whole, sovereign status has been the traditional, classical goal of the countries in what used to be known as the British Empire. This evolution towards sovereign status has not just happened. It has come about very largely because of positive effort from this country. We have shaped and adapted events to transform the Empire into the Commonwealth.

"We are called upon to show a similar creative purpose for the smaller territories. The hon. member for Cardiff, South-East and my hon. friend the member for Waverley have gone so far as to suggest that we should confront some of the countries with a conscious choice—Do they want to stay with us, and, if so, on what terms? There is, of course, a respectable precedent for this in the referendum which the French Government put last year before the different countries of the French Community. This would, of course, be a very radical departure from our traditional pragmatic approach.

"We would, I suggest, be on the right lines if we thought in terms of giving a distinct identity and a special place in the Commonwealth to territories which had reached the stage of maximum internal self-government. I stress the words 'internal self-government', for this advance in status could be conferred while the United Kingdom still retained appropriate responsibilities for defence and external affairs, and perhaps even in certain cases for the safeguarding of minorities. Just as we stress the individual identity and character of the different colonies, so we should aim at evolving some form of regular association of these territories with one another, with the United Kingdom and with the rest of the Commonwealth".

The debate ended.

Preventive Detention Bill Criticized

CHURCH LEADERS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA and the Salisbury Bar Association have attacked the amended Preventive Detention Bill, which was given a second reading in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly last week. The Church protest was made by leaders of the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist Churches, headed by the Archbishop of Central Africa, the Rt. Rev. W. J. Hughes. While conceding that the Bill was an improvement on the one dropped earlier, they felt that the basic objection remained in that the Bill enabled the Government to detain persons for actions which were not illegal before the declaration of the state of emergency.

State of Emergency Extended

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN ASSEMBLY last week resolved unanimously to continue the state of emergency for a further 30 days.

Sir I. MacLennan's Appointment

SIR IAN MACLENNAN, British High Commissioner in Ghana, has been appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland in succession to Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, whose appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office was announced last week. Mr. A. W. Snelling, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office is to be High Commissioner in Ghana.

Sir Ian MacLennan, who is 49, has spent much of his career in Africa. From 1953 to 1955 he was the first British High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and he went to Ghana when that country achieved independence in March, 1957. Earlier he had been High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, during which time he ran incognito in the Mashonaland 10 miles cross country championship, finishing second. He was then 42.

Mr. A. W. Snelling, who is 44, was Deputy High Commissioner in New Zealand from 1947 to 1950, and in South Africa from 1953 to 1955. He was joint secretary to the economic delegation to the United States in 1943, and joint secretary to the delegation to the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods in 1944.

"Africa Freedom Day"

MR. T. MBOYA was the principal speaker last week at a crowded meeting held in Carnegie Hall, New York, to celebrate "Africa Freedom Day", the anniversary of the opening last year of the Accra conference. The meeting was organized by the American Committee on Africa, whose chairman is Mr. J. Gunther, the author, and which includes among its members Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Hubert Humphrey, and Mr. Norman Thomas. Earlier on the same day, ambassadors to the United Nations of the "independent African states", members of the organization of that name, held a reception at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel to which several hundred people were invited, including members of the 81 member states except Israel.

Another Constitution?

SIR JOHN MOFFAT speaking in Lusaka last Saturday called for a new constitution for Northern Rhodesia, something which would "make it impossible for Europeans to abuse power now while they have it and would also prevent Africans from doing the same thing when they get it". Every attempt to remove Colonial Office authority from Northern Rhodesia increased African fears. On the other hand, Europeans had even greater justification for their fears about the future in the attitudes of some of the more militant African leaders. Bold thinking and rapid action were necessary to retain the support of Africans.

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News Items in Brief

The Ford Foundation of the U.S.A. has just given 140,000 dollars to the Institute of Social and Economic Research of Lovanium University, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

An agricultural instructor's house has been burnt down in a village in the Malombe district of Nyasaland after arrests in the area for offences against agricultural regulations.

A Valiant jet bomber of the R.A.F. last week flew non-stop from Marham in Norfolk to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, a distance of 5,319 miles. It was twice refuelled in flight.

A petrol bomb was thrown through the window of a rest-house for African members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council a few days ago. Furniture, carpets, and curtains were damaged. Cars were stoned in other parts of Lusaka.

The non-African population of Tanganyika is reported to have been rather more than 123,000 in 1957, compared with about 70,000 in 1948; 71,760 were Asians and 20,598 Europeans. There were then some 1,300 Greeks and 1,170 Italians in the Territory.

A tribute to the work of the Nyasaland Railways Lake Service during the emergency has been paid by the Nyasaland Operations Committee. The service was called upon to muster "an armada" for amphibious operations. One vessel was used as a prison ship.

Northern Rhodesia's two new African Ministers, Mr. Gabriel Musumbulwa and Mr. Edson Mwamba, will be the first Africans in Lusaka to move into a European housing area. They have been allocated official houses in the Rhodes Park Government residential area.

Arrangements are to be made on the return of the Nyasaland commission of inquiry to the United Kingdom for individuals who consider they have evidence to give regarding the recent disturbances in the Protectorate and events leading up to them to appear in person before the commission.

One of the matters discussed at the Franco-British talks between the British and French Prime Ministers recently was the need for economic aid to provide economic essentials in Africa. Another was the need to bring more Africans to visit Britain and France, and a third was the possibility of expanding educational facilities, including university training, either in Africa or in the home countries.

Four African crested cranes have been living in the marshes and stubble fields of Cambridgeshire for five months, according to *Nature*.

The Dulverton Trust has voted £1,000 for bursaries over the next six years to African pupils taking the higher school certificate course.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya has promised to send a delegation to the Copperbelt Show, Northern Rhodesia, to be held in the middle of next month at Kitwe.

An improved leprosy test for discovering people likely to contract leprosy, especially in its more severe forms, has been evolved in Uganda after four years' work. This new development makes it possible to do 100 tests with the quantity of material needed for one test under the old method. In addition it causes no inconvenience to the individual.

An investigation into the prospects for African advancement in industry is to be made by the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland industries. Its Labour Study Group will study legal, educational, social and other obstacles, and assess the need to review the broader issues of economic and industrial policy.

A Scottish Summer School is to be held in St. Andrews from August 22 to 26 by the Royal Commonwealth Society. The Earl of Home will give the opening address; Colonel David Stirling and Mr. E. N. Burke will debate whether multi-racial communities can continue to exist; Sir Charles Arden-Clarke will speak on new political alignments in the Commonwealth; Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., will discuss whether independence for all Colonial territories is practicable; a member of the staff of the Treasury, Mr. A. W. Taylor, will examine what the United Kingdom can afford in economic assistance to under-developed territories; and Professor Esmond Wright will talk of the Commonwealth in the perspective of history.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Amery were the chief guests at a dinner given in London on Tuesday by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club. Sir Gordon Munro was in the chair. A full report will appear next week.

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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Coffee Still Pays Best of All Crops****No Confidence in Latin American Agreement**

NO OTHER CROP pays so well today as coffee, and from many parts of the world, including Latin America, Africa, and India come reports that planting programmes are being pursued and methods devised for increased yields, says the current market letter of Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd., which adds:—

"No one except a Kenya spokesman has had the temerity to advertise the nasty fact that this is going on, and Kenya has been roundly condemned by many official and non-official commentators. Since Kenya produces about three-quarters of 1% of the world's coffee, nobody would have paid any attention at all had they not recognized in his statement about Kenya the very general and unpleasant truth.

"The kernel of the Latin American coffee agreement programme announced on March 28 provides for a fixed quota agreement, valid for two years, to be signed by all producer countries as an 'effective and equitable' means towards balancing supply and demand. Amongst the points not mentioned in the document are price levels, a limitation of production, or the disposal of Brazilian stocks.

"The export quota method is intended presumably to support prices in the first place, and it is probably also hoped that each producing country would scale down its production to its permitted quota—or take the consequences.

"We should sincerely like to believe that some comfortable scheme like this offered a chance of success. The history of other commodity control schemes, however, indicates the reverse. But this may not prevent it from being tried.

"Fulfillment of the March 28 programme could conservatively be expected to leave the world by the end of the 1960-61 season with a total world exportable production of over 60m. bags and stocks of another 60m. bags.

"It is reported that scientists are working on a process whereby coffee can be turned into a fine quality paper particularly suitable for printing banknotes."

Car Mart Report

CAR MART, LTD., which has East African and Rhodesian interests, report a consolidated profit of £424,700 for the year ended November 30 last, compared with £342,254 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £221,521, and the net profit of the group for the year was £141,966. The interim of 4½d. per 5s. share, less income tax, absorbed £25,875, and the proposed final of 6d. per 5s. share, less tax, £34,500. The balance brought forward was £428,878, compared with £347,287 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 5600,000 in 5s. shares. Capital reserve is £89,806, revenue reserves £808,925, and reserve for future taxation £134,400. Current liabilities and provisions are £390,893, fixed assets £288,196, interest in subsidiary company £700,909, and current assets £1,034,191, including £112,213 in cash.

During the year the group suffered a loss of £66,000 in its Rhodesian operations. This was partly due, according to the chairman, to the deterioration in the general economy in Rhodesia, which was materially affected by the restriction of credit and the low price of copper. Steps were taken to adjust the scale of the company's operations to the level of trading activity.

The directors are Mr. A. J. Rayment, (chairman and managing director), Mr. E. H. Grindley, Mr. R. T. S. Grigg, and Mr. V. R. Hicks.

Meeting, London April 24.

National and Grindlays' Plans

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD., is to eliminate the uncalled liability on the bank's shares. At present the capital structure is £2,851,563 in 4,562,500 £1 shares, 12s. 6d. paid. Five shillings of the uncalled capital is to be removed by a capital reduction to 15s. shares, and the remaining 2s. 6d. will be paid up by the application of £570,312 from share premium account. As soon as the reduction in the share premium account becomes effective, the reserve fund (including share premium) is to be brought up to £3m. by a transfer of £364,151 from internal reserves and £37,582 from profit and loss account. An extraordinary meeting is called for May 12.

Uganda Feeling the Pinch**Tapering Government Capital Expenditure**

WHEN THE UGANDA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL meets on Monday, it will be asked to agree that expenditure on the capital budget during the coming financial year should be limited to £5½m.—£3m. less than the limit for the current financial year. It will also be asked to approve that, subject to further review, capital expenditure during the two succeeding years should be limited to £5m. and £4½m.

In a Sessional Paper outlining the need for the continued tapering of Government capital expenditure, the Ministry of Finance warns that if the country's financial position does not improve (and this would involve a substantial increase in production) a very sharp reduction in Government's capital programme during the next three years may well be necessary, unless assistance from the United Kingdom is forthcoming. Uganda's own resources for capital development will have been exhausted by June, 1961.

The Sessional Paper reveals that it has not been possible to borrow on the London Market over the past year, and Uganda might well have to rely, at least in part, on the availability of Exchequer loans from the U.K. Government. This form of assistance would enable the Government to plan capital development with more certainty but in present financial circumstances the provision required for repayment would be onerous. It meant that recourse to assistance of this sort would have to be restricted until the recurrent revenue position improved.

Uganda says the Sessional Paper would be the better able to obtain loan assistance if recurrent revenue could be brought into balance with expenditure. It is estimated that, if the proposed capital programme is carried out, recurrent expenditure by the end of three years may exceed current yields by £4½m.

British Central Africa Co.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., report a consolidated net profit for the year ended September 30 last of £53,881, compared with £60,448 in the previous year. Profit on the sale of tea amounted to £138,722 and on other activities £14,142. Depreciation absorbed £40,241 and taxation £44,764. Contingencies reserve receives £22,000, dividends £42,981, and the carry-forward is £32,475, compared with £32,442 brought in.

The tea factories at Mindali and Chisunga ran satisfactorily during the year, and 2,405,538 lb. of tea were made, as compared with 2,390,608 lb. in the previous year. Sales amounting to 2,403,163 lb. were effected and averaged 37.0d. per lb., as against 36.8d.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £299,000 in 2s. units. Capital reserve totals £166,027, revenue reserves £284,997, and provisions are £20,735. Current liabilities are £234,803, fixed assets are £479,037, and interest in subsidiary company is £27,091. Current assets are £478,699, including £53,470 in cash.

The directors are Mr. D. C. Brook (chairman), Sir John Huggins, Mr. G. S. Napier-Ford, and Mr. Vivian L. Oury. Meeting, London, April 22.

Nairobi, Kenya

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Uganda's Cotton Losses

£2½m. Withdrawn From Assistance Fund

BECAUSE OF A GENERAL FALL in world cotton prices after the prices payable to growers had been fixed, the Uganda Lint Marketing Board made a gross loss of £2,673,000 on last season's crop; this sum had to be withdrawn from the Price Assistance Fund.

The sale of lint cotton realized £14,977,000 while cotton seed sales to local oilmills yielded another £1,790,000. Against this, however, the Board had to pay £16,247,000 to ginners, £2,251,000 as export duty, £168,000 on seed dressing and seed for planting, and £774,000 on transport and other expenses.

Although traditionally Uganda's biggest buyer of cotton, continued shortage of sterling last year again restricted India's purchases from the Protectorate. As a result, Western Germany again proved to be the most important consumer of Uganda cotton. Sales to Japan and Hong Kong showed an encouraging increase last year, which helped to reduce Uganda's reliance on India as a major customer.

The Coffee Industry Board made a profit on the year's crop. Sales amounted to £15,070,000, while purchases and expenses (including £2,620,000 export duty) amounted to £14,306,000, leaving a gross surplus of £764,000 on the year's trading.

A spokesman of the Coffee Industry Board said that surplus was quite unexpected in the face of mounting stocks of unsold coffee in Latin America.

New Zealand Sheep for Kenya

First Large Importation Since 1908

A CONSIGNMENT of 1,300 sheep from New Zealand arrived at Mombasa by sea recently. Valued at between £18,000 and £20,000, the consignment is believed to be the first large bulk importation of sheep to Kenya since 1908, and the largest single consignment of selected flock sheep to be exported from New Zealand.

The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., were responsible for the importation, which was arranged with the help of the New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Association. The animals included nearly 1,000 Corriedales, over 330 Romney Marsh, five South Down and two Hampshire Down sheep. They came from 73 New Zealand breeders, mainly in South Island. The suppliers selected sheep which should be able to stand up well to conditions in Kenya between 6,000 and 8,000 feet above sea level.

At Mombasa, Mr. Robert Wilson, president of the Corriedales Society of East Africa and a prominent sheep farmer of the Kinangop district, said the consignment was even better than he had anticipated. Mr. W. Bruce, a Kenya Veterinary Department research officer, was in charge of the consignment during the voyage, assisted by four New Zealand stockmen.

East African Airways Result Operating Profit Down

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS made a net operating profit of £6,334 in 1958. After paying 3½% interest on a £221,500 loan from the four Governments, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and providing for other charges, and Corporation carried forward a cumulative surplus of £11,808.

The general manager, Colonel M. C. P. Mostert, said recently that last year's result would have been better "had the business recession not continued". The net operating profit for 1957 had been £14,538.

Total revenue earnings increased from £1,884,632 in 1957 to £2,634,377 in 1958, which was a direct reflection of the corporation's first full year of international operations. For the same reason the operating expenditure for the year increased from £1,870,094 in 1957 to £2,628,043 in 1958. Revenue-passenger miles increased by 68.8% to 65,582,545; mail-ton miles increased by 70.5% to 382,143; and cargo-ton miles increased by 30.1% to 1,220,566.

Soviet-Sudanese Trade

RUSSIA IS TO CO-OPERATE in studying the possibilities of producing asbestos, cement and fertilizers in the Sudan, according to an official statement issued in Khartoum last week. The statement added that the Soviet trade delegation now visiting the Sudan had signed an agreement for the exchange of about £2,560,000 worth of Sudan cotton for Russian products.

Commercial Brevities

Of Kenya's 780 growers of pyrethrum last year all but four have had their applications for licences granted for the current season, in which 116 new growers have also received permits from the Pyrethrum Board, which is also to accept flowers from 16 African co-operative societies. The heavy surplus of pyrethrum remaining in the middle of last year has since been sold, and the estimated crop for the year ending next June has already been committed. The Board expects to sell pyrethrum this year to a value of about £1,850,000, which is about three times the crop value nine years ago.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., is to issue at par £500,000 ordinary shares of £1, which are to be offered to ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every £4 of existing stock. Part of the group's reserves are to be capitalized, £2,000,000 of reserves, including £686,837 in the share premium account, being applied in payment in full of 2m. ordinary £1 shares, which were to be allotted to holders of ordinary stock on a one-for-one basis.

East African Railways and Harbours earned £23,439,000 last year, the highest level so far reached, and working expenditure at £17,378,000 was slightly below that of 1957. Of the operating surplus of just over £6m., £2½m. was added to renewal funds for the replacement of assets, and almost the whole of the balance was required to meet debt charges.

Tanganyika Legislative Council has formally approved the allocation of £1½m. from the Cotton Price Assistance Fund to the Lint and Seed Marketing Board. This will make good the loss the board sustained as a result of the decision to give growers the same price for raw cotton as in the previous year.

A factory building in Germiston, South Africa, is being dismantled and will be sent by rail for re-erection at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, to house the new foundry of City Engineering & Carron, Ltd., which will make porcelain enamelled baths and basins and cast iron sanitary-ware.

The United Africa Co., Ltd., a member of the Unilever group, which has extensive interests in East Africa, has formed a new United Kingdom company, Palm Line (Agencies), Ltd., to undertake all shipping agency and forwarding services in ports in Nigeria, Ghana, and Sierra Leone.

In order to encourage wheat growing by Africans, the Tanganyika Farmers' Association has offered to supply seed on a bag-for-bag basis, the recipients undertaking to deliver a bag from their harvest for each bag of seed provided.

Musekera tea estate in southern Tanganyika has been bought by a group associated with Smith MacKenzie & Co., Ltd. There are about 1,000 acres of mature tea in the Musekera and Mwitika gardens.

National and Grindlays Bank have opened a sub-branch in Githunguri, Kenya. It will be open for business on Wednesdays only.

MINING

Rhodesia-Katanga Agreement

AGREEMENT ON THE EXPLORATION of areas covered by coal mining rights owned by Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., has been reached between the company, Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., and the British South Africa Company. Expenditure of approximately £150,000 over an estimated three years is envisaged. Rhodesia-Katanga's share of this will be about £89,000. Exploration will be carried out under the direction of Rio Tinto (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd. Rio Tinto states that no concentrations of minerals appear in the No. 2 concession area, and that in No. 1 area, transport considerations would prevent coal from being economic at present. But there are possibilities for the discovery of economic mineralization and work will be carried out there at a later date.

Regarding the Kansanshi copper mine, which is still on a care and maintenance basis, the pilot plant for the treatment of the difficult ore structure is expected to be constructed in mid-1959. If the pilot plant operates satisfactorily, the economics of installing a full-scale plant will be examined.

Karoi Copper

RAND MINES, the South African mining finance house, has applied for exclusive prospecting reservations over a 500-square mile area in the Karoi district of Southern Rhodesia. This follows the discovery of promising grades of copper assayed from deposits 40 miles north-east of Karoi. Rand Mines plans to spend £130,000 in prospecting the area.

New Consolidated Goldfields Offer

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LTD., offer to purchase the preference and ordinary shares of African Land and Investment Co., Ltd., has been accepted in respect of 70,995 shares and 11,435 shares respectively. The offers have been declared unconditional.



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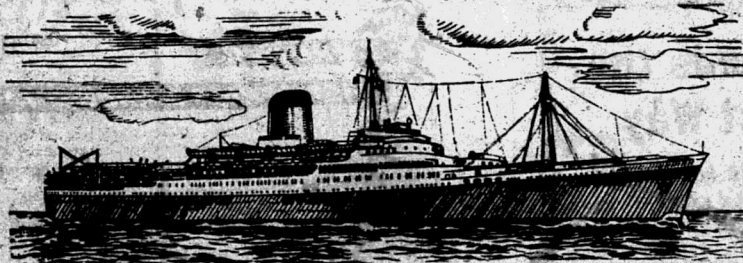
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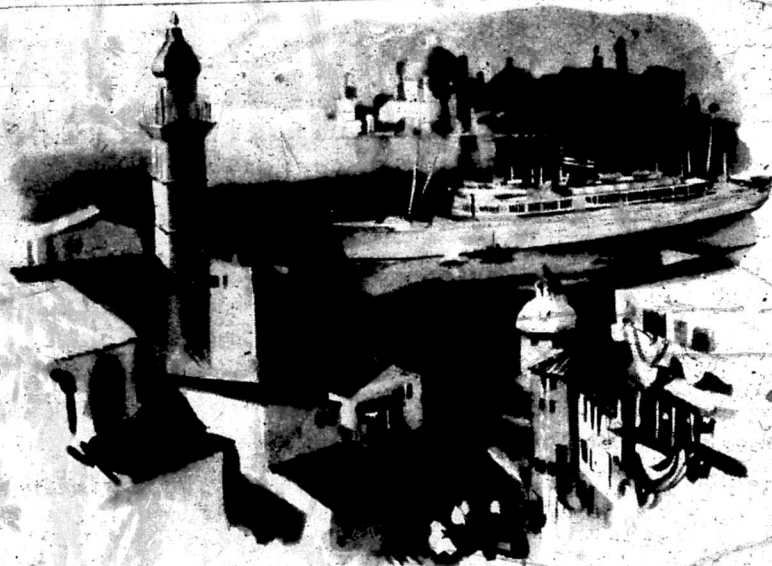
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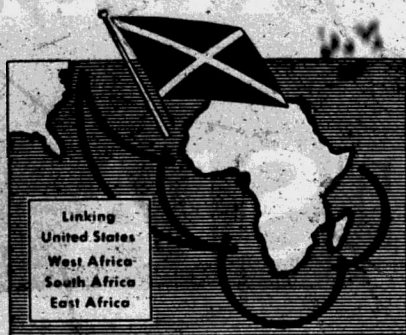


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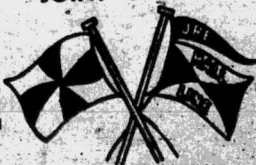


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1803

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SELF-GOVERNMENT IS A MOCKERY if purchased at the expense of individual freedom, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, emphasized in the

Looking Ahead In Kenya. House of Commons in an important statement on the future of Kenya.

Beginning with the affirmation that it is impossible to foresee the time at which the United Kingdom could transfer responsibility for the well-being of that country, the Minister declared that there could be no surrender of British control without a clear assurance of general and continuous co-operation between all the local communities in operating representative government efficiently and tolerantly, so providing external investors with the confidence which would justify a continuing flow of capital, and ensuring an expanding economy and a satisfactory standard of living for the peoples of Kenya. Giving a clear warning that unconstitutional actions — and he specifically mentioned intimidation — would not lead to the premature surrender of United Kingdom control, the Secretary of State spoke of a round-table conference before next year's general election and expert advice either before or during such a conference. Months ago Mr. Lennox-Boyd showed his willingness for such discussions, and the Governor has made several public references to that point, but the African elected members of the Legislature have steadfastly resisted the proposal, except on the absurd condition that their suggestions should be accepted in advance.

Never in the thirty-five years of its existence has EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA veered from its conviction of the importance of maintaining the authority of H.M. Government in Kenya. **Maintenance of Control By H.M. Government.** For an indefinite period. There were times at which that insistence was unpopular because

some sections of opinion in the Colony wanted a majority of non-official Europeans in the Legislative and Executive Councils — a policy which we deemed unrealistic and dangerous because it would increase the pressure for a premature African majority. As a result of the Mau Mau rebellion and years of extremist behaviour by African politicians, the non-African communities have come to recognize the indispensability of United Kingdom control for the calculable future, and, if they could express themselves, that would certainly be the view of Africans in general, for none but a tiny minority would willingly forego British protection for rule by the Odinga-Mboya type of ambitious but hopelessly inexperienced nationalist tub-thumper. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's firm statement can therefore be welcomed in the name of all races. But how much more valuable it would be if it carried the formal endorsement of the Parliamentary Labour Party! That would immensely enhance its influence, since the African extremists would then know that there was unlikely to be any deviation from the policy, whatever their own attitude and actions, and whatever party might form the Queen's Government in Britain.

That Mr. Lennox-Boyd was wise to make his pronouncement before receiving a delegation of African and Asian members of the Legislature was promptly proved by Dr. Kiano, one of its members, who **Emergency Legislation.** forthwith claimed that the Secretary of State had met three out of five demands which were to have been made. Anyone who knows the proclivity of African politicians to take credit for almost anything when it suits them — and politicians of other races are not markedly dissimilar! — will have recognized that the purpose of the visit to London of a delegation of the Odinga-Mboya-Kiano group was to extract something advantageous from their standpoint. The Minister has avoided play-

ing their game by taking the initiative himself. According to Dr. Kiano, they are left with two important points to submit — claims for immediate removal of the emergency restrictions and for a date for the introduction of self-government. That no such date can be stated is implicit in Mr. Lennox-Boyd's argument that the time-table must depend upon events, which can be helped or hindered by the African elected members, whose behaviour will either shorten or lengthen the term of control from London. As to the emergency regulations, it would be a breach of responsibility to end them until some of the powers now exercised under that temporary legislation have been written into the ordinary law of the Colony. In recent weeks there have been rumours in Kenya that the emergency powers will disappear before Sir Evelyn Baring's term of office as Governor expires a few months hence. That could happen only if essential additions to the law are made at very short notice, for it would be catastrophic to shed the emergency powers before the Government had been given authority by the Legislature to continue those of the restrictions which, introduced as a direct consequence of Mau Mau, will continue to be necessary for a period which cannot now be foreseen.

** ** **

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA, when

asked whether it would introduce legislation under which members of the Legislature who deliberately boycotted its proceedings

Kenya Government Surely in Error. would forfeit their pay and allowances, replied that experience in the United Kingdom and elsewhere had shown that the object of such legislation could easily be defeated by various devices, one being attendance at prayers but abstention from the subjective business of the House. That analogy is surely unreliable, for Members of Parliament in the United Kingdom are paid a straight salary, whereas members of Colonial Legislatures receive a much smaller salary supplemented by allowances for attendance and subsistence. Boycotts by African and Asian elected members would quickly lose their attraction if the Government of Kenya were to reduce the salary from its present figure of five hundred pounds a year to, say, one-fifth of that sum and simultaneously double, treble, or even quadruple the daily attendance allowance of four pounds with suitable provision for withholding both the attendance and subsistence allowance (at the rate of ten pounds a month) for any day on which a member had not in fact performed the duties for which he was elected.

Nobody expects members of any parliamentary body to sit throughout all the proceedings in the chamber, for that would be too exquisite a form of democratic torture;

Democratic Torture. but it should not be beyond the wit of a Government to draft conditions which, while not bearing harshly on members, would yet protect the State from the obligation to make payments to men who, having been sent to discharge duties which they and their constituents clearly understood, later decided to abstain from the normal performance of their task. It is surprising that, when the matter was recently raised in the Legislature in Kenya, not one member put a supplementary question suggesting that part of the emoluments, preferably a large part, should be withheld in such cases. A flagrant instance has just been flaunted before the Legislature and the public in Kenya. Having been returned unopposed in a by-election in the Machakos African constituency, Mr. D. T. Kiamba was escorted into the chamber in order to take the oath of allegiance and sign the membership book. That done — so qualifying the newcomer for his parliamentary salary — Mr. Kiamba and his two sponsors (one of whom wore a head-dress of monkey skin) marched back down the chamber to the bar of the House, turned, bowed, and immediately withdrew.

* * *

It was so deliberate a discourtesy — for which there seems to have been no precedent in East or Central Africa — that, to his credit, one of the nominated African members, Mr.

Affront to The House. Ngomi, promptly gave notice that he would raise the matter on the adjournment. Then he denounced what he described as a distressing and disrespectful demonstration, one which treated the Legislative Council as if it were "a barber's shop in River Road", adding that "even at a barber's shop in River Road people would not go in and make a play there". His suggestion that the Government should take advice on the subject brought from the Chief Secretary the reminder that it was for the House itself to take what action was possible, with the hint that "we should not on any account countenance disrespect to this House". The House, however, was quite content to countenance that disrespect, for, instead of pursuing the question of the insult which it had suffered, it quickly adjourned for nineteen days. Meantime the African elected members continue to be paid for the nonperformance of the duties which they were sent to the Legislature to discharge.

Notes By The Way

Colonial Office Changes

THOSE WHO KNOW THEM and their work will warmly welcome the promotion of Sir Hilton Poynton to be Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes to be a Deputy Under-Secretary of State. Both have been much concerned with East and Central African affairs in recent years, both have taken an enlightened view of their responsibilities, and both have shown marked capability. Indeed, when the senior non-political post in the Colonial Office had to be filled three years ago many people felt that Sir Hilton Poynton would be the best choice for the vacancy. Colonial economic affairs have been his special field, but he gave an excellent account of himself on the political side when he attended the United Nations at a time when Russia, the United States, and their satellites were attacking Britain's discharge of its trusteeship in Tanganyika. Mr. Gorell Barnes — "G.B." to his associates — who has paid repeated visits to East and Central Africa with the last two Secretaries of State, has had charge of the East and Central African departments of the Office since Sir Andrew Cohen left London for Government House, Uganda. The senior permanent officials of the C.R.O. and C.O. who will be concerned with next year's constitutional conference on Rhodesia and Nyasaland will now be Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, Sir Hilton Poynton, and Mr. Gorell Barnes, a strong and knowledgeable team of shrewd and friendly assessors of the African scene.

Intimidation in Tanganyika

ABUNDANT PROOF is now available that arrangements were made by African political extremists in Tanganyika Territory last month to stage a country-wide strike if at the first meeting of the new Legislative Council the Governor did not undertake to meet the demands of the Tanganyika African National Union for a long step towards "self-government", that term being interpreted to mean domination of the Council by Africans. Evidence has reached EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA from different areas that some days before mid-March European employers were told by their African workers that they would have to absent themselves at the time already selected for a strike, for dire threats had been made of what would happen to those who disobeyed the order, which, they said, was to take effect as soon as word arrived from Dar es Salaam.

General Strike Arranged

A GENERAL STRIKE was, in fact, arranged for March 17, and it was only very shortly before that date that it was decided to countermand the instructions. Indeed, in a few remote places the men obeyed the original order because the "strike off" notice did not get through in time; when they received the news that second thoughts had prevailed at headquarters they returned sheepishly to work, explaining that they merely obeyed T.A.N.U.'s behest. Whatever may be said in extenuation by that organization, now the dominating political party in the Territory, there is not the slightest doubt that African employees in general and their European and Asian employers attribute the threat and its withdrawal at the last moment to the body over which Mr. Nyerere presides uneasily — uneasily because he is certainly having increasing difficulty with his wilder associates, some of whom

have been making the usual promises to their followers of the gift of European houses, motor-cars, and jobs once T.A.N.U. attains full power.

Socialist Disease

SQUADRON-LEADER A. E. COOPER, Conservative M.P. for Ilford South since 1950, has referred in a brief letter to "this disease of rushing pen to paper endemic in Socialist intellectuals, brought about by drinking too deeply from the cup of self-righteousness". Apart from the mixed metaphor, those words will commend themselves to practically all East and Central African readers. Too often the Socialist intelligentsia cannot even take time to put pen to paper; they just blurt out their unhelpful comments immediately — doubtless confident that the Press will circulate their words, however extravagant, odious, and dangerous.

Disastrous Theory

IF THE REPORTS OF THE OUTBURSTS were read only by sophisticated people, they would be valued at something like their real worth (or, rather, worthlessness), but immature, impatient, and frequently irresponsible African politicians regard them as an encouragement to renewed extremism, which is often subversive and sometimes treasonable. Anyone who should think that a harsh judgment might remind himself how different the state of Colonial Africa would be today if Socialists in the United Kingdom had shown more prudence in dealing with such territories. They are chiefly to blame for the tragedies resulting from their ridiculous theory that what most matters to Africa and Africans is the adoption of the practice of enfranchising everybody, for it is from that folly that confusion and disaster have sprung.

Swahili

THE EVER-INTERESTING *Tanganyika Notes and Records* has in its current issue an article headed "Burton on Kiswahili" which recalls some of the many renderings of the name of that *lingua franca* of Eastern Africa. As far back as 1814 some words in the language were collected and printed in America in a "Vocabulary of the Soahili language". A third of a century later Krapf translated three chapters of Genesis into "Soahelee". Within three years he repented, for then he selected Ki-Suahili for another book. In the same year another early researcher published specimens of "Sowaheli", which was close to the French rendering "Souahheli". An interesting fact mentioned by Sir John Gray, the writer of the article, is that when Burton was studying the people of Sindh he came across a colony of so-called Sidis, immigrants of African descent, from contact with whom he compiled a short Sidi vocabulary of three pages; later it was recognized to be in fact Swahili. That rendering of the word, now universal, appears to date from 1865, when Bishop Tozer published his "Collections for a Handbook of the Swahili Language as Spoken in Zanzibar". Four years later it was reinforced by Bishop Steere in his "Swahili Tales".

"Dismemberment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be a counsel of despair, but the possibility should not be left out of account". — *Manchester Guardian*.

Four Conditions for Responsible Government in Kenya

Mr. Lennox-Boyd Promises Constitutional Conference Before Colony's Next Elections

A CONFERENCE on Kenya's constitutional future is to be called well in advance of the Colony's general election in 1960. This was stated in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Replying to an adjournment debate on Kenya raised by Sir Roland Robinson, the Minister pointed out that his dispatch on November 24 stated that the present Constitution was flexible. Various official and non-official talks had been held lately, most recently with Lord Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies, and the time had now come when the next step in the Colony's political evolution should be decided. Expert advice, he added, would be available, if necessary, either during or before the conference.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he could not foresee a date at which it would be possible for any British Government to surrender their ultimate responsibilities for Kenya's well-being. But it was perfectly legitimate to ask in what direction political evolution lay. Nor did he see why the conditions necessary for the people of Kenya to make a success of responsible self-government should not one day be fulfilled.

Racial Co-operation

At present they were not fulfilled. There could be no question of relaxing U.K. control until everyone in Kenya recognized that continuous co-operation of people in public life was indispensable for the maintenance of effective government. Only by such co-operation would Kenya become a single nation, drawing on the capabilities of all who had made their home there.

"It would reflect no credit at all upon any British Government to abandon the people of Kenya to their fate when they have no certain prospects of being able to stand on their own feet economically and being able to run efficiently, and without risk of collapse or misuse, institutions of representative government. The responsibility of H.M. Government is to all the inhabitants of Kenya of all races and communities. It would be a betrayal of that responsibility if we were to abandon our ultimate authority prematurely."

At this state in Kenya's history, Britain's task was to create the conditions "in which we shall eventually be able to hand over with a good conscience". These conditions were:

- (1) Sufficient understanding of parliamentary institutions, and sufficient sense of responsibility in public affairs;
- (2) Sufficient measure of understanding and co-operation between the communities to ensure mutual tolerance and acceptance;
- (3) A reasonable prospect that any Government to which H.M. Government surrender their responsibilities would be able to ensure a fair standard of living in an expanding economy;

Training for Responsibility

(4) A competent and experienced civil service. The Minister went on to say that there were two ways in which the British Government could help to create these conditions—assisting development through the general framework of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, and by pressing on vigorously with the "critically important task" of creating "institutions of local and central government which will provide a good training ground for responsible government".

The task of promoting constitutional development in Kenya had not been easy, and the Minister appealed for the co-operation of all communities in Kenya. "Failure to give it, and still more, any attempt to secure objectives by unconstitutional means such as intimidation, can only delay progress and make impossible the construction of those sound foundations on which any constitutional structure must rest."

Earlier, Mr. Lennox-Boyd referred to the statement issued by the multi-racial group led by Mr. Michael Blundell. He would watch with interest and understanding how this new

movement grew. Meanwhile he claimed that the "emergence of this middle-of-the-road group of non-sectional opinion, moderate yet forward-looking, challenging extreme opinion among all communities, undoubtedly stems from the adoption in the present Constitution of a measure of non-communal representation, a principle which has long been regarded with favour on both sides of the House. It is the presence of all elected members in the Legislative Council, with a responsibility to all races and not to people of only one class, which has undoubtedly been a stimulus to fresh thought on their problems by many of the people of Kenya."

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON (Cons.) referred to the "dramatic change" in the political climate in Kenya, praised the Blundell group's constructive policy statement. "We should feel very encouraged by this new spirit in Kenya" and realize that the time had now come when some equally constructive lead should be given by the British Government to match the "striking policy" of the Blundell group.

Clear Lead from Britain

The vast majority of opinion in the Colony favoured further constitutional discussions. "We have the opportunity to give Kenya a clear lead, to show that we will help them in finding a solution of their constitutional problems in such a way as to create a nation of Kenya, where the different races and cultures can live side by side and where all can make a distinctive contribution to the future of their country."

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Labour "Shadow" Colonial Secretary, saw Mr. Blundell's statement as an "extremely significant advance". But the African Elected Members' Organization had also made a significant contribution in their statement. "It is an argumentative document; it does not agree, by any means, wholly with Mr. Blundell's statement. But I do not put it beyond the bounds of possibility that there will be agreement, at any rate, for a future period of constitutional advance in Kenya. I would go so far as to say that it is possible that the next few weeks could set the pattern for many years in Kenya if matters are approached in the right spirit."

Mr. Callaghan said that the state of emergency weighed heavily on Kenya. Its removal would help to improve the political climate and make a settlement easier.

SIR ARCHER BALDWIN (Cons.) hoped that both sides of the House would support Mr. Blundell's policy. There was no hope for Kenya unless the races reached an agreement. "This is a grand opportunity for us to show our support. . . . It is most important that we keep African politics out of the internal politics of this country."

Queen Mother to Attend Reception

Guest of East Africans in London

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER has graciously consented to attend a reception under the auspices of the East Africa Dinner Club on the evening of Thursday, July 9.

The annual East Africa Dinner will be held earlier that evening in the Connaught Rooms under the chairmanship of Lord Twining, president for the year. The Earl of Selkirk, who served in the Royal Air Force in East Africa for about three years during the last war, will be the chief guest.

The Queen Mother will arrive for the reception at about 9.30 p.m.

Tickets for the dinner and reception may be obtained from Miss V. C. Young, secretary of the Dinner Club, at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. The cost to members of the club will be 40s. per head for themselves and their guests; to non-members the price will be 45s. Early application is recommended.

MR. WYNN STARLING, Dominion Party member for Matobo in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly, has left the Party caucus. This follows his support of a Government motion that non-Europeans should be admitted to the Colony's civil service.

"Grave Consequences" If Nyasaland Left the Federation

Mr. Lennox-Boyd on the "Chain Reaction" Which Would Follow Secession

"WE HAVE GOT TO GET into people's minds the very grave consequences if Nyasaland left the Federation", Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in London on Saturday at the annual conference of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

"I would ask you who know Africa well what kind of chain reaction would be likely to follow Nyasaland's secession and in how difficult a position the African leaders would be in Northern Rhodesia. The possibility of two Ghanas on its northern frontier might make Southern Rhodesia look to the south for a solution. We might find ourselves with the death of partnership and faced with either black nationalism or a policy of apartheid."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he attached great importance to the need for Africans in Nyasaland to be represented in their Government so that they would be in a position to put their case at the review of the Federal Constitution next year. He emphasized, however, that there could be no question of the two northern territories seceding from the Federation.

At the same time Britain would stand by the pledges she had given, which were enshrined in the preamble to the Federal Constitution. She would maintain effective control: there would be no corrosion of the Protectorate Status of Northern Rhodesia until, as many feared, it became an empty phrase in the statute books. The U.K. Government had no intention of handing over control until the people of the territories so desired.

"Lying Propaganda"

The Colonial Secretary revealed that Lord Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies, took constitutional proposals for Nyasaland with him on his first visit to East and Central Africa. But the emergency in Nyasaland prevented him visiting the Protectorate.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd deplored the intimidation and subversive activities that led to trouble in Nyasaland, particularly "the lying propaganda" put out by the African National Congress that after the 1960 conference the Southern Rhodesians would seize the land belonging to Africans in the northern territories. He regretted, too, "the lamentable failure" of the Church of Scotland missionaries not to tell the whole story of the disturbances to their supporters at home.

Challenged by an African to define partnership, the Minister explained that it meant increasing opportunities, as education became more widespread, for the Africans to play an increasing—in some cases predominant—part in government. But the goal of partnership lay in a political community rooted in merit, not race.

Turning to the economic advantages of federation, Mr. Lennox-Boyd believed that these had been largely disregarded. "This light-hearted dismissal of economic considerations is a disservice to our African friends". Northern Rhodesia could be said to have lost on the deal in the early years, but the drop in copper prices, and the relative stability of tobacco and chrome in Southern Rhodesia had helped to restore the balance of territorial contributions to the Federal purse. Nyasaland, he stressed, had gained to the tune of several million pounds annually as a result of her association with the Rhodesias.

Federal Shop-Window

On the social front, the position had much improved. Southern Rhodesia realized she was the shop-window of the Federation and was putting her house in order. As an earnest of her intentions, the Minister mentioned the Hotels and Apprentices Bills, the removal of separate entrances from the post offices and the multi-racial university.

He also paid warm tribute to the copper companies for their efforts to secure African advancement in Northern Rhodesia, and, in an aside, said he was strongly tempted to ask Labour M.P.s. to get the European unions in the Federation to practise what they wanted him to practise. For it was these white trade unionists who obstructed the Africans' desire

for a place in the industrial sun. Mr. Lennox-Boyd added that persistent Parliamentary questions on Central Africa did nothing to help the task of liberal Europeans in the Federation. He agreed with a paper submitted to the conference that moderate opinion in Britain had hardened after recent events in Central Africa. The preservation of law and order, he went on, was the first task, but his Government would do everything in its power to "rebuild broken bridges". Racial harmony was the underlying assumption of Britain's colonial policy.

Nowhere was the solution to racial problems more important than in East Africa, Mr. Lennox-Boyd continued. He welcomed the middle-of-the-road policy of the Blundell group, believing that the chances of creating a multi-racial society in Kenya were brighter than they had been for years. And there was a similar chance of success in Tanganyika—"provided the present good sense prevails".

Accra Gospel

Mr. Lennox-Boyd warned the conference not to underrate the appeal of Africanism epitomized by the Accra conference. The Accra gospel offered an African personality and culture. Those who constantly harped on the Africans' lack of education and other shortcomings did great damage. The psychological difficulties they provoked played straight into the hands of the African nationalists. Britain's task in Africa was to offer an alternative to apartheid and black nationalism influenced by the Communists. It would be a tragedy, he said, if the multi-racial societies of Africa were offered no other choice.

Opening the conference Lord Soulbury, chairman of the council, said that there were those who urged that if Nyasaland wanted to leave the Federation she should be allowed to do so, no matter what the consequences. "But we cannot subscribe to such a policy. It would be a shameful breach of our duty as trustees, a lasting blot on our good name and impossible to reconcile with our conscience".

Nyasaland was a backward country with very small resources. A handful of immature but very vocal politicians, intoxicated by the new wine of Nationalism, lusted for power, whatever the cost to "hundreds of thousands of poor peaceful, kindly, unsophisticated people, whose aims and interests lie not in politics but in the elementary need of food, clothing, shelter, and in the enjoyment of peace, order, justice, education and employment".

For educated people, he continued, it was unimaginable that the racialism preached by a few extremists, without experience of government and administration, could within any measurable time produce the essentials of civilization. "Unhappily the majority of the common folk are illiterate and uneducated, and agitators can get away with policies and promises that would not deceive a soul in more advanced countries".

Saving Grace

He urged politicians of the emergent territories to dwell on "the inevitability of gradualness". A just appreciation of this phrase would save themselves and their people from "unmitigated hardship and unhappiness".

The problems of multi-racial societies in Africa were extremely difficult. Europeans lived there peacefully with their families, and though outnumbered by Africans, were by their higher standard of education, superior skill and enterprise producing a level high of civilization not only for themselves but for the Africans. "But unless the two communities are able and willing to co-operate and work together, there will be an end to this development, and misery, starvation and bloodshed will take its place. The less developed community will inevitably lapse into the primitive conditions from which, thanks to the impact of a higher civilization, it has been rapidly emerging during the last 50 or 60 years".

Mr. J. P. M. McDonagh, chairman of the group covering East and Central Africa, said when presenting a paper on these territories that he had detected in the last few weeks a slight movement towards bipartisanship in the House of Commons, notably in the recent debate on the affairs of the smaller dependencies. He praised the efforts of Sir Frederick Crawford, the Governor, in "rehabilitating the prestige of H.M. Government in Uganda" in extremely difficult circumstances, and Mr. Michael Blundell's leadership in Kenya. But many Europeans in Kenya—and Tanganyika—felt deeply despondent, "not from the lack of confidence in the potential future of their countries but because they have been subjected to a campaign of denigration in the United Kingdom". Mr. Macdonagh appealed for support in this country for moderate opinion in the territories.

(Continued on Page 1032)

Letters to the Editor**Earl of March Criticizes "E.A.&R."****Are We Too Hard on Socialist M.P.s.?**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I am not a member of the Socialist Party or a particular supporter of Dr. Nkrumah or Colonel Nasser. Nevertheless I must object to the fact that over a long period you have persistently laid the principal blame for troubles in the Federation and in Kenya on their shoulders. I have visited these territories only twice for short periods, but may I nonetheless be bold enough to suggest that the present troubles stem primarily from a number of internal sources of which the following are examples—

First, individual Africans, like all other human beings, white or black, naturally desire equal opportunities and an equal say with the other inhabitants in running the country in which they live, notwithstanding the fact that if they were in a majority in Government now the country would most likely be less efficiently run than under a predominantly European Government, and even though economic expansion, the flow of capital, and consequently the increase in the standard of living might markedly slow down. Although perhaps not directly relevant, I know for myself that I would be prepared to accept a much lower standard of living if that was the only way of retaining the right to vote!

Secondly, there are still far too many points of frustration, especially for the educated African, which make it very difficult to persuade any of them that the bulk of the Europeans are on the whole intent on helping them to advance eventually to the point of equal opportunities and rights for all.

Fear and Frustration

I am not wanting to suggest that certain M.P.s., Dr. Nkrumah, and Colonel Nasser are entirely blameless, but it does seem to me that they are merely aggravating troubles which are already there and which have arisen primarily because of the particular desires, fears and frustrations contained within the situation at the present time.

Far be it for me, living in England, to suggest what the answers might be, but I do believe that your paper could make a significant contribution towards the solution. It would be enormously encouraging to see in place of the continual and unconstructive anti-Socialist invective one article each week of the following kind:

(1) An article by an educated African describing the frustrations and "pinpricks" which he has to face in everyday life and his reactions to them;

(2) An article by a leading educationist on the opportunities for "training for a job" among Africans, and ways of overcoming the factors which at present prevent its substantial increase;

(3) An article by a leading psychologist on man's inherent desire for "freedom", and ways of overcoming fear by one race of domination by another; and

(4) An article by a leading sociologist or anthropologist on the real difficulties which arise when people of different races and cultures live close together, and the ways of overcoming such difficulties.

Provided that individuals of the highest standing both as persons and in their own particular fields were asked to contribute, their articles would carry considerable authority, and there need be no fear that an unbalanced view would be presented.

May I congratulate you on the way in which you present the facts, but at the same time plead with you to concentrate more attention on the fundamental causes of the difficulties in the situation in these countries and less on the activities, exhortations, and comments of politicians residing outside these territories

— who I suspect, may well affect the situation much less than they believe.

Yours faithfully,

Clifton Manor,

Rugby.

MARCH.

[Our views differ from those of the Earl of March because we are convinced that misguidance from leading Socialists over more than a generation has done more than anything else to persuade emergent Africans that the problems of their territories are primarily political, whereas in fact they are economic; development of all kinds can alone produce the revenues needed to finance the necessary social and technical services and so equip many more Africans to play their part in the public and general life of their countries.

We agree that there are internal causes for various troubles, and that in the Federation one of the main reasons for the attitude of the African leaders has been the continuation of those discriminations on grounds of colour which Sir Roy Welensky has repeatedly called "pinpricks". No weekly paper anywhere can have said more frequently than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that such discriminations should have been abolished; and to educated Africans they are, of course, very much more than "pinpricks".

In the case of Kenya, we have no doubt that the main cause of trouble has been lack of satisfactory European leadership.

Dr. Nkrumah and Colonel Nasser have deliberately set themselves to aggravate existing difficulties, partly because they require to divert attention from the far from satisfactory condition of their own countries. Lord March would scarcely suggest that either Ghana or Egypt has much resemblance to a democracy. Though he would accept a much lower standard of living if that were the price of possessing a vote, millions of Africans would assuredly gladly forego the franchise at this stage if that would raise their standard of living — as would be perfectly possible if there were less concentration on politics and more on economics.

As to the suggestions for special feature articles, we already find it extremely difficult to accommodate all the essential news and comment; but on three of the four subjects given as examples this paper has published a good deal in recent years. (1) Dozens of columns must have been occupied by references to frustrations and "pinpricks" by Africans at various public meetings (and in our book "Rhodesia and East Africa" two Southern Rhodesian Africans contribute chapters on the African attitude to this and other matters); (2) we have similarly quoted from the addresses of educationists; and (4) of sociologists and anthropologists.

As to (3), if anyone would write a convincing article of up to, say, 2,000 words showing how fear by one race of domination by another could be overcome, if it would be published with pleasure; but it would have to be a reasonable and practical statement, not a string of clichés in the jargon of the cloud-dwelling theorists. Indeed, we would readily make room for a series of such articles from different writers. Finally, we do not consider what our correspondent terms "continual anti-Socialist invective" to be unconstructive. Criticism is made only because it appears to us necessary in order to correct the fantastic misrepresentations which are the stock-in-trade of so many Labour speakers and writers. The constructive purpose is to prevent uninformed people, including Africans, from being misled by their exaggerations. — Ed., E.A. & R.]

Novel Proposals for Election Contests**Means of Testing Real Feelings of Constituencies**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In the next election for our Legislative Council there will be the usual number of electors who fail to record a vote and will therefore be accused of lethargy. I submit that that deduction is very often unjustified, for, when considering the character of the candidates, a voter may well say that he does not want any of them and so cannot vote at all.

Why should there not be a space on the voting card for that old sportsman A. N. Other? When the result was declared the successful candidate and the public would know the full strength of his support. My suggestion is that in any case in which A. N. Other was elected H.E. the Governor would have authority to nominate someone to occupy the seat. Another advantage would be that the true voting strength of the electorate would be disclosed.

Lamu,

Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

G. M. GILES.

Parliamentary Committee on Africa

Better for Territories than Visits by M.Ps.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR,—Several M.Ps. have used the demand for a Parliamentary commission to be sent to Nyasaland to argue that more money should be spent by the taxpayers on sending members of the House of Commons to different parts of Africa; the argument being that they would be equipped by such visits to deal knowledgeably with the problems of the territories.

This a hardy annual, and I remember that when it was raised some years ago you pointed out that only a small minority of the members of both parties whose visits had been financed by East or Central Africa had continued to show any interest in the territories of which they had been guests.

Since you wrote that comment I have watched in vain for evidence of improvement. The list of members whose visits have been financed by East or Central Africa since the war is quite long, and most of your readers would be surprised to see how few of the men concerned have maintained the interest which they professed while among us. And I have found that most of them were more disposed to talk than to listen; they wanted to tell us instead of hearing us explain our difficulties and intentions.

It is a very long time since you first advocated the establishment of a Parliamentary Committee on African Affairs (which, now that so much of West Africa has attained or shortly will attain self-government, would in fact be primarily a Committee on East and Central Africa). That is a much more fruitful idea. If there were such a committee—not composed of people with preconceived ideas but of men willing to study Africa seriously and contribute to its welfare—Parliament would be spared such torrents of nonsense as have been poured out upon it in the last few weeks. As an East African taxpayer I would not mind paying my share of the cost of entertaining members of such a committee; but I much disliked having to pay for most of our past visitors. In the current expression, I regard three out of four of them as a dead loss.

Because I have lived in each of the East African territories and both the Rhodesias, I will ask you not to put any territorial address if you decide to publish this letter; and because I have been somewhat prominent in affairs, may I sign merely as,

Yours faithfully,

RELUCTANT HOST.

Faith in Tanganyika's Future

"We Shall Always Be Happier Than Kenya"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR,—Mr. E. George's idea of annexing to Kenya a province of a neighbouring territory is hardly an enlightened approach to our problems. As a Tanganyikan I should feel very deeply on a project whereby Kenya received one of our richest provinces—when we are seeking our independence and when one of our greatest stumbling-blocks is finance.

On the page recording Mr. George's suggestion we read Mr. R. A. Wilkinson on public meetings in Kenya, meetings subject to disturbances and covered by large numbers of police. That indicates that little security, or at the best uneasy protection, would be got by the Northern Province if it were joined to Kenya. If there were a plebiscite about the future of our Northern Province, I am sure that there would be a 90% majority for staying in Tanganyika.

It might interest your correspondent to know that the

Masai, a very fine tribe (and great friends of mine), have spread as far south as Mbeya District, bordering on Northern Rhodesia; and if he cares to look up the statistics on European and Asian farmers he will be surprised to find that there are more out of the Northern Province than in it.

If our Government is so irresponsible as to hand over to a few African nationalist leaders before the country is ready, then surely they are not capable of carrying out their "sacred trust". We do not regard our Government as so completely lacking in knowledge and responsibility; before they hand over they must know that it would be practical and the wish of the vast majority of the people to have self-government.

Tanganyika is now awakening to itself. Politically we are blending a unity such as we have never had before. It appears to me that the security of this country is far greater than that of Kenya. During the troubles, incidentally, many a European from Kenya took up land in Tanganyika—though our Government has not taken many steps to encourage immigration.

I live in the south of the country and expect to continue to do so as long as God spares me; and many of us here have faith in the Territory and its future. We know there will be a difficult period when independence is achieved, and that the new Government will have to buy some of its experience dearly; but Tanganyika will be happy, and that is a very important factor. Though our present Government is not always perfection—what Government is?—I am sure that we shall always be happier than Kenya.

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Yours faithfully,

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Points from Letters

T.A.N.U. and Kenya

"SINCE SIR ROY WELNSKY spoke of a line of demarcation across Africa, with multi-racial societies predominating to the south but not to the north of the line, I have been in Northern Tanganyika and in Uganda (very briefly) and am now back in Kenya, and I went out of my way to ask people what they thought of the statement. I found nobody who disagreed with it, and nobody yet, not even in Kenya, who has assumed that the line will be drawn anywhere except at the northern border of the Federation. A year or two ago I am quite sure that nearly all Europeans in Kenya would have had very different opinions; now there is an almost fatalistic attitude, greatly strengthened by the tragedy in Tanganyika, where the folly of the late Governor has put political power firmly in the hands of the Tanganyika African National Union. That has done more to damage Kenya than any other recent happening."

Carrying On?

A DIRECTOR of a well-known company which is engaged in tea growing in the Cholo district of Nyasaland has written in the course of a letter to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: "At the request of the authorities we had to withdraw the Europeans from one of our rather isolated estates because the police could not provide adequate protection. Four days after the manager revisited the estate with an armed escort—to find everything in order and that a heavy crop had been plucked and manufactured under the supervision of the African field and factory headmen. Though the tea was not exactly of high quality, the work had been continued during the absence of the manager."

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Europeans Must Overcome African Opposition to Federation

A Condition of "Progress to Sovereign Status"—Mr. Julian Amery

THE COLONIAL OFFICE was determined to make a success of the Federation, Mr. Julian Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London last week. But he added that its "progress to sovereign status" depended on whether African opposition to federation could be overcome.

Mr. Amery said that the Government had hoped to have the support of the Labour Party on Federal issues, but since Lord Attlee's retirement there had been a sharp division of opinion in the Labour party. There were those who were genuinely anxious about the future of the Federation and those who were merely destructive. "I still believe—I can only hope—that the constructive element in the Labour party will prevail".

There were also two trends of African nationalism. One group aimed at constitutional progress through evolutionary means. "With these people we can and must co-operate". But there were those who preferred the path of violence, who "want to break the mould and stamp out civilization in Africa".

Dr. Banda's Aims

It was often alleged, Mr. Amery continued, that Dr. Banda sought only the continued protection of the Colonial Office for Nyasaland. In fact Dr. Banda and the African National Congress wanted to be just as much free of Whitehall as they did of Salisbury. They did not seek their ends through constitutional means but deliberately provoked violence and intimidation. This was justification enough for the declaration of a state of emergency without the threat of a massacre plot. But the Governor deliberately delayed in order to strengthen his hand to deal with the threatened massacre. "Some critics scoff at the notion of a plot. I can only say that no Governor or Secretary of State could have acted otherwise knowing what they knew".

He detected in certain quarters a feeling of disappointment that there had been no loss of life among Europeans in Nyasaland, a fact used by some who wished to convince themselves that no plot existed. "Looking back on Kenya, thank God we acted this time in time", Mr. Amery said. The equally prompt action taken in Southern Rhodesia restored confidence among Africans now that those whom they feared were no longer in a position to intimidate them. In Northern Rhodesia the suppression of the Zambia Congress allowed the multi-racial elections to take place without friction.

There was no case for the secession of Nyasaland from the Federation. Mr. Amery said there had been some opposition in the Rhodesias to include the Protectorate, but it had been taken on as a duty to a backward people. "To go back now would be to admit that the ideals of partnership have failed". He could not prejudge the 1960 conference, but unless there was "mountainous and overwhelming evidence brought forward, there can be no going back on the decisions taken in 1953".

Great Challenge

The Colonial Office was determined to make a success of the Federation. At the same time one had to recognize that there was strong African opposition to the Federation, and the "progress to sovereign status depends on whether this opposition can be overcome". It presented a great challenge to the European community. In bringing the African forward they had a harder task than Disraeli's in raising the masses of England. But a good start had been made in Central Africa in bringing Africans into the political framework. There had been striking progress in educational and social spheres, although the breakdown of discriminatory practices might have gone a little faster. Nevertheless solid achievement remained, and he had no doubt that the people of the Federation "will yet live to write some of the most glorious pages in the history of our Commonwealth and Empire".

Mr. Amery mentioned that his own experience of association with Central Africa went back to 1951 parliamentary

delegation. He suggested, amid laughter, that the reason for their report coming out so strongly in favour of federation was that they spent three days in the company of the then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Rennie. The Labour party's views had changed, but not the opinions of its two members on that delegation. They continued to support the Federation, although one of them, Mr. Stanley Evans, had paid the price of supporting the Suez operation "and had paid dearly for his courage and patriotism". His constituency, Mr. Amery added, "adopted a Mr. Stonehouse, who also has some connexion with the Federation".

His own faith in the Federation rested on the overwhelming arguments in its favour and the "unique gift" of people of British stock to bring forward people of under-developed areas. It was high time we dropped the cant spoken about colonialism. Was it a crime to plant the seeds of order and impartial justice, and constitutional progress, health services, education and social welfare, in virgin and not always too receptive soil? "There is no nation in the world that can begin to hold a candle to our own in what we have done for the colonial territories". In Central Africa there had been unparalleled human and material development. And yet it had become almost blasphemous to call a man a settler. As Lord Malvern had said in the House of Lords recently, where would the Allies have been in the last war but for that "tyrannical ogre", the British settler in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Guests

Sir Gordon Munro was in the chair, and guests of the club included Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. C. Boys, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Buch, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Cousins, Mr. D. K. Daniels, Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Denny, Mr. & Mrs. Dirkse-van-Schalkwyk, Mr. H. Franklin, Mr. & Mrs. Philip Goodhart, Sir Nutcombe & Lady Hume, Mr. & Mrs. G. Ignatieff, Mr. C. R. Kirkpatrick, Sir John & Lady Macpherson, and Mr. & Mrs. C. Berry Savory.

Members present included Sir Gilbert Rennie (High Commissioner for the Federation and President of the club) & Lady Rennie, Lady Munro, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Sir Alfred & Lady Beit, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Sir Arthur Bromley, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. W. Clarke, Mr. J. S. Crossley, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Sir Arthur & Lady Griffin, Sir Roderick Jones, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Partridge, Lord & Lady Fender, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pictou-Warlow, Lord & Lady Sinclair, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. John Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, and Mr. E. D. Hawksley (Hon. Secretary) & Mrs. Hawksley.

Publicizing the Federation

Briefing the Rhodesian Visitor

AS PART OF a "steady, relentless flow" of information, Mr. John Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, plans to publish a pocket-sized brief on the Federation to be used by visitors to Britain to check points when discussing the situation in Central Africa.

Mr. Foot, who has special responsibility for information services, said in the Federal Assembly recently that the brief would be ready in June and would be issued to everyone leaving the Federation.

He asked the House to approve a supplementary estimate to cover increases in the staff of the Information Department, which was being reorganized "to ensure a steady, relentless flow of information material to its proper destinations, either along the internal stream or through the external stream". He planned a much heavier film programme for television audiences. Last year 41 items from the department's films were used in commercial cinema newsreels and 54 used on British television. America and the Continent used about 20 items. There were also plans for cheap radios with replaceable batteries for 2s. or 3s.

Discussing the "landslide" of work undertaken by the Information Department in recent months, Mr. Foot mentioned its efforts to counter a "vitriolic attack" on the Federation, adding that "both the overseas Press and the B.B.C. at times are very loath to accept corrections of mis-statements".

Parliamentary Delegation from Kenya

Another Meeting With Colonial Secretary

AFTER A TWO-HOUR MEETING with Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd on Monday, members of the inter-racial parliamentary delegation from Kenya expressed optimism about the outcome of their constitutional talks in London. They said they were to meet the Colonial Secretary again today.

The delegation of eight elected members, led by Mr. Oginga Odinga, arrived in London over the week-end. They decided to come although on the eve of their departure Mr. Lennox-Boyd's reply to an adjournment debate on Kenya went a long way to meeting their demands.

Dr. G. Kiano, an African elected member of the delegation who went ahead of the main party, said in London last week: "Mr. Lennox-Boyd has in fact met three of the demands we were going to put to him. He has given us an assurance, which we have long been asking for, that it is the British Government's intention that Kenya should develop as a self-governing nation with parliamentary institutions. He has promised a constitutional conference. And he has said that, if necessary, expert advice should be made available either during or before the conference. There remain two important points we have to make. We want the emergency restrictions removed and we want to get some idea of when this objective of self-government is going to be achieved".

The members of the delegation are: Mr. A. O. Odinga (leader), Dr. G. Kiano, Mr. M. Muliro, Mr. D. T. arap Moi, Mr. J. C. M. Nazareth, Mr. A. J. Pandya, Mr. Zafrud Deen, and Sheikh Mahfood S. Mackawi.

Mr. S. V. Cooke, the only European in the delegation, decided to withdraw at the last moment because he had already told his constituency that he would not accompany it if the Colonial Secretary agreed to a conference. He thought it right for the rest of the delegation to go to London. He personally preferred to await clarification of certain points to be discussed with Mr. Lennox-Boyd by his colleagues.

Mr. Odinga said before he met the Colonial Secretary on Monday that the delegation felt "deeply troubled" by certain aspects of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's speech in the Commons, including limitations on the scope of the proposed conference, which needed clarifying. They felt that it should be committed to recognizing self-government and majority rule as the only just goal for Kenya citizens, whatever their racial origin.

Mr. Michael Blundell told his moderate group (now known as the New Kenya Group) that the Minister's statement gave a clear road ahead for Kenya. "We hope that some of the political disagreements which have been taking place over the last six months may be ironed out with a view to creating the atmosphere for the conference".

Mr. S. G. Amin, president of the Kenya Indian Congress, said that the statement indicated "considerable progress in the right direction".

Keep Africa Out of U.K. Politics

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in Colchester recently:

"The greatest disservice which anyone in this country can do to the people who live in Africa is to treat their problems as mere features of our party election struggle in Britain. By doing so we shall not only destroy their confidence in our good faith but may sooner or later make them, irrespective of race, actively anti-British.

"African problems should be kept out of British party politics. I am sure that Labour leaders recognize how often they relied upon the sympathy and support of the late Colonel Oliver Stanley when the Conservatives were in opposition and they were wrestling with the realities of Colonial policy.

Sir Hilton Poynton's Appointment

Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes Promoted

SIR HILTON POYNTON, at present a Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir John Macpherson, who is retiring in August. Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, has been appointed to succeed Sir Hilton Poynton as a Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Hilton Poynton, who was born in 1905, was educated at Marlborough College and Brasenose College, Oxford. He joined the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1927, transferring two years later to the Colonial Office where he served as private secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State from 1932-33. He was seconded to the Sierra Leone Administration in 1933-34 and to the Dominions Office in 1935, in which year he returned to the Colonial Office as a principal.

From 1941 to 1943 he served on secondment as principal private secretary to Lord Beaverbrook (Minister of Supply) and subsequently to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, now Lord Chandos (Minister of Production). Returning to the Colonial Office as an assistant secretary in 1943, he was promoted to be an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in 1946. In July, 1948, he was appointed a Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Foreign Office and Treasury

Mr. Gorell Barnes was born in 1909 and was educated at Marlborough College and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He entered the Foreign Office as a third secretary in 1932 and served in Baghdad from 1934 to 1936 and in Liabon from 1936 to 1938. He was promoted second secretary in 1937, and returned to the Foreign Office as a principal in the Export Credits Guarantee Department in 1938. In 1939 he was seconded to the War Cabinet office, where he served until 1945. Mr. Gorell Barnes served as personal assistant to the Lord President of the Council (Sir John Anderson) and subsequently Mr. Clement Attlee) from 1942 to 1945 when he transferred to the Treasury as assistant secretary. In 1946 Mr. Gorell Barnes was appointed personal assistant to the Prime Minister, Lord Attlee, and in 1948 he joined the Colonial Office as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

Sir John Macpherson was born in Edinburgh in 1898, and educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh University. He served in the 1914-18 war, and joined the Malayan Civil Service in 1921. From 1933 to 1935 he was seconded to the Colonial Office, and in 1937 transferred to Nigeria, where he was appointed principal assistant secretary. In 1939 he became Chief Secretary, Palestine. He was appointed head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington and resident member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in 1943. Two years later, Sir John was appointed Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies and British co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission. In 1948 he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation of Nigeria, retiring as Governor-General in 1955. From February to May, 1956 he was chairman of a four-man visiting mission appointed by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations to report on progress in the Trust Territories in the Pacific. In 1956, Sir John accepted the appointment of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in August he completes the three years which he undertook to serve in this post.

Father Huddleston's Apology

THE REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON has apologized unreservedly to Sir Roy Welensky for attributing to him the initiation of the Preventive Detention Bill, saying: "It was, of course, fathered by the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, not by that of the Federation. What is, however, far more to the point, is the fact that the Bill was withdrawn in consequence of adverse public opinion, aroused in no small measure by Christian leadership in the territory. This is one of the few bright spots in an otherwise sombre situation, and contrasts most favourably with what is happening farther south".

PERSONALIA

DR. J. HÖLLAND is on his way to Mombasa by sea. SIR EMRYS EVANS is to receive the LL.D. degree of the University of Wales.

MAJOR G. SOMERVILLE-CRAGGS is a passenger from Mombasa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

SIR CAMPBELL MITCHELL-COTTS has had to cancel his engagements owing to indisposition.

While he was in Uganda LORD PERTH was entertained to luncheon by the KABAKA OF BUGANDA.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE, M.P., is one of four new governors appointed by the British Film Industry.

PROFESSOR E. G. MALHERBE, principal of Natal University, will shortly visit Makerere College Uganda.

MR. E. M. GARE has retired from the post of reception officer with the East African High Commission.

MR. O. M. BOE, assistant manager in Beira of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., and MRS. BOE have arrived in England.

LORD SALISBURY was the guest of honour of the Royal Society of St. George at its annual dinner in London last week.

MR. L. J. S. LITTLEJOHN, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of Agriculture, Cyprus.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, M.L.A., M.L.C., has arrived in London from Nairobi. He has entered Middlesex Hospital for treatment.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, Q.C., Socialist M.P. for Ipswich, has gone to Rhodesia to act for the Nyasaland African National Congress before the Devlin Commission.

PROFESSOR A. GALLOWAY, chairman of the Uganda Foundation for the Blind, has been re-elected to that office. MRS. A. A. BAERLEIN is the vice-president.

MR. R. D. SMITH, who was general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O. until his retirement in January, has joined the board of City Centre (Properties) Overseas, Ltd.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of honour of the Foreign Press Association at a luncheon in London last week.

MR. PANDIT PANT, the Indian Minister of Home Affairs and formerly Indian Commissioner for East and Central Africa, was admitted to hospital last week after a heart attack.

On May 7 MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL is to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies in London on "Building a Nation in Africa".

THE EMPRESS OF ETHIOPIA has left for Jerusalem to spend the coming Ethiopian Orthodox Church Easter. The Ethiopian Church maintains a monastery in the Arab part of Jerusalem.

SAYED NASR EL HAG ALI, Vice-Chancellor of Khartoum University, was met by members of the British Council on arrival at London Airport last week for a tour of British Universities.

MR. ROBERT PETER FAWCUS, deputy Resident Commissioner, Bechuanaland Protectorate, has been appointed Resident Commissioner in succession to MR. MARTIN OSTERFIELD WRAY, whose appointment as Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia was announced last week.

MR. ABDULLA KARIMJEE, who recently left Tanganyika to live in London, is about to revisit the Territory for several weeks.

MR. J. P. HENDERSON, the Assistant Director of the East African Meteorological Department, has been appointed Director in succession to MR. J. H. BRAZELL, who recently resigned owing to ill health.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, after spending a week in London, has left for the Riviera. He will be in France and Spain until mid-June and will spend a week in England before returning to Northern Rhodesia.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, the Queen Mother, is to launch the WINDSOR CASTLE at Birkenhead on June 23. It will be the largest ship ever employed by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., on its weekly mail service to South Africa.

The High Commissioner for South Africa in Salisbury, MR. H. T. L. TASWELL and MRS. TASWELL, are to visit Northern Rhodesia early in May to pay a courtesy call on the new Governor, SIR EVELYN HONE.

Passengers for Dar es Salaam in the BRAEMAR CASTLE include MR. & MRS. R. E. BRADDOCK; MR. & MRS. D. G. BUTCHART, MR. & MRS. J. C. HARTLEY, MR. & MRS. J. F. SWEENEY, and MR. & MRS. C. S. WILLIAMS.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MR. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, M.P., addressed the Cambridge Union on Tuesday evening, when the policy of H.M. Government in Africa was the subject of debate.

MR. MARMADUKE JAMES HUSSEY, son of the late ERIC HUSSEY, formerly a civil servant in East Africa and Ethiopia, was married last Saturday to LADY SUSAN WALDEGRAVE, youngest daughter of EARL and COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Labour M.P. for Rochester and Chatham, is to be given the freedom of Chatham "for services to the borough, particularly in the cause of full employment in the area and the balanced distribution of industry in the Medway towns".

DR. J. S. MEREDITH, Chief Scout Commissioner in Tanganyika, attended the St. George's Day parade of Queen's Scouts at Windsor Castle on Sunday. The salute was taken by the Chief Scout, LORD ROWALLAN, who has visited East and Central Africa.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, the retiring Governor of Northern Rhodesia and LADY BENSON, left Lusaka in a Dakota of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force last week. They are to spend some time motoring through South Africa before returning by ship to the United Kingdom.

MR. H. L. ADAMS, Acting Chief Administrative Secretary and Economic Secretary of the East Africa High Commission, is taking short leave in the United Kingdom. He will represent the East African Governments at a meeting at the Colonial Office on May 5 of senior economic officials from Commonwealth countries.

MR. JACOB WILSON, who has been Chief Research Officer at the Central Agricultural Research Station, Mount Makulu, Northern Rhodesia, since 1955 has been appointed Director of the South African Sugar Association's experimental station at Mount Edgecombe, Natal. Prior to his Northern Rhodesian appointment he was senior lecturer in botany at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Silver Wedding

LE MAITRE : FIELD

ON APRIL 21, 1934, at Shiry Parish Church, Alec Lonsdale Le Maitre to Marie Field: Present address P.O. Box 396 Tanga, Tanganyika.

Appointment Wanted

EAST AFRICAN born Asian, 10 years' in business, just completed business management course at Welsh College of Advanced Technology at Cardiff, seeks responsible employment in East Africa. Excellent references. Prepared take any short specialized training before leaving U.K. Apply Y. N. Patwa, Room No. 11, Y.M.C.A., Cardiff.

MR. C. L. WOOLVERIDGE, MR. R. GRAY, and MR. N. J. ROBSON have been appointed to the board of the Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. MR. WOOLVERIDGE has been appointed chairman. MR. L. J. D. MACKIE, MR. J. N. MCNEILE and MR. R. C. BROOKS have resigned from the board.

MR. D. K. L. COLDWELL has been elected president of Nakuru Golf Club, in succession to MR. E. J. MARYON. The new captain is MR. G. W. IDIRS and the vice-captain MR. R. M. ALLEN. The hon. secretary and hon. treasurer are Messrs. N. J. C. WARRINGTON and C. C. ROWLEY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR MORGAN CROFTON, who was Provost Marshal at G.H.Q., Dar es Salaam, during the latter stages of the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, left £33,983, on which duty of £6,111 has been paid. He served a year as High Sheriff of Hampshire and was Gold Staff Officer at the coronation of King George VI.

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY has been appointed temporary chairman of Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., following the death of SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK. Sir Charles is a former chairman of the company. MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX has been appointed an alternate director, and MR. C. L. WOOLVERIDGE has been elected to the board in the place of the late MR. A. A. LOUGH.

SIR JACOB EPSTEIN visited Bristol Art Gallery last week for the unveiling of his bronze portrait head of PROFESSOR C. M. MACINNES, lately Professor of Imperial History at Bristol University. Professor MACINNES is a member of the council of the Royal Commonwealth Society and has been very active in work for other Commonwealth bodies.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. N. ANDERSON, Colonel of The King's Own Regiment (Lancaster), paid a visit to the 1st Battalion of the regiment at Gilgil, Kenya, for St. George's Day celebrations last week. Major-General Anderson, who is the Vice-Adjutant General to the forces, stayed with MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. TAPP, G.O.C., East Africa, Command.

MR. J. H. MARTIN, at present Director of Trade and Supplies, in Kenya, a department within the portfolio of the Minister for Commerce and Industry, has been selected for secondment to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as Kenya trade representative there. Arrangements are being made for him to be attached to the office of the British High Commissioner.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, presided at a dinner in London last week given by the Cricket Writers' Club in honour of the Indian touring team which has just reached England. The trophy for the best young cricketer of 1958 was presented to MR. A. C. D. INGLEBY-MACKENZIE, who visited Kenya with an M.C.C. team during the winter.

MR. JOHN MONTAGU STOW, Chief Secretary, Jamaica, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados in succession to BRIGADIER SIR ROBERT ARUNDELL, who is to retire shortly. Mr. Stow is expected to take up his appointment towards the end of the year. In 1952 he was transferred from St. Lucia, where he was Administrator, to Kenya as Director of Establishments. Two years later he was appointed Minister of Education, Labour and Lands. He was transferred to his present post in 1955.

MR. TRAFFORD SMITH will be relinquishing his post as Lieutenant-Governor of Malta towards the end of August. MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office, will be taking up the new post of Chief Secretary immediately afterwards. The post of Lieutenant-Governor will then be abolished. In 1950-52, Mr. Campbell was private secretary to the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and Colonial Attaché at the British Embassy in Washington from 1953 until he was appointed to his present post in 1956.

Mr. E. B. David's Appointment

MR. E. B. DAVID, at present on secondment from Hong Kong as Chief Secretary, Singapore, has been appointed Administrator, East Africa High Commission, in succession to Sir Bruce Hutt, who is retiring shortly. Mr. David is expected to take up his appointment towards the end of August. Born at Dulwich, he was educated at St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, and Jesus College, Cambridge, and appointed a cadet in the Federated Malay States in 1931. He was seconded to the Colonial Office in 1953 as head of the East African Department, and was appointed Colonial Secretary in Hong Kong in 1955. He was seconded to Singapore in 1957.

New African Bishop

BISHOP CHARLES MSAKILA is the first African to become bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Karema, Tanganyika Territory, in which that church has been at work for just over 80 years. What began as the Vicariate Apostolic of Tanganyika has been divided and sub-divided into 16 dioceses. Until the recent appointment of Bishop Msakila the diocese of Karema was in the charge of the White Fathers, one of whom, Bishop Holmes-Siedle, was assisted by 57 European missionaries and 33 African priests. He took over the diocese of Kigoma on the recent retirement of its bishop.

Mr. Vambe's Appointment

LAST WEEK we reported that Mr. Lawrence Vambe, editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, Salisbury, had been appointed an information officer at Rhodesia House, London. Mr. John Foot, Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs in the Federation, has said that Mr. Vambe will be in London early in July and that he will be on the £1,250 a year salary scale. Mr. and Mrs. Vambe, a Euro-African, have four children, a boy aged eight, and girls aged 10, 12, and 13 years. They will follow Mr. Vambe to London when he has arranged accommodation.

Queen's Commendation

MISS LILIAN SLATER, matron of Mbale Hospital, Uganda, has been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct. She organized the capture of the father of a child patient who ran amok through the wards, stabbing patients with broken bottles. "She showed remarkable courage and leadership in a confused and dangerous situation, being herself physically small almost to the point of being frail, and by nature rather shy and retiring", the citation stated.

T.S.G.A.

MR. DAVID LEAD has been elected chairman and Mr. H. J. Markwaller vice-chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. They succeed Mr. Abdulla Karimjee and the late Sir Eldred Hitchcock, who had for many years alternated in the two offices. Mr. Lead is a son of the late Sir William Lead, at one time non-official leader in Tanganyika and of Lady Lead.

Sir E. Hone Sworn In

SIR EVELYN HONE, former Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, was sworn in as the new Governor at a public ceremony in Lusaka last week. In an address he expressed confidence that there would be loyal support from Northern Rhodesia's many communities for his efforts to achieve good government.

New Purge in The Sudan

Army Seeking Out Corruption

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL of the Sudan to release some Army officers and men imprisoned for treason in 1957 has been followed by the immediate placing of other officers on half pay. These include Major-General Osman Abu Akar, head of the army medical corps.

The Sudan Government is now largely under the influence of the army officers who headed the "palace revolution" of March 4 according to a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. All are now members of the Council and Cabinet and have been promoted to major-general. They are the former brigadiers Shennan, Mohieddin and Magboul. Two younger brothers of Gen. Shennan were recalled to their military appointments earlier this month, after being retired in 1957 for implication in the treason plot. The leader of the conspiracy, Major Kibeida and Lieut. Khalafalla, were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for seeking to overthrow the parliamentary government by a military coup. They were released last week from Port Sudan gaol. A former cadet officer and three N.C.O.s were also released. The ex-prisoners were then flown in prison uniform to Khartoum, where they were welcomed by relatives and cheered by a large crowd.

Simultaneously with the release of the 1957 plotters, President Abboud not only retired the commanding officer of the medical corps but also Brigadier Mahmoud Haseeb, acting military governor in the Kordofan Central Command, and three majors. No reason was given.

A committee of three colonels was subsequently formed by the Supreme Council to make what is officially described as a "complete purge of the civil service". The colonels, it was stated, would welcome the assistance of the public in their task.

Major-General Shennan is quoted in the Press as calling on all citizens to give without fear any information they think useful "to assist justice to bring to trial the bribed and the robbers who ravaged the people's property and destroyed the nation's values and potentialities". His reported statement said: "Give information honestly and courageously. Citizens, raise up your heads. In your country's and its people's interest, fear none but God."

The Supreme Council has also banished Brigadier Haseeb to live at Kutum, a remote district centre in far western Sudan. It is explained that he had been warned against certain undesirable activities, which however, he continued while visiting Khartoum.

All officers commanding corps in provincial commands have been called to Khartoum for a meeting on May 10 to consider the nation's affairs.

Boycott Deplored

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS' ORGANIZATION of the Uganda Legislative Council (it constitutes the non-Government side of the House) strongly deprecates a boycott against non-African goods and shops which the Uganda National Movement, a new political group, is sponsoring. In a statement, the Representative Members say that the policy would have an adverse effect on the revenue of the country, with consequent disruption of the entire economy, would inevitably stultify Government's forward policy in the field of social services, and would undoubtedly retard the early realization of self-government for Uganda, since the relationship between the Baganda and the other people of the Protectorate was being adversely affected.

MR. D. H. PELL SMITH, chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, MR. NORMAN HARDY, the Board's executive officer, and MR. M. ROBINSON, Tanganyika's representative on the Board, attended the Royal Society of Health's annual congress and exhibition at Harrogate, which included a display of pyrethrum. The East Africa Commissioner in London, SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, also attended the exhibition.

Colonel Grogan's Description of Kenya

Why He Rejects the Common Roll Idea

COLONEL EWART GROGAN has sent a characteristic letter to the *Economist* in condemnation of its suggestion that Kenya should discard its communal electoral rolls. He wrote:—

"Your correspondent must be ignorant of the fact that the British Government is patting itself on the back for having achieved in Cyprus a governmental symposium based on exact arithmetically calculated communal lines. Whereas Greeks and Turks have been mingling with one another in the very cradle of civilization for a few thousand years, in my lifetime in East Africa Kenya was a land of undiluted savagery, even if today a remarkable and likeable young African, son of a naked fisherman, is under the aegis of a widow of a president of the United States asking for 'undiluted democracy today'."

"Kenya, despite its economic advance, is still substantially a motley medley of folk ranging from retired colonial Governors, banking, insurance, and mercantile tycoons, peripatetic boffins, Masai (whose standard diet is milk laced with blood tapped from the neck of their oxen), Kikuyu (who in moments of tribal hysteria pep themselves with spoonfuls of baby's brains), to Somalis and the northern cattle people who regard the Bantu tribes as sub-human."

"To reduce the consequent discordant arpeggio of political chatter to harmony is obviously some problem. When therefore you describe a caveat as to the immediate applicability of the principle of the common roll to Kenya conditions as a 'silly reservation', I, with the privilege attaching to having derived mental nourishment from your paper for 50 years, in all deference would pray 'Mr. Editor, be your age.'"

Assaults on Mau Mau Detainees

George Medallist Gets Two Years

SAMUEL GITHU, an African loyalist whose bravery in the campaign against Mau Mau earned him the George Medal and the Queen's commendation, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Nairobi last week for assaulting and causing actual bodily harm to three hard core Mau Mau detainees.

The offences, described by the Nairobi magistrate, Mr. R. O'Connor, as deliberate and calculated, were committed on September 5 last year when Githu was a district assistant dealing with rehabilitation at Aguthi detention camp near Nyeri.

The men assaulted were Kabugi Njuma, who afterwards died of natural causes, Gachi Karnaja, and Wambugu Ngatia. They were in a party of 30 transferred to the camp from Nyeri prison to enable them to have the opportunity of confessing Mau Mau activities. It was alleged by the prosecution that the assault took place when the men were taken to a roundabout to run and then to carry buckets of soil on their heads until they confessed. The accused, or others under his orders, were said to have beaten or kicked them, and then to have ordered them into a pit and told them that they would be buried alive. Earth was then shovelled into the pit. The defence was a denial of assaults and beatings and threat of burial.

After the magistrate had sentenced Githu to two years' on each of two counts, to run concurrently, it was announced that Githu intended to appeal.

Lord Egerton's Estate

TO MEET CLAIMS FOR ESTATE DUTY, the executors of the late Lord Egerton of Tatton have found it necessary to sell the Cheshire estates, with the exception of Tatton Park and Rotherne Mere. The executors have agreed to sell the estates to the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd. The purchasers intend that the estate shall continue to be managed as an agricultural whole, and they have assured the executors that they will allow the late Lord Egerton's pensioners and old employees to remain in occupation at their present cottages on the existing terms for the remainder of their lives. Lord Egerton, who died over a year ago, left Tatton Hall, his home, to the National Trust. Last November, after the trust had decided that it could not shoulder the financial burden involved, the Cheshire County Council accepted responsibility.

Criticisms of the Blundell Party

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS, European elected member for Mount Kenya in the Legislative Council, emphasized in a broadcast talk last week that the signatories of the policy statement issued by the New Kenya Group are overwhelmingly members nominated to the Legislature by the Governor, outnumbering the elected members by nearly two to one.

Indeed, when Mr. Blundell took his seat on the Opposition benches he would have as supporters only 15 of the 41 elected members; and "even that 15 is divided among itself, since it includes six European elected members who have signed a statement with reservations which largely vitiate its contents from the point of view of the other races". He would not be supported by any African elected member, by only one Asian elected member out of six, and by only one of the Arab elected members. It was therefore important for the public to realize that the New Group consisted largely of the Governor's nominees.

Apart from these considerations, Group Captain Briggs, Major Roberts, Major Day, and Mr. Maxwell had decided not to support the New Kenya Group because its attitude to land, the franchise, and education could not be reconciled with their convictions and their election pledges.

They considered that the European Elected Members' Organization should remain intact, and should continue its liaison with the Specially Elected Members' Organization, of which the New Group was little more than a broadened front.

The speaker concluded: "We are out to defeat defeatism, for we believe that within a short time freedom will be destroyed in all the newly independent African States. We are convinced that the result can only be a recognition by world opinion that without European leadership Africa will revert to the conditions which existed for thousands of years before we came here".

Church Deputation

THE BRITISH COUNCIL OF CHURCHES decided last week that the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for Commonwealth Relations should be invited to receive a deputation from the Churches in view of the crucial issues at stake in the development of the Federation. The Rev. Dr. R. C. Mackie, chairman of the international department of the council, said that there had been "evidence of cruelty and suffering, and a breakdown of confidence in Central Africa". The U.K. Government had a very slender hold on the situation. Dr. Mackie added that while federation was a pioneer experiment which might well be fashioned for the benefit of Nyasaland, it should never be allowed to become a political party issue.

Africa: A Continent in Turmoil

"AFRICA: A CONTINENT IN TURMOIL" is the title of a report issued by Mather & Crowther, Ltd., a well-known London advertising agency, as the result of six weeks spent by one of their directors in approximately equal measure in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Nigeria, and Ghana. The aim is to give British business a business man's view of business prospects. One of the main conclusions is that politics will henceforth be the most influential force in shaping African development, the movement to "freedom" is expected to go forward wildly and erratically, and the writer believes that within a decade, possibly much less, more than half the territories and peoples of Africa will have come under African rule.

Africa Today and Tomorrow

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has published under the title "The Africa of Today and Tomorrow: A Continent on the Move" the text of the addresses given at its two-day course held in London in January. Long reports were published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the time, but this 120-page book gives a full and valuable record. The conference was attended by more than 250 men and women from the Civil Service, the professions, banks, commerce, and industry.

Meeting the Colonies' Needs

Lords Debate Development Bill

MOVING THE SECOND READING of the Colonial Development Bill in the House of Lords last week LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said the Bill gave sanction for further financial help for colonial development in the widest sense of the word. Funds were running out, or were fully committed, and the Bill would make available £95m. up to 1964. With falling commodity prices, new grants were specially needed.

The record was a proud one. Between 1945 and 1946 the total amount spent for colonial betterment would reach a total of £315m. The Government hoped, Lord Perth added, that the new feature introduced—Exchequer loans up to a total of £100m. over the next five years—together with the help that might come from the City or foreign sources would be sufficient for colonial needs.

LORD OGMORE welcomed the Bill for Labour. He spoke of the need for solicitors as the tribal system broke down and suggested that the General Council of the Bar and the Colonial Office should start a course for young barristers to train in solicitors' work.

LORD MILVERTON said that it was sometimes thought that the most help seemed to be given to places where unrest had broken into open riot. To some extent the American saying: "The noisiest axle gets the most grease" obtained in the colonies. We could not in one breath say that the colonies had the right, at an early date, to run their own countries in their own way, and then be surprised if the result was a dictatorship. It might well be that in many colonies the best thing for them at an early stage was a dictatorship. "If you give self-government to a country where the bulk of the people are totally unable and unfit as yet to exercise the privileges of democracy and universal voting, then something in the nature of a dictatorship is probably highly beneficial and in no wise contrary to our ideas of maintaining the rights of man which we frequently emphasize".

Strange Echoes

LORD SWINTON said that Lord Milverton's "strange speech" echoed one made by the late Communist Prime Minister of Ceylon, who had said he did not think a democratic system was much use in some of the new territories. "This is a new idea in our movement towards self-government. Perhaps there are certain elements in old loyalties to chiefs and so on which could well be preserved in the Parliaments of the new emerging States.

"But the idea that as soon as you have got independence you should set up a tyranny is surprising and repugnant to me. I always thought that the old words 'imperium et libertas' meant that if you got self-government you had to have law and order but also you had freedom and opportunity. I would not like it to go out that a great pro-consul spoke for all of us when he substituted a new watchword for the Commonwealth, 'Imperium et tyrannus'".

LORD MILVERTON: "What I said was that if we make such a fuss about the right of people to run their country in their own way, and if they choose to set up a dictatorship, we should not complain, because that is exactly what we have said they have the right to do.

"It is not a question of whether a dictatorship is repugnant to Lord Swinton, but whether it is repugnant to the people of that country. If it is not, they are merely setting up the sort of government that appeals to them."

LORD SWINTON: "If all the people voted to have a tyrant instead of a democratic cabinet, no doubt that would be all right. But it is a dangerous thing to vote for. However benevolent a tyrant may be, when he comes to an end what fills the vacuum? Generally, it is anarchy. Somebody gets power and then puts all the Opposition in prison.

"I am in favour of people voting for the kind of government they want, provided that they are allowed to understand what they are voting about, but let us not encourage that kind of thing."

LORD PERTH, replying to the debate, said he must "opt out" from Lord Milverton's remarks on dictatorships. He supported him, however, in what he had said about the importance of private enterprise in Colonial development. On the importance of timing in the spending of the funds, he said there would not be planning for expenditure only when times were bad, but there would be satisfaction in knowing that arrangements would be continually under review. Colonial assistance would go on increasingly through good times and bad.

The bill was given a second reading.

African Advancement on Railways

Europeans Support "Rate For The Job"

MR. KNIGHT MARIPE, secretary to the Rhodesian Railway African Workers' Union has rejected the principle of "the rate for the job" as an immediate objective, because its acceptance would completely upset the Rhodesia Railways' budget. Mr. Maripe was commenting on reports that branches of the European Railway Workers' Union were determined to accept African advancement only on the basis of the rate for the job. He said that there were a great many Africans on the railways doing work which justified payment on a European scale and more such jobs should be opened to them. But African railway workers would not press for wage equality because Rhodesia Railways could not afford it; they stood by the seven year advancement programme agreed to by the two European unions 16 months ago.

But the African union would insist on jobs being open to either race. It would not accept the principle of creating jobs for "specific ethnic groups" and it would insist that the minimum pay should be such as not to debar Europeans from performing the same work.

Mr. Maripe added: "We are getting more suspicious every day. We suspect that Mr. W. H. Eastwood (the Federal Minister of Transport) has told the European union what he proposes to do and that is why there have been all these protest meetings.

"The longer Mr. Eastwood keeps us in the dark the more suspicious we become".

Journalists' Protest

AS A PROTEST against what delegates called the colour bar in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the annual conference of the National Union of Journalists at Brighton decided last week-end to sell part of the union's assets, £2,000 of Rhodesia and Nyasaland six per cent. stock. A motion to this end was put forward by Mr. L. C. McLean, of the central London branch, who successfully moved the suspension of standing orders so that the colour bar question could be discussed. The national executive accepted the motion to sell the stock, after part of a resolution which deplored their action in buying it had been withdrawn.

New Dam

A NEW DAM to serve Salisbury is being planned because the city's water demands will outstrip Lake Mellwaine's capacity by 1965. The new dam will be about three times the size of Lake Mellwaine and will have a surface area of some 30 square miles. It will be joined to the existing Mellwaine scheme at Hunyaniport.

THE DETACHMENT of Northern Rhodesian police sent to Nyasaland to assist the security forces during the emergency there has returned to Northern Rhodesia.

Permanent White Rule

AN ORGANIZATION with the aim of perpetuating white rule in Southern Rhodesia and bringing about the Colony's secession from the Federation has been formed in Southern Rhodesia. Called the Southern Rhodesia Association, its founders are Mrs. Elsie Dicks, former territorial secretary of the Dominion Party, and Mr. N. H. Wilson, who recently resigned as the Dominion Party's honorary general secretary, although he has retained his party membership. A manifesto issued by the association states that within a comparatively short time political control in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be taken out of European hands and given to the African, while the Federal Government would almost certainly be controlled by Africans. The extension of black rule to Southern Rhodesia would follow unless action was taken to prevent it. Rule by the majority, irrespective of their qualifications to hold power, would mean gravest disaster for all races in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Beckett's Challenge

ALLEGATIONS THAT the Northern Rhodesia Government brought influence to bear in favour of Mr. Harry Nkumbula's candidature in the recent territorial general election were made last month by Mr. G. B. Beckett, chairman of the United Federal Party. He challenged the Government to hold a commission of inquiry, and Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor-designate and Chief Secretary, has said that he will consider the suggestion. Mr. Beckett contended that certain District Commissioners were instructed to use their influence to promote the candidature of Mr. Nkumbula, who was elected for the South-Western Special constituency. The African National Congress, of which Mr. Nkumbula is president, has stated that it would welcome an inquiry. "As far as Mr. Beckett's allegations are concerned, Congress would advise Mr. Nkumbula to resign his seat and stand again for election to show that his success was not due in any way to Government influence," said Mr. Titus Mukup, the general secretary.

Sentence Quashed

A NYASALAND HIGH COURT judge last week quashed the conviction and sentence on Mrs. Grace Kahumbe, the African head of a Blantyre teachers' training college, who had been bound over to keep the peace and leave the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress. Mr. Justice Southworth said the case was brought under a section of the penal code which required the consent of the Governor before prosecution, and this had not been obtained.

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Federal Health Commission

A COMMISSION to inquire into the health and medical services of the Federation will begin its sittings early in July. The Federal Minister of Health, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, has announced that the chairman will be Mr. Justice Morton, who recently retired as a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. The members are Mrs. Margaret Smith, Mayor of Ndola and a member of the Federal Advisory Board of Health; Dr. H. S. Gear, a former deputy chief health officer in South Africa; Dr. G. R. Ross, former chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Public Services Board; Dr. John Wakeford, of Bulawayo; Fr. Filip Katsense, an African priest from Nyasaland; the Rev. Herbert Carter, secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Christian Conference; and Mr. H. A. Thom, of Livingstone. The Secretary is Mr. A. J. Saich, of the Federal Public Service Commission. The commission will investigate the administration of hospitals, the question of establishing regional or other boards, the privilege of entry of private medical practitioners into Government hospitals and the appointment of hospital consultants.

Africans Lose Appeal

DETAINÉES UNDER THE Southern Rhodesian emergency regulations are legally being kept in federal prisons, and neither their detention nor the regulations are invalid and in breach of the Federal Constitution. This is the effect of a decision of the Federal Supreme Court given here today. Four Africans employed on the staff of St. Faith's Mission, Rusape, had asked for an order interdicting the Federal Ministry of Law from imprisoning and detaining them. Three of them had been released before the matter came before the court for a final decision, but they pursued their application. In his judgment, Chief Justice Sir Robert Tredgold said that even if the order had been granted it would not have involved the unconditional release of detainees. The detainees would merely have been handed back to the territorial authorities. The court dismissed the application, with costs against the applicants.

Bad Word

A SUGGESTION THAT the term "partnership" be replaced by "racial interdependence" was made in the Federal Parliament recently by Mr. Vincent Joyce, the United Federal Party member for Mufulira. He said that partnership was the most misunderstood and the most abused word in the Federation. "Unless there is a certain amount of respect in its interpretation by certain people it would be better to drop the word. It has caused more worry and friction than any other single word." Partnership, he contended, meant all things to all men — but nothing to any individual. Mr. Joyce was recently appointed the Assembly's deputy chairman of committees.

Key Man

A CLAIM that a Russian doctor acted as the "key man" in a plan to destroy the Federation, has been made by Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Southern Rhodesia Minister of Housing and Labour. The Russian, Dr. Azinov, was the main contact between the Russian and Southern Rhodesian delegations at the recent Accra conference, the Minister said. He added that long before the emergency the Government realized that "things were brewing up". For the past nine months he had been spending an hour a day reading security reports, which convinced him "that there was no alternative left to the Government but to take the steps we did".

Labour's Quite Inoperable Threat

"Economist" on the "Worst Ending for Everybody"

IF A LABOUR GOVERNMENT were to repeal the Act constituting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federation, in whole or in part, would end up inside the Union of South Africa, which might or might not be in the Commonwealth, says an editorial note in the current issue of the *Economist*. It continues: —

"This would be the worst possible ending for everybody — for British Conservatives, British Labour, black Africans throughout Southern Africa, and for Sir Roy Welensky himself. How to avoid it?"

"The British Government's chosen contribution at the moment is to move slowly on the scheme to convene a constitutional commission or committee to prepare for the 1960 talks with Sir Roy; it plans to wait until feelings have simmered down and until Labour members on that constitutional body (there have to be some) are *persona grata* in Salisbury once more.

Moot Point

Whether the present Devlin commission of inquiry will help feelings to simmer down (or make them boil up again) is a moot point. The understandable controversy about how evidence should be taken before it confirms again that the decision to send a semi-judicial commission opened up risks of more friction, and offered only slender hopes of doing good; the great and saving mercy is that so sensible a person as Mr. Justice Devlin is leading it.

"Here Labour M.P.s. would do well not to concentrate on simply slogging balls into Sir Roy's court, as they seemed to be wanting to do at question-time last week. Nobody in Britain doubts that Sir Roy, more perhaps than anyone else, will have to make concessions in 1960; he has got calmly to realize that his Federation can in reality be preserved only if it is adjusted in such a way as to make it more tolerable to the Africans who live in it and who outnumber the whites by 20 to one. But Labour, in its turn, has to understand that the best way to bring Sir Roy to that state of calmness will not be to hold over his head a quite inoperable threat of total liquidation."

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Conservatives and the Commonwealth Air Cmdr. Howard Williams's Questions

(Continued from Page 1021)

In his paper Mr. Macdonagh says that in view of Nyasaland African opposition to the Federation and the lack of Rhodesian enthusiasm to retain Nyasaland, the easy solution would be to allow the Protectorate to secede. But the easy solution was fraught with difficulties and dangers. It was not so much that a weak, independent State would be established on the Rhodesian border, but the effect of dismemberment on the rest of the Federation. "Who will gainst that once the process of unscrambling should begin, it would not stop until the Federation has ceased to exist as an effective unit?" Southern Rhodesia would become initially a satellite and subsequently a province of the Union.

As soon as the dust of violence had settled, further advances should be made in the territorial sphere, but that these should be considered on the basis of Nyasaland being retained as a predominantly African State within the fold of the Federation.

On the future of East Africa the paper says that the fundamental question was "how can we justify and how can we maintain the retention of ultimate political control of the territories in British hands for some time to come?" Whatever the interim constitutional and social changes, Britain's obligations to the peoples of East Africa assumed that the ultimate control would not be surrendered until there were sufficiently responsible people of all races to whom it might be handed over. This presupposed a partnership between the races, but with the European as the leading partner for a long time.

The only alternative was to dishonour our obligations to maintain good government of over twenty million poorly educated Africans to a few African leaders, who though they might command allegiance in some tribalized areas, would certainly be challenged by the still dominant form of organization, the tribal institution. This could only lead to the rapid evaporation of the immigrant races, their investment and skill.

The argument against partnership that has been widely revived in the last few weeks in regard to Nyasaland may soon be turned with full force on East Africa, the paper states. "What right have we to obstruct the wishes of millions of people for self-determination for the sake of their economic well-being? African nationalists as well as the left-wing of the Labour Party, and many well-wishers over here discount at their peril the magnitude of the disaster that would overcome East Africans should their demands for universal suffrage and early independence be forced through."

Only Hope

Partnership was the only hope in East and Central Africa and the pursuit of its success should give a crusading quality to the Conservative Party's colonial policy. But in the last resort partnership could be achieved only in East and Central Africa itself. "The outworking in terms of practical economics, politics and administration must evolve locally. It would for example be disastrous if the Conservative Party sought to initiate from this country political federation in East Africa when the African communities, particularly in Uganda, are opposed to it. It is, however, felt that positive action is required also in the United Kingdom and we believe that fresh thought should be given to possible ways and means of encouraging the concept of partnership to take practical forms."

In the discussion which followed, Miss Elisabeth Owen, who has recently returned from a visit to Central Africa, described how she visited Harari township both before and after the emergency was declared in Southern Rhodesia. There could be no doubt, she said, that the Africans welcomed the suppression of Congress. The day after the Emergency was declared everyone was outside their doors. The pall of intimidation had been lifted. At the end of the first week Congress sympathisers hit back and started pushing leaflets through the door. Before the Emergency the people would have kept quiet, "but now so great was their confidence that they took the leaflets straight to the police."

Papers on economic development and republicanism in the Commonwealth were presented by Mr. Geoffrey Kitchen and Mr. N. E. Mustoe respectively. Other papers not discussed at the conference, dealt with British Somaliland and the future of the Nile waters.

Armed police closed the road and cordoned off the area round the magistrate's court in Kampala last Monday when the hearing began of charges of threatening violence with intent to intimidate against the chairman of the Uganda National Movement, Mr. Augustine Kamva and another African Mr. George Kiburu. Both pleaded not guilty. Police had to use their truncheons to disperse the unruly crowds, and 11 people were arrested.

White Highlands Must Remain White

AIR COMMODORE E. L. HOWARD WILLIAMS, elected member for Nairobi North in the Kenya Legislature, has put eight questions to his constituents in a circular letter. They are as follows:—

- (1) Do you agree that security is our prime necessity?
- (2) Do you still agree that the White Highlands must remain white?
- (3) And that we Europeans must have full control of the education of our children?
- (4) Do you agree that any form of common-roll can only accelerate disaster for the Europeans?
- (5) Do you agree that there are too many Ministers (16), and too many nominated members of the Legislature (30)?
- (6) Do you agree with my interpretation of my duty to yourselves?
- (7) Do you agree that I should see the African elected members to ascertain whether any compromise is possible?
- (8) Are you on the voters' roll? You are entitled to vote after one year's residence, and I will gladly send you the forms to enable you to register.

He has told the recipients of his letter that he did not sign the document outlining the policy of the Blundell group because he felt unable to do so without reference to those who had elected him, but that he has accepted Mr. Blundell's leadership "on a personal basis".

The writer and Dr. Gregory recently started a Kenya European Alliance "to focus attention on the need for moderate opinion among all races to get together".

Cult of Kenyatta

DR. GIKONYO KIANO, a Kikuyu member of the Kenya Legislative Council, is reported by the Commonwealth correspondent of the *Observer* to have told him in London a few days ago that: "Kenyatta should be allowed to return to his people; he has never been the symbol of violence or terrorism to the African, but is regarded by them as the father of African nationalism". That strange assessment of the man who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for managing Mau Mau followed a statement that Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the new inter-racial group of 46 members of the Legislature, is "a man who can hold liberal views but has not the guts to stand out against public opinion".

Land Policy in Kenya

DURING THE DEBATE on the Native Lands (Registration) Bill in the Kenya Legislative Council last week, the Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Coutts, said: "Government policy is to aim at the progressive abolition of racial and tribal land barriers. In order to achieve this aim government will adopt a policy which will be designed to ensure that the basis of tenure and the management of agricultural land will be similar throughout Kenya, regardless of race and tribe, as far as local economic and ecological factors will permit. There must also be suitable safeguards against the economic or political exploitation of all those who hold rights in land".

Assaults on Europeans

ASKED BY GROUP-CAPTAIN BRIGGS how many assaults had been committed by Africans against Europeans between July 1, 1957, and the end of 1958, Mr. Cusack, Minister for Internal Security and Defence in Kenya, replied in the Legislative Council: "Seventy-five assaults on Europeans, believed to have been committed by Africans, were reported to the police during those 18 months. In 10 instances the assaults resulted in serious injuries or death. The assailants were apprehended and convicted in 51 out of the 75 cases".

Two more church sites have been taken up in Dar es Salaam suburbs, at Temeko and Magomei to cater for the increasing needs of the Anglican community. The former church has received a generous donation from All Saints Church, Margaret Street, London, sent as a thanks-offering for its centenary. The remaining money is to be raised by African congregations in the diocese.

Time for Moderate Men to Lead

Africa A "Volcano of Mistrust"

MR. E. A. WRANGLE, an Englishman who has lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1955, has contributed to *Time and Tide* an article which says:—

"Africa is a volcano or racial mistrust, at the moment rumbling ominously beneath the surface, the inevitable eruption is not far off.

"Mr. Mboya in Kenya, the Abako underground movement in the Congo, Dr. Banda in Nyasaland, and the African National Congress in Rhodesia are more liberal-minded than Kenyatta's rabbits were, but their end is the same: Africa for the African.

"What has caused this upsurge of nationalistic feeling? In Africa you may in turn hear the blame placed on the shoulders of Communism, of the educated African striving for personal power, of the new immigrant who is too 'soft' in his dealings with the African, and even of the visiting Socialist M.P. who spreads near-seditious talk at gatherings of politically-minded Africans. Each of these reasons may be true in part, but the full burden of blame must be laid on the white settlers who stubbornly refuse to recognize the native African as an individual, a person who feels as they do, has similar desires and ambitions, and who seeks for equal rights in his native land.

"In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a policy of racial partnership is pursued; I use 'pursued' in its literal sense, for the partnership ideal is only slightly less remote now than six years ago. Kenya has retained its master-and-servant outlook, despite its horrible warnings.

"Universal suffrage would place Government in the hands of the African, and the European would then be striving for his rights with even less likelihood of success than the African who now seeks his own standing under European representative government. Some form of test, not of a financial nature, but in the realms of educational and social standing, must be devised and applied equally to black and white. Far better a society of class differences than one labouring under racial discrimination.

"The time has come for moderate men to lead. No longer can the extremist be tolerated, either by the African at whose subjection he is aiming or by the European whose future in Africa he is jeopardizing".

Nyasaland's Gains from Federation

Benefit of Several Millions Annually

RHODESIA HOUSE IN LONDON has correlated and issued statistics showing how greatly Nyasaland has been helped economically by the establishment of the Federation of which it is a constituent State.

In the last year before the establishment of the Federation, 1952, the grand total of Nyasaland's revenue was £3,949,209. The latest period for which full returns are available is 1957-58; then the grand total was £9,207,015, the actual ordinary revenue being £5,308,148 (against £3,224,322 in 1952). Meantime, however, a Development Fund had been established with a grant of £3,756,197, against which expenditure on capital works is now charged. The estimated total revenue for 1958-59 is £8,074,059, of which £5,331,802 is ordinary revenue, the balance, except for one small item, being £2,716,458 for the Development Fund.

Recurrent expenditure in Nyasaland which was no more than £2,861,117 in 1952, had reached £4,210,215 in 1957-58, and the 1958-59 estimate is just over £5m.

Special and extraordinary expenditure, which had been somewhat under £4m. in 1952, was slightly over £8m. in 1957-58, and the estimate for 1958-59 is £8,277,314.

Nyasaland has therefore gained several million pounds annually as a direct result of federation with the two Rhodesias.

"The Communist land bridge to Africa is one of the fruits of the Eisenhower-Gaitskell 1956 axis which caused the unconditional withdrawal from Suez, having divided the nation while Commandos were going ashore"—Mr. Stanley Evans, the former Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

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Sense of Proportion

"I think that alone the African people in their millions could not have maintained their sense of proportion and balance. I am inclined to believe that it was because of the recognition of the endeavour by many members of the European population in this country who regard Africans as human beings that they were not prepared to fall prey to some of the violent propaganda that had been going on immediately before the emergency, and those people in the European community who have worked for racial integration need our congratulations because it is the fruit of their labours that have produced this by-product of the co-operation of the Africans". — Mr. M. M. Høve (United Federal Party), an African member of the Federal Parliament.

U.M.C.A. Anniversary

THE 101ST ANNIVERSARY of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa will be celebrated in London on Thursday, May 14, by services at 8.30 and 11 a.m., by the annual meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster at 3 o'clock, and by an evening meeting in the same place at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. Richard Wood, M.P., will preside. The other speakers will include the Rt. Rev. Stanley C. Pickard, Bishop of Lebombo, and formerly Archdeacon of Msumba, Nyasaland, the Rev. John V. Taylor, who has recently made a study of church affairs on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia for the International Missionary Council, and the Rev. Canon G. W. Broomfield, general secretary of the mission.

Mesmerized by Examinations

MR. W. F. COUTTS, Chief Secretary in Kenya, said when he recently addressed the Kenya Asian Civil Service Association: "Asian parents and pupils appear to be almost mesmerized by the importance of examinations. Many other things are equally valuable. Asian officers are considered for promotion on their merits, in competition with their European and African colleagues, and they must not think that mere prowess in passing examinations automatically qualifies them for promotion. Character, integrity, administrative ability, and efficiency in previous posts all count in the assessment of an officer's suitability".

Joint Board

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING on May 25 of the Joint East and Central African Board resolutions will be proposed to re-elect as elected members of the council Messrs. F. M. Bennett, M.P., and B. E. Petitpierre; to re-appoint as appointed members Messrs. D. A. J. Buxton, H. St. L. Grenfell, T. S. Hinds, R. A. M. Knox, J. P. McDonagh, J. A. Mackie, L. F. Manton, and W. M. Robson; and to appoint as appointed members Messrs. R. P. Archer and P. H. A. Brownrigg.

News Items in Brief

Three men who rescued members of a wrecked survey party from the tops of trees on an island submerged by the flood waters of the Zambezi have received awards from the Royal Humane Society.

A private meeting of senior economic officials representing Commonwealth Governments will be held in London, starting on May 5, to exchange views on general trade and economic subjects. Talks are expected to last three or four days.

The Natural Resources Board of Northern Rhodesia is producing a newsletter every two months for circulation among everyone concerned with aspects of conservation education. The first issue is in the hands of the Government Printer, and 5,500 copies are being run off.

A donation of £25 has been made by the Standard Oil Company (East Africa), Ltd., for purchasing books for the library of the Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam. An earlier gift of 25,000 dollars (about £9,000) from the Ford Foundation has already enabled 15,000 books to be ordered. There are 115 full-time students at the institute, and some 700 evening students.

Statements Worth Noting

"A proprietary sense of the right kind about the Commonwealth is what one would hope to see implanted widely among people not only in this country but in Canada, Australia, and South Asia, and in due course in Africa. If the Commonwealth is to have life and vigour peoples in these various parts of the world must feel that in some sense it belongs to them, and that they have played and are playing some significant part in its working". — *Round Table*.

"It remains to be seen whether the Federation, as now constituted, can survive this shock to its infant growth or not . . . and it is certain that the wounds to human relationships now being delivered will take years, and many pains, to heal". — The Bishop of Mashonaland writing in his diocesan magazine during the early part of the emergency in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"I see nothing strange in a chief inspector of police with many years' service behind him, who is unlikely to achieve promotion to gazetted rank, earning more than a newly-appointed assistant superintendent of police, who has his whole career before him and the prospect of promotion to the highest ranks". — Mr. W. F. Coutts, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya.

"Some of the African nationalist leaders have cultivated extreme asceticism, not for any mystical purpose but in order to face prison with equanimity. Men like Kenneth Kaunda, Chiume, and Chisiza are disconcerting guests in a European household, for they abstain from alcohol, tea, coffee, and tobacco". — Mr. T. R. M. Creighton, in the *Spectator*.

"Only 91 people paid income tax at the maximum rate in Kenya in 1955, and the total paying tax in excess of 12s. 6d. in the £1 was 166 — this out of 45,000 taxpayers". — Mr. Bruce Mackenzie, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

"Cape cobras often bite and kill each other, yet Egyptian cobras can bite each other at random without any apparent ill-effects". — Mr. Richard M. Isomonger, director of Salisbury Snake Park, Southern Rhodesia.

"The current security legislation in Southern Rhodesia, including the revised Preventive Detention Bill, looks like a match for anything in the Union of South Africa". — *Manchester Guardian*.

"A wave of liberalism is sweeping the white people in Northern Rhodesia". — Mr. J. Savanhu, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs.

"The train journey from Nakuru to Equator must be the most beautiful in the world". — H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

"The other day I conferred with Dr. Hastings Banda. His thinking was still wholly unconstructive". — Professor W. M. Macmillan.

False Rumour Charges

CHARGES THAT MR. MULIRA, leader of the Uganda National Movement, had published a false rumour in his paper, *Uganda Empya*, likely to cause fear and alarm have been heard before a Kampala magistrate, Mr. E. G. Baber. Two African advocates for Mr. Mulira withdrew after unsuccessfully applying for further adjournments. Mr. Mulira refused to take any part in the hearing. Evidence was brought that the newspaper article described a rumour that the police would create a disturbance at a meeting of the movement in Kampala and said that such happenings in other countries had resulted in tear-smoke being used. Police officers gave evidence that no orders had been given for such things. The magistrate reserved judgment.

A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Dar-es-Salaam, Mtwara, Kisumu, Kampala, Masaka, Mbale
Beni Stanleyville

TRADING SUBSIDIARY

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Importers/Stockists

- ★ Building Materials
- ★ General Merchandise
- ★ Electrical and General Machinery
- ★ Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Plant
- ★ Frozen Food Products

Exporters

- ★ Coffee
- ★ Cotton
- ★ All General Produce of East Africa
- ★ Diatomite

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

- A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.
- Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Properties) Ltd.
- Fresh Foods, Ltd.
- Fresh Foods, (Congo) Ltd. S.C.R.L.
- The Uganda Refrigerated Storage Co., Ltd.
- Geoffrey Ireland Ltd.
- The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

A.B.C. Foods Nakuru, Provender Millers

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd. | — Cement |
| Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd. | — Paints |
| Peirce, Baumann & Co., Ltd. | — Cashew Nuts and Oil |
| Southern Line, Ltd. | — Ship Owners |
| Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd. | — Mvule and Mninga Timber |
| The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd. | — Flour Millers |

INTERESTED AS AGENTS

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.
Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

Murphy Chemicals, (East Africa) Ltd.
Insecticides

Uganda Clays Ltd.
Tiles and Blocks

Diaclem Products, Ltd.
Concrete and Pumice Products

British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
"Baobab" Cement

Commerce and Mining**Imperial Chemical Industries Report****£10m. Fall in Trading Profits**

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., report consolidated sales to external customers valued at £462,677,074 for the year ended December 31, 1958, compared with £462,887,826 in the previous year. Manufacturing and trading profits were £51,500,198 (£61,515,178), after providing £29,579,894 for depreciation, £7,342,262 for pension funds, pensions and gratuities, and £116,883 for audit fees and expenses. Revenue from associated companies adds £3,161,791, revenue from marketable investments and other securities £366,501, and interest and miscellaneous income £565,290. Debenture and other fixed loan interest absorbs £4,908,225, and other loan interest is £765,584. Taxation is £20,658,837, £10,683,428 is retained in the business, and dividend absorbs £13,171,529.

During the year, African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., the ordinary capital of which is owned equally by I.C.I. and de Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., maintained its turn-over at approximately the same level. A reduction in the demand for explosives, resulting from the protracted strike in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry, was offset by increased sales of fertilisers, acids, ammonia, and other products. Production of single and triple superphosphate began during the year at a new £3½m. factory near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £34,708,773 in 5% cumulative preference shares, and £236,953,260 in ordinary shares. Capital reserves total £131,671,696, and revenue reserves £42,089,788. Reserve for U.K. taxation totals £25,031,000. Unsecured loans amount to £65,617,300. Fixed assets total £410,479,194, interests in subsidiaries £66,673,470, and interests in associated companies £21,257,617. Current assets are £105,362,083 (including £2,366,005 in cash), and current liabilities £67,700,547.

The directors are Sir Alexander Fleck (chairman), Mr. S. P. Chambers, Mr. R. Holroyd, and Sir E. Smith (deputy chairman), Viscount Chandos, Lord Glenconner, Sir Walter Worboys, and Messrs. P. C. Allen, R. A. Banks, R. Beeching, E. A. Bingen, S. F. Burman, John Ferguson, J. S. Gourlay, G. K. Hampshire, P. T. Menzies, C. Paine, C. R. Prichard, D. J. Roberts, W. D. Scott, J. L. S. Steel, J. Taylor, R. C. Toddhunter, L. H. Williams and C. M. Wright.

Meeting, London May 14.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Report**Operating Profit Down By £474,000**

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., report an operating profit of £769,553 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £1,243,036 in the previous year. Interest receivable and other revenue adds £120,527 to this. Taxation absorbs £182,000, and £100,000 is appropriated for capital expenditure. The interim dividend of 4.8d. per unit, less tax, absorbs £162,500, and the recommended final dividend of 9.6d. per unit, less tax, £325,000. The carry-forward is £231,324, compared with £228,085 brought in.

During the year 141,298 tons of ore were treated (136,649, the average grade being 17.5% lead and 30.1% zinc (19.7% and 29.1% respectively). Production during the year totalled 12,675 long tons of lead, 30,250 long tons of zinc, and 17 long tons of cadmium. Silver produced totalled 54,784 troy ounces.

The issued capital consists of £3,250,000 in 5s. shares. Share premium account stands at £29,571, and profits appropriated for capital expenditure at £4,720,429. Long term loan at 5½% is £400,000. Revenue reserve stands at £231,324, current liabilities are £1,205,577, fixed assets £7,719,651, stores and materials at or under cost, £476,222, and current assets at £1,641,028, including £27,308 in cash.

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), Sir Charles C. G. Cumings and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, D. A. Hawkins-Dady, N. K. Kinkaid-Weekes, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, and J. F. M. Phillimore.

Meeting, Salisbury, May 14.

Higher Unilever Profits

UNILEVER, LTD., report a consolidated trading profit (with the Unilever N.V. group) of £91,758,000 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £85,256,000 in the previous year. Income from trade investments adds £2,320,000 to this. Taxation absorbs £46,059,000 (£45,155,000). Preferential dividends of parent companies absorbs £5,451,000 (less U.K. income tax of £1,847,000), leaving a profit accruing to ordinary and deferred capital of £43,685,000 (£36,666,000). Ordinary dividend takes £12,247,000, and deferred dividend £6,000 (less U.K. income tax of £2,389,000). The carry-forward is £33,821,000, compared with £28,416,000 brought in.

Economic conditions in most of the territories in which the United Africa Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, operates were most difficult during 1958. East Africa was hit by falling world commodity prices and by difficult business conditions. The economy of the Belgian Congo was depressed mainly as a result of lower world prices, especially for minerals.

The issued capital of Unilever, Ltd., consists of £35,984,690 in 7% cumulative preference, £2,360,000 in 5% cumulative preference, £15,661,749 in 8% cumulative A preference, and £2,287,312 in 20% cumulative preferred ordinary shares. Ordinary capital totals £33,432,636, and deferred capital £100,000. Profits retained in the business amounts to £69,759,000. Loan capital totals £22,164,000. Reserve for future United Kingdom tax is £700,000, and indebtedness to the N.V. group £13,320,000. Fixed assets total £10,263,000, interests in subsidiaries £146,138,000, current assets £21,314,000, including £6,554,000 in cash, and current liabilities £8,585,000. The directors are Lord Heyworth (chairman), and Messrs. G. J. Cole (vice-chairman), C. Baxter, J. P. Van Den Bergh, Sidney J. Van Den Bergh, A. F. H. Blaauw, A. D. Bonham Carter, J. A. Connel, William A. Faure, Harold Hartog, M. M. Van Hengel, R. E. Huffam, R. G. Jurgens, G. D. A. Klijnstra, J. F. Knight, A. M. Knox, J. F. Van Moorsel, F. D. Morell, F. J. Pedler, R. H. Siddons, A. H. Smith, and E. G. Woodroffe.

Bandanga Ltd

BANDANGA, LTD., which has estates in Nyasaland, report an income from tea sales of £46,824 during the year ended September 30 last (£52,181). Estate expenditure absorbed £31,769, depreciation £6,729, and taxation £2,300. The carry-forward is £1,188, compared with £1,872.

The issued capital consists of £32,002 in 5s. shares. Revenue reserves are £46,188, current liabilities £14,547, fixed assets £69,139, and current assets £23,598, including £6,091 in cash.

The severe drought in Nyasaland caused a reduction in the crop during the year, and the total weight of 341,133 lb. of tea manufactured fell short of the previous season's total by 70,860 lb. The average yield per acre fell by 133 lb. to 530 lb.

The directors are Mr. W. R. T. Picton-Warlow (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, and Lieut-Colonel D. G. Dickson.

Meeting, London, May 12.

Australia and Africa

A TRADE MISSION of 20 Australian businessmen will visit the Federation early in June and will then go on to East Africa. Mr. McEwen, Australian Minister of Trade, said recently that Central and East Africa were chosen because of their excellent market opportunities and the need to meet the determined efforts other suppliers were making to capture a large share of this expanding market. "Without doubt expansion is the key note throughout this region, with economic pointers such as national income, overseas investment, public expenditure and private consumption, all rising and clearly indicating the opportunities existing there". He believed these were now greater than when the last Australian mission visited Africa in 1954.

Pyrethrum Sales Drive

FRANCE HAS BEEN CHOSEN by the African pyrethrum industry centred in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Ruanda-Urundi, for its latest sales and promotion drive. A special committee of leading French research scientists and industrial chemists has been established in Paris with the aim of making the wide range of uses to which pyrethrum can be put better known to French industry and the public. This move follows the establishment of the African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre, Ltd., in London last year, representation in Milan, and the inauguration of a special sales campaign in Western Germany.

Commercial Brevities

David Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., a Lancashire textile company with a subsidiary in Southern Rhodesia, reports a trading profit for 1958 of £426,160, against £584,636 in the previous year, and a net profit after tax of £121,317 (£191,139). Distribution on the ordinary shares has been 20% in the previous year it was 5% plus a capital distribution of 8½% tax free. The outlook for the Rhodesian subsidiary has been improved by the added protection given to the textile industry in the Federation.

The British South Africa Company and Union Corporation, Ltd., have agreed, subject to approval by their respective shareholders, that the latter should issue to a subsidiary investment holding company of the Chartered company 700,000 ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. at present held in reserve, and that in exchange, Chartered should issue to a subsidiary of Union Corporation 455,000 ordinary shares of 15s. also held in reserve.

Two South African subsidiaries of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., Hollerith Machines (South Africa), (Pvt.), Ltd., and Powers-Samas (Pvt.), are to merge under the title of International Computers and Tabulators S.A. (Pvt.), Ltd. The ordinary share capital is to be increased from £300,000 to £1,250,000, to bring it into closer relationship with the size of the merged undertaking.

A large user of East African sisal, British Ropes, Ltd., perhaps the world's largest manufacturers of fibre and wire ropes and allied products, reports a profit for 1958 of £2,336,402, compared with £2,941,793 in the previous year. After tax the net profit is £912,074 (£1,151,706). Despite that drop the dividend on the ordinary shares has been raised from 17% to 18%.

A rolling mill costing £700,000 is to be installed at the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company works at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia. This expenditure will be in addition to the £8m. development programme aimed at raising R.I.S.C.O.'s present potential of 80,000 tons to 150,000 tons.

The new Nairobi creamery of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., has equipment costing about £65,000. K.C.C. now produce dairy products of an annual value of about £3½m.

The Uganda Electricity Board is shortly to establish a basic training centre at Njeru Township in the vicinity of the Owen Falls power station as part of its programme to expand the training of local artisans and technicians.

Offerings at last week's Nairobi tea auctions totalled 4,683 packages, made up of 1,080 packages from Kenya, 1,637 from Uganda, 138 from Tanganyika, 1,588 from Nyasaland, and 240 from Mauritius.

The Kenya Meat Commission has refused to reinstate the 129 former employees of the Commission's meat factory at Mombasa, who were dismissed recently following an unauthorized strike.

A record quantity of cane, 2,811,243 (2,351,956) tons, passed through Sir J. L. Hulleit & Sons' mills during the 1958-59 season, resulting in a record sugar output of 304,243 (256,010) tons.

Boxes of safety matches bearing a photograph and the name of Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, are selling briskly in the Territory.

The world's coffee crop for 1958-59 is estimated at 59.1m. bags, an all-time record. The exportable total of 52.1m. is about 15% above last year's figure.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tobacco Co., Ltd., offered for sale to the public last week 900,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each at 8s. 9d.

Uranium Supplies

APART FROM THE DEPOSITS at Blind River in Canada and in the Witwatersrand basin in South Africa, the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt probably offered most hope as a future large scale supplier of uranium. This was stated last week by Mr. S. H. U. Bowie, chief geologist of the Atomic Energy division of the Geological Survey in Britain, when he addressed the Royal Society of Arts. Amplifying these remarks, Mr. W. H. Reeve, Director of the Geological Survey in Northern Rhodesia said that in the Belgian Congo, just over the border from Northern Rhodesia, was one of the richest radioactive areas ever found. Its rock formations and rocks were identical with those in parts of the Western Province, including the Copperbelt, and it could reasonably be assumed that those areas contained radioactive material of equal importance.

Interim Dividend

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING & FINANCE CO. LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 3d. per share (12½%) payable to shareholders registered at the close of business on May 31, 1959.

American Shipping and East Africa

Mr. W. T. Moore's Confidence in the Future

MR. WILLIAM T. MOORE, president of Moore-McCormack Lines — which acquired the Robin Line in 1956 — and Mr. Charles H. McGuire, vice-president, have visited London on their way to South and East Africa.

Mr. Moore became president in 1953 in succession to his father, having served his apprenticeship in the company's offices in the United States and in South America and Scandinavia and been elected to the board in 1939. He joined the U.S. Army in 1942 and was a lieutenant-colonel at the time of his demobilization. He is a past chairman of the Committee of American Steamship Lines and a director of the American Merchant Institute.

In 1950 he won the Newport to Bermuda race in his yawl ARGYLL, and was a member of the group which owned the COLUMBIA, the America's Cup winner last year. Under Mr. Moore's captaincy ARGYLL recently won the blue ribbon in the race from Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro. Mrs. Moore is often an active member of the yacht's crew.

Mr. McGuire became head of the traffic department of the Robin Line four years ago after 37 years in shipping, 11 spent with the United States Shipping Board and later as director of the National Shipping Authority.

Moore-McCormack Lines, founded in 1913, has in hand a building programme involving some 330m. dollars of new ship construction, the largest programme ever undertaken by an American company. It operates on four principal trade routes, between east coast ports of the U.S.A. and east coast ports of South America, between Pacific ports of North and South America, between the eastern seaboard of the United States and Scandinavia, and between United States east coast ports and South and East Africa.

The Robin Line was established in 1920 and began its services to East Africa 15 years later.

Mr. Moore has said in London that he expected trade between the United States and South and East Africa to expand immeasurably in the future, and that that was the inspiration for the present visit to Africa. He hoped that more Americans would visit the territories and that more business men from South, Central and East Africa would visit the U.S.A.

New London-Khartoum Air Service

Sudan Airways' Plan

PLANS WERE ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK by Sayed Abdel Bagi Mohammed, general manager of Sudan Airways, for a new scheduled air service between London and Khartoum to be operated with Viscount 831 aircraft, maintained and crewed by Airwork, Ltd., the British independent airline.

To be called the Blue Nile Viscount, the new service is scheduled to start on June 8 and will operate via Rome, Athens and Cairo, to Khartoum at an initial once-weekly frequency departing Gatwick airport on Mondays. The service will arrive in Khartoum Tuesdays after a total elapsed time of 16 hours 50 minutes, and the aircraft will then operate two scheduled flights between Khartoum and Cairo before departing again for London on Thursdays. Accommodation is for 53 tourist and eight first-class passengers, and traffic rights have been secured between all intermediate points on the route.

Sudan Airways was formed in 1946 with the assistance of Airwork, who have been connected with it ever since. With its fleet of Dakota and Dove aircraft, it operates a network of internal services within the Sudan as well as to Aden, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Ethiopia. During 1958 it carried 33,834 passengers and 631,376 kgs. of freight.

Customs Union Favoured

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT wanted the closest possible economic link with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the South African Minister of Economic Affairs told the South African Parliament last week. South Africa favoured a customs union with the Federation. The present trade agreement lapsed in 1960, and negotiations for its renewal were in progress. He knew that the Union's trade position arising out of the agreement was more favourable than that of the Rhodesias. This was to be expected, since South Africa was the older country, and established economically. Protesting voices in the Federation asking for economic protection against the Union were also understandable. These factors would be taken into account in the negotiations for a renewal of the economic agreement.

Company Report

The British Central Africa Company Limited

Satisfactory Results Despite Unfavourable Climatic Conditions

Increased Output of Made Tea

MR. DONALD C. BROOK'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED was held on April 22 in London, MR. DONALD C. BROOK, F.C.A., the chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

The consolidated net profit for the year ended September 30, 1958, was £53,881, which is £6,567 less than the previous year. In view of unfavourable climatic conditions, this is a satisfactory result as the rainfall, a very important factor in our tea production, was 27% below the average for the past eight years.

Tea

Despite this, our output of made tea for the year was 2,405,538 lb., an unexpected increase of 14,930 lb. over the previous year. The all-in cost per lb. was 25.90d. compared with 24.53d. in the previous year, due mainly to increases in wages, freights and landing charges. Sales realized an average of 36.99d. per lb. during the year compared with 36.83d. per lb. In the current year, sales to February 28 were 978,272 lb. at 33.39d. per lb., as compared with 531,390 lb. at 35.14d. to the same date in 1958.

The rains in December, 1958, while adequate to produce the heaviest crop for any month so far, were badly spaced and delayed our new plantings, an operation which we normally begin in early December; nevertheless, we have since completed our programme of 131 acres, all of which are now looking well despite the late planting.

Other Activities

Our ancillary crops of soya, tobacco and tung have again been unsatisfactory and it appears that, try as we may, they remain unprofitable at present world prices. The areas so utilized are, therefore, being progressively reduced.

Cotton however has had a reasonable year. The number of Africans growing cotton on our estates increased from 585 to 936, and the acreage from 632 to 1,575. The yield per acre was 527 lb. as compared with 525 lb. last season, and these factors combined to give a profit on our cotton activities of £3,100 as compared with £2,100.

At September 30, 1958, there were 82 acres under coffee and since then a further 14 acres have been planted. This experimental crop has continued to develop satisfactorily, although a small area has been attacked by an obscure disease which is under investigation by the Government agricultural scientific officers. There is much interest in coffee within Nyasaland, and I confidently expect a considerable increase in that country's production in the next few years.

I mentioned last year that we considered that our livestock experiment would prove economic. Accordingly we increased our herds during the year and at September 30, 1958, they comprised 431 head of cattle and 108 sheep, an increase of 152 cattle and 27 sheep; we propose to continue this development.

Our subsidiary company's output of sisal fibre and tow increased from 300 tons to 429 tons during the year under review when the factory was once again in full production following the period of re-equipment. World prices are still against this crop and a net loss of £733 was incurred. Since the close of the year there has been a slight improvement in sisal prices and a further increase of as little as 10% would enable our subsidiary to earn modest profits.

Accounts

The consolidated gross profit for the year from estates, plantations, etc., amounts to £152,864 as compared with £175,849 in the previous year, a reduction of £22,985. Transfer fees, dividends and interest are added to give a total income of £164,568. After expenses are deducted, the consolidated net profit for the year is £53,881, as compared with £60,448. The charge for taxation this year, our first full year as an Overseas Trade Corporation, amounts to £44,764, as compared with £60,300 last year. As some indication of the saving resulting from this status, comparison should be made with the year to September 30, 1955, when on a total income of £172,116 the taxation charge was £74,305 while for the year under review a total income of £164,568 requires the provision of £44,764.

In my statement last year I mentioned that our taxation liabilities were overstated in the balance-sheet, mainly due to the inclusion of tax on the 1955/56 profits calculated on the basis ruling before the Overseas Trade Corporation provisions became known. To adjust the position we have brought back into credit £63,133 of which £50,000 has been taken to a special Taxation Reserve account in the balance-sheet.

Dividends

The consolidated net profit of £53,881 mentioned above, added to the balance of £32,442 from the last account, and after adding the taxation provision no longer required of £13,133, gives a total of £99,456. Out of this £2,000 has been provided against coffee estates expenditure and £22,000 put to reserve for contingencies, making the total of this reserve £197,000. An interim dividend of 5% was paid in December, 1958, and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 15% and a bonus of 5%, making a total distribution of 25% for the year, the same as last year.

Balance Sheet

African estates now stand at £94,337, and the items of compensation for land compulsorily acquired by Government have been eliminated, as the survey and settlement of compensation has now been completed for the majority of this land. We have, therefore, been able to make a transfer from African estates to capital reserve of £77,080. Buildings, plant and machinery stand at £506,244, as compared with £483,289. A new house has been provided for the manager at the new Deluli Tea Estate and improvements have been carried out on a number of other estate houses. A mosque is also being built at the Tunga Estate. A new tea cutter

was bought for the Chisunga Factory; also some £6,600 was spent on vehicles and £1,600 on boreholes.

The amount of our investment in our subsidiary company has increased from £9,796 to £15,794; we have taken up a further 5,998 £1 shares, to provide extra capital required for the completion of the re-equipment of the sisal factory.

Reserves and Liquid Assets

On the liabilities side, capital reserve has increased from £84,863 to £166,027 by the addition on the above-mentioned £77,080 transferred from African estates and of £4,084 being the surplus on realization of land during the year. Our total reserves amount to £451,024 as compared with £297,099 at the close of the previous year, while the excess of current assets over current liabilities is £243,896 against £171,564.

Chairman's Further Statement

At the meeting, the chairman said:—

In my statement I told you that the output of made tea for the five months to February 28, 1959, was 1,763,156 lb. as compared with 976,579 lb. to February 28, 1958. I am glad to be able to report that the amount of tea made up to and including April 18, is 2,451,904 lb. which exceeds the total output for the year under review of 2,405,538 lb. This is indeed satisfactory and we now expect, provided our operations are uninterrupted that we should make 2½ to 3 million pounds of tea in the current year. I think you will agree that, despite the unsettled conditions and the emergency with which our staff has had to cope, the result confirms the excellent relations which subsist between them and our African employees. During the whole of this time we have had an ample supply of labour and there has been neither stoppage of work nor any incident on our estates. The record amount of tea which has been plucked and made is ample evidence of this.

Intimidation Removed

In view of the unsettled conditions, I went to Nyasaland on April 3 to see the effect on our personnel and property. I consider that the Government have dealt with the situation in a firm and controlled manner which has lifted the morale of the Africans by removing the intimidation to which they had been subjected. I also found that reports which had appeared in large sections of the English Press were, as I expected, grossly exaggerated and distorted. It is a great pity that critics of Nyasaland do not give credit where it is due, instead of putting the worst possible construction upon almost everything that the European has done and is doing for Nyasaland and its inhabitants.

I do not think it is appreciated that the land area of Nyasaland is some 36,686 square miles and that of this only about 2½% is in the hands of European concerns. The remaining 97½% is African Trust Land or land acquired for public purposes for the benefit of the African. Neither is it appreciated that it is estimated that 57½% of the economic exports of the Protectorate is produced from that 2½% of the total land area held by European concerns against 42½% from the 97½% held by Africans.

Nyasaland Must Remain in Federation

It seems to me obvious that the Nyasaland Protectorate must remain within the framework of the Federation and that its economy must continue to be based on European drive and enterprise if the needs of and improvement in the status of the African are to be secured. It is also clear that the cost of the administration and development of the country cannot be met out of its existing income. Furthermore, based on the

assumption that Nyasaland would secede from the Federation, it is also obvious that agriculture and commerce on which the economy is mainly based could not stand any further increases in taxation over the present high level which would be required to counterbalance the resulting loss of Federal contributions. We wish the Commission which is now sitting in Nyasaland every success in its investigation and hope that its deliberations will pave the way to a lasting solution of the present difficulties.

The circulated statement continues:—

Thanks to Staff

In conclusion, I am sure you will wish to join me in thanking our general manager in Nyasaland, Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, C.B.E., M.L.C., and all his staff and labour force for their loyal and efficient services during the year and to send them our best wishes and the assurance of our understanding and sympathy with them in the difficult and hazardous conditions with which they are now contending.

We also have to thank our secretary, Mr. L. B. Armstrong, and his staff in London whose loyal services and co-ordination with our office in Nyasaland have done so much towards the results I am now submitting to you.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Blind in Tanganyika

THE TANGANYIKA SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND is shown by its annual report to be an active body: whereas last May it had only 28 members, it has now enrolled 88 life members and 102 ordinary members and has more than 140 benefactors. A fête in the grounds of Government House yielded a profit of £400; a number of organizations, including the Police Players, Dar es Salaam Round Table, the Women's Service League, and the Hindu Volunteer Corps, gave all or part of the profits from various activities to the society; and various African local authorities have adopted the suggestion that they should make grants for the work. There is a training centre for blind adults at Kazima, near Tabora, and help is also given to the Wilson Carlile School for Blind Boys run by the Church Army at Buigiri, in the diocese of Central Tanganyika. Mr. C. C. Krell is chairman of the society, Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee vice-chairman, Mr. P. T. Miller hon. secretary, and Mrs. W. M. Lee hon. treasurer.

African Postal Clerks

ELEVEN AFRICAN COUNTER CLERKS have started serving Africans and Europeans at the Salisbury post office. They are attending on counters previously reserved exclusively for Africans before the Federal Government announced that racial discrimination was to be removed in Southern Rhodesian post offices. The African counter clerks had been in training at a school near Salisbury for some months before they took over their new positions. Another training centre has begun training African postal clerks at Bulawayo.

A number of Northern Rhodesian Africans detained in Southern Rhodesia have been released. The Southern Rhodesian Ministry of Native Affairs has stated that they are at liberty to resume their previous employment if they so desire. Other Northern Rhodesian Africans detained in Southern Rhodesia under the emergency regulations are to be repatriated to Northern Rhodesia in due course. On their arrival in the Protectorate they will be given free transport to their village homes if they so require it.

Company Report**The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Increased Ore Reserves

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from the review by Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, the chairman, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts.

During 1958 lead and zinc prices fell to their lowest levels since 1946. Lead fluctuated between £68 and £78 per ton and showed no improvement in December, 1958, over the previous January; zinc prices varied from £61 to £78 per ton but finished the year fairly strongly at around £74 in December as against £62 in January, 1958.

Lead and Zinc Market

While the low level of prices was directly attributable to over-production in relation to the overall demand, consumption in Europe was maintained at a fairly good level and the market recession arose directly from developments in the United States of America.

There have been no significant changes in the market prices of lead and zinc since the end of the year, but it is interesting to note that the zinc price shows a firmer tone than the lead price and that the long-standing differential in favour of lead was reversed in November, since when zinc has frequently commanded £5 per ton more than lead.

It is difficult to make any prediction about the prices of lead and zinc during 1959. Some governmental decision may be taken to cut production and there has been an improvement in the industrial tempo of the United States, but it does seem that world production of both metals will be fully able to meet expected consumption this year.

While our Company is naturally no less affected by the fall in prices than any other producer, we are fortunate that the bulk of our output is sold in Southern Africa and although our metal stocks at the year end were slightly higher than we would have liked, I do not anticipate that we will have any difficulty in disposing of these and current production in 1959.

The lower prices inevitably resulted in a sharp reduction of profits during 1958 which, after providing for taxation, were £591,000 as compared with £909,000 in 1957. Capital expenditure at the mine was restricted to the minimum required for immediate essential items and amounted to £272,000 compared with the sum of £400,000 which we had estimated would have to be spent. The bulk of the expenditure related to the completion of the Mita Hills Dam scheme and associated electrical power plant; this outlay amounting to £240,000 was financed largely by drawing the remaining £200,000 of the Broken Hill Municipality loan. While no appropriation was necessary to cover capital expenditure during 1958, it was estimated that £300,000 must be spent in 1959 and it was considered advisable to make some provision towards this by appropriating £100,000 this year.

We have been able to recommend a net final dividend of 6d. per stock unit which, together with the interim dividend of 3d., makes a total of 9d. net per unit for the year. In view of the depressed state of the lead and zinc market, I think this can be considered a satisfactory return.

During the year it was possible to effect a reduction of £122,000 in the value of stores held. This is an important contribution to our cash resources but, while I am hopeful that further reductions will be effected, it is unlikely that these will be material in the future.

Last year I referred to the investigations being under-

taken in search of better methods than those at present employed in dealing with the complex ores we have at Broken Hill and during the year these investigations and studies became concentrated on the use of the Imperial Smelting Process which is already in commercial operation by the Imperial Smelting Corporation at Avonmouth. Comprehensive trials on various mixtures of ores and intermediate products from our mine were carried out in the experimental units at Avonmouth with complete technical success. The Consulting Engineers are following up these tests with a thorough economic assessment as this type of furnace seems to offer the most satisfactory answer to the problem of improving the recovery of lead and zinc from currently mined ores and of the treatment of the growing stocks of high-grade oxidized products which are not amenable to present processes. The Imperial Smelting Process which produces simultaneously but separately zinc metal of Prime Western grade and lead bullion, is designed to give high recoveries of both metals at reasonable costs. It is also thought that, apart from being able to assimilate accumulated oxide ores, it would be possible to reclaim metal from slag dumps and the scale of operations at the mine and the output of metals could be increased.

Increased Ore Reserves

The capital expenditure required for the installation of an Imperial Smelting furnace and ancillary plant is under examination and I cannot give a figure at present. It is, however, likely to be very substantial and therefore, apart from a thorough assessment of the installation itself, the Consulting Engineers decided during the year to carry out an intensive programme of underground drilling in the mine so that further information could be obtained on the ore available. As a result an additional 386,400 tons of ore have been transferred from the indicated reserves to proved reserves and 583,300 tons of ore have been added to the indicated reserves. Although it was decided, as no work had been done at No. 2 Kopje for some years, to delete any tonnage previously allotted to this area, the total ore reserves at the end of the year were 5,145,300 tons averaging 28.6 per cent. zinc and 15.32 per cent. lead, compared with 4,387,100 tons at the end of last year, an increase of some 758,000 tons. Further work being undertaken at the mine is likely to reveal additional tonnages and the No. 2 Kopje deposit is being re-examined and will be drilled before any tonnage from this source is again included in the ore reserves.

This very satisfactory increase in the ore reserves gives an estimated life at the present rate of milling and extraction of about 25 years. As the Imperial Smelting Process will give a higher rate of recovery but will not shorten the working life of the mine, the Consulting Engineers' preliminary view that the installation of this type of process at the mine is probably an economic project is reinforced. We now have to await the full appraisal from them, which, if favourable, will have to be followed up by consideration of the best means of providing the substantial amount which will be required.

Even if the new process is introduced it is proposed to continue to produce electrolytic zinc from zinc concentrates in the existing plant, to which a second roaster is to be added by 1960 to enable a greater amount of zinc concentrates to be treated.

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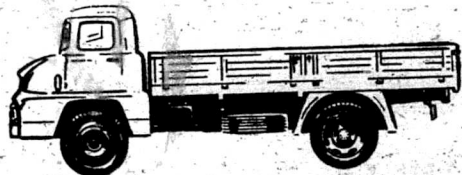
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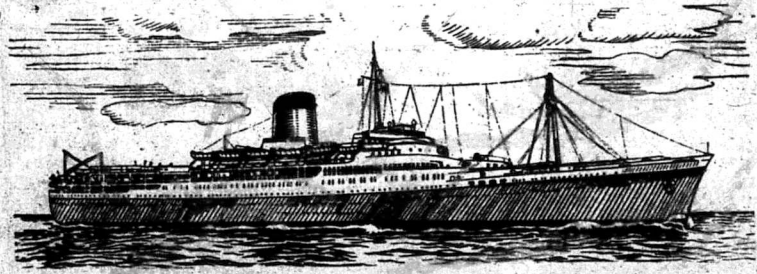
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