

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 18th, 1959

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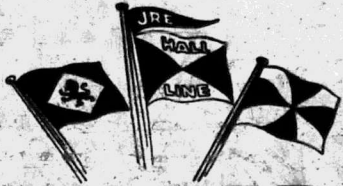


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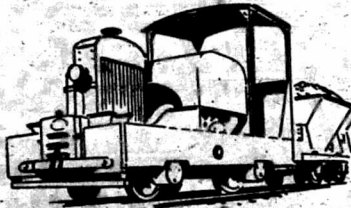
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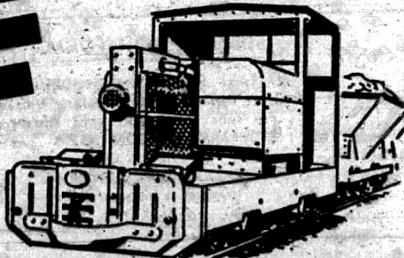
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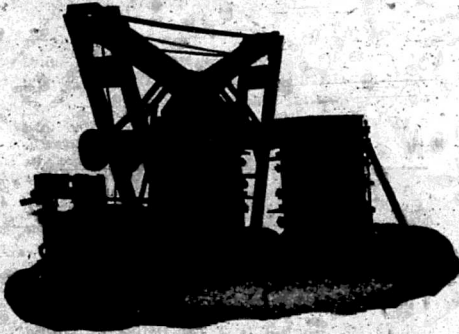
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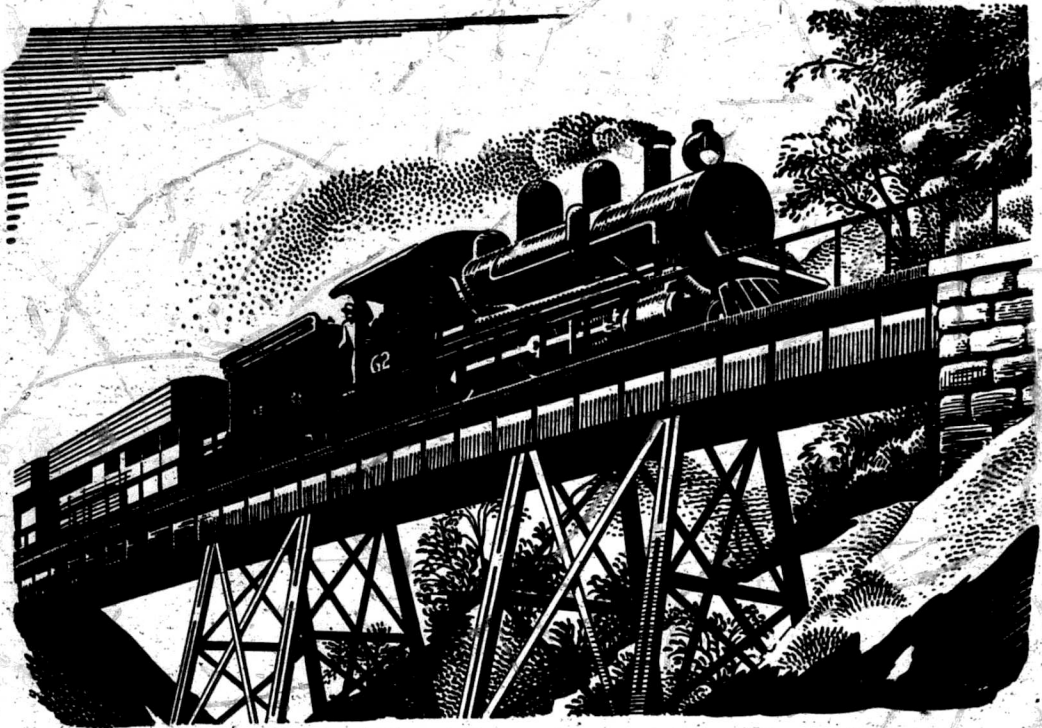
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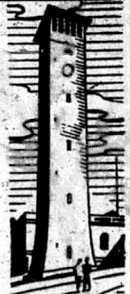
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1959

Vol. 35

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**IF THE CANDOUR** which characterizes the **Kenya Government's Lack of Candour.** Administration. Indeed, anxiety within and without Kenya

has been aggravated by the impression that the truth has not been told. First came the story that the eleven Mau Mau fanatics who had died at Hola had lost their lives through drinking water; it was soon followed by an unsatisfactory second *communiqué* which mentioned bruising by violence; and then the Government stubbornly refused for weeks to allow Press representatives to visit the camp. Elementary wisdom would have recognized the importance of frankness throughout and the value not merely of admitting, but of inviting, responsible journalists to examine and describe the situation. The results could scarcely have been better from the Government's standpoint when they were very belatedly flown to Hola, for, quite naturally, all their reports emphasized the difficulties inherent in the control of the "inner core of the hard core of Mau Mau", bedlamites whom the coroner has described as contemptuous of all authority, sullen, suspicious, entirely fanatical, potentially dangerous in the highest degree, and certain to take immediate advantage of the slightest sign of weakness by the camp staff.

Mr. W. H. Goudie, the senior magistrate who investigated the incidents as coroner, could scarcely have written a more careful, thorough, and convincing report; his findings, manifestly justified by the evidence, are set forth with exemplary clarity. While he blames the camp commandant on a number of

counts, he underlines the astonishing fact that that officer was not even supplied with a copy of the so-called Cowan plan which he was called upon to execute; and he shows that there were defects, ambiguities and omissions in the plan, which had apparent Government backing and approval. The Government, and especially the Minister of Defence, are implicated; a considerable degree of responsibility rests at a much higher level than that of the camp commandant, and though the inquiry now being held is justifiable, and indeed inevitable, there ought to be no question of Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Coutts being made scapegoats for a Minister or anyone else. The Kenya Legislature is rightly to postpone any discussion of the matter until the investigation of the charges against the commandant and his deputy has concluded. The House of Commons, however, under Socialist pressure, is rushing into premature debate, which can assuredly not be helpful. But to be helpful is not the concern of the Labour Party, which regards the Hola incident, or any other misfortune in the Colonial Empire, as one more stick with which to strike the Government, and especially a Secretary of State who has beaten off all previous attacks with ease. Mr. Lennox-Boyd may be expected to repeat the performance this week. The nature of the assault is evident from the Socialist motion criticizing the Minister for recommending the award of the M.B.E. to Mr. Cowan. That his name should appear in an Honours List at this moment may be unfortunate, but the Labour critics know that the Government of Kenya must have sent the recommendation months ago, before the "Cowan plan" was made, and in recognition of previous good work. To censure the Secretary of State on such an issue merely shows the weakness of the Opposition case.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. John Foot's Visit

MR. JOHN FOOT, Parliamentary Secretary for Information in the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has been visiting this country for the main purpose of examining the public relations arrangements of the Federation in the United Kingdom and meeting Press representatives, told me two good stories illustrating the force of intimidation and tribalism in his own part of Nyasaland, in which country he has farmed for almost 40 years. After the Ndola Congress in 1957 Mr. Foot and his friends in the Lilongwe district set about recruiting African members of the United Federal Party. Because of threats by the Nyasaland African Congress against any African who might join, there was a great initial handicap to overcome, but eventually there were 50 stout-hearted African members. Then, in consequence of intimidating threats, attendance at meetings rapidly dwindled to three or four African members only.

### Intimidation in Nyasaland

THE IMMEDIATE RESULT of the recent arrest of Congress leaders, however, was a renewal of attendance and an increase of membership; but an unfortunate effect of a B.B.C. broadcast of a statement by Dr. Banda, president of the Congress, which he had recorded some month earlier (a fact, naturally not known to the Africans) was a return to the previous state of non-attendance at meetings and some resignations by members who argued that, as they had heard him speak, Dr. Banda must have been released from prison and that it was therefore too dangerous to support the party openly. Only with the greatest difficulty were they persuaded that Banda was still detained, that Congress was still a proscribed society, and that they would not be victimized for showing their faith in federation and helping to work for the development of inter-racial partnership. Mr. Foot's conviction is that many thousands of ordinary Africans in Nyasaland will join inter-racial parties within the next year or two if the ban on Congress is continued and if prompt action is taken against intimidation and witchcraft for political purposes.

### Force of Tribalism

SPEAKING OF TRIBALISM, the Minister mentioned an interesting incident. He was in Salisbury when the state of emergency was declared in Nyasaland, and the police felt it necessary to remove Mrs. Foot and their son from their farm for security reasons a few hours after the arrival of about 150 Yaos and Nyanja from the Zomba area to deal with the grading of the tobacco. For years men from the Southern Province have been brought to the farm for this work, and this party had come up by bus just when there were rumours of the probability of attack on European homesteads. Telling Mr. Foot that they would safeguard the property against marauders, they asked for an issue of bushknives, and promptly divided themselves up into defence squads, declaring that they would stand no nonsense from the locals, who were of a different tribe. At twilight those who would have ransacked the house found another tribe on guard and their expectations defeated. Mr. Foot emphasized that, although there were Congress members on both sides, it was tribalism and the contempt of the strong for the weak which prevailed. "And yet", he added in an aside, "some politicians in

the United Kingdom appear to think that we could tomorrow apply the practice of a democracy which works not so very well in England after all".

### Useful Contacts

MR. FOOT, who was born in London and educated at King's College, Taunton, seized the occasion of his visit to go back to that school and address the boys and show them a film of the Federation. He went to Scotland for the General Assembly of the Kirk, spoke to the executive committee of the Africa Bureau, addressed the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Conservative Commonwealth Council, met Socialist M.P.s interested in African questions, and had talks with a number of other people prominently identified with Africa. I am sure that he made a good impression everywhere, for his sincerity is transparent. At the age of 17 he joined the Machine Gun Corps in the first world war, and then volunteered for Russia. On demobilization he went to Nyasaland to farm, and he was a member of various public commissions and other bodies in that Protectorate before becoming a member of the first Federal Parliament in 1953. Earlier this year he was asked by Sir Roy Welensky to join his Ministry with the special duty of supervising Government information services. Mr. Foot flew back to Salisbury from London on Tuesday of last week.

### Uganda Development Corporation

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation and a number of its subsidiaries, expresses in the annual report greater confidence than he has ever previously felt in the future of the group, but he is candid about the difficulties of some of the enterprises, mainly as a result of "disruptive competition" by Far Eastern exporters in Uganda, especially of textiles and enamelware. The consolidated trading profit of the group rose from £614,026 to £657,244, and after deducting taxation and depreciation there was a net profit of £294,545. The textile factory, though still operating at a small loss, showed greatly improved results, but the general over-production of cement in East Africa must affect the Tororo factory. The Kilembe copper mine is in a better position, the grain milling company made a small profit, Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd., extended its operations in various directions, and the hotels company was active and is playing its part in the promotion of tourism. All things considered, U.D.C. has given a good account of itself in a period of difficulty and depression.

### Mute Point and What-Nots

ACCORDING TO KENYA'S HANSARD, a member of the Legislature who shall be nameless has declared that it is "a mute point who pays more taxes, Asians or Europeans"; indeed, to leave no room for misunderstanding, he is alleged to have added that "it is a very mute point". Whatever the pronunciation may have been, Hansard might have avoided this error twice in four lines. It is doubtless a moot point whether the blunder was first made by the shorthand writer in his transcription or by the linotype operator. Wherever the blame rested originally, the mistake was finally that of the reader who passed it for press. In the same House on the same day another speaker emphasized that if proper care was not given to young Africans leaving school they would wander about the streets "and become thieves and robbers and what-nots". To be charged with being an habitual what-not would be novel.

# White Paper Account of Deaths at Hola Mau Mau Camp

## Text of Cowan Plan and Charges Against Two Prison Officers

**THE COWAN PLAN**, to compel recalcitrant Mau Mau detainees to work is quoted in full in Cmd. 778, entitled "Documents Relating to the Deaths of Eleven Mau Mau Detainees at Hola Camp in Kenya", which was published last Thursday by H.M. Stationery Office (Is. 9d.).

Mr. J. B. T. Cowan, senior superintendent of prisons, wrote, *inter alia*, on February 11 to the Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya:—

"I visited Hola on February 7 and 8 to examine the reported indiscipline there and draw up a plan to deal with it. The situation did not seem to present very serious difficulties and there are not, I think, any problems that cannot be handled adequately by the existing staff at Hola. The position must not, however, be allowed to deteriorate.

The prison camp proper contained 608 convicted prisoners. The original closed camp, comprising one compound only containing seven A Frames surrounded by a cat-walk, held 208 detainees. The new closed camp consisting of A compound with four large A Frames, B with five, C with six, and D with four A Frames, together with kitchen, hospital and cell blocks, was in process of construction and empty. Compounds C and D were ready to admit detainees, while A and B compounds required another week's work.

"I watched the removal of the whole population of the old closed camp to C and D compounds. On arrival the 208 detainees were segregated as follows: (a) 10 cooks in the kitchen block; (b) 98 detainees in C compound, comprising 32 cases certified by the doctor to be unfit for labour on the African land development scheme, and 66 able-bodied men who had refused to work and from whom trouble was considered likely; (c) the remaining 100 detainees who had not refused to work in D compound.

"Against this background a plan of action was considered and prior to my departure approved by the officer in charge and, in the absence of Mr. Marsden at Garissa, by the district officer, Mr. Hopf. The situation appeared to contain a short and a long-term problem and to require therefore two separate solutions: (a) an immediate effort to control and ensure absolute obedience from the 66 recalcitrants, and (b) having succeeded initially with (a), to enforce and maintain a higher standard of discipline.

### Intermediate Plan

"For an immediate plan I proposed that:—

"(a) Compounds A and B should be completed at once to ensure maximum segregation, and that no operation should be started until this was done, which I was assured would be by February 14, thus allowing sufficient time before the arrival at Hola of the first draft from Takwa;

"(b) The officer in charge should, on the day selected, keep the prison population confined, so releasing a maximum number of staff to operate his plan;

"(c) The 66 difficult cases, together with those willing to work, should be separated equally the previous day into each of the four compounds;

"(d) All detainees prepared to work should be ordered out of the camp to an approved site some distance from it;

"(e) It is assumed that at this stage four small separated groups each refusing to work would remain in camp;

"(f) Three such groups should be locked in one A Frame each;

"(g) One special platoon should man the cat-walks separating the four compounds;

"(h) A second special platoon should proceed to the first compound selected and surround the small group of detainees, leaving open to them only the door of access to the cat-walk;

"(i) The officer in charge should then order the detainees outside to work at an approved task on the African land development scheme, which would be labour requiring no tools or implements;

"(j) It is assumed that the party would obey this order, but should they refuse they would be manhandled to the site of work and forced to carry out the task;

"(k) In the event of difficulty with the first group, that group only would be dealt with in the one day, but should they prove to be manageable, which I think is probable, each group would be similarly removed from their compounds until all were working;

"(l) The deployment of the ordinary warden staff to be left in general to the discretion of the officer in charge, who would, however, adopt certain detailed proposals.

The long-term solution is more difficult. Although discipline in a camp is intangible and cannot be measured by

facts and figures, a brief visit to Hola leaves one in no doubt that the discipline amongst the detainees has been allowed to deteriorate. It is a problem that can best be solved by firmness and by intelligent co-operation between the authorities concerned. I believe the present prisons officer in charge if fully aware of the delicacy of his predicament, and he has already done much for Hola by his enthusiasm and infectious good humour. Wisely, I think, he had postponed a definite trial of strength until he was sure of his ground, but he appears able and willing now to put it to the test, as indeed he must, with his present staff.

There is no doubt that after any immediate enforcement of orders a higher standard of discipline and obedience must be maintained by more firmness on the part of the staff. This does not imply a brutal and harsh regime but a high standard of personal example and insistence always on immediate obedience. The alternative 'peace at any price' can lead only to danger and disorder.

I spoke to all members of the European staff, whose morale I considered good, and to a number of senior African N.C.Os. whom I know personally, and for whose capabilities I can vouch.

### High Standard of Discipline

There is no doubt that a real desire exists on the part of the staff at Hola to establish and maintain a high standard of discipline and order, but they are at present reluctant to show too much firmness. Of this the detainees are well aware, a number of them having openly said so.

The officer in charge of Hola will signal this office when A and B compounds in the new closed camp are complete, and, on the assumption that the plan outlined in paragraph 5 above will be approved, he has been instructed to await your order to proceed with the operation.

The White Paper also contains the full text of the disciplinary charges against Mr. M. G. Sullivan and Mr. A. C. Coutts, respectively commandant and deputy commandant of the camp, who have meantime been suspended from duty.

The charges against Mr. Sullivan are as follows:—

"(1) That you, being a superintendent in the Kenya Prison Service on March 3, 1959, at Hola in the Coast Province, acted with gross dereliction in the performance of your duties as officer in charge of Hola Special Detention Camp in that you (a) put to work 85 non-co-operative detainees from the said camp in such a way that you were unable to exercise proper control over the said detainees and in a manner contrary to instructions given you by Senior Superintendent Cowan; (b) failed adequately to supervise the members of the said service under your orders in charge of the said detainees; (c) failed to prevent members of the said service under your orders from improper assault in your presence of some or all of the said detainees.

"(2) That you on March 4 at Hola acted with gross dereliction in the performance of your duties as officer in charge of Hola Special Detention Camp in that you gave misleading information concerning the events which had occurred at the said camp on the morning of March 3 to the then Acting Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. W. M. Campbell, and to the Under-Secretary of Defence, Mr. A. C. Small."

### Thorough Investigation

Against Mr. Coutts the charges read:—

"(1) That you, being an assistant superintendent in the Kenya Prison Service on March 3, at Hola acted with gross dereliction in the performance of your duties when in charge of a working party of 85 non-co-operative detainees from the Hola Special Detention Camp in that you failed to prevent members of the said service under your orders from unlawfully assaulting in your presence some or all of the said detainees, and

"(2) That you on March 4 at Hola acted with gross dereliction in the performance of your duties in that you gave misleading information concerning the events which had occurred at Hola on the morning of March 3, to the then Acting Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. W. M. Campbell, and to the Under-Secretary of Defence, Mr. A. C. Small."

More than 22 pages of the White Paper are devoted to the full text of the findings of Mr. W. H. Goudie, senior resident magistrate in Mombasa, who as coroner conducted an inquiry into the deaths of the 11 detainees. His investigation was very thorough.

Lengthy reports of his findings have already been

published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but, as the whole subject is about to be debated in the House of Commons, these salient passages are given in Mr. Goudie's own words:—

"The Mau Mau detainees in the Hola closed camp, which included the 11 deceased, were the inner core of the hardcore of Mau Mau, hostile to and contemptuous of any form of authority, whose incorrigible attitude may be judged by the fact that they preferred to 'rot' in the closed camp rather than merely to ask to be almost automatically permitted to go to the open camp and work for money and be granted irrigated plots. I found them both at Hola and in court sullen, suspicious, and quite obviously entirely fanatical. The killings, atrocities, and mutilations committed by Mau Mau is an historical fact of which I take judicial notice.

"It follows, therefore, that these men were potentially dangerous in the highest degree, and would certainly be ready to take immediate advantage of the slightest sign of weakness in camp staff and exploit it to the full. The warders and camp staff as a whole could hardly have had a more difficult, more unpleasant, or more provoking task to perform than to look after these detainees.

### Different Plan

"Despite this fact not a single detainee amongst about 50 I questioned in the course of my visit to Hola or amongst those who gave evidence in court suggested that there had been a single blow struck by warders or any other form of ill-treatment prior to March 3, despite specific questioning on this point.

"I find the plan executed by Mr. Sullivan was an essentially different plan from that envisaged in the Cowan plan for the following reasons:—

"Mr. Cowan intended a total of 66 unco-operative detainees to be affected, whereas in fact 85 'unco-operatives' were affected. Mr. Cowan intended, although he did not in my view make it entirely clear, that less than 20 men should be taken to the work site in the first instance, and only if they and successive groups of similar numbers started work satisfactorily should each successive group be turned out from the compound and taken to the site to work on the first day. In fact four compounds were turned out in turn and 85 men marched to the site and attempts made to make all 85 work on one day. The operation from being a comparatively minor one was therefore immediately converted into a major one of great magnitude.

"The Cowan plan apparently, although not absolutely clearly, envisaged the detainees being told before they left the compound that they were being taken out to work at an approved task on the African land development scheme, and it would then have been possible to judge of their reaction before they left the compound. If this was the intention there is some justification for Mr. Cowan's view that this would be the most dangerous moment of the operation, and if all went well at the compound stage there would be little likelihood of later trouble.

"Mr. Sullivan, however, admitted that he only told the detainees 'go outside', and it is clear from the evidence that the detainees realized only when they were on the road being marched to the work site that they were going to be required to work on the scheme. The moment of maximum danger was thus converted from the compound to a point on the road when they first began to suspect that they were going to be taken to the work site. This is of vital importance, since although four Europeans had been present at the clearing of the compounds Mr. Sullivan had decided, in the absence of express orders on the question of supervision of the smaller numbers envisaged in the Cowan plan, to take all 85 recalcitrant and potentially dangerous detainees to the site and try to compel them to work without any European assistance whatsoever.

### Contradictory Orders

"It might be thought that for one European to attempt to control alone an operation of this magnitude involving 85 hard-core detainees and additionally involving a group of riflemen, the riot squad, and different groups of ordinary warders, was an impossible task from the outset.

"I find that the evidence of Mr. Sullivan as to the orders issued to his officers and his chief warders, and finally on the morning of March 3 to the entire warden staff, was both contradictory and evasive. I was compelled to pin him to specific questions and even to answers in Swahili to obtain any satisfactory idea of his orders.

"I find, however, that his ultimate answer to my specific question as to the orders given in Swahili to the African warden staff had the ring of truth about it: 'If people make trouble you will hit them but you will only hit on legs. Don't entirely hit'. The words were in poor Swahili of the kitchen variety and might be quite freely interpreted, particularly

'make trouble'. Mr. Sullivan admitted that they contemplated the use of batons.

"I found Mr. Sullivan an extremely voluble and rather muddled witness. At times, particularly regarding his orders to his subordinates, I found him evasive and difficult to pin down to essentials and apt to digress at great length in such a manner as to suggest that he was dazed by the whole incident and trying to explain to himself as well as to the court what could have accounted for what he clearly regarded as an inexplicable and horrifying experience.

### Mau Mau Howl

"His evidence was basically that on the road to the work site the detainees set up a Mau Mau howl, a sort of rallying cry, and threw themselves together into a pile, one on top of the other, clinging together and resisting any attempt to part them, and that two similar incidents occurred at the work site, with the result that in all these incidents batons had to be used to restore order. These incidents he referred to as 'Mau Mau pyramids'.

"In Mr. Sullivan's police statement there is no mention whatsoever of anything resembling this alleged 'Mau Mau pyramid'.

"I do not believe that large-scale incidents of this nature occurred. I accept that 'Mau Mau pyramids' have occurred on other occasions in other camps, but I believe that this was a story subsequently thought up by Mr. Sullivan in an attempt to provide a possible explanation which would to a certain extent fit the facts which would subsequently be disclosed in evidence regarding detainees throwing themselves to the ground and on occasion being piled up together both on the road and at the work site.

"I accept that the detainees broke ranks and rushed outwards to the sides and to the front and rear and that they were driven back by the warders using batons. This in my view is the correct explanation for the detainees finishing up in a heap, not an attempted 'Mau Mau pyramid'.

"I accept the evidence of the warden staff that they thought a combined effort to escape was imminent, and that it was reasonable for them to draw such a conclusion in dealing with potentially dangerous Mau Mau hard-core detainees.

"At the work site detainees were throwing themselves down and rushing about in all directions giving the 'Mau Mau howl'.

"I accept the evidence that at the work site there were some isolated incidents of detainees attempting to push the shovels into the faces of the warders who also had their hands on the shovels with the detainees when endeavouring to compel them to 'go through the motions'. The evidence, however, clearly establishes in my view that there was no serious combined attempt to attack warders.

"I find myself driven to the irresistible conclusion that there was a very considerable amount of beating of detainees by warders with batons solely for the purpose of compelling them to work or punishing them for refusing to work.

"I consider the above findings to be established beyond reasonable doubt, but the evidence as a whole to be so conflicting and unreliable as to make it impossible to be certain as to the exact nature of everything that happened on this morning, when things must have been for a considerable part of the time quite out of the control of one man.

### Detainees' Lies

"The reason for this uncertainty is to be found partly inherent in the disorder itself, partly in the contradictions and covering up generally of prisons staff, but in my opinion mostly to the blatant lies of all the detainees themselves, whose sole concern seemed to be to paint the blackest possible picture against the entire prison staff irrespective of how patently impossible, even ridiculous, their evidence sounded.

"I have had the misfortune in this inquiry not to be able to feel that a single witness of the Hola prison staff, warders, or the detainees, was making any real attempt to tell me the plain unvarnished truth.

"In my view there were two distinct kinds of beating by African warders of detainees, although these must have on occasions become intermixed. There was a certain amount of beating with batons to prevent attempted escape, personal attack, or outbreaks of violence, and there was a greater degree of beating to compel detainees to work or punish them for not working. I find the former type of beating was justified and the latter entirely unjustified and illegal.

"Section 18 of the Prisons Ordinance authorizes the use by a prison officer of any weapon which may have been issued to him, subject to certain provisos, against any prisoner (1) escaping or attempting to escape, (2) engaged in any combined outbreak, or (3) using violence to any prison officer or other person.

"I find that there was justification for the use of batons on the road under (1) and (2) and possibly for the like reasons at times at the work site.

"I have had considerable difficulty in construing the words 'combined outbreak'. In their context they might be thought to mean 'break out', but I do not consider, having regard to the fact that the word 'outbreak' and not 'break-out' is used, and to the dictionary definition of 'outbreak', that I ought to construe it in so circumscribed a manner in the circumstances of this particular case, taking 'reasonableness' as the criterion. Webster gives the following definition: 'Outbreak, n. A breaking forth; eruption; a sudden or violent manifestation of harmful activities; esp., a breach of public tranquility; an insurrection'. In my view this is on the whole a good description of what happened on the road to the work site and may have happened at the work site.

"After careful consideration I am not of the opinion that the commission of an offence by a known person or persons has been disclosed. I am also not of the opinion that it has been proved beyond reasonable doubt that an offence has been committed by some person or persons unknown against the deceased detainees.

"At first sight it may be considered extraordinary that such opinions should be recorded in view of my findings of illegal beating having taken place at the work site. The following factors, however, in my view clearly justify such opinions:—

"(a) It is impossible to determine beyond reasonable doubt which injuries on the deceased were caused by justifiable and which by unjustifiable blows, and which injury or which combination of injuries resulted in the shock and hæmorrhage causing death.

"(b) It is impossible to say on the evidence with any degree of certainty which particular person struck the blows, either justifiable or unjustifiable. I am not prepared to accept the evidence of the detainees both because I am convinced that none of them attempted to tell the whole truth, and because there would be a great danger of their settling old scores against unpopular warder staff. I regarded it as significant that it was the sergeant-major whom they all attempted to implicate most. Finally, no proper identification parades had

been held or could reasonably have been arranged in the time available.

"(c) The Cowan plan, which apparently had Government backing and approval, gave, intentionally or unintentionally, *carte blanche* in 'forcing detainees to carry out the task'. It criminal offences were committed which were clearly illegal the defence of 'superior orders' would be of no avail, but I do not consider the orders were so clearly illegal on the face of the orders as to justify my recommending the preferment of charges. This is, however, ultimately largely a question of policy, which is a matter for the Attorney-General and not for me to decide.

"(d) Mr. Sullivan gave his warders orders to use their batons if detainees 'caused trouble' or possibly if they 'caused trouble or refused to work'. In my opinion in a state of general disorder it is unrealistic to suppose that African warder staff either could entirely, or would in practice, confine baton blow to legs and arms.

"Assaults of varying degrees of gravity must have been committed in the course of unlawful beatings to compel detainees to work or to punish them for not working, but it is impossible on the evidence to say on whom or by whom specific assaults were committed. It follows that I find that blame attaches for these deaths but it is no part of my duty and I do not propose to attempt to name the persons or to attempt to apportion blame amongst the persons responsible for this incident.

"To summarize, I would say that in my opinion there were defects, ambiguities, and omissions in the Cowan plan, the plan was not executed as it had been intended, and there was a grave lack of European supervision of the African warders in the main charged with the execution of the plan. The situation created by this lack of supervision was seriously aggravated by the orders given by Mr. Sullivan regarding the use of force which, however, appear to have gone no further than the orders in the plan itself, that the detainees would if necessary 'be manhandled to the site and forced to carry out the task'."

## Birthday Honours for East and Central Africans

### Knighthoods for Mr. E. A. Vasey and Mr. A. J. Grattan-Bellew

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST, published last Saturday, contains the announcement that a barony has been conferred on Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., president of the Industrial Court since 1946. He has been chairman of two commissions of inquiry into conditions on the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt.

A barony has also been conferred on Sir Thomas Dugdale, M.P., who in November, 1956, was a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation to Kenya.

Among other appointments are the following:—

#### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

GAMAGE, LESLIE CARR, chairman and managing director, General Electric Co., Ltd. President of the Institute of Export, 1942-57.

GRATTAN-BELLEW, ARTHUR JOHN, C.M.G., Q.C. Called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1925. Practised in London until 1925; Legal Service, Egyptian Government, 1936-38. Subsequently joined the Colonial Legal Service and was posted to Malaya. From 1942 to 1945 he was a prisoner of war. Attorney-General, Sarawak, 1948-52; Attorney-General, Tanganyika, 1952-56. Recently retired from the post of Chief Secretary.

PATERSON, GEORGE MUTLOW, O.B.E., Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia. Appointed to Nigerian Administrative Service, 1929. Called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1933. Magistrate in Nigeria; Crown Counsel in Tanganyika, 1938. Served with the King's African Rifles from 1939-45; demobilised with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Solicitor-General, Tanganyika in 1946, Attorney-General, Sierra Leone, 1949, and Ghana 1954 to 1957.

PRIOR-PALMER, BRIGADIER OTHO LESLIE, M.P. for Worthing since 1945. Visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation.

ROBINSON, VICTOR LLOYD, C.B.E., formerly Attorney-

General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Attorney-General of Southern Rhodesia from 1949-53.

THORP, JOHN KINGSMILL ROBERT, C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Seychelles. Joined the Colonial Administrative Service as a cadet in Kenya, 1935. Served in the Northern Frontier Administration from 1941-43 on military service. In 1951 appointed Acting Secretary for Development and Reconstruction Authority. From 1953-57, Administrator of St. Lucia.

#### ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE G.C.M.G.

BENSON, SIR ARTHUR EDWARD TREVOR, K.C.M.G., lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia. Joined the Colonial Administrative Service as a cadet in Northern Rhodesia in 1932. Seconded to Colonial Office, 1939, and to the War Cabinet Office from 1940 to 1943. Returned to Northern Rhodesia in 1944. Two years later appointed Administrative Secretary, Uganda. In 1949 was appointed Chief Secretary of the Central African Council, and in 1951, Chief Secretary to the Nigerian Government. Became Governor of Northern Rhodesia in 1954.

#### K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM-POWLETT, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL BARTON REIBY WALLOP, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Captain in command of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, 1946-48. Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, 1948-50, Flag Officer (destroyers), Mediterranean fleet, 1950-51, Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, 1952-54. Appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia 1954.

#### C.M.G.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN EDWARD SEATON, M.B.E., senior provincial commissioner, Tanganyika.

HADDOW, ALEXANDER JOHN, D.S.C. M.B., Ch.B., Director, East African Virus Research Institute, East African High Commission.

KING, JOHN GEORGE MAYDON, O.B.E., Director of Agriculture, Uganda.

MOFFETT, JOHN PERRY, lately Commissioner for Social Development, Tanganyika.

SCRIMGEOUR, JAMES, O.B.E., senior partner, J. and A. Scrimgeour. For services to the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments.

SWYNNERTON, ROGER JOHN MASSEY, O.B.E., M.C., Director of Agriculture, Kenya.

WAINWRIGHT, ROBERT EVERARD, provincial commissioner, Rift Valley Province, Kenya.

### ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

#### K.B.E. (Civil Division)

VASEY, ERNEST ALBERT, C.M.G., Minister of Finance and Development, Kenya.

Mayor of Nairobi 1941-42, and 1944-46. Member of the Kenya Legislative Council for Nairobi North, 1945-50. Appointed Member for Health, Education and Local Government 1950, and Minister for Finance and Development in the following year.

#### K.B.E. (Honorary)

NINAWY, SHEIKH MBARAK ALI, O.B.E., lately Liwali for the Coast and Personal Adviser to the Governor of Kenya on Arab affairs.

#### C.B.E.

BAERLEIN, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR ADOLPH, for public services in Uganda.

COLE, HERBERT HUGH, formerly Secretary for Education in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

COOK, REGINALD WALTER, head of the shipping department, office of the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments.

COOPER, WILLIAM JOHN DUPRE, Director of Audit, Tanganyika.

CRAWSEAW, PHILIP, Director-General, the Overseas League. DUFF, COLIN ERIC, O.B.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Northern Rhodesia.

PATEL, CHANDULAL KALIDAS, M.B.E., for public services in Uganda.

SPURLING, BASIL GORDON, Commissioner, British South Africa Police, Southern Rhodesia.

WEDDERSPOON, WILLIAM MILLAR, Commissioner for Income Tax, East African Income Tax Department, East African High Commission.

#### C.B.E. (Honorary)

MARADAN, THE RT. REV. MONSEIGNEUR MARCEL OLIVIER, Roman Catholic Bishop of Port Victoria, Seychelles.

#### O.B.E. (Military Division)

PEDDIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN COSTELLO TAYLOR, M.C., officer commanding, 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles.

#### O.B.E. (Civil Division)

ALLEN, CHARLES PETER SELWYN, M.V.O., Permanent Secretary (Supervisor of Elections), Uganda.

BASCOM, FREDERICK LAWRENCE HERBERT, senior engineer, Crown Agents for Overseas Governments.

BENNETT, JOHN THOMAS, for public services in Tanganyika.

BROOKES, FREDERICK CHARLES, deputy Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

BURTON-SMITH, ARTHUR GEORGE, a farmer in the Ghanzi district, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

HAND, EDWARD JAMES, for public services in Kenya.

HASKINS, JAMES GEORGE, deputy chairman of the European Advisory Council, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

HICKS, PETER HENRY, assistant chief engineer (construction), East African Railways and Harbours Administration, East Africa High Commission.

HONEY, CECIL LEANDER, Secretary for Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Southern Rhodesia.

HUCKE, GHOFFREY WILLIAM YOUNG, administrative officer, class I, Tanganyika.

LAWRENCE, DUDLEY ALEXANDER, formerly Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

LEDGER, ALAN CHARLES, for public services in Zanzibar.

MACDONALD, JAMES FRASER, F.R.C.S.(ED.), senior surgical specialist, Northern Rhodesia.

MCAUGHTON, JAMES HUGH MORRISON, Director, Geological Survey Department, Nyassaland.

MARSHALL, DONALD, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Uganda.

MARTIN, RICHARD, B.E.M., Government Printer, Nyassaland.

MERRIWETHER, ALBERT MUSGRAVE, M.D., superintending missionary, Scottish Livingstone Hospital, Molepolole, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

PALFREMAN, JOHN ANTHONY, principal immigration officer, Kenya.

PATEL, DAHYABHAI KALYANBHAI, for public services in Tanganyika.

PAVER, BERTRAM FAWSETT GARRETT, for public services in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

ST. QUINTIN, MERVYN NOEL COURTNEY, M.B.E., secretary comptroller (finance) to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

ROBERTSON, CYRIL STANTON, district superintendent, Bulawayo, Rhodesia Railways.

SMITHERS, REAY HENRY NOBLE, Director, National Museum, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

THOM, WILLIAM TOD, M.B., CH.B., Director of Medical Services, Somaliland Protectorate.

## Mr. Dugdale in Uganda

### Minority Safeguards "Cause of Unrest"

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, M.P., who last week concluded a week's visit to Uganda at the invitation of the Uganda Freedom Convention (successor to the proscribed Uganda National Movement and the Uganda Freedom Movement), criticized the British Government's policy of insisting on safeguards for minorities when a common roll is introduced in the Protectorate in 1961. He said that insistence on reserved seats for the Indian population of Uganda was the cause of the present unrest, and he described the Government's actions as "one of the most monumental pieces of incompetence I have ever seen".

After criticizing the trade boycott launched by the proscribed movements, he said that he would press for an inquiry into last week's incident in which the police opened fire on crowds in Katwe, near Kampala.

During his week in Uganda, Mr. Dugdale made tours to the eastern and western provinces, and has met a limited range of persons in Kampala in pursuit of his mission "to see what is happening in Uganda and then to report it to the people in Britain". He has seen the Kabaka of Buganda and the Chief Secretary of Uganda, Mr. C. H. Hartwell.

At a Press conference in Kampala he said: "A great deal of this trouble need never have arisen at all. Before coming here I had thought there was a great feeling on behalf of the Indians in favour of separate representation. I find that feeling has been greatly exaggerated, and with a little tact and common sense on the part of the Government this trouble need never have arisen. The boycott has arisen largely because of the Government's determination to insist on separate representation for Indians whether the Indians want it or not".

As an example of the "nervous state" that he had found in Uganda, he said that he had been followed by detectives wherever he went. His criticisms were not of the Governor of Uganda, "who is a Civil servant", but of the British Government and the Colonial Secretary.

In an editorial, the *Uganda Argus* said the aims of the Uganda Freedom Convention, which was "the political expression of traditionalism in Buganda", had been purely destructive, and so were Mr. Dugdale's criticisms. The Representative Members' Organization of the Uganda Legislative Council also issued a statement saying it considered Mr. Dugdale's view "entirely ill-founded". Asian organizations have announced that they had made it clear to Mr. Dugdale that they had not yet decided their views on minority safeguards.

## East Africa Dinner

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER will attend a reception of the East Africa Dinner Club on July 9. Particulars and tickets may be obtained from Miss V. C. Young, secretary of the Dinner Club, at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Prompt application is desirable. No tickets will be issued after July 1.

"There are more than 300,000 registered members of co-operative societies in Tanganyika—a number equal to the total labour force employed in the territory"—Mr. Arthur Skeffington, M.P.

"The Negroes of Ghana are no more like the Bantu of Rhodesia or the Nilotic Masai of Kenya than Spaniards are like Eskimos or Indians; any generalization about 'the African' is as untrue as any about 'the American' or 'the Asian'".—Mr. Kenneth Bradley, Director of the Commonwealth Institute.

Letters to the Editor**Making Contact with Nationalists****The Rev. H. M. Grace on Working with Africans**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — While deploring the excesses of the Uganda National Movement, and distressed about those liberally-minded men who joined it in the hope of helping it on constitutional lines, I want, if you will permit, to write a few sentences on a text from Sir Andrew's Cohen's book: "We should treat nationalists neither as saints nor as agitators, but as individuals with whom we should make every effort to make human contact".

I hate to criticize a body of men who have given their lives to try and get Africans ready for self-government. I am sure that it has been almost impossible for most of them to move from a paternal attitude to that "human contact" of which Sir Andrew Cohen talks, and which means in my view grown-up friendships made through intimate contact within the home, at games, at concerts, dances, walks and while worshipping God together. Then, and then only, can the white man learn of the inner passions, desires and anxieties of the educated African national.

If five years ago there had been enough men of this calibre in the Colonial Service in Uganda I am convinced that the Buganda Lukiko's adventures would never have taken place; an African National Movement would have emerged sweet and reasonable, and "happy Uganda" could have moved smoothly into self-government.

Dr. Aggrey said in a speech in Uganda in 1925 to Europeans only, "for a hundred Europeans who will work for the African, you will probably find only half a dozen who would know how to work with the African". I am sure that this half a dozen are there in the higher posts in the Uganda Service; if they have failed so far is it too late to try again?

Kimberidge,  
Dorset.

Yours faithfully,  
H. M. GRACE.

**Causes of the Recent Disturbances****African Intelligentsia At Fault**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Nowhere in Africa was there a better feeling between black and white until recently than in Nyasaland. We had a good type of European (mainly "old sweats") — no rich and no very poor — and we got on famously together, whilst bringing the African forward slowly. There was no question of exploitation.

The primary cause of the trouble is not nationalism but a handful of African *intelligentsia*, aided and encouraged by certain politicians wishing to obtain power over their fellow Africans, to exploit them for their own personal benefit. They are using the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as their rostrum, for they see it as a curtailment of their dream of power.

Other causes are fanatics, cranks, people seeking cheap notoriety at anyone's expense, some missions which mix politics with their legitimate business, and the mediocre efforts made by the Administration to explain to the African the benefits of the Federation, — and, of course, Communist influence.

All of us here bitterly resent the despicable attitude of the British Labour Party. It has appeared that its speakers would sacrifice for some political gain the lives of their own race who have opened and developed this country.

The Labour Party and some of the British Press seem

convinced that no massacre plot was planned because no one was massacred. It would be just as reasonable to say that Hitler did not intend to invade the United Kingdom because he did not do so. The same parties would seemingly have preferred the Governor to wait until a number of Europeans had been slaughtered before declaring a state of emergency; that would have been so much more spectacular.

When a visiting politician from the U.K. makes a speech to Africans his interpreter is usually an extremist who gives his own interpretation; when the politician uses the word 'fight', it is translated in its bloodiest meaning. The simple fellow may afterwards express horror that he should have been misunderstood. We get very tired of people who, with pre-formed ideas, visit Africa for a few days and then set themselves up as authorities on all African affairs. I understand that one British M.P. recently went to Denmark to explain Nyasaland to the people there; he had never set foot in Nyasaland.

Nyasaland Africans are likeable people, but still very primitive and utterly irresponsible. Their worst traits are (1) that for no reason at all they can easily be roused into a violent and dangerous mob, (2) their susceptibility to and fear of witchcraft, and (3) their lack of gratitude for what is done for them. Numbers of the more primitive work for a few months, and, once they have saved a few pounds, return to their villages and sit until the cash runs out. The really lazy ones, of whom there are many, sit back and let their wives do all the work unless and until the wives badger them to get money to buy them cloth. The normal African farmer does not work on his land for more than an average of two hours a day throughout the year.

Of course, an increasing number want something better, but they are still very much in the minority. They, and everyone else, are benefiting under the increasing amenities and advantages provided by the Federation.

Africans in general want nothing to do with disturbances, but they are bullied and intimidated into taking part. There is, however, great rejoicing in a district after there has been a clean-up of the thugs and trouble-makers, for then the ordinary people can return to their normal peaceful and care-free life. In other words, it is their own race that they fear. This country and its Africans have already received many benefits from federation. Large sums which otherwise would not have been available have been spent for the benefit of the Africans.

Europeans are said to have grabbed the Africans' land; in fact, Europeans own only about 24% of the land in Nyasaland, it having been originally purchased from the Africans in the 19th century. This 24% has been so developed and improved that it produces 57% of the country's revenue and employment for thousands of Africans. No land is leased to a European without the full consent of the local African people, and only then if the authorities consider it to be beneficial for the local African to have employment close at hand. If an African is not treated as he wishes he just leaves his employer, who must pay him up to date; there is no stronger trade union in the world than this.

That there is a land shortage in some areas is due to the Africans' wasteful methods of cultivation and the influx of great numbers of Africans from Portuguese territory. Only a very small percentage of the Africans here are indigenous to Nyasaland or have been here much longer than the European. The Angoni tribe, an off-shoot of the Zulus, came from the south, having fled from their own cruel chiefs. The Yao came from the mountains east of Lake Nyasa, having allied themselves with the Arab slave-traders. The Anguru came during the last 20 to 40 years from P.E.A., preferring British rule to Portuguese.

Africans must have more to do with the governing of the country, but they must be educated up to it. One of the first things which they should be taught is that they must be responsible for meeting their obligations. The process of advancement must be gradual and in partnership; to give Africans full control now would mean reversion to savagery, with the so-called *intelligentia* and their thugs taking full advantage of the position.

Limbe,  
Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully,  
WHITE NYASALANDER.

### Points from Letters

#### Left Reverend

"One point from the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland debate on the Federation ought perhaps not to be omitted from your record. It was the statement by Lord Ferrier that two years ago when Dr. MacLeod was moderator he had had to remind him that he was 'the right reverend not the left reverend'. Lord Ferrier, in recalling that incident, still urged Dr. MacLeod and his supporters to try to keep politics out of the discussion; he greatly regretted the intrusion of politics into Church affairs."

#### Church of Scotland

"THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH is surely to be strictly impartial in judgment and action. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has certainly ignored that duty with studied deliberation, plunging into partiality and politics which must have done serious harm to the missionary cause of that church. The lengthy reports in responsible Scottish and English newspapers have made it seem that the Church of Scotland had a monopoly of mission work in Nyasaland. That is very far from being the case, and it is regrettable that the reporters should have been left with the impression that Africans in that Protectorate naturally turned to the Church of Scotland to voice their grievances. There are many other missionaries of other churches, and, so far as I can judge from my knowledge of Nyasaland, those others are non-political, whereas the Church of Scotland has become increasingly political in action and utterance in the last few years. There must be Scottish missionaries who regret that development, and there certainly are in other societies."

#### Showmanship, Not Leadership

"THE PROMINENT AFRICAN NATIONALISTS whose names have become household words in East and Central Africa within a very short period cannot be said to be giving their people dependable leadership. What they offer is showmanship, and because showmanship produces publicity through the newspapers, some of them give the impression of thinking up some new stunt at least once a month in order to make the headlines. I do not suggest that the Press should not report what they say and do, however extravagant and unwise, for the public should be kept informed of what these men preach and practise, but I do suggest that there ought to be much more frequent editorial comment on their capers. Merely to report some flamboyant saying or stupid demonstration gives them the advertisement they want; but if the news item is accompanied by candid comment the damage will be reduced and benefit provided. One of the great points about EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is that it seizes every appropriate opportunity of submitting the claims of these nationalist demagogues to objective analysis."

## No Repressing African Nationalism

### Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Statement of Aims

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT had not embarked on a policy of repressing African nationalism. Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, told the Commonwealth Press Union conference in London last week. To keep order was in no sense to oppress genuine national aspirations.

"No government can allow any section of the people to resort to force or to ride roughshod over the law of the land to get its way.

"Action to forestall violence often attracts severe criticism, but no Government ought to risk human life through fear of temporary unpopularity". The British Government were against trouble-makers who deliberately set out to stir up race hatred and to rise to power on it. Progress towards self-government must go ahead by planned stages.

Africans in Nyasaland feared that their land would be taken away. This was not so. Neither would racial discrimination be introduced.

One of the conditions of self-government was to get everyone to accept generally that the territory was not just the home of one particular race or community. A line of least resistance could be drawn through Africa with everything south of the line left to European domination and everything to the north to African domination.

"Non-racism is much harder, but it is our line. The simple racial slogan, 'Africa for the Africans', has tremendous appeal and, however illogical and however little it takes into account of realities, Africans in East and Central Africa are going to sense that appeal."

There was no sinister plot by the Government to split Africa. It was a matter of geographical and economic logic. East Africa had two main predicaments, its dependence on agriculture and the general lack of mineral wealth, and the fact that it was the home of significant groups of other communities. There was no question of race superiority or domination of Europeans.

## Quest for A Competent Democracy

### Mr. W. A. Godlonton on Rhodesia's Position

MR. W. A. GODLONTON, a well-known Southern Rhodesian, sent the following letter to the *Spectator*, which has not published it:—

"The white inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia are a community not of crooks but of normal people, mostly of British origin, who are doing their best to solve and co-ordinate two inter-related and never-ending problems. One is the development of an expanding and stable economy in an inland country that 70 years ago was a wilderness; the other is the maintenance of good will and confidence between themselves and an African community whose forefathers were 70 years ago as crude as the wilderness.

"Your readers should therefore carefully sift all the evidence of our doings. We neither claim perfection nor admit failure. We repudiate the egregious accusations of hysteria, hypocrisy, conspiracy, and sinister dishonesty with which your critic taunts us, and we dispute several of his claims.

"One is that 'African interests must be represented in fair proportion to the number of Africans'. In case universal adult suffrage is meant, I hope you will allow me space to deal very briefly with that point.

"The responsible public service implied by the franchise requires the knowledge and intellectual capacity to appraise political questions competently, however intricate they may be. The service is one of an immense and complicated network of personal services by means of which, in the aggregate, a modern society is organized. Civilized societies have for ages safeguarded their healthy growth by setting qualifying standards of competency for such services. We take it for granted that a bricklayer must qualify himself before he is allowed to ply his trade. Is a State with an incompetent electorate likely to be less rickety than a house erected by incompetent bricklayers?

"Numerical democracy may suit some highly developed countries; but vast numbers of our African community are not yet highly developed. Our Federation is still in its infancy, and unquestionably needs competent democracy, which has always been the aim of our electoral law in Southern Rhodesia. There has never been in that law any discrimination on grounds of colour or race."



## Problems of the Federation

### Views of Mr. L. B. Greaves

**THE MISSIONARY VIEW** of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been presented by Mr. L. B. Greaves, Africa secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, in a pamphlet entitled "Everyman's Concern: the Rhodesias and Nyasaland", published at 9d. by the British Council of Churches (10 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1).

The author, who has been a missionary in both East and West Africa and has also travelled widely in Central and South Africa, accepts sole responsibility for the views expressed, but states that the booklet has been written in close consultation with the group which studies the Federation on behalf of the Conference of the British Missionary Societies and with the international department of the British Council of Churches.

"1960 will be a year of decision. A conference is due to be held then to review the Federal Constitution. Two opposite demands are likely to be made—on the one hand, for the granting to the Federation at the earliest possible date of full independence, or what is commonly called Dominion Status; on the other, for its dismemberment.

"Many Europeans in the Federation sincerely believe that the case for Dominion Status in 1960 is unanswerable. One of their main arguments is that since independence has been given to Ghana, and by 1960 will have been given to Nigeria, it would be an injustice and an affront to the people of the Federation to withhold it from them.

"The resentment they may feel is understandable, but the argument has no substance, since there is no parallel and the comparisons drawn are irrelevant and misleading. The problems of Ghana and Nigeria are relatively straightforward; in West Africa there is no clash of interests between Africans and permanently resident Europeans.

"The Federation, with its mixed population, is faced with a vastly harder task. To it is given the tremendous challenge to create a sense of nationhood which commands the loyalty of all its varied inhabitants. Success would be an immense contribution to the whole world. It would be an extraordinary achievement to bring it off in seven years.

### No Undue Shame

"There need be no undue shame in recognizing the plain fact that it has certainly not been brought off in the first six, and that there is no ground whatever for supposing that it can be achieved within the remaining one. The real cause for shame would be to fail to honour the agreement implicit in the Preamble to the Constitution and stated explicitly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on June 9, 1953, that independence will not be granted unless 'a sufficient majority' of the inhabitants of the three territories desire it. On June 24 the Secretary of State agreed that 'the inhabitants' meant all the inhabitants, without any qualification of colour, race or creed.

"One can quite safely assert that at present a majority does not desire to be a part of an independent Federation with Southern Rhodesia in a dominating position.

"How one is to find out what the inhabitants do desire remains a very real difficulty. If it is said, 'through their representatives in the Legislative Councils', the question arises, 'are they really representative?' If independence cannot honourably be given before the Federal Government can reasonably be

regarded as having a mandate from the people as a whole, there is clearly a very long way still to go.

"There is no doubt that the pressing by Europeans during the last year or so of this claim for independence has very greatly increased the fears of Africans.

"On March 10, 1959, Mr. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, suggested that an immediate statement should be made by the British and the Rhodesian Federal Governments to the effect that 'Dominion Status for the Federation should neither be sought nor granted until a satisfactory degree of confidence had been achieved between the Africans and Europeans and the electoral law changed'. Such an assurance should ease the situation.

"Or would it come too late? How much would it weigh with those who in a spirit of bitterness are advocating the dismemberment of the Federation, despite the material loss they would suffer, because they have ceased to believe that there is any significant intention to establish a partnership of persons, and they can be satisfied with nothing less?

"This demand for dismemberment is being made in the main by Africans in Nyasaland, and to a lesser extent in Northern Rhodesia. If the decision affected them only, an easy way out might be to acquiesce. Yet if this were to mean the abandonment of an immensely important attempt to create a non-racial community, it would be a confession of tragic failure in human relations that could have the most grave repercussions far outside those territories, notably in South Africa. A less extreme demand need not mean that.

"It is arguable that a loosening now, as distinct from a cutting, of Federal ties might be the best move towards the creation of a non-racial State, whereas the tightening of them might strangle all hope of it.

"It would be tragic if the conference in 1960 degenerated into a wrangle between the advocates of Dominion Status and 'unscrambling the Federation'. Its purpose is to review the Federal Constitution in the light of seven years' working. The test it should apply to every provision, in particular to the distribution of powers between Federal and territorial Governments, is: 'Has this contributed to the building up of a State in which all the inhabitants feel themselves to be full citizens? If not, how can it be amended?'

### Vital Necessity for African Support

"In 1953 the British Council of Churches urged early and energetic steps to secure (1) the provision, by such rapid stages as may be practicable, of equal educational opportunity for all races; (2) the removal of any racial restrictions there may be on training for and admission to skilled employment and the professions; (3) the increasing participation of Africans in local, territorial, and federal government; and (4) the progressive reduction of discriminatory practices based on purely racial grounds.

"Very much the same statement could stand today, though experience suggests that the plea to take 'early and energetic steps' might well be strengthened. In the speech referred to earlier Mr. Garfield Todd used more trenchant language; he gave a warning that the colour bar in Southern Rhodesia should be broken 'massively and immediately'.

"The responsibility of the citizens of Great Britain is not confined to suggesting to people in Central Africa what they ought to do. Such advice, if it were simply 'arm-chair criticism', would be rightly resented. If, however, it is offered in no censorious spirit by people with long and wide experience in Africa, including but not restricted to the countries of the Federation, it should be useful and welcome.

"Those in Central Africa who discount it on the ground that 'these people have never lived here' invite the retort that 'those people have never lived anywhere else'. Both limitations, if true, would be serious handicaps. But impatience of this sort only darkens counsel; it is better to consider proposals dispassionately on their merits.

"At the time of writing the problem to be solved is most sharply defined in Nyasaland. The clue to understanding it is to realize how deeply very many Africans there hate the thought of being in the power of Southern Rhodesia. That is a brutally frank statement of a plain fact. Why do they do so? Because they believe that every step in that direction brings them nearer to the fate that has befallen their fellows in the Union of South Africa.

"They state it quite bluntly: 'Give the Federation the powers that were given to the Union in 1909, and the same consequences will follow'. It is useless to deplore this attitude, to deride it, to argue that it is unfair and unfounded. It is there; and the problem is how to change it.

"What can Great Britain do, apart from offering advice? In Southern Rhodesia, not very much. It is true that, even in that self-governing Colony, the United Kingdom Government retains certain very limited powers over legislation which specially affects Africans, but it would probably be a tactical error to exercise them.

"This problem will not be solved by legislation; it is

primarily a challenge to the enlightened leadership of Europeans in Southern Rhodesia. If the 1960 conference seeks, in Sir Roy Welensky's words, 'to formulate by negotiation a programme for independence', a tremendous amount will depend upon what items Southern Rhodesia is ready to contribute.

"In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the position is quite different. Many years ago Great Britain undertook to 'protect' the inhabitants of those Protectorates — from what? From any diminution of their human rights. The United Kingdom Government still has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring their advancement, and they trust it to perform that duty faithfully. Any agreement that by weakening its authority endangered their progress would rightly be regarded by them as a betrayal of their trust.

"In conclusion, it is worth stressing that the questions at issue in Central Africa have nothing to do with the domestic politics of Great Britain. When they are discussed in Parliament and elsewhere, it is greatly to be hoped that the debate will be conducted on non-party — or, to be more accurate, on inter-party — lines. The purpose of this pamphlet has been to suggest certain guiding principles".

## Varied Views on Africa's Problems

### Quotes from the "Twentieth Century"

A SPECIAL NUMBER ABOUT AFRICA, entitled "The New Africa", has been published by the monthly review *Twentieth Century*. Central Africa gets a fair share of attention, but not East Africa.

Mr. Anthony Sampson, the guest editor, a former editor of *Drum*, has written a short but sympathetic foreword, in which he expresses the view that Africa's future "will in the end depend, not so much on the nature of the 'African personality' or the character of the African *élite* as on oil, gold, copper, and diamonds". That is emphatically not a statement which African politicians would endorse; they lose no opportunity of propagating the idea that what matters most is political agitation.

Pride of place is given to a well-written article by an African teacher from the Transvaal who is now employed in Nigeria. He has some strange ideas about East Africa. He is under the impression that the black man cannot be apprenticed as an artisan in Kenya, which shows that he knows nothing about the workshops of East African Railways and Harbours for instance.

The two outstanding characteristics of the colonial pattern are in his opinion the fact that British Governments "have a quiet way of according such special treatment to the educated African as to cut him off from the masses" and the "terrible legacy" of a British class system which results in "the ignorant idolizing the ruling class with the reverence which they accord to the chief". Many people would say that it is the educated African who cuts himself off from the masses, and few would find in Britain a class system under which a tiny minority are "idolized" by the less fortunate.

Mr. Mphahlele does not share the admiration of Britain and British institutions which is shown by many educated Africans in Nigeria and Ghana. "Apart from a handful of Britons who are my friends, I know the British only at their worst. I think of the British mostly in terms of Cecil Rhodes, the anti-Indian and anti-Negro tribalists of Natal, Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and the white tribes they speak for".

Mrs. Nadine Gordimer, a short-story writer living in Johannesburg, describes herself as one of those who want merely to be ordinary members of a multi-coloured, any-coloured society freed of privilege or the "guilt of the white man's sins". Her emotional contribution contains this passage:—

"The white man who wants to fit in the new Africa must

learn a number of hard things. He will have to forget the old impulses to leadership and the temptation to give advice backed by the experience and culture of Western civilization; Africa is going through a stage when it passionately prefers its own mistakes to successes (or mistakes) that are not its own. This is an absolutely necessary stage in all political, sociological, and spiritual growth, but it is an uncomfortable and disillusioning one to live through; to it belong manifestations like Ghana's arbitrary imprisonments, as well as the wearying lies of bolstering propaganda.

Giving up the impulse to advise and interfere and offer to resume responsibility may not be as easy as we whites think. Even those of us who don't want to be boss have become used to being bossy. Out of our very concern to see Africans make a go of the new Africa, we shall be tempted to offer guidance when we haven't been consulted. That we will be well-meaning and that the advice may be good and badly needed do not count; the sooner we drum that into our egos the better.

"What counts is the need of Africa to acquire confidence through the experience of picking itself up, dusting itself down, and starting all over again; and the quickening marvel of often getting things right into the bargain".

Mr. Stanlake Samkange, an African journalist in Southern Rhodesia, is critical about partnership, writing, *inter alia*:—

"It is often suggested that the multi-racial university, the employment of an African doctor on the same conditions with Europeans, the admission of Africans into dining-cars on the railways, are all signs of the application of partnership. Many Africans are not impressed by this claim; they maintain that the university was made multi-racial only because it received £250,000 from the British taxpayer, which would not have been given if it had been for Europeans only. They say that only one doctor is employed on the same conditions as Europeans, and the Government was well aware of the fact that African doctors are few and far between in the Federation — the total number at present is three.

There are, on the other hand, many African women qualified as State registered nurses who have written the same examinations as European nurses but who are not placed on the same rates of pay when engaged by the Federal Government. Even Coloured and Euro-African teachers with university degrees who are employed as civil servants are placed in grades lower than Europeans; cases are known of Coloured headmasters of schools who are placed in Grade II while their white assistants are placed in Grade I. In spite of the fact that it is Government policy to allow 'well-dressed' Africans travelling second class on Rhodesia Railways to use dining-cars in the trains many prominent Africans have been refused permission.

### Failed to Inspire Confidence

"The Federal Government has failed to inspire Africans with confidence in its policy of partnership. It has tried to walk on a tight-rope and be all things to all men. Europeans are becoming increasingly suspicious of partnership because no effort has ever been made to state clearly what it means; Africans are day by day becoming cynical and hostile to it because they have seen precious little of the policy in practice".

But he concludes on the note that if the present tension can lead to a realization of the absolute need for confidence between the races, the lesson will have been well worth learning. He is all for partnership on a basis of inter-racial confidence.

Dr. Anthony Barker has an interesting article on the changing rôle of the missionary, and Dr. Roland Oliver discusses nationalism in Nyasaland. He writes:—

"Nationalism in Nyasaland, as in so much of Southern Africa, reached its first conscious self-expression through the influence of the independent Negro churches of the United States, which sent Negro missionaries to Africa; and a great many of the first Africans to go overseas went to get training in their seminaries. In the past the emphasis of European comment has usually been placed on the independence of these churches, as if to imply that it was their doctrinal heterodoxies which caused their converts to be the first to challenge the established social order. In fact, the emphasis should probably be placed the other way round: that they were Negro churches was more important than that they were independent . . .

"A weighty point in the minds of many white Christians engaged in government and even in missions is that the founder of Christianity lived in a Roman colony and yet made it abundantly clear that the colonial issue was utterly irrelevant to his mission. To the black Christian such a distinction is academic. In Africa the things that are God's and the things that are Caesar's came, on the whole, together, at the same time and from the same quarter. Africans do not see the logic of taking over from the mission the responsibility for the things that are God's and leaving the penny in the hand of Caesar".

# at beck and call ...

Shell's world-wide resources are at the service of East Africa.

When oil is found it is very often thousands of miles removed from cities and from those service stations, factories and farms that will ultimately require it: it is also, more often than not, hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth. A year spent on drilling an exploration well is by no means uncommon and the driller's work is long, arduous and skilful. His reward is found not only in his pay packet but in the sense of achievement felt when a new well 'comes on stream'.



*Getting ready to start drilling. The bit is cleaned and then attached to the drill pipe and screwed fast.*

# PERSONALIA

MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS, M.L.C., of Kenya, will visit Rhodesia between June 23 and July 21.

MR. and MRS. NORMAN S. PRICE are in this country on leave from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN RAYMER, the Kenya journalist, is on leave in this country until mid-September.

MR. GEORGE NICOL will be away from Kenya from the end of this month until the end of October.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, addressed the Federation of British Industries on Monday on East Africa.

DR. JAMES K. DONALD, surgeon of the R.M.S. PENDENNIS CASTLE has been awarded the M.B.E.

MR. J. B. O'REILLY, jr., has been appointed manager for South and East Africa, of Farrell Lines, of New York.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, M.P., has just spent a week in Uganda at the invitation of the Uganda Freedom Convention.

MR. G. R. OLIVERA, personnel manager of Central African Airways Corporation, is in England with MRS. OLIVERA.

LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has been elected a director of National and Grindlays Bank.

MR. C. G. STEVENS, manager of African Associated Mines, Ltd., was a homeward passenger in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LADY BENSON have arrived in England. They came home by sea.

MR. K. H. SHARPE has been appointed an honorary corresponding secretary of the Royal Commonwealth Society in Mbale, Uganda.

MR. IAN MACLENNAN has won the Nyanza open golf championship. Playing on the Kisumu course, he returned a score of 153 for the 36 holes.

THE VEN. T. H. M. DIX, Archdeacon of Zanzibar, has been appointed Vicar of Harrold, Bedfordshire. The patrons of the living are Balliol College, Oxford.

MRS. ANGELA CHRISTOPHER and MAJOR H. B. SHARPE have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of Aberdare County Council, Kenya.

The Adventurers' Club of Chicago has presented its club flag to MAJOR W. R. FORAN, of Nanyuki, inscribed "To the founder of the Adventurers' Club of Chicago".

THE REV. HOWARD GRIBBLE, vicar of St. Mary's, Mufulira, for the past three years, has returned to England. His successor is the REV. T. D. S. BLAKE.

MR. DAUTI YAMBA has been elected leader of the African National Freedom Party of Northern Rhodesia, successor to the African National Congress.

MR. HUGH ASHMORE, now assistant regional director of the British Council in Nairobi, is to be its assistant representative in Israel. He will shortly come home from Kenya on leave.

DR. BILLERBECK, an official in a German organization devoted to research into world-wide economic problems, the Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, is to visit Tanganyika in July.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been presented with a silver inkstand by Reuters on his retirement after 15 years as general manager.

MR. LAWRENCE C. VAMBE, the first African to be appointed to the staff of the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and the Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, July 2.

SIR GUY MARSHALL, F.R.S., a former director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, who for many years had been keenly interested in East and Central African affairs, left £60,765 net, on which duty of £37,179 has been paid.

DR. E. C. STAKMAN, professor emeritus at the University of Minnesota, U.S.A., has just completed a short visit to Kenya to advise and help on wheat rust research and allied problems.

PRINCE SAHLE SELASSIE, youngest son of the Emperor of Ethiopia, and MISS HABTE MARIAM have married in Addis Ababa. They are to accompany the Emperor on his visit to Russia.

DR. A. R. KITTERMASTER, only son of the late SIR HAROLD KITTERMASTER and of LADY KITTERMASTER, and MISS JEAN WALKER, of Bideford, North Devon, have announced their engagement.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, has been appointed a vice-president of the Royal Commonwealth Society. He was G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa from 1953 to 1955.

THE REV. D. L. C. WALDRON, for the past four years rector of Francistown, has been appointed the first Archdeacon of Northern Bechuanaland. MRS. WALDRON is a qualified medical practitioner.

LIEUT.-COLONEL STANLEY GHERSIE, of Nairobi, has been appointed P.G.D. in English Freemasonry. MR. B. F. WRIGHT, formerly of the staff of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, has been made P.A.G.D.C.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, a former chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, is to be the principal speaker later this month at the third annual conference at St. Andrews University of the Royal Institution of Chartered Engineers.

MR. HAY MACWATT, who has been farming in the Sotik district of Kenya for the past six years, and was this year's president of the local club, and MRS. MACWATT have left the district. They were the recipients of an inscribed silver salver.

At last week's annual meeting in Manchester of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, LORD DERBY, the president, who recently visited Uganda, spoke about cotton in that Protectorate, and especially about the work of the Namulonge research station.

On Tuesday evening MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, MR. D. T. M. WILLIAMS, his colleague, and their wives gave a reception for MR. LAWRENCE VAMBE, the African Information Attaché, who has just been posted to London.

DR. JAMES BOYD CHRISTENSEN has passed through London on his way to Northern Rhodesia, where he will spend about 15 months on anthropological work, mainly among the Bisa. He is a fellow of the American Anthropological Association, of the African Studies Association of the U.S.A., and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has been on the staff of the Department of Anthropology of Wayne State University, Detroit.

"East Africa is spending halfpence on the promotion of the tourist trade where pounds should be spent"—Major F. W. J. Dav, a European elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

"White men who have never lived in Africa and never intend to do so now consider themselves competent to prescribe for the overall administration of that huge fraction of the earth's surface, with its vast complex of problems, human and other, while the gods of the dark continent bare their teeth in grinning anticipation of the troubles to follow"—Mr. Maudslay Baynes, in a letter to *The Times*.

## Reception for Mr. W. G. Dunlop

THE COMMISSIONER for NORTHERN RHODESIA and Mrs. Wallace gave a reception in London last week for Mr. W. G. Dunlop, M.L.C., Minister for Transport and Works in Northern Rhodesia. Those who attended were:

Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Agg, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Mr. K. G. Bradley, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Burles, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Bush, Miss D. Crawford, Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Curtis, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Cutting, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Dieppe, Miss K. Doran, Miss Mary Dunlop, Mr. & Mrs. John Forester, Mrs. M. R. Goodfellow, Mr. G. E. Fane Smith, Dr. R. E. Dunn, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. J. Hobbs, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Hewitt, Mr. J. A. Henry, Miss H. V. Hodgson, Sir John & Lady Howard, Mr. Chisholm Jack, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Keenlyside, Mr. & Mrs. W. Kerr, Col. & Mrs. J. Kiggell, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Mr. & Mrs. O. T. R. Leishman, Sir Harry & Lady Lintott, Sir Stephen Luke, Mr. & Mrs. M. Mars-White, Sir Audley & Lady McKisack, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Mr. R. F. Norman, Mr. J. Pollock, Sir Hilton Poynton, the Hon. P. L. A. & Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. John Owen-Smith, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. T. S. Studdert, Mr. & Mrs. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Thomson, Mr. K. Towsey, Mr. David Wallace, Major & Mrs. I. H. Wethey, Sir Alexander Williams, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, and Mrs. Alice Yates.

## Mr. Chileshe and Congress

MR. S. H. CHILESHE, a former member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, was elected vice-president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress recently at its annual conference. He is a former vice-treasurer. Mr. S. Kalulu was elected vice-secretary-general.

## Obituary

### Tshekedi Khama

TSHEKEDI KHAMA, the former Regent of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, died in hospital in London last week at the age of 53.

Tshekedi Khama was born in Serowe in 1906, the younger son of the great chief Khama of Bamangwato, the dominant tribe in Bechuanaland. He was educated at the Church of Scotland College at Lovedale in the Cape. While still a student at Fort Hare Native College, he was summoned by the council of the tribe to become Regent for his four-year-old nephew, Seretse, son of Khama's eldest son, Sekgoma. There was some unrest in the tribe at the time and an attempt was actually made on Tshekedi's life.

Though only 21, Tshekedi almost immediately embarked on a course of administrative reform which secured the strong loyalty of the majority of leading members of the tribe, but made enemies of an influential minority. Among the most important reforms he initiated were the establishment of communal granaries and a secondary school for Bamangwato children. He also supervised the upbringing of his nephew Seretse, and jealously watched over his interests and the interests of his tribe, even to the successful resistance of an attempt by the British South Africa Company to exploit the mineral wealth of Bechuanaland in the exercise of a concession granted to them by Khama the First.

Tshekedi's name first came into prominence when in 1933 he ordered corporal punishment for a white man in Serowe whose misbehaviour with African women was a public scandal. Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans, then Acting High Commissioner, led a force of armed Marines from Simonstown to Serowe and, under their guns, summoned a council of the tribe and deposed

Tshekedi. There was an immediate outburst of indignant protest in Britain and Tshekedi was quickly reinstated. This incident was an example of Tshekedi's determination to uphold the privileges of the Bamangwato tribe and chieftainship, though in this case, as he acknowledged, he exceeded his jurisdiction. His determination occasionally made relations between himself and local British officials difficult.

Tshekedi encouraged Seretse in his education and sent him to Oxford to study law. Seretse's engagement to an English girl, Ruth Williams, without consultation with the tribe, was obviously as great a shock to Tshekedi as it was to the tribe and the British Government. Tshekedi called a full *kgotla* (council) of the tribe and put it to them that Seretse should obtain the tribe's consent for his marriage. They concurred and refused their consent. When Seretse returned to Bechuanaland, however, he called another *kgotla* which consented to his marriage. A dangerous situation developed in the tribe, with signs that opponents of Tshekedi and of Seretse's accession were encouraged by the dispute to reopen old tribal quarrels.

The British Government intervened by withholding recognition from Seretse as chief and banishing both him and Tshekedi from Bamangwato territory.

When the Conservatives came into power, Lord Ismay, the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, allowed Tshekedi back into the Reserve as a private person. He scrupulously fulfilled his part of the bargain not to take part in tribal politics. He was allowed to take part in Protectorate politics. As a result of a reconciliation between him and his nephew, Seretse also was allowed to return. Both were allowed to take part in politics but not to claim the chieftainship.

In recent years Tshekedi had been very active in public affairs. He was one of the three-man team which early in 1958 negotiated with mining companies in London about mineral rights in Bechuanaland. The agreement was signed last week. He pursued political as well as economic advancement and was a strong advocate of the formation of some form of legislature for the Protectorate. He was instrumental in bringing about the contemplated review of the constitution, which was announced last April.

COLONEL E. L. BROOKE ANDERSON, C.B.E., D.S.O., who died at the week-end in Nairobi at the age of 69, entered the Colonial Service in Kenya after the 1914-18 war. After being private secretary to an Acting Governor, Sir Edward Denham, he was D.C. in Kakemaga during the gold rush. During the last war he was Director of Pioneers and Labour in East Africa Command. He retired in 1950 and came to live in England, but went back to Kenya some months ago.

MR. F. A. MITCHELL-HEDGES, who had made big big game fishing expeditions in East African and Seychelles waters, and had examined Arabic ruins in southern Tanganyika, has died at his home in Devonshire. He was 76.

## Lord Home's Message

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has sent the following message to the Bamangwato tribe: "I am most grieved to hear of the sad death of Tshekedi Khama. His vigorous leadership, which accomplished so much for Bechuanaland and its peoples, will be remembered for many years to come. As Regent, as chairman of the African Advisory Council and as a member of the Joint Advisory Council, his public services were given with unstinted devotion to his country. Please convey to the Bamangwato people my sympathy with them over the loss of a great and good man, who worthily upheld the traditions of his famous ancestors, the Khamas".

## Training of African Employees

### United Africa Company's Policy

THE HIGH IMPORTANCE attributed to the technical and vocational training of their African employees by the United Africa Company and its subsidiaries is indicated by the fact that 48 pages of its *Statistical and Economic Review* have been devoted to this subject.

The U.A.C. has already spent more than £200,000 in building and equipping its training schools, and present commitments will add another £40,000. During the last financial year, moreover, the operating costs were no less than £130,000, about 43% of that total being spent on the maintenance of those Africans who are being given training.

The average annual expenditure per student is about £250, so that a five-year apprentice will have cost the company £1,250 by the time his training is completed.

Yet the U.A.C. does not insist that the students must bind themselves to serve their sponsor for a period.

"The company takes the view that each individual should be allowed to choose freely for himself, and that it is preferable to risk losing a man altogether than retain him as an unwilling employee. It prefers to rely on carefully co-ordinating its training scheme with the needs of the company and offering to each student as practical and as attractive prospects as any other employer.

"It is confident that students will continue to make their career with the company, not simply out of a sense of loyalty, but also because of the opportunities before them and the pleasure of working alongside the friends with whom they have been trained. That the company's confidence has not been misplaced is shown by its experience with those who have already completed their courses.

"The United Africa Company is constantly on the lookout for Africans capable of assuming management responsibilities. In the last few years it has offered opportunities to African graduates from universities in the United Kingdom and university colleges in Africa to enter its business at the

bottom of the management ladder. They are offered a training period which generally covers two and a half to three years. Satisfactory entrants then take up a substantive managerial appointment. In such cases the programme of training is designed to cover all aspects of the business and to ensure that the individuals build up their self-confidence and sense of responsibility.

"In the past the success of this scheme has been limited by the practice of Governments and public corporations in bonding students for whom they have provided scholarships to serve with them for a number of years after completing the requisite studies. In recent months, however, there have been welcome signs that this rule is being relaxed. This indicates sympathy with the view that commerce and industry must have an adequate share of the supply of the most highly educated brains if rapid economic development and a growing African share in that development are to be achieved."

The company's experience leads it to suggest that "Africans are ahead of many of their Western counterparts in appreciating the true status of skilled craftsmen and technicians."

An example of their eagerness for technical training is that 1,100 applications were received for 20 places in the company's school in Nairobi, which provides five-year courses for 45 apprentices and "booster" and evening classes for members of the existing staff, the boys being drawn from all races in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

### Applications Analysed

An interesting analysis was made of the 1,100 applications: 276 arrived too late for consideration; 639 were rejected as being below the educational standard required; 81 were outside the specified age limits; nine were already indentured to other employers; and 95 were invited to a preliminary interview, from whom 20 were selected. The headmasters of applicants reaching the short list are asked for a report on the boy's general character and scholastic ability.

Applicants are interviewed alone; and whenever possible their parents or guardians are also interviewed separately, not only to ascertain the attitude of the latter towards their ward's future, but also to secure their co-operation and, possibly, further background information concerning the potential trainee. The applicants are first set at their ease by general conversation, and not until they appear to be talking freely and seem sufficiently relaxed to be able to give a fair account of themselves are they asked specific questions.

"Great store is set by the company on genuine enthusiasm, and every effort is made to fit applicants into the trades for which they feel a personal inclination. Applicants are asked to state their first and second choices out of the vacancies available, and are questioned on their choices to determine how far they are based on factual knowledge and how far they stem from vague and possibly wrong conceptions.

"The curriculum must be a careful blend of the theoretical and the practical. Wherever possible the theory should be related directly to and arise out of the practical work. In their first year apprentices in the U.A.C. training schools devote 80% of their time to theory and 20% to practical work. In the remaining four years these proportions are reversed."

### Missions Hospital Committee

THE KENYA MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Health and Town Planning, has set up a ministerial committee on Mission Medical Services. It is to consider the rôle of these services in relation to those provided by Central and local Government. The committee is to sit under the chairmanship of Dr. T. F. Anderson, former director of medical services. The following are members: the Rev. Father Colleton (medical secretary to the Catholic Missions), Sister Dr. Crowley (medical representative of the Catholic Missions), Mr. J. J. Hillman (medical secretary to the Christian Council of Kenya), the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson (medical representative of the Christian Council of Kenya), Mr. J. J. Nyagah, M.L.C. for Nyeri and Embu, Dr. W. Ouko, medical officer of health, Central Nyanza, Dr. N. R. E. Rendall, assistant director of medical services, Mr. A. C. Waine, under secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Health and Town Planning, and Mr. R. L. Gosnay, Colony hospital group secretary, who is also to act as secretary to the committee.



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## Import of Quat into Aden

### Views of Sir Tom Hickinbotham [A]

IN HIS NEW BOOK ABOUT ADEN, of which he was Governor from 1951 to 1956, Sir Tom Hickinbotham writes:—

"Quat is a shrub cultivated in the Yemen and Ethiopia which looks something like a tea bush. The leaves are chewed while fresh and green, and the practice is easily habit-forming. The precise effect of the drug on the system is hard to explain, and medical opinion is divided about whether it is or is not deleterious. My own view is that, taken in moderation, it is innocuous, but taken to excess it can be very harmful. It is expensive, and it has been calculated that quat costs the addicts in Aden Colony £24m. a year.

"Shortly after I left Aden the question of quat began to trouble the minds of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, who were concerned primarily with the economic aspects of the problem. Most of those who use quat are in the lower wage brackets and cannot really afford to buy it without seriously neglecting their family responsibilities.

"After much careful thought the Asiatic non-official members tabled a motion calling on the Government to prohibit the entry of quat. The motion was not opposed, and in due course entry was prohibited.

"But the Sultan of Lahej, over whom the Aden Government has no control, would place no restriction on the movement of quat through his territory, to which it was brought by launch and sailing craft from Jibuti in French Somaliland, to which place it was flown from Ethiopia.

"The consequence was to turn the village of Dar Saad into one vast quat-chewing den, to which resorted all the citizens of Aden who used the stuff and could afford the transport. His refusal to co-operate made nonsense of the Aden prohibition order, the rescinding of which has been recommended by a commission of inquiry.

"I regret the decision, and should have preferred to see the ban remain in force with some provision for the supply of limited and diminishing quantities to confirmed addicts whose health would be adversely affected by total deprivation".

## European Politics in Southern Rhodesia

COLIN LEYS

'Mr. Leys lets the facts speak for themselves and is not making a case or propagandising . . . as Rhodesia emerges into Federation and a world context, the clinical precision of his chapters on the European elite, political parties and representation and European political ideas make a prophetic text which no one anxious to understand contemporary events can afford to miss. This brilliant and profound anatomisation extends up to 1958'. T. R. M. Creighton in the *TRACTATOR* 42s. net.

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## Plans for Commonwealth's Blind

### Numbers in School to be Doubled

PROPOSALS FOR DOUBLING THE NUMBER of blind children at school in Commonwealth countries were announced yesterday by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. Provision for more special teachers and for taking medical help to remote villages are included in the five-year expansion plan.

The schemes will cost the society an extra £250,000. It hopes to double its annual income of about £52,000 with the aid of countries like Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Courses to train teachers are planned for each principal region of the Commonwealth.

Of the Commonwealth's 3,000,000 blind, about 400,000 are in West Africa, where there are only five Government eye specialists and four more in missionary or private practice. The society has therefore launched a scholarship fund to provide specialist training for eye doctors.

The society is also to collaborate in field trials of new vaccines and drugs against trachoma, the major cause of blindness and eye disease in 26 of its 44 territories. Centres for training blind farmers and village craftsmen, already established in seven countries will be extended.

## New Ecclesiastical Provinces

POPE JOHN XXII has established the Catholic hierarchy in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with the two new ecclesiastical provinces of Lusaka and Blantyre. Lusaka province includes the Metropolitan Archbishopric of Lusaka, and the Suffragan Sees of Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Katama, Livingstone and Ndola. The Most Rev. Adam Kozłowski, Bishop of Lusaka, is now Archbishop of the new Province.

In Nyasaland the Most Rev. P. J. B. Theunissen, Bishop of Blantyre, is appointed Archbishop of the new Church Province of Nyasaland. The Apostolic Vicariates of Zomba, Dedza and Lilongwe have been raised to the rank of bishoprics. This means that the Residential Bishop of Dedza is Bishop C. Chitsulo, the first African to become a Catholic Bishop in Nyasaland, who was appointed Vicar Apostolic in Dedza two years ago.

A statement issued in Blantyre said that by creating the new Church Province of Nyasaland the Pope had wished to give a universal recognition to the work of the Catholic missionaries in Nyasaland. During 58 years of Apostolic labour they had formed a church of 450,000 baptized members.

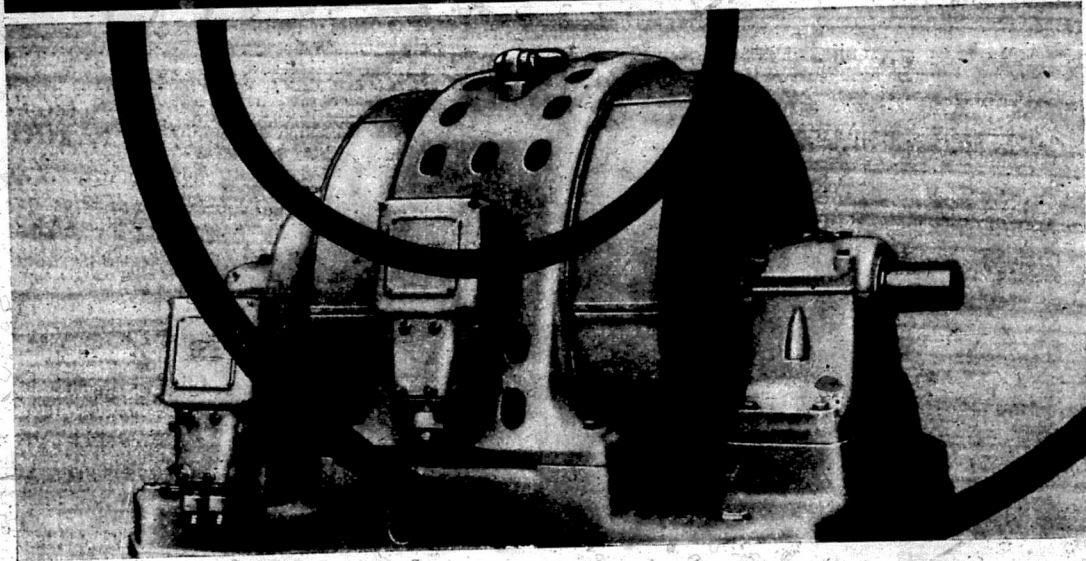
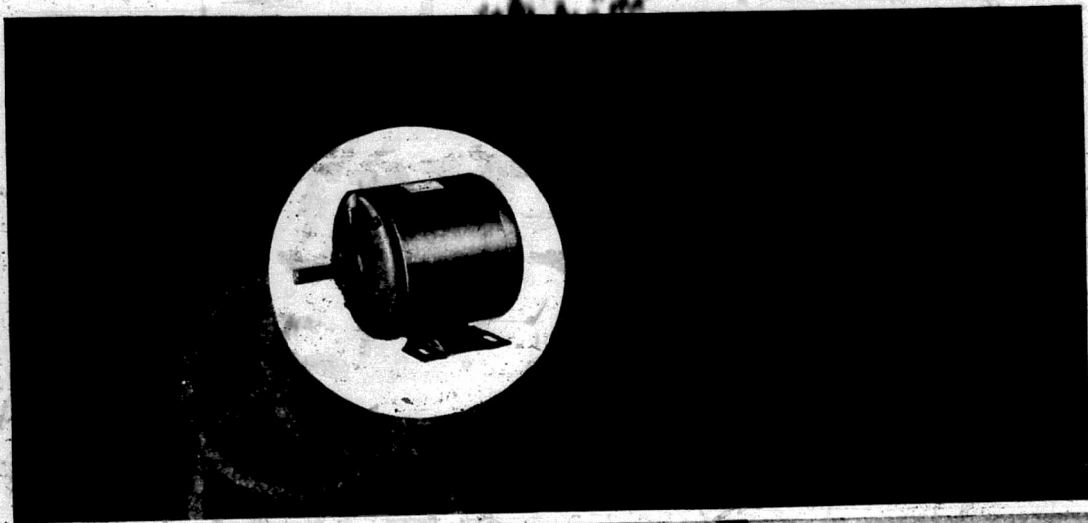
## Young Architect's Success

MR. BARRIE DEWHURST, A.R.I.B.A., who was for a short time on the staff of Mr. Clifford Duke, an architect in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, has at the age of 29 won the first prize of £2,500 in the *Sunday Times* competition for architectural ideas for developing the National Gallery site in Trafalgar Square, London. After leaving school Mr. Dewhurst was for two years on the staff of a bank. Then, while doing his National Service in the Royal Air Force, he decided to become an architect. From Plymouth Art School he won a Leverhulme scholarship to the School of Architecture in London, where he won a year prize in four of his five years there, leaving with an honours diploma. While in Lusaka he won a scholarship to Harvard University, U.S.A., where he has just obtained his Master's degree in architecture. He is now working with a firm in Boston.

## "Keep Nyasaland Clean"

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS leaders are going to stay in prison "for a long time until they constitute no threat to the peaceful lives of the inhabitants of this country", said a Nyasaland Government bulletin circulated among Africans throughout Nyasaland. It said the Government's intention was to "clean the country of Congress" and to "keep it clean always". And that there was no need to "fear that Congress will become powerful again". The Government was determined that peaceful conditions would be brought back to Nyasaland as quickly as possible so that the country could be developed in the best possible way.





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## "Being Sensible Wins No Votes"

### Views of Mr. E. Carey Francis

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, headmaster of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, has written a most interesting circular letter on the state of Kenya, with special reference to political, security, and educational matters. He says, *inter alia*:—

"Many of you ask what the country is like, and imagine lurking terrorists round every corner. That picture is false. Danger might come—Mau Mau appeared pretty suddenly—but at present we seem as quiet and well-behaved as you in the U.K. There is a new society, K.K.M., which is said to aim at poisoning those on the side of Government, but I have heard of no one being poisoned, and it seems clear that K.K.M. has a limited and almost wholly uneducated following. (At one time, nearly all Kikuyu, and many others, were passionate devotees of Mau Mau.)

"Much more sinister to me are the activities of politicians and trade unions. In Uganda, just outside the entrance to Makerere, is being built a trade union college. I would as soon build a college for the training of burglars. Strikes, grumbles, self, as little as possible to be done, as much as possible to be demanded: the direct opposite of what we try to hold up here as the right way, the way of Christ.

"Just as the Church of the mid-19th century is blamed for allowing wicked conditions of labour to go unchallenged, so I believe we shall be blamed for never denouncing trade unions (present model) and democracy (present model) as wholly anti-Christian. It is official Government policy to encourage trade unions.

"The politicians, often sensible in private, are seldom so in public, for being sensible wins no votes. They

demand universal adult suffrage; and some Christians here and in Britain seem to think that this is implicit in Christianity. I wish they would face the facts: any school managed on that basis would be a disaster. Here five years ago there would have been a 90% vote for Mau Mau; our Lord Himself would have been heavily outvoted by his disciples.

"A majority of the Africans in the Legislative Council are either from the Alliance High School or from Maseno in my time there. They include most of the best (Musa Amalemba, the one African Minister, is excellent), but also many who are far from that, though not I think, the worst. All the Africans in the Council of State are ex-A.H.S. I am terribly sad that some African politicians who are Christians, desiring 'to retain African solidarity' and win votes, back policies and leaders that they must know to be wrong.

"I must be fair and say that all the fault is not on one side. Employers' unions are as selfish as trade unions; some Europeans are as eager for 'solidarity' and as touchy about 'not one acre from the White Highlands' as are Africans in their wild demands.

### American Degrees for the Wrong Africans

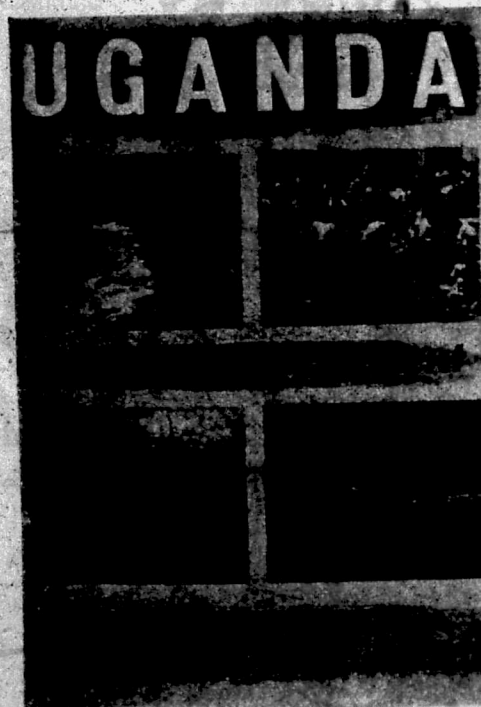
"Let me tilt at another major enemy, this time in the educational field. Many American universities, of varying quality—Lincoln the worst offender—offer places and scholarships to Africans here. They usually make no inquiries at all, relying on a letter of application from the young man, possibly supported by a politician. They seem to have no slightest knowledge of the British system of education. If they inquire, they send forms which ask how many minutes were devoted to solid geometry in 1954 (a) in the classroom, (b) in the laboratory. One recently wanted information about the time devoted to the history of Oklahoma!

"Or they require an assessment of sociability on a scale which varies—I quote from memory—from 'aloof' to 'highly gregarious'. They never ask what kind of a fellow he is and whether he is suitable for higher education. Many who go are of the poorest quality, but all are certain of high degrees: I have never heard of a failure. And it is done with the best of motives: I think that the colleges, or some of them, believe that they are rescuing slaves from wicked taskmasters; and the students do not disabuse them. The most popular vocation among educated Africans today is taking courses, whereas we do so need men who will do jobs of work.

"For seven years we have staged a Shakespeare play, usually produced by George Kingsnorth. This year, with his headmaster very dubious, he selected 'King Lear', and again brought it off. The part of Lear is long and most exacting; the whole play depends on him. A fortnight after the play the boy involved was taking School Certificate, on which his whole future depends. I happened to be in his house chatting with him while he was putting away some clothes in his box. Pasted in the lid I saw two timetables: the first School Cert., the second a personal timetable showing the revision planned for each day. Underneath, written three times over: 'BUT LEAR MUST COME FIRST!'

### Multi-Racial School

THE FIRST MULTI-RACIAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL is expected to open in Tanganyika towards the end of the year. It is being built on Lady Chesham's land at Rungemba, Southern Highlands, and will accommodate 60 boys. The school will be open to boys between eight and 13 who "possess the appropriate educational and cultural background". Money for the school has been raised from the general public in Tanganyika, and subscribers include the Aga Khan, Sir George Arnaudoglu, and the Chagga Council.



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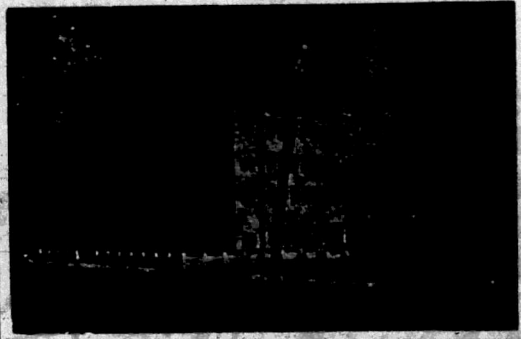
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E. A. & R.

## Hola Debate in Kenya

### To Be Held "In Due Course"

THE SPEAKER in the Kenya Legislative Council, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, has reaffirmed his ruling that the debate on a motion about the deaths at Hola Mau Mau detention camp should not be held until the inquiry into charges against officers at the camp was completed.

Replying to Sir Charles Markham, member for Ukamba, who had referred to a report that the debate would take place last Wednesday, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck said that the debate would be held "in due course". It would not be held at present because it would prejudice the case about to be considered by a special tribunal.

Though horror and alarm over Hola has been felt in Kenya as strongly as in Britain, there has been some reaction among Europeans over the "excessively sentimental publicity" given to the detainees in some British quarters and the decision to compensate the relatives of the Hola victims.

Writing to the *East African Standard* a woman whose husband was killed by terrorists while defending his home pointed out that no compensation had been paid to his family. The publicity given to detainees who had committed crimes of un-speakable bestiality was nauseating to relatives of both black of white loyalists murdered by Mau Mau.

## Editor Imprisoned in Uganda

JOSEPH NAMBALE, editor of the vernacular newspaper *Munnansi*, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by a Kampala magistrate for printing and publishing seditious.

One of the newspaper's joint proprietors, Mr. Amos K. Sempa, who is the Finance Minister of Buganda, was fined £75 on a similar charge. The magistrate ordered the newspaper to be suspended for six months.

The prosecution arose after the paper had published a picture of a woman apparently covered in blood and an article headed "Blood, blood, blood" saying that she had been beaten by the police when tear gas and batons were used to clear crowds of demonstrators in Kampala in April.

The prosecution claimed that the picture was faked and that both it and the article would create hostility to the Uganda police. The magistrate said that the conclusion was inescapable that the article would promote feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the police and incite disaffection against the Uganda Government.

## Trick Photography

WHEN A TUBERCULOSIS vaccination, chest X-ray and skin testing team visited Roan Antelope mine African township recently the local officials of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union advised their members to boycott it. "It's a European trick", said the chairman, Mr. J. Nkole, and vice-general-treasurer, Mr. K. Milambo.

## News Items in Brief

A Seventh Day Adventist church is to be built in Crauford Road, Nairobi.

The Kenya Federation of Labour is spending £17,500 on the erection of Nairobi offices.

The evening transmission of the Arabic service of the B.B.C. is to be extended from June 14 by 30 minutes to 10 hours per day.

The 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, has left Southampton for Gilgil, Kenya, where it will relieve The King's Own Royal Regiment.

The East African Professional Hunters Association has decided to become multi-racial and to extend its membership to all *bona fide* East African hunters.

A Soviet Association of Friendship with the People of Africa has been founded. Its chairman is the leading Russian scholar on Africa, Professor Potekhin.

A World Bank mission of nine members arrived in Dar es Salaam recently to make a general survey of the economic position and prospects of Tanganyika Territory.

The Nuffield Foundation has made a grant of £20,000 to assist the Tanganyika Government in its programme to improve the pastures, water supplies and other natural resources of the Ngorongoro area.

For the furtherance of sport in Tanganyika De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., have given £20,000. The money may be used to help build a large sports stadium in Dar es Salaam, estimated to cost about £150,000.

Negotiations have begun in Addis Ababa between an Egyptian Coptic Church mission and Ethiopian Orthodox Church leaders. It is hoped to improve relations between the two Churches, which recently have been strained.

A former Sudan National Unity Party Cabinet Minister, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed el Mardi, has been placed under house arrest. Other members of the Party arrested include three former M.P.s, who are held in the Kober central gaol. No charges have been preferred against them.

A new social investment project in French Somaliland is to get financial aid from the Development Fund of the European Economic Community. The Common Market Commission announced in Brussels recently that the projects provide for the building of roads and other basic services at Djibouti.

The text of the addresses given at the Royal African Society's recent two-day course on Africa have been reprinted under the title "The Africa of Today and Tomorrow". Copies may be obtained at 5s. from the society at 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. The talks were given by Sir Arthur Kirby and Messrs. B. F. Macdona, H. St. L. Grenfell, Oliver Woods, F. J. Pedler, and N. E. Mustoe, Q.C.

## Course in Trade Unionism

THE GENERAL SECRETARIES of the Railway African Union in Kenya and of the Railway Asian Union in Tanganyika, Messrs. Philip J. Muinde and N. K. Karmali, have arrived in the United Kingdom to take a three-months' course in trade unionism arranged by the Trades Union Congress. East African Railways and Harbours are meeting the travelling and maintenance charges and the T.U.C. the costs of tuition.



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## Cocoa-Growing Experiments in Uganda

### Africans As Tea and Coffee Planters

THE UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, through its subsidiary Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd., is about to begin planting 100 acres of cocoa on land near Mukono.

The Uganda Company (Africa), Ltd., managing agents of the U.D.C. Salama group of estates, will take charge of the field work and provide the capital, estimated at £13,000 over the four years of immaturity. Elsewhere the Uganda Company is planting 75 acres of coffee.

Another project initiated by Agricultural Enterprises at Salama in 1956 was that of establishing 180 acres of tea and coffee yielding green leaf and cherry for processing at the managing agents' factories. On an area of 300 acres four plantations each carrying approximately 40 acres of tea and five of coffee in areas of 75 acres are being developed so that they may be operated by African families; trial and error will show the number of acres of tea and coffee which one average-sized African family can manage. Each plantation has been sited and planned for fragmentation should 75 acres prove too large for one tenant.

On each a specially selected African assistant manager is employed with a view to his becoming the eventual tenant. The labour force is under the assistant manager in order to develop a sense of personal responsibility for the workers as well as for the agricultural results.

A U.D.C. statement says: "Lack of persistence in the assistant managers has been perhaps the most severe problem in this experiment; this question of leadership is a disturbing feature of agricultural plantation development amongst Africans in Uganda. However, there are many major landlords in Buganda and the company feels that it is demonstrating how cash crop tenant farming on a reasonably large scale can be successfully prosecuted."

"It is hoped that when the planted crops reach maturity assistant managers who have earned such reward, will become tenants, paying rent from the green leaf and cherry earnings or from income they derive from the utilization of the 30 free acres on each plantation farm."

## Tozer, Kemsley and Millbourn Report

TOZER, KEMSLEY AND MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS), LTD., which has subsidiaries in Central Africa, report a consolidated trading profit of £662,336 (£799,434) for 1958. Income from investments adds £24,215. Taxation absorbs £236,247, leaving a net profit of £347,179 (£391,504). Of this, £149,313 is dealt with in the accounts of the parent company. Dividends on the 5% cumulative preference shares absorbs £8,625, 5% interim on the ordinary shares £40,250, and the proposed 7½% final £64,312.

Issued capital of the parent company consists of £300,000 5% cumulative preference shares and £1,400,000 ordinary shares, all of £1. Revenue reserve stands at £389,043. Current liabilities are £71,579, current assets are £11,511 (balance at bank), interests in subsidiary companies £2,024,111, and fixed assets £125,000.

The directors are Mr. J. R. Millbourn (chairman and joint managing), Mr. Cecil R. Millbourn (joint managing), Sir Eric Millbourn, Mr. Stanley H. Farrow, and Mr. Harold Stone. Meeting, June 17, 1959.

## Contractor-Financed Roads

KENYA'S £4M. PLAN for contractor-financed roads was inaugurated last week, and is to proceed at an expenditure rate of about £80,000 monthly. Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd. (in which John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., and the United Africa Co., Ltd., each has a half interest) and Raymond International (United Kingdom), Ltd., the joint contractors, are not to be paid until four years after the start of the project. The aim is to lay as great a distance of bitumen road as possible, mainly in the Mount Kenya, Kericho, and Eldoret areas.

"A number of Africans in Nyasaland have expressed relief that the intimidating Congress leaders are in detention"—Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

## Ethiopia and Nile Water Talks

### Consultations Between All States Needed

THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER *Ethiopian Herald*, commenting last week on the announcement of talks between Egypt and Sudan on the distribution of the waters of the Nile, was pointed out that Ethiopia dislikes being ignored in these discussions.

"Ethiopia follows with interest all discussions and positions taken by the riparian States. But as a matter of fact Ethiopia alone supplies 84% of the Nile waters, as well as the immense volume of alluvium fertilizing the lower reaches of the Nile. While other riparian States continue to think of their individual interests in the use of these waters, little is ever said about Ethiopia's legitimate and major interests and rights as the greatest supplier of the waters of the Nile."

The paper declares that no long-term workable agreement can be foreseen in any discussion of the Nile waters without taking into consideration Ethiopia, in whose territory the Blue Nile rises. The interests of other East African countries are involved, and the newspaper mentions the repeated claims of the British Government that the British East African territories have the right to take part in any discussions affecting the Nile waters.

In consequence it urges that there should be an "international approach conforming to and guided by international practice in all discussions and devolutions of projects destined to utilize the Nile waters."

## James Finlay & Co., Report

JAMES FINLAY AND CO., LTD., report a trading profit of £385,527 for 1958 (£538,868). Dividends and interest and income from investments adds a further £419,229. Depreciation absorbs £103,632. Provision for staff allowances receives £10,000 and taxation absorbs £304,000. General reserve receives £30,000, dividends on preference and ordinary stock absorbs £162,000. The carry-forward is £563,904 (£369,932).

The issued capital consists of £500,000 in 6% cumulative preference and £3,000,000 in ordinary stock, both of £1. Capital reserves are £1,064,937, revenue reserves £2,243,904, and reserve for future taxation £34,985. Current liabilities and provisions are £4,013,857, fixed assets are £1,736,784, interest in subsidiary companies £28,398, investments £4,722,839, and current assets £4,372,533, including £514,716 in cash.

The directors are Sir James Jones (chairman), Sir John Muir (deputy chairman), Sir John Burns, and Messrs. A. M. McGregor, W. H. Marr, R. L. Manners, R. J. Clough, C. C. C. Bell, W. A. Tulloch, and R. Brodie. Meeting, Glasgow June 26.

## East Africa Power and Lighting

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., report a group profit, after payment of debenture stock interest, of £830,553 (£819,384) for 1958, after providing £648,429 (£635,426) for depreciation of fixed assets. East African income tax asbestos £61,385 (58,282). The 3% interim absorbed £153,018, and the 5% recommended final £255,136. The carry-forward is £368,625 (£265,843).

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## Pension Plan for Sisal Employees

### Forty-Five Hour Week Recognized

THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION is contemplating a pension scheme for its employees, who number about 130,000, or one-third of all African wage-earners in the Territory. If introduced, it would be the largest pension scheme by a private enterprise in East Africa.

The Central Joint Council of the industry has just agreed that headmen, clerks, artisans, and dressers on monthly pay rates shall have a fortnight's paid leave annually after working regularly for a year or 28 days' leave after two years.

Workers admitted to hospital by doctor's order are to receive half pay after three days for the first three weeks, provided the illness has not been caused by their fault or negligence.

A working week of 45 hours is to be recognized.

## J. Lyons and Co.

J. LYONS AND CO., LTD., which has estate interests in Central Africa, report a balance from trading account, after deducting wages, salaries, rents and other expenses, and including dividends from subsidiaries and transfer fees, of £4,359,946 (£5,304,150) for the year ended March 31, 1959. After allowing £1,561,907 for depreciation, £953,500 for taxation and meeting other charges, the profit for the year was £905,256 (£1,143,111).

## Sisal Outputs for May

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—162 tons of sisal and tow, making 788 tons for the first five months of the year, compared with 580 tons in the same period of 1958.

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,203 tons of line fibre and tow, making 14,621 tons for the period July 1958/May, 1959.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—512 tons of sisal and tow (497), making 2,328 tons to date (2,694).

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—360 tons of sisal and tow, making 3,770 tons for 11 months (3,110).

## New Diamond Abrasive Products

### Developed by De Beers Consolidated

DETAILS OF TWO NEW TYPES of abrasive products developed from natural diamonds which will counter competition from synthetic diamond grit manufactured by the General Electric Company of America have been announced by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

Intensive experiments made over the past 19 months by the Diamond Research Laboratory have resulted in the two new products. They were demonstrated in Johannesburg last week. One was a new natural diamond grit for resin-bonded grinding wheels which is claimed to be 40% more efficient than any natural grit previously used. The other was diamond drilling material which, prepared to the specific shape and size required for particular diamond drilling operations, has proved greatly superior to any used so far.

The new natural grit is being tested in the United States and elsewhere. Its chief use will be in industries which grind tungsten carbide tools such as in the manufacture of motor-car and aircraft engine parts in which accuracy to thousandths of an inch are necessary. More efficient functioning of the resin-bonded wheels and their longer life will, it is believed, prove a factor in the reduction of manufacturing costs.

The new material for diamond drills will give them considerably longer life. These drills are used in prospecting and in mining operations.

## De Beers Prospecting Rights

THE CONCLUSION OF AN AGREEMENT giving De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., an interest in exclusive diamond prospecting operations in Basutoland was announced by Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, the chairman, last week at the annual general meeting of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. He also said that diamond sales continued to show an encouraging upward trend, gem sales for the first five months of the year being £25,517,460 compared with £17,983,758 for the same period last year, and sales of industrial diamonds £12,241,262 compared with £6,854,499.

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**Company Report****Uganda Development Corporation, Limited****Mr. J. T. Simpson's Confidence in Future Steady Growth****Statements by Chairmen of Corporation and Its Subsidiaries**

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED, has published its annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1958, and those of the subsidiary and associated companies.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, C.B.E., chairman of the Corporation, says in his annual statement, presented to the seventh annual meeting:—

"At no time since the formation of the Corporation in 1952 have I been more confident and assured of its future steady growth, leading, with certainty, to a solid direct investment for the shareholders apart from our equally important role of promoting economic development in the broader sense.

"In the year under review two factors in our development have been outstanding. The first is that there has been emphatic growth in economic patriotism—a wish of the people to see their industries prosper and a growing desire to participate in them. Primarily and obviously the latter is more especially directed to agricultural and related activities.

**Disruptive Competition**

"The second factor has been the general public support in our meeting the disruptive competition that assailed us during the year and our ability to meet it without deterioration in our overall trading results. Our financial strength is sustained by our spread of interests, and again this has been well illustrated.

"Inevitably, as we complete the development stages of our industries, we become manufacturers on a large scale, and unquestionably during 1958 overseas competition grew and disruptive competition emerged on a quite broad front. It is the most important problem facing us today.

"In the light of these difficulties it is gratifying to record that the consolidated net trading profit of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, before tax, was £407,964, against £407,211 in 1957. This figure is arrived at after achieving a trading profit of £657,244 (£614,026), from which is deducted depreciation of £251,152 (£202,909). Taxation is met to the extent of £105,909 on 1958 results and £16,640 for tax on 1957 profits not known at the time of the passing of the individual companies' accounts for 1957.

"Following the deduction of the proportion (£2,349) of the profit due to minority shareholders and allowing for the proportion (£11,479) of losses attributable to minority interests, we take the sum of £294,545 to the appropriation account, which, with the amount of £274,906 brought in from 1957, makes available in the group £569,451 for disposal. Your board has supported subsidiary companies in net appropriations to revenue reserves of £207,977. The Corporation itself recommends appropriating £61,306 to the investment contingency reserve to bring this to a total of £400,000, £10,000 to a technical development reserve, and £18,450 to the staff pension fund.

**Subsidiary Companies**

"*Uganda Hotels, Limited.*—There were substantial net capital additions (£176,000) during 1958, resulting in new hotels at Mbale and Kasese and an extension to Lake Victoria Hotel at Entebbe being opened in the early part of 1959. These will be followed by the Masaka and Gulu projects, which should be ready for occupation by the middle of this year. Our Hotels

Company board will then work concurrently on the consolidation of the substantial expansion then completed and also on planning for future development. Meantime the profits earned have come from Lake Victoria Hotel and the White Horse Inn, together with small earnings in respect of the company's holding (51%) in the National Parks Lodges.

"*Uganda Consolidated Properties, Limited.*—Generally, the company had a satisfactory year's trading, paying a 5% dividend on the ordinary share capital and 6½% to the Corporation in respect of monies loaned by the latter. The net assets, representing shareholders' interests, of £252,999 against the issued capital of £160,000 shows a satisfactory balance sheet position. Despite the income tax review during 1958, we are still not allowed, as a charge for tax purposes, the amortization of our buildings, but nevertheless amortize them over a 50-year period at a sinking fund rate of 3%.

"*The Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Company, Limited.*—This company came into production on April 1, 1958, and additional to normal teething troubles was severely hit by substantial reductions in Far Eastern overseas prices. The fact that United Kingdom manufacturers have been equally hard hit and workers in similar industries there reduced by half is little consolation in respect of our trading results, but must add to the growing concern and recognition of the fact that action against such activity is imperative. While one must regard the losses we are experiencing with concern, I welcome the support we received from our shareholders for putting more money into the undertaking to meet such losses, and am proud to be associated with an undertaking determined to fight, in the interests of all private enterprise, the disruptive competition now permitted. In the meantime, our workers suffer with us, as we are hindered from building up a satisfactory wage structure in present trading conditions. The losses of the company to December 31, 1958, were £34,438, of which the Corporation's share taken into the consolidation was £22,959.

"*Uganda Cement Industry, Limited.*—Having been established for a longer period, this company was able more easily to meet overseas dumping, and additionally the East African Governments moved in the matter to prevent it expanding. In the event the company has had a not unsatisfactory year. With the general slackening in the building trade and heavy over-production in East Africa, we do not expect equally good results in 1959. We have, however, an excellent undertaking at Tororo, with shareholders' interests some half a million pounds higher than the subscribed capital. I see no reason why the company's current dividend of 7½% should not be maintained.

"*Agricultural Enterprises, Limited.*—While the profits of this company are satisfactory, its general expansion, for which there is tremendous scope, has been disappointing, primarily on account of delays and frustrations in setting up the management and organization we require. We are moving to rectify this but I do not promise that a great deal of work on the ground will be accomplished in 1959. We can, however, guarantee that substantial organizational activity will take place. From that material development will

emerge, but the result therefrom will be slow and will not be spectacular, neither will our operations be speculative. I will repeat what I said in a more detailed review in the chairman's statement of this company that is that Agricultural Enterprises' contribution to what is generally referred to as extension work in the country will be to teach by example and precept the hard economics of plantation development, but also, in due course, to show gratifying results achieved by careful husbandry and conscientious work.

**Nyanza Textile Industries, Limited.**—The Corporation acquired from the Uganda Government its 58½% share and loan holding effective from October 1. In order to consolidate the accounts with those of the parent company, our Corporation, Nytil has produced accounts for the nine months' period ended December 31, 1958.

#### Communist Trading Activities

"Even with the adjustment in duties in the first half of 1959, the company cannot be stated to be in a secure position. I have written and spoken a great deal in respect of Communist trading activities, and much also has been written in the world Press on the subject. While action may be taken to combat the direct effects of this activity, it is difficult to see how the indirect consequences can be met. For several years I have drawn attention to the problem of the company's trading, in competition with companies dealing with their raw products on a different economic basis from those operating here, and last year I quoted from another authority clearly illustrating that the subject was mainly a political one, and trading or alleged trading substantially influenced by currency considerations.

"The Communist China activities might be contained as far as we are concerned, but inevitably with the disruption of much of the Far Eastern market we are bound to feel the resultant repercussions. Japan is an illustration of this; in that country cotton grey cloth produced at a cost of 52 yen a square yard was being sold in the latter part of 1958 at 46 yen in the domestic market and 39 yen for export.

"We must until this whole subject of disruptive competition is finally resolved regard ourselves as trading on a day-to-day basis. The continued progress at the factory has, however, been excellent and the morale of personnel involved exceptionally well maintained during this most difficult period of disruptive competition. The substantial past losses are there, and it may take several years' trading to establish the company's balance sheet to a position commensurate with one of the most efficient industries in East Africa.

#### Associates

**Kilembe Mines, Limited.**—The company passed through a most difficult period in the early part of the year when copper prices were at an extremely low level. Production, however, of blister copper was 10,831 tons in 1958, against 7,467 in the previous year. In the early part of 1959 the plant to treat the oxide ores came into operation, and the company can now look forward to enhanced production and plan further expansion from the resultant income. The market indications are that copper prices will not in the near future sink to the 1958 levels; even if they do the company is much better equipped to meet the situation than it was last year.

**Concrete Constructions (Uganda), Limited.**—Liquidation of the company proceeded, and the full amount of our losses has been provided for in the accounts under review.

**Uganda Grain Milling Company, Limited.**—This company was operated at a small profit during the year ended June 30, 1958. The chairman in his review draws attention to the difficulty of planning ahead for

full expansion at a time when interterritorial considerations of the wheat and maize industry are under review.

**The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Limited.**—To tie in with the requirements of the majority shareholders the accounts of this company will be taken over an 18-month period to June 30, 1959. It is not possible therefore to comment on the company's operations during its trading period. It is, however, facing up to the many problems arising from the requirements of fishing controls and marketing which I hope will lead us to successful future operations.

**Lombard Banking (Uganda), Limited.**—This company and its subsidiary Lombank (Uganda), Limited, in which our Corporation owns 49% of the equity, began operations during the latter half of the year under review and will take out its accounts at December 31, 1959. In the meantime I can say that the two companies are providing a much needed source of finance in the country, and current progress is satisfactory.

#### Development at Sukulu

"Among our activities not coming within the definition of subsidiary or associated companies, the first activity that must be mentioned is Sukulu Mines, Limited, which has continued to cover exploration and piloting in all directions, not only on the ground but in respect of markets. We completed a most comprehensive review of all of the many years of work on this project. A year ago I stated that I was satisfied that profits could be made on the operation but that it was certainly not likely that they would be sufficient to attract substantial private enterprise capital, apart entirely from the availability of the volume of money that would be necessary to bring the project into the production stage. This forecast proved correct. We could see a small profit on substantial capital; we could only see a commercial profit if all the pyrochlore could be sold.

"Our assessment was that even allowing for a reasonable construction period the world requirements of niobium were not commensurate with our probable production. To that extent we are ahead of technical development in the use of the ore or metal. It has needed courage not to sponsor production of valuable exports pending our being reasonably assured of satisfactory markets for them. We have all the heavy expense of technical work behind us and are in a position to consider the main Sukulu scheme at any time markets develop to our advantage.

"Examination of all possible projects must continue, and if we can ride the present adjustment to lower produce prices, maintain our profit and currently plan against the time when there is greater spending power in the hands of the people, we should be able to ensure our full future activity and expansion.

"We must also plan to assist in marshalling the financial resources of the country. Different types of investments attract different people. There have been successes in this country with other institutions, but the early formation of a Stock Exchange in Uganda would unquestionably facilitate local investment, and while initial activities might be small there will eventually emerge such possibilities as a mutual insurance company, a unit investment trust, and we hope a mutual building society; we can at least plan ahead."

#### AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, LIMITED

MR. SIMPSON, chairman of Agricultural Enterprises, Limited, said *inter alia* at the fourth annual meeting:—

"In presenting the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1958, I do so with a substantial measure of quiet satisfaction, primarily engendered by the interest now evident in the develop-



ment of plantation-scale agriculture and the desire of various interests for your company to accomplish this in partnership and in a variety of directions.

"We have been slow in taking advantage of the situation and in offering our services and capital to the extent your board would have wished, due in part to the frustrations that we have experienced in staffing the company but also to recognition that you cannot push Africa around; starting of large-scale agricultural ventures needs the most careful costing and planning, apart from the substantial amount of technical investigation and assessment of the direction of our strategy.

"Your company's contribution to 'extension work' will be to teach by example and precept the hard economics of the type of venture planned. There will be difficulties, but the opportunity for assured overall success is there. It is in recognition of the technical work we intend initiating, some perhaps unrewarding but an insurance against mistakes, that your directors propose appropriating from our record current profits a sum of £10,000 to a special development reserve.

#### Ranching and Tea Growing

"The consolidated profit for the year, before tax, was £73,738, against £60,551. After meeting taxation and allowing for losses in our cattle ranching subsidiary, we propose appropriations to give us a total of £145,000 of revenue reserves and to carry forward £29,839. The consolidated balance-sheet shows a sound and fluid position.

"The Salama Group is a fully earning unit although itself undertaking capital expansion, the profit at £79,565 (before taxation) being some £12,000 better than 1957.

"The Ankole Tea Company, Limited, is being developed by the Uganda Company (Africa), Limited, the Ankole Native Government, and ourselves. The plantation development expenditure for the year under review amounted to £27,926, bringing the total to December 31, 1958, to £63,671. The planting of tea achieved to the end of the year was: 1955, 10 acres; 1956, 54; 1957, 170; and 1958, 110 acres.

"The Bunyoro Ranching Company, Limited, has operated in conformity with its long-term plan. Development expenditure amounted to £9,339, of which £3,575 was allocated to capital account, while the balance of £5,764 was transferred to the cattle trading account. The loss for the year was £4,698, of which £2,556 represented loss on the cattle trading account and the remainder of £2,142 was depreciation on fixed assets. The general condition of the cattle on the property was good and the losses no more than had been estimated.

"The Kawalya-Kagwa Tea Company, Limited.—The total capital and development expenditure for the year was £30,982."

#### NYANZA TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, LIMITED

MR. SIMPSON, as chairman, told the tenth annual meeting of Nyanza Textile Industries, Limited:—

"Compared with a loss of £167,000 for the previous 12 months, the trading figures for the nine months of 1958 showed a loss of only £28,028, and at the end of the year the company was running at a small overall profit. The increases in Customs duties introduced in the 1958 budget have helped the company to meet disruptive foreign competition. Production, which went on to three shifts during the years, has increased from an annual rate of 7½m. yards at the beginning of the period to an annual rate of 12½m. yards at the end. By any reckoning this is an outstanding achievement.

"Further capital expenditure will be incurred in 1959 in order that Nylit's existing spinning and weaving plant may be brought into correct balance for the

production of sorts currently in market demand and to enable all looms to be kept running at fullest efficiency. When this work is completed production can be expected to increase to approximately 13m. yards per annum, about the maximum attainable from the present scale operations.

"Such progress is extremely heartening. In 1958 we have turned a corner. However, the current rate of profit per yard is still very small, and could easily disappear if foreign competitors made an onslaught on the market by disruptive price cutting techniques and dumping. Time is now needed to consolidate what has already been achieved, to wipe out the accumulated losses, and build-up reserves so that the next stage of planned development can be considered.

The Calico Printers Association, Limited, and the Bleachers Association, Limited, disposed of their interests in the company to the Uganda Protectorate Government, which has since sold them to Uganda Development Corporation, Limited. However, we have retained the valuable connexion of the Calico Printers Association, Limited, who are continuing as managing agents of Nylit. The outstanding team spirit and sense of pride in achievement stand out as characteristic of the whole Nylit organization. Equally impressive are the strides made in successfully imparting new skills to the African operatives and developing the leader class scheme for selecting and preparing Africans for eventual staff appointments. All in all the personnel set-up of Nylit is a model for the Protectorate.

"Taking a broad view, we have good reason, without being complacent, to be pleased with the progress so far. The position is brighter than most people thought possible a year ago."

#### THE UGANDA METAL PRODUCTS AND ENAMELLING COMPANY, LIMITED

MR. L. S. DAVIES, chairman of the Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Company, Limited, said at the third annual meeting:—

"On April 1, 1958, your company officially came into production. The enamelware produced was well received by the trade, the quality being far superior to the imported article from the Far East. The problem of training supervisory staff and labour has been surmounted, and we are building up a responsible and trained labour complement.

"In placing its enamelware on the market your company was faced with a recession in the bazaar trade, and, more important, a drastic reduction in the cost of enamelware imported from the Far East, and to get its enamelware on the market your company was forced to sell at a loss. With a build-up in stocks and a low volume of sales the cash resources became extremely strained, and your directors agreed with the Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, the debenture-holder, exercising on October 1, 1958, its powers under the debenture instrument to appoint a receiver and manager to carry on the business pending a satisfactory solution to the marketing problems caused by serious disruptive competition. The receiver and manager for the debenture-holders reports some progress in the reduction of the monthly losses, but the solution to the marketing problems, on which the future of the company depends, is largely outside your company's control. The course of action taken is the only one to have been taken in the face of this disruptive competition."

#### UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LIMITED

MR. SIMPSON, the chairman, said at the sixth annual meeting of Uganda Cement Industry, Limited:—

"The average realized price of cement sold by Tororo in 1958 was reduced by a further 30s. per ton

on the average for the previous year, bringing the total reductions since the factory came into operation in March 1953 to approximately 100s. per ton. Few manufactured products can show such a record.

"It is sometimes suggested that building costs are largely determined by the price of cement, with the inference that if cement prices were lowered there would be a substantial increase in building development. This is gross oversimplification. The proportion of the total cost of a building attributable to cement is generally not more than 8%, so that a reduction of 10s. per ton in the price of cement results in the relatively insignificant reduction of one third of 1% in the total cost of any particular building.

#### Record Sales of Rock Cement

"With a more intensive effort, particularly in surrounding markets, sales reached a new record level of 102,450 tons, compared with 84,756 tons in 1957, but this improvement was offset by the lower average selling price, the increase in trading profit from £284,464 to £313,387 being due to writing back of deferred repairs reserve no longer required and to relief from payment of the cess of 2.50s. per ton.

"Further valuable advances have been made on the technical side, and the widely attested improvements in quality in the cement now being produced have put Rock brand cement fully on a par with competitors' products. The overcoming of an economic cost of inherent deficiencies in the raw material reflects great credit on the technical staff.

"It is unfortunate that the improvement in our profit position is about to be reversed. The production capacity of the three producers in East Africa is now 600,000 tons per annum and the combined demand of Kenya and Uganda is not more than half this figure; even if allowance is made for exports to Tanganyika and other neighbouring territories—some of whom now desire to protect their own cement industries—there will clearly be a substantial surplus production capacity for many years to come. Negotiations are therefore proceeding between the East African cement producers on rationalizing the marketing in the best long-term interests of producers and consumers.

"Against this background of receding demand we must expect sales to fall in 1959, which will have a marked effect on our profits, as costs per ton derived from standing charges will inevitably rise through being spread over a smaller volume of production. Our efforts must now be directed at the scope for further economies and improvements in efficiency within our own organization, as well as at ways and means of stimulating demand for cement. It is hoped that economic conditions throughout East Africa will soon enable building activities to resume their expansion, for on this depends the prosperity of your company."

#### UGANDA CONSOLIDATED PROPERTIES, LTD.

Mr. SIMPSON, the chairman, said at the sixth annual meeting:—

"The profit, before deduction of income tax, is £25,292, against £20,749. Income tax of £7,736 is provided, and £1,364 for additional tax payable for 1957 consequent upon the increase in the rate of company tax from 4s. in the pound to 5.50s. announced in May of the year under review.

"The company amortizes its buildings over a fifty-year period at a sinking fund rate of 3%. During the year leasehold properties have been amortized to the extent of £5,348, but despite representations to the Select Committee on the East African Income Tax Management Bill no allowance for such amortization is permitted when calculating tax. Provision has therefore had to be made for the payment of tax for 1958, which if related to the true commercial taxable profit gives an effective rate of 6.79s. for each pound of profit.

"Building construction and net purchases of property amounted to £142,398. Building construction on a much reduced scale consisted mainly of the construction of residential properties in various parts of the country for long lease to reputable and substantial concerns. Your company was fortunate in acquiring Ralli House, Grant Street, on advantageous terms; the unused portion of the plot offers attractive development possibilities at the appropriate time.

"No new construction commitments have been entered into, and the capital expenditure to which the company is committed in the coming year amounts to £6,250. The lack of firm commitments does not mean that the company is ceasing expansion; as the demand for the construction or financing of properties develops your company is prepared to meet it. With the completion of building works for the moment further staff economies have been possible and overhead expenditure has been reduced to the absolute minimum. I record the board's appreciation of the efforts of the resident architect, Mr. P. Woolfenden, and his now depleted staff.

"As last year, the directors are recommending a dividend of 5% on the ordinary share capital of £160,000. Also recommended is the transfer of £10,000 to general reserve and the carry forward to 1959 of £23,869 unappropriated profit from previous years."

#### UGANDA HOTELS, LIMITED

Mr. SIMPSON, the chairman, said at the tenth annual meeting:—

"The development programme made good progress. At the end of 1958 Mount Elgon Hotel at Mbale and Hotel Margherita at Kasese were almost ready for opening, but the extensions at Lake Victoria Hotel were behind schedule. By the middle of 1959 the new hotels at Masaka and Gulu will be in operation, thus enabling the company to play its full part in the development of the tourist industry.

"The potentialities for the tourist industry in Uganda are substantial, and we are encouraged by the efforts being made by various air line companies, in conjunction with travel agencies and hotels, to organize package tours throughout East Africa at prices which should attract large numbers of travellers from Europe and elsewhere.

"We have to see that Uganda gets its fair share of this trade. The board proposes appropriating £2,500 for the cost of producing a film which will assist materially, we hope, in promoting the attractions that Uganda has to offer. Much remains to be done to co-ordinate and strengthen the efforts of the many organizations interested in tourism within the Protectorate, as well as to ensure that Uganda's plans are integrated with those of the other East African territories.

"Lake Victoria Hotel and White Horse Inn show slightly improved results, but part of the costs of accounting are now absorbed into the central organization under the general management of Mr. M. P. Piers, who took up his appointment in July. The cost of this organization—imperative for the operating of the eight units that your company will have established by the middle of the year—is at present relatively expensive and results in a drop in the overall trading profit from £17,178 to £14,506.

"We must rely on the Lake Victoria Hotel to provide us with the major part of our income. The fortunes have been largely tied to the business of air transit passengers and slip crews. Although the past three years' activities have been satisfactory, the outlook, as the trend towards faster aircraft and cheaper fares continues, may be less favourable; indeed, substantial reductions in slip-crew and night-stop accommodation requirements have been intimated for 1959."

Company Report**Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Limited**

(Commonwealth Merchants and Traders, Sugar Producers, Manufacturers, Shipowners, and Rum Distillers and Merchants)

**Lower World Sugar Prices Bring Expected Reduction in Trading Profits****Value and Justification of Commonwealth Sugar Agreement****Further Development of Engineering, Wholesale Distribution, and Other Interests****Importance of Human Relationships****SIR JOCK CAMPBELL ON THE TRAGIC SITUATION IN CENTRAL AFRICA**

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL & CO., LIMITED, will be held in the Conference Room, 11th floor, Bücklersbury House, 83 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4 on Tuesday, July 7, at 12 noon.

The statutory report and accounts for the year 1958 were posted to shareholders on June 13. The full report, including the Statement of the Chairman, SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, will be posted to shareholders as soon as the printing dispute allows. The following is a shortened version of the Chairman's statement:—

There have been two appointments to the Board since our last Annual General Meeting—Sir Henry Hancock, who brings us the experience of a distinguished career in the Civil Service, and Mr. G. M. Eccles, who has devoted the whole of his 40 years' working life to sugar and to British Guiana.

We expected a fall in trading profits in 1958 because, as I said last year, 1957 profits gained from the exceptionally high world sugar prices. The Group's net trading profit after tax and all charges was £972,683 in 1958, compared with £1,084,343 in 1957; in addition there were capital profits of £240,567 in 1958, against £32,441 in 1957. Ignoring these capital profits, the return on shareholders' money went down from 9.4% in 1957 to 7.2% in 1958.

**The Dividend**

Your directors are recommending a final Ordinary dividend of 9d. per share, composed of 6d. per share free of income tax plus a cash distribution of 3d. per share from distributable capital profits not subject to U.K. income tax. We are also recommending a one-for-four capitalization of capital reserves which would take £954,019. This is another step towards preventing issued capital from getting too much out of line with fixed assets. If profits go according to plan, your directors hope to maintain the total Ordinary distribution at not less than the present level. Thus, the total Ordinary dividend for 1959, on the increased capital, should be not less than 9½d. per Ordinary share free of income tax.

**Another Record Sugar Crop in British Guiana**

The estates in British Guiana for which Bookers are responsible produced 252,357 tons of sugar in 1958, beating the 1957 record by nearly 16,000 tons. But world sugar prices—on the basis of which we have to sell over 40% of our production—fell from an average of £40 a ton f.a.s. Cuba in 1957 to an average of £28 a ton in 1958, and wages and many other costs

increased. Consequently sugar profits were significantly down. That they were as good as they were was entirely owing to the success of management and workpeople in growing, harvesting and processing a new record crop with high efficiency in serious conditions of drought. The outlook for this year's sugar prices and profits is unpromising, but we are wholly confident in the ability and skill of our management colleagues in British Guiana to minimise the effects of the hazards of tropical agriculture and, with goodwill between management and labour growing all the time, I believe that we can rely upon our workpeople to play their part to the full again this year. All our senior management in British Guiana—Guianese or European—deserve the highest praise for the selfless way in which they combine, in keeping with the whole spirit of Bookers, practical capability with imaginative humanity in fulfilling their responsibilities to fellow-workers, customers and the community, as well as to shareholders.

**Commonwealth Sugar Agreement**

With world sugar prices so low, I know that the sugar workers of British Guiana, as well as management and shareholders, recognise the inestimable value of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Without it, the industry and all who depend upon it would today be threatened by ruin. As it is the assurance for eight years ahead of the special negotiated price for about half our sugar production enables us to hold our course even through the lean-years. Nearly 90% of the world's sugar production is protected in some form or another, and the acute narrowness of the world market which handles the balance leads to "world" prices bearing no relationship to the cost of most sugar production. Thus the Commonwealth Agreement only protects us against the protection of others. Moreover it provides both formidable sanctions against inefficiency and incentives for controlling costs, and it does no more than enable the value of Commonwealth sugar to keep pace with the price of supplies and services required by the industry. I believe that the people of the United Kingdom, whose exports and whose standard of living are directly imperilled by any drop in the purchasing power of the peoples of the countries whose social and economic foundation is primary production, recognise in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement a measure as economically justifiable as it is socially enlightened.

**Varied Shopkeeping Activities**

Our Shopkeeping Group has had mixed fortunes during the year although some companies have done

very well. Bookers Stores in British Guiana and our agency company there, had a thoroughly good year's trading, and our stores in Trinidad made record profits. Our three automotive supply businesses in the Canadian Prairie Provinces all made their best contribution to Group profits since they joined forces with Bookers. I have seen for myself that they provide a shining example in practice of Bookers' philosophy of service through business. As I write we are examining with the Board of Taylor, Pearson & Carson (Canada) Ltd., who are doing the same sort of business in British Columbia and Alberta as our other companies in Western Canada, whether it would be in our mutual interest that they should join forces with us. I hope that we shall know the answer by the time of our Annual General Meeting.

Because of difficulties in the copper industry in Northern Rhodesia, our shopkeeping companies there did badly in spite of the best endeavours of the management. Our company in Nyasaland achieved record sales but made rather less profit than in 1957.

#### Events in Nyasaland

The tragedy of recent events in Nyasaland, and fears for the future, at present overhang the whole of British Central Africa. Although this is not the place to enlarge upon it, the fact that Bookers have some £13m. invested there, and during 35 years have served the life and economy of the area, must allow us to have an attitude and to express it. When the Booker Group was reorganised after the war we extracted the London & Blantyre Company from its position as a subsidiary of our Northern Rhodesian-Copper-Belt companies solely because we were convinced that the social, economic and political environment of Nyasaland differed so totally from that of the Rhodesias. We have thus consistently questioned whether it was right to force Nyasaland into the Rhodesian Federation. I think I can best summarise my view now, by quoting my letter to *The Times* which was published on March 30, 1959.

*"Are not these the realities of the Central African situation? Nearly all the 300,000 Europeans in the area, and the overwhelmingly European Federal Government, believe that the social, economic and administrative interests of themselves and of seven million Africans lie in federation between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and in present domination by the European minority of the African majority.*

*In Central Africa, the attitudes of most Europeans towards Africans range from a few who regard them as God-given hewers of wood and drawers of water, to the many who benevolently regard them as the equivalent of school children needing firm but fair treatment from the school authorities, on the understanding that some of them may become prefects if they are industrious and obedient; and recognizing that they will one day grow up. All this Lord Malvern and Lord Robins made clear in the House of Lords.*

*Africans, as their education and knowledge of the world develops, and as they see the flowering of their peoples in West Africa — and their oppression in South Africa — increasingly resent and fear these European attitudes; and are prepared to sacrifice the economic and administrative advantages of European domination for the freedom to work out their own salvation.*

*'Keep the Africans in their place until they are civilized and capable', say the Europeans. 'Struggle for freedom and nationhood resolutely', say the Africans. How is this clear conflict of views to be*

*resolved? Certainly not by pride and prejudice and killing people.*

*In Nyasaland, where there are only 7,000 Europeans and 2,600,000 Africans, can there be any other answer than for Her Majesty's Government to declare Nyasaland an African State and to maintain the effective British protection of her people until forms of Constitutional advancement are worked out with her people which will enable them to decide constitutionally whether or not they wish to be associated with the Rhodesias — and, if so, in what form? It will, I know, need great imagination and courage to do this.*

*In the Rhodesias the resolution of the conflict is far harder because Southern Rhodesia is self-governing; because there are 200,000 Europeans there; and because of the great copper mining industry in Northern Rhodesia under American, European, and South African ownership. To segregate Southern Rhodesia and the Copper Belt as miniature South Africas, with the rest of Northern Rhodesia and Barotseland following Nyasaland, would be rank apartheid — with the wealth going to the Europeans and the poverty to the Africans. Perhaps, therefore, the best that can be done is to maintain effective British protection for the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Barotseland — within the Federation — while the Federal Government and the Europeans show the world what they mean by 'partnership'.*

*It could be hoped that the creation of an African State in Nyasaland, combined with the right of her people to decide their own relationship with the Rhodesias, might encourage the Federal Government of the Rhodesias to provide proofs of partnership in practice which would restore real confidence to all the Africans in Central Africa that the full fruits of the future are theirs in full and fair measure — not only economically and politically but as free and first-class citizens of a new nation.*

I can only add that the Chairman of the London & Blantyre Company — whose views coincide spontaneously with all this — his colleagues, the small staff of our embryo tea estate at Chombe, and all their families, are showing in a tense and anxious situation the greatest understanding, imagination, toleration and courage without allowing themselves to be thrown off balance in their work and responsibilities and in their relationships with African staff and workpeople.

#### United Rums Remain the Most Popular

Our Rum Group did very well in 1958. Our new distillery in British Guiana is coming fully up to expectations. Our *Lemon Hart* Jamaica and *Lamb's Navy* Demrara rums still lead the field as by far the most popular brands in the United Kingdom. Our rum trade in Canada is prospering so well that it cannot be long before Canada is the biggest market for our rums. *Tia Maria* — our Jamaican coffee-flavoured liqueur — is gaining popularity in more countries than ever and its prospects too seem good.

#### Shipping: Bulk Sugar Installation

Our shipping interests consist, first, of the *Arakata* and *Amakura*, which ply between Liverpool and Demerara; secondly, of five coasters which trade mainly between Liverpool and Northern Ireland, and are supplemented by some coastal tramping; and, thirdly, of eight coasters serving our sugar estates in British Guiana and plying between some of the West Indian islands. Our shipping company in British Guiana is also responsible for our wharf and stevedoring businesses there as well as our ship and airline agencies, transport

department and insurance business. Although our shipping interests taken together made less money than in 1957, they fared as well as anybody could have expected with freight rates so low and in the face of generally adverse conditions.

Work has started on the construction of the 40,000-ton bulk sugar store and wharf in British Guiana, to be operated by a company in which Bookers have an 80% interest. This installation should be ready early in 1961 and is required to meet the needs of our refinery customers in the United Kingdom and Canada. We are now giving much thought to the possibility of building and operating one or two bulk-sugar-carrying ships.

I am delighted that quite a few of our shareholders have decided to use our Travel Department in the entrance hall of Bucklersbury House. I hope they find themselves satisfied customers and that more will follow suit.

#### Encouraging Prospects for Industrial and Engineering Groups

Our Industrial Holdings Group (as it is now called) covers some assorted and mostly thoroughly profitable companies in the United Kingdom and British Guiana. The British Guiana companies — drug manufacturing, printing, stock-feed, petroleum products marketing, balata bleeding, and a lime estate — made an important contribution to Bookers' profits and set a vigorous example in training in the skills needed for light industrial development in British Guiana.

Our Engineering Group had an immensely encouraging year. Our two sugar machinery businesses — George Fletcher in Derby and Duncan Stewart in Glasgow — further enhanced their reputation, and their prospects are good. Fletchers achieved record sales and profits last year.

The major development of the year in the Engineering Group was the acquisition of 90% of the Ordinary shares in Sigmund Pumps, Ltd., of Gateshead. This company has an international reputation for the excellence of its centrifugal pumps. Everything that we have seen of the quality of its management and men, and of its plant and products, gives us confidence that this will prove a most fruitful partnership.

#### Diversification: Finance for the Future

The planning and development of Bookers' engineering interests is part of our declared policy of spreading Bookers' risks; and there can be no doubt that diversification is adding greatly to the strength and resilience of each and all of our companies, old and new. Our finance is on an even keel; and we shall probably not have to raise new funds for the Group in the near future. This is not to say that circumstances, and requirements, may not change.

I find it very difficult to express my awareness of the extent to which Bookers' profits, the working out of our plans and the achievement of our purposes, are dependent upon all the men and women throughout the Group in the United Kingdom, British Guiana and The West Indies, Canada, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and the masters and crews of our ships. Without them there could be no production and no profits — and no purpose — in Bookers.

#### Management Appointments for Guianese and West Indians

In British Guiana and The West Indies it is our absolute policy, resolutely pursued, not now to appoint anyone from outside those countries to any job for which we can recruit a Guianese or West Indian with the necessary qualifications and experience. And we try never to forget the need to adapt the organization and job to the man. But if our policy is to become com-

pletely successful without everybody suffering from lower administrative and technical standards, even this is not enough. Because, through no fault of their own, there is at present a serious shortage of qualified Guianese and West Indians for all the important administrative and technical jobs that have to be done. In order to play our part in putting this right, we are building up a concerted campaign for education and training for all kinds and levels of management; universities, colleges, schools and formal internal and external courses all enter into our plans. Nor are we neglecting such plans for the men and women in our Companies outside The West Indies and British Guiana. As well as a wide range of training experience within our own Companies, we have found a wonderful willingness on the part of other big and small companies in the United Kingdom to offer training experience for Booker men and women from overseas. This is an important way in which British industry can help to develop and share the common wealth of the Commonwealth.

I find it is as impossible as ever to forecast this year's results with any expectation of being right. I cannot at the moment see why our 1959 trading profits should be better than 1958, if as good. On the other hand Bookers keeps on growing. Your directors and all of us in Bookers at home and abroad will go on doing the best we can for all who have a stake in the fortunes of the Company.

#### Company Report

### African Assurance & Provident Corporation, Limited

MR. A. B. CHAPMAN, C.A., chairman and managing director of African Assurance and Provident Corporation, Limited, said when addressing the fifth annual meeting in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia: —

"Since 1957 the corporation has issued life assurance policies to the value of £1,887,000 in the Federation and Kenya. Gradually life assurance is being accepted by the African as an essential part of his future.

"We have introduced a new type of policy which gives the same benefits as endowment assurance, but the African also receives 10% of the sum assured every five years during the term of the policy.

"We plan to assist in the formation of a mutual life assurance company in Uganda for the benefit of all its people. If that company is successful a similar scheme will be put to Tanganyika.

"We will use our funds wherever possible to assist the African people. At present priority must be given to African housing schemes. The corporation is associated with the Provident Building Society in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Kentanda Mutual Building Society in Kenya, and will invest certain of its funds in these societies, which will make funds available for African housing.

"The corporation has sponsored an Educational and Advancement Trust Fund in Northern Rhodesia for Africans. The trustees are Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, Dr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Andrew Chapman, Mr. Laurence Katlungu, Mr. Henry Makulu, and Mr. Arthur Wina.

"This corporation is associated with the Trust Corporation, Limited, which gives advice to African businessmen in their purchase of property, the raising of capital, and other financial problems in which the African is at present lacking in experience."

The administrative head office of the corporation is in Hardinge House, Nairobi.

Company Report**James Finlay & Company, Limited****Fiftieth Annual General Meeting****SIR JAMES JONES'S STATEMENT**

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the registered office of the company, 22 West Nile Street, Glasgow, on Friday, June 26.

SIR JAMES JONES, C.I.E., chairman of the company, writes in the course of his annual statement:—

"We have been fortunate in the acceptance by Mr. William Alexander Tulloch of the invitation extended to him to join the board. Mr. Tulloch is well known in Scottish business circles, and I am confident his sound judgment will add to the strength of your board. His father was a director of the company, as some of you will recollect, from 1934 to 1943.

"We have also invited Mr. Robert Brodie to join the board and I am glad to say he has accepted. Mr. Brodie, who is at present the senior in our London office, has served the company for many years and has wide experience of our business both at home and overseas.

"As many stockholders have doubtless noticed, the annual general meeting to be held on June 26, 1959, will be a jubilee occasion—the fiftieth annual general meeting since our incorporation as a limited company on May 27, 1909. This is another landmark in our company's long history, and to mark the occasion the style of the cover of the report and accounts for last year has been altered.

**Year's Results**

"In my statement a year ago I said I had no reason to think that over all the current year would be unfavourable. Unfortunately my hopes were not all realized because our cotton works in this country, in common with many other concerns in the same industry in the United Kingdom, had an unfortunate year and made a loss. The trading of our Calcutta branch also resulted in a loss, and in addition the income received from our associated tea companies was substantially lower.

"Our net trading profit in 1958 was £157,993, as compared with £325,547 in 1957, and our investment income remained at practically the same level as in 1957. We have set aside £304,000 for taxation, £10,000 to the reserve for staff allowances, and have appropriated £30,000 to the revenue general reserve.

"After paying an interim dividend of 3% on the ordinary stock last December we have declared a second interim dividend of 6%, and we have added £53,972 to the balance in profit and loss account. I regret to say we have still many years of unsettled taxation to be completed, again due, in the main, to the difficulties in the determination of appeals overseas, but it is considered that the amounts already set aside to meet these liabilities are adequate.

"The recent changes visualized in the Finance Bills in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon will, I fear, increase the taxation burden in these countries but I cannot comment constructively on their provisions until they are fully enacted. Stockholders will appreciate that the welcome reduction in the standard rate of income tax in the United Kingdom will be of no advantage to our company in so far as its overseas income is concerned.

**Outlook for Tea**

"Having in mind the apprehensions so freely expressed about surplus tea, it is remarkable that the

prices bid at the auctions have been so steady. There may be rather more plain tea available than can be immediately absorbed, but the competition amongst buyers for good teas is as keen as ever. The industry appears to be in one of those phases which have often occurred before, and which could well recur, when fears are entertained that the total weight of tea produced is slightly in excess of immediate requirements.

"There are more tea drinkers in the world today than ever before, and the tendency is definitely going to be for them to want more and more. In the long term therefore I am still optimistic.

"Reports that the International Tea Agreement is to be revived have circulated and been denied, but I certainly concur that it would be of benefit to all Governments, labour, growers, blenders, packers and consumers, if the element of doubt now prevailing about available supplies could be removed. It would almost certainly result for a time in a fall in price in the countries where teas are grown, but in some of these there is a vast almost untapped consumer potential, and lower prices would surely result in increasing demand in countries like India and Pakistan.

"Our associated tea companies had a fairly good year in 1958, and had it not been for an entirely unjustifiable partial strike in the High Range in Kerala and the strikes and disorders in Ceylon the results would have been substantially better.

**Progress with African Projects**

"The projects in Africa in which we are interested continue to make progress. The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, had another profitable year but did not pay a dividend in view of its development programme for which funds are necessary. The land belonging to the Kymulot Tea Company, Limited, has been purchased by The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, and the joint undertaking is now being developed by the latter company more successfully and economically than if it had continued under separate ownership. The Kymulot Tea Company, Limited, is now in process of liquidation.

"In Southern Rhodesia very satisfactory headway has been made by the tea growing company in which we and our associated companies are interested. The crop is increasing, and the factory will have to be enlarged to cope with the additional leaf which is being harvested.

"I visited Kenya and Southern Rhodesia early this year and am entirely satisfied with the condition of all the properties, which are in excellent order.

"I make no apologies for having attached to this statement of accounts a page dealing with the products of George Payne & Company, Limited. This is a concern in which we and our associated companies have a very large financial stake, and I commend to your attention the excellence of their confectionery and of their tea, coffee, and drinking chocolate. A purchase will convince you of their merits, and in inquiring for these at your confectioner's and grocer's you will in fact be indirectly helping yourselves.

"Staff.—To conclude it is my duty and my wish to express the thanks of the board to all our staffs at our many branches overseas as well as to our staffs in this country. Difficult times have to be faced by all connected with large concerns in these days, and the directors are appreciative of the loyal service."

# S & L TUBES

**WELDED OR SEAMLESS STEEL TUBES**  
in all sizes up to 72" diameter suitable for all markets, including—

**SCREWED AND SOCKETED TUBES**  
Black and Galvanized

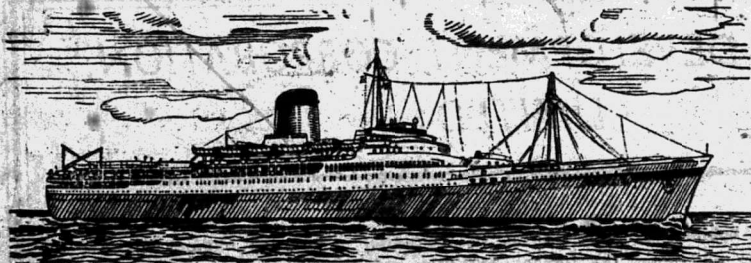
**STEEL WATER MAINS**  
with Spigot and Socket joints, Victaulic Joints, Johnson Couplings, or with ends prepared for welding at site. These conduits are supplied coated with bituminous solution both inside and outside, or with heavier protections if desired.

**TUBULAR POLES**  
for low and high tension Electric Lines, Telegraph, Telephone and Lighting.

Represented by

**GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD**

Branches throughout KENYA · UGANDA · TANGANYIKA



South  
and  
East  
Africa

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

Sailing Southampton

1ATELONE CASTLE	June 25
*CARNARVON CASTLE	July 2
1EDINBURGH CASTLE	July 9
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	July 16
1CAPE TOWN CASTLE	July 23
*STIRLING CASTLE	July 30
1PRETORIA CASTLE	AUG. 6
*PRINDENNIS CASTLE	AUG. 13

\* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.

**INTERMEDIATE AND  
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES  
FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT**

Sailing London Rotterdam

1RHODESIA CASTLE	July 3	—
1BRAEMAR CASTLE	July 12	July 14
1WARWICK CASTLE	AUG. 4	—
1DURBAN CASTLE	AUG. 13	AUG. 14
*KENYA CASTLE	AUG. 25	—
*BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE	Sept. 8	Sept. 9

†Out East Coast, home West Coast. ‡Out West Coast; home East Coast. \*To Beira and back, via the Cape.

Timings subject to alteration without notice

**UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office:  
Caysee House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.2.  
Tel.: AVE 2010

Chief Passenger Office:  
Rotherwick House, 19-21 Old Bond St., W.1.  
Tel.: HYD 8400

Freight Dept.:  
Greenly House, Crosschurch Lane, E.C.4.  
Tel.: MAN 2650 AVE 2648

Offices at: SOUTHAMPTON · BIRMINGHAM · LEEDS · MANCHESTER · GLASGOW

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 25th, 1959

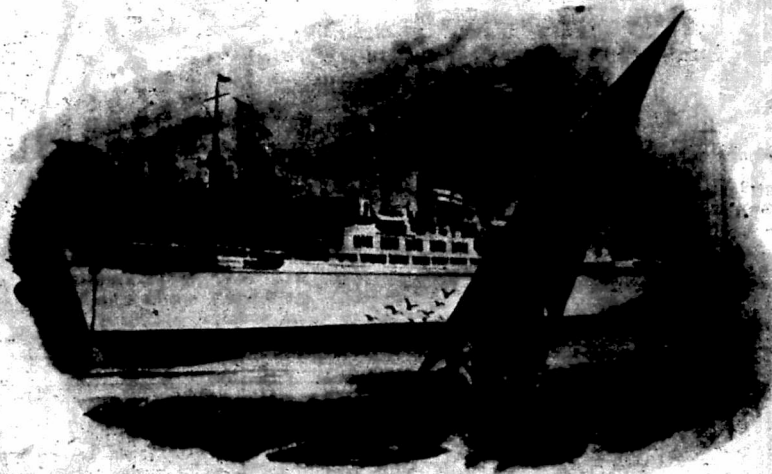
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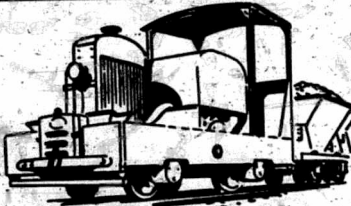
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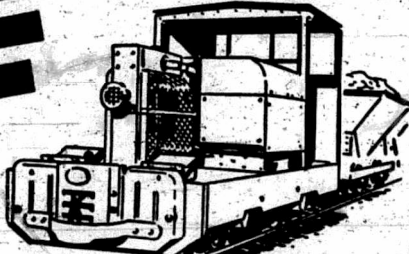
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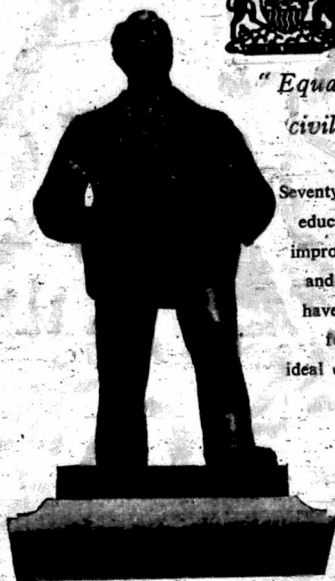
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

Thursday, June 25th, 1959

Vol. 35 No. 1811

37s. 6d. yearly

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### *More Heat than Light*

THE COMMON'S DEBATE on Hola was an angry transaction. The first Socialist speaker, Sir Frank Soskice, was fair and judicial, but his example was disregarded by other Opposition speakers, particularly Mr. James Callaghan, who was bitter and personal in his attack on the Colonial Secretary. Several daily newspapers, gave the impression, especially by their headings, that Mr. Lennox-Boyd had made an ineffectual reply, but that interpretation is certainly not borne out by the Hansard record of his speech. It irritated the Socialists because it was so factual; but how could the Government's chief spokesman have put the case properly without painting in the background of the Mau Mau conspiracy? No debate could have been more repetitive: speaker after speaker went over the same ground without pointing to any new fact or making any novel comment. It was an occasion of heat rather than light.

### *Disgraceful Cartoon*

A DISGRACEFUL CARTOON by Vicky appears in the current issue of the "New Statesman". Before a background of barbed wire stand 11 crosses, two bearing the letters R.I.P., and at the foot is a tattered scroll with the inscription M.B.E. The clear implication is that the M.B.E. granted in the Birthday's Honours List to Mr. Cowan, senior superintendent of prisoners in Kenya, was a direct result of the death of 11 hard-core Mau Mau detained in Hola camp. This, I say, is a disgraceful suggestion - aggravated by the fact that it has been used as a means of building circulation, various papers having carried a bold-type advertisement reading: "Today's 'New Statesman' with a front-page Vicky is on sale now". The Socialist weekly must be well aware that the award to Mr. Cowan was decided upon long before the Hola incident and that he was not responsible for the tragic happening. Yet it has permitted its cartoonist to perpetrate this travesty of the truth.

### *African Bureau Shocked*

THE AFRICA BUREAU is "shocked" by the intention of the Nyasaland Government to amend the Penal Code, particularly by the provision that it will become unlawful for any person to indicate that he is a member of an unlawful society. Why should it want anyone to be

allowed to wear the sign or shout the slogan of a society which has been proscribed? To ban an organization and then permit people to flaunt its banner, dress in its uniform, or chant its rallying-cry, would be nonsensical. The Bureau also protests against the proposal to empower an inspector of police to enter without warrant if an unlawful society is meeting in any place, to make arrests and seize documents and other property. That is surely a sensible provision, for if the police officer had to travel to the office or residence of a magistrate in order to procure a warrant the meeting might end before his return. While some bodies have to be declared unlawful it will be necessary to uphold the authority of the law - which is what the Africa Bureau appears to overlook.

### **North of the Border**

NOWHERE IN BRITAIN has opposition to the Federation been so concentrated as in Scotland, primarily because a few missionaries on leave from Nyasaland and former missionaries of the Church of Scotland in that Protectorate voiced strong opposition through the Scottish Press and from the country's pulpits and other platforms. That agitation, started when federation was first proposed, has continued with few breaks. Because it is so powerful an organ of opinion north of the border the "Scotsman" has inevitably published many critical statements, especially in its correspondence columns. Now, in a praiseworthy spirit of fairness, it has invited contributions from four residents of the Federation - Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and leader of the Central Africa Party, the Duke of Montrose for the Dominion Party, and the Ngoni Paramount Chief Mmbelwa. After the spate of discussion at and after the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, it is especially valuable to have had the case put from these different points of view. The Press has done something to restore a balance which was sadly disturbed by the Kirk.

### **Absurd Proposals**

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislatures of Kenya and Tanganyika have suggested that the Kenya Public Relations Office in London should be wholly dissociated from the East African Office by being moved from Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, and that Tanganyika should open its own office here. (And one even yearns for a Tanganyika House in Moscow). Both proposals seem to me absurd; but neither is surprising, for when Sir Andrew Cohen arranged for a separate Uganda House to be built this Journal regarded the decision as disruptive of that unity which the East Africa High Commission is supposed to express and foster. "Disunity is strength" appears to be the motto of many politicians and some senior officials in all three territories, men who ought to know the value of the East African Office in London, which has in Sir Arthur Kirby the best Commissioner in its 34 years of existence. I have yet to hear one sound argument for weakening the office by wastefully and ineffectually dotting the West End with a separate bureau for each territory.

### **Sir Arthur Kirby**

THE BUSY INQUIRER in the United Kingdom wants concentration, not dissipation, of the sources of information and advice; and that has always been one of the main arguments for the East African Office as agent for the whole group. At its head is a man of ex-



perience, competence, and character. Persons of anything like comparable stature would certainly not be obtainable if, as a result of political manoeuvring, it were decided to have three or four official representatives in London instead of one. The surprising thing is that nobody troubled to make these elementary points in the debates in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Having known intimately every Commissioner and his work, I have no hesitation in saying that Sir Arthur Kirby is the most effective and forthright of them all and the most active in propagating news of the territories. Cannot East Africa's politicians recognize a good man doing a good job? And when the politicians talk nonsense cannot senior officials in the Legislatures promptly expose their folly?

### **Printing Dispute**

PRINTING IN GREAT BRITAIN has virtually ceased, except for the national daily and Sunday newspapers, and about one thousand provincial newspapers and thousands of periodicals are not now appearing. Though this emergency issue of "East Africa and Rhodesia" can naturally not contain all the week's news and comment, we are pleased to be able to continue publication by the Rotaprint process; provisional arrangements were made weeks ago to beat the impending stoppage in this way, and we hope to be able to maintain publication in this form until the dispute between the country's ten printing trade unions and the Master Printers' Federation reaches a solution. Repeated appeals for arbitration by the master printers have been rejected by the union spokesmen. Yet many, possibly an overwhelming majority, of the workers in the industry would have wished to avoid a cessation of work which is bound to do great harm.

### **The Issues**

MANY COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS and periodicals have so small a margin of profit that they may never appear again; such printing may henceforth be transferred to the Continent, where prices are far lower than in the United Kingdom; and a substantial volume of work may in future be done on office printing machines and by the Rotaprint and similar processes. "East Africa and Rhodesia" is in no sense a party to the dispute, being but one among thousands of victims of the obduracy of the union leaders, who have demanded a 40-hour week and wage increases ranging from 10% to 28%. The employers offered a 2½% increase in wages and a 42½-hour week on condition that productivity was such as to avoid raising costs to customers. Printing employees are among the most highly paid craftsmen in the country.

### **Trial by Jury**

WHY CANNOT ASIANS IN KENYA be tried by jury? A Government spokesman has explained in the Legislature: "A European is entitled to trial by jury if charged with an offence carrying more than six months' imprisonment. If that were extended to Asians and Africans there would be an additional 52,000 Supreme Court trials a year. Suppose one in 20 elected for trial by the Supreme Court. There are 260 working days in a year and trials average three days. For the additional 2,600 cases we should require an extra 30 judges, an extra 30 Crown counsel, an extra 30 shorthand writers, and a related number of interpreters. The number of new jurors, who must be fully familiar with spoken and written English, would be staggering and we should not be able to find them".

# Commons Debate Mau Mau Deaths at Hola Camp

## Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Reply to Vote of Censure

A VOTE OF CENSURE on the Government was defeated in the House of Commons last week by 314 votes to 255. It took the form of a Labour motion regretting that there had not been an immediate public inquiry into the deaths of 11 Mau Mau detainees at Hola Camp, Kenya.

SIR FRANK SOSKICE, a former Socialist Solicitor-General, developed the Opposition case, emphasizing that the Cowan plan to compel detainees to work was contrary to the laws of Kenya; a lawless and insane plan approved by the Minister for Internal Security had been hopelessly bungled in execution. The Secretary of State was culpable because he had not probed the matter closely.

Painting in the background to what he called a tragic and shocking incident, a terrible thing to have happened under British rule, MR. LENNOX-BOYD described Mau Mau as a conspiracy based on the total perversion of the human spirit; by witchcraft and intimidation it had reduced the African population to abject terror, murdering men and women without compunction. As the terrorists grew more brutalized their moral degradation increased, revealing itself in sexual and sadistic aberrations and even cannibalism. Yet these sub-human creatures were not irrevocably lost to decent society, for a way back had been found for them through voluntary confession and work.

Though these mutational phenomena defied rational explanation, it had proved possible to release some 78,000 former Mau Mau detainees; some had devoted themselves to the rehabilitation of their former colleagues with the single-mindedness which had characterized their gangster activities. With the co-operation of the churches the Government of Kenya had followed a positive programme of rehabilitation, a spiritual and psychological crusade which challenged Mau Mau authority in the camps.

### Astonishing Results

Constructive work was an essential part of the cleansing process; unless the hard-core detainees were set to work their rehabilitation was impossible. Once work started there was a psychological break-through, with astonishing results.

At the last stage the technique of dilution gave results, Kikuyu warders and loyalist staff working alongside the detainees. Small groups of recalcitrants were moved to camps mainly in the Mwea area, made subject to vigorous discipline, required instantly to obey orders, and mixed with co-operating detainees in the proportion of about one to seven. The aim was to dissociate them immediately from the atmosphere of previous camps, so that the Kikuyu detainees could themselves persuade the new arrivals to adapt themselves to a changed atmosphere.

At the beginning of the third phase 14,000 people still seemed to have no chance of redemption. Now the number had been miraculously reduced to about 1,000. Of all who had passed through detention and imprisonment as a result of Mau Mau 98% had been able to gain their freedom.

Describing in detail the conditions at Hola, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that Mr. Cowan had played a prominent and honourable part in running the Mwea camps and had been rightly honoured. The main proposals of Mr. Cowan's

plan had not been carried out; if they had been the tragedy would have been avoided. The first Press statement ought not to have been issued in the form in which it appeared, and Mr. Sullivan, the camp commandant, should have received a written copy of Mr. Cowan's proposals.

MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Lab.) who recently visited Hola, said that the foul nature of Mau Mau could not be underestimated. He was indignant that a detainee at Aguthi camp had been given 12 strokes with a cane for having written to an M.P.

SIR HENDRIE OAKSHOTT (Cons.) recalled that three years ago the highest authorities in Kenya told him that about 10,000 Mau Mau would prove utterly irreclaimable. To have brought the number down to a few hundred was a magnificent achievement.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.) complained that instead of confessions at the very top there had been a consistent process of evasion by the authorities in Kenya. It was intolerably unfair to try two of the prison officers; heavier responsibility rested on their superiors.

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS (Cons.), who visited Kenya with Mr. Thomas, disagreed with part of his description of events. They had, he said, managed to create the impression that there was some degree of bi-partisan approach to African affairs in the House, and he hoped that nothing would be done to disturb that idea.

MR. JAMES JOHNSTON (Lab.) thought that half of the detainees ought never to have been held. In Nairobi recently he had been shocked to find the feeling in high quarters that the Cowan plan was quite good and had merely been badly applied. The Minister of Internal Security ought to resign because of Hola; it was being put about that he was leaving because his retirement was due. He wanted an all-party commission of inquiry.

MR. DODDS-PARKER (Cons.) said that his experience as an administrative officer in Africa convinced him that the rehabilitation of Mau Mau was more a matter for priests and psychiatrists than politicians.

#### "Sharp Practice" in Kenya

MR. LESLIE HAILE (Lab.) recognized that colonial officials did a magnificent job; they were hampered by the primitive religious taboos of Africans and the primitive politics of wealthy Europeans. Sir Evelyn Baring was a very nice person but not a strong Governor.

"Some of us still want to see more racial co-operation in Africa and deplore the possibility of the Europeans being driven out. I dislike attacking settlers. There are many fine settlers, but if 4,000 settler families are going to hold up nationhood by chicanery, subterfuge, and concealing facts, they will have to go. If they are prepared to co-operate and do the good work they can do, I think this House would still wish to encourage them".

The Kenya Government's decision to abolish death duties was deplorable; it was sharp practice to accept subsidies from overtaxed Britain and then abolish death duties.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN (Lab.) criticised the Cowan plan as illegal, challenged the Secretary of State to publish the report made by Colonel Young before his resignation, and described the Minister as "the major obstacle to a bi-partisan policy". He was a Fascist and proud of it. He ought to resign in order to maintain his own self-respect and the respect of the House.

SIR REGINALD MANNINGHAM-BULLER, the Attorney-General, wound up. He emphasized that there was no ground for censuring either H.M. Government or the Government of Kenya.

# Conditions for Self-Government in Africa

## Case for A Non-racial Policy

WE SHALL NOT HAVE DONE OUR JOB properly in East Africa until it is fully accepted that all the main communities must feel secure and make their full contribution to the future, and until the territories can stand firmly on their own feet economically.

Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made that statement to the Commonwealth Press Union adding, inter alia:-

"We intend to pursue the policy of partnership, of non-racialism. The simple racial slogan 'Africa for the Africans' has a tremendous appeal, which Africans in East and Central Africa are going to sense. But the slogan cuts right across the whole policy of continuous Governments here of very different political views by exacerbating racial fears and tensions, inducing uncertainty among investors, and delaying the day when the territories can stand on their own feet.

"The alternative is a non-racial future in which Africans will play their full part and feelings of race will as far as possible be submerged in the main loyalty to a single nation. This will place great strains on Africans, who, as they grow more and more into positions of responsibility and power, will find that they have to take account of the peculiar factors governing East Africa's future. This is not some sinister plot by H.M. Government to split Africa, but geographical and economic logic. We must continue H.M. Government's responsibility so as to overcome the racial tensions and economic difficulties.

### Great Changes in Five Years

"In Tanganyika there were four Africans in Legislative Council five years ago. Today there are 23, and three African Ministers. In Kenya there were eight Africans in a Legislature of 54 and no Africans in the Executive. Today there are 25 Africans in a Council of 91, and places for two in the Council of Ministers, though up to now, owing to a boycott of the Council, only one African Minister has been appointed. In Uganda five years ago there was a Legislative Council of 56 members, of whom 20 were Africans. Today there are 34 Africans in a Council of 62.

"Nyassaland, though only one-tenth of the area of the Federation, has two-fifths of the population. The value of the services given by the Federation to Nyassaland is about £4m. a year. Since federation expenditure on health has gone up from £300,000 to £1m. a year. Capital expenditure on hospitals has increased five times. Before federation Nyassaland sent 5% of its revenue on education and the two Rhodesias 3%. All three now spend on average 10% of their much larger revenues. Since federation African earnings have increased by 65%, and there are now some £50m. of small African savings in the banks of the Federation. It is a great disservice to Africans to dismiss all this lightheartedly.

"I know the fears of Africans in Nyassaland. First, that their land would be taken away. Nothing of the sort has happened. European-owned land is only between 3% and 4%, but, small as it is, the area has been halved since federation. There was the fear that racial discrimination would be introduced. Nothing of the sort has happened.

"People who swallow stories about a form of apartheid in the Federation should look at the very significant advances: the disappearance of separate entrances in post offices; provisions in regard to hotels; multi-racial trade unions; apprenticeship and workmen's compensation Bills on non-racial lines; opening all branches of the Federal Civil Service to all races.

"On the Copperbelt a whole range of jobs which were reserved for Europeans is now open to Africans. Progress in this field is often maddeningly slow. At first it was due to the fears of the European unions; more lately to African inter-union rivalry, and often to African reluctance to advance. But the sincerity of the copper companies and of H.M. Government and the Federal and territorial Governments is beyond reproach. The only discrimination now being introduced in Africa is in cries like: 'Europeans scam out of Africa'.

## Nationalism Not Being Repressed

"We are not embarking on a policy of repressing African nationalism; but no Government can allow any section of the people to resort to force or the threat of it or ride roughshod over the law of the land to get its way. Action to forestall violence often attracts severe criticism, but no Government ought to risk human life through fear of temporary unpopularity. To keep order is in no sense to oppress genuine national aspirations. Our policy is to give nationalism a constructive outlet in steady progress towards self-government.

"But African nationalists will have to accept - as the more moderate Africans do - that there are other races who have settled for generations in the various territories and regard it as their home, and that these races provide most of the skill, the capital, and the enterprise required to bring the territories economically to the point where they can be viable independent units.

"The policy of successive British Governments has been to lead the territories to responsible self-government in the Commonwealth in conditions that ensure to all the people concerned - and that means all the people - both a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter.

"There are four essential conditions for successful self-government. The first is that we leave behind us the institutions which are best fitted to secure a good Government, and that we should be satisfied that power will pass to able and honest people, ready to govern through those institutions and not abuse them for the sake of their own ambitions.

"The second criterion is to get everyone to accept that the territory is not just the home of one particular race or community, and that the rights and interests of all communities must be safeguarded.

"The third is that the territory must not only have the material resources to give the inhabitants a reasonable standard of living, but keep the confidence of all on whose capital and skill its future prosperity will depend.

"Fourthly - and as important as anything else - there must be enough skilled, experienced, and educated people to form an efficient and impartial Civil Service to run the complex machinery of modern government.

"We understand and sympathize with nationalism. What we must oppose is racialism. We are against trouble-makers who set out to stir up race hatred and to ride to power upon it, against those who ignore or condemn the emergence of moderate opinion when responsible men and women of all races are trying so hard to learn to weld modern societies based on mutual tolerance".

## Hard-Core Detainees Transferred

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has transferred 120 hard-core Mau Mau detainees from the Hola camp to Manyani camp, which is on the Mombasa-Nairobi road. They took part in the recent hunger strike. They are to be split into small groups to facilitate attempts at rehabilitation, which depends on breaking down the atmosphere of mass defiance and indifference to discipline. Seventeen men will remain in the Hola closed camp. Two Swiss officials of the International Red Cross have arrived in Kenya to report on conditions in prison camps.

## Land in the Kenya Highlands

IN THE KENYA LEGISLATURE last week Mr. D.T. Arap Moi moved that unused land in the White Highlands should henceforth be made available only to landless Africans. On a motion by Mr. Blundell it was agreed, however, to ask the Government to make an urgent detailed examination of all unalienated Crown land for the purpose of intensifying efforts to make land available for agricultural development and settlement schemes, the main criterion for allocation being the best economic use of the land, and settlement schemes to embrace landless people of all races. Mr. Mboya, who denied that his views on land were racialist, said that the six million other Africans in Kenya would be resentful if 10,000 Africans were given land ownership in the Highlands and thus constituted an aristocracy.

## We Shall Slash African Salaries, Says Mr. Nyerere Not Entering the Government to Make Money

"WE ARE THE BOSSES; and the sooner we become the bosses the better for the people on the other side of the House".

So said Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the elected members in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, and president of the Tanganyika African National Union, when opposing the budget on the ground that it did not demonstrate that unceasing war on poverty, disease, and ignorance which was the country's prime need.

In a Territory in which the mass of the population lived in mud huts the Government was obsessed with the idea of erecting fine buildings. Yet development expenditure was cut by nearly £2m. The Government, like Africans, at once thought of how to squander money, and decided to get on with another building. The £150,000 spent on a P.W.D. headquarters would have been better expended on ploughs and tractors so that African agriculturalists might have increased their acreages under crop. To give the people the necessary tools was preferable to providing civil servants with new buildings.

Turning to official salaries, Mr. Nyerere said that after qualifying at Edinburgh University he had intended to work as a teacher in England, where a man with his qualifications could have started at £350 to £400 a year. When he started in Tanganyika he was paid £150, plus a 35% cost-of-living allowance and without deduction for income tax; and that was three-fifths of the salary of an expatriate with the same qualifications. Such was the extravagance in salaries. Tanganyika's ability to pay was not considered. No wonder personal emoluments in the current budget exceeded £9m.

### Elected Ministers Want Smaller Salaries

A young African, newly qualified at Makerere, was now paid £500 - and that in a country of mud huts; and he complained to T.A.N.U. that a European doing a similar job received perhaps twice the salary. He imagined that when the Opposition became the Government it would raise African salaries. It would do nothing of the sort; it would cut them down.

"We are not going to enter the Government to make money. We are condemned to serve, condemned to wage war against poverty, disease, and ignorance. I warn our future civil servants that they must think in terms of the country and not compare themselves with anyone from outside this country. We are not going to get into power promising to create fat salaries for Makerere graduates, fat salaries for Oxford graduates, fat salaries for X, Y, and Z.

"We shall slash the salaries of civil servants who are local people; if necessary we shall slash them hard. The Prime Minister of a huge country like India, with 400m. people, has a salary of £173 a month - about half that of a town clerk here.

"When Government tells us what Ministries they have decided to give us, we shall move a reduction in the salaries of elected Ministers, our perspective being that Tanganyika is a country of mud huts. We aim at self-government of work, not of fat salaries. Little countries like Israel work hard turning a desert into a garden; they have a determination like a religion, and that is what we have".

## Two Sudan Ministers on Trial in Khartoum Court Martial Held in Parliament Buildings

THE COURT MARTIAL of two Sudanese Ministers and members of the Supreme Military Council, Brigadier Mohieddin Ahmed Abdullah and Brigadier Abdelrahim Shennan, began in Parliament Buildings, Khartoum, on Sunday. The president of the court is Major-General Mohamed Talaat Farid, Minister of Information and Labour. The public was admitted.

The accused, who joined the Supreme Military Council in March after leading troops to Khartoum, are charged with launching an armed attack on Khartoum on May 22 with the aim of overthrowing the present regime and encouraging mutiny and of failing to report their knowledge of mutiny. Both plead not guilty. They were defended by five advocates, including the president of the Sudan Bar Association.

An Army captain, the first prosecution witness, told of plans revealed to him by the accused, who said they wanted a strong united Government working for the interests of the country; it would keep General Abboud as President but have a reshuffled Council and Cabinet.

Opening for the prosecution, the Attorney-General said that after the disappointments caused by the civilian politicians in three years of independence the Army coup of November was widely welcomed. Though the regime had been shaken by the March movement organized by the accused, they continued to plot, thinking themselves the sole spokesmen for the people. The country's progress had been checked.

## The Rev. T.S. Colvin A Prohibited Immigrant

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has declared the Rev. T.S. Colvin, a Church of Scotland missionary stationed in Nyasaland, to be a prohibited immigrant. The ban has been made under section 5 of the Immigration Act, which authorizes prohibition against "any person who from information received from any Government through official or diplomatic channels is deemed by the Governor-General to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visitor to the Federation".

The Federal Government has denied that the prohibition had anything to do with the Church of Scotland or with the debate on the Federation which took place in the Church's General Assembly. The order declaring Mr. Colvin a prohibited immigrant was in fact signed by the Governor-General six days before that debate.

Mr. Colvin, aged 35, is at present on leave from Nyasaland. He took a leading part in the General Assembly's call for the transference of effective power to Africans in Nyasaland and for the release of trial of all political detainees.

## Allegation Denied

MR. RICHARD C. CATLING, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, has denied the allegation of a former chief of the C.I.D. in the Colony that he was told to stop making inquiries into the deaths by violence of Mau Mau detainees. The Commissioner was referring to a statement by Mr. D.G. MacPherson in a letter to Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., who has quoted him as saying: "I had to investigate the deaths by violence of several unfortunate inmates. I was told by the Commissioner to stop investigations into such things. I refused. That was the main reason I left Kenya a disgusted man". Mr. Catling succeeded Colonel Young as Commissioner at the end of 1954. Mr. MacPherson was head of the C.I.D. from 1954 to 1956.

# PERSONALIA

Mr. C.D. Gee has arrived from Kenya.

Mr. C.G.W. Robson is shortly due in London from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. C.W. Hart, proprietor of the Sussex Hotel, Bulawayo, is in

England.

Mr. G. Maurice Pain has begun practice in Nakuru, Kenya, as a chartered accountant.

Dr. P. Garfield Roose, of Gwelo, and Dr. L. Sanders, of Salisbury, are visiting England.

Lieut. - Colonel J.M. Hugo was last week invested by The Queen with the insignia of the C.V.O.

Mr. A.J. Millar and Mr. Peter Millar, of Messrs. A.J. Millar & Co., Ltd., Nairobi, are visiting the U.K.

Mr. E.E. Howell, principal of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation, is in London from Kitwe with Mrs. Howell and their family.

Sir Arthur Kirby, Commissioner in London for East Africa, has been elected a Fellow of The Royal Society of Arts.

Lord and Lady Cranworth have sold 17 Eaton Terrace, London S.W.1. Their only address is now Grundisburgh Hall, Suffolk.

Mr. Alastair Scott has been appointed Chief Press Officer of the Commonwealth Relations Office, vice Colonel I.C. Edwards.

Dr. Ahn Pelley, Independent Dominion Party M.P. for Greendale in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly, has resigned from the D.P.

Mr. L.A. Martin has joined the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Major Henry and the Hon. Mrs Sherek left London by air on Friday for East Africa.

Mr. John Hatch, Commonwealth Officer of the British Labour Party, is revisiting Rhodesia.

Mr. B.M. de Quehen, of the office of the Federal Prime Minister, has arrived in London from Salisbury.

Mr. Rolf Gardiner left London Airport on Monday for Nairobi on his way to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where he will spend all July.

Mr. K.F. Few, resident magistrate in Eldoret, and Mr. G.F. Jarrat, Government tourist officer in Seychelles, sailed from London on Tuesday in the British-India liner "Kenya".

A luncheon in honour of the Ethiopian Ambassador in London, who will shortly relinquish his appointment, was given by H.M. Government last week. Mr. John Profumo, M.P., was host.

Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the elected members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, was due in London on Tuesday for a visit of two or three weeks.

Mr. R.D. Fairn (chairman), Sir George Beresford-Stooke, and Canon T.F.C. Bewes, members of the committee appointed to report on detention camps in Kenya, arrived in Nairobi last week by air from London.

Major-General C.R. Price, now Director of Military Intelligence at the War Office, will in the autumn become Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir William Oliver.

Mr. K. Bechgaard, M.L.C., the Rev. A.A.G. Hake, and Mr. C.S. Kabetu have been appointed a board of inquiry in Kenya to investigate the strike by employees of East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., at their establishments in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Nakuru. They ceased work on June 1 and are still out.

Two young Nyasaland Africans, Mr. Romance Kachere and Mr. Brighton Nyondo, are to see the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway by the Queen and President Eisenhower. The Commonwealth Youth Movement invited them to attend.

## Obituary

Mr. William Hastings Campbell has died in Mombasa, aged 72.

Mr. Leonard Short, who has died in Salisbury, had lived in Rhodesia since 1905.

Brigadier G.F.A. Pigot-Moodie, M.C. who died last week in Melsetter, Southern Rhodesia, commanded the Scots Greys in 1932-36. During part of the last war he was Director of Pioneers and Labour in the Middle East.



## Sir Handley Bird on Events in Uganda Chiefs and Politicians Fear Loss of Influence

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, - There is in being in Uganda a committee to consider the next step forward towards self-rule - responsible government - independence and the best method of taking that step.

What Mr. Grace calls the African side is very well represented on that committee. From what I know of the African members of Legislative Council, they are well able to make representations on subjects which may or may not be ruled out of order under their terms of reference.

The real trouble is the inevitability of some further measure of independence and the fear of the Kabaka's Ministers and of political leaders that power may go to others than themselves. This fear is real and understandable. The fate of chiefs and rulers and of political leaders in other African and Asian countries is regarded as a signpost of what will come in Uganda.

Finally, in and around Kampala, and in Buganda generally, any party or leader is bound to be dissatisfied at some point or other. It is easy to inflame the endemic lawlessness of the mob round Kampala and Masaka, which finds it a pleasant pastime to indulge in private vendetta against fellow Africans and a profitable venture to loot Asian shops and stores, particularly when their activities are disguised as noble efforts to attain freedom.

Yours faithfully,

HANDLEY BIRD

Battle,  
Sussex.

Sir Anthony Eden

MR. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S "The Rise and Fall of Sir Anthony Eden" (MacGibbon, 25s.) is a far from satisfactory book. One of the chief charges to be brought against the former Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister is that of personal responsibility for helter-skelter abandonment of British administrative duties in the Sudan when practically every British civil servant in that country was opposed to such an act of appeasement to a small body of Sudanese political activists, so many of whom acted under Egyptian pressure and bribery. That Mr. Churchill says not a word on this highly important issue is evidence of the patchy, hasty, partial character of his work. He depicts Sir Anthony Eden as a mediocrity, a slave of the cliché. For years "East Africa and Rhodesia" was Mr. Eden's severest critic in the U.K. Press because of his appeasement of Egypt at the expense of the Sudan and of the mass of the Sudanese at the expense of a handful of egocentric politicians. Mr. Churchill does not explain why his father recommended Sir Anthony Eden to his party as his successor in the office of Prime Minister.

Angered by the Kirk

THE ATTITUDE of the Church of Scotland to Nyasaland affairs has angered Scottish laymen in Nyasaland. Mr. Adam Marshall, of Limbe, session clerk to the Nyasaland Synod, has resigned on the ground that "the church is taking part in politics"; he said last week that most Scots in Nyasaland were against this "inroad into politics by the Church", which had "descended to the level of mud-slinging and name-calling". Another well-known layman, Mr. H. Middleton, said that "the majority of Scots in Nyasaland are against this outcry from Edinburgh". Mr. W.R. Douglas, chief of the Nyasaland Caledonian Society, declared that "the action of the Church of Scotland has received a very mixed reception". Mr. R.C. Buoquet, M.P., Deputy Speaker of the Federal Parliament, has described the report of the Central Africa Committee of the Church of Scotland as "irresponsible".

**New Tanganyika Ministers Appointed  
Portfolios for Five Elected Members**

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA, Sir Richard Turnbull, has appointed Mr. D.N.M. Bryceson (Northern Province) Minister for Mines and Commerce, Mr. S.N. Eliufoo (Northern Province) Minister for Health, Chief A.S. Fundikira (Western Province) Minister for Lands and Survey, Mr. A. Jamal (Eastern Province) Minister for Urban Local Government and Works, and Mr. C.G. Kahama (West Lake) Minister for Social and Co-operative Development.

Mr. Bryceson, 36, deputy chairman of the Elected Members' Organization, went to Tanganyika in 1952 and farms at Ol Molog. He was appointed Assistant Minister for Social Services in 1957 and relinquished the appointment to stand for election.

Mr. Eliufoo, 39, was educated at Makerere College, Uganda, and Bethany College, Kansas, U.S.A. Before election to the Legislature he was an assistant education officer at the teachers' training centre at Narangu. He has taken a prominent part in local government affairs, being chairman of the Chagga Council Non-Official Members' Association.

Chief Fundikira, 38, was educated at the Government Secondary School in Tabora and Makerere College (diploma in agriculture). In 1953-54 he attended a further course in agriculture at Cambridge University. He was later appointed to the Agricultural Department, and immediately before his election was an agricultural officer at Newala.

Mr. Jamal, 34, a graduate in economics of Calcutta University, is a director of Habib and Company and a member of the management committee of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

Mr. Kahama, 31, was appointed acting secretary of Bukoba Native Coffee Union in 1951 after studying at the Co-operative College, Loughborough. In 1956 he became secretary/treasurer of Bukoba Coffee Union and was made manager.

**Queen Mother Launches the "Windsor Castle"**

THE QUEEN MOTHER on Tuesday launched the R.M.S. "Windsor Castle", the largest ship ever built for the Union-Castle line, the largest passenger liner laid down in a British shipyard since the "Queen Elizabeth" 21 years ago, and the largest passenger liner ever constructed on Merseyside. She will cost more than £10m.

There will be accommodation for 250 first class and 600 tourist class passengers; the crew will number 470, of whom 30 will be women.

Every first class cabin will have a private bathroom, and all passenger and crew cabins and the dining saloons and cinema will be air-conditioned. The tourist class recreation spaces and public rooms, other than the dining saloon, will occupy an entire deck, with a lounge facing forward. Above it will be the first class public rooms. Each class will have an open-air swimming-pool and veranda lido. Stabilizers are to be fitted to minimize rolling.

This is the third ship of the line to bear the name, the first "Windsor Castle" having been a 2,672-tonner, built in 1872. Her successor, of 18,967 tons, was launched in 1921 by the Prince of Wales. She had then four funnels, two of which disappeared when she was re-engined 16 years later.

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## Ten Years for Britain's "Arbitral Power"

Miss Perham on Political Conflict

MISS MARGERY PERHAM wrote in Monday's "Times": -

"It is difficult not to sympathize with the Kenya Africans' objections to the appointment of a European non-official to succeed Mr. Blundell at the Ministry of Agriculture. The excellent qualifications of Mr. Mackenzie are irrelevant. A chance has been lost in a post where impartiality of status as well as of character will be vital in the next few years, to act in the spirit of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's recent all-important statement.

"This promised the full maintenance of the Government's control until Kenya - by which is meant the African majority - is ready for responsible self-government. The best training for Africans in the interim period would be in the Legislature and civil service. By giving the European non-officials key posts in control of departments the Africans will be tempted to aim prematurely at executive power.

"The European settlers can still, we may hope, play an immense unofficial part in building up the Colony and in winning African co-operation. By trying to entrench their political power at this stage of affairs they are likely to stimulate the over-rapid African advance they fear.

"Believing as I do from an assessment of the forces at work both inside and outside Africa that the African demand for the rights of a majority is morally and physically irresistible, I would urge that alike in Kenya and in the Central African Protectorates there is only one way by which this advance can be controlled so as to gain the maximum of planned training for the Africans and of security for the essential minorities. This is for the British Government to maintain, and, indeed to sume, all its powers and to use them with a new urgency and strength. We may have some 10 years in which we could use this arbitral power to save these 'mixed' territories from damaging political conflict.

"But no group in Africa will dare to trust our guidance unless it is given the sustained vigour that only an aroused and informed public and parliamentary opinion can supply. Our African policy needs to be promoted from a minor to a major interest".

## Mr. F. J. Tempel's Visit

MR. F. J. TEMPEL, a director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., chairman of Unilever N.V., and vice-chairman of Unilever, Ltd., is due in Nairobi by air on June 29. After two days with East African Industries, Ltd., (in which Unilever hold a half share), he will visit the Nairobi headquarters of Galley & Roberts (Kenya), Ltd., and U.A.C. (Kenya), Ltd.. Then he will go to Mombasa, Nyeri, Nakuru, and Eldoret on his way to Uganda. In the middle of next month Mr. Tempel will fly south to tour the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and will then go to South Africa and return by sea. This is his first visit to East and Central Africa. He has travelled widely in West Africa and the Belgian Congo.

## Disservice to Britain

"THOSE WHO SAY that there is some widespread conspiracy to hold Africans in subjection are doing a disservice to Britain. So are those who indulge in mischievous or indiscriminate criticism of the British who have settled abroad. We must of course be responsible for policy, but our policy will not succeed unless we carry with us the many wise heads and sound hearts in all races and communities. Amongst these can we with any semblance of self-respect neglect to include our own kith and kin?" - Lord Hailsham, speaking in Manchester.

# Four Viewpoints on the Federation

## Sir Roy Welensky's Firm Confidence

SIR ROY WELENSKY has suggested in a long article in the " Scotsman " that next year's conference on the Federation should propose original and far-reaching modifications in the Constitution. He is emphatic that if their agitation for the secession of Nyasaland were to succeed, " colonialism would soon replace the Federation as the African nationalist target for vituperation and engendered hatred ".

The Prime Minister adds:-

"The existing Constitution was specifically designed to keep all matters relating to the day-to-day life of the African in the hands of the territorial Governments. It has been excessively difficult for the Federal Government to gain the support of the African when the Constitution allows it virtually no contact with the African. In both federal and territorial spheres there is a deep awareness of the need to remove progressively those discriminatory practices which do not operate in favour of the African, and we are making real progress, economic and political.

### No Democracy in Africa

"In the foreseeable future we shall be able to stand comparison with any country in Africa not only for sound economic development on a large scale but also because of our political development. To-day no country in Africa is a democracy as the word is understood in the West; indeed, independent African countries to the north of us are moving away from democracy in government and replacing it by systems of oligarchy and dictatorship. Rhodesia and Nyasaland is the only country moving at a steady pace in the direction of becoming a true democracy".

MR. GARFIELD TODD wrote that the only hope lay in finding a new nationalism - of loyalty to the country instead of to any racial group within it. If that were not achieved African nationalism would eventually triumph. Much more consideration to the opinion of African leaders was needed, but the short cut of immediately giving the vote to every man and woman must not be taken, for that would provide only a veneer of democracy.

PARAMOUNT CHIEF LMBELWA asserted that the spirit of nationalism had crept into the hearts of the African children of Nyasaland, which should, he claimed, secede. The Africans of Nyasaland would then want all the non-Africans to stay among them; "but the majority of Africans must rule".

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE emphasized the danger to race relations of forcing the peace. Discriminatory practices which impinged on a man's human dignity and rights must be and were being removed, but neither Europeans nor Africans wanted integration "to a degree that must ultimately lead to miscegenation, the disappearance of their racial identities, and the emergence of a mixed-blood population".

### First African Mayor

MR. SIRWANO KULUBYA has been invested as the first African mayor of Kampala. He was deputy mayor last year.

### Votes for Women

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the British Resident in Zanzibar to consider the question of the extension of the franchise to women has reported. Mr. M. V. Smithyman was the chairman, and the other members were Bi Samira Salim Seif El-Mammery, Mr. Hilal Mohamed Hilal El-Barwani, M.L.C., Mr. Abeid Karume, M.L.C., Mr. S. M. Chowdhary, M.L.C., and Seyyid Omar Abdulla.

## Mr. Garfield Todd Attacks Federal Government Central Africa Party "the Hope of Democracy"

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN PARTY is the hope of democracy in Central Africa, and this may be our last opportunity to build a non-racial State, Mr. Garfield Todd said when addressing the party's inaugural congress in Salisbury.

Never, he declared, had he known so keen a sense of urgency in a political organization as that now evident in the C.A.P. It was the "people's party", the only group not prepared to surrender principle to expediency, and every member would be asked to work for it and give for it according to his means.

Mr. Todd criticized the Parliament and Government of Southern Rhodesia for having made "unscrupulous use" of legislative powers in order to serve their own political ends. Retrospective legislation need not be bad, but a statute which created a new crime should never apply retrospectively. By using tyranny against a section of the African community a white Government had made it possible for African tyrants of a later day to act harshly against Europeans and plead the 1959 precedent.

Five years of federation had failed to unite the communities, and the only stirring cry given in recent years by the Federal Prime Minister had been the call for Dominion Status in 1960, "a purpose supported by so few of our people and feared by so many that its achievement would bring disaster to our hope of ever achieving unity".

### Requirements for Economic Recovery

"Because the Government of Southern Rhodesia was deeply concerned at the lack of federal planning four years ago, it invited the help of an industrial consultant who had advised many Governments on their troubles, and an Industrial Development Corporation with large powers and resources was proposed to the Federal Government, with most disappointing results. Only now, three years too late, inadequately and in unpropitious circumstances, had the Federal Government decided to establish such a corporation.

"Three years ago at least it should have decided a maximum price for hydro-electric power from Kariba; four years ago it should have established the Development Commission; over the past five years it should have taken all the steps necessary to keep the confidence of investors".

The first step to economic recovery must be the restoration of confidence overseas and within the communities in the country. In the towns there could no longer be any valid reason to restrict business sites to Europeans and Asians.

### Congress Decisions

Congress accepted the principle of entrenching basic human rights in the federal and territorial Constitutions and agreed that there should be no attempt to advance the status of the Federation until Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had obtained responsible government.

In order to create the confidence necessary to the prosperity of the Federation it favoured a widening of the federal franchise but not universal suffrage.

Mr. Garfield Todd was elected president and federal leader, with Sir John Moffat, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia, as his deputy and senior vice-president. Mr. Eric Palmer, lately M.P. for Lomagundi in the Southern Rhodesian parliament, was elected federal chairman.

Two Africans were elected federal vice-presidents, namely, Mr. Stanlake Samkange a Salisbury journalist, and Mr. A.H. Gondwe, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

## The Commonwealth in A Tent in A Park

THE EARL OF DUNDEE, chairman of the board of governors of the Commonwealth Institute, and Sir Edward Boyle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, have told London journalists of the plans for a new £725,000 institute building adjoining Holland Park, Kensington. The novel and ingenious designs have been approved by all the Commonwealth Governments, each of which has voted funds for a new pavilion of its own within the building.

Copper sheathing for the roof has been offered by the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, and other industries are expected to make gifts in kind, so that Commonwealth materials will figure prominently in the construction and furnishings. Work will start next spring and is due to be completed in 1962.

The roof, described by the architects as a system of hyperbolic paraboloids, will resemble a double-peaked tent. The main feature of the internal design is that visitors, entering the main hall by a gentle ramp to a circular platform, will see around them in three tiers the displays of all the countries of the Commonwealth, so that they may at once proceed to the exhibits of their choice.

The Institute is the chief centre in the United Kingdom for information about the Commonwealth. Thousands of lectures are given to school children in the galleries and in their schools, and study conferences are arranged for senior students and teachers. The institute now has about half a million visitors annually.

Members of the board of governors with East and Central African interests are Professor V.T. Harlow, Mr. F.S. Joelson, Sir Arthur Kirby, Sir John Martin, Lord Ogmere, Sir Gilbert Rennie, and Lord Tweedsmuir.

## The Colonial Territories

THE ANNUAL REPORT on Colonial Dependencies, entitled "The Colonial Territories 1958-59", has been published as a Blue Book (Cmd. 780, 10s. 6d.) A summary and diary of events of the year is followed by chapters on H.M. Overseas Civil Service, the constitutional and general situation in the territories, their economic, financial and social affairs, international relations, and research.

### Safeguarding the Future

TO INCREASE African purchasing power would perhaps be the surest way of safeguarding the country's industrial future, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, wrote to the annual conference of the Northern Rhodesian (European) Mine Worker's Union. When Africans were taught skills there was a snowballing effect, for skills generated purchasing power, which meant more jobs for people of both races if standards were maintained and attention paid to the question of productivity. Standards must not be debased and pressure must not bring measures of "panic partnership". Extreme African nationalism could never offer the freedom, opportunity and progress which partnership would bring to all races.

### Guests of the Colonial Office

THE EDITOR of "Le Seychellois", Mr. Charles Gustave de Comarmond, arrived in London by air from the Seychelles on Sunday to begin a month's tour of Great Britain as a guest of the Colonial Office. Two Somalis, Mr. Ahmed Yusuf Dualeh, editorial secretary of "Al Liwa", and Mr. Hussan Adan Gudal, an education officer in the Somaliland Protectorate, and the proprietor of one Aden newspaper and the editor of another will also make the tour. Mr. Comarmond is a member of the Local Government Board and Public Assistance Committee of the Seychelles, general secretary of the Copra Association and the R.S.P.C.A., secretary of the Seychelles Producers' and Taxpayers' Association and the Football Association, president of the Building Trades Union, and one of the directors of the Carnegie Library.

## African Spending Power

AFRICAN SPENDING POWER in the Federation has increased from £7lm. in 1956 to between £80m. and £90m. today, Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, said last week in Lusaka. All that he had seen during his visit to Northern Rhodesia indicated a definite improvement in race relations; the policy of partnership was being steadily applied, but there was still a considerable way to go.

By Tuesday week

LORD CHANDOS, who was closely questioned in the B.B.C.'s "Frankly Speaking" programme on Sunday night, said emphatically that parliamentary institutions cannot be prudently transplanted to Africa in a hurry. In order to achieve sound multi-racial societies it was essential to avoid hurry; but he did not mean to imply that the necessary time would be given. Nevertheless, the great thing was to play for time and patience. What Britain was seeking to do in Colonial Africa could succeed only with patience. The tragedy was that "all these people want everything by Tuesday week".

## E.A.W.L.

THE ENGLAND BRANCH of the East Africa Women's League has re-elected Mrs. Fawcus as chairman, Mrs. F.C. Shaw as honorary secretary, and Mrs. Ford as honorary treasurer, though all are anxious to resign office. The Dowager Lady Baden-Powell is honorary vice-chairman, Lady Brooke-Popham and Lady Ponsonby are vice-chairmen, and the other members of the committee are the Hon. Mrs. Addington, Mrs. Astley, Mrs. Brooke Anderson, Elizabeth Countess of Bandon, Mrs. Glencairn Campbell, Mrs. Eagleton, Miss Keyser, Dr. M. Norris, Mrs. Schluter and Mrs. Usher.

## Federal Police Force

A FEDERAL POLICE FORCE in addition to the territorial forces must be considered very seriously, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, said in Ndola at the week-end. The most cogent lesson to be learned from the recent disturbances in Nyasaland was the need for adequate policing of the right sort. The Federal Constitution allowed a federal police force to be established. "It might take the shape of a gendarmerie or some organization similar to that of the Canadian Mounted Police. It would be at the disposal of the territorial Governments should the need arise".

## Congress Suspects Arrested

THE SECURITY BRANCH of the C.I.D. in Salisbury last week made its biggest round-up of African National Congress suspects since the start of the Southern Rhodesian emergency. About 80 people were arrested. They are being held under section 9a of the Unlawful Organizations Act, which makes it an offence for anyone to become, or continue to be, or perform any act as an office-bearer, officer, or member of an unlawful organization. Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, has said that the round-up was exclusively directed against Nyasas who were sending money to the Nyasaland African National Congress, which is a prohibited organization in Southern Rhodesia.

## Nyasaland's "United Front"

MR. WELLINGTON CHIRWA, a former member of the Federal Assembly, has announced that a "united political front" is to be formed to fight for Nyasaland's secession from the Federation and the grant of complete independence within the Commonwealth. The front would also fight for the release of all detainees and the immediate grant of African majorities in the Executive and Legislative Councils and self-government outside the Federation. Mr. Chirwa has emphasized that the fight would be conducted by means of peaceful and constitutional means; violence would not be tolerated. Other objectives would be Africanization of the civil service and the abolition of differentiation in pay and housing conditions between white and black. This is the first time since the emergency began on which African political leaders have met in Nyasaland to discuss the political future of the Protectorate.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Tobacco sales at the Salisbury auctions totalled 79,566,208 lb. and £10,470,730 to June 11.

Pneumatic tyres are now being made in the new Bulawayo factory of the Dunlop Company.

Total assets of building societies in Southern Rhodesia increased last year by nearly £8m. to just over £38m.

Table wines of three types are now being made in the Federation from grape juice preconditioned at the Cape. They sell at 4s. a bottle.

To meet the growing demand for electricity in Nyasaland a hydro-electric power station is to be built at Nkula Falls on the Shire River.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., report a net profit of £534,335 for 1958, compared with £875,121. Taxation totalled £325,000. The dividend is 9%.

Minerals Separation, Ltd., report a group profit of £725,245 for 1958 (£575,829). Dividends and interest add £264,162 (£304,319). Taxation required £512,177.

Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., are offering one fully-paid ordinary share of £1, plus 5s. in cash, together worth 79s. 3d, for every two £1 stock units in Anglo-French Exploration Co., Ltd., worth 68s. 6d.

Mining, commercial and industrial organizations in the Federation are to approach the Prime Minister jointly about the present economic situation and to represent the urgent need to expand industrialization.

Plans for extracting natural gas from deep-level waters in Lake Kivu have been announced by the Congo Water Authority. The amount of Methane available is about 60 times the Congo's present petrol consumption.

The net domestic product of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland fell by 5% last year to £323.3m. The Federal Government's revenue from company income tax fell by 25% to £30.6m., personal savings by £5.6m., and total nett borrowings by £12.5m.

A boycott by African tobacco growers and intimidation of some sellers caused the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board to close two tobacco markets in the Central Province of Nyasaland. The boycott arose from the low prices paid for poor quality leaf.

Benguela Railway Company had a net revenue of £1,891,812 in 1958 (£2,435,578). The percentage paid to Portuguese Government totalled £174,323, and £130,545 was deducted in accordance with the articles of association. From the balance available the following distributions have been approved by the annual meeting: redemption of 4% debentures, £203,746 (£203,685); interest on 4% debentures, £112,646 (£120,793); interest on 5% debentures, £201,250 (same). A dividend of 12% absorbed £1,031,250.

Company Report**African Explosives and Chemical Industries Ltd.****Increased Manufacturing and Trading Profits****Satisfactory Financial Position****MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER ON EXPANSION PLANS**

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, was held on June 26 in Johannesburg. MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman, presiding.

The following is his statement:—

I have pleasure in submitting, for circulation to Shareholders along with the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1958, the following comments upon the Consolidated Accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries and the broader aspects of the affairs of the Group.

**Consolidated Accounts**

The Manufacturing and Trading Profits of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1958, together with dividends from investments, amounted to £4,613,891, representing an increase of £529,693 compared with the previous year. After deducting interest on Notes, Debentures, Loan Stock and other borrowings amounting to £752,639 and the provision for taxation of £1,464,074, the net profit carried to Appropriation Account amounted to £2,397,178. With the addition of the balance brought forward from the previous year of £685,654, the total available for appropriation was £3,082,832.

An amount of £500,000 has been transferred to General Reserve. Dividends on the 5½% Cumulative Preference Shares amounted to £165,000. An Interim Dividend of 4% and a Final Dividend of 6% making a total of 10% for the year, were declared on the Ordinary Shares, absorbing £1,850,000. Deducting the dividends paid and payable to minority shareholders in subsidiary companies amounting to £68,469, and the difference between these dividends and the minority shareholders' proportion of the profits of the subsidiary companies for the year under review amounting to £466, the balance carried forward to next year is £498,897.

The Balance Sheet of the Company and its subsidiaries again reflects a satisfactory financial position.

**Trading Results**

During 1958 we have witnessed diminishing activity in capital development in the Union and in the Central African Federation in both the Government and private sectors of the economies. Similar trends are reported from many of the older and more highly industrialized countries, and their active competition for foreign markets, assisted materially by the prevailing depressed ocean freight rates, was probably to be expected. In view of these conditions, our trading results must be considered favourable.

**Explosives**

Sales of Blasting Explosives and Accessories yielded a small increase over the 1957 profits. This is reassuring, bearing in mind the serious diminution of deliveries to the copper mines, where early in the year the depressed world price of copper resulted in curtailed output, followed by the cessation of operations during the labour dispute in the months of September and October. Our trading position was further affected by

the recession in the platinum market. Current indications suggest a revival in platinum, and deliveries to the copper mines have resumed on satisfactory levels. The Intercord and Cordtex plants continue to meet the increasing demands for these new developments in mining practice.

**Fertilisers and Plant Protection Products**

Despite more competitive trading, increased despatches of fertilisers and economies in production costs of superphosphates and mixtures, together with additional business in straight nitrogenous and potassic fertilisers, have contributed to much improved results for 1958. You will recall my reference to the anticipated output of superphosphates from our subsidiary company A.E. & C.I. (Rhodesia), Limited; the large new Rodia plant near Salisbury is now in full operation, and will make a significant contribution to our profits in 1959. Increased turnover was also achieved in the marketing of the plant protection products.

Probably even more competitive trading in agricultural products can be anticipated, but I remain optimistic that our resources will meet any demands made on them.

**Industrial Chemicals**

This heading includes many basic chemical products required by industry, and these products remain an important section of the Company's activities. Despatches of acids have again increased; and the overall results of the chlorine solvents and plastics plant at Umbogintwini show improvement.

Output of calcium cyanide solution from our Klipspruit factory has increased during 1958. Technical difficulties, however, in the methane synthesis plant (to which reference was made last year) have proved more persistent than was anticipated. Every effort is being directed to improve plant efficiencies.

Increased output has been attained by the Vynide Division, but the sharp recession in the motor assembly industry and some diminution in activity in the furniture trades affected trading for the year. Regarding the installation of the new calender equipment, frustrating delays have been experienced with the overseas suppliers and operations will not commence until towards the end of 1959.

**United Paints, Limited**

United Paints, Limited, in which we have an equal share with Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons (S.A.) Limited, achieved an increased turnover for the first six months of the year. Unfortunately this business has also been affected by the recession in the motor assembly industry, and to a degree by the falling off in building activity in the Union and in the Federation. The Company's increased share of the available trade is, however, encouraging. Progress was maintained on the construction of the new factory at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which is already in part production. During the year, with a view to stimulating the decorative side of the business and securing plant facilities

on the Witwatersrand, United Paints purchased the business of a small factory in the Johannesburg area.

#### Rand Carbide, Limited

Rand Carbide, Limited, our subsidiary company operating at Witbank, has slightly improved its sales in Southern African markets. Keen competition, however, has been experienced from Japanese and other suppliers in uncertain export markets.

#### New Products

Plans have been completed for the production at Modderfontein at an early date of methanol and urea formaldehyde resins. The decision in principle to associate with British Titan Products Company Limited in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigments was taken some time ago; it now appears that the numerous technical problems are in a fair way to being solved. It is hoped that the project can now proceed. Plant for the manufacture of sulphur dioxide has been completed at Umbogintwini.

It is our intention to extend the chlorine, plastics and solvents plant at Umbogintwini to meet the growing demands for these products. A large extension to the nitric acid capacity at Modderfontein has been completed, and progress was maintained upon the vast new £10,000,000 Ammonia/Urea complex to which I referred a year ago. I also then mentioned important programmes of modernization and extension of the fertiliser plants at Umbogintwini and Somerset West, which it is hoped will be completed during the current year. These projects and our continuing expenditure on research indicate our confidence in the Company's prospects.

#### Directorate

In succession to the late Mr. A. M. Hagart, to whose untimely death I referred last year, we welcome Mr. G. E. Hughes, C.M.G., who was appointed Managing Director of your Company on July 1, 1958.

#### Personnel

I must again note our difficulties in recruitment of suitable employees, both graduates and operatives, to supervise and operate the Company's many specialized plants, for research and engineering work, and to meet administrative needs. Our Company is in close touch with the universities and colleges in the Union, and collaborates in practical form by grants, bursaries and scholarships. It is of course now common cause that our experience is part of a national and indeed world-wide problem, and this shortage of trained manpower must seriously retard development of the Union economy.

Our Company continues its schemes to attract staff and to develop training and education, work study and appraisal techniques. During 1958 the application of job appraisal to African labour at the factories was approved, and certain consequent wage increases were brought into effect at the beginning of 1959. This is a major and progressive step in labour relations which it is hoped will improve efficiency and lead to higher standards of productivity. Conditions of employment and the welfare of employees, no less than the study of operating and commercial efficiency remain important aspects of Company administration.

May I conclude my remarks by expressing my appreciation to the officials and employees who have loyally contributed to the success of our Group of companies during the year under review.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

### Company Report

## Kilifi Plantations Limited

### Future Viewed with Guarded Optimism

#### Chairman's Statement

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF KILIFI PLANTATIONS LIMITED was held in London on June 22.

Mr. J. F. PRIDEAUX, chairman of the company presided. He said:—

My statement last year made the point that the extent to which production in 1958 would increase compared with 1957, would depend partly on weather. The failure of the short rains towards the end of last year contributed to the total production of sisal and tow for the year being only slightly higher at 1,002 tons. However, the average price obtained during the year was just over £2 a ton higher than in 1957. In addition, it is satisfactory to report that estate expenditure was almost £12,850 less than the previous year.

The result is a modest crop profit of £2,344 but an overall loss for the year of £6,146 has made it necessary to reduce the General Reserve by £5,000.

When considering these results shareholders should bear in mind that it is the practice of this company to write off to expenditure each year the full amount of the cost of planting, and a substantial acreage has been planted annually for several years. At the end of 1954 the planted acreage was 3,286 and it is now 4,578. This largely explains the period of low production through which Kilifi has been passing, and emphasizes the increased potential for the next few years.

#### The Outlook

At December 31, 1958, No. 1 Sisal was quoted at £80 a ton, c.i.f. U.K., and it has since risen until at the time of writing it is £100 a ton on the same basis. About 40% of this year's estimated production has been sold at an average net price of almost £62 per ton, f.o.b., and this means that the estate is now working at an overall profit. It is still too early in the year to make a forecast for this year's results, but I can say that a further moderate increase in production can be expected, and the immediate future can be viewed with guarded optimism.

In February, 1959, I visited the estate, and was pleased to see the progress made since my last visit. It is not easy to combine efforts to raise production with a drive for reducing expenditure, and I would like to thank Mr. Johns and all on the estate for their success in achieving both these aims last year. These thanks are also extended to Mr. B. O. Moore, our Visiting Agent, and our Agent in Nairobi, Messrs. R. E. Smith & Co., Limited.

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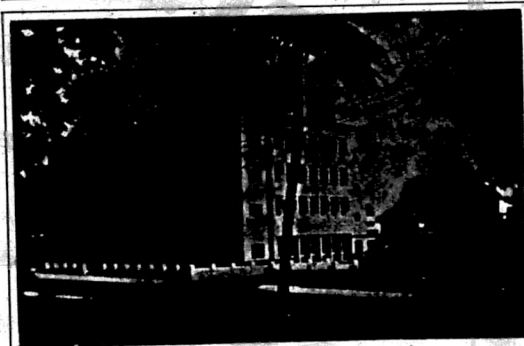
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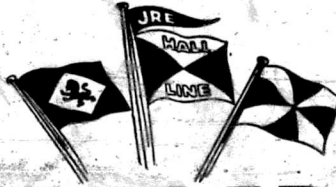
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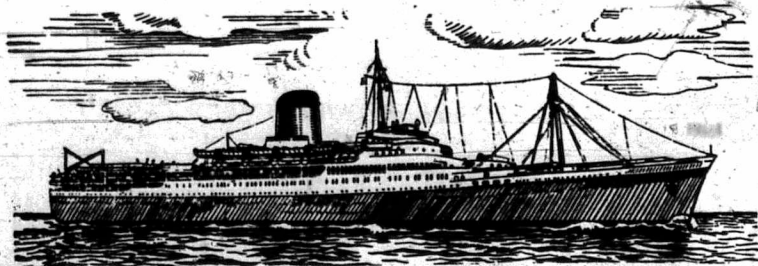


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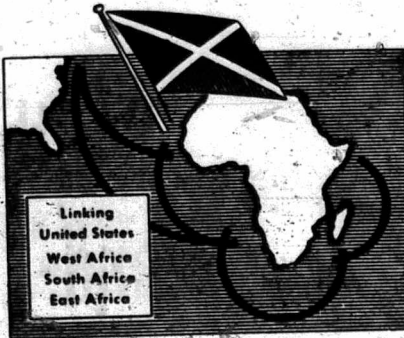
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