

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

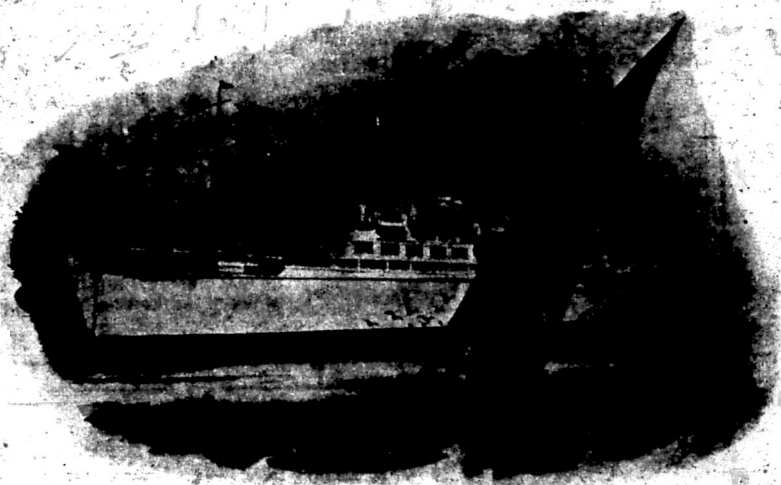
Thursday, July 23rd, 1959
Vol. 35 No. 1815

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
37s. 6d. yearly post free

For everything that goes
to make the perfect voyage
— the magic of far off places
and wide horizons . . .

For perfect cuisine in an
ideal setting, for courteous
service, smooth friendly
efficiency and leisurely
enjoyment

For all the delights of
travelling by sea



Travel

B-I

for Business or Pleasure

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., ONE ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone ROYAL 4535
Or Local Agents



MAMBANDA 42-foot, 14-knot shallow draft vessel
designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons.

Specially designed and built for African Service by

ALDOUS
SUCCESSORS LTD.
BRIGHTLINGSEA • ESSEX • ENGLAND

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN KIRK

Sv'n'h	Ch'ton	Balt.
JULY 29	JULY 30	AUG. 1
	Phl.	N. Yk.
	AUG. 2	AUG. 7

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

ROBIN GOODFELLOW

Sv'n'h	Ch'ton	Balt.
AUG. 13	AUG. 14	AUG. 16
	Phl.	N. Yk.
	AUG. 17	AUG. 21

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, TAMATAVE, (MADAGASCAR).

ROBIN SHERWOOD

Sv'n'h	Ch'ton	Balt.
AUG. 25	AUG. 26	AUG. 28
	Phl.	N. Yk.
	SEPT. 1	SEPT. 4

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

* Deep tank space available

NEW YORK,

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement)

HOMeward SAILINGS

ROBIN HOOD

ROBIN GRAY

MORMACRIO

ROBIN TRENT

ROBIN KIRK

E. Africa	S. Africa
Late July	Ear. Aug.
Ear. Aug.	Mid Aug.
	Late Aug.
Late Aug./	Mid Sept.
Ear. Sept.	
Mid Sept.	Late Sept.

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

Telephone: Cables: LONDON Wall 6000. Nonparell, London.

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD.

Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Laurence Marques, Beira.

WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.

Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.

Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.

Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mkwinda

General Agents, Madagascar P. & R. DUPONCEL & Co Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports: COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERS MARITIMES and their Agents

5, BROADWAY
NEW YORK, 4

HEAD OFFICE: MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipaka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Hala II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe.
London Office: City Wall House
129/139, Finsbury Pavement E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: W11 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings Between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE & EAST AFRICAN PORTS, MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
22 Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

SERVING
EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA



- ★ Nairobi
- ★ Dar es Salaam
- ★ Ndola
- ★ Blantyre
- ★ Salisbury
- ★ Johannesburg

and a comprehensive internal network linking 35 centres in the four East African territories.

Fly among friends on



EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

In association with Central African Airways.

For gauges of 18" to 3' 6" and from 20 to 85 h.p.

2 ton

3 ton

4 ton

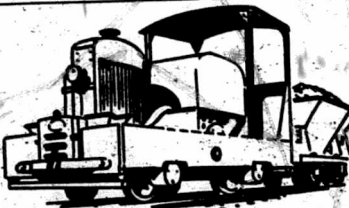
5 ton

6 ton

7 ton

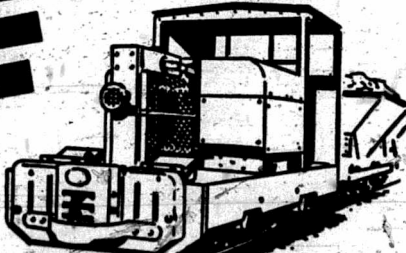
9 ton

14 ton



diesel locos

The obvious choice for economic and dependable haulage.



Represented in TANGANYIKA • KENYA • UGANDA by

WIGGLESWORTH & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOHABA KAMPALA
London Associates Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., 20-24 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

Get your Goods the West Coast Way

FASTEST DELIVERIES TO AND FROM EUROPE AND U.S.A.

Delays in delivery cost money. For cargo to Northern Rhodesia you should instruct your overseas suppliers to 'Ship via Lobito' because it is the shortest route from Europe and America saving 2,500 miles by sea.

A through bill of lading service includes clearance at Lobito and delivery to final destination inland.

Over 15 Shipping lines serve Lobito regularly. Modern handling plant in the port enables all classes of goods to be dealt with promptly and safely.

Ship Via

LOBITO

AND THE BENGUELA RAILWAY

TRAFFIC AGENTS in the Federation:

LEOPOLD WILFORD (CI) LTD. P.O. BOX 1567
Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Also at Kitwe, Mafikira, Lusitanga, Chingola and Bancroft.
Benguela Railway Company, Lobito, Lisbon, London.



HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"
SPUI 10A • AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOHABA, DAR-ES-SALAAM,
BEIRA, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,
PORT-ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN
and JOHANNESBURG



COASTAL SERVICES
IN
BRITISH-AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA



UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

JOINT SERVICE

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Strikthead
HARRISON VESSEL	—	July 30	Aug. 7
*HALL VESSEL	Aug. 29	—	Sept. 8

*Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. †Not Mauritius or Lobito.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and *BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Strikthead
WAYFARER	—	—	July 24
HALL VESSEL	—	Aug. 17	Aug. 25

*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—
THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: **STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,** Liverpool 2

COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE
 "BELGIAN LINE"

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE
 "BELGIAN EAST AFRICAN LINE"
 "BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE"

ANTWERP: Belgian Congo, Lobito, East and South-West Africa, North and South America, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Persian Gulf.

MATADI: Angola, New York

Accept cargo from New York and Antwerp for Northern Rhodesia via Lobito

Managing Agents:

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE

ANTWERP: 1, Meir
BRUSSELS: 41, Cantersteen

Agents in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi:

Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Kolwazi, Usumburu

Angola: Lobito

Through Bill of Lading service to all localities in Belgian Congo via Matadi, Lobito, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Beira; also to Northern Rhodesia via Lobito, including port clearance and railage from port of discharge

New York agents: Belgian Line Incorporated, 63, Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

Lobito agents: Agence Maritime Internationale S.A., P.O.B. 143 and 169 Lobito (Angola)

Dar es Salaam agents: Agence Belge de l'Est-Africain (Belbase) P.O.B. 332

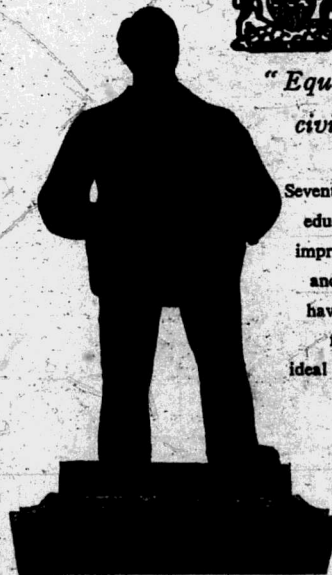
Beira agents: East African Shipping Agency (Easa) P.O.B. 72 & 82

Mombasa agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., P.O.B. 141, Mombasa

Ndeia agents: Leopold Walford (c.a.) Ltd., Portman House, King George Avenue, Ndola

RHODESIA

NYASALAND



"Equal rights for all civilized men"

Seventy years of progressive education, health services, improved agriculture, trade and planned development have brought nearer the fulfilment of the great ideal of Cecil John Rhodes.

To be accurately informed on the real progress of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the contribution still to be made by British industrial enterprise to serve the fast growing needs of all its peoples, consult—

The Office of the High Commissioner for RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel: Covent Garden 1213



FAST REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents:

EAST AFRICA
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa

SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 1006, Durban

EUROPE
JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.
Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1377, BULAWAYO

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30000, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Naivasha.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.



TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 236, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

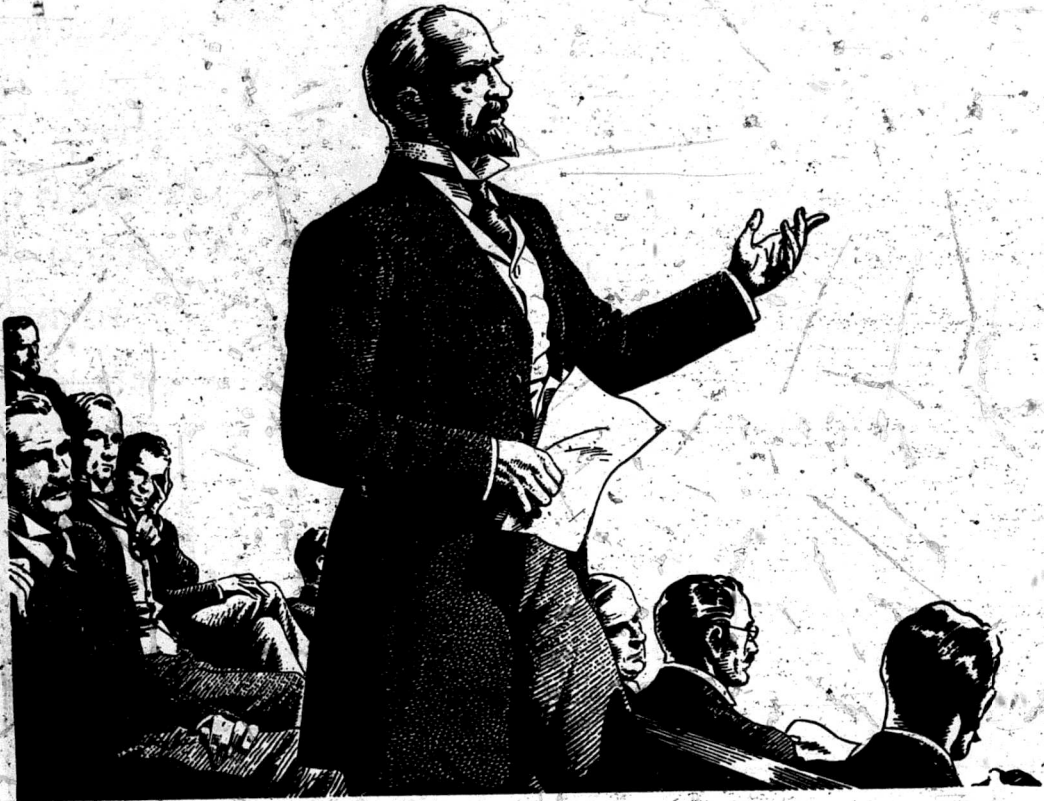
Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya.

Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/280 volts, 3 phase.

LONDON OFFICE:

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone CITY 2944



"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."

*Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896,
during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.*

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1956 she exported £15,721,000 worth of raw coffee and £19,285,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,803,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National and Grindlays Bank Limited is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

(Amalgamating National Bank of India Ltd. and Grindlays Bank Ltd.)

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. **London Branches:** 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1: 13 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

Trustee Departments at 13, St. James's Square and Government Road, Nairobi.

Insurance Department at 54, Parliament Street.

Travel Department at 13, St. James's Square.

Income Tax Departments at 54, Parliament Street and 13, St. James's Square.

In addition to its branches in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Rhodesias the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate. Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Somaliland Protectorate.

EAST AFRICA A RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:
EASTAFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

● PRINTING of thousands of British newspapers and periodicals has ceased in consequence of a dispute in the industry. Foreseeing this emergency, "East Africa and Rhodesia" arranged for production by the Rotaprint process, and hopes to maintain publication in this way. Issues will be smaller than usual and will need to go to press earlier. We must crave the indulgence of readers and advertisers until the dispute ends.

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

Thursday, July 23rd, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1815

37s. 6d. yearly post free

Notes By The Way

Sir Roy Welensky's Visit

SOCIALIST CRITICS have lost no opportunity of alleging that little has been done for Africans since the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established. It was therefore natural that Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, and Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, should both have seized the occasion of last week's dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London to emphasize that much has indeed been done in the way of inter-racial partnership and that what remains to be done would be expedited by early and adequate investment in the development of the potentialities of the three territories. One result of the ceaseless Socialist strictures has been to reduce the flow of investment, and so to curtail the opportunities for the Africans whom the critics professedly want to help. Some of them were present when Sir Roy met the Commonwealth and Colonial Group of the Parliamentary Labour Party last week, and, from all accounts, they got no change in a discussion which was frank but friendly, and which made it quite plain that the Prime Minister would not accept any form of investigatory commission which would seem to put the Federation "in the dock".

Attacks in the Offing

THAT WAS THE BURDEN of his message throughout his twelve days in England, during which he had useful talks with the Prime Minister and several colleagues, with other Parliamentarians of all three parties, and with representatives of the Churches, the Press, the City, commerce and industry. The visit was certainly very well worth while. One result was agreement that a fact-finding commission shall go to the Federation in the autumn; it will not be confined to members of the Mother of Parliaments; it will have Central African representation, and probably Australian or Canadian representation also. My impression is that more Labour M.P.'s are now inclining towards a less emotional attitude, at least temporarily, and that more of them are critical of their own lunatic fringe. Whether this chastened mood will continue is another matter. A general election in mid-October looks increasingly likely, and only super-optimists will expect the Socialists not to exploit Africa for their own purposes at the hustings. I expect relentless attacks on the Federation in the autumn.

Rising Fevers of Racism

OPTIMISM about East and Central Africa is the keynote of Sir Edmund Hall-Patch's statement as chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa. His summary about East Africa runs thus: "when the political horizon is clearer and the oversea investor gains confidence, these important territories will again move forward". His remarks about the Central African territories conclude with the words: "politically, a testing time lies ahead of the Federation; economically, recovery has so far been good". Then Sir Edmund adds an apposite little homily on the importance of political stability, "which may well be jeopardized if the rising fevers of racialism and nationalism are not reduced by wise guidance from the political leaders of all racial groups, with whom it rests to convince their supporters that the prosperity of their country and of all its peoples, depends on co-operating with other races to advance common interests".

Restraining Politicians from Folly

HOW TRUE THAT IS. It is being said constantly by senior officials and a few of the politicians, but too seldom by most of them and the business leaders. Commercial men recognize these facts, of course, but, being anxious to escape the charge of political involvement, most of them neglect their opportunities of making emphatic public reference to factors which are of critical and urgent importance. Sir Edmund Hall-Patch's example is to be welcomed; and it must be said that the leading bankers have a good record in this respect. I should like to see some such reference in every company chairman's annual review, for repetition from such quarters would soon begin to exercise its effect. Their companies are primarily responsible for the introduction of the new private capital which is so necessary, and if they insist in public, as they already do in private, that they will not enter into further commitments in the territories unless the politicians show a more reasonable attitude they can restrain at least some of them from further folly.

Discreditable

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Acting Prime Minister of the Federation during Sir Roy Welensky's absence, told a Parliamentary critic that, Mr. Lawrence Vambe, the African information officer in London, had been indiscreet when addressing the Royal African Society and should not have made a political speech. Having heard Mr. Vambe's talk, I consider that he adopted the only course, namely one of candour, which could make it worth the while of the Federal Government to post him to the United Kingdom. His main duty is to address meetings throughout the country, and every one of them must have a political content because each audience will contain people who are determined to put political questions. That must have been understood by the Federal Government when it considered Mr. Vambe's appointment, and it must have realized that it was essential to give him freedom to speak according to his conscience. Any African in his position would be called a "stooge" by the Africans in England who dislike objectivity, and fair-minded people can be persuaded of the folly of that accusation only if he is free to admit that the Federation (of which Mr. Vambe strongly approves) has not yet achieved perfection. Has any other country? Sir Malcolm Barrow's failure to support a man in an extremely difficult position does him no credit.

Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Lennox-Boyd on the Federation

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, told a Founders' Day dinner of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Club in London last week that his country was not yet a democracy but that he was confident that a democracy would in time emerge in Central Africa.

His critics were always declaring that things did not move fast enough in Rhodesia. Eventually there would be universal suffrage, but the approach would be gradual. The trouble was that Britain was wedded to democracy - of which he was not so enamoured. Living in Africa, he was perhaps too close to its problems. Yet it was unfair of people in Britain to expect a plant which it had taken their country over 10 centuries to nurture to take immediate root in Africa. "You are being very unreasonable", said Sir Roy.

That the "Whitehall model" of democracy did not thrive in Africa was being demonstrated by the African States which had achieved independence. He felt very considerable sympathy with Dr. Nkrumah in Ghana. It was a basic tenet of British democracy to tolerate an opposition and regard it as a possible Government, but that was not Africa's way. "Look back 50 years and see what Africa did with its oppositions; I sometimes feel I would like the old days back!", said the Prime Minister to loud laughter.

Ignorant and Vicious Attacks

He deplored the ignorance of the British people about the federal system of government, and had been surprised at the attacks made upon him for what he was alleged to be doing in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, where the territorial Governors were depicted as his lackeys. The truth was that he had no mere right to tell those Governors what to do than they had to tell him. The Federal Government had no police force, and he had not sent a single soldier into Nyasaland except at the request of the Governor. It seemed time for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to invite a team of M.P.'s to come to Britain from the Federation to explain the mechanics of their system.

Vicious attacks had been made on him by critics in this country, but the Federation was not without friends who spoke up for her here. As a resident of the Federation he had special reasons to want to find a solution for its problems. His own family were now fourth generation Rhodesians, and to them the difficulties were not academic problems to be solved 5,000 miles away.

With some reservations, he favoured the appointment of a commission to investigate constitutional questions in the Federation; it might helpfully include persons with knowledge of how federations worked in Australia and Canada.

It would be a tragedy for Nyasaland to leave the Federation, and there was no reason why she should not progress constitutionally within the federal framework. But Nyasaland needed money - a need which was one of the reasons for his visit. That Protectorate was now costing the Federal Government about 24m. a year. Constant reiteration of threats of secession would not encourage investment, which, if made, would produce the revenue required for the education that would enable Africans to improve their living standards.

Much of the unrest in Nyasaland was inevitable. Many Nyasas who found work in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa returned home and made comparisons, with the consequence that a deep dissatis-

faction had emerged. If Nyasaland seceded, Britain must carry the burden. The £4m. might not break the Exchequer, but it would not stop at that figure, for Africans demanded a progressive advance in living standards.

By the end of this year power would be supplied from Kariba, which was an act of confidence in the future of the Federation. There had also been progress socially and politically. The colour bar had been lifted from the civil service; all discriminatory notices had disappeared from the post offices; and African representation in the Federal Assembly had doubled. In Southern Rhodesia Sir Edgar Whitehead had amended the liquor licensing laws, hotels could now accept Africans, and restriction on the movement of Asians into Southern Rhodesia had been removed. All those acts had been fraught with political difficulties.

There was marked disparity in the stages of development reached in the three territories, Nyasaland being the most backward and Southern Rhodesia the most advanced, and the degree of advancement being in direct ratio to the number of Europeans. "That may be an unpalatable fact, but it is a fact. I don't believe it sheer coincidence that Southern Rhodesia has made such progress since it achieved self-government in 1924. It is no coincidence; it is due to a particular reason". The two northern territories, which had been under the Colonial Office for 60 years, had lagged far behind.

Achievements Should Be Acclaimed

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had said that there were three reasons for bringing the Federation into being: to strengthen the economic position of the three territories; to create race relations of a new kind, different from apartheid or domination by one racial group, namely partnership, where ability, not colour, would decide a man's place in society; and to create a new member of the Commonwealth.

Federation had brought great economic benefits, not least to Nyasaland. There was still much to do socially and politically, but much had been done; he only wished that people would acclaim the Federation's achievements as readily as they harped on the things that remained to be done. In Nyasaland proposals for constitutional advancement had been held up by the "tragic events of the past few months".

The franchise had been extended to British protected persons and the pass laws modified, the higher grades of the civil service had been opened to Africans and much social discrimination removed.

African advancement in industry had been hampered by the intransigence of certain European trade unions. "I wish my critics who have considerable influence in this field would exert their influence", the Minister commented. The only new attempt at discrimination this year had been by those who shouted "Scram Out of Africa".

Mr. Lennox-Boyd reaffirmed the British Government's pledge that it would not withdraw its protection from the people of Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia unless they so desired.

Turning to Sir Roy Welensky, the Minister said: "Things recently said about you by those who know you least have been ungenerous, unjust, and untrue. Those who know you best honour you to-night. This great gathering knows that you have your eye very firmly on the ball of partnership".

Sir Gilbert Rennie, Federal High Commissioner in London, who presided, said that considering the ignorance and prejudice which they both had to face, it was fortunate that Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Lennox-Boyd were big men in every sense of the word.

Katikiro of Buganda Criticizes "E. A. & R."

MR. MICHAEL KINTU, Katikiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda has made the following statement in the Great Lukiko:-

"Members of the Lukiko may have seen or read accounts published in some British newspapers about events in Buganda during the last few months. These accounts have had one common theme - a personal attack on the Kabaka. The most deplorable, and, indeed, objectionable have been those in the 'Daily Express', 'Daily Mail', 'News Chronicle', and 'East Africa and Rhodesia'.

"What we over here fail to comprehend is why make these scurrilous attacks on the Kabaka and not on his Government? According to the Buganda Agreement of 1955 the Kabaka is a constitutional monarch. The Katikiro and the other Ministers are directly responsible for matters of policy and the running of the Kabaka's Government. They execute their duties based on the policy of the Lukiko. Criticisms or attacks therefore should be directed towards these Ministers and not the Kabaka.

"It is thus either through sheer ignorance on the part of some British newspapers of the Buganda Agreement or a calculated campaign against our Kabaka, who, they well know, is not in a position to defend himself. Personal attacks on the Kabaka have become common practice by some British newspapers. We witnessed this kind of game during his exile, and since his return.

"The Lukiko, however, will agree with me that we deprecate these attacks on the Kabaka, which do great harm to the good relations between the Baganda and the British people. And I therefore urge that those newspapers which have indulged in this despicable practice should stop it".

What "E. A. & R." Wrote

It is officially stated that the statement was unanimously endorsed by the Lukiko. "East Africa and Rhodesia" appears to have been criticized by the Katikiro because we wrote in a leading article on June 4: -

"Not until the boycott campaign in Buganda had lasted for weeks did the Kabaka condemn it, and then without denouncing the body responsible for this reprehensible interference with the liberty of the people. He has therefore himself to blame for the impression general in African and non-African circles that he looked with favour on a movement which was embarrassing a Government with which he has been at enmity ever since his return from exile, despite his undertakings to amend his attitude of non-co-operation.

"Whereas the Uganda National Congress scarcely troubled to disguise its anti-monarchist policy, the Uganda National Movement has carefully avoided any such clash with the traditionalists. Indeed, the Kabaka's legal adviser has acted in the same capacity for the U.N.M., of which some men close to the Kabaka have been members, and the Buganda Government is considered to have shown great tolerance of its illegal activities.

"Nobody doubts that a few firm words from the Kabaka would have checked the malpractices with which the Protectorate Government has now had to deal. His conspicuous failure to use his undoubted influence will not have been misunderstood by two such friendly and patient men as the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Since these words were written we have received from the Colonial Office the text of a sharply phrased letter from Lord Perth to the Kabaka. That tribal head must now comprehend that H.M. Government's toleration of his attitude is very seriously strained".

We see no reason to regret that expression of opinion or to change it in any way. It has been quoted without any alteration or omission.

Twenty-one Africans on One Congress Murder List

THE REV. DR. G.W. BROOMFIELD, general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has written to "The Church Times":-

"You have described the detention of the African Congress leaders as an 'attack on the rights and liberties of Africans'. It can be regarded in a different light. The Bishop of Nyasaland, who has been in the country for 23 years and knows and loves his people, has written: 'The action taken by the Governor to meet the emergency was the only course open to him to safeguard the lives of many of the inhabitants of the Protectorate, European and African, for whom he is responsible'.

"The danger to Africans was at least as great as the danger to Europeans. Indeed, in the case of Likoma Island the list of those to be murdered, found in the house of the local Congress leader, contained 21 African but no European names.

"You stated that the detainees are 'denied any prospect of trial', and gave no hint that any had been released. To the middle of May 245 had been released, 70 had been tried and convicted in a court of law, and 178 were awaiting trial. There were 806 others in detention while their cases were being investigated, but of these 202 were on only 28-day detention orders. By now some of these have been released. I understand on good authority that as many as possible of the rest will be brought to trial.

Detention Without Trial Justified

"Some will remain in detention even though no criminal charge has been proved against them. We must all dislike this form of detention, but there are circumstances in which it can be justified. There may be cases in which, although the kind of evidence required in a court of law is not forthcoming, the authorities have strong reason for believing that certain people, if released, would be a menace to the peace, safety, and happiness of the country. The power to detain them indefinitely (or to deport them) ought always to be reserved to a very high authority, and should be used as little as possible; but I have no doubt that it should exist.

"There is considerable evidence of intimidation in Nyasaland prior to the declaration of the emergency and of relief on the part of very many Africans when the Congress leaders were detained. African fear of Africans is very real.

"For this reason it is hard indeed to get witnesses to come forward unless they can be convinced that their identity will not be revealed. We may hate the idea of secret information, but we ought to understand the exceptional circumstances in which it is being used.

"Some of us are deeply concerned not only about the rights of the detainees but also about the safety and happiness of Nyasaland Africans in general, the great majority of whom, we believe, desire no part in violence".

Ten Secretaries in A Year

SIR IAN PARKIN, who was invited to report on dock working conditions in Tanganyika, records that the Dockworkers' Union in Dar es Salaam had 10 general secretaries within 12 months, and that at one joint meeting with the Port Employers' Association a schoolboy about 12 years old was presented as the occupant of the office! Sir Ian found the union "vague and evasive, with little sense of proportion and little or no thought on fundamental issues", and its relationship with the employers "almost as bad as it could be". In the port of Tanga, by contrast, good industrial relations have been achieved by "forbearance, common sense, and a real desire by both sides to follow the principles of good industrial relations and to make the machinery which they have set up work smoothly".

News Items in Brief

African trade unions throughout East Africa have decided to boycott all South African goods.

Hunting Clan Air Transport, Ltd., has been awarded a long-term troping contract from the U.K. to Nairobi.

Two Nyasaland Africans have been jailed for 15 and 12 months respectively for intimidating African tobacco growers in the Lilongwe area.

For attempting to wreck a train by placing a sleeper across the line an African in Nyasaland has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Uganda Freedom Convention, successor to the proscribed Uganda National Movement, was last week banned by the Governor of Uganda as an illegal society.

Nearly 200 boys at an African secondary school at Machakos, Kenya, went on strike last week in protest against poor teaching and inadequate school hours.

While this issue is being retyped Mr. Macmillan and Sir Roy Welensky will make statements in the House of Commons and the Federal Parliament respectively on their recent discussions in London.

For publishing a seditious article in "Vanguard", Mr. Rutti Bulsara, of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party, has been bound over for two years. The judge ordered a linotype machine to be impounded for a year.

John Howard & Co. (Africa), Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, have been awarded a £3½m. contract to build at Kahawa, Kenya, a camp to accommodate two British battalions and supporting units. Templer Cantonment as it is to be called, will accommodate about 2,000 persons.

The African National Independence Party has been formed in Northern Rhodesia by Mr. Paul Kalichini, lately vice-president - general of the Zambia African Congress, which is now banned. The former secretary-general of Zambia, Munakayumbwa Sipalo, has been sentenced to a year's hard labour for sedition.

Because the trade boycott in Buganda has greatly reduced the Protectorate Government's revenue, this grant to the Government of Buganda is to be reduced by £250,000, and there will be a further reduction if the boycott is not stopped. Making this announcement in a broadcast, the British Resident in Buganda, Mr. Richards, said that the boycott was causing fear and hatred, crime and loss.

The current Rhodesian tobacco crop is likely to break all records. The final estimate of the flue-cured Virginia crops of Southern and North-Western Rhodesia is 190m. lb., or 5m. lb. above the first estimate. The yield per acre is about 880 lb., compared with 738 lb. last year. The previous record was in 1956, with 841 lb. The final estimate of flue-cured North Eastern Rhodesian leaf is 1.6m. lb., an average of 652 lb. an acre. The previous record average was 630 lb.

Federation's National Income

THE NET NATIONAL INCOME of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1958 was £381m., a drop of about 26m. The sharpest fall was in the operating profits of companies, down from £75m. to £57m. African wages rose from £80m. to £84m. and the salaries and wages of Europeans, Asians, and Coloureds from £126m. to £130m. The earnings of European farmers in Southern Rhodesia dropped 25% to about £8m. Total gross investment last year was calculated at £128m.

Copper Output Cut

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies has decided to reduce its copper output for the second half of this year to 90% of the production rate for January-June. One of the largest U.S.A. mines is to cut production by 7% for the next six months.

PERSONALIA

- MR. R.S. GARFIELD TODD is to re-visit Great Britain in September.
- MR. and MRS. W.D.D. FENTON are shortly returning to Kampala from leave in the U.K.
- MR. and MRS. P.S. HAMMOND and MR. and MRS. C.B. SAVORY have returned to Rhodesia by sea.
- SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE will attend the Sovereign's Parade at Sandhurst tomorrow.
- SIR JOHN FORSTER, Q.C., has taken the title of Baron Forster of Harrayb, of Beckenham in the county of Kent.
- SIR ARTHUR KIRBY spoke last Thursday to the Uganda Students' Association in London on "The Mechanics of the East Africa High Commission".
- THE MOST REV. JEAN BAPTISTE THEUNISSEN was enthroned in Limbe Cathedral on Sunday as the first Archbishop Metropolitan of Nyasaland.
- DR. STANLEY L. PRINGLE, Professor of Forestry at New Brunswick University, Canada, is advising the Government of Uganda on long-range forest policy.
- MR. D.R. SCORER, a director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., who has arrived in England on leave, has been elected the first chairman of the recently-formed Fertilizer Society of South Africa.
- MR. C.M. HILLIER, head of the production and development department of Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., has been elected to the board.
- MR. MICHAEL ENSOR, secretary of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara, left London on Saturday for a month's tour of Central and Eastern Africa.
- THE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE was last week granted a decree nisi of divorce from the DUKE on the ground of his adultery with two women. The Duke is resident in Southern Rhodesia.
- MR. DAVID LEAD, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, has arrived in London to make representations against the proposed increase of freight rates on sisal by the shipping companies.
- While in Prague the EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA was made an honorary doctor of law. PRESIDENT NOVOTNY of Czechoslovakia accepted an invitation to visit Ethiopia. The Emperor then went to Belgium for a State Visit.
- MR. JOHN BARKER, lately senior labour officer in the Central Province in Kenya Colony, has been appointed executive officer to the Kenya Tea Growers' Association, of which this year's chairman is MR. WALTER WILKINSON.
- MR. KANYAMA CHIUME, publicity secretary of the Nyasaland African National Congress, who is at present in London, was last week informed that the Government of Northern Rhodesia had declared him a prohibited entrant.
- The Southern Rhodesian Party has been formed by DR. AHRN PALLEY, M.P., Southern Rhodesia, who recently resigned from the Dominion Party. It stands for progressively increased autonomy for the territories and reduced legislative power for the Federal Parliament.
- H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, patron of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, was present last week at its annual garden party, held at Victoria League House. She was received by MRS. FAWCUS, the chairman, and the three vice-chairmen, JOAN LADY ALTRINCHAM, LADY BROOKE-POPHAM, and the HON. LADY PONSONBY.
- SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, who was accompanied by MR. D.T.E. ROBERTS, Crown counsel, and MR. P.E.S. FINNEY a special branch police officer, spent the week-end at Chequers with MR. LENNOX-BOYD, the EARL OF PERTH, and MR. JULIAN AMERY, respectively Secretary of State, Minister of State, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MR. J.M. GREENFIELD, Minister of Law, left London last Thursday afternoon to fly back to Salisbury. They had had four meetings with MR. MACMILLAN, the Prime Minister, who was accompanied on each occasion by LORD HOME and MR. LENNOX-BOYD. SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Federal High Commissioner in London, was present at each meeting. On the evening before their departure a reception in honour of SIR ROY and MR. GREENFIELD was given at Rhodesia House by SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE. Among those present were the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and MRS. FISHER, LADY DOROTHY MACMILLAN, and the LORD CHANCELLOR and VISCOUNTESS KILMOIR.

Mr. David Stirling's "Proposals for Political Stability"

COLONIAL POLICY IN AFRICA since the war, whether Conservative or Labour, has had no settled aim. Her Majesty's present Government, while recognizing that independence must eventually be granted to each territory, is retreating towards this goal in the despondent spirit of a rearguard action instead of advancing towards it with a planned programme of legislation.

The key factor which could convert retreat into advance is the simple but drastic one of legislating to secure the political and social status of the individual rather than that of each separate community. When independence comes, members of the minority groups, whether African, Asian or European, will be secure in their rights as ordinary citizens of the country or not at all.

A firm declaration, therefore, should now be made by H.M. Government that self-government within the Commonwealth will be granted to all territories at present under Her Majesty's protection as soon as these general conditions, which would make possible a smooth transfer of power, can be seen to exist:

- (1) that the civil liberties of the individual are entrenched by law and understood and respected by the majority of the inhabitants;
- (2) that the successor Government is able to maintain competent administrative standards;
- (3) that there is a sufficient degree of political stability to ensure the flow of investment from overseas essential to economic progress within the territory.

The creating of the right conditions for the transfer of power depends primarily on the popular leaders acquiring the right attitude towards the responsibilities of self-government: only to a lesser extent does it depend on their progress in mastering the intricacies of government.

Departure from British Pattern Envisaged

The constitution of a country, however carefully framed to preserve good government and to protect the status of the individual, will ultimately depend for its effectiveness on the good will of the people. This good will is not likely to be won if the people have to wait too long for what they are demanding. It follows that in each territory where the majority are demanding self-government the prospects of stability and happiness for the minority groups will be determined as much by the avoidance of unreasonable delays in the transfer of power as by the specific terms of the constitution.

The declaration of aim will, of itself, have no validity unless it is backed by H.M. government's commitment to a programme of legislation and action designed to hasten each territory's fulfilment of the conditions for independence. Accordingly H.M. Government should direct the territorial Governments to prepare legislation on the lines proposed below. H.M.G. should also start the preparation of written constitutions for the territories in consultation with leaders in Africa in readiness for the granting of independence. At the outset of the discussions an open mind should be kept on the form of Government to be adopted; e.g., on the composition of an upper house and on the relationship between the executive, the administration, and the judiciary. In the end it may well be considered wise to depart from the standard British pattern of constitution for the emergent Colony.

In all territories a system of constituency representation should be established in which candidates will be elected to the legislative councils by members of all races registered on one common roll. The qualification for the vote should be the same for all races and should not be higher than that already established in Tanganyika Territory.

This reform would do away with the present system of communal representation in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya, and in Tanganyika would lead to the abandonment, already envisaged by its Government, of the tripartite system of voting. No country can achieve a common citizenship while members of each race are registered on separate rolls. The protection which H.M.G. has hitherto sought to afford to the minorities by this expedient has without a doubt become a main cause of racial tension.

The introduction of the common roll on this basis of qualification would result in most of the votes in each territory being held by the Africans. Thus during the last phase of British trusteeship the electoral pattern inevitable after the award of self-government would already have been set. Compromise on the principle of the common roll or the setting of too high a qualification for the vote would confirm the present tendency of the African people to seek an outlet for their political expression and aspirations in their own exclusively African institutions rather than in the parliamentary system of the country.

It is of high importance that elected members of the legislative council acquire experience in the responsibilities of government during the period leading up to independence. Therefore existing methods of appointment to the council of ministers need reconsideration and amendment.

Without Distinction of Race or Colour

The Citizenship Bill should lay down that all who have been born in the territory or who live within its boundaries are entitled to equal standing before the law and, subject to the law, to freedom of movement, speech, religion, and association. All individuals without distinction of race or colour should be entitled to use public services and institutions and to practise any trade, profession, or calling and to qualify themselves by apprenticeship, public examination, or any other test, and they should be entitled to legal remedy against the denial of any of these rights and other rights to be set out in the Bill.

Where the constitution legalizes the special status of a community and secures the rights of an individual according to which race he belongs rather than as a citizen of the country, the law must inevitably become debased in the eyes of the less privileged communities.

The recommendations on land reform contained in the report by the Royal Commission on East Africa are with minor modifications valid for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as well as for the territories of East Africa. Legislative action should be taken to give effect to the recommendations of the report on land consolidation and on the gradual desegregation of land ownership.

All territorial Governments should press ahead with their plans for increasing the scope of local government and for delegating wider authority to local bodies. The experience gained at this level would be invaluable in providing responsible candidates for the central legislature and the administration.

To Encourage Private Enterprise Capital

Many schemes for the developing of communications and the agricultural and industrial resources of the territories have been surveyed but remain shelved because of insufficient funds. The harsh facts of the political situation have deterred investment even in the soundest of projects. While the reforms put forward in this paper could succeed in bringing about the political stability demanded by investors, only a rapid and sustained improvement in the living standards of the African people could consolidate it.

Accordingly H.M.G. should set up a central economic agency to help co-ordinate the development programmes of each territory and to advise on the correct priorities. The agency must work on close terms with the World Bank and other international institutions of this kind, and must encourage a flow of private enterprise capital into the territories from all sources sympathetic to the Western alignment.

The territorial Governments should raise budget allocations to the limit of their economic capacity to achieve a massive increase in the scale of primary and secondary education and of subsequent technical and university-type facilities. The financial and staffing potential of the territories, however, will even then fall far short of the requirement and thus aid in funds and teachers from the United Kingdom will be essential.

During the period leading up to independence, a period of intense economic expansion, there is a danger in the eyes of the African that European political control will be replaced by an equally unacceptable economic and administrative control. This danger can be avoided only by ensuring that there is a sufficiently large output from the educational and technical training establishments of Africans qualified to participate in all aspects and at every level of industry, the professions, and the administration.

Staging Points to Self-Government

H.M.G., on the occasion of its declaration of future policy, should formally state its decision to withhold any further constitutional advancement towards dominion status for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland until the territorial Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have implemented the electoral reforms outlined above and thereby established a proper basis for the expression of opinion on this issue. In this way the Federation could have a real chance of becoming acceptable to the inhabitants as a whole.

Today power over the African masses tends to be held by the extreme nationalists. Each concession won stimulates them to exert greater pressure, whereas each prison sentence or other setback generates in them greater bitterness and hatred. If the constitutional and social reforms which this paper outlines are adopted, power would tend to pass to those who were contributing most towards establishing the conditions regarded as essential for the granting of self-government. The extremists who hold up this process by continued agitation would gradually come to be regarded in these new circumstances as obstructing rather than championing the cause of independent nationhood.

Clearly there must be staging points on the road to self-government and the merit of suggestions for constitutional reform such as those put forward by the New Kenya Group should be considered in this light; but the immediate and vital need is for British policy to become irrevocably committed to independence and to the terms on which it will be granted. This will be granted. This done, it will become easier for H.M. Government to agree the intermediate steps with leaders in Africa.

Intimidation

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT has had reports of 257 instances of intimidation since the boycott of non-African goods and traders was started in Buganda by the now proscribed Uganda National Movement. A few days ago a bar in a Kampala suburb was burnt out after the African owner had given evidence in a case which resulted in a conviction for threatening violence. An African coffee buyer had his store set on fire because he had declined to cease buying from Asians, and at least two other coffee buyers have received anonymous letters threatening them with death. Two Indian traders in Nakasajja have been threatened with violence if they do not leave the village; an African who delivered beer to an Asian shop was told by six other Africans that his lorry would be burnt if he did not desist; and a houseboy who had bought a suit from an Asian shop had it taken from him and set alight because he had broken the boycott. Because of continuing intimidation and lawlessness, including arson, special administrative and police measures have been taken in three areas in Buganda by the Protectorate Government in consultation with the Kabaka's Government. A curfew has been imposed from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., and vehicular traffic between dark and sunrise has been prohibited in five parishes.

Company Report**East African Power and Lighting Company Ltd.****MR. A. J. DON SMALL'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED was held on Wednesday, July 22, 1959, in Nairobi.

The statement by the chairman, Mr. A. J. DON SMALL, C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., which was circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts, read as follows:—

Earlier in the year the Kenya and Tanganyika undertakings appeared to have settled down to an annual increase of around 10 per cent. in units and revenue and this figure, adequate in a developed country, we were inclined to feel a little disappointing compared with our figures in the first half of the decade.

ACCOUNTS

The Revenue Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958, shows a yield from operating surplus, dividends accrued and other income of £1,506,814 compared with £1,494,961 in the previous year.

The year under review was the inaugural year of our bulk supply from the Nairobi/Tororo 132kV. transmission line of the Kenya Power Company and, therefore, the ascertained cost of the supply for the year includes additional capital charges on the line approximating £275,000. You will recollect that the bulk supply we have taken from that company during the past 3½ years has come from their hydro-electric stations near Nairobi. Under all the circumstances I consider that the Nairobi area has done well in meeting these enhanced charges, the impact of which on our profits will lessen as our demand on the Kenya Power Company bulk supply increases in the future.

Expenses of administration have absorbed an additional £19,638, while full provision for depreciation has required small increases only over the 1957 figures. Debenture Stock interest is diminished by virtue of conversions into Ordinary Stock. All of these items together with audit fees absorb £709,882 leaving for transfer to the net Revenue Account the sum of £796,932 compared with £803,902 in 1957.

Turning to the Revenue Account, we have made full provision for income tax on dividends received. Any further tax on the Company's earnings, which should not exceed £27,000 inclusive of the 1959 tax on the 1958 profits, is adequately covered by the reserve for future taxation. A further sum of £22,500 has been allocated to the reserve created last year against possible obsolescence of stores, albeit provision is already made annually in the operating Accounts against obvious items. The General Reserve is augmented by £124,069 and after payment of the dividends on Preference Stock and the interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock there remains a balance of £339,272 out of which your Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock requiring £255,136. These various payments and appropriations leave a balance of £84,136 which added to the amount of £217,264 brought forward from the previous Account enables the sum of £301,400 to be carried to the Balance Sheet.

Turning to the Balance Sheet of the Company, you will find that the authorised capital remains as before. Ordinary Stock to the amount of £173,016 was issued in the course of the year against £213,600 of Debenture Stock tendered for conversion. This transaction augmented the Share Premium Account by £40,573. You will note that the Development Reserve has been reduced by £42,500 being the whole cost of our share of the exploratory work in search of geothermal steam, which has now been abandoned.

The capital and revenue reserves added to the free reserve against future taxation now total £2,765,105.

On the other side of the account the reduction of £139,537 in the book value of pre-1947 assets reflects the disposal of fully depreciated properties, including the old town station at Nakuru; also the old Shimanzi Station at Mombasa rendered obsolete by the construction of the Kipevu Station; a corresponding debit has been made to the Depreciation Account. New works account for an addition of £519,105, the lowest rate of capital spending for many years. As I indicated last year our generating plant is adequate for the time being at all branches, and work is concentrated on the development of the transmission and distribution systems to open up new business.

Advances to subsidiary companies, of which, of course, the most important is the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd., show a net reduction of £96,735. This figure represents the stronger position of the Tanganyika Company which was able not only to finance its own capital development for the year, but to repay a substantial amount outstanding on Loan and Current Accounts. In addition, the Kenya contracting subsidiary repaid £17,500 on Loan Account. As we forecast last year, stocks of stores and tools were reduced and appear at £742,467 net, a reduction of £236,508 on the 1957 total. Due to strict enforcement of credit control, Debtors have decreased by £62,759 although sales have increased. Finally, the cash position is substantially improved to the extent of £481,839, and it is considered that our outstanding capital commitments are covered at least to the end of the year now current.

Excluding the power imported from Tanganyika to Mombasa, Group sales to consumers increased from 323.8 million to 355.9 million units or just under 10 per cent., being a modest improvement on our 1957 performance of 8.4 per cent. Revenue from electricity sales produced £3.94 million in comparison with £3.55 million last year.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Major works completed or commenced in 1958 were few in number. Once again delays were experienced due to route and compensation difficulties on the 33 kV. transmission line to the coast resort of Malindi; but these have been resolved since the end of the year and work is now well forward. The usual programme of minor extensions, voltage improvements schemes and sub-station extensions was carried out, although on a somewhat reduced scale.

In Tanganyika the hydro-electric extensions at Mbeya (160 kW.) and Iringa (750 kW.) were completed for service. In both cases the work covered improvements to the existing plant and head-works. At Dar es Salaam work had commenced on the foundations for a 2,200 kW. oil engine set, already in course of transit from Nairobi.

Towards the close of the year a small training school at Nairobi South was equipped and a supervisor appointed. The school will be occupied initially in the training of existing subordinate staff in the distribution department to a uniform standard of work at all our branches, but, in time, it is intended to cover most of our major activities. With the increasing difficulty of obtaining skilled artisan staff from overseas, the school should play a useful part in making good shortages from local sources.

GEOHERMAL INVESTIGATION

Further attempts were made during the year to clear the second borehole and to resume drilling below the fissure reported last year. Every possible device was used to clear the hole, and to confirm earlier temperature readings of 350°F. at the lowest point reached, 3,090 feet. However, with our partners in the Syndicate, we were forced to decide to abandon the works and the Exclusive Prospecting Licence. Mining claims have been registered covering the area of the two holes drilled so that the Syndicate would continue to have rights should steam find a means of escape.

THE KENYA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Hydro-Electric Plant

The hydro-electric stations at Tana and Wanji which, with the interconnecting mains to the Nairobi Area, we operate on behalf of the Kenya Power Company Limited, again enjoyed a year of comparatively high rainfall although output was lower due to the increased part played by the alternative bulk supply in carrying the overnight load. Units generated amounted to 127 million against 156 million in the previous year. The plant and mains continued to give excellent service and were well maintained. Our own smaller hydro-electric installations provided 14.5 million units compared with 19 million in 1957.

Nairobi-Tororo Transmission Line

The 250-mile double circuit 132 kV. transmission line between Nairobi and Tororo went into normal service on the 1st January, 1958, and proved remarkably reliable in the light of the high altitude areas traversed and the severe lightning conditions to be countered over the north-western portion of the route. Interruptions of supply to the receiving sub-station at Juja Road numbered five affecting both circuits and two affecting one circuit only. Of these, two in the first category were due to causes external to the Kenya Power Company system. As was to be expected minor teething difficulties occurred in connection with the protective and communications circuits, but these were overcome without interruption to the bulk supply. All necessary maintenance was carried out, the amount of work being surprisingly small on account of the soundness of the original construction. The maximum demand made on the line supply was just under 16 M.W. and the line together with the hydro-stations delivered 190.1 million units to our Nairobi undertaking. At the close of the year work was proceeding on two 5,000 kVa. tapping sub-stations on the main line, one at Lanet to serve Nakuru and the surrounding district and the second at Lessos to enable us to develop new supplies in the tea-growing areas of Nandi Hills and Kericho. This latter system will also be extended to replace existing thermal station supplies in Kisumu and Eldoret. In Nakuru the bulk supply should effect a net annual saving to your Company of some £35,000 in operating charges.

TANGANYIKA

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Limited had a satisfactory year which resulted in a gross operating surplus of £555,178 compared with £516,446 in the previous year. The two principal revenue producing areas, Dar es Salaam and the Tanga Province, showed respectively a small reduction and a small improvement on the previous year's results, but improved efficiency and expanding business at the eleven minor branches brought an increase in operating surplus of 29 per cent. Unit sales in Tanganyika advanced from 85.9 million to 94.2 million, excluding the 28.1 million units sold from the Pangani undertaking to Mombasa, this export being 0.8 million above the 1957 figures.

The close of the year found us no closer to a commencement of construction of the essential developments by way of the hydro-electric extensions on the Pangani River at Hale and the transmission lines to Dar es Salaam and the Eastern Province. The Tanganyika Government is facing a period of financial stringency, but it is to be hoped that this project, without which existing and future industry in Dar es Salaam and the Central Line can have no guarantees of stable power costs, will receive the maximum priority over other and possibly more altruistic schemes. One thing is certain and that is that the full development of the Hale site and the construction of the transmission line stand or fall as one project, a project essential to the development of the Territory. Temporary expedients, such as the construction of a small single unit station below Pangani Falls are possible and economical for immediate construction, but this development would immediately destroy possibilities of irrigation

in the coastal reaches of the Pangani, and prevent a sensible re-allocation of flow and head as between power and irrigation interests from the source to the mouth of the river.

In the meantime, supplies to Dar es Salaam are being reinforced by the transfer of a Harland & Wolff 2,200 kW. set from Nairobi, which should be in service at the Kurasini Station by July. Patchwork development of this nature is a poor substitute for a scheme which could make the capital of Tanganyika independent of imported fuel.

SEVEN FORKS SCHEME

The additional and extensive survey work by Power Securities Corporation at Seven Forks which I mentioned in my last Statement has now been completed and the results are most encouraging. A re-arrangement of the stage by stage development is now possible which will make it easier for ourselves as the distributing company to absorb the power available and the cost of that power. One major disadvantage of the original scheme was the impact, in the early years of utilisation of Seven Forks power, of the very high capital charges associated with a "once for all" development. The benefits to the Kenya economy and to industry will be outstanding when the growth of load justifies the commencement of this project as compared with any potential alternative source in East Africa.

DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICAN AREAS

Development of the supplies to Africans has been slow but encouraging; needless to say your Company is doing everything possible to obtain the maximum load which can be justified economically.

In the rural areas little more can be done until the new African townships are established on a permanent basis. The experimental supply to Ngecha has met with a satisfactory response from those residents who have built permanent houses, but, although we understood that building work will be resumed, this is at present suspended.

Urban supplies in estates owned by local authorities present a different problem in that the services and internal wiring inevitably result in increased rent which makes the dwellings less attractive to the majority of Africans who have not, as yet, any great appreciation of the advantages of electricity services, although the Thika Urban District Council has been able to overcome these difficulties and plan to provide electricity in all their African housing estates. Further, the method of supply is still in the experimental stage and prospective consumers are, therefore, being offered the alternative of a flat rate advance payment, or a coin meter, or the standard tariffs with a deposit and ledger account. Five hundred of the better African houses in Nairobi are now being wired for supply on this basis.

During the year we added 455 African dwellings to our supply and negotiations are proceeding for the connection of a further 6,136 dwellings at various branches in the period 1959/60.

BUSINESS TRENDS

The disturbed trading conditions in Kenya and Tanganyika which I mentioned to you last year continued throughout the period under review. Domestic imports into Kenya fell sharply by some 16 per cent. compared with 1957 although exports rose by 6½ per cent. In Tanganyika similar movements were recorded. Sisal prices recovered marginally and the results from coffee suffered less than might have been anticipated from the world decline in price. The political situation in both territories remains obscure at the time of writing. The interim constitution in Tanganyika has produced an apparent common approach by all sections of the community to the problems of the future. This, provided recurrent lawlessness and irresponsible labour strikes can be curbed, may well lead to a period of political peace and common effort during which the work of development can proceed. Similarly, in Kenya we must welcome the liberal statement on future political and general development endorsed by a majority of unofficial members of all sections and on both sides of the legislature. It is to be hoped that the more intransigent factions will also conform. In both territories, however, an early and bi-partisan statement of future policy from the political parties in the United Kingdom is necessary indicating the continuance of United Kingdom responsibility and control for the immediate future if agricultural, industrial and commercial development on the scale required is to be resumed with finance from external sources.

We in East Africa are increasingly concerned over the treatment given to East African affairs by the Press in the United Kingdom. The picture presented over the past year or two has not been conducive to the recruitment of either personnel or capital. The Press, together with the Broadcasting Authorities, appears more concerned to build up as international figures persons with little background of responsible service, less capacity for affairs and no balance, than to highlight the undoubted achievements of the Governments in promoting the health, wealth and education of the indigenous peoples.

STAFF

Once again I have pleasure on behalf of the Board in congratulating our Joint Managers, Mr. W. E. Rollo and Mr. George C. Reed, their colleagues on the executive and the whole of the staff in Kenya on the loyal and efficient service they have given to the Company and to our consumers. Equal thanks are due to Mr. D. J. Stringer the General Manager, and to the staff of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd. I am glad to say that we have been able in the course of the year to establish improved sports facilities for the Nairobi and Head Office staff and that it is hoped to extend these developments to the major branches. In conclusion I wish to thank the London Secretary and his staff for their continued efficient service and co-operation.

Company Report

The British and Commonwealth Shipping Company Ltd.

SIR W. NICHOLAS CAYZER'S STATEMENT

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on Wednesday of last week.

SIR W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt., the chairman of the company, presided. He said, *inter alia*—

When I addressed you last year I forecast that there would be a substantial fall in profits for the year 1958. Unhappily, this forecast has proved only too correct, and recently when the 1958 results were announced your directors warned you that there would be a further decline in profits. At this stage it is impossible to be precise, but the further decline will be material in amount though present indications are that it will not be of the same magnitude as we have just experienced.

The dividend on the Ordinary capital for the year 1958 has been maintained at the same rate as 1957, but as in the meantime the capital has been increased by a 5 per cent. bonus issue, stockholders have received a slightly larger amount, though, thanks to the change in profits tax legislation, the net cost to the Company is somewhat less. Although we have been able to maintain the rate of dividend for 1958, I must warn you it may not be possible to do so next year. We shall, however, look most carefully at the results and take into account the prospects at that time before arriving at a decision.

As explained in the notes, the cash flow is all important and we shall have to watch this with the greatest care. When considering the overall position it should be appreciated, however, that in the event of the trading profit falling below the wear and tear allowances certain recoveries of tax will be made which will help to offset the fall in profits.

I think it may help you if I outline the situation as I see it to-day. Until recently, with minor setbacks, shipping has had a satisfactory run since the war ended, though the ever-increasing cost of replacements has tended to place a strain on the financial resources of those companies which wished to maintain and modernize their fleets. Korea and Suez accentuated the need for ships, and in those days even ships that were old and ready for the scrap heap could make a profit. As a result of buoyant trading the rate of shipbuilding orders increased. Then some 18 months ago shipping capacity outstripped world trade and freights fell sharply, and have been falling ever since. There is no doubt that the estimate of the increase in world trade was over-optimistic, and this perhaps has been most dramatically illustrated in regard to the world consumption of oil. We face, therefore, an imbalance between trade and ships.

In assessing the future on this broad front we must consider to what extent and when the imbalance in trade and ships, to which I have referred is likely to be redressed. In the normal way the fact that rates are unattractive would ensure that fewer orders for ships were placed and that the ships that are laid up at present would gradually disappear from the scene thus redressing the balance. Nevertheless, these simple economic facts of life can be completely upset by decisions taken at national levels. The reasons for the decision of a nation to foster its own Mercantile Marine will vary according to circumstances. National security, balance of pay-

ments problems, prestige. But whatever the reasons such policies can result in building or retaining tonnage in excess of world requirements.

If this goes on with its depressing effect on trading results, unsubsidized fleets must decline, or be subsidized, and in the case of the subsidized the taxpayer must pay more and more tax to keep up whatever fleet is decided on for one reason or another. But the policies of subsidies and flag discrimination are the very negation of all the other attempts which are being made to expand trade between nations in order to foster a spirit of friendship and progressively improve the standard of living of all concerned.

An International Problem

The solution to many of our problems lies in greater international understanding. However good the reasons for such policies may appear, I think there is no doubt that, in time of peace, subsidies, flag discrimination, and so on create situations when in due course all will be losers. Subsidies create subsidies, counter measures can create ill-feeling, and so it goes on. It remains to be seen if there is sufficient wisdom and understanding in the west to surmount what are admittedly very real difficulties to the partners who make up this alliance. The more we can meet and discuss our problems the better chance there is of overcoming them. There is a tendency at a distance to become rigid and rather emotional about one's own national difficulties. Much study is needed if we are to comprehend the international problem of transport that exists to-day and pursue the right course.

It so happens that traditionally we are a seafaring nation, and given an equal opportunity, I think we are capable of providing a service second to none. In the interests of the world as a whole would it not be a good thing to allow those who have shown ability or aptitude in a particular sphere to get on with the job without hampering their effort with unnatural restrictions? After all the world can only go round if we are ready to take in each other's washing.

From what I have said it might appear we are reconciled to our fate and are crying for charity. As an industry we are anything but idle. We shall fight for our place in the sun, and I am happy to say that we have the sympathetic understanding of H.M. Government in trying to find a solution to the many problems which confront us. Only lately our Minister of Transport, in spite of his many other preoccupations, made time to go to Washington for discussions on shipping. At these discussions the problem that exists between the subsidized and the unsubsidized, as well as flag discrimination and other matters, were discussed, and although no spectacular progress was made it was a beginning to worrying out the problems that oppress us, and this beginning must be vigorously followed up.

Our Own Affairs

To return to our own affairs, we are constantly reviewing the services which we operate. We have come to the conclusion that the passenger ships which operate on the Round Africa Service can be improved quite considerably without major structural alterations, and we are proposing to commence work on the three newer ships, the *Kenya Castle*, *Rhodesia Castle* and the *Blaemar Castle* as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. While as much as possible will be done during normal repair periods it may be necessary to withdraw them from services for short periods. While watching our existing services we continue to examine new developments which may affect our business, such as the

bulk carrier, containerisation of cargo or the carriage of liquid gas in ships. We have not cancelled any orders for new ships, but we have parted with a number of old friends, and some not so old, for whom profitable employment depended on unnatural trading conditions. The bulk of tonnage laid up at the present time would require fairly substantial increases in rates of freight before it became economic to return it to service, whereas a more moderate increase in rates would suffice to make many of the modern ships which are trading reasonably economic units. In this context one tends to refer to rates of freight because one thinks in terms of the tramp or the tanker which is largely employed on short term or voyage charter. In the liner business, in which we are mainly engaged, rates are not quite so susceptible to the same movement, but lack of cargo can result not only in reduced earnings from smaller carryings but an inability to raise rates to meet increasing costs.

Springbok Shipping Company

Since last we met I have paid a visit to South and Central Africa. During my visit I announced our intention to create and develop a South African Shipping Company in which, in due time, it is hoped that the South African public will wish to take an interest. Mr. D. G. Malan, who has accepted the appointment of chairman and managing director, is here at the present time to finalize arrangements regarding the transfer of ships and the setting up of a South African organization, and I am sure you would wish me to express our thanks to him for giving up the very responsible position of general manager of the South African Deciduous Fruit Board, and to the Deciduous Fruit Board for releasing him, to undertake this important task. I know that he feels, as we do, that it is one well worth doing.

New Passenger Ships

Further developments during the course of the year include the entry into service of the *Pendennis Castle* and the launch of the *Windsor Castle*. We were greatly honoured that the *Windsor Castle* was launched by her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and such an auspicious beginning must surely give to all of us just that bit of extra encouragement to put our best foot forward in this new endeavour. The entry of the *Pendennis Castle* into the South African Mail Service has, I think, been received very well. She is a beautiful ship, and from the passenger angle her decor has come in for a lot of praise.

I am very conscious of the threat of competition from the air with ever faster and faster aircraft, but our passenger revenues are being well maintained, and there seems to be an increasing awareness of the fact that a voyage by sea can do much to restore the health of body and mind, or better still act as a preventive medicine.

Disputes in Ship-Building

It has been said many times before, but is still worth repeating, "the building of new ships is an act of faith." How disappointing it is to find that having created work for our shipyards strikes within the yards can retard progress and increase costs. Surely it can only be a matter of time before all sections of the community recognize their responsibility, the one to the other. But time is not on our side; it is only the realization to-day of our needs which will ensure our future. To the unions I would say, there is no point in achieving better working conditions for your members if there is no work to do through pricing yourselves out of the market; and equally I would say to management, let there be no misunderstandings between you and those who work for you as to the issues involved in so international and competitive a business as ship-building.

Good relations between management, unions, and workers are paramount. Better to swim together than sink alone or together.

Board Changes

At this time I should like to pay tribute to two persons who have done much to further the interests of the companies they have served. I refer to Mr. J. G. Dumsday, who is not seeking re-election to the board of this Company and who resigned from the boards of subsidiary and associated companies at the end of June; and secondly to Mr. S. Barr who resigned from the board of Union-Castle at the same time. Both have given a life-time of service not only to their respective companies but to the

industry as a whole, and it is on occasions such as this that we recognize with real regret that time does not stand still and that every day we get older. We thank them for their services and wish them both health and happiness in their well-earned retirement.

We are very happy to welcome two new directors to the board Mr. W. L. Woolf and Captain J. D. Elvish. Mr. Woolf is a director of many of the subsidiary companies and managing director of Cayzer Irvine & Co. Ltd., and in that capacity is responsible for the operation of all cargo ships in the Clan Group and cargo ships owned by other members of the

Group. Captain Elvish is our Group Marine Superintendent.

Both are men of wide experience in their particular spheres and will be a great asset to the Board.

Finally, let me say that the Directors, Managers, and staff, afloat and ashore, at home and abroad, have all worked, and are working hard to secure a future for your Company. In these challenging times we must consider ourselves indeed fortunate to have such a loyal team working for us and they deserve our thanks. I am confident that with the determination to succeed we shall overcome our present difficulties and prove that we are not just fair-weather sailors.

Europeans' Fine Job

GOD SHOULD BE THANKED that there was in the Federation a small white population which had done so much to improve the lot of the Africans and raise their standards of living, said Dr. J.E. Holloway, lately Union of South Africa High Commissioner in London, after a visit to the Rhodesias. Instead of trying to impose on primitive Africans the forms of democracy which some Englishmen wanted, Rhodesians were developing their country through hard work and advanced techniques greatly to the benefit of the Africans. If Rhodesians were left to tackle their problems without interference from irresponsible sentimentalists overseas the Federation would become an important Dominion after another generation of development.

U.A.C. Scholarships

AN INDIAN FROM KENYA and an African from Uganda are two of the 10 winners of new scholarships for higher education awarded by the United Africa Company. Mr. D.K. Aggarwal, from Kisumu, will take a three-year course in electrical engineering at the Institute of Technology, Bradford, and Mr. I.K. M. Mujegu, a 27-year-old Muganda, who is already reading civil engineering at Trinity College, Dublin, will continue for another year to complete his course of study.

Africans' High Earnings

TWO AFRICANS employed in Northern Rhodesia by Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., earned more than £1,000 each in the year ended March 31 last. One earned between £900 and £999, three earned between £800 and £899, two between £700 and £799, and no fewer than another 36 between £500 and £699. In the £400 - £499 category there were 66. Thus more than 100 Africans employed by the mine were in the £400 - £1,000 bracket.

Rhodesian Swims Channel

SERGEANT-MAJOR DENIS PEARSON, aged 26, of the Rhodesian Forces, swam the Channel last week from Cap Gris Nez to Folkestone in 15 hours 36 minutes. The record time is 10 hours 50 minutes.

THE TANGANYIKA High Court is hearing an action against the Government of that Territory by Sir J.L. Hulett and Sons, Ltd., of Durban, for £750,000 for alleged breach of agreement and £21,000 in respect of expenditure incurred in investigating a sugar-growing scheme in the Kilombero Valley. Huletts claim that the Government promised to build a railway to the site, such assurances being given at different times by the Governor, the Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Minister for Communications, and that later repudiating the undertaking to build a railway the government broke a binding contract.

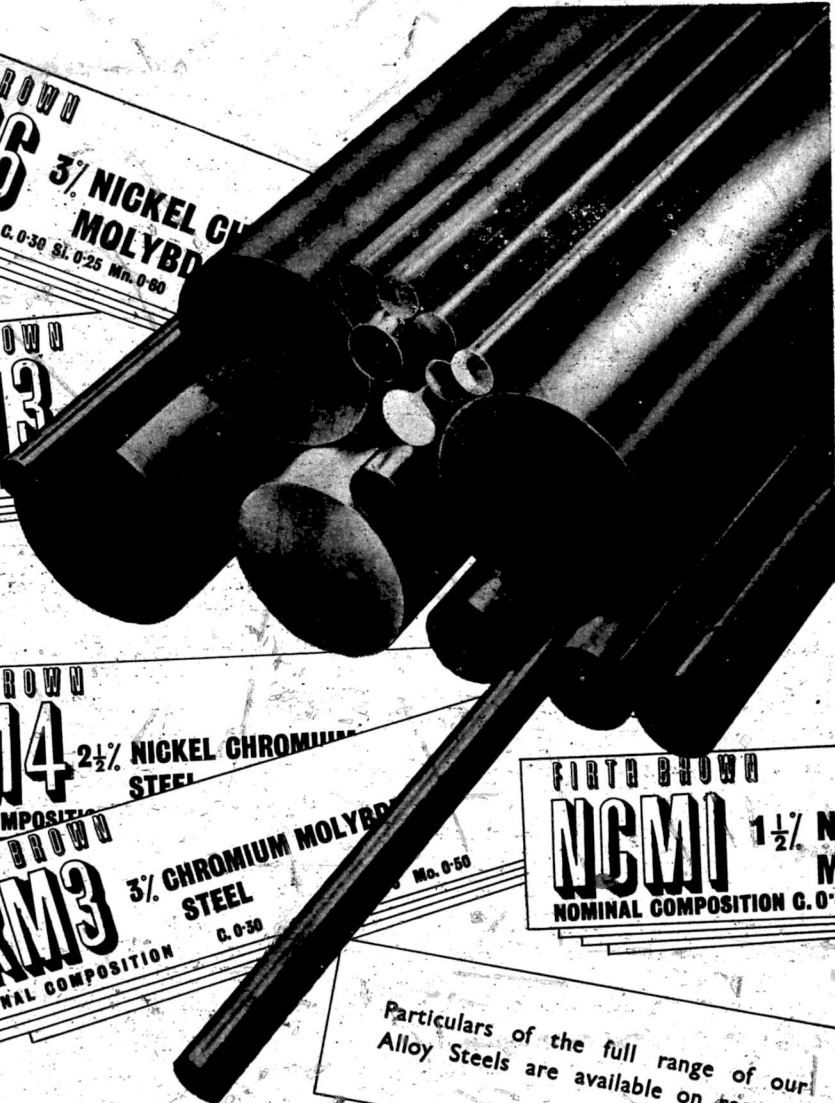
FIRTH BROWN
NCM6 3% NICKEL CHROMIUM MOLYBDENUM
 NOMINAL COMPOSITION C. 0.30 Si. 0.25 Mn. 0.60

FIRTH BROWN
NCM3
 NOMINAL COMPOSITION

FIRTH BROWN
NCM4 2½% NICKEL CHROMIUM STEEL
 NOMINAL COMPOSITION

FIRTH BROWN
CRM3 3% CHROMIUM MOLYBDENUM STEEL
 NOMINAL COMPOSITION C. 0.30 Mn. 0.60

FIRTH BROWN
NCM1 1½% NICKEL M
 NOMINAL COMPOSITION C. 0.4



Particulars of the full range of our Alloy Steels are available on request.

Typical

HIGH TENSILE STEELS

by



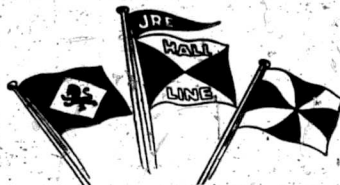
Representative in East Africa
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
 Dar-es-Salaam • Mombasa • Zanzibar
 Kampala • Nairobi and Tanga.

Representative in Rhodesia
BALDWINS (S.A) LTD.,
 Salisbury • Bulawayo • Gwelo
 and Lusaka.

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and

if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA
Closing Glasgow Swansea B'head

*Author	—	July 20	July 29
*Clan Malcolm	July 30	*Aug. 3	Aug. 12
Hall Line Vessel	Aug. 13	*Aug. 17	Aug. 26

† also PORT SUDAN

† also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

*if inducement
also by arrangement.

RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

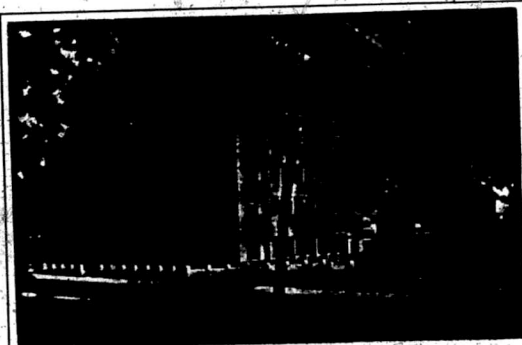
For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

or
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2



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

Branches :

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,
Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise
including Building Materials, Hardware
Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

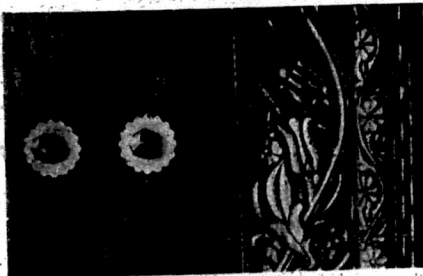
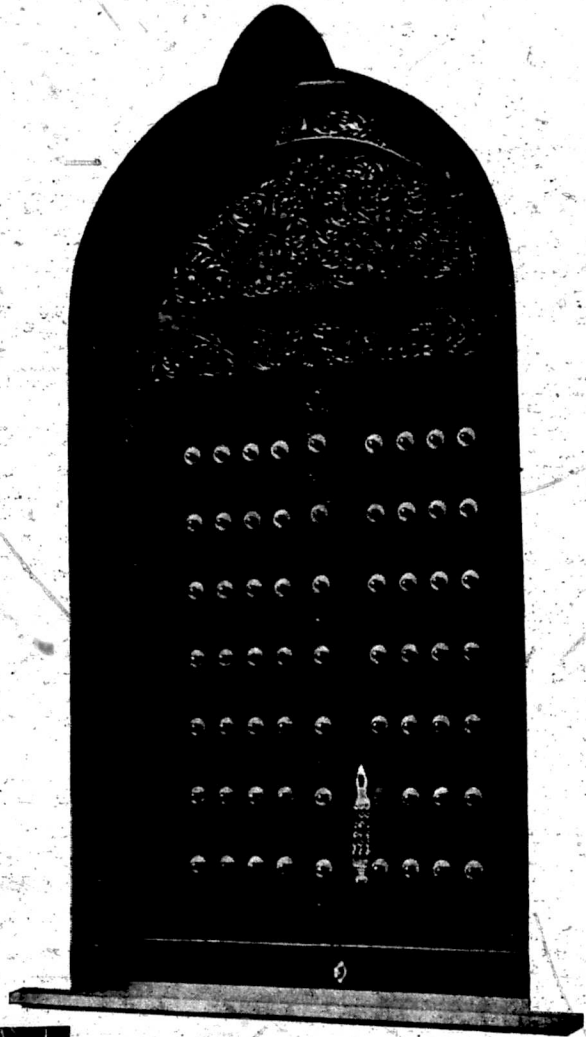
Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4



-they have such a good name

*Old craft
modern
function*



These skilfully carved doors now grace the facade of our Branch at Zanzibar. Designed, made and carved at the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, they show happily how traditional craftsmanship and modern commerce can serve each other.

THE STANDARD BANK
of South Africa Limited

800 offices throughout South, Central and East Africa: agents and correspondents throughout the world.
HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.



Transformers . . . to supply an ammeter or a town

Crompton Parkinson Ltd. manufacture transformers of all types and sizes from small instrument transformers to the largest power transformers used on the world's high-voltage transmission systems. Within this range are air-cooled, oil-cooled, non-inflammable liquid cooled transformers, transformers with fire-resistant silicone insulation, and all ancillary equipment such as on-load tap-changing gear. The test laboratory at the works in which these transformers are built is one of the most

up-to-date in Europe and contains impulse testing equipment capable of subjecting the insulation to electrical stresses up to 2,000,000 volts.

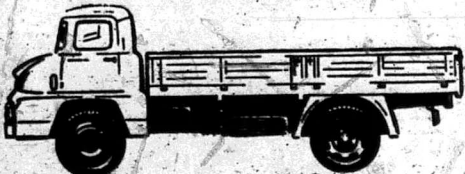
CROMPTON PARKINSON also make Electric Motors of all kinds, Alternators and Generators, Switchgear, Cables, Instruments, Lamps, Lighting Equipment, Batteries, Stud Welding Equipment, Traction Equipment, Ceiling Fans.

Crompton Parkinson LIMITED 
is a good name for electrical equipment ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

CROMPTON PARKINSON LTD. HAS BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. IF YOU CANNOT READILY MAKE CONTACT, PLEASE WRITE DIRECT TO US AT CROMPTON HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND. OVERSEAS TELEGRAMS: CROMPARK LONDON.

TANGANYIKA

SALES **FORD** SERVICE



**THE THAMES TRADER RANGE OF TRUCKS
COVERS ALL NEEDS FROM 1½ to 7 TONS
AND IS PROVING THE ANSWER TO HAULAGE
IN TANGANYIKA**

**PARTS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY**

RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Also at:
DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA, MWANZA

**If all the world were Sisal, one
half would be East Africa**

Do you know that in 1958 the East African territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda produced nearly one half of the world's supply of Sisal, which is used in the manufacture of rope and twine?

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions, apply to the Commissioner.


East African Office
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C.2

**THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED**

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

- BEIRA P.O. Box 14
 - SALISBURY P.O. Box 776
 - BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310
 - GWELO P.O. Box 447
 - BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460
 - LOURENCO MARQUES P.O. Box 557
 - LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280
- Established over 60 years*



**EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.
(AFRICA) LTD.**

NAIROBI - MOMBASA - KAMPALA

In association with
**EDM. SCHLUTER & CO., LTD.
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
(ESTABLISHED 1858)**

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.I.R. Taped and Braided.
Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton Braided Tough Rubber Sheathed.

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.
106 GARRATT LANE — WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: Battersea 2379/4 Agents: Messrs. LOCKEAD, MOORE & COY Telegrams: "Wandleside London"

EAST AFRICA CALLING

Full information obtainable from:

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association

P.O. Box 2013, Stanvac House, Queensway, Nairobi, Kenya

or

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2 (WHitehall 5701).



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

Sailing Southampton	
†CAPE TOWN CASTLE	July 23
*STIRLING CASTLE	July 30
†PRETORIA CASTLE	Aug. 6
*PENDENNIS CASTLE	Aug. 13
†ATHELONE CASTLE	Aug. 20
*CARNARVON CASTLE	Aug. 27
†EDINBURGH CASTLE	Sept. 3
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	Sept. 10

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

Sailing London Rotterdam		
†WARWICK CASTLE	Aug. 4	—
†DURBAN CASTLE	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
†KENYA CASTLE	Aug. 25	—
*BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
*RHODESIA CASTLE	Sept. 22	—
†BRANMAR CASTLE	Oct. 1	Oct. 2

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

Shipings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

Head Office:

Cayser House, 3-4 St. Mary AXS, E.C.3.
Tel.: AVE 2010

Chief Passenger Office:

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

Freight Dept.:

Greenly House, Creechurh Lane, E.C.2.
Tel.: MAN 2560 AVE 2010

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

South
and
East
Africa

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 30th, 1959

Vol. 35 No. 1816

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper
37s. 6d. yearly post free

**Proudly
contributing
to an
expanding
economy**



In the extensive AE & CI research laboratories at Modderfontein near Johannesburg, skilled chemists work continuously for ever greater efficiency in manufacturing processes, and ever higher quality in the hundreds of AE & CI products on which the mines, industries and agriculture of Southern and Central Africa depend.

**EXPLOSIVES
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
PAINTS
PVC PRODUCTS
PVC-COATED FABRICS
FERTILIZERS
INSECTICIDES
FUNGICIDES**

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Nairobi, Ndola, Salisbury, Gatooma, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, Welkom,
Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town



Save time and money
with *Gissons* products.

Rapodec plastic emulsion paint



'TUNGOLAC'

Specially recommended for use wherever paint is attacked by sea air or extremes of temperature. 'Tungolac' dries hard in 6 hours, 1 gallon covering 70 sq. yards.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

Hall's Distemper is the famous and finest Water Paint obtainable. Being oil-bound, ease of application and remarkable covering capacities combine to make it ideal for interiors where a fine flat finish is wanted.

'Rapodec' is an entirely new Wall Paint, based on a plastic-resin emulsion, which combined with carefully selected pigments, gives excellent coverage and durability.

Features

- Thins with clean water
- Easy to apply
- May be re-coated 3 hours after application
- Excellent covering power and opacity
- Under normal conditions no special primer is required
- May be washed down soon after drying
- Has excellent can stability

Represented by

GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD SADLER STREET NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY (P.O. Box 30047)

Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

0063

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing Glasgow	St. Wales	B'head
CLAN MALCOLM	July 30	Aug. 3	Aug. 12
CITY OF CARLISLE	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	Aug. 26
HARRISON LINE † also PORT SUDAN	Aug. 27 ‡ inducement	Aug. 31	Sep. 9 also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

also by arrangement.

RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

or
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY US

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland*

(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Hale II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwanza (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House
129/139, Finsbury Pavement E.C.2

TANGANYIKA

SALES



SERVICE



ANGLIA - PREFECT - ESCORT - SQUIRE
CONSUL - ZEPHYR - ZODIAC
THAMES 7, 10 & 15 CWT. VANS
PICKUPS - ESTATE CARS - BUSES

Selection of Good Used Cars Always Available

FORD PARTS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Also at:

DAR ES SALAAM; TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA, MWANZA

TRAVEL

INSURANCE

TRADE

Consult

Dalgety

and Company Limited

Branches at
NAIROBI · MOMBASA · WAKURU
TANGA · DAR-ES-SALAAM · KAMPALA
and throughout
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

TRAVEL and INSURANCE

World-wide arrangements can be made
at any of our Branches

PRODUCE MERCHANDISE LIVESTOCK
WOOL TEA & COFFEE
TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIP LAND & ESTATE

DALGETY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office 66/68 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety, Ltd, London"

Telephone: B0741 6690 (16 lines)

SERVING

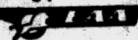
EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA



- ★ Nairobi
- ★ Dar es Salaam
- ★ Ndola
- ★ Blantyre
- ★ Salisbury
- ★ Johannesburg

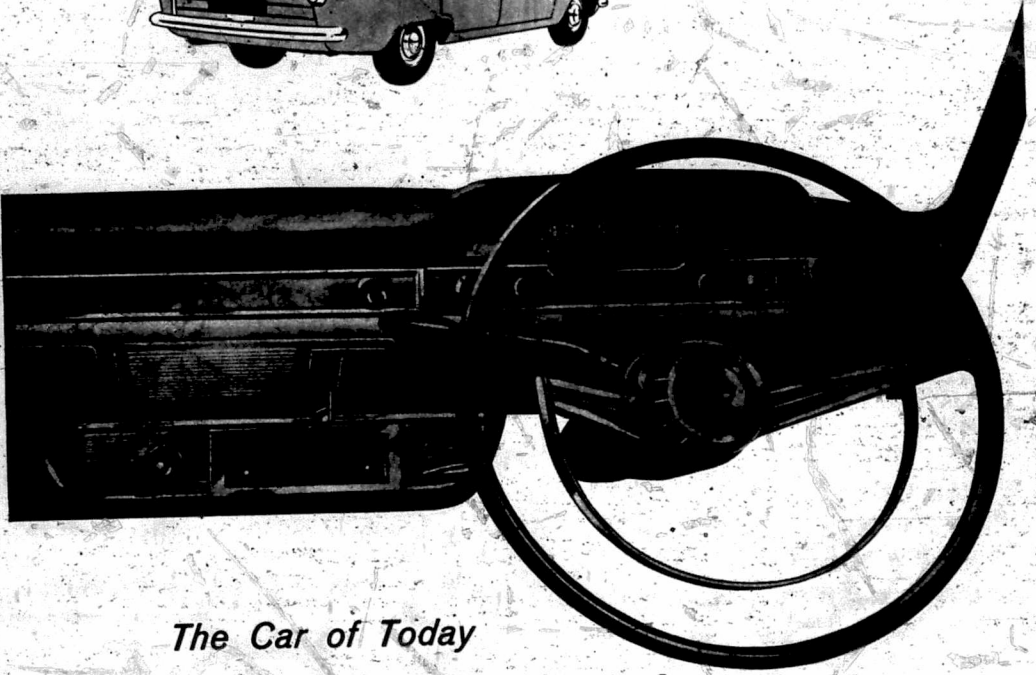
and a comprehensive internal network linking
35 centres in the four East African territories.

Fly among friends on



EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

In association with Central African Airways



The Car of Today
with the LOW SLEEK LOOK!
STYLE-AHEAD CONSUL

This is today's Consul—low, sleek, graceful. With all the features you expect—and get—from Ford-built cars: fine styling . . . exceptional performance . . . armchair comfort. Plus the season's latest upholstery fabrics, the season's up-to-date colours. And a hundred and one fabulous features that make the Consul today's finest 6-seater value. See the 4-cyl. Consul and 6-cyl. Zephyr and Zodiac at your Ford Dealer's—today!

CONSUL 4-cyl. 1708 c.c. engine

FORD

MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED · ENGLAND



For further details contact: **Duly & Co. Ltd.**, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia · **Hughes Limited**, Nairobi, Kenya · **The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd.**, Kampala, Uganda
Mandala Motors Ltd., Blantyre, Nyasaland · **Riddoch Motors Ltd.**, Arusha, Tanganyika

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
WAYFARER	—	July 30	Aug. 7
CITY OF MELBOURNE	Aug. 29	—	Sept. 8

**Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. †Not Mauritius or Lobito.*

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and *BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF NEW YORK	—	Aug. 17	Aug. 25
CITY OF MELBOURNE	Aug. 29	—	Sept. 8

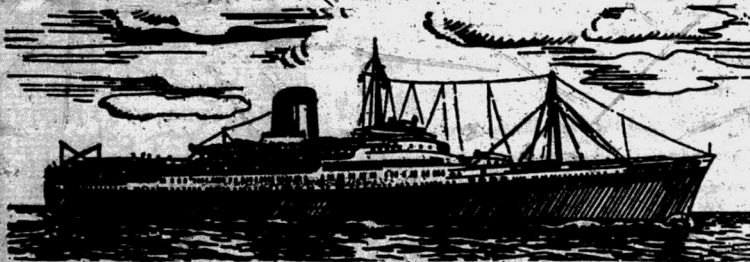
**Beira cargo by special arrangement.*

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.



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

Sailing Southampton	
†PRETORIA CASTLE	Aug. 6
*FRIDENHIS CASTLE	Aug. 13
†ATHLONE CASTLE	Aug. 20
*DARHAVON CASTLE	Aug. 27
†EDINBURGH CASTLE	Sept. 3
*WIMBORNE CASTLE	" 10
†CAPE TOWN CASTLE	" 17
*STIRLING CASTLE	" 24

* Via Madras. † Via Las Palmas.

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

Sailing	London	Rotterdam
†WARWICK CASTLE	Aug. 4	—
‡DURBAN CASTLE	Aug. 18	Aug. 14
†KENYA CASTLE	Aug. 25	—
*HELMFONTEIN CASTLE	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
†RHODESIA CASTLE	Sept. 22	—
‡SRAHMAN CASTLE	Oct. 1	Oct. 2

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

Ballings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

Head Office:
Capelee House, 8-4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Tel.: AV2 282

Chief Passenger Office:
Rotherwick House, 19-21 Old Bond St., W.1.
Tel.: NY2 860

Freight Dept.:
Greenly House, Creechurrah Lane, E.C.3.
Tel.: MAN 288 AV2 288

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

South
and
East
Africa



PORT LOUIS: The earliest visitors to the bay where Port Louis now stands were the Dutch, who arrived early in the 17th century. The reception committee apparently consisted entirely of turtles, in honour of whom they christened the bay 'Turtle Bay'. (Lurking, no doubt, in the background was the appealing but now extinct dodo.) About a hundred years later the French took over Mauritius and settled it in a desultory way, but little real progress seems to have been made until the arrival of Count Mahé de la Bourdonnais in 1735. A man of immense energy, he soon established Port Louis as a thriving port and many of the buildings for which he was responsible survive to this day. The island changed hands again at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, being ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Paris and today Port Louis is the capital, chief commercial centre and main port.

The Bank established its first office in Mauritius 40 years ago and we keep in constant touch with the latest commercial developments in the Island. Business men who wish to benefit from this knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2234-5

Cables:
EASTAFRIC, London

Island Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

● PRINTING of thousands of British newspapers and periodicals has ceased in consequence of a dispute in the industry. Foreseeing this emergency, "East Africa and Rhodesia" arranged for production by the Rotaprint process, and hopes to maintain publication in this way. Issues will be smaller than usual and will need to go to press earlier. We must crave the indulgence of readers and advertisers until the dispute ends.

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

Thursday, July 30th, 1959

Vol. 35 No. 1816

37s. 6d. yearly

Notes By The Way

Cavalcade Rather than Commission

BRITISH AFRICA has had some dreadful commissions, but I do not recall one with so many members as the 26 who are to advise on Central Africa. The chairman of this unwieldy body will have an unenviable task, and nothing short of a miracle will produce a unanimous report. Political expediency not practical considerations, must have dictated the size of a body the results of which may well prove politically inconvenient. At least two balancing acts are incorporated in the structure: the 13 members from the Central African territories represent half the total, and the three Conservative privy councillors are to be balanced by three from the Opposition parties in the United Kingdom Parliament. Socialist spokesmen promptly objected to an unduly small British Parliamentary representation, but the general public here and in Africa will welcome the idea of an independent chairman who is not a Minister and of four independent members who do not sit in either House. Parliament has no monopoly of knowledge or good sense, and there is an obvious case for the inclusion of such people as economists, sociologists, and constitutional lawyers. But some of the best men invited may be unwilling to serve on a commission of this size, whereas they would have done so on a body of restricted membership, and that consideration may especially influence potential chairmen.

Minority Reports Probable

SIR ROY WELENSKY insisted that Central Africa must not be placed "in the dock", and the fact that half of the members of the commission will be residents of the Federation proves that his argument has been accepted. Local people are, after all, particularly qualified to advise on local problems. Five of the 13 members are to be Africans who are not members of Legislatures or Governments. As the three Opposition members from the U.K. are likely to take what may be termed the "black African" viewpoint on most matters, almost one-third of the commission will be biased in that direction from the outset; but it is to be hoped that the facts which will be elucidated will weigh as much with them as with their colleagues and that there will be no final division of that kind. The probability, however, is that there will be minority reports. Much will depend on the personality of the men appointed by the five Governments, all of which should be at pains to nominate only those who may be expected to advise impartially and honestly, not from emotional preconceptions.

Opposition's Arrant Nonsense,

BEFORE LAST WEEK'S COMMONS DEBATE Socialist members were talking of an explosion which would blow the Secretary of State for the Colonies out of office. Instead all they could produce was a few damp squibs, which spluttered ineffectively; and Mr. Lennox-Boyd who made easily the best speech of the day. The most bitter was that of Mr. Callaghan, Labour's chief speaker on Colonial affairs, who got little help from Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Foot, two colleagues who share his general attitude to Colonial problems. The contribution of Mr. R.T. Paget, another Socialist, was the declaration that he would on no account continue the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: "I would not give these people authority to rule subject people on any terms because I do not trust them". Nobody protested. The point was not put so bluntly by anyone else on the Opposition benches, but anybody who read only the Socialist speeches might well derive the grotesque impression that all four Governments in British Central Africa are harshly repressive and have the support of H.M. Government in denying Africans fair play and fair scope for their social, political, and economic capacities.

Partnership or Chaos

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gaitskell, obsessed with the idea of establishing political democracy on the basis of one man one vote, called on the British Government to declare that the universal suffrage granted in Ghana would likewise be introduced in Central Africa. Civilization he asserted, had no bearing on the right to vote, for so-called educated people sometimes behaved in an uncivilized manner and those of no education could conduct themselves in a most civilized way. He did not suggest an immediate move to universal suffrage, but emphasized that time was not on our side. The continued presence of Europeans and of European investment and techniques were admittedly essential, but it had to be recognized that the Africans appointed by their Governments to the commission which is to go to the territories in the autumn would be regarded as simply stooges. The Prime Minister deplored that insinuation and denigration of efforts in the Federation, and said that the commission's main purposes would be to try to dispel the widespread ignorance of the purposes and working of the federation and to create there and here "a common mind as to the next stages of political evolution". H.M. Government wanted to move towards self-government in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as soon as possible, and it was tragic that differences should be subject to party dispute when the only choice was that between partnership and chaos.

Besmirching the British Record

Mr. Callaghan was emphatic that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be allowed to contract out of the Federation and that Africans who served on the commission would be regarded as quislings "by millions of Africans living in the territories". That is a preposterous contention: that kind of story will be set in circulation by a few hundred Congress-minded men and may be believed by some tens of thousands of others, but certainly not by millions. Mr. Lennox-Boyd promptly retorted that Mr. Callaghan had never held high office and clearly did not expect to do so, for otherwise he could hardly have used such offensive phrases about Africans who believed in co-operation and on whose courage and fortitude he would have to rely if he did hold office. Explaining why he believed in the Federation, he described it as the beginning of the journey to non-racialism, and said that upon the success of the Federation depended the future destiny of all Africa. It was a first-class and good-tempered reply to

what the Opposition had intended to be an outright onslaught. Mr. Lennox-Boyd will again be under heavy attack while this issue is being rotaprinted, for the debates on the HOLA and Devlin reports will certainly be acrimonious. Socialist M.P.'s are determined to use the last days of this Parliament to besmirch the British record in East and Central Africa.

Armitage v. Devlin

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, bluntly refutes the criticisms of the Devlin Commission in a dispatch which has been published simultaneously with the report. My sympathy is with the Governor, who seems to me to establish his case convincingly. Had the normal printing facilities been available the dispatch would have been published textually in this issue, for only then could its full effect be judged. Sir Robert rightly objects to Nyasaland being described as a "police State"; in the normal sense of the words it is nothing of the kind; but the enemies of British colonial administration will seize on the term and exploit it for years for their own unworthy purposes. In a police State no criticism of the regime is permissible; in Nyasaland there is open criticism day by day.

Legalistic Hair-Splitting

THE COMMISSION FINDS that there was no "murder plot", but that there was talk by the Congress leaders of beating and killing Europeans and Africans, though not of cold-blooded assassination or murder. That kind of legalistic hair-splitting is a characteristic of the report. If there was to have been killing why quibble whether the deed should or should not have been termed assassination or murder? What mattered was the threat to the lives of Europeans and Africans; and the Governor took the only course open to him - that of declaring a state of emergency. Mr. Justice Devlin and his colleagues agree that the Congress had embarked upon a policy of violence and that Dr. Banda's chosen lieutenants were violent men; but it argues, quite unconvincingly to me, that Banda was himself not involved in the policy of violence. There may be no legal proof of his complicity, but the Governor offers strong circumstantial evidence, and it would be staggering if Africans in and out of Congress had drawn this nice distinction between the head of the organization and the organization itself. That, surely, is the crux of the matter - what Africans in general regarded as the policy of Congress; and what they thought was demonstrated by their ready resort to rioting, arson, and general violence.

Fatal Flaw

A MORE ROBUST DISPATCH could scarcely have been written. It must mean three things: that the Governor has no intention of resigning; that he has the full support of the Secretary of State and the Cabinet; and that Banda and his gang will continue in detention. Unhappily, there is plenty of mischievous material in the Devlin Report, and it will be used, largely out of context, by malcontents in Africa and elsewhere and by Socialist speakers in one of the last debates in this Parliament. They will probably call for the dismissal of the Governor and the resignation of the Minister. If they do, they will assuredly receive from Mr. Lennox-Boyd an even more emphatic and uncompromising speech than that with which he confounded them last week. He will certainly stand by the Government of Nyasaland, for he knows all the circumstances and that it took the only possible course in the circumstances. It had either to act or abdicate. Three of the four members of the Devlin Commission on the other hand, had no experience of Tropical Africa, and they have discussed their problem as though the facts of life in the territories were comparable with those in the United Kingdom. That is the fatal flaw in a document of which four able men have no reason to be proud.

No Murder Plot in Nyasaland, Says Devlin Commission

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Devlin, whose colleagues were Sir J. Ure Primrose, Mr. Percy Wyn-Harris and Mr. E.T. Williams, has reported (Cmd. 814, 7s.) that the Nyasaland African National Congress used violence and intimidation, that the Governor was justified in declaring a state of emergency, but that there was no "murder plot", as asserted by Sir Robert Armitage. From the chapter of the report which is headed "The Murder Plot" the following passages are taken:-

"In the situation that existed on March 3 the Government had either to act or to abdicate; it had to resort to emergency powers.

"We have not found any detailed plan for massacre and assassination.

"Until towards the end of 1958 none of the monthly intelligence reports indicated the possibility of any violent action upon the part of Congress. The intelligence report for September reported a number of references by Africans to possible violence against Europeans. At the beginning of February reports about the conference held on January 25 began to come in to the special branch from informers. These reported specifically that civil disobedience, violence, and murder had been discussed. According to these reports it was agreed that:-

"If Dr. Banda were arrested, four persons, Messrs. H.B. Chipembere, D.K. Chisiza and M.W.K. Chiume and Mrs. Rose Chibambo, elected to run Congress in his absence, were to fix a day when violence was to begin, to be called R-day.

"The plan for violence on R-day included: (1) sabotage of telephone wires, road and rail bridges, airfields (including Chiloka) and installations, petrol dumps, and the main power station at Blantyre; (2) murder of district and provincial commissioners, district police officers and other Europeans, including missionaries, also of certain chiefs and other Africans classed as quislings. In the townships Europeans and Asians were to be killed, including women and children; (3) assassination of the Governor and other senior British officers'.

"The informer went into considerable detail about the plans for murder and assassination. Each district chairman was made responsible for the murder of his district commissioner, to be followed by that of the police officer and then of any other Europeans. Mr. Chipembere was reported to have said that the murders should include all women and children and their bodies should be mutilated and then burnt if possible. In districts where there was also a provincial commissioner the district chairman was responsible for him as well.

"Inevitably the greatest responsibility fell upon the district chairman for Zomba. He had to see to the assassination of the Governor, which was to be done by the Governor's own staff of servants; and then to that of the Chief Secretary. After that there came in order of priority the Commissioner of Police, the senior police officer in Zomba, and the senior K.A.R. officer there; these were to be murdered by the police and the K.A.R. themselves, 75% of whom were expected to go over to Congress with their arms and ammunition".

"On February 18 another special intelligence report indicated that Congress was setting up an organization to acquire data about the habits of Europeans and their arms and ammunition and that particular attention was being paid to the murder of European children.

"On the same day the Commissioner of Police expressed to the Governor his view that the information about a plan for the mass murder of all Europeans and Asians, men, women and children, in the event of Dr. Banda being arrested, was correct and must be accepted seriously. On this advice the Governor decided to ask the Federal Prime Minister for a battalion of K.A.R. and the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to provide two platoons of the police mobile force".

"By February 24 various incidents had occurred, including the disturbance at Lilongwe at which the troops opened fire.

"On February 25 Sir Roy Welensky asked the Governor to give serious consideration to deferring Lord Perth's projected visit. In his (Sir Roy's) view it would be wrong to hold constitutional discussions so long as Congress were deliberately adopting a policy of intimidation, since any constitutional advance could be represented by Congress to be a direct result of pressure brought to bear by them. On the same day the Governor telegraphed to Lord Perth suggesting that he should postpone his visit and saying that the situation made an early declaration of a state of emergency inevitable. We are satisfied that the only contribution which Sir Roy made was the above expression of opinion. No one, we think, will suggest that it was a point on which he ought to have kept silent".

"Two days before Sir Roy expressed his opinion Mr. W.K. Chisiza had said in a speech in Northern Rhodesia: 'Already the British Government in London is shaking. The Britishers are sending Lord Perth. Usually all they do is let Lennox-Boyd or whoever it is announce the reforms from London, but now they understand that the situation in Nyasaland is a delicate one. They can't afford to do that. Otherwise the whole country is going to be in bloodshed'.

"We have no reason to think that the Governor did not give to Sir Roy's expression of opinion the weight which it obviously deserved; equally we have no reason to think that the decision to postpone the visit and declare a state of emergency was not his own. He did not make up his mind until a week after the Commissioner of Police had pressed for immediate action; and during that week the most serious disorders occurred.

"On February 2 Mr. Chipembere had written to Mr. Chiume: 'The agenda was secret. I can only inform you that for the first time Congress adopted 'action' as the official policy - and 'action' in the real sense of action'. The explanation offered by Mr. Chipembere about 'action in the real sense' is that it referred only to the decision to adopt a policy of non-co-operation. We cannot accept this as plausible.

"What Mr. Chipembere said is important because in the absence of Dr. Banda he dominated the meeting. Two years before, in a letter written to a friend in December 1955 while he was still a district assistant in Dedza, he referred to Mau Mau, writing: 'Any man who wants to propose withdrawal of the Nyasaland African members from the Federal Parliament must put forward also a concrete and practicable plan for the complete extraction of Nyasaland. My belief is that any such plan must include something akin to Mau Mau, for the extraction of Nyasaland cannot be accepted by the white settlers and their Government except by catastrophic pressure'... Mau Mau denotes to most people cold-blooded murder; Mr. Chipembere insisted that to him Mau Mau was no more than ostracism. We do not believe this.

"Many detainees, when interrogated, admitted that violence and even murder were at least discussed without disapproval. We had testimony given directly to us to the effect that violence and even murder had been discussed. We reached the conclusion that a policy of violence was adopted at the meeting and that Mr. Chipembere, Mr. Chisiza, and the Congress leadership generally were a party to it.

"We think that Dr. Banda would never have approved a policy of murder and that he would have intervened decisively if he had thought it was being discussed. We think he was quite honest in saying that he did not approve of violence in principle. But we think also that he had come to regard some degree of violence as inevitable.

"Dr. Banda made his own position clear - that he would accept arrest - and he exhorted others to follow him; but he did not exclude violence and he never condemned it categorically. This inaction on Dr. Banda's part made the meeting of January 25 possible. If he had been known to have condemned violence unreservedly Mr. Chipembere's proposals could

not have succeeded. We think that the ordinary official did think, and could reasonably have thought, that Dr. Banda would not disapprove violence. We doubt indeed whether Mr. Chipembere would have gone as far as he did if he had thought that Dr. Banda was irrevocably opposed to violence.

"We have found that there was talk of beating and killing Europeans, but not of cold-blooded assassination or massacre. We do not think that there is anything that can be called a plot, nor except in a very loose sense of the word a plan. Branches were encouraged to resist the enforcement of the law and ways were suggested, but we do not think that anything more detailed than that was planned. The offices of Congress and the houses of every officer were searched on the morning of March 3 and no document was discovered to corroborate the existence of the plot.

"No one at the centre of Government positively disbelieved in the murder plot; but no one appears to have believed in it with sufficient intensity to allow it to colour his actions.

"A murder plot obviously would be the best justification for the declaration of a state of emergency and the best argument for convincing all shades of opinion in Nyasaland of its necessity. But no reference at all to it was made in the broadcast at 7 a.m. on March 3 in which the Governor gave his reasons for declaring a state of emergency seven hours before. He said: 'I have taken this step because of the action of the leaders of the Nyasaland African Congress. It has day by day become increasingly apparent that they are bent on pursuing a course of violence, intimidation, and disregard of lawful authority'..

"In a special letter to chiefs the Governor referred to the Congress plan of violence and to a number of the incidents which we have already recorded but said nothing about any murder plot". The word 'murder' was first used on the following day, March 7, when a Government leaflet said, referring to the arrest of Congress leaders: 'The Government has done this because these leaders had made a plot to destroy property and to murder many people, both Africans and Europeans'.

"The decision to suppress Congress, we think, owed more to the belief that its continued activities were making government impossible than to the feeling that it was or might be a terrorist organization. On the whole therefore we think that belief in the murder plot did not materially affect the conception of Government policy.

"When the time came to prepare the justification for Government policy the murder plot began to play a larger part; no doubt it was natural to make it the frontispiece of the story. But people naturally asked themselves why, if it were true, the Governor had not referred to it when he declared the state of emergency. We have found that the effect of this upon opinion in Nyasaland has been unfortunate. Most Africans are incredulous on this subject, and the attempt to involve Dr. Banda in massacre and assassination is generally thought by those who have seen or heard him to be ridiculous.

"We have found that the publicity given to the murder plot has distracted attention from the real strength of the Government's case against Congress. This is particularly unfortunate in the case of moderate opinion, by which we mean Africans who do not belong to Congress or are not on its extreme wing and those Europeans and Africans in the Church of Scotland mission who support Congress in the belief that its policies are not violent".

Chiefs' Views of Murder Plot

SIX CHIEFS of the Northern Province of Nyasaland denounced the leaders of the Nyasaland African National Congress when the Governor of the Protectorate, Sir Robert Armitage, recently visited Karonga. Chief Kyungu said that troubles had been brought upon the country by a few educated people who demanded immediate self-rule, for which the country was not ready, and Chief Mwafullirwa said that the state of emergency had been declared just in time to prevent the killing of chiefs and Government officials.

Commission to Review Federal Constitution

THE PRIME MINISTER announced in the House of Commons last week the composition and terms of reference of the advisory commission of 26 members which is to prepare the ground for next year's review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The commission is to consist of:-

United Kingdom (11 members) : the chairman and six privy councillors, including three from Opposition parties; and four independent members. The chairman will not be a Minister; the independents, Mr. Macmillan suggested, might be economists, experts in constitutional law, or sociologists.

Commonwealth (2) : two members from other Commonwealth countries having experience of the working of a federal constitution.

Central Africa (13) : four members from the Federation as a whole, to be proposed by the Federal Government; three from Southern Rhodesia, to be proposed by the Southern Rhodesian Government; three from Northern Rhodesia; and three from Nyasaland. Five of the 13 members will be Africans, none being members of their respective Governments or Legislatures.

The terms of reference are as follows: "In the light of the information provided by the committee of officials [of the five Governments involved, which is already assembling material] and of any additional information the commission may require, to advise the five Governments in preparation for the 1960 review on the constitutional programme and framework best suited to the achievement of the objects of the Constitution of 1953, including the preamble".

Sir Roy Welensky's Comments

SIR ROY WELENSKY said in the Federal Parliament: "We believe the appointment of this commission is an imaginative, constructive step, and that its deliberations and advice will do a great deal to clear the decks for the 1960 review". His Government would never have associated itself with anything which called into question the continuance of the Federation. The commission would be advisory; its decisions would not bind the Governments.

Later he told the Assembly that he had been shocked to learn that before the Government had considered the form of African representation, Socialist M.P.'s had said that the African members, unless they belonged to Congress, would be regarded as "stooges".

The Labour Party seemed always to support nationalistic movements everywhere in Africa. What future lay before the Colonial Empire if every change of Government in the United Kingdom meant a change of policy?

The Prime Minister praised Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Assembly loudly applauded when he said that no individual in the British Government had had a more difficult task than Mr. Lennox-Boyd who had carried out his duties with great skill.

Boycott Deaths

SEVEN AFRICANS were killed last week in fights near Luwero, 35 miles from Kampala, between supporters and opponents of the Uganda National Congress boycott of non-African goods and traders. Police arrested three persons, a local curfew was imposed, and chiefs toured the area urging the people to remain calm. The Kabaka of Buganda, calling for an end to violence arising from the boycott, told the Lukiko that he had obtained an assurance that the Governor would agree to constitutional talks as soon as Buganda returned to normal that its members and the chiefs should cooperate to end acts of violence. But the resolution was unpopular with the crowd outside. The Uganda Freedom Convention has been declared an unlawful society.

PERSONALIA

- AIR COMMODORE HOWARD-WILLIAMS, M.I.C., and MRS. HOWARD WILLIAMS will leave London for Nairobi in a few days.
- The EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was the guest at dinner last week of the Coningsby Club.
- SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE will leave London by air today for Canada to attend the wedding in Toronto of their elder son.
- MR. J.T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, has returned to Kampala from his short visit to London.
- MR. J.S. BEVAN, managing director of the Union-Castle Line, has paid a brief visit by air to Rhodesia and South Africa.
- MR. A.J. DON SMALL, chairman and managing director of East Africa Power and Lighting Co.Ltd., has returned to Nairobi from London.
- Major-General AHMED ABDULLAH HAMED, the suspended Minister of Agriculture of the Sudan, is being tried by a military court for complicity in a plot to overthrow the Government.
- BISHOP G.A. CHAMBERS, a former Bishop of Central Tanganyika, and MRS. CHAMBERS are leaving Windsor for Tanganyika, where the bishop will act as chaplain at Iringa.
- MR. MAKKAWI SULIMAN AKRAT, managing director of the Sudan Development Board, has arrived in England for discussions concerning the marketing of Sudan cotton.
- THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA paid a two-day State visit to France last week and then went to Portugal for a State visit of a week. He will fly back to Addis Ababa tomorrow.
- SIR ARTHUR and LADY KIRBY held a reception at East Africa House, London, last week in honour of Mr. E.B. David, administrator-designate of the East Africa High Commission.
- MR. M.J.K. SMITH, who visited Kenya last winter with the M.C.C. cricket team, scored exactly a century for England in the first innings of the fourth Test match against India at Old Trafford.
- DR. KIANO, an African elected member of the Legislative Council, said on Sunday that Africans stood for self-government for Kenya within five years and an African majority in the Legislature next year.
- MR. PATRICK MATIMBA, a Southern Rhodesian African member of the proscribed African National Congress, and his Dutch wife and four-year-old daughter left Salisbury at the beginning of the week to live in Holland.
- MR. J. PARK, a director of Kodak (East Africa), Ltd., MR. J.Y. BAXENDINE, manager in Dar es Salaam of the National Overseas & Grindlays Bank, and MR. W.B. BENNETT, Dar es Salaam manager of Louis Dreyfus & Co., are on their way back to East Africa in the British India liner "Uganda".
- MR. HUGH CARLETON GREENE, who is to become director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation when SIR IAN JACOB retires at the end of the year, was chairman of a commission of inquiry into the future of broadcasting in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He has been controller of the General Overseas Services of the B.B.C.
- CAPTAIN ARTHUR JAMES CULPIN, D.S.C., who has been appointed assistant marine superintendent of the Union-Castle Line, has been in its service for 21 years. He was chief officer of the "Rochester Castle" when she was in the famous Malta convoy of August 1942; the ship was bombed and torpedoed, but had just sufficient buoyancy to remain afloat. Later Captain Culpin commanded the "Bloemfontein Castle".
- MR. PETER MBIYU KOINANGE, a former official of the proscribed Kenya African Union, was given safe conduct last week to pay a three-day visit to his father, the former Senior Chief Koinange, now 90 years old and in ill-health, who is living under restriction at Kabarnet, northern Kenya. He also met his wife and 15-year-old son, whom he had not seen for seven years. Since the K.A.U. was proscribed he has lived in London; where he works as a machine-minder in a milk-bottling plant, earning £10 weekly.
- MR. R.S. GARFIELD TODD, leader of the Central Africa Party, said in Salisbury last week that Sir Roy Welensky had revealed in London a complete change in the Federal Government's attitude, with the consequence that 1960 would not see pressure for Dominion status and a year of crisis, but be one in which both black and white would share in discussions about the future. That change of attitude had called for considerable courage, and the C.A.P. would support Sir Roy in every constructive measure towards the establishment of a non-racial democracy.

Commons Debate on Affairs in the Federation

A BITTER DEBATE on Central Africa took place last week in the House of Commons, though the Prime Minister had pleaded with the House to "eschew the temptation to make it a subject of party dispute or party gain or loss in our domestic struggles".

Mr. Macmillan said that the review of the Federal Constitution next year would be difficult for H.M. Government. He disagreed with the Labour Party's suggestion that it should be postponed, for that would raise the maximum of suspicion for the minimum of advantage. It was quite possible that no substantial changes would be proposed in regard to Federal powers and the protecting functions of the United Kingdom, "but to leave things as they are by the negative act of refusing to consider them may create chaos".

The fact-finding commission should command confidence. "It is utterly unreasonable to believe that a commission as broadly based as the one which I propose to draw from all parties in the House of Commons, with representatives of the Commonwealth, with distinguished independent members, and with no fewer than five Africans, will be regarded as other than people who will try to approach the problem objectively and without prejudice". Unless there was a complete and authoritative analysis of the facts great mistakes might be made. Another object of the commission was to try to "dispel widespread ignorance of the working and purposes of federation here and in Africa".

Parliamentary representation by privy councillors would mark the importance which the Parliament gave to the issue, "but if everything could be agreed and this was the only hurdle left to jump" he could certainly reconsider that point.

Partnership or Chaos

"The British Government will not withdraw its protection from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in the short run, and in the long run our object is to advance these territories to fully responsible government. Then they will be able to dispense with our protection and stand entirely on their own feet as components of the Federation. Only when can the Federation go forward to full independence and full Commonwealth membership. Meanwhile, for practical purposes there can be independence in the federal sphere as such, and in respect of the federal functions transferred to the Federal Government".

To break up a seven-year-old experiment would be treachery towards the high ideals and purposes which we had set ourselves. In social and economic progress each race was indispensable to the other. The choice in Central Africa lay between partnership and chaos.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, agreed that federation had brought social and economic improvements, but claimed that political progress towards equal rights had been painfully slow, and that African hostility to federation was more resolute than ever.

H.M. Government's most serious error was its failure to introduce significant constitutional advances in Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia and its acceptance of changes in the Federation Constitution which were declared discriminatory against African interests by the African Affairs Board.

Partnership, a fine word, had become fly-blown. To mean anything it must be based on the principle of one man one vote, "though I am not claiming that we can move at once to universal suffrage". Before the 1960 conference there should be a majority of elected Africans in the Nyasaland Legislature and at least as many African Ministers as those of other races. In Northern Rhodesia there should be racial parity in the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Half the members of the fact-finding commission should be Africans. It was one thing to draw on leading African politicians, but quite another matter to appoint those "who are known and recognized simply as stooges of the British Government and the local Governments".

Mr. R.T. Paget (Lab.) said: "On no terms would I go on with federation. I would not give these people authority to rule subject people on any terms, because I do not trust them".

Mr. Patrick Wall (Cons.) argued that people did a great disservice to Central Africa by equating the political parties there with the Nationalists in the Union of South Africa or suggesting that Southern Rhodesia might join the Union. He thought it more likely that Natal and Swaziland might join the Federation. It was a greater disservice to dismiss any African who believed in federation and a multi-racial society as a "stooge".

Mr. Creech Jones disliked the proposed advisory commission, saying that a parliamentary commission would be less unwieldy, speedier in execution, and more efficient. The commission was unlikely to command African confidence, and its terms of reference encroached on the 1960 conference.

Mr. F.M. Bennett (Cons.) declared that the British Socialist Party was "the most hated collective group in the world by practically every European in Central Africa".

Mr. John Dugdale (Lab.) suggested that the advisory commission was being appointed just before a general election so that the Tories might say that everything was subjudice, thus removing Central African affairs from political dispute.

Sir Roland Robinson (Cons.) pleaded for a bi-partisan policy, emphasizing the need for continuity of policy when dealing with African peoples many of them illiterate.

Mr. J. Grimond (Lib.) hoped the commission would restore calm and confidence, try to create a "common mind", and inform U.K. opinion of the facts of the situation and the state of African opinion. Africans would have confidence in the commission only if it was in a position to examine the continuance of the Federation, and not merely to justify it.

Sir Archer Baldwin (Cons.) regretted the absence of a bi-partisan policy and that Parliament had been made a cockpit for colonial politics. He believed it would be a mistake for the Federation to press for Dominion status in 1960.

Mr. Dingle Foot (Lab.) discussing African representation on the commission, said that those in the territories with the greatest claim to speak for African opinion were behind bars. Approach should be made to people like Dr. Banda, Mr. Niandoto and Mr. Kaunda.

Mr. James Callaghan (Lab.) thought the advisory commission far too big: it was more like a conference. Its terms of reference presupposed the continuation of the Federation in its present form. That meant that the venture was bound to fail. There should be the right to contract out.

Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that it would be a tragedy to discredit the commission even before the names of its members were announced. In order to view the situation realistically in 1960 the facts must be marshalled and analysed; the common mind must be created so far as possible, and education must be undertaken. "We are deeply concerned to do all that we can to create that common mind. There are many in Africa ready to help people who are not stooges - and what harm that offensive word can do! Africans who genuinely believe in a non-racial outlook".

The Minister urged M.P.'s and the country at large not to draw conclusions on this matter until they had studied it more carefully, for on the decision would depend not only the future of the Federation but in large measure the destiny of all Africa.

The number of nominated African seats in the Nyasaland Legislative Council was about to be increased, and there would also be an increase in the official members to maintain the official majority. It was also proposed to appoint two African M.L.C.'s to the Executive Council. These were interim arrangements. The life of the present Legislature would also be extended beyond May, 1960. The prolongation should not need to last for more than a year.

Findings of Committee into Hola Camp Deaths

THE COMMITTEE appointed to investigate disciplinary charges against the commandant and his deputy of Hola detention camp, Kenya, after 11 detainees died there last March has found the charges against the commandant, Mr. M.G. Sullivan, established. He is to be required to retire. The charges against his deputy, Mr. A.V. Coutts, have not been established, and the committee recommends that no action is justified in his regard.

The first charge against Mr. Sullivan was that he acted in gross dereliction of his duty in three main particulars. First, that he put 85 detainees to work in such a way that he was unable to exercise proper control over them and in a manner contrary to instructions given to him by Senior Superintendent Cowan. Secondly, that he failed to supervise adequately the warders in charge of the detainees, and, thirdly, that he failed to prevent warders in his presence from improperly assaulting the detainees.

The second charge was that he acted in gross dereliction of duty in misleading three officers sent to Hola on March 4 for a quick appraisal of the position.

All three particulars of the first charge are found to be established, except that Mr. Sullivan's execution of the operation was due not to a deliberate breach of his instructions but to a failure to grasp what Mr. Cowan had told him.

Mr. Sullivan is also held to have mismanaged the affair seriously. He gave his warders inadequate and improper orders. Using ungrammatical Swahili, he told them that the prisoners were to be taken to work by force, and that if they "refuse or bring any trouble at all, you (plural) will try to strike knees and will strike just a little. If you see they have stones or something bad in hands, you (plural) will use force completely". The committee concludes that if unsophisticated African warders armed with batons were told to take 85 recalcitrant detainees to work and beat them "if they make trouble" those warders would use batons to compel the detainees to do the work they had been ordered to do.

Inadequate Supervision

Mr. Sullivan also took out a force of nearly 200 warders and detainees on the road under his sole charge, having none of his four European officers to help him supervise them. He increased his problem of control by riding behind the column in a vehicle. He was also the sole officer at the work site, in charge of a force of nearly 250 warders and detainees spread out over an area approximately 200 yards long.

While at the site, and knowing that batons had been used on more than one occasion, he went back to the camp without making adequate arrangements for control during his absence, which must have been between 10 and 20 minutes.

The charge of giving misleading information concerning events at Hola to the investigating officers is divided into two parts: (1) that he minimized the use of batons, and (2) that he exaggerated the part which consumption of water played in causing the deaths of the detainees. He is not held to have placed undue emphasis on the water factor when giving information, but to have furnished misleading information as to the extent to which batons and force were used.

Evidence as to his good character and past record are quoted. Mr. Cowan assumed, and gave Sullivan to understand, that a copy of his report to the Commissioner of Prisons containing detailed proposals of the Cowan plan would be sent to Sullivan to help him draw up detailed operation orders. That was not done. The committee states: -

"Although the Commissioner of Prisons considered that the plan was sufficiently important to be laid before the Security Council, and although he feared that it involved the 'risk of someone getting hurt or killed', he expressed the opinion to us 'that it was unnecessary to send a copy to Sullivan as I understood Sullivan was fully aware of what had to be done. It was a report to me, of action taken. It never entered my head that it should go to Hola, for those reasons'. In our opinion this failure

to send a copy of Cowan's proposals, which had been approved by his Minister, together with the failure to reply to the specific points raised by Sullivan in his situation report of February 13, constituted one of the main causes of the tragedy which followed".

It was unfair, the committee concludes, to order Sullivan to carry out this operation without giving him specific and detailed instructions in writing and without proper assistance and supervision by senior and experienced officers. The committee base these views on the fact that Sullivan had had less than five years' experience in Africa and as a prisons officer, and that, despite experience as officer-in-charge of Mageta and Waitthaka camps, Sullivan had never undertaken or had experience of an operation to put recalcitrant detainees to work.

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, in a letter to Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, which is published in the White Paper states that, having regard to the mitigating circumstances, he has recommended that Mr. Sullivan should be required to retire from the service without loss of gratuity. The Secretary of State has concurred.

Sir Evelyn Baring continues:-

"As you know, Mr. J.H. Lewis, Commissioner of Prisons, who has carried a heavy and thankless load for the past seven years with great success and conscientious care... is due very shortly to retire. I have thought it right, with your approval, to draw his attention to the substance of the committee's remarks, and to inform him of your view and mine that they disclose a serious omission, though you and I both recognize the valuable service he has performed over the years. It is characteristic of his exemplary conduct throughout the inquest and the disciplinary inquiry that Mr. Lewis has felt it his duty to request permission to retire from the service as soon as arrangements can be made for a new Commissioner to be appointed".

The members of the committee were Messrs. D.W. Conroy, R.E. Luyt, and M.N. Evans.

In an earlier dispatch also published in the White Paper, Sir Evelyn Baring referred to the expert committee of inquiry sent to Kenya to investigate the future administration of the remaining emergency detention camps. Their examination had already led to certain fundamental conclusions, one of which was their belief that there is hope of restoring many of the 1,000 remaining detainees to normal life. The committee consider that in dealing with this problem a single chain of command and responsibility under a single Minister is necessary. This view has been accepted by the Governor, who intends to appoint a special commissioner charged with undivided responsibility for the planning, direction, and oversight of detention camps and the processes of rehabilitation. In contradistinction to the former special commissioner, he will be in executive charge of all camps, under the Minister for African Affairs.

Briefs

Freight rates to Beira are to be revised from September 1, mainly downwards.

Two platoons of the Northern Rhodesian mobile police have been moved to the border at the request of the Nyasaland Government.

Twenty-five Africans, including Mr. William N. Musazi, a member of the Buganda Lukiko, have been served with restriction orders which require them to remain within half a mile of their homes.

Within two hours of the banning of the Uganda Freedom Convention, its acting chairman, Mr. E.B. Kitayimbwa, a Kampala bookseller, announced the formation of the Uganda Freedom Union. The Uganda Freedom Movement and the Uganda National Movement had previously been proscribed.

Rhokana Corporation will close its uranium plant on July 31. The cost of production is high, the total expenditure on the plant has been recouped, and there is at present a world surplus of uranium. Production to the end of June had totalled 220,000 lb. of uranium oxide.

The African Mercantile Company, Limited

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS'S STATEMENT

The forty-fifth annual general meeting of The African Mercantile Company, Ltd., was held on 23rd July, 1959 in London, Mr. W.J. Saunders, the chairman and managing director, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:-

Despite some recession in trade in East Africa the company's overall gross earnings were slightly higher than in 1957. Unfortunately they did not keep pace with the moderate increase in operating costs and the profit for the year to 31st December 1958 fell to £118,646 before taxation, being £4,658 lower than in 1957.

Balance-Sheet Items

After charging taxation the net profit was £55,423, as compared with £45,340, (benefit being derived from the new flat rate of profits tax, and the reduction this year in the standard income tax rate), so that with £75,665 brought in from 1957 and an adjustment of taxation over-provided for that year, plus a small surplus on sale of plant, the balance available for appropriation was £133,321.

After transferring £10,000 to general reserve and £2,000 to staff provident fund, and payment of preference dividends, the directors recommend a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 8%, less tax, payable on 6th August, which, with the interim dividend of 4% paid in February, makes a total of 12%, as in the previous year. The amount carried forward to 1959 is thus increased to £84,908.

The directors also propose a tax-free capital distribution of 1% to holders of the ordinary shares, as in the previous year. Total revenue reserves and undistributed profits were £19,243 higher at £460,241, and current assets exceeded current liabilities by £1,091,078, which is £13,613 lower than a year ago. Fixed assets rose by £11,606, and after increasing property reserve to £90,384 the written-down value of properties stands in the books at £183,709, with no capital expenditure commitments outstanding.

The outstanding mortgage of £73,700 on the company's leasehold building at Nairobi has been repaid.

East African exports for 1958 constituted a record, but import tonnages fell sharply, and development generally, including Government capital expenditure, was at reduced level.

The chairman again referred to the upsurge of African nationalism, indicating the increased need for bi-partisan policy to lift African affairs out of party politics in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Saunders concluded with a sincere tribute to staff at home and overseas for their loyalty and service in difficult times.

The report and accounts were adopted and the final dividend and capital distribution were approved.

Offer for Company's Shares

The chairman then supplemented his statement by a reference to the approach which had been made at the end of June which might result in an offer being made for some or all of the shares of the company.

He confirmed, as advised the shareholders on 21st July, that subject to a few outstanding points being satisfactorily settled, the directors hoped to be in a position in the near future to announce the terms of an offer to purchase the ordinary shares of the company which they will be able to recommend shareholders to accept.

Nyasaland Railways Limited

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON'S STATEMENT

The 28th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of NYASALAND RAILWAYS LIMITED, was held on July 22 in London, Mr. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C. presiding.

The following is his circulated statement:—

In September of last year Mr. Frank Pope, C.I.E., was appointed Director of the Company, as a representative of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in succession to the late Sir James Milne, and we extend to him a warm welcome.

The year 1958 began well and held the promise of record tonnages and increased economic activity throughout the Territory. Unfortunately in the closing stages of the year certain factors arose—to which I shall allude later—which were to affect our working results. Operating receipts amounted to £1,147,202 compared with £1,089,924 in 1957; an increase of 5.3 per cent. Expenditure, on the other hand, rose from £881,682 to £952,582 an increase of 8 per cent, leaving a net operating surplus of £194,620 compared with £208,242 in 1957, a decrease of 6.5 per cent. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 83.04 per cent compared with the 1957 figure of 80.89 per cent.

In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary company, The Central Africa Railway, amounting to £31,500, the earnings of the Zambesi Bridge and its South Approach amounted to £171,740 and £21,312 respectively, making a total of £224,552 compared with the 1957 figure of £219,070. After providing £60,691 for interest on the 3½ per cent. First Debenture Stock, £17,500 as the first year's allocation towards the redemption of that Stock and £111,607 for interest on the 3½ per cent. Consolidated Income Debenture Stock, we have been able to recommend a distribution to the Ordinary Shareholders of 6 per cent. for the year.

We have set aside the sum of £40,000 to General Reserve and have added £50,000 to the Reserve for Increased Cost of Replacement of Fixed Assets.

HIGHER TRAFFICS

Once again import traffics showed an increase, although towards the end of the year an appreciable slowing down was noticeable. Petroleum products rose by 1,121 tons to 26,519 tons; and imported flour reached a record figure of 5,824 tons — an increase of 2,900 tons. With increased wages and a consequent higher standard of living, many Africans are showing a growing preference for white bread in place of the traditional maize.

There was a further reduction in the import of cement which fell from 13,240 tons to 10,351 tons. The reason for this reduction, as I explained in my statement last year, is that the Nyasaland Portland Cement Company now has a factory operating near Blantyre. As the cement company is not yet in a position to make clinker from local limestone for the manufacture of its cement, a record tonnage of 38,052 tons of clinker was imported compared with 29,858 in 1957. But this traffic will cease in the near future when the cement company are able to make the clinker locally.

The tonnage of export traffic again declined during the year from 97,179 tons in 1957 to 87,941 tons, a fall of 30 per cent. This was chiefly because we carried no maize for export, compared with some 23,000 tons in the previous year. I see little prospect of this traffic reviving. The export of groundnuts was also a disappointing feature, the tonnage having been 11,894 compared with a record of 19,790 tons in 1957. Tobacco exports were approximately the same at 15,000 tons.

Tea made a remarkable recovery after the serious drought conditions of the previous season, and exports rose by 1,849 tons to 12,111 tons.

Last year I referred to an iron ore deposit just north of Blantyre which was being worked by a new company, the Nyasaland Base Minerals Company. This, I am afraid, has proved a failure. A trial shipment of some 6,500 tons of the ore was sent to Germany, but since then operations have ceased and the company has gone into liquidation.

The total number of passengers carried during the year was 408,385 compared with 377,320

in 1957; the main feature having been an increase of 29,597 in the number of African passengers carried.

The rebuilding of some of our fourth-class coaching stock and the introduction of new light-weight fourth-class coaches has helped us to cope with this increasing traffic.

LAKE SERVICE

The loss in operating the Lake Service, including provision for renewals, amounted to £57,026 compared with £53,554 in the previous year.

A new port at Nkata Bay was opened by the Federal Minister of Transport in July and the improved facilities are already helping to speed the turnround of vessels to this port and increase the annual carrying capacity of our fleet.

The cargo handled increased from 12,790 tons in 1957 to 16,088 tons, and the number of passengers carried on the "ILALA II" rose from 44,154 in 1957 to 46,645, the main increase being in African passengers. This traffic could be further increased had we sufficient accommodation, which emphasises the need for a new passenger ship.

In my statement last year I alluded to two inter-related factors, one economic and the other political, which would affect the progress of Nyasaland and consequently the future of our Company. Towards the latter part of the year both these factors increased in importance. It became apparent that the credit squeeze was affecting the rate of development and capital investment in the Protectorate, while, at the same time, concern about the political future was having an adverse effect on commercial activity - particularly in relation to import traffic - which naturally has a considerable bearing on our earnings. In these circumstances it is satisfactory that the results achieved justified the maintenance of the dividend at 6% on the Ordinary shares; but it must be remembered that this would not have been possible but for the satisfactory level of activity attained in the earlier months of the year.

INTIMIDATION OF MODERATE AFRICANS

The events which led to the declaration of an emergency in Nyasaland have been described in a despatch from the Governor of Nyasaland which has been published as a White Paper, and which I commend to every shareholder who is interested in Nyasaland's problems. Copies can be obtained from our offices. So far as the Railway and its staff is concerned, our own experience amply confirms all that Sir Robert Armitage reports about the increasing activity of extremist elements and the intimidation of moderate Africans who are anxious to continue their progress in co-operation with Europeans. That this intimidation has been real and that it is reinforced by threats of witchcraft in its most horrifying form there can be no doubt. Indeed, when I was last in Nyasaland, long service members of our African staff, who were playing a valuable part in our staff welfare and liaison activities, complained to me personally and sought our protection.

Altogether we employ some 7,000 Africans, of whom approximately 3,000 are employed at Limbe where our central workshops are situated. When the emergency was declared, all but about 200 of our African employees in Limbe stopped work. Out of the whole of our staff about 60 were detained under the emergency regulations, of whom 27 were employed in our workshops at Limbe. As soon as these few men had been removed all our staff returned to work; and our officials have told me that, with the threat of intimidation lifted, the whole atmosphere regained the cheerfulness which had been strikingly absent during the preceding months of fear and uncertainty. The railway service was never interrupted; and within 24 hours all trains were running normally. That the authorities were faced with a serious plot, which they frustrated just in time, I have no doubt.

The emergency placed a considerable strain on our staff; and in particular the Lake Service was called on to carry out special services for the transport of police and troops, and the removal of detainees. The contribution that our Company and its officers, headed by Mr. Stevens, was able to make has been generously acknowledged in letters we have received from His Excellency the Governor of Nyasaland and from the Federal Minister of Transport.

UNCERTAINTY SAPS CONFIDENCE

While the removal of a relatively small number of extremists has resulted in the restoration of law and order and, to a great extent removed the fear of intimidation, uncertainty undoubtedly exists about the future of the country. This uncertainty is unsettling for our staff of all races, holds up the development of the country, saps confidence, and consequently decreases economic activity of all kinds on which the fortunes of this Company depend. This state of affairs is aggravated by the prospects of a General Election in this country in the relatively near future. Nobody in Nyasaland knows whether a change of Government here would mean an attempt to implement the views expressed by individual members of the Opposition who have been active in colonial matters, some of whose statements have encouraged the more gullible Africans to think that a change of Government in London would result in the immediate grant of "one man one vote irrespective of colour" in Nyasaland.

That Nyasaland will progress towards a predominantly African Government is reasonably certain. This prospect is indeed accepted by most of the 8,000 or so Europeans in Nyasaland. But those of all races who realise the extremely small proportion of Nyasaland's 2½ million African inhabitants who can even read and write, let alone understand current political and economic problems, are understandably concerned lest any attempt to progress too rapidly may merely have the effect of subjecting the great mass of Africans to domination by a very inexperienced minority. On this problem there must surely be a considerable measure of agreement between the major political parties of this country. The restoration of confidence in Nyasaland is in the interests of all its people just as much as of our Company. In my opinion it is a matter of great urgency. Would it not be possible to issue an authoritative statement backed by both the Government and the Opposition about future British policy in regard to these territories? Such a statement would be twice as effective if reinforced by definite steps to inspire confidence in the future of Nyasaland and to develop its potentialities by making available substantial sums from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund towards the improvement of educational facilities, initiation of the Shire Valley Project, improvements in communications and, above all, financial facilities for improving the housing of Africans.

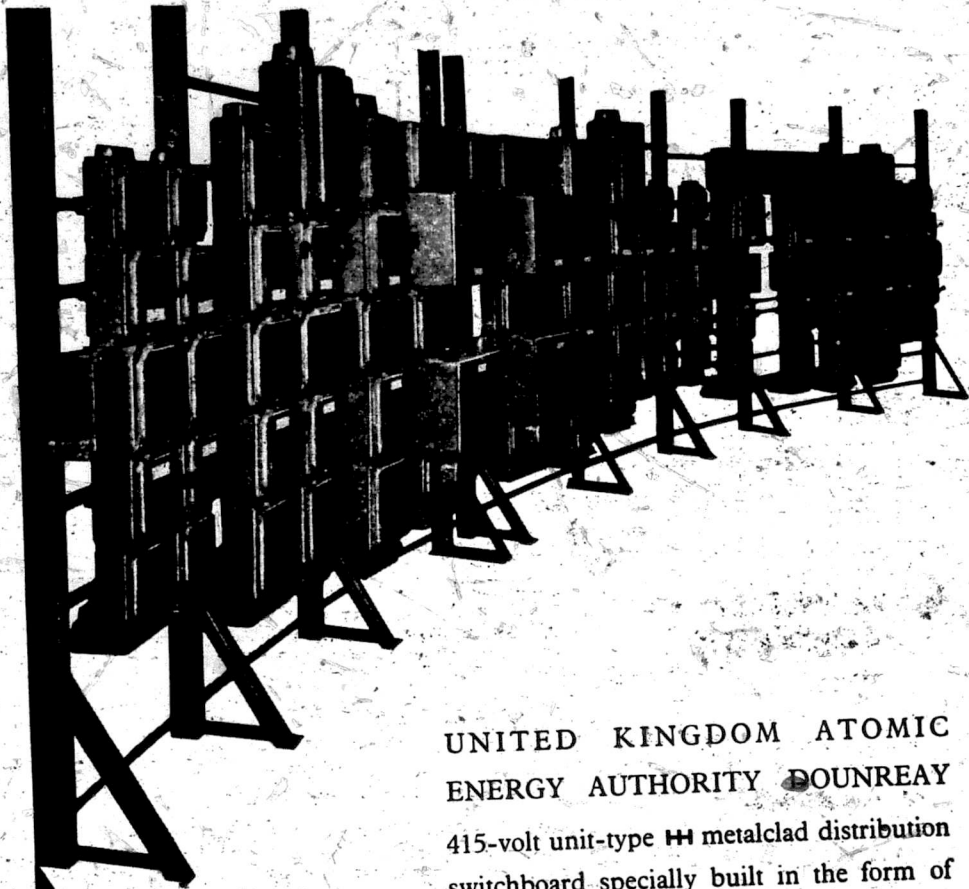
TRAINING AFRICANS FOR GREATER RESPONSIBILITY

We, for our part, within the limit of our resources, shall continue our policy of trying to train Africans for posts of greater responsibility in our organisation. We are also continuing to explore the possibilities of raising fresh capital with which to improve the transport facilities which we hope will be needed in an increasingly active economy. But at the present time political uncertainty is completely inhibiting commercial enterprise and development, and unemployment among Africans is rising. It is only right that I should warn you that until this uncertainty is removed and future stability assured, our traffics will be adversely affected. This can only lead to a serious reduction in our profits to the detriment of our dividend.

Meanwhile our Management are actively pursuing economies imposed by the decreased economic activity in the country. For them the last eighteen months have been a period of unparalleled strain and anxiety, and I should like to pay tribute to the manner in which all of them, of all races, have faced up to the difficulties and risks which have confronted them. They do indeed deserve our admiration and gratitude. In London, too, our small staff has responded admirably to all calls made upon them.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

MR. T.M. LOUDON, Director of Economic Co-ordination in the East Africa High Commission, has said in a broadcast from Nairobi that the common market countries now consume about 25% of the world's coffee and nearly 50% of the world's imports of vegetable oils and oilseeds, and that production of such products in French and Belgian Africa is likely to be greatly stimulated to the detriment of East Africa. The Common Market area is now East Africa's largest customer for coffee, taking about 34% of the total.



UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC
ENERGY AUTHORITY BOUNREAY
415-volt unit-type **HH** metalclad distribution
switchboard specially built in the form of
an arc to follow the circumference of a
room 70 feet in diameter

Reyrolle

HIBBURN - COUNTY DURHAM - ENGLAND



Satisfaction

in every packet



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

Branches :

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 29099, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.



TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 226, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeja, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/250 volts, 3 phase.

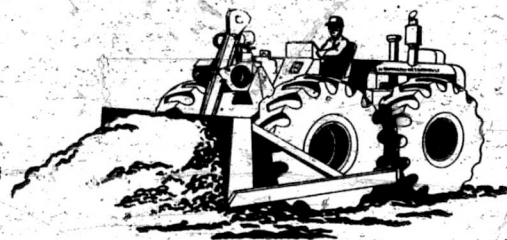
LONDON OFFICE:

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone CITY 2846

LE TOURNEAU-WESTINGHOUSE

FIRST AND FOREMOST
IN RUBBER TYRED

EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT



WIGGLESWORTH

& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR-ES-SALAAM NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates

Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

"BIJOLI"

BALING PRESS

HAND, POWER or ELECTRIC DRIVE
FOR MAKING COMPACT Bales IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation.

*Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating
and Brushing Machinery.*

*Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre
Factories supplied to order.*

*Special Machines supplied to
Clients' Own Requirements.*

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.

ENGINEERS

LETCHWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH

ENGLAND

**THE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED**

(Incorporated in India)

(Established 7th September, 1906)

CAPITAL: AUTHORIZED,
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED Rs. 5,50,00,000
CAPITAL: PAID UP Rs. 3,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office:

Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
Branches in the Principal Cities of India

Branches in East Africa:

NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
JINJA AND DAR-ES-SALAAM

Other Foreign Branches:

LONDON: 17 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
ADEN, KARACHI, OSAKA, TOKYO,
AND SINGAPORE.

Foreign and other Business of every
description undertaken on favourable terms
FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED FOR
3, 6, 9 and 12 months

WITHDRAWALS BY CHEQUES IN
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS PERMITTED
subject to Savings Bank Rules.

T. R. LALWAN,
General Manager.

SKYLINE

50 Years' Service

**THE BANK OF BARODA
LIMITED**

(Incorporated in India)
ESTABLISHED 1908

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA

ABOUT 70 BRANCHES IN INDIA

LONDON BRANCH: 108, OLD BROAD ST., E.C.2.

FOUR BRANCHES IN

EAST AFRICA:

Manager:

NAIROBI	C. P. SHAH
MOMBASA	R. C. BRAHMABHATT
KAMPALA	R. C. SHAH
DAR ES-SALAAM	K. B. MEHTA

**BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED**

Travellers' Cheques Sold

Savings Accounts Opened
(Withdrawals by Cheque)

Safe Deposit Vaults at Nairobi, Mombasa,
and Kampala

N. M. CHOKSHI, GENERAL MANAGER,
BARODA, INDIA

**If all the world were Sisal, one
half would be East Africa**

Do you know that in 1958 the East African territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda produced nearly one half of the world's supply of Sisal, which is used in the manufacture of rope and twine?

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions, apply to the Commissioner.

East African Office

**Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C.2**

MANUBITO S. A. R. L.

CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA.
Cables Manubito

**STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS
LINER AGENTS**

AT LOBITO FOR

BULLARD, KING & Co., Ltd.	HOLLAND WEST-AFRIKA
CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN	LIJN N.V.
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE	
CLAN LINE	LLOYD TRIESTINO
DAFRA LINE	ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL	SOCIETE NAVALE DE L'OUEST
S.S. Co., Ltd.	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
HALL LINE	SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE
HOUSTON LINE	SOUTH AMERICA— WEST AFRICA LINE

Sub-Traffic Agents

**BENGUELA RAILWAY to BELGIAN CONGO &
NORTHERN RHODESIA**

**Through B/L service U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA
LOBITO**

Sub Agents, Belgian Congo — Conwarran : B.P. 1045,
Elisabethville, B.C.

Traffic Agents, Northern Rhodesia — Leopold Walford
(C.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.
(And at Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanshya, Chingola, Bancroft).

London Office :

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.

48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone : AVEnue 5212. Cables : Walfship, London
London Telex : 22153

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

**The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1**

Telegram: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WITheshall 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

**SCANDINAVIAN
EAST AFRICA LINE
of OSLO**

Regular Sailings
Between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE & EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

**KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
22 Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3**

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.



N.Y.K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)

Fast monthly service between

**JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE
and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA**

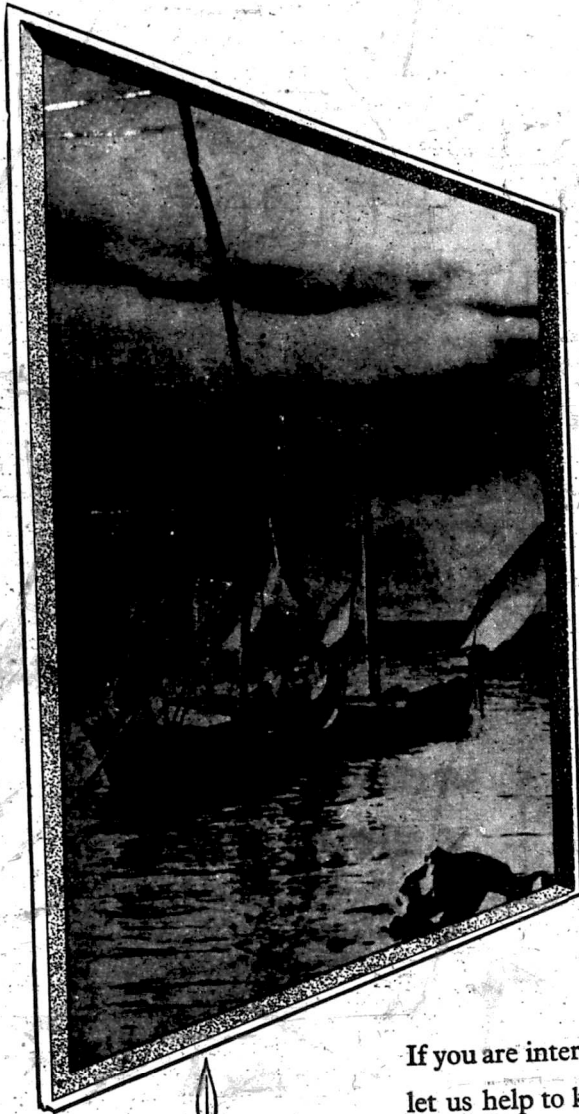
Homeward cargo can be accepted direct Colombo
Cargo to other Far Eastern destinations can be
accepted direct (if sufficient inducement) or with
transhipment on through Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply :

N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE :
104-4 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Phone : AVEnue 3089.
Telegraphic Address : Yusen, London.

London Agents : **MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.**
Cotts House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.3.
Phone : AVenue 1234
Telegraphic address : Cottanyk, London.

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: **MITCHELL COTTS GROUP**



East African Picture

If you are interested in East African affairs,
let us help to keep you in the picture. Our
services are gladly at your disposal.



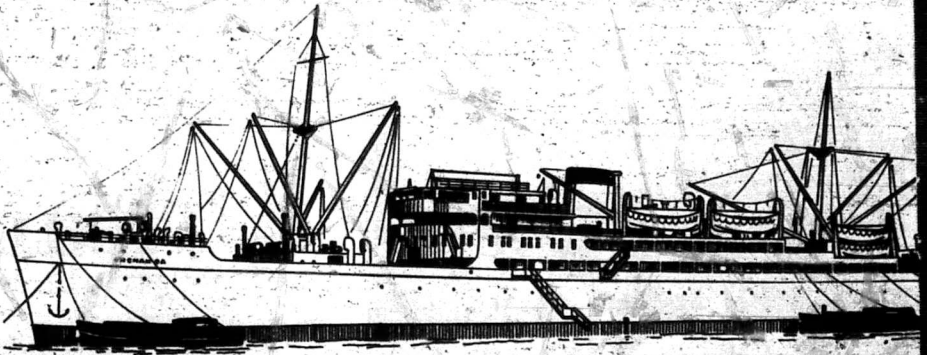
**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

800 offices throughout South, Central and East Africa : agents and correspondents
throughout the world.

Head Office : 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

● TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" ●

THE BANK LINE LIMITED



OPERATING
**THE
INDIAN
AFRICAN
LINE**

Employing Fast Twin-Screw Motor Liners with excellent passenger accommodation—Doctor and Stewardess carried.

between **RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CHALNA
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO**
and **SOUTH AND EAST
AFRICAN PORTS**

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES

American & Indian Line
American & Indian Branch Line
Bombay American Line
American & Oriental Line
Calcutta, Brazil & River Plate Service
Indian Chilean Line
Indian African Line
India Natal Line
Pakistan Africa Line
Pakistan Natal Line
Oriental African Line
U.S. Gulf—Australia Line
U.S. Gulf—New Zealand Line
U.S. Gulf—South Africa Line

Details of Freight, Passage, etc. from Managers:

ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED BAL TIC EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, 21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
or from any Travel or Shipping Agent.