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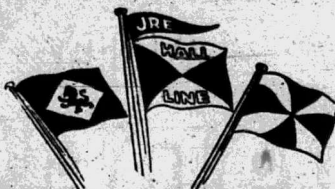
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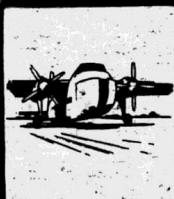
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**ANOTHER UNSATISFACTORY DEBATE** on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland must be added to a lengthy list of performances about Africa which stand to the debit of the

**Unsatistactory Commons Debate.** House of Commons. It is not too much to say that

nothing of real advantage to British Africa resulted from last week's speeches, for the few good points which emerged were promptly smothered by irrelevancies, extravagancies, or other absurdities from the Opposition benches, whose occupants are clearly determined to demonstrate their partisanship whenever the affairs of the Federation are considered. For nearly six and a half hours the talking continued; all that mattered could certainly have been said within the half-hour; and even that time would have been used for remarks which usually arose from the assumption that the greatest good which it is within the power of Great Britain to bestow upon Africa is our own system of parliamentary democracy. That in itself is fantastic in the view of almost all experienced and balanced Africanists, and of Africans themselves, as is proved by the attitude and acts of African nationalist leaders everywhere, who show themselves to be dictators by nature, prepared to trample on the rights of minorities of their own or any other race. Recklessly ignoring these harsh facts, Parliamentaries in the United Kingdom proceed to plan for what they are pleased to call "advancement".

What has happened in Ghana, the Sudan, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, and Indo-China, all of which have been "released from imperialism", should have

**Bemused with the Political Game.**

shocked reasonable men from their airy-fairy theories into a state of mind which would ask not what a tiny minority of political extremists demand in their quest for position, power, and perquisites, but what would best protect the

mass of the people. But so bemused are politicians in this country with the political game, that most of them imagine that it can safely be exported to countries which have no conception of the rules and little of that tolerance which can alone make "democracy" work even partially. Moreover, the vast majority of Africans still look for that personal example and leadership which has been admirably provided by "colonialism", and which is not offered by the self-centred agitators whose stock-in-trade is words, who imagine that their declamations are the equivalent of policy, who have no conception of the complications of administration, and who in a high proportion of cases are distrusted by the best elements in their own race. It is against the background of these basic facts that all plans for political changes need to be seen if they are to be properly judged. The House of Commons, however, was more concerned last week to score party political points than to attempt to act as a Council of State.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies made it clear that the fundamental principles underlying his proposals for constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia will not be altered; he emphasized that the problem could not be solved by

**Secretary of State and "Shadow" Minister.**

slogans and clichés; that the circumstances differ essentially from those in the United Kingdom; that after three years of discussion in Northern Rhodesia itself it had not been possible to reach agreement as to what ought to be done; and that, in such difficult circumstances, "I hope that we shall all, irrespective of party, feel it right to avoid continuing intervention on minor matters or questions which are questions of judgment or degree rather than of major principle, and so lend our support and encouragement to all those who are trying to build a new nation in Central Africa". His evident anxiety to persuade the House to avoid a racial or party

approach was brushed aside by Mr. Callaghan, who promptly showed that the Socialists intended to follow their consistent course of exploiting the racial aspects of the issue, for he moved an amendment declaring that the White Paper proposals "will worsen relations between the races throughout Central Africa". He discourteously dismissed the Minister's statement as a completely incomprehensible concoction and impugned the plan for Northern Rhodesia as "a compound of bureaucracy run mad plus prejudice designed to prevent the African from having too large a say in the affairs of Northern Rhodesia".

Considering that the number of Africans in the Legislature would be doubled, that British protected persons, as distinct from British subjects, are now enfranchised, and that two Africans are to be brought into the Council of Ministers for the first time, that charge is unconvincing, to put it mildly. Later Mr. Callaghan described the scheme as "stinking of racialism from beginning to end" — a distortion which the African National Congresses will doubtless apply to their own purposes. Then came a staggeringly ingenuous assertion: "Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have been able to say to the people of Rhodesia that there was a united view in the House of Commons, and therefore in the United Kingdom, on this matter. We simply cannot afford to allow differences of opinion to carry over into Rhodesia or other African territories unless they are based on deep-seated principles". Yet for the past seven years the Labour Party's parliamentary spokesmen have lost no opportunity of expressing and stressing opinions on all sorts of trivial matters seemingly for the sole purpose of demonstrating disunity. After denouncing Sir Roy Welensky — who had left the gallery only a few minutes earlier — for duplicity in posing in this country as a bluff and honest man of common sense, Mr. Callaghan "supposed that anybody ought to have some sympathy with the purpose of enforcing white standards and European standards in a country where the Europeans are in a tiny minority and the great bulk of the population is black"; but he immediately forsook that point in order to beat the racial drum. Apparently it does not occur to him that the European community is the yeast in the body politic, and that the establishment of European standards of conduct would be wholly beneficial to the mass of Africans.

On the note that Africa's whole future was at stake, the "Shadow Colonial Secretary"

for the Labour Party said that "some of these territories where there are European immigrants could be **Battle-Grounds**". come battle-grounds between white and black". Did he mean battle-grounds in the normal sense of the term? If not, he would have done well to make it clear that the reference was metaphorical, for in the absence of such clarification Africans will inevitably read the statement as pointing to the probability of inter-racial warfare. There are, of course, African extremists who would not shrink from rebellion; and it is shocking that they should now be able to say that the chosen spokesmen for the Socialists of the United Kingdom recognizes that possibility, and had no more to say about it than: "the desire, I am glad to say, is to avoid that, and that is why, in all good faith, we have put forward these proposals". Is Labour's Shadow Cabinet simple enough to imagine that the Mboyas, Musazis, Nyereres, Bandas, and the rest can be deflected from their racialism? Not one speaker even mentioned that those who claim to speak for the African nationalist movements in East and Central Africa committed themselves only the other day to the pursuit of "nationalism virile and unrelenting" in order to achieve "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines". That is the spirit which has to be met and resisted; but Mr. Callaghan took not the slightest account of it. He asked for harmony. Harmony, forsooth! — when almost everything that comes from his party on East and Central Africa promotes disharmony by encouraging those Africans who undermine confidence and contentment because they believe that a Labour Government would side with them against the local Administrations — not merely against the Federal Government, for servants of the Colonial Office who have spent their working lives in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland agree with those in self-governing Southern Rhodesia that the worst of all threats to the African populations derives from party politics in the Mother Country.

Mr. James Johnson, who is often unobscure, began by affirming that "the Colonial Secretary has had a most difficult time; he has been hit from all quarters, and I do not think that anyone **Most Unholy Combination** has patted him on the back, from the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to Sir Roy Welensky, a most unholy combination". If those words were intended to mean, as they appear to do, that this newspaper has been



wholly critical of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's proposals, they are false. A three-page leading article on September 18 made various criticisms, largely about the timing of publication of the decisions, foretold (accurately) the reactions to be expected in Rhodesia, and commended various points in Mr. Lennox-Boyd's plan (including a number on which adverse comment was likely in Rhodesia). We wrote that the Secretary of State "has discharged an unenviable duty realistically and with a marked sense of fairness"; that he had "achieved a fair compromise"; that "Mr. Lennox-Boyd is unquestionably to be numbered among the friends of the Federation"; and ended: "In a most difficult situation Mr. Lennox-Boyd has made decisions which required marked moral and political courage". Yet the voluble Mr. Johnson describes that analysis merely as "hitting" the Secretary of State. In coupling us with Sir Roy Welensky as "a most unholy combination", did the Member for Rugby intend to imply collusion? If not, his use of words, which is frequently careless, was again unfortunate. If he did mean to make that charge and will say so explicitly, it shall be answered.

Mr. F. M. Bennett — who commented that Mr. Johnson's statements that day differed greatly from those which he had made in his presence before an audience that was pre-

#### Unfair Attack.

dominantly coloured — was, we consider, very ill-advised to criticize Mr. Creech Jones for not having done as Secretary of State for the Colonies what was now to be done politically in Northern Rhodesia. The fact is that the territory was not then ready for changes, and of that Mr. Creech Jones showed himself an objective judge; instead of gibing at him, his political opponents should respect him for his realism and courage, the exercise of which honourable qualities was so deeply resented by his own party that he was kept in the political wilderness for years. Happily, another Conservative, Mr. Braine, made this point; he was the only speaker to mention the intimidation which is so widespread in Africa. Mr. Grimond, Leader of the Liberal Party, gave a warning of the danger that "it might come to be considered that there were two factions in British politics, one of which always took the line of the white Africans and the other the line of the black Africans"; but for years there has been sad evidence of two such factions, and the harm done in Africa has been immeasurable. Mr. Patrick Wall added that inter-racial partnership would be wrecked if the legislatures were to be judged merely by the numbers of white and black heads within

them. Mr. Patrick Maitland, having referred to resentment overseas at pressures and preachments from Whitehall, denounced the oft-repeated argument that there ought to be a great increase in the number of African legislative councillors because their constituencies were large, with the remark that that applied to Scotland. Mr. Stonehouse described the White Paper as "an absolute fraud and sheer dishonesty".

Mr. G. A. Partiger, a Socialist member, said that if it were not bedevilled with talk of possible Dominion status in 1960 the Federation would still stand a chance of success; a multi-racial Federation was the right course, and "We Must Stem This Trend". There should be no question of hiving off Nyasa-

land or Northern Rhodesia. Provided it was quite clear that the Africans would not be subject to domination by a white minority, and that there would be a sufficient number of Africans to exercise a dominant vote on whether Dominion status should be attained when it became appropriate to discuss that matter, encouragement should be given to the Federal idea. His colleague Mr. Bottomley, who felt that the Africans in the two northern territories had now less trust in their white neighbours and in British faith, said: "We must stem this trend and again take the initiative in leading those who trust in us towards a healthy, friendly society". Whom did he mean by "we"? The word could be most appropriately applied to his own party, for the lack of faith of African political leaders is largely the product of speeches by Socialists, including in particular Socialist ex-Ministers. Mr. Bottomley finished on the note that his party condemns the racialist trend among black racialists as completely as among white racialists. Does it? Scarcely a week passes without some Socialist speaker attacking European good faith in the Federation or East Africa, but I do not recall even one Socialist denunciation of the decision of Africans at the Mwanza Conference in favour of "nationalism (meaning black nationalism) virile and unrelenting".

Sir Archer Baldwin dismissed the "nonsense" of providing universal suffrage for illiterate and uneducated Africans, said that some African teachers in the Federation were

now on a salary scale up to thirteen hundred pounds a year, and criticized the policy of bringing so many young Africans to United Kingdom universities for three years, with the result that many went back "with the sole idea of dominating their fellow Africans". Mr. Alport

Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, wound up with a spirited speech. When he contrasted what had not been done by the Socialists when in office with what had happened since, Mr. Callaghan interposed: "The last thing which anyone should try to do is to make this debate a competition between the parties as to who is giving advance to which quickest". If only the Socialists had acted in the sense of that warning the whole face of British Africa would be happier today; the

indisputable truth is that they have given Africans to understand that if they returned to power they would make many quick changes. Mr. Alport made a passing comment on the need for some form of bi-partisanship in Colonial politics, saying that he had once naively expected a contribution from the party opposite, but would not again make the mistake of crediting them with a responsible attitude to Colonial affairs. Few members were present at any time during the debate.

## Notes By The Way

### T. V. Personality

DURING HIS TEN DAYS in London Sir Roy Welensky appeared in nine television and radio programmes. Few politicians anywhere could equal that record, which shows what the programme chiefs of these immensely powerful publicity organizations think of the Prime Minister of the Federation. On his last full day in London three clamoured for brief recordings, and, finding it possible to snatch just over half an hour between other engagements, he agreed to divide it into three 11-minute spells if they all brought their paraphernalia to Rhodesia House. They leapt at the opportunity; and from the time Sir Roy entered the room until he left was exactly 35 minutes. An authority on the subject told me that evening that Rhodesia's leader had made himself the television personality of the month.

### Rhodesia's Trio

ABOUT 60 REPRESENTATIVES of leading newspapers and news agencies attended Sir Roy's Press conference; they included correspondents of American, French, German, Italian, and Israeli publications, in addition to those serving all parts of the Commonwealth. Such is the extent of the interest now taken in the Federation. Several of the journalists to whom I spoke afterwards said that few United Kingdom Ministers were as candid, as concise, or as competent as Sir Roy. One asked: "How does a small country like Rhodesia produce such outstanding men as Malvern, Welensky, and Todd?" A neighbour commented that "those three are at least as good as the top three in this or any other United Kingdom Government for years".

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### Mr. Michael Newman

IN A FEW DAYS Mr. Newman will leave London to take up the appointment of Information Attaché in the Union of South Africa. Though all who have admired his work here will congratulate him on his promotion, they will regret his departure and hope that he will in due course return to London, his home town. Before the last war he was a feature writer and agency manager in Fleet Street, and he resumed that work after demobilization in 1946. But, having been a Royal Air Force flying instructor in Southern Rhodesia from 1941 to 1945, he heard the call of Africa again, and in 1948 he went back to Salisbury to edit *New Rhodesia*, from which he transferred two years later to the *Rhodesian Farmer*. In 1952 he joined the Public Relations Department of Southern Rhodesia as P.R.O. to the Natural Resources Board, and when the Federal Information Service was created he was absorbed into it and posted to London rather more than three years ago. He has done much broadcasting here and in Africa, he has lectured widely about the Federation, and he has taken in his stride the many other duties involved in his job—which, he once told me, leaves time only for the joy of bringing up a family. Mrs. Newman and he will bear to Pretoria an exceptional measure of good will.

### Unsportsmanlike

A CHANGE IN THE CHAIRMANSHIP of the Southern Rhodesia Amateur Athletic Association seems overdue, for the present occupant of that office, Mr. Dubois, has told journalists in Salisbury that "a Kaffir should never be accepted in European athletics". That intolerant assertion was made in support of a decision by the A.A.A. to overrule an invitation by the Mashonaland Amateur Athletics Association to Yotham Muleya, a Northern Rhodesian African, to compete in a three-mile race in which two of the other runners will be Gordon Pirie and Murray Halberg. Fortunately, there is an authority higher than the Southern Rhodesia A.A.A., namely the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Amateur Athletic and Cycling Union, which has upheld the original invitation. I hope that the young African whom Mr. Dubois and his colleagues intended to treat so discourteously and unspicily will show himself better mannered than they and run. Discrimination of this kind on mere grounds of race is outrageous, and the more quickly it disappears the better from every standpoint. A desirable development would be a public demand for the resignation of every member of the committee of the Southern Rhodesia A.A.A. who had any part in the attempt to dragoon the Mashonaland association. Do they know nothing of the Commonwealth and Empire Games and the fine spirit of non-racial friendliness which prevails among the contestants of all races?

# Vice-President Nixon Praises British Colonialism

## Proud Legacy of British People to Lands Throughout the World

MR. R. M. NIXON, Vice-President of the United States, paid a warm tribute to British "colonialism" last week when he spoke at Guildhall, London, at a banquet of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth. He said, *inter alia*:—

"Our military strength and diplomatic policies are designed to avoid a war we might otherwise have to fight. Other policies must be designed to avoid losing the non-military battle which has already begun and which is being waged in many areas of the world today.

"In Asia, the Near East, Africa, and parts of Latin America a great revolution is taking place, not a military or political revolt, but the revolution of peoples' expectations—the assertion of all peoples of their claim to a greater share of this world's goods. Millions in these newly-developing nations wish to achieve in this generation a decisive breakthrough in the struggle against misery and disease.

"They would prefer to attain these objectives and retain their freedom. But, make no mistake about it, if they believe they are offered no other choice, they will choose progress even without freedom.

### Accomplishments of Communists

"On the one hand they have the example of the Soviet Union and the Communist satellites, a pattern that promises quick results. Thousands of leaders of these countries are being invited to visit the Soviet Union to see the very real changes accomplished in the 40 years since the Communist Revolution.

"It is not an adequate answer to cite the far higher material standards in most Western nations. To the newly-developing nations of the world that is not the point. They are not particularly impressed by achievements primarily accomplished in the century of the industrial revolution. They are far more interested in what can be accomplished in the last half of the 20th century.

"What must be made unmistakable for all to see is that free peoples can compete with and surpass totalitarian nations in producing economic progress. No people should be forced to choose between bread and freedom.

"To shape the world of tomorrow in a pattern compatible with freedom and human rights we must all take our part in a great offensive against the evils of poverty, disease and misery. We cannot, for example, afford to allow the free Government of India to fail in its heroic effort to produce economic progress and retain freedom at the same time.

"We need to apply in this field the same determination, willingness, and co-operation which enabled us to build the military strength which deters aggression today. We must not be miserly, small-minded, and negative in our approach; and while it is wrong to favour change solely because it is change, it is worse blindly to insist that we have nothing better to offer than maintaining the *status quo*. We associate ourselves with the decent aspirations of people everywhere for the better life to which they are entitled.

"A few weeks ago Premier Khrushchev promised his people a revolution in living standards within the next 12 years; he claimed that the Communist system would surpass the economies of the Western world. We should be eager to match the Soviet leaders in putting less emphasis upon armies, military research, and costly lethal weapons of modern warfare, and more stress upon better housing, food, clothing, and the other necessities for a good life.

"If Mr. Khrushchev wishes to consider these steps as a form of competition, we should be delighted to accept the challenge. In such a contest no one could really lose. The world would be infinitely better off if man's energies were used for the welfare of families rather than the building of armies. But our answer to the Soviet challenge should not stop here. We say: broaden this competition and include the spiritual and cultural values that have distinguished our civilization.

"Material achievements, while necessary, do not meet the deeper needs of mankind. Man needs the higher freedoms, freedom to know, to debate freely, to write and express his views. He needs the freedom that law and justice guarantee to every individual, so that neither privilege nor power may make any man subservient before the law. He wants the freedom to travel and to learn from other peoples and cultures. He wants freedom of worship.

"These are the most precious aspects of our civilization. We would be happy if others were to compete in this sphere

and try to surpass our achievements. The free world is too often made to appear to be relying on our superior military power and economic strength. It is not worthy of those with the heritage of freedom we share to appear to be resting our case on materialism alone.

"I know of no better example to illustrate this point than through an analysis of that much maligned institution—British colonialism. It is understandable in view of the surging rise of nationalism that we have heard all that is bad and little that is good about colonialism in the past few years.

"Colonialism has had its faults, but it also has had its virtues. I speak from some knowledge on this subject. I have visited 12 countries which at one time or another have passed through the status of British colonialism. I have known personally and admired the dedicated and effective work of your superb colonial administrators. You can indeed be proud of the contributions that have been made by men like Grantham in Hong Kong, Temple in Kuala Lumpur, MacDonald in Singapore, Crawford in Uganda, and Arden Clarke in Ghana.

"British colonial policy brought the military strength which provided the security from external attack. It brought in many areas the technical training which assured economic progress. More important than either of these, it brought the great ideas which provided the basis for progress in the future—ideas which will live on for generations after the nations concerned have acquired the independent status for which an enlightened policy has prepared them.

"The common law, the parliament, the English language, freedom of speech, assembly, Press, and religion—these are the institutions which are the proud legacy of the British people in lands throughout the world. Let us never forget that in the momentous struggle in which we are engaged our major advantage is not in the strength of our arms or even the productivity of our factories. It is in the quality and power of the great ideals of freedom which have inspired men through the ages.

"Here is a cause worthy of the descendants of brave men and women who crossed boundless oceans and settled in every area of the globe. Once again we must venture forth, not to seek untilled lands, but to bring encouragement, aid, guidance and partnership to those peoples who want to live in freedom and decent prosperity.

"We come to them as friends, as brothers in a shrinking world. We do not seek to impose upon them our economic system or our culture. It is theirs to choose the path to the future. But it is our responsibility to see that this choice is informed and free. Let it never be said that because of our failure to present adequately the aims and ideals of freedom others chose the often irreversible path of dictatorship.

"Let us speak less of the threat of Communism and more of the promise of freedom. Let us adopt as our primary objective not the defeat of Communism but the victory of plenty over want, of health over disease, of freedom over tyranny. With such a goal we shall give the lie to those who proclaim that we are witnessing the twilight of a dying Western civilization. Rather we shall see the onset of a glorious dawn of a new world based on the immortal ideals for which men have sacrificed their lives through the ages."

## Duke and Duchess of Gloucester

### Return from Visit to Horn of Africa

THE DUKE and Duchess of Gloucester arrived back in London in the middle of last week from their visit to Ethiopia, the Somaliland Protectorate, and Aden. They had been attended by Major Michael Hawkins, Major Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald, Mrs. Cedric Holland, and Air Commodore Sir Edward Holden.

On arrival at London Airport their Royal Highnesses were received by Sir Harold Bellman (H.M. Vice-Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex), Mr. Airey Neave, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation), Mr. Basil Smallpiece (managing director, B.O.A.C.), Mr. James Jeffs (commandant, London Airport), and Mr. Robert Edwards (general manager, London Airport).

In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess received the Ethiopian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Ato Emmanuel Abraham, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd.

# 1960 Conference Should Prepare Programme for Independence

## Sir Roy Welensky's Statements to the Press in London

**SIR ROY WELENSKY**, Prime Minister of the Federation, told the Press in London last week that there was no justification for the idea that his party, having been returned to power with a two-thirds majority, intended to "bulldoze" a path to full independence. He said:—

"I came here to have talks with the United Kingdom Government regarding the constitutional changes proposed by the Secretary of State for one of our constituent territories—Northern Rhodesia. This is naturally a matter of importance to us, and as Federal Prime Minister I felt that my Government had not been adequately consulted.

"Those talks have now been concluded, and I am returning to the Federation tomorrow, travelling *via* Lisbon to meet the Prime Minister of Portugal, Dr. Salazar, and sign the trade agreement which was recently negotiated between our two countries. For obvious reasons I cannot comment on the discussions I have had with Lord Home and Mr. Lennox-Boyd until the Governor and Government of Northern Rhodesia have been consulted as to the outcome of the talks.

### Safeguards Which Cannot Be Eroded

"In London I have noticed a much greater interest in the future of the Federation and of the Federal Constitution, particularly in regard to the talks to be held in 1960 and the question of our independence. Perhaps I can take this opportunity to clarify the position to some extent, particularly in view of the fact that some people seem to think that, now we are back in power with a two-thirds majority, it is our intention to bulldoze a path to full independence. That is untrue.

"I have always maintained that we have an unanswerable case for the grant of full status, but I have never lost sight of the fact that the 1960 conference is to review the present Constitution in light of seven years' experience and to prepare a programme that will permit the Federation going on to full independence within the Commonwealth. That is the purpose of the conference, and it was reaffirmed by the United Kingdom and Federal Governments as late as April, 1957.

"The major hurdle we have to face in 1960 is the question of satisfying the United Kingdom Government that her obligations to the Protectorate peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be met, and we are at present examining a method of providing constitutional safeguards which cannot be eroded.

"The independence issue became prominent in the recent election campaign because the main opposition party stated that they would achieve it by unilateral declaration if necessary. I disagree with that approach. I have always believed in negotiation and my view is that we should regard 1960 as a year in which to formulate, by negotiation, a programme for independence.

### Not As A Matter of Prestige

"We cannot help noticing that other countries in Africa and elsewhere have attained and will attain independence within the Commonwealth ahead of us; we do not, however, seek independence as a matter of prestige, but as something indispensable to uniting the peoples of our new nation in partnership.

"We have set ourselves to build up a country in which there is opportunity for all, regardless of race, and for the past five years we have been going quietly about our business of ensuring our economic progress and political stability. We have achieved a great deal in those five years. Since 1953 we have been able to borrow £161m. for the development of the Federation as a whole, and when you look around the Federation today you can quickly appreciate the extent to which development has resulted from our ability to borrow, and that has clearly shown the confidence of the outside world in us.

"We are weathering the recession which is affecting world trade and we are maintaining a balanced development for all races. Our national income has increased from £236m. in 1953 to £326m. last year, and our high rate of economic ex-

pansion should receive an additional impetus when the great Kariba hydro-electric undertaking comes into operation in 1960.

"Some people would have us perpetrate race politics, but it is our firm intention to get away from racial representation and to teach our more backward people the practice of the democratic system of government. But this cannot be achieved overnight. Nevertheless, there has been considerable advancement of the Africans in the five years of Federation, although we are as determined as ever to resist any attempts to get us to bargain away the standards we have set in return for political appeasement.

"In regard to advancement, there are in the Federal Parliament seven African elected members of my party alone—all of whom have minds of their own—and one African member of the Dominion Party.

### Poverty Still Africa's Greatest Problem

"Poverty is still the biggest problem in Africa today, and it will be overcome largely by education and health measures and by continued economic progress. We are already spending millions of pounds on these services alone, and we are determined to maintain this programme within the limits of our spending powers. This expresses our determination to assist the emergent African to play a full part in the life of our country, and our determination to maintain a prosperous multi-racial community".

Answering questions, the Prime Minister said that his Government felt that it had been inadequately consulted about the constitutional changes for Northern Rhodesia because there had been no discussion round the table; he deemed that essential. His talks in London had been cordial, and he felt that reasonable people could usually reach reasonable agreements. There had been no discussion of Nyasaland.

Of the seven directly elected African M.Ps. of his party one might be able to do the work of a Parliamentary Secretary, but that office involved holding his own against criticism in the House, and until it could confidently be said that an African was fully capable in that respect it would do more harm than good to make such an appointment.

The Federation still had an immigration rate of nearly 1,400 a month, against 2,200 at the peak period; 12% were aliens, and of the 88% from the Commonwealth half came from Britain.

The possibility of training Africans for commissions in the military forces was being examined; two years ago when the battalion commanders were consulted all reported that they had not suitable material.

Asked if he had been encouraged by his visit, Sir Roy said that he was always stimulated when he came to London.

## Sir Roy Back in Rhodesia

### "No Backdoor to Commonwealth Club"

**SIR ROY WELENSKY** said on his arrival in Salisbury on Monday that the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth had been invited to state their views on Dr. Nkrumah's pronouncement about a union of Ghana and Guinea; although he was not opposed to Commonwealth expansion, he held that there could be "no back door to the Commonwealth club".

Having heard only the first part of Mr. Callaghan's speech in the House of Commons last week, the Prime Minister declined to comment until he had received and read the *Hansard* report; but, he added: "There is no question of withdrawing our request for independence; I keep the agreements I make and expect other people to do the same".

"There is an area of land round Mackinnon Road which, now that water is available, we could develop on completely non-racial lines, but we are examining whether we could develop an Asian settlement there".  
—The Minister for Agriculture in Kenya.

# Pledge to Promote Racial Harmony in Kenya Suggested

## Secretary of State's Reply to African Constituency Elected Members

**UNTIL MUTUAL SUSPICIONS** have been allayed in Kenya, and ethnic and cultural differences have lost the undue political importance now attached to them, features of society which have set the constitutional pattern in the advanced territories of the Commonwealth are unlikely to emerge. MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written to the Governor of Kenya in a dispatch replying to a memorandum submitted by the African Constituency Elected Members of the Legislature.

The dispatch, dated November 24, reads:—

"I have given careful study to the constitutional proposals submitted by the African Constituency Elected Members under cover of Mr. Mboya's letter of June 28, and I shall be grateful if you will reply on my behalf to the African Elected Members' Organization in the sense of the following paragraphs.

### Contrary To Constitutional Principles

"The proposals that the number of African Constituency Elected Members in Legislative Council should be increased and that the specially elected seats and the Council of State should be abolished run directly contrary to the principles underlying the present constitutional arrangements which were put into force as recently as April of this year.

"In forming my judgment of what I considered to be a fair solution of current political problems in Kenya, I was certain that any new arrangements must rest firmly on four main principles:—

- (1) the maintenance of a Government in which all races in the country take part;
- (2) a limited but final increase in communal representation in the Legislature;
- (3) the creation of opportunities for representation in the Legislative Council based on the non-communal principle; and
- (4) the institution of a body of local people who from their background of wisdom and impartiality can prevent unfair discrimination detrimental to any community.

"I linked those principles with a decision that the proportions between and within the groups for whom the specially elected seats are reserved shall not be varied during the next 10 years, and that any alteration in the total number of such seats or in the method of filling them will be subject to the approval of the Council of State.

### Circumstances Not Changed

"In the months that have elapsed since the new Constitution came into force I have been aware of no circumstance which would justify any major departure from the settlement made by H.M. Government. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to entertain proposals for constitutional change designed to alter in any significant way those features of the present Constitution which I regard as fundamental to ordered progress in Kenya. For these reasons I cannot agree to the proposals relating to the increase in the number of African Constituency Elected Members, the abolition of the specially elected seats, and the abolition of the Council of State.

"As regards the proposals concerning the Council of Ministers, I would emphasize that the decisions recorded in Command 309 represent my considered judgment of the most efficient arrangements that could be devised in present circumstances in relation to the size and balance of the Council. It is my view that for some time to come these arrangements must be afforded extensive testing.

"In due course, however, and after sufficient experience had been gained of their effectiveness, I and the Government of Kenya would be very ready to review the existing arrangements to consider whether further adjustments were justified in the circumstances then prevailing. Under Section 10 of Command 309 you have discretion to make adjustments in the burden of responsibility carried by individual Ministers, and I have no doubt that you will have recourse to this as and when circumstances warrant.

"In this connexion I must point out that the scope of the second portfolio reserved for an African still remains to be finally determined. Were the African Constituency Elected

Members to put forward views about this very important matter they would be given the most careful consideration. For the reason stated above I am not disposed to reconsider, so soon after their inception, the question of the posts of Assistant Ministers. In existing circumstances I hold these to be a valuable feature of the present constitutional arrangements, but I would not rule out a reassessment of the position in the light of further experience.

"In explaining why I cannot contemplate radical changes in the Constitution, I wish to make it clear that, provided the principles enunciated in paragraph 2 are safeguarded, and subject to the decision on the specially elected seats referred to in the same paragraph, there is no reason why the detailed working of the constitutional arrangements should not come under review from time to time. It is my view that the Constitution is sufficiently flexible to provide opportunity at appropriate periods for the experience of its working to be discussed and assessed and for constructive proposals to be put forward designed to make improvements.

"I have carefully studied the declaration of principles in the first part of the memorandum and the following statement of the aims of the African Elected Members' Organization. I recognize that the adherence of the African Constituency Elected Members to these principles and purposes is sincere, and I naturally respect their evident desire to aim at a democratic solution of the constitutional problems of Kenya.

### Concept of Democracy

"The concept of democracy relates as much to the types of society to be found in any country as to the particular features of the machinery of government. It has been the experience of countries like the United Kingdom that the evolving machinery of government has kept pace with the changing features of the social scene, and particularly with the development of a fairly homogeneous population, where geographical unity and a sense of corporate nationhood have superseded through a process taking centuries to complete the cultural, racial and religious cleavages which for long divided the country.

"The present constitutional pattern in Britain and other advanced territories in the Commonwealth rests on several features of society which are not yet present in Kenya, and these are unlikely to emerge until mutual suspicions have been allayed and ethnic and cultural differences have lost the undue political importance attached to them today. One important feature of a mature society is a readiness to accord weight and respect to the opinions and interests of numerically smaller groups and a complementary confidence on the part of such groups. This must underlie the free working of fully developed democratic institutions.

"It is therefore to the promotion of a sense of nationhood that we must advance, and I can conceive no more potent instrument to this end than the development of a multi-racial or non-racial Council of Ministers, in which policies can be evolved aiming at an integrated approach to the blending of the aptitudes and aspirations of the various communities in a sense of national purpose and achievement. This principle of the participation of all groups in the executive government of the country is a gateway to the future and not a barrier to the advancement of any community.

### Promotion of Racial Harmony

"In accordance with my dispatch No. 662 your recent Ministers have all accepted the obligation to promote racial harmony and friendliness and to develop opportunities for all loyal subjects, irrespective of race or religion, to advance in accordance with character and ability. This pledge might well be adopted by all as a major signpost towards the future of Kenya.

"Within the ambit of its fundamental principles the Constitution is thus intended to evolve so as to ensure that the machinery of government can be modified from time to time to take account of the development and progress of the peoples for whose benefit it is designed. I venture to express my hope that African members of the Legislative Council will be prepared to enter discussions, first of all with you as Governor, and thereafter with the other groups, so that a determined effort can be made to create a basis for mutual understanding.

"If this course can be set in Kenya I am convinced that responsible members of all communities will come to realize that the present settlement is expressly designed as the instrument which, as it is modified during the years, will make possible the progress of the country to full nationhood."

The constitutional proposals submitted by the African Elected Members had been in the following terms:—

"Our Pledge.—We, the African Elected Members of

the Kenya Legislative Council, personally, collectively, and on behalf of the African community which we represent, do hereby pledge ourselves to observe, perpetuate, and safeguard the principles and ideals heretofore outlined, which we believe to be the most just and most humane for the kind of Kenya society which we long for and for whose realization we have dedicated ourselves.

"(1) (a) Every man, woman and child is entitled to the fullest development of his or her physical, mental, and spiritual attributes. (b) In pursuance of the above ideal, we envisage and shall work for a democratic society in which equality of educational and economical opportunities as well as equality of political and legal rights will be the fundamental principles of Government.

#### Principle of Equality

"(2) (a) Every person is entitled to enjoy the fruits of his or her labour in accordance with the principles of equality and fair distribution of wealth. (b) We believe in equal pay for equal work irrespective of race or sex of the worker; we condemn all forms of exploitation of peoples or confiscation of their private property and do cherish the principles of property rights. If, however, the distribution of wealth is such as to violate the very elementary principles of equality, justice and the proper utilization of the country's resources (vide the Kenya Highland system) the State is justified to intervene so long as just compensation is duly paid to all those whose property may in any manner be affected by the redistribution or by the economic planning that the State deems necessary.

"(3) (a) The purpose of the State is to do for the community those things that the community cannot do for itself. Accordingly, the State, through its organized institutions of Government, is responsible for the well-being of its individual citizens who are in unavoidable want—for every soul counts and none are expendable. (b) This principle must go hand in hand with the concept of civic responsibility which calls upon every individual to be fully conscious of his duties to the community and the State are best safeguarded by individual citizens' willingness to play their full parts as contributing members of the body-politic.

"(4) No society, however well organized or well-fed, can last unless it is founded on some deep-seated moral and spiritual convictions, among which are: (a) The enhancement of human dignity and respect of all men as images of God; (b) Chivalry and uncompromising opposition to all forms of cruelty and unkindness and violence and more so to women, children and the helpless; (c) Equality of all peoples before the law and the belief in the Golden Rule in social, economic and political relationships; (d) A burning faith in eventual triumph of truth and justice and peace among peoples and among nations.

"Our Goals.—The aims of our political struggle are based on the obvious factor that Kenya geographically, historically and popularly is an African country. The fact that Kenya also has some thousands of non-Africans does not alter this fundamental factor that Kenya is essentially an African country.

#### A Democratic Society

"(1) Our first aim, therefore, is the establishment of a democratic society in Kenya, organized politically in accordance with the principles and patterns of parliamentary government. In that system the African people, through their elected representatives and democratically established institutions, will govern Kenya, subject only to the usual and democratic safeguards of minorities as outlined in Section IV below.

"(2) We realize that political freedom without economic well-being is like a car without petrol. Our second aim, therefore, is to do all in our power to increase the productivity of the people of Kenya, to raise the standards of the people's earnings, to promote all forms of education which go to provide Kenya with growing numbers of skilled men and women, and to constantly earn the faith of home and foreign investors by observing the economic and internationally accepted rules of fair play.

"(3) Continued peace and good will among the people who live in Kenya is our third goal. We hold it to be self-evident that no amount of written guarantees and pledges and safeguards can provide any sense of security unless they are buttressed with good will on the part of all concerned. Those who seek these written safeguards, therefore, must do all in their power to earn the good will of the people in whose hands the governing of the country will most certainly rest, i.e., the African people as far as Kenya is concerned. The African people are known for their good will and hospitality toward immigrant or foreign communities, and their dedication to this political struggle is not motivated by hate or ill-will but is motivated by their desire to secure their rights to political freedom and social economic advancement against white supremacy, imperialism, and economic exploitation.

"(4) The parliamentary system which we envisage will contain the features heretofore outlined: (a) parliamentary legislative supremacy coupled with the power of judicial review, i.e., any laws passed by Parliament are subject to review by the High Court of Law as to their constitutionality and consistency with the declared rights of individuals and property safeguards; (b) a Bill of Rights of individual citizens vis-à-vis the State shall be an essential feature of the Constitution so that every citizen, irrespective of race or country of origin, may know them clearly and have easy access to the courts of law in case of their alleged violation.

"Our Constitutional Proposals.—We, the African Elected Members, convinced that the only just and correct direction for Kenya's constitutional development is the direction that leads to true parliamentary democracy hereby propose:

"(1) That African communal elections, like the communal elections for the immigrant races, must be on the basis of universal adult franchise, i.e., every African aged 21 or over to be eligible for one vote and one vote only, provided he or she is a citizen of the United Kingdom and the Colonies or a British protected person residing in Kenya.

"(2) That African representation in the Legislative Council, which at present is most inadequate, should be increased by creating new African Communal Constituencies as follows: Nyanza North, one member; South Nyanza, one member; Masai, one member; Central Rift, one member, North Rift, one member; Nairobi, two members; Kiambu, one member; Nyeri, one member; N.F.D., one member; Taita/Taveta, one member Kwale, one member. Total: 12 additional African members.

#### Demand for Common Roll

"(3) That the specially elected seats be abolished. We propose instead that steps be taken to examine the workability of a common roll system in Kenya.

"(4) Council of Ministers: During this initial phase of constitutional development towards democratic self-government which is our cherished goal, we propose that: (a) The number of ministerial portfolios be reduced to a minimum as follows: (1) Chief Secretary and Defence Minister; (2) Finance; (3) Economic Affairs (to include economic planning, land, natural resources); (4) Education; (5) Social Services (i.e., health, welfare, housing); (6) Internal Affairs (police, immigration, information); (7) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; (8) Labour and Works; (9) Legal Affairs; (10) Forest, Game, and Fisheries (including tourism); (11) Commerce and Industry; (12) Local Government and Administration. (b) Africans to hold 50% of the non-official Ministries. (c) All the non-official Ministries to be filled only by persons recommended by Elected Members of all racial groups sitting together. (d) The post of Assistant Ministers (whether known as such or by any other name) to be abolished in view of Kenya's limited funds.

"Council of State: We propose that this body be abolished and no provisions (disguised or modified) be made to take its place. We believe that the surest way at this stage for guarding against discriminatory and punitive or unjust legislation based only on racial grounds is the issuing of an Order in Council making such legislation null and void and prohibiting discrimination based on race, colour, or religious faith.

"Conclusion.—Our aim now, as in the past, is the achievement of self-government in Kenya with a Constitution that provides for parliamentary democracy and government by the majority of the inhabitants of this country, namely, the Africans, with adequate minority safeguards and the upholding of human rights."

#### Africans Condemn African M.L.Cs.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCE ADVISORY COUNCIL, a body consisting of chiefs and a number of prominent Kikuyu in the province, has criticized the African Elected Members in the Kenya Legislature for walking out of the Council during the Governor's speech. The advisory council has passed a resolution stating: "We wish to record our very strong disapproval of the action taken by the African Elected Members in walking out of Legislative Council and of subsequently staying away. We are utterly opposed to such misbehaviour, and, as African leaders in the Central Province, we dissociate ourselves entirely from it".

"Bricks and mortar are not ends in themselves. The reputation of a tribe—especially a progressive tribe like the Haya—depends on the people themselves and on their integrity"—Mr. S. A. Walden, Provincial Commissioner, when laying the foundation-stone of the Haya Council chamber and offices.

# Commons Debate on Northern Rhodesia Constitution

## Dangerous to Jump Suddenly to Mysteries of the Ballot-Box

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week debated constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, emphasized that the proposals put forward by the Northern Rhodesian Government had been published for discussion as a good and honest scheme though Ministers had reservations about various points. The debate in the Legislative Council which followed exhaustive discussions by many bodies had lasted 45 hours. A delegation from the Legislature had then come to London, but it had still proved impossible to resolve the differences of opinion in Northern Rhodesia.

This was not the fault of the Governor, who for three years had worked tirelessly to produce a satisfactory and acceptable plan. "To anyone who knows all the difficulties the surprise is not that he failed but that he came so near to success".

### Appointment By Merit

There was a strong feeling in the Federation that the appointment of Ministers should be by merit only. [Mr. Lennox-Boyd proposes that for the present it should be an instruction to the Governor to appoint two Africans and four Europeans to portfolios.] "I hope that the time will come when confidence between the races has so improved that race can be disregarded. The constitutional instruments will therefore not make provision for the allocation of ministerial offices by race".

That and other aspects of the proposals did not make it impossible for normal party practices to function; they merely provided that until they functioned on a non-racial basis African interests should be ensured representation.

The second main amendment of the original proposals was that the votes of the ordinary voters should not be devalued in certain circumstances. "I felt that it was wrong in principle that anyone who possesses the necessary qualifications to obtain an ordinary vote should have his vote devalued, and that it would be particularly unfortunate if an African who had previously been on the special voters' roll then qualified for the ordinary voters' roll, only to find that his vote carried less value than before in elections for the six special seats or for the two African reserved seats. I do not believe that that would have been a happy development and that, to me, was the overriding consideration which led me to make the change".

The Minister promised the House that he would announce any further changes before the Christmas recess.

Referring to the proposal that candidates standing for election in the six special constituencies should be required to obtain a certificate of approval of their candidature from two-thirds of the chiefs in their constituency, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said:

### Rôle of Rural Authorities

"In the rural areas the traditional authorities have a very great part to play. The progress of Africa is likely to be more peaceful and more fruitful if the development of representative institutions can take place in a manner which ensures that these authorities continue to play an important rôle in the life of their people.

"H.M. Government are not prepared to see the position of those on whom so many have relied so long as the sources of wisdom and authority suddenly undermined. It is of great importance that there should be a bridge between the old Africa and the new, for a sudden jump from traditional means to the mysteries of the ballot-box is always very perplexing and often very dangerous. I think there should be close association between the Native authorities and the Government".

The fundamental principle was that participation in political life should depend not on race but on criteria designed to measure capacity to make a useful contribution. At this stage of the territory's development it was not possible to ignore racial consideration completely, and so his scheme provided for the reservation of two seats for Africans and two for Europeans, and also that there should be allocation by race of the six portfolios held by non-officials.

The demand of some Africans for parity between the two main races would lead to a dead-end or to a struggle for power fought out on a purely racial basis. "By contrast, our

proposals are designed to provide all men in public life with an incentive to consider the interests of all its inhabitants, irrespective of race". Consequently the second fundamental principle was that the Governor must meantime hold the balance in controversial issues affecting either community.

Some Europeans felt that his proposals did not give them an adequate share of the conduct of the territory's affairs. For instance, they wanted a Chief Minister. "If this new Constitution is successful, and the necessary confidence is established, the time for such a change will come". The proposals provided for six non-official Ministers and for a non-official majority in the Executive Council for the first time.

Occasions might arise when H.M. Government ought to intervene, but he hoped that M.Ps. irrespective of party, would feel it right to avoid continuing intervention on minor matters or on questions which were questions of judgment or degree rather than of major principle, and so lend support and encouragement to all who were trying to build a new nation in Central Africa".

### Bureaucracy Run Mad

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Labour's "Shadow Colonial Secretary", described the Government White Paper as a compound of bureaucracy run mad plus prejudice, designed to prevent the African from having too large a say in the affairs of Northern Rhodesia. "If it were not for that we could have a simple system of voting such as exists in other territories". Disraeli had tried to introduce a system of devaluing the vote which had been rejected: it had taken 80 years to creep back in a Colonial territory.

"Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to say to the people of Rhodesia that there was a united view in the House of Commons. We simply cannot afford to allow difference of opinion to carry over into Rhodesian or other African territories unless they are based on deep-seated principles". But a deep-seated difference of approach between Conservatives and Socialists went to the heart of the future of the territories.

Africans were under-represented in the proposals: 65,000 Europeans were to have 14 members in the Legislature and 2m. Africans only eight, or one for every 250,000. No British M.P. represented anything like 250,000 people and Northern Rhodesia was three times the size of Britain.

The provision that a prospective candidate must obtain the consent of two-thirds of the chiefs in the area raised formidable administrative problems. There might be 50, or even 70 chiefs, over a distance the length of Britain. How were candidates to get the necessary assents? Besides, the chiefs were in effect civil servants, and there would be at least some influence on them not to sign the nomination papers of some possible candidates. There should be no implication that a chief was susceptible to influence by a district commissioner or anyone else. Such fears existed.

"In at least one constituency two large groups of chiefs are opposed to each other. Supposing each group has in mind a rival candidate and that neither will give way, what happens if there is no agreement on the man whose name is to go forward?"

"I trust that the African National Congress will not boycott these elections. But there is equally a responsibility on the Colonial Office to help by convincing them and the House that the arrangements are fair, proper, and adequate, and that there is sufficient time to do the job.

### Undue Influence

"The Federal Government have taken several bites at this cherry. First, we had Mr. Caldicott here in August. The Colonial Secretary saw him, and he made his representations on behalf of the Federal Government. Then, 'after long and anxious consideration', the Colonial Secretary published his proposals. We now have Sir Roy Welensky here, and he has tried to undermine these proposals. The Federal Government are exercising an undue influence over British territories which are under the control of the Colonial Office.

"According to statements by the Federal Prime Minister, by proposing to have two African Ministers we are introducing the colour bar in reverse; that this is racialism. The whole scheme stinks of racialism from beginning to end.

"The Federal Prime Minister's party—its Northern Rhodesian wing—originally suggested one African Minister. What great issue of principle divides one from two? I agree with Sir John Maffatt who during the election told the country

that Sir Roy Welensky was raising his usual constitutional scare of a crisis against the Colonial Office.

"I am bound to say, though I do not much relish doing so, that the Federal Prime Minister whom we see on television is a very different person from the Prime Minister who speaks in Salisbury. One would hardly recognize him as the same man. Here were have a liberal, bluff man of honest common sense who is doing his best for everyone. The story is very different when one reads the speeches delivered in Africa.

"In my view the Federal Government are responsible for much of the dislike which attaches to the Colonial Secretary and his administrators in the Colonial Office. For years the Federal Government has been conducting a campaign against the Colonial Secretary and his administrators, to undermine the Colonial Office administration of these territories. The Federal Government is trying to filch away British Colonies for which we have the final responsibility.

### Campaign of Denigration

"Why do the Federal Government want to do that? Because their object is to obtain control of Native policy in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as they have done in Southern Rhodesia. That is the whole purpose of the campaign of denigration against Colonial Office administrators. There is a well-designed plan that, having discredited the Colonial Office, the Federal Government will take away control from the Colonial Police and put it in the hands of the Federal Police; they will replace the Colonial civil servants with a Federal Civil Service. In this way the responsibility of this House will be undermined; we shall be left with a shadow of responsibility and the reality will remain in Salisbury.

"I hope this will be fully realized by people of this country. The purpose is one, with which I suppose anybody ought to have some sympathy: it is to enforce white standards and European standards in a country where the Europeans are a tiny minority and the great bulk of the population is black.

"I understand the cry of the British settler who goes there not knowing the history and the pledges we have given, and who says: 'If Ghana and Nigeria are fit for self-government, are not we?' But the true background is that the United Kingdom Parliament undertook the care of these northern territories as a trust and responsibility and to advance them towards self-government when they were ready—not to divert or distort their development in the interests of a comparatively small number of European migrants whose numbers have grown substantially only in the last 30 years.

"The Hilton Young Report of 1929 made clear that it was intended that Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should follow the same pattern of development in their Native policies. The cause of the tension now is simply that Uganda and Tanganyika have gone one way; Ghana and Nigeria have practically attained self-government; South Africa has gone completely the other way—there we have *apartheid*. Only in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland does the battle still remain unresolved. This is the significance of the decision that the British Parliament has to take today and will have to take in 1960, because there are these influences pulling the Africans the other way."

### Question of Merit

MR. CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE (CONS.): said *inter alia*:—"I do not adopt or accept the theory that we have to carry anti-racialism so far that we cannot appoint any African to a position of power until we can say that he is absolutely the best man in the whole territory irrespective of his colour. That seems quite wrong. In the Federal elections that was rather the attitude taken. The Dominion Party had some posters in Bulawayo saying Sir Roy Welensky was going to appoint an African Minister. Sir Roy's party replied with posters saying, 'No African Minister except on merit'."

"What is merit in that connexion? Does merit mean that you have to be the best man in the whole Federation for that job? Or does it mean that you have sufficient merit to hold the job down even though there might be a European or Asian who is absolutely better than you? Surely it must mean the second. Therefore, we must all welcome very warmly the appointment of two African Ministers."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (LAB.): "In some parts of the world, like Ghana, the Colonial Secretary has done a good job, but in this matter I am bound to point out to the House that he has had a most difficult time. He has been hit from all quarters, and I do not think that anyone has patted him on the back from the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to Sir Roy Welensky, a most unholy combination.

"These proposals are fearfully important, because Rhodesia is the key to Africa. The liberalization which we carry on before 1960 in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be some token of the way in which we wish to go. Whether we have the confidence of Africa and the Commonwealth as a whole, this is the path on which we have to go.

"We are pledged to partnership, and we must have behind this constitution the support of the peoples in the territories.

Certainly the Minister has not the support of the Africans in this matter—unless he thinks that Godwin Lewanika is the spokesman for two million African people, which of course he is not.

"Not only is partnership making little headway, but— and this is the distressing thing to me—the white people there have not attempted to work out what is meant by partnership. Those Rhodesians who endeavour to attempt this, like Dr. Alexander Scott, came an awful thump in the elections.

"The two-tier franchise is a hypocrisy. Mr. Sokota and others say that on the Copperbelt there are thousands of Africans who deserved the vote but will not get it under this franchise—with its property qualification.

"What is the point of increasing European representation in the legislature in a State which will be mainly concerned with territorial African affairs? It will be African affairs which are debated. Why add more and more Europeans to debate specifically African affairs?"

"I have just been to the U.S.A. and the Deep South. I spent two-and-a-half hours talking to Governor Faubus in Arkansas. If I had closed my eyes I could have imagined that I was in Lusaka or Salisbury or Bulawayo; it was the same atmosphere of gradualism. In Arkansas they say: 'Let Arkansas men look after the Negroes'. In Central Africa we say 'Rhodesians know their own Africans. Let London mind its own business'."

### Unique Part to Play

"Welensky has won the elections. Here is his big chance. For a long time we have had this almost political blackmail: 'If you don't support us Liberals you will let in those reactionaries'. Sir Roy has always protested he is a liberal at heart. Here is his chance to show it before 1960. He has a unique part to play in the modern history of Africa, and, indeed, of the Commonwealth."

MR. F. M. BENNETT (CONS.): "I welcome these proposals because constitutional development in our overseas territories should not proceed on communal racial lines. That is very difficult to put into practice because suspicions and prejudices exist between different races, creeds and colours, but that does not seem any reason for not trying to continue on the lines of the common roll—whatever our views on its speed and extent—rather than on communal rolls.

"A word about the chief's veto. I do not disapprove of it, although it might be called reactionary. We are not talking about a handful of decadent African monarchs but of a very substantial number of Africans chosen according to their own traditional methods by their own people to do day-to-day administrative work. Unless their way of life and work can proceed with some measure of confidence in the elected African members proceeding to the Northern Rhodesian Parliament, I can see that considerable difficulty, stress, and strain could be caused."

"The business of counting heads and trying to show that one section of the population is badly treated as compared with another does nothing but harm to the concept of partnership. If we followed that idea to its logical conclusion we should reach the stage in this country where we should have to add up the number of coloured people we have here from Jamaica, Pakistan and elsewhere, and then decide that there ought to be three or four Members in this House to represent their interests because none of us was capable of looking after them."

MR. J. GRIMOND (LIB.): "All the advice which I have received leads me to the conclusion that the White Paper does not represent a sufficient step forward in Africa. As far as I can see, it will not reduce racial tension. I do not think that it will create confidence for the conversations in the 1960s or, indeed, for the future development of the Continent."

### A Balanced Scheme

MR. PATRICK WALL (CONS.): "Looking at the proposed Constitution from the standpoint of whether it helps to achieve our aim of partnership without a lowering of standards, I would say that it does: it enfranchises British protected persons and it gives for the first time a direct African vote not only for the election of the African's own representative but also for the election of Europeans. It starts a common roll and cross-voting, increases the number of Africans in the Legislature from four to eight, and introduces Africans for the first time not only into the Executive Council but to ministerial responsibility.

"This is a balanced scheme. Every member of every party in Northern Rhodesia, and members of all three parties in this House have criticized certain aspects of it. It may be that this shows that it is a reasonably fair one, since everybody can pick holes in it and everybody is pleased with certain parts. The only real alternative is to leave the issue until 1960, which would mean leaving Africans without any direct vote in their own representation. It would mean only four

(Concluded on page 430)



**Parliament****Aswan Dam Discussed in Commons****U.K. Willing to Go to Conference**

**I**N THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. PHILIPS PRICE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if communications had been received from the Sudan Government about the Russian offer to build the Aswan Dam.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that H.M. Government had received no communication from the Sudan. H.M. Government was directly interested in the matter by virtue of the claim of the British East African territories to a share of the Nile waters, a claim not safeguarded by the 1929 agreement and not affected by the High Dam. H.M. Government would take part in a conference of all riparian States if one was called by major users of Nile waters or by some international authority.

When MR. PRICE inquired if the time was not propitious for H.M. Government to take the lead in discussions in view of recent events in Khartoum, MR. ORMSBY-GORE replied that he did not think a conference would be fruitful until it was certain that the attitudes of the Sudan and Egypt were considerably closer than they had been in recent months. Unilateral British action was unlikely to achieve the desired results.

**Sudan Friendship**

MR. SORENSEN asked what assurance about its policy of friendship with the United Kingdom had been requested from the Sudan Government before according it recognition.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE said that it was not in accord with normal practice to make recognition of a Government depend on assurances of its friendship. "The House will, however, like to know that the Prime Minister of the Sudan has told our ambassador that he looks forward to maintaining the excellent relations which already existed between our two countries".

**Mild Sentence for Manslaughter**

MR. K. ROBINSON asked what sentences were passed on two African interrogators convicted in Nyeri of beating a Mau Mau detainee, Kibebe Macharia, to death with rubber straps.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Both were acquitted of murder but found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment".

MR. ROBINSON: "Is not this an astonishingly mild sentence for beating a man to death simply because, having confessed to two Mau Mau oaths, he refused to confess to a third? After all the assurances which the House was given at the time of the Kamau Kichina case, how does it happen? Is no supervision exercised over interrogations in Kenya?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot comment on judicial sentences. I am quite ready to consider placing a copy of the judgment in this case in the library of the House. I am satisfied that this is one of those isolated cases in complete disobedience of constantly repeated instructions. The member should bear in mind that since the unfortunate death of this man over 5,500 detainees and 715 convicts have been sent forward to district works camps for release from this particular camp without any incident. I hope that that will help to put the matter in perspective; but I am in no way attempting to exonerate people who are guilty of such offences."

**Political Detainees in Kenya**

MR. JOHNSON asked the Colonial Secretary what action he had taken following the petition sent him by Achieng Onoko and his fellow-detainees in Takwa Special Detention Camp, Mumu, Kenya, and whether he intended to authorize a further screening of the remaining prisoners who were originally arrested on purely political grounds.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have asked the Governor to advise the petitioners that I am unable to intervene. The Governor has arranged for the Advisory Committee on Detainees to re-hear certain cases in which it advised rejection of the appeal some years ago".

MR. JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that neither Onoko nor hundreds of others in the camp had any connexion with the

beastly Mau Mau movement? They are not the hard-core of physical and mental perverts who took part in the ancient initiation ceremonies, back in 1952 and onwards. They are politicians picked up in the street. Is it the intention to keep these men six years after this year without hope of expecting a second chance and of going home to their families?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot accept what the hon. gentleman has said about Onoko or the others concerned. Provisions are being made for a second appeal. I imagine that these would apply to Onoko, but I should have to confirm this with the Governor".

**Disturbances in Blantyre and Zomba**

MR. PARTIGER asked the causes of recent disturbances in Nyasaland and what proposals had been made by the Nyasaland Government to prevent unrest.

MR. PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied: "In Blantyre, following a meeting addressed by Dr. Banda, a small hooligan element in a large crowd of Africans waiting at a bus terminal threw stones at passing cars. This lasted for only a short period and ceased immediately the police arrived."

"There were two incidents in Zomba. At the first an enthusiastic crowd surrounded the car of Dr. Banda and the police had difficulty in clearing a way. There were unruly incidents and three arrests were made for obstructing the police. On the second occasion an unruly crowd assembled in the town while Dr. Banda was attending a meeting in the Government Secretariat. The crowd was ordered to disperse, and of those who refused to do this 15 were arrested for obstruction and assaulting the police."

"Reports of these incidents have caused some public concern, and the Nyasaland Government has issued a statement expressing its determination to maintain law and order and to deal firmly with those who disturb public tranquility".

**African Opportunities On Copperbelt**

MR. PARTIGER asked what progress had been made in the appointment of African apprentices for skilled work in the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia, what opportunities were provided for the training of Africans on a multi-racial basis, and the number of African who received training for skilled jobs.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD replied that Africans had been eligible for admission for apprenticeships in the mining industry only since June last. None have yet been appointed, and there was not provision for multi-racial training. Training for Africans for skilled and semi-skilled jobs was provided within the industry at all stages of mining.

**Band to Gwembe**

MR. JOHNSON asked the cost of conveying the regimental band to Gwembe by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and how many of the Tonga tailors evicted because of the Kariba dam scheme had attended on the occasion of the Governor's speech.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY replied that there had been no cost to the Northern Rhodesian Government. The Governor had discussed resettlement with the villagers on two occasions. On the first, 80 to 100 villagers had been present; on the second only 15 villagers were present. They were armed and prevented others coming within earshot.

**Constitutional Arrangements for Nyasaland**

MR. P. WALL asked whether the Colonial Secretary agreed that Nyasaland had gained enormously economically from Federation, and whether it was not important to have an agreed new Constitution which could develop the African politically? MR. LENNOX-BOYD agreed.

MR. J. JOHNSON invited an assurance that Nyasaland would have a liberal Constitution. "Is it not quite scandalous that 2,000 Europeans should have six seats while two million Africans have five seats, and there is no black African Minister on the Executive Council?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that the new Constitution would be "imaginative".

**Mau Mau Inquiry**

MR. STONEHOUSE asked when the inquiry into the origin, methods, and growth of Mau Mau would be completed and the report published.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that the inquiry was expected to be completed and the findings sent to the Governor by mid-1959. Until the Governor had received and considered it he could not say when the report would be published.

"The chariot of income tax is not fitted with a reverse gear. Therefore we must mend what we cannot end and endure what we cannot cure". — Mr. R. B. Pandya, speaking in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

# PERSONALIA

MR. CARR HARTLEY, the Kenya white hunter, is in London.

MAJOR R. BARKAS, son of BRIGADIER T. L. BARKAS, is now farming near Nanyuki, Kenya.

LADY MARKHAM, wife of SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, M.L.C., gave birth to a daughter in Nairobi last week.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, chairman of Central African Airways, and MRS. ROBINSON are in London from Salisbury.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALLAN and LADY ADAIR have left London for the Far East. They are due back at the end of January.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, flew back to Nairobi on Saturday after a five-day visit to London.

MAJOR JAMES BRECKENRIDGE, a community development and rehabilitation officer in Kenya, and MRS. BRECKENRIDGE are in London.

MR. C. E. B. SOMERVILLE, a director of Allan Wack and Shepherd (Rhodesia), Ltd., and MRS. SOMERVILLE have arrived in London from Salisbury.

SIR GEORGE USHER, chairman of Abdere Cables (Africa), Ltd., and of International Combustion (Africa), Ltd., and LADY USHER are outward-bound by sea.

EARL and COUNTESS DE LA WARR left London by air at the end of last week to tour Canada on behalf of the Royal Commonwealth Society. They are due back on December 13.

LORD RENNELL OF RODD is the author of "Valley on the March", a history of the countryside on the Welsh March, the Hindwell Valley in north-west Herefordshire, whence the Rodd family stems.

MR. D. G. S. BROWNE, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in the Federation, and MRS. BROWNE sailed from Southampton in the EDINBURGH CASTLE last Thursday on their way back to Salisbury.

SIR ALAN ROSE, former Chief Justice of Ceylon, who in his earlier days in the Colonial Legal Service was stationed in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed interim Chief Justice in Singapore for two years.

The central council of the Over-Seas League entertained to luncheon one day last week SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, LADY KIRBY, and MR. J. H. WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia.

When the DUKE OF EDINBURGH leaves London in the latter part of January to visit India, Parkistan, Burma, Singapore and British possessions in the Far East, he will be accompanied by MR. JAMES ORR, his private secretary, who was previously in the Kenya Police.

MR. J. S. BAILLIE, who has been appointed deputy chairman of Harland and Wolff, Ltd., joined the company in Belfast in 1913, was transferred to London in 1924, and has been a member of the board for the past 10 years. He will continue to act as the London manager of the company.

MR. J. D. WALKER has been appointed managing director of the International Harvester Company of East Africa, Ltd., with charge of sales, and MR. A. J. C. PICKERING, secretary of the company, has been elected to the board. Mr. Walker was until recently with an associated company in Australia.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, BT., chairman of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Clan Line, Ltd., and LADY CAYZER; MR. J. S. BEVAN, managing director of the Union-Castle Line; MR. C. DYER, a director of British & Commonwealth (Property Management), Ltd.; and MR. L. H. LAWSON, Sir Nicholas Cayzer's private secretary; arrived in Southampton last week in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MRS. DAVID HOWARTH, Mayoress of Dar es Salaam, arrived in the United Kingdom last Friday, accompanied by her son.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, who has been Commissioner for Transport to the East Africa High Commission since 1954, has been appointed principal of the British Transport Commission's new staff college for higher management at Woking. He will leave Kenya in April to take up his new post.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, accompanied by his private secretary, MR. STEWART PARKER, and MR. HUGH PARRY, Federal Secretary for External Affairs, left London Airport last Friday morning for Lisbon for talks with DR. SALAZAR and to sign a trade agreement between the Federation and Portugal, in which country the Prime Minister was able to spend only 16 hours. This evening he is due to speak at a dinner in Johannesburg.

## Obituary

### Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur M. Grenfell

LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR MORTON GRENFELL, D.S.O., who has died at the age of 85, was a well-known member of a well-known family. His brother Robert was killed at Omdurman; another, Pascoe, was killed in Matabeleland; two twin brothers, Francis (who was awarded the Victoria Cross) and Riversdale, fell early in the 1914-18 war; and a fifth, Harold, took part in the Jameson Raid.

Arthur Grenfell, who played cricket for Eton, married a daughter of the fourth Earl Grey, and was thus brought into close touch with Rhodes, who interested him in the pioneer development of Rhodesia; but it was in Canadian ventures that he made and lost a fortune.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 he joined the Buckinghamshire Hussars, from which he transferred to the 9th Lancers after the death in action of a brother, whose squadron he took over. He was himself recommended for the V.C. and awarded the D.S.O. On the Western Front he was severely wounded.

In the early days of mining on the Lupa he registered East African Goldfields, Ltd., in Tanganyika. Among its directors at different times were Lord Francis Scott, Sir Albert Kitson and J. R. Leslie, all now dead, and all greatly respected in East Africa. His son, Mr. Harry St. L. Grenfell, went to Tanganyika in the 'thirties to take over the management of a property on which large ore reserves were developed, but the company lacked the capital to bring the mine into full production. In 1938 a receiver was appointed; and operations ceased after the outbreak of war in the following year. Colonel Grenfell's interest in Africa continued, but he did not further concern himself with mining or other enterprises.

MR. GILCHRIST GIBB ALEXANDER, who has died in Scotland at the age of 87, became a judge in Tanganyika in 1920, and was the first member of the Bench to go on circuit in that Territory. He was Acting Chief Justice in 1921-22 and 1923-24, and retired in the following year. He had previously served for many years in various judicial capacities in the Western Pacific, and he was the author of "From the Middle Temple to the South Seas", "Tanganyika Memories", and "A Judge in the Red Kanzu", in which he criticized some Colonial legal methods.

SIR WILLIAM ROOK, who died in hospital in London on Saturday at the age of 73, was chairman of C. Zarnikow, Ltd., sugar and general produce brokers. He was one of the best known men in the sugar market, and had keen interest in Commonwealth development.

## Queen Mother's Visit to East Africa

### Full Details of 23-Day Tour

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER will leave London on February 4 in an aircraft chartered from B.O.A.C. to begin her tour of Kenya and Uganda.

At Nairobi's new airport at Embakasi, opened last March, members of the staff and others associated with the building of the airport will be presented. Then Her Majesty will drive with the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, to Government House, stopping at the City Hall to be welcomed by the mayor and at the Legislative Council buildings, where some members of Council will be presented by the Speaker. A Press reception at Government House on the evening of Friday, February 6, will be followed by a reception for members of all communities. Next morning, Her Majesty will attend a rally of school children of all races. In the afternoon there will be a garden party at Government House.

A visit to Narok, in the Southern Province, on the Monday, will be followed by a flight to Mombasa to meet the peoples of the Coast Province. The Queen Mother will inspect a guard of honour of the Royal East African Navy and stay the night at Government House.

The morning of Tuesday will be spent visiting the Old Port at Mombasa; meeting Arab representatives, and cruising by launch amongst the dhows in the Old Port. After a reception for women of all communities at the Diamond Jubilee Hall, Her Majesty will drive to Makupa Circle in the centre of Mombasa, where members of the municipal board and African leaders will be presented. After dinner there will be a Government House reception attended by members of all races.

The royal visitor will return to Nairobi by air next day. Members of Nairobi County Council will be presented at the County Hall in the morning, and in the afternoon, the Queen Mother will be present at a large Asian reception in City Park. On February 12 Her Majesty will fly to Nakuru to open the new headquarters of the Kenya Farmers' Association and meet pioneer farmers. She will visit the African Community Centre at Bondeni (Nakuru), which includes a homecrafts training school for African women and a children's nursery school. After a civic luncheon the Queen Mother will leave Nakuru by a train of East African Railways and Harbours to meet farmers in the agricultural areas of the Rift Valley Province. The royal train will stop at various places, including the well-known Equator Station, where numbers of local farmers will be presented.

#### A Full Programme

The programme for February 13 includes the presentation of members of Kitale Municipal Board, a rally of school children of all races in that district, a drive through the Mount Elgon farming areas, tea with representatives of all communities at Endebess Club, and a drive from Kitale to rejoin the royal train at Soy, where the night will be spent. Representatives of the Usain Gishu farming area will be presented at Soy on the Saturday morning, and local farmers at Mrs. Kruger's farm.

The Queen Mother will then visit Eldoret and inspect a guard of honour of the Kenya Regiment before meeting Eldoret county and municipal councillors. The rest of the day will be spent at the Eldoret show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. Her Majesty will spend the night at the home of Mrs. Ridley, a settler in the Kapsiliat district.

On Monday Her Majesty will travel to Treetops Hotel, near Nyeri, where she will spend the night in order to watch game from the lookout tower. The original Treetops Hotel, built in the branches of a tree overlooking a salt lick, was destroyed by Mau Mau, but a new and improved version, equipped with an "artificial moon" to facilitate game watching at night, was recently opened near the site of the original structure.

Before leaving the Central Province next day the Queen Mother will attend on Nyeri airfield a *baraza* of Kikuyu who helped the Government in the struggle against Mau Mau. Later that day Her Majesty will visit the King George VI Hospital in Nairobi, and after dinner will be present at a civic reception in Nairobi's new City Hall. On the last day of her Kenya tour (Wednesday, February 18) the Queen Mother will fly from Nairobi to meet representatives of Nyanza Province in Kisumu, leaving that town by air about 3 p.m.

On arrival at Entebbe airport Her Majesty will be welcomed by the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, and drive to Government House, where about 100 people will be presented. Next day the Queen Mother will visit the headquarters near Kampala of the Government of Buganda, where she will be received by the Kabaka and will meet his Ministers and chiefs before being the guest of the Kabaka for luncheon at his palace. A State banquet at Government House, Entebbe, that evening, will be followed by a reception. After a civic welcome by the Mayor of Kampala at the

town hall on Friday, Her Majesty will open the new library at the University College of East Africa at Makerere and the new headquarters of the Uganda Sports Union at Lugogo, near Kampala, where there will be a sports display. After dining as the guest of the Chief Justice, Sir Audley McKisack, Her Majesty will watch a searchlight tattoo at Nakivubo Stadium, Kampala.

There will be a large garden party at Government House, Entebbe, on Saturday, February 21, and on Monday the Queen Mother will fly to Kasese, in the foothills of the Mountains of the Moon, where she will be received by the provincial commissioner of the Western Province. After some presentations at the airfield there will be a *baraza* of welcome at The Queen's Pavilion, Kikorongo, on the edge of the Queen Elizabeth National Park. Before luncheon at the house at Mweya of the director of Uganda's National Parks the Queen Mother will drive through the park; in the afternoon she will traverse the Kazinga Channel by launch to view the game. Her Majesty will spend the night at the director's house.

Next day the visitor will fly to the Murchison Falls National Park. The programme includes a *baraza* at Te'Okoto, in the park, a drive to view game, lunch at Para Safari Lodge, and a launch trip up the Nile to view game and the Murchison Falls. After dinner at the Safari Lodge, where Her Majesty will spend the night, she will watch African dancing by members of the Acheñi tribe.

On February 25 the Queen Mother will fly to Jinja, and reply to an address of welcome from the chairman of the municipal council. After a visit to the Owen Falls hydro-electric station Her Majesty will drive to the barracks of the Uganda Rifles (the 4th Battalion The King's African Rifles), and lunch in the officers' mess. After tea she will attend a *baraza* before returning by air to Government House, Entebbe.

An informal reception for leaders of all races of women's voluntary organizations will be held there on the morning of February 26, and Her Majesty's final official engagement of her tour will be a Press reception at Government House in the evening.

The Queen Mother is due back in London from Entebbe on Friday, February 27.

There will be no major official engagements on the Sundays of the visit, but it is expected that on each Sunday the Queen Mother will attend Divine service at one of the local churches.

Mr. R. N. Lindsay, chief Press Officer to the Government of Kenya, who will be Press co-ordinating officer during the visit to that Colony, left London this morning for Nairobi after a short visit in connexion with the royal tour.

## Kariba Dam Plugged

### Effects on Wild Life

ON MONDAY the Federal Power Board authorized the construction company to set the final closing of the Zambezi River at the Kariba Dam next day. Hundreds of tons of rocks are being tipped into the two remaining gaps in the dam, where they will be held in place by steel shutters; when the flow of water has abated the gaps will be permanently closed by concreting them on the downstream side.

For the next six months the only water to flow downstream to the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa will pass through a pipe seven feet in diameter high up on the dam wall. By 1960 the normal flow of the Zambezi will have been restored—but after passing through turbines with an installed capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts.

This closing of the dam will have important repercussions on wild life, for the Zambezi will be reduced to a mere trickle between the dam site and the confluence with the Kafue some 50 miles downstream. The director of the department of Game and Tsetse in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. F. L. Parnell, has stated that this will be insufficient to sustain either the present populations of crocodile or hippopotamus.

Between the dam and the Kafue confluence there are estimated to be 140 hippopotami, a protected species seriously affected by drought. Though the territorial Government has scheduled a non-hunting zone along the river, the hippopotami will be shot if they become a menace to Native crops.

Another important effect of restricting the river's flow is that a major natural barrier to human and animal movement will temporarily disappear. This is of particular consequence, for while tsetse fly occur on both banks, it is only on the southern side that trypanosomes affecting human beings occur. With a greater movement of Africans and animals backwards and forwards across the river, there is a possibility that this fly will be carried to the north bank. The Northern Rhodesian Government has therefore established six camps along the north bank to control movement.

Letter to the Editor**Graduates of Makerere College  
Working Their Way Upwards**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of October 23 you said about Makerere graduates that "they consider a Makerere degree as a passport to high administrative office and even to a ministerial portfolio", and on November 20 you quoted Lord Twining as saying: "they regard a Makerere certificate as a passport to heaven. They are also impatient; instead of being content to work their way to the top, they want to be managers right away".

I should like to refute these misguided statements. I myself am a Makerere graduate (B.A.), and after my graduation I took up a job with a commercial firm. In that firm I quite willingly started with letter-filing and all kinds of odd jobs; I did not mind it, nay, I enjoyed it. I knew that was the way to learn things later on if I rose to the rank of manager I would know what letter-filing was.

To give another example, there are a number of Makerere graduates who after their graduation have been sent to Kabete to do a co-operative course designed for Standard XII men, if not lower. They have willingly accepted this. Then what is all this talk of Makerere graduates considering their certificate as a "passport to heaven" and wanting to be "managers right away"? Of course, Makerere graduates will not for a moment tolerate the not infrequent practice of giving open preferential treatment to their equivalent non-Makerere (white) graduates!

This kind of talk is not only misguided and ill-informed but also offensive.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.12.

MARK BOMANI.

**Points from Letters****Corrections**

"YOUR READINESS to correct any errors of fact which appear in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and your policy of allowing those who disagree with your opinions to present counter-arguments in your letter columns, are recognized by your regular readers to one of the matters which distinguish your publication from nearly all others which I know. Until a few years ago I thought that any reputable newspaper would find room to publish a correction of a misleading statement to which it had given currency. Now I know better, for my own experience has taught me that several London publications of world status have standards far below your own, and are disinclined to have their own opinions seriously challenged, at least on matters of African policy. I recently read this remark: 'It is tough to make a mistake, but tougher still to find that you are so unimportant that nobody has noticed it'. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is so important that your regular readers not only notice a mistake when one creeps in, but that you correct it without attempting to make excuses".

**At Sixes and Sevens**

"HERE IN KENYA we are all at sixes and sevens politically, with a top-heavy and unduly expensive Government, top-heavy just for political reasons, and all to no purpose".

**Mr. Julian Amery at Colonial Office  
Three Changes in Government**

THREE GOVERNMENT CHANGES were announced at the week-end, as a result of Mr. Ian Harvey's resignation as Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the War Office.

Mr. John Profumo, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office since January, 1957, has been transferred to that post; Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary and Financial Secretary at the War Office fills the vacancy at the Colonial Office; and Mr. Hugh Fraser, a back-bencher, goes to the War Office.

Mr. Amery, now 39 years of age, a son of the late L. S. Amery, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Dominions, and India, is a son-in-law of the Prime Minister, and was one of the most vigorous of the "Suez group" of Tory back-benchers and critics of Mr. Eden. Nevertheless, when Mr. Macmillan became Prime Minister at the beginning of last year he appointed him to the War Office. He has been Conservative member for Preston North since 1950, and Commonwealth and international Affairs have been his chief parliamentary interests. Until he took office he was a director of the Chartered Company; he has visited Rhodesia.

Mr. Profumo, now 43, is one of the senior under-secretaries in the Government, having been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation in November, 1952. He was moved to the Colonial Office early last year. He recently visited Seychelles.

The Hon. Hugh Fraser, now 40 years of age, is a brother of Lord Lovat, and was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos) when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Fraser has frequently visited East and Central Africa, has been keenly interested in their affairs for many years, and took a very active part in the discussions which preceded the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

During the last war he was a major in the Lovat Scouts, the British Army unit bearing the family name; he also served in "Phantom" the Special Air Service. He married a daughter of Lord Pakenham. He has been one of the most active and aggressive of the younger Tory M.P.s., and has never hesitated to criticize his own party.

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## Buganda Loses Action Against Uganda

### Kingdom Must Provide Members of Council

THE ACTION brought by the Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda against the Attorney-General of Uganda has been dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Bennett in the High Court. The judge found that the Katikiro was under a legal duty to take the steps required of him under the 1955 agreement to secure the election of persons for appointment to the Legislative Council by the Governor as Representative Members. Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, for the Katikiro, said that his client would appeal.

Mr. Justice Bennett said that the Katikiro had sought three declarations: (1) that the present Legislative Council was not the same Legislative Council as was referred to in the 1955 Buganda Agreement; (2) that he was therefore not bound to take the steps described in the agreement for the election of Representative Members for Buganda on to Legislative Council; and (3) that until the Council was so reconstituted as to be the same as that referred to in the Buganda Agreement there was no procedure for electing Representative Members to it.

He continued that Mr. Phineas Quass, Q.C., who had appeared for the Katikiro, had contended that the appointment of a Speaker to the Legislative Council in place of the Governor had been a fundamental change in the constitution of the Council. By the virtual disappearance of the Governor from Legislative Council the Baganda has lost the protection of the Crown which previous treaties and agreements had conferred. He had argued that the whole character of the Council had been changed and that the disappearance of the Governor's original and casting vote had upset the balance in the chamber.

### Inadmissible as Evidence

On behalf of the Attorney-General Mr. B. McKenna, Q.C., had said that the recommendations of the Governor and the Namirembe Conference that there should be no major constitutional changes in the Protectorate before 1961 were irrelevant to the construction of the Buganda Agreement and inadmissible as evidence.

Mr. Justice Bennett supported Mr. McKenna's submission. "I fail to see any ambiguity in the expression 'the Legislative Council of the Uganda Protectorate'. There were not two or more Legislative Councils in existence when the Buganda Agreement was signed, nor were there two or more Legislative Councils in existence at the date on the institution of the suit, and there never have been."

What Mr. Quass had tried to do, though he had not admitted it, was to import into the Buganda Agreement a stipulation that there should be no major changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council before 1961.

"It is difficult to conceive of any more solemn and formal document than the Buganda Agreement of 1955, and I cannot believe that the signatories to that agreement left anything unsaid," the judge continued.

"Article 7 prescribes two conditions for the representation of Buganda in Legislative Council. Those conditions are (a) that at least three-fifths of all Representative Members of Legislative Council are Africans, and (b) that one-half of the membership of the Council is African. Plaintiff concedes that these two conditions have been satisfied. It would be wrong for the court to imply a third condition as to which Article 7 and the Agreement as a whole is silent."

It was common ground that there had been changes in the Council since the Buganda Agreement was signed.

"However far-reaching they may be, they do not in my judgment affect the identity of Legislative Council as a body having a permanent existence. In my judgment the Legislative Council in existence at the date of the filing of the suit is the Council referred to in the second schedule to the Buganda Agreement of 1955 and is the Council which was within the contemplation of the parties at the time the agreement was signed.

"I also find that the Katikiro is under a legal duty to take the steps required of him by the second schedule to the agreement."

"If it is shown that the Government has made a mistake [about undistributed profits taxation] this Government is not going to be pig-headed; but so far the evidence has not been sufficiently mustered to convince Government that it has made a mistake".—Mr. Norman Harris, European Minister without Portfolio in Kenya.

## KAMPALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

### *A Commemorative Album*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF KAMPALA

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Kampala Municipal Council desires to compile a commemorative album of photographs showing the growth of Kampala, and for this purpose is interested in obtaining photographs of Kampala taken before the last war.

Any person or organization that has pictures suitable for reproduction is invited to submit the same to the undersigned.

If so requested, payment will be made for selected pictures.

K. EVANS,  
Town Clerk.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.  
P.O. Box 210,  
Kampala, Uganda.

## N.R. Police Cleared of Criticism Fired in Self-Defence in Gwembe Incident

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY has cleared the Northern Rhodesia police of criticism of their conduct in the Gwembe Valley incident on September 10. The police, having been attacked by Tonga tribesmen armed with spears, opened fire in self-defence, and eight Africans were killed and 32 injured.

A police detachment had been sent to support the Native authority in the removal of tribesmen to new settlement areas because their lands will be flooded by the Kariba scheme. The commission finds that, in face of attacks by tribesmen which were pressed home with determination, the police acted throughout in a defensive rôle, displayed "efficiency in command, and disciplined steadiness and restraint". Their use of rifles was warranted after tear-smoke had failed to disperse the advancing tribesmen.

"We are satisfied that the circumstances warranted the use of firearms at the initiative of those who fired them. No adverse reflection upon the conduct of the police would be warranted".

The report records that early and sustained action had been taken to explain the necessity for resettlement to the people affected and to inform them that compensation would be paid.

Opposition within the Chipewo area to resettlement was reinforced by the activities of persons claiming to be acting as agents of the African National Congress. It was they who exacerbated the primary source of opposition by Chipewo's people, but "no acceptable evidence has been presented to establish that activities of congress agents in the Chipewo area against resettlement had the authority or direction of the higher organization of the congress".

The chairman of the commission was Sir John Griffin, and his colleagues were Mr. J. C. Noughton and Chief Shimumbi. The secretary was Mr. Gilbert Howe.

"The number of posts which the Civil Service Commissioners advise should be filled by overseas recruitment has dropped from 250 in 1955 to 103 in 1958". — The Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya.

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## Reception for Sir Roy Welensky Guests of Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Rennie gave a reception at Rhodesia House last week for Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation.

Among the guests were:—

Mr. L. Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Allsebrook, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Anstey, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Antony, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Mr. J. D. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Bottomley, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bowles, Mr. Alan & Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Mr. L. J. Callaghan, M.P., the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury & Mrs. Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Codrington, Lord Colgrain, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Coventry, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Crossley, Mr. T. J. Cullen, Mr. P. A. Daniell, Mr. A. Darby, Sir Gerard & Lady d'Erlanger, Mr. & Mrs. Edmund de Rothschild, Mr. B. M. de Quehen, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Sir John & Lady Duncanson,

Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. R. S. Fawcett, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Fordham, Lt.-Col. M. J. Gilliat, Lord & Lady Godber, Mr. A. Gray, Commander & Mrs. H. F. P. Grenfell, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Mr. & Mrs. John Hatch, Group-Captain H. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. G. Hoar, the Earl and the Countess of Home, Sir Ralph & Lady Hone, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. S. Hunt, Sir Nutcombe & Lady Hume, Mr. P. Ll. Hunting, Air Vice Marshal E. W. S. Jacklin, Sir Roderick Jones, Mr. F. S. Joelson,

Sir John & Lady Kennedy, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Sir Arthur Lewey, Miss P. Linfield, Sir Henry & Lady Lintott, Miss Llewellyn, Mr. W. W. Llewellyn, Lord Mayor & the Lady Mayoress of London, Col. B. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Sir Roger & Lady Makins, Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Marriott, Sir John & Lady Maud, Mr. M. R. Metcalf, W/Cdr. & Mrs. J. P. Moss, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Sir George & Lady Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Lt.-General Sir William & Lady Oliver, Mr. W. S. Parker, Mr. H. N. Parry, Mr. T. A. L. Paton, the Earl & the Countess of Perth, Mr. H. G. I. Phillips, Sir Ronald & Lady Prain, Mr. & Mrs. John Profumo, Sir Jeremy & Lady Raisman, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Rayment, Miss Rhodes, Lord & Lady Robins, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. B. Rose, Lord & Lady Rotherwick, Mr. & Mrs. N. Sabine, the Marquess & the Marchioness of Salisbury, Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Sir Alfred & Lady Savage, Mr. G. Sayers, Mr. & Mrs. H. Saunders, the Earl & the Countess of Scarborough, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Mr. & Mrs. H. Short, Sir George & Lady Seel,

Lord & Lady Sinclair of Cleeve, Mr. & Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Babington Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope-Sotherton, Mr. & Mrs. W. Dirkse-van-Schalkwyk, Major & Mrs. H. E. P. Spearing, Mr. A. Syer, Mr. N. Townley, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. P. Tylor, Major & Mrs. P. H. B. Wall, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Watt, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mr. H. Wilmot,

### C.A.A. Crash Report

THE OFFICIAL REPORT on the Central African Airways' Viscount disaster at Benina, Libya, on August 9, in which 36 people were killed, states that the airliner struck high ground on the approach to the airport. The most probable cause was a misreading of his altimeter by the pilot, whose efficiency may have been reduced by fatigue and slight indisposition. Eighteen people survived the crash, including 15 passengers and three members of the crew, but not the pilot. The report attributes the relatively high proportion of survivors to the large number of emergency exits from the aircraft and to the fact that all the survivors had their safety-belts fastened securely.

### New Colonial Office Site

A NEW COLONIAL OFFICE is to be built in Richmond Terrace, between Whitehall and the Embankment, just opposite Downing Street, but not for some years. The Minister of Works gave the news to the House of Commons last week when making a statement about the final abandonment of the site opposite Westminster Hall. The lease of the present Colonial Office headquarters in Church House has some years to run.



**BULAWAYO:** The year is 1888. The leading figures in what is to prove a memorable meeting are face to face. On an old brandy case sits Lobengula, King of the Matabele: opposite him is Charles Dunell Rudd who has come to persuade the King to sign a concession allowing an English company to work 'all the metals and minerals' in his kingdom. After a suitable display of regal intransigence, Lobengula duly signs and the way is open for Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to develop the territory which today forms Southern Rhodesia.



The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'ubulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 145,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

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**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**



## New Constitution for Somaliland

### Ballot-Box and Legislative Council

WHEN OPENING THE SOMALILAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL last week, Sir Theodore Pike, the Governor, announced certain constitutional changes, saying:—

"Arrangements are being made for the formation of a Legislative Council with 13 elected members, and an Electoral Bill to provide for the method of election of these members will be laid before this Council. There will also be provision for me to nominate up to three non-official members.

"The Legislative Council will therefore consist of the Governor as President, and according to the number of non-officials, up to three actually nominated, up to 17 official members, and up to 16 non-official members, including 13 elected members.

"It is also my intention to invite non-official members of the Legislative Council to be associated with the working of groups of departments, and they will be called into consultation with the Executive Council from time to time. In this way I hope that we shall be able to provide training for non-official Somalis in the responsibilities of the Government.

"This Constitution provides for the introduction of the electoral system into the Protectorate for the first time, and is designed to prepare the way for further advances as soon as the non-official members associated with the work of departments have gained experience of Government activities.

"Of course, there will subsequently be further steps in constitutional advance. This and other allied subjects are at this moment being examined by the Secretary of State and his advisers, and I shall be making a further announcement in the near future. I hope this will be possible before the end of March."

Last week in the House of Commons Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, what further

progress had been made in respect of self-government for Somaliland in 1960 and how many Somalis were in the Government service in British Somaliland or were receiving training for this purpose.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that there were 3,981 Somalis employed by the Protectorate Government, 50 of whom were receiving advanced training abroad, while 65 Somali students were training abroad with a view to entering Government service on return. In addition, a number of Somalis were training locally under departmental arrangements.

## Latest News from the Sudan

### Closer Relations with African States

THE NEW SUDANESE GOVERNMENT has decided that the agreement on United States assistance should stand and that all restrictions imposed by Parliament should be removed. A statement issued in Khartoum last week said that foreign aid was essential so long as it did not affect the country's sovereignty and independence, and added that there was nothing in the American offer which limited Sudanese sovereignty.

The assistance agreement, signed in March, was curtailed by Parliament in July, when the People's Democratic Party in the Coalition Government grew suspicious of its possible extent in the hands of the Prime Minister, Sayed Abdullah Khalil. Eventually the agreement was amended to cover only road construction, water boring, agricultural research, and technical education. The Council of Ministers has said that Sudan needs £120m. for development over the next five years; and that only £30m. can be raised internally.

The immediate effect of the removal of restrictions on United States aid is that the Sudan will use the \$15m. made available in foreign currency to finance imports from the usual markets, mainly Britain.

The Foreign Minister, Sayed Ahmed Kheir, has again said that the revolution was not produced by foreign elements but was a "purely Sudanese move". The country would accept all the obligations entered into since independence; defend its right of self-determination; avoid military alliances likely to endanger peace; and resist racial and religious discrimination. It would seek closer relations with the Arab world and with Africa, especially the United Arab Republic and Ethiopia. It was "its keen desire" to find a solution to Sudanese-Egyptian problems, and "we look hopefully and confidently towards happier future relations".

The new government has decided to implement the decision taken two years ago to remove the statues of Gordon and Kitchener from the principal Khartoum squares; they are to be placed in a museum if not wanted by the British Government.

The arrest of 12 members and the detention of five others of the Anti-Imperialist Front and the Sudan Workers' Trade Union Federation was reported from Khartoum at the beginning of this week. The Anti-Imperialist Front, now dissolved, was the political popular front of Sudanese Marxists, and the Workers' Federation was under the same influence.

A special rents committee has recommended a reduction of 20% in the rents of premises built since 1947.

## Lord Malvern Pleased

LORD MALVERN said on his return to Rhodesia from London that he was very pleased that the United Federal Party had been returned to power, for the Dominion Party would have made a "dreadful" Government. "I expected the U.F.P. to win quite easily, but the 40,000 new voters added an element of uncertainty. Naturally I am pleased, because I timed my resignation to allow Sir Roy Welensky time to settle down before the election. I should have regarded it as a reflection on my judgment if anything had gone wrong". A strong Opposition might come at the next election, but it all depended on the problems facing the Government and the country at the time. "I have sufficient confidence in the United Federal Party to believe that they will be able to deal adequately with any serious problem and to continue to bring along the African without rushing him. We will probably go on as in the past, with one Prime Minister for many years".

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## N.R. Constitution Condemned The Kikuyu Today and Tomorrow

### Delegation of Congress and Chiefs

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the African National Council in Northern Rhodesia, has been visiting London to protest against the proposals for the Protectorate's new Constitution. He was accompanied by Paramount Chief Undi and Senior Chief Shakumbila. Mr. Nkumbula said last week that he and the chiefs had informed the Colonial Secretary of their objections to the White Paper.

Congress and the chiefs strongly disapproved of dividing the country into constituencies by race, in which Europeans would predominate in 12 and Africans in six. The chiefs and the congress demanded parity between African elected members and all European members, whether official or elected. That would mean 21 African elected members, 14 European elected members, and seven nominated officials. They envisaged an Executive Council of three African elected members, three European elected members, and three European officials.

The franchise qualifications were far too high. As most European affairs were a Federal matter and as African affairs would be the chief concern of the territorial legislature, English ought not to be one of the qualifications, particularly as the Northern Rhodesian Government recognized four African languages as official media of expression. Mr. Nkumbula pointed out that only a small percentage of the 300 chiefs in the six special constituencies who were required to endorse candidates could qualify for a vote on the basis of a knowledge of English.

### Reactionary Constitution

The new Constitution, he declared, was in many aspects more reactionary than the Federal Constitution, whereas the Constitution for a Protectorate should be more democratic than that of a self-governing Colony with a predominant European influence.

Asked what form congress opposition to the new Constitution would take, Mr. Nkumbula said that political tension was running very high, and as time went on African leaders would find it increasingly difficult to restrain their people.

About the Gwembe incident, he said that there had been a complete loss of confidence in the provincial administration. Questioned again on the possibility of civil disobedience campaigns, Mr. Nkumbula referred to earlier successes of congress boycott campaigns but declined to discuss the future.

Asked whether there had been any lessening of racial discrimination in the territory since federation, he replied that the position was much the same, although congress boycotts had eliminated the custom of serving Africans through hatches at shops. There had also been some improvement in the post offices, but there was a tendency to serve Europeans first. He believed legislation to be the only answer to social humiliations.

A number of Europeans had joined congress, but he declined to give details because the members might get into trouble with the police. He said, however, that they were quite high in the social scale.

Referring to the split in the congress which had led to a breakaway movement, Mr. Nkumbula explained that the rebels had attempted to unseat him "because they thought I was not going fast enough". Not being able to dislodge him, they had all resigned.

Five years ago almost every chief had held a congress card. Then the Government had intimidated the chiefs and 42 were dismissed. It was difficult to say how many still supported congress. "I am not quite sure what will happen to the chiefs sitting with me when they get back", Mr. Nkumbula said. Seven chiefs had raised money to come to London, but the Government had dissuaded them. "One who was to come with me on the plane was stopped at Fort Jameson; the Government told him he could not go".

Mr. Nkumbula intends to break his homeward journey at Accra to attend next week's Pan-African Congress in Ghana.

"I strongly recommend that the showing of cowboy films should go; some of us remember what these films did to the minds even of some grown-ups who wore 10-gallon hats and those funny boots just before the Mau Mau emergency".—Mr. Muchaura, an African member of the Legislative Council in Kenya.

### "They Will Recover Kenya African Leadership"

IN THE OPINION of the Colonial correspondent of *The Times*, who has travelled widely throughout Africa and recently revisited Kenya, the Kikuyu will recover the leadership among Kenya Africans which they abdicated when they engaged in the Mau Mau rebellion.

An article on "Reconstruction in Kikuyuland" contained these passages:—

"One of the startling impressions of their areas is the happiness and friendliness of the Kikuyu people who have so recently come through the Mau Mau ordeal. One might expect them to harbour a grudge against the European; but in most Kikuyu areas there is no sign of it. This astonishing and enigmatic tribe are now turning the energy and enthusiasm that they applied to terrorism to carrying out a constructive agrarian revolution and to education.

"Of the 80,000 persons once in detention for Mau Mau activities all but 5,000 have now been released to ordinary life. Into the stream of detainees have been released also those actually convicted in the courts for Mau Mau offences. Practically none of these released Kikuyu has relapsed or given trouble.

"One reason for this change of heart is that the Kikuyu are now engaged on a radical land reform which is already yielding tangible results. The Kikuyu land is some of the best in Africa, but their traditional system of ownership was probably one of the worst.

"But in some locations, first in Kiambu and later in Fort Hall, a secondary infection of Mau Mau has been uncovered. This is the secret society known as Kiama Kia Muingi.

"There are those who say that the Kikuyu cannot do without secret societies and that it is better to allow them some outlet. K.K.M. started over two years ago as a sort of charitable society for sufferers from the Mau Mau emergency. Its leaders are small fry who dabbled in Mau Mau but escaped the security net.

### Atmosphere of Unrest

"It has been gathering recruits, administering bestial oaths, and threatening loyalists. In the locations where it has settled there is an indefinable atmosphere of unrest strangely at variance with the ebullience prevalent in other districts. To let K.K.M. grow would have been a risk the Kenya Government could not have taken.

"The Kikuyu are still virtually out of circulation. Their movements are controlled; unless they have a loyalty certificate they are disenfranchised. But already they are being allowed back into Nairobi and on to the European farms to work. Movement control can hardly endure more than a matter of months. By the next elections, in 1960, they will be back, all the million and a half of them, on the voting rolls. What use will they make of the experience garnered in the past six years of revolt, defeat, and rehabilitation?

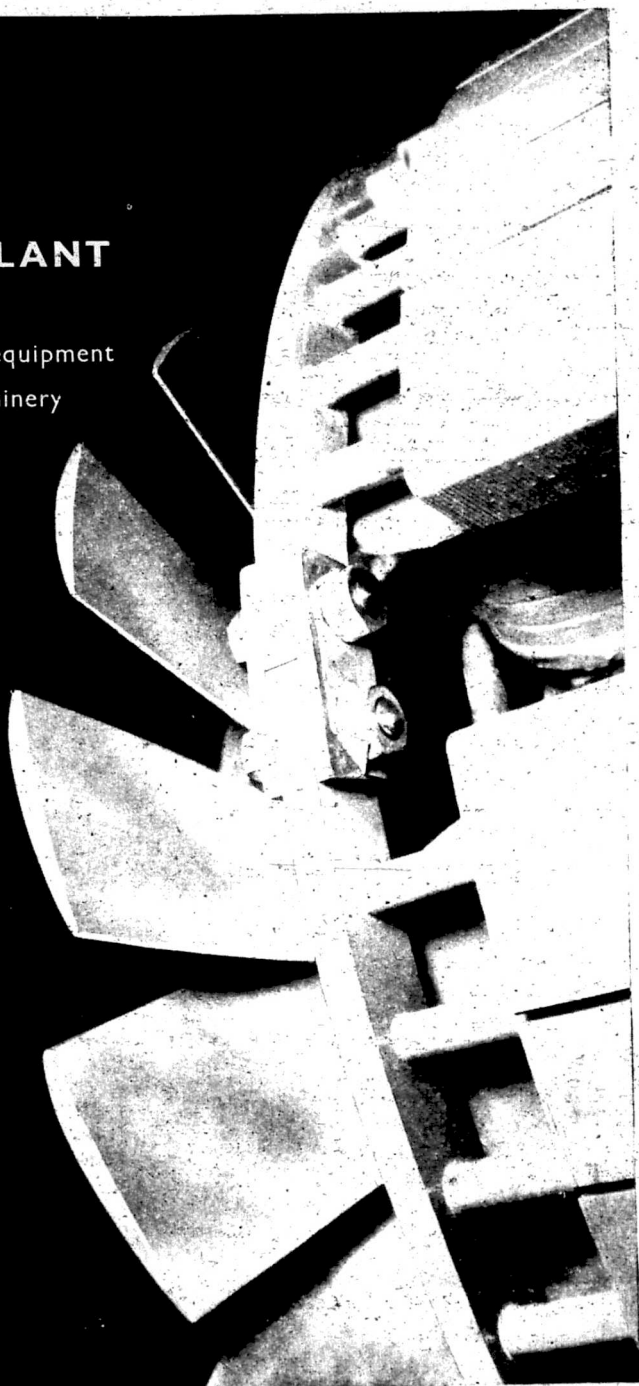
"They are certainly the cleverest and most hard-working of all the Bantu tribes in Africa. Now they have proved themselves one of the toughest too. They have an exceptional capacity for progress, even if they are held back by the dark streaks in their psychological make-up which they inherit at so near a remove from their forest forebears. It seems certain that they will recover the leadership among Kenya Africans which they have now abdicated to others. One can only hope that the ordeal which they so largely brought upon themselves will have so tempered them that they emerge a wiser people".

### Conduct Must Decide

MR. KHAMISI, the African Elected Member for the Mombasa area of Kenya, asked in the Legislative Council at what stage in the development of African district political organizations it would be permissible to sanction the establishment of conventions of African provincial political organizations. The reply of the Chief Secretary was: "The future development of African political organizations from district associations to a Colony-wide association depends upon the conduct of those who control the district associations, who have not yet shown an understanding of public affairs or a sense of responsibility in respect of political issues".

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## N.R. Constitution Debate

(Concluded from page 418)

Africans on the Legislative Council and no Africans on the Executive Council."

MR. BERNARD BRAINE: "If we are to deny Africans a place in Government at this stage until one of the right quality and experience emerges, we may have to wait a considerable time and meantime lose the confidence of those moderate Africans who are willing now to accept partnership because there is no tangible sign that we mean what we say. There is a dilemma here, but I think my rt. hon. friend is right at this stage to tackle it in the way in which he has done."

SIR ARCHER BALDWIN: "There is one way in which the African will qualify for an ordinary vote—by improvement in his education. We have made great strides in that direction. In Southern Rhodesia there are 10,500 African teachers. They reach a maximum salary of over £1,000 a year. There are three African education officers in Nyasaland receiving a salary of £1,300—the sort of thing which should be encouraged."

"The ordinary African in Central Africa should receive his education in that country. I do not agree with the idea of a few Africans being brought into this country to spend three years in a university and then for them to go back to Africa with the sole idea of dominating their fellow Africans. To me, education means a universal education, particularly for the women."

### Unfair Representation

MR. A. BOTTOMLEY: "This Constitution determines the make-up of the Northern Rhodesian delegation to attend the Federal Conference in 1960. No independently-minded person will say that the Africans have fair representation under these proposals. There are to be 22 elected members, six official and two nominated in the Legislature, but only eight are to be Africans. Two African Ministers are to be appointed by the Governor after consultation with the leader of the majority party. Does this mean that an African cannot be appointed without the white political majority agreeing to his appointment?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "After consultation; but the discretion remains wholly with the Governor."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "But after the leader of the majority party has had his say it will be a very brave Governor who flouts his wishes completely."

"The Colonial Secretary said that if the claim to parity were conceded this would mean a greater struggle for power. Does he think that the struggle for power would be so intense as it will be now, when the moderate Africans and those who do not share the more moderate opinions of their colleagues are to combine? They will put on the pressure, and the struggle for power will be much greater than it would have been if there had been parity and if many Africans had been given responsibility, jobs to do and a share in the administration."

"Many Europeans are only temporary settlers, but both they and those of a mere permanent character should have been aware when they entered Northern Rhodesia of the solemn promises made to the Africans that under no circumstances would they be transferred to the political control of a European minority."

### Racialism Condemned

"We on this side condemn this racialist trend as completely among black racialists as among white. Condemnation, however, is not enough. We have to use our influence to ensure that the pace of African progress is sufficiently fast to convince the African that there is a future for him in the world of democracy."

The Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, said in reply to the debate:—

"The hon. member for Cardiff South-East (Mr. Callaghan) said there was a deep-seated difference between his party and ours which goes to the heart of the problem. The hon. member for Rugby (Mr. Johnson), said that this was the beginning of a great campaign against H.M. Government's policies in Central Africa."

"We can take it that what has been said this afternoon and what will no doubt be said if the campaign materializes will arouse great expectations in the breasts of those African politicians who regard the party opposite as their spokesman here. They will assume that all the things said, promised, and hinted at in the House will be carried into practice immediately a Labour Government is returned to power."

"If the party opposite were returned to power the speed at which they would wish to press forward with the political advancement of these two territories will at best be no greater than that which has been followed by my rt. hon. friend, and from the form shown when they were in power it might very well be considerably less."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "The last thing the hon. gentleman or

anyone else should try to do is to make this debate a competition between the parties as to who is giving advance to which quickest."

MR. ALPORT: "When the hon. gentleman says that there has been no indication, no attempt or hint, by the party opposite that they are more in favour of African constitutional political progress than we are, it is one of those statements which, when he reads it in cold print in *Hansard* tomorrow, will make the hon. gentleman believe that he was dreaming when he said it. We have not listened to the speeches of hon. gentlemen opposite during the five years in which this matter has been debated in this House without knowing perfectly well that they have put themselves forward as the champions of the African people, and the campaign to which the hon. member for Rugby referred was a campaign precisely aimed at this objective. It is very dangerous..."

"When we last debated federal franchise I said that I hoped hon. gentlemen opposite would not vote against us on the motion because it was so much to the advantage of Africa and the United Kingdom that there should be some form of bipartisanship in Colonial politics. Everyone laughed as though I was so naive that I did not understand the party opposite. I gave them too much credit for having a responsible attitude to Colonial affairs. I do not intend to make that mistake again."

"Experience of this Federation since it was formed has more than justified the expectations which we had before 1953 of this bold political experiment. In the history of all federations there has always been a period of adjustment in the relationship between the new central Government and its component parts. Such controversies have in some places reached a climax of bitterness, but in the end all has been resolved in a way which has enabled these countries to achieve great status and to maintain the integrity of the federation."

"What we regard as most remarkable about the Federation during the last five years has been not the extent and the seriousness of the friction which has been aroused, but the smoothness with which the Federation has been able to embark on its career as a State which we believe to have a tremendous future. H.M. Government do not contemplate any possibility of amalgamation or secession in the future. We believe that the Federation has come to stay."

[Editorial comment on the debate appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Political Meetings in Kenya Restrictions to be Maintained

MR. OGUDA, elected African member for Nyanza South, asked a few days ago in the Legislative Council of Kenya when the Government intended to lift restrictions on African public and political meetings, especially with regard to limitations on items of the agenda, time, number of meetings per district per week, and the number of speakers at such meetings.

MR. W. F. COUTTS, Chief Secretary, replied:—

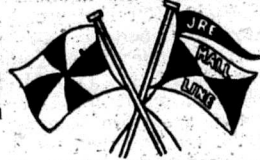
"It is the policy of the Government of Kenya to allow members of all communities as much opportunity for expression of political views as is consistent with the maintenance of public order. It must, however, be remembered that the country has not fully emerged from the disturbed conditions of the emergency, and also that over the course of several months a number of unfortunate incidents have occurred at or as a result of African meetings, and a number of inflammatory and irresponsible speeches have been made at such meetings."

"For these reasons the Government is at present unable to lift the restrictions which have been imposed on African public and political meetings. The Government will, however, continue to review the situation periodically, but any increase in the number of meetings permitted will largely depend upon the nature of speeches delivered at meetings and the behaviour of crowds in and around meeting-places and in dispersing after meetings."

"Are we going to add the Uplands Bacon Factory to the Kenya Meat Commission? If we do, what are the likely repercussions upon the Muslim customers of the Meat Commission? Does the hon. member want to marry the dairy industry and the Coffee Board on the grounds that people drink *café au lait*?"—MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya.

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Kenya: Gentry & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 467, Nairobi  
N. Rhodesia: Withold Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndaba

## Limited Alien Intake

THE FEDERATION has informed the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration that it is unable to take part in the committee's plan to increase the rate of emigration from Europe. When the council of I.C.E.M. met in Geneva to consider the report for 1958 and "projects to increase the absorptive capacity of immigration countries", it was told that, with a white community of fewer than 300,000, the assimilation of alien immigrants presents a difficult problem for the Federation. "This not only means that the total intake of aliens must be very limited for a long time to come, but that only very small numbers of any one nationality can be accepted at a time". Moreover, the Federation had to be very selective because Africans were constantly seeking higher living standards, which meant that there was no room for unskilled immigrants. The yearly intake of aliens never exceeds 3,000 people, including those from neighbouring territories.

## What Says Seychelles?

"THERE IS NO NEED to go in search of culture, of moderation, of tolerance, of being refreshed, in order to get advantage from overseas travel. Much of the advantage is gained if one runs away from all those desirable features. For example, I could commend to hon. members a visit to the Seychelles. No culture; nothing to refresh; just to be able to sit down, twiddle your toes and thumbs, and not think; and twiddle other things as well!" — Mr. R. S. Alexander, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

## Security in Nyasaland

SECURITY REGULATIONS published last week in a special issue of the *Nyasaland Gazette* provide for penalties up to £100 or five years' imprisonment for persons carrying unauthorized weapons at any meeting or procession. The new regulations, which follow a series of disturbances in the Protectorate, give all police officers of the rank of assistant inspector and above and all administrative officers power to stop or disperse a meeting, assembly, or procession.

## Alleged Sabotage

THREE AFRICANS HAVE been committed to the High Court of Northern Rhodesia to face a charge of intentionally endangering the safety of persons travelling by railway. The men — Commando Felix Chisenga (32), Jubex Toga (28), and Boniface Chilungshya (24) — appeared in the magistrate's court in Lusaka following the derailment of an engine and nine trucks at the front of a mixed train in a cutting near Chilanga on September 29.

## Deterred by Racism

GROUP CAPTAIN BRIGGS has said in Kenya that during his recent visit to London he became aware of three specific cases of major businesses having decided, at least temporarily, not to proceed with projects in Kenya which would have involved about £1½m. "because of the political atmosphere created by the activities of Kenya African racialists".

## Lusaka's Cathedral

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, the Rt. Rev. F. O. Green-Wilkinson, has announced that work is to start next year on building the new Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Lusaka. Appeals have been made for £100,000, and £51,000 has already been raised.

## News Items in Brief

Kenya's Department of Community Development now employs 25 African women.

A new Masonic lodge under the Grand Lodge of England has been founded in Banket, Southern Rhodesia.

A new L.C.I. drug called Etsul may reduce the contamination period of leprosy from two years to three months.

The number of African coffee growers in Kenya has increased in the last seven years from about 8,000 to 62,000.

Salisbury City Council may build a good hotel for Africans at Harare. Inquiries are being made about a similar hotel in Bulawayo.

The Zoological Society of London has decided to sell a rhinoceros calf born at Whipsnade in order to buy a herd of Grevy zebra.

The Northern Rhodesian African National Congress has registered 199 branches under the provisions of the new Societies Ordinance.

Swarms of locusts were massing in semi-desert, northern Kenya. They were believed to be the forerunners of a "substantial invasion".

The visit to the Sudan which was to have been paid this month by a group of M.Ps. belonging to the British section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union has been postponed.

Parking meters in Salisbury took £118,717 in shillings, six-pences, and "tickleys" (3d.) between July, 1956, and the end of October this year. There are now about 2,000 meters.

A long-player record of Sir Roy Welensky's speech in Nairobi when he opened the Royal Agricultural Show is now being marketed by East African Records, Ltd., Nairobi.

A small training college for Asian teachers is to be opened in March at the Government Indian School, Changombe, Tanganyika. Tanganyika Asian teachers now train in Nairobi.

The newly elected Parliament of the Federation will not sit until early next year, perhaps not until February or March. The Southern Rhodesian Parliament will reassemble on February 3.

Lusaka Municipality plans to spend nearly £1m. next year on roads, car parks, street lighting, a swimming bath, the fire service, water drainage, parks, sewerage disposal buildings, vehicles, and water undertakings.

The British Empire Cancer Campaign has given £6,175 for cancer research next year at Makerere University College, Uganda. Research into the disease in Uganda has been supported by the B.E.C.C. since 1953.

The Southern African Settlement Association, previously known as the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, will hold its annual general meeting in the hall of the Royal Commonwealth Society, London, at 5.30 p.m. today.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce is inviting applications for bursaries of £50 each, tenable for one year, to enable four students to attend the course on commercial subjects at Dar es Salaam Technical Institute.

Selection of an Asian in Uganda as Minister of Commerce and Industry has been criticized by the vernacular Press and by some of the African members of the Legislative Council on the ground that such a portfolio should be held by an African.

At least two African newspapers in Kenya have been warned about the publication of seditious matter, the Chief Secretary told the Legislative Council a few days ago. He added that the papers would be proscribed if they disregarded the warnings.

Two African guards have witnessed the birth of an elephant in front of Treetops Hotel, Kenya. It is the first time an elephant is known to have been born so close to the famous game-watching cabin built over a waterhole in the Aberdare forest near Nyeri.

Twenty-seven overseas scholarships have been awarded by the Uganda Government for the academic year 1959-60. The largest group, of seven, is for health inspectors, nurses and midwives. Other awards cover veterinary medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, music, mathematics, shorthand-typing teaching, and municipal engineering.

The Pan-African Conference in Accra is being attended by representatives of the Uganda (African) National Congress and the Progressive and Democratic parties of Uganda. The U.N.C. is sending Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, chairman, Dr. B. N. Kununka, secretary-general, Mr. Abu Mayanja, representative in the U.K., and Mr. John Kale, representative in Cairo.

Kikuyu farmers of the Gatundu division of Kiambu are now using a new £500 health centre given them by the European coffee farmers of the Ndarugu, Komo, and Chania group of estates in the Thika settled area. A second gift from European farmers in the Ruiri district is a £1,000 tuberculosis treatment ward in the divisional health centre at Gatundu. Both gifts were made by the European estates as a mark of friendship towards the Kikuyu of Gatundu, who provide most of their labour.

*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture*

## Fine New Nairobi Building Head Offices of Gailey & Roberts

GAILEY & ROBERTS, LTD., moved at the week-end into Uniatic House, their new head office premises in Nairobi. They occupy the ground floor and the next two storeys, the third floor has the United Africa Company (Kenya), Ltd., and the Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., as tenants, as well as resident representatives of some of the overseas principals of Gailey & Roberts, and the fourth floor has been leased by Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.

The building, which covers 30,000 square feet, being 242ft. long and 124ft. wide, has been so designed that it can be extended to eight storeys when necessary. There are windows on three streets, and G. & R. believe that they have the finest showrooms in all Africa. The decor is in blue and cream, blue mosaic dados, cream walls, and light blue ceilings being set off by a background of Australian walnut panelling.

A remarkable feature is the use of the flat roof on the first floor as parking space for 40 cars, the approach being by two inclined ramps. The air conditioning system may be controlled in each office. There is a lecture and conference room to seat 55 and equipped for cinema shows, and a roof canteen.

## African Lakes Corporation

THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., reports a net consolidated profit of £15,077, after paying £4,367 in taxation, for the year ending January 31, compared with £34,152 in the previous year. The proposed ordinary dividend of 6½% less tax, absorbs £12,362, and the carry-forward is £46,069 (£42,289). The issued capital of the parent company is £318,250 in A and £12,500 in B shares, both of £1. Revenue reserves and undistributed profits stand at £298,242 and unsecured loan at £166,950. Current liabilities and provisions are £287,838, fixed assets £332,489, interests in a subsidiary company £265,972, and current assets £485,319. The directors are Messrs. J. G. Stephen (chairman), C. A. Male, L. H. Walls, W. A. Shand, and D. H. Ross. Meeting: Glasgow, December 18.

## Arusha Industries

Arusha Industries, Ltd. (formerly Arusha Plantations, Ltd.), report a group net profit of £24,460 for the year ended June 30. Dividend 20%, and one-for-one scrip issue, as previously reported. Current assets, £242,906; goodwill arising on consolidation, £121,719; current liabilities, £289,331; reserves £214,124; reserve for future taxation, £30,031. Terms have been agreed with a large U.K. company for a royalty-type agreement regarding the production and marketing of the electric portable stapling tools and staples of Britannia Engineering Co. of Luton; the terms are subject to contract for world rights, except the Americas, but it is hoped to negotiate a separate agreement on similar terms in respect of the Americas.

## Mini Mini Tea Report

MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LTD., reports a net surplus of £6,546 for the year ended June 30, compared with £30,079 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £5,750 (£20,200). The proposed dividend of 12½% less income tax, absorbing £6,401. The carry-forward is £4,690 (£4,545). The issued capital consists of £89,064 in 5s. units. Revenue reserves are £35,690, and surplus of proceeds from insurance underwriters on account of the fire claim over written down value of old factory, £53,514. Fixed assets are £135,901, current assets £130,621 (cash £7,250), and current liabilities £89,277. The directors are Mr. J. A. Loram (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, and Mr. C. A. Meakin. Meeting: London, December 22.

## Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. is paying a final dividend of 5%, making a total distribution of 9% for the year ended September 30. This absorbs £669,244, compared with £594,884 required to pay the 8% in the preceding year. After tax and transfers to inner reserves, out of which provision has been made for diminution in value of assets, the net profit rose from £1,161,473 to £1,267,355.

## Commercial Brevities

The Rhodesian Cellulose Development Co., Ltd., has been registered in Salisbury. The aim is to produce 10,000 tons of newsprint and 15,000 tons of kraft paper yearly. The undertaking is sponsored by the Southern Rhodesian Government, The Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., Snia Viscosa, Cartiere Beniamino Donzelli, Rhodesian Wattle Co., Ltd., and Rhodesian Pulp and Paper Industries, Ltd., Mr. C. Crespi, of Snia Viscosa, is chairman.

At last week's London auctions 2,837 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 1.82d. per lb., compared with 3,207 packages averaging 2s. 11.19d. in the previous year. Total sales to date are 295,991 packages averaging 3s. 4.64d., compared with 331,590 packages averaging 3s. 2.47d. in the previous year. The highest price received, 4s. 5½d., was for a consignment from Siret, Kenya.

In the first nine months of 1957 the net operating receipts of the Benguela Railway showed a marked decrease compared with the same period in the previous year, falling from 172,031,000 to 144,149,000 escudos. Tons of traffic carried fell slightly, from 1,040,720 in 1957 to 1,036,040 in the first nine months of 1958. Working expenses again rose, from 177,474,000 to 180,031,000 escudos.

Greenterman's Stores, Ltd., which has trading interests in Rhodesia, reports a group trading loss of £45,464 for the year to June 26, compared with a profit of £66,499 in the previous year. The debit forward is £171,477 (£46,670). Since the end of the financial year £120,000 of debentures have been issued. The new Salisbury building is now completed. Meeting: Salisbury, December 20.

Africa's only sewing-machine factory — in the Bulawayo industrial area — is getting export orders so fast it cannot keep pace with them. A trial shipment of six machines has just led to an order for 960 for different French possessions, and South Africa has ordered 1,000. Started five years ago, the factory's output has reached 500 a month.

South African Distilleries and Wines, Ltd., report that the net profit for the year ended February 28 last was £1,145,686, subject to taxation, and that after providing for taxation in South Africa and the Federation but before taking into account U.K. taxation and adjustments the net profit was £145,693 higher than in the previous year.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., is paying a second interim dividend of 10%, making 17½% for the year to June 30, as previously. Net profit is reported at £200,681, or £199,681 after deduction of tax, the low provision for taxation being due to large allowances made for tea development.

E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants with large Rhodesian interests, report profit of £75,678, against £48,337. The dividend on the ordinary shares has been raised from 12½% to 17½%, and a one-four-four bonus issue of shares is being made.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 12½%, making 20% for the year to August 31 (same). Consolidated net profit was £271,005 (£251,088), after tax of £150,500 (£154,908). The carry-forward is £280,124 (£263,312).

The contract for eight main line diesel electric locomotives awarded by East African Railways and Harbours last August to the English Electric Company has been increased to 10 locomotives, making the total contract worth £919,000.

A five-storey office block costing about £500,000 is to be erected on a one-acre site in Coronation Avenue, Nairobi, for two oil companies. Not far away a 13-storey building is to be erected for the Ministry of Works of Kenya.

City Engineering & Carron, Ltd., of Pretoria, have bought a 13½-acre site in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, on which to build a factory for porcelain enamelled baths and basins, cast-iron sanitaryware, and pipes and fittings.

Private building plans approved by Nairobi City Council last year had a total value of £3½m. In September last private plans approved by the municipality reached £1,275,000, a record for any month.

Ind Coops and Allsopp's, Ltd., a company with an East African subsidiary, is to shorten the title to Ind Coops, Ltd. An issue of £2m. of debenture stock is shortly to be made.

Investments in the Central Africa Building Society rose by £596,546 during the third quarter of the year, Mr. Cecil Wright, the general manager, has announced.

Textile manufacturers in Hartley, Southern Rhodesia, have received a contract for 300,000 yards of khaki drill from a mining organization in Johannesburg.

National & Grindlays Bank, Ltd., will from January 1 be the title of National Overseas & Grindlays Bank, Ltd.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened new offices in Allidina Visran Street, Kampala, and in Singa, Sudan.

Nyasaland Portland Cement Co., Ltd., has paid a maiden dividend of 2½%.

Two cinemas now being built in Nairobi will cost nearly £400,000.

Sterilised whole milk is now being manufactured in Southern Rhodesia.

## Farming Difficulties in Kenya

### Minister's Address to K.N.F.U.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, said recently when he addressed a conference in Nairobi of the Kenya National Farmers' Union:—

"The most damaging blow to Kenya's economy has been the steep fall in coffee prices; the average pay-out last season was £435 a ton, and the price so far this season has averaged £388. On that basis, and assuming a crop not greatly different in size from last season's, the income from coffee is likely to be smaller by about £1m.

"Similar reductions have occurred in other fields, and it is likely that farmers' incomes in the maize, dairy, pig, wool and sisal industries will be reduced by as much as £1½m.

"It is necessary to warn coffee producers, as in a year's time reserve stocks will almost certainly exceed 27m. bags, against a world annual consumption in the order of 38m. bags. Unless these reserve stocks can be financed successfully to prevent their entry on the market or eliminated, there is every possibility of a severe drop in world coffee prices.

"The view of the Kenya Government, supported by the coffee industry, is that we are reluctant to enter a quota system designed to reduce production, as we believe that our industry is in better shape to meet the challenge of falling prices today than possibly at some time in the future, and, secondly, that expansion in the African areas even at lower prices can be maintained at a competitive level with other countries.

"Further, it is the view of the industry, with which the Government agrees, that a reduction in prices would stimulate consumption and discourage new plantings in the less favoured areas of production.

"Until recently almost the whole of Kenya's economy rested on European plantations, farms and ranches, but over the last decade African agriculture has begun to make a very much greater contribution to the economy of the country, and we can look forward to production from the African lands of high fertility becoming a major factor in the economic

structure of the country, contributing substantially to our exports as well as providing subsistence for the African peasant population at a very much higher standard of living than in the past. We must hope, also, that in due course the African pastoral areas will make their proper contribution to the economy.

"The farming economy of Kenya must either go forward or backward; it is not possible to stand still while world economic conditions establish fresh levels. We therefore need to attract new capital and new settlers and it is our policy to continue to encourage the introduction of new skill and additional capital by encouraging farmers from overseas to settle in this country and expand our agricultural wealth.

"The fall in the value of a number of our primary products has hit very hard those farmers who have undertaken commitments during the last few years in order to speed up the intensive development of their farms, and also those new settlers who have become established during the last two to three years on a proportion of borrowed capital. Many are finding it difficult to meet their interest and capital repayments. We intend to provide as much flexibility as possible to enable those who are doing their best to come through the present difficult period. It is almost impracticable to lay down hard and fast procedures which must be followed, but whenever desirable we shall review individual cases".

### Hunting Clan Plane Crashes

A VISCOUNT AIRLINER of Hunting Clan Air Transport, on a test flight from London airport, crashed near Camberley, Surrey, on Tuesday. The aircraft was to have left for Nairobi later in the evening. The crew of six were killed. They were: Captain R. W. L. Mulliner, chief pilot of Hunting Clan; First Officer Colin Bruce Lyon, of Henley-on-Thames; Radio Officer Frank Harrington, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire; Robert Thomas Burns, of Gravesend, Kent; and Ronald Guy Sadler, of Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire, ground engineers, and Denis Edward Gooden, of Twickenham, Middlesex, flight engineer.

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	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

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Company Report**Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd.****World Sales Attain New Record****MR. JOHN BROOKE'S STATEMENT**

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOKE BOND & CO., LTD., was held in London on November 28, 1958.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, MR. JOHN BROOKE.

"Group net profits after tax for the year to June 30, 1958, are £1,756,399, compared with £1,622,806 last year. Profits would have been much higher but for the £709,931 increase in taxation. Trading profits (before tax) were £980,055 up on last year.

"Good profits have been earned in Great Britain. We have been helped by the relative stability of prices on the tea market. Profits from the plantation side of the business have been rather less this year, because costs will not stop rising.

"World tea production appears to be increasing again in 1958, and it is to be hoped that consumption will keep pace. India, Pakistan, the Arab States, and perhaps Russia, are the principal areas where increased tea drinking may be expected to keep pace with the higher earnings of the people.

**Record World Sales**

"World sales of Brooke Bond packet teas set up another record. Most notable increases came from the United Kingdom and India, which together sold well over 12 million lb. more packet tea than in the previous year.

"In the United Kingdom our sales indicate that at least a quarter of a million more families regularly bought Brooke Bond tea last year.

"Our five factories in India now pack over 21 million packets every week.

"Once again India's profit contribution is remarkably modest in relation to its mighty turnover. Our policy is to stimulate increased consumption in India. This, we feel, is not only in your Company's best long-term interests, but in the interest of the whole Indian tea industry.

"In other parts of the world where the little red vans also go about their business—in Canada, the United States of America, Pakistan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nigeria, and Ghana, progress was very satisfactory. Only Ceylon, beset by disastrous floods and political disturbances, suffered a setback. Thanks to sound management and a loyal sales staff, our business in Ceylon has now completely recovered from these serious disruptions.

"Throughout the world a field sales force of 3,848 men is now engaged in the sale of Brooke Bond tea in packets—mostly for cash on delivery. These salesmen of many different nations are the very foundation of our business. Hats off to them.

"You will have seen proposals in the notice convening the forthcoming annual general meeting to increase the authorized capital of the company to £12,500,000 by the creation of 560,000 new 'A' ordinary shares and 13,440,000 new 'B' ordinary shares of 5s. each.

"It has been decided to recommend to shareholders that £1,875,000 of the reserves of the company at June

30 be capitalized in the form of an issue of 300,000 'A' ordinary and 7,200,000 'B' ordinary shares of 5s. each, in the proportion of one new 'A' share for every four 'A' shares held, and one new 'B' share for every four 'B' shares held. Capitalization in this form preserves the *status quo* of the voting rights between the 'A' ordinary shareholders and the 'B' ordinary shareholders.

"The reason for this capitalization of reserves is, as in the case of past issues, to bring the issued capital of the company up nearer to the real value of the assets.

"There is no intention to allot any of the unissued ordinary shares in the immediate future, but it is desirable to have a reserve of ordinary shares in hand.

"We have thought it wise to carry out a revaluation in the United Kingdom, limited to freehold and leasehold land and buildings (valued by Messrs. Richard Ellis & Sons). A gross surplus over the net book value of £1,064,457 is shown.

"You will notice a substantial decline in stocks of £2,258,735. This was almost entirely due to the dock strike in May-June, 1958, which prevented us from making our usual purchases on the London auctions and compelled us to use up nearly all our available tea stocks. So £2,291,316 was temporarily invested in short-term loans and tax reserve certificates.

**Burden of Taxation**

"Taxation in the East is becoming heavier and heavier. In the last few years, in addition to increases in rates of existing taxation, our businesses have become liable to new taxation—in India—wealth tax, and agricultural income tax; in Pakistan—business profits tax; in Ceylon—the proposed dividend tax. The effect is that profits distributed to us this year in the form of dividends in these countries are now bearing or will bear taxation at the following rates:—

India: 63% (Income tax, super tax, and wealth tax).

Pakistan: 70% (Income tax, super tax, and business profits tax).

Ceylon: 70% (if the proposed budget is adopted).

"Good crops have been harvested from the plantations. The South Indian estates had a bumper crop, though yields from the Assam properties were much reduced by bad weather. The Ceylon group, including Galaha, did better than last year. Yields from African estates are slightly down compared with last year, also due to unfavourable weather.

"The plantation companies rang the bell when they passed the 30,000-acre mark for planted tea during the year. New planting in South India and in East Africa continues according to plan.

"In July of this year we told you of the arrangements made to put up new capital for Bushells Pty., Ltd., of Australia. This investment (to be paid for in three equal instalments) gives us a 20% interest in the increased share capital of Bushells Pty., Ltd."

The report and accounts were adopted.

## CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW



*The Report and Accounts of Unga Limited for 1957/1958 have been circulated to all the Company's shareholders. The accompanying statement by the Chairman, Captain D. A. Vaughan Philpott, are published below.*

**M**Y REVIEW of the Company's activities during the year ended 31st July, 1958, follows the same pattern as for last year, in that my comments refer to issues which are important to the milling industry and to Unga Limited in particular.

The present major problem is the declining consumption of wheat products — its causes — and its remedies.

The money needed to keep body and soul together absorbs a considerable portion of the ordinary man's income, and when times become difficult the tendency is to satisfy hunger with cheaper food and to hang on to the last of the so-called luxuries. When this happens in the Western world, where wheat is the staple food, budgets find more room for flour and bread — the staple in its cheapest forms. In East Africa and over the past 12 to 18 months times have turned difficult and a section of consumers has reacted to pattern and turned back from the newly acquired taste for flour and bread to its traditional staple food — maize. Whilst this phenomenon has shown itself throughout East Africa it has been particularly apparent in Kenya. Wheat consumption has fallen since 1956 by about 10% over the whole area and by about 13% in Kenya.

Why this differential should be is difficult to understand. Decline in wheat consumption is most severe in the Central Province of Kenya and it is probable that personal resources in this Province, where home-grown food has been abundant as the result of unusually favourable seasons, have been affected by lower prices for primary products, abundant surpluses of perishable foods, difficulties of marketing, and capital needs arising out of land consolidation. The influence of these factors is not confined to wheat consumption, though I am given to believe that what are usually referred to as the luxuries of life are much less seriously affected, if at all.

This situation is reflected by the Profit and Loss Account for the year, at first sight the result may appear not unsatisfactory in the circumstances, but the true position is masked by the balance of the Consequential Loss Insurance Claim amounting to £40,414 in respect of the 1955 fire in Nairobi, which has been credited in the year's Accounts. Without this sum the Trading result cannot be regarded with equanimity and must be seen as an index to the coming year. The prospect is one which calls for urgent remedial action. One of the correctives is price — and the price of flour and bread depends very largely on the price of wheat.

Another factor which is aggravating the present situation is that maize, the traditional staple food of the majority of the peoples of East Africa, is now being presented to the consumer on an ever-increasing scale in a more palatable form than the crude product known universally as "posho". The new product has strong consumer appeal. It is likely that its consumption involves no loss of face as an alternative to flour, the consumption of which undoubtedly reflects social advance, and above all it is a good deal cheaper than wheat flour. This Company is in the forefront in developing this new trade and its product "SIMBA" enjoys a high reputation. Competition, however, is fierce and growing and new manufacturers continue to appear. Whilst at present the new maize meal is only one of many contributory factors to the decline in flour consumption, it will inevitably become a material factor unless the price differential can be narrowed sufficiently and soon.

In recent months an Agreement has been negotiated between the Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya which should prove a milestone in the development of the wheat and wheat milling industries of East Africa of greater significance than the Sale of Wheat Ordinance, 1930, which the older generation will recall laid the foundation on which the present industry was built. Without that Ordinance, which was enacted to defend a struggling industry against the effects of the great world slump, Kenya's wheat industry would have died in infancy. The new Agreement, which was negotiated in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of May last, provides a framework for the continuing expansion of wheat production in East Africa which can only be to the long-term advantage of the major sector — the wheat industry of Kenya. Under the Agreement, to which the Government of Uganda has been invited to adhere, the wheat industry of East Africa will be treated as an East African entity; the expansion of wheat milling will be regulated by agreement between the three Governments with the object of securing a healthy industry, correctly geared to the needs of the territories. It is in the nature of things that a worthwhile Agreement between contracting parties likely to be durable must be the outcome of compromise; without give and take on both sides any agreement is likely to be short-lived. The Inter-territorial Wheat Agreement has emerged from substantial concessions between

the Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya. Tanganyika has given its market for flour to a common East African pool in exchange for a concession on the price it will pay for Kenya-grown wheat. At short term the new Agreement will have a serious financial effect on Unga's position, since it will be necessary for Unga to transfer to the new mill which it has just finished building in Dar es Salaam that part of its trade in the hinterland of Tanganyika which it has served previously from its mills in Kenya. A more serious factor militating against the immediate interests of the Company is that the Government of Tanganyika has licensed a competitive mill which may shortly be built in Dar es Salaam. This new mill will raise the officially authorised milling capacity throughout East Africa to a level of just over 7,900,000 sacks of wheat per annum, which compares with a present overall level of consumption of just over 1,200,000 sacks. The brunt of this excess milling capacity will fall on this Company and until flour consumption recovers sufficiently Unga will have an extremely difficult row to hoe. When plans for building additional milling capacity were finalised, all indications pointed to the prospect of an annual consumption of 1,700,000 bags of wheat being reached by 1958. By 1955 consumption had climbed to a level short of 1,400,000 sacks. In 1956 consumption stood still and from 1957 onwards consumption started to fall. This is the background to the serious amount of over-milling which now obtains, and it is against this position that the long-term prospects of the new Agreement must be seen.

The new Unga Mill in Dar es Salaam has been built on the edge of the future extension to the deep water berths which were opened by H.R.H. Princess Margaret in 1956. The mill has a licensed capacity of just under 200,000 sacks of wheat a year and was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull, K.C.M.G., on 31st October, 1958. It is expected that the mill will be in full production during November.

The completion of our major development programme has unfortunately coincided with a trade recession. The task ahead of us is to consolidate and prepare for a trade revival.

Last year I made reference to the arrangement we had entered into with Vitamins Ltd., London, to use their Vitamealo superconcentrates in the manufacture of our compound feeds. Since then the value of this arrangement to our customers has been well demonstrated and the name of Vitamealo has already gained a reputation in the country. There is, however, a wide belief that it is to the inclusion of Vitamealo superconcentrates alone that the value of the new range of feeds is due; this is not entirely the case. The new feeds containing Vitamealo are formulated to much higher standards of nutrition than the old range of feeds which they have superseded. Their virtue therefore is due to two factors: formulation to higher nutritional standards and to the inclusion of Vitamealo superconcentrates. These two factors are complementary and equally essential. The satisfactory results which users are getting. The corollary must be obvious: looked at purely from a price list point of view the new range of feeds is more expensive by but than the old. In practice, however, the new feeds are cheaper than the old in terms of cost per pound of meat, per dozen of eggs and per gallon of milk produced. The old range is still available for those who are content with the old feeds; the new range, the bulk of which contains 5 lb. of Vitamealo superconcentrates per ton (a few feeds contain a little more or a little less), represents the best possible compromise between the cost of available raw materials and the cost of producing the end product from animals fed. The present difficulties of pig producers and other sectors of the animal industry are viewed by us with sympathy and concern, but however much we may feel tempted to cheapen the cost of feeds by lowering nutritional standards we must not allow ourselves to be beguiled into so unwise a course. This was the mistake we made with the original range of feeds; we bowed to pressure from farmers to cheapen the cost of feeds. The only way in which this can be done is to cheapen the cost of ingredients used and to do this is to lower the nutritional value of the ration and the effects of this in the end cannot be hidden from the good farmer.

All of us in this country face a challenge today. Commodity prices have fallen and we are passing through a period of reappraisal and readjustment. Products no longer sell themselves. Quality begins to count for more than it did. Costs of production assume a new importance. These are the things that matter. As a country, as a trading enterprise, as an individual producer, it is to these things that our energies must be bent. Given courage and determination we can emerge from the present phase more efficient than when we went in and better equipped for the future.

In conclusion I must record the continued support I have received from all Members of the Board, and pay a well-deserved tribute to the services of our Managing Director, Mr. F. T. Holden, C.S.A., and his staff.

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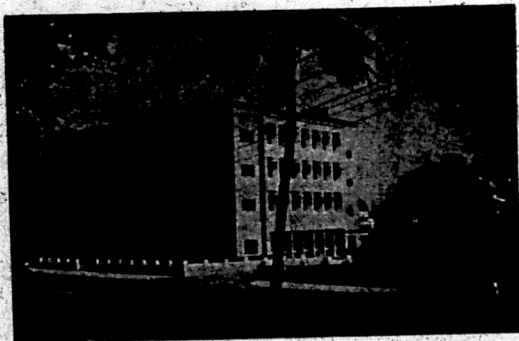
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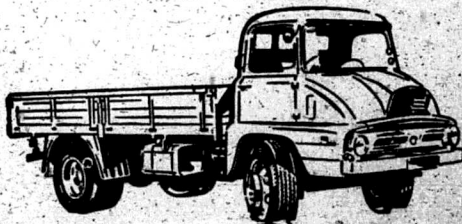
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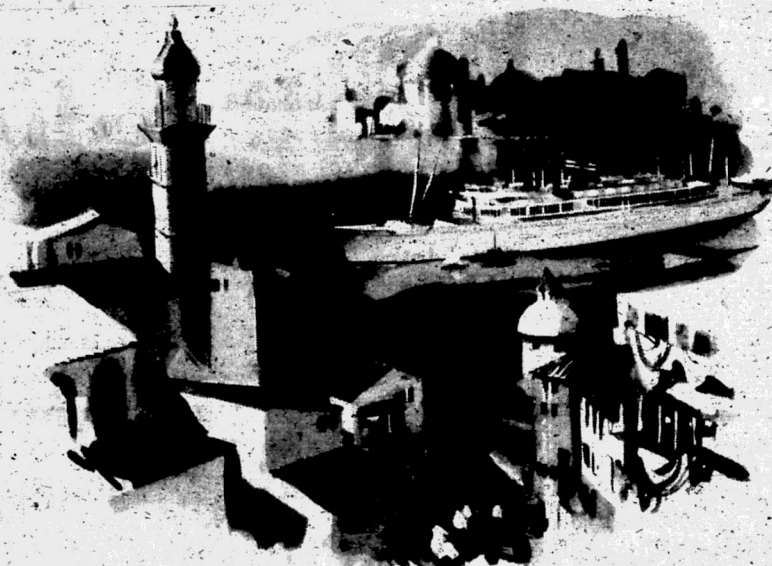
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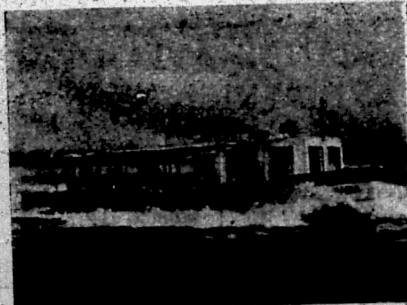
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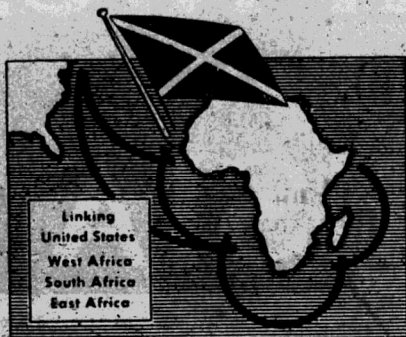


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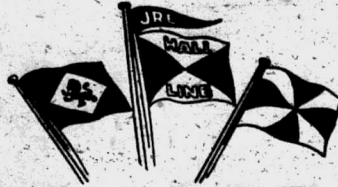
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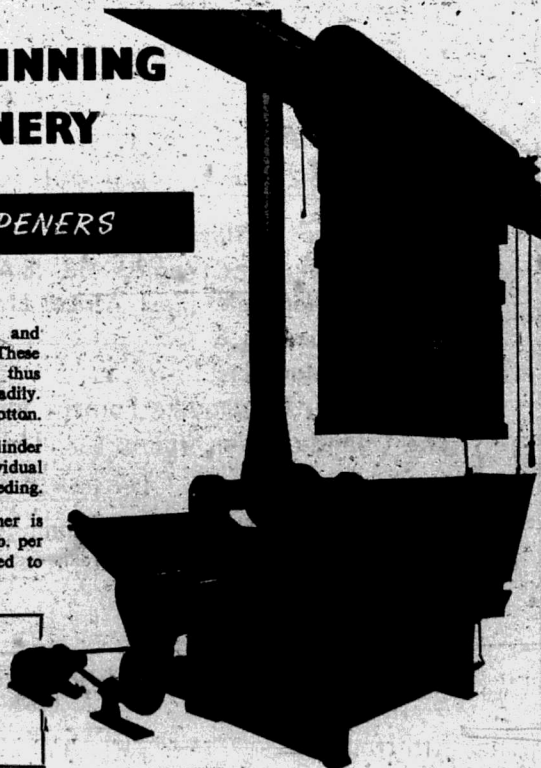
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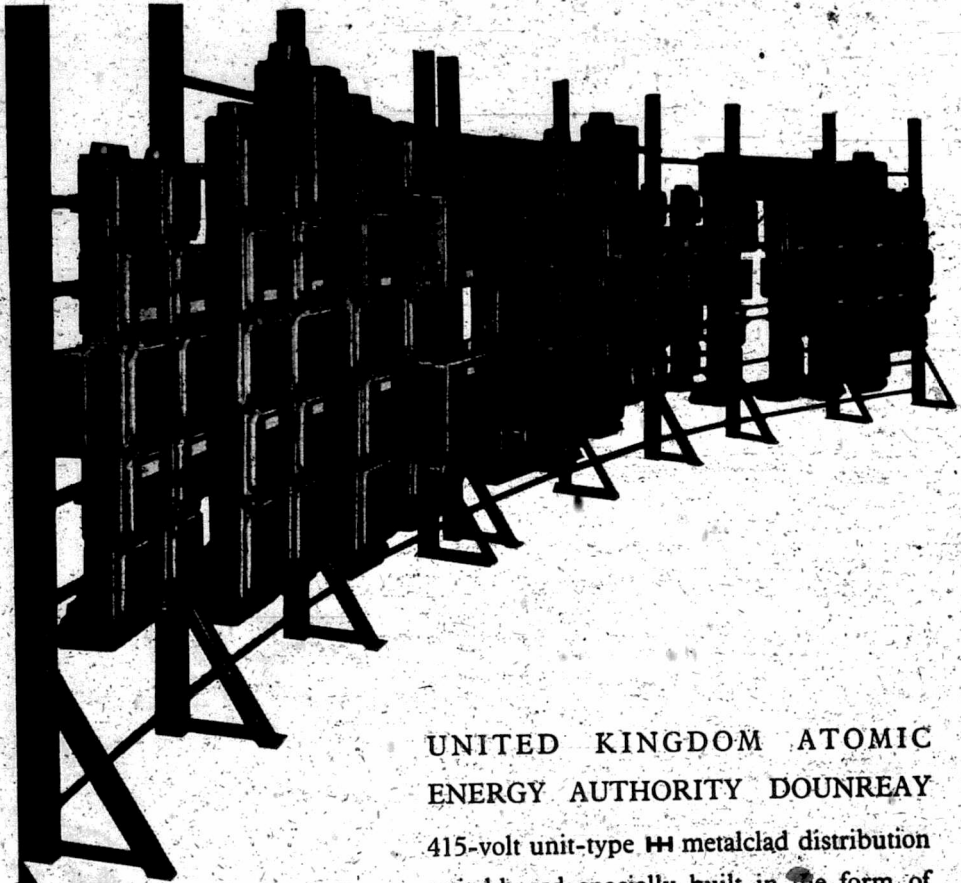
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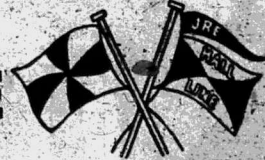
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THIS WEEK'S ACCRA CONFERENCE** is an uninhibited demonstration of African nationalism virile and unrelenting, to use the words in which the recent Mwanza assembly of African nationalist leaders from East and Central Africa set forth their conception

of the fundamental purpose of their movements. Nearly three hundred political and trade union delegates from almost every part of Africa and observers from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Russia are gathered in the capital of Ghana for an All-African Peoples' Conference which is intended to hasten the drive for pan-Africanism. Every organization represented is anti-colonial — which is not to say, of course, that they stand for true freedom, for the "undiluted democracy" which they all demand would put power in the hands of fanatical, self-seeking demagogues, whose rule would be far less beneficent for the mass of the people than that European administration which has transformed African life, bringing peace in place of inter-tribal war, order in place of witchcraft and bloodthirsty tribal tyrants, and all the benefits of modern social services of which there was no knowledge before the arrival of the white man.

These inestimable contributions to the well-being of Africa are dismissed without a word or a thought by those who depict the Colonial Powers as mediaeval oppressors. In this age of double-talk

**Climate of Fear Should Warn Us.** the performers in Accra know that they have the freedom of the world's newspapers and broadcasting stations for their chant of "free-dom" — though the originator, convener, and host at the conference, Dr. Nkrumah, has shown again and again since Ghana attained independence last year under his premiership that he has no

respect for the political freedoms which are normal in British practice. His attitude to those who will not accept his dictatorship closely resembles that of Communism; the climate of Ghana is already one of fear, for Ghanaians already know that criticism of their African Government may involve the loss of their job, the boycotting of their business, and even their imprisonment without trial for as long as five years. Ghana is no argument for a rush to self-government by unready millions of Africans.

"Hands Off Africa" says a streamer in letters three feet high over the rostrum in the conference hall in Accra. "Peoples of Africa unite, for we have nothing to lose but our chains"; that was the slogan of the conference preparatory committee.

**Precept Differs From Practice.** "The days of the Colonial Powers are coming to an end; we shall solve the disastrous legacies of imperialism; the peace of the world will be better guaranteed, for the elimination of colonialism will remove those jealousies and antagonisms which have led to two world wars". That was the text of Dr. Nkrumah's opening address, which commended the use of "every form of non-violent action" to bring about the "total liberation" of Africa. Everyone in the hall must have known what "non-violent action" has so quickly achieved in Ghana itself, which, according to responsible Opposition leaders in that State, is already enslaved to the ruling clique, which is so far from being non-violent as to be termed Fascist by Africans who wanted independence but not repression.

Ominous for East Africa is the election as chairman of the conference of Mr. Tom Mboya, a young, astute, ambitious, intransigent

sigent trade unionist and politician from Kenya, whose appointment to preside over the five days of declamation is a warning to East Africa to expect still worse agitation and action. Dr. Nkrumah has never made a secret of his determination to interfere in the internal affairs of other States within the Commonwealth, and the inevitable consequence is that he has attracted the support of most of the extreme African politicians in East and Central Africa, many of whom have visited Ghana at his invitation, and presumably at his expense. Their phraseology bears the close resemblance to that which their mentor has used for years; and the responsibilities of high office have but little affected his extremism. He, one of Her Majesty's Prime Ministers, can still say of other African territories under Her Majesty's protection that the inhabitants have nothing to lose but their chains, and he does not hesitate to encourage them in revolutionary ideas. Thus does he scorn the Commonwealth partnership.

Those who have scoffed at the pieces of the Mboya jigsaw as they were laid separately before the public will now perhaps recognize their folly. Consider his obduracy in and out of the Legislature. Consider his insistence on "undiluted democracy"—which would mean domination by

#### The Mboya Jigsaw.

Africans, not by and for the generality of Africans (who are friendly, well-mannered, and conservative); but by and for a tiny minority of town-dwelling vocalists, most of whom are unfriendly, ill-mannered, and radical (perhaps rabid would be the better word), out of touch with the African masses, and bent on seizing power for their own purposes. Consider his endeavours to prevent the entry into the Legislative Council of Kenya of Africans who would not accept his dictation. Consider his anger when his pretence that he alone spoke for Kenya Africans was exposed in its hollowness by the readiness of men and women of his race to stand for the special seats in the Council; and the courageous initiative of Mr. Musa Amalemba must not be forgotten in that connexion. Consider his part in the Mwanza conference of African extremists. Consider his organization last month of the withdrawal from the Chamber of all the African elected members in Kenya while the Queen's representative was addressing the House, a calculated insult for which there has still been no apology. Consider his presentation to the Secretary of State only last week of an affidavit sworn in Nairobi but not shown to the Government of

Kenya, though of a nature calculated to arouse world interest when released to the Press, as he did in London just before boarding an aircraft for West Africa. And consider his parting statement after seeing Mr. Lennox-Boyd. Will anyone believe this to be a series of coincidences? Certainly not EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which regards these events as a deliberate build-up by a coldly calculating zealot.

"We Africans will not tolerate interference in our march for freedom", Mr. Mboya said on Monday. In that and other passages he was Hitlerian. Take these further words of his: "We are determined to free Africa, whether the Colonial Powers like it or not."

#### Blame British Labour Leaders.

The conference goes on for five days; the results go on always. From the nine free African States we want not pious resolutions but the weapons with which to carry on the fight. We want militant mass organizations. I hope that the conference will resolve to say to the Europeans: "Scram out of Africa". Much else in similar vein should have delighted the seven delegates from the Soviet Union, whose exemplar of freedom, Mr. Khrushchev, telegraphed his greetings. So did the dictators of China, East Germany, Bulgaria, North Korea, and North Vietnam. Small wonder that a message from Lord Listowel, Governor-General of Ghana, expressing the hope that "your deliberations will bring happiness and orderly progress to Africa's eager millions" was, despite his presence, but tepidly acknowledged by an emotional audience. The organizers are seemingly disappointed at receiving no message from the British trade unions. It is at least something that they should have abstained. While the newspapers carry thousands of words of nonsense from Accra Socialist and trade union leaders in the United Kingdom would do well to reflect that these familiar revolutionary proceedings in Ghana are a direct result of the folly of British Labour misleaders over the past three decades.

#### Statement Worth Noting

"The greatest need to-day is for people in Kenya to give service one to the other. In many circles there is too much talk and too little done. The real value of local government is that such a lot of practical things are required all the time by the people that fine phrases and emotional speeches have no place".—Mr. W. B. Havelock, Kenya's Minister for Local Government.

"If you look like your passport photograph you are probably not well enough to travel".—Sir Vivian Fuchs.

## Notes By The Way

### Was it Perjury?

A KIKUYU named Macharia, who was at one time secretary of a branch of the Kenya African Union, has now declared on oath that he gave false testimony in the trial of Jomo Kenyatta nearly six years ago. Unless he is astonishingly simple, he must know that the affidavit which he has sworn, if genuine, proves him to have been guilty of perjury, and therefore liable to a stiff term of imprisonment. Having kept silent so long, why has he testified now to his own discredit and danger? And why did Mr. Mboya bring the document to London for presentation and publication, instead of handing it to the Governor of the Colony of whose Legislative Council he is an elected member? If his concern was merely to secure a judicial inquiry, the simple course of giving the papers to the authorities in Kenya would have sufficed. Perhaps this lover of publicity felt that he would gain something by releasing the statement in London. It may even have crossed his mind that the controversy which was certain to ensue would constitute a useful cover for his own failure to persuade the Secretary of State to listen to his patently absurd representations on constitutional matters.

### Socialists Plunge in

SOCIALIST POLITICIANS were quick, of course, to make capital from Macharia's assertion that he had given false evidence; they could not contain themselves until the Government of Kenya had seen the affidavit and had an opportunity of examining the whole question. One of several strange points is that the document, though sworn in Nairobi, was not submitted to the Government of Kenya but direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, evidently with a view to securing optimum publicity for Mr. Mboya in the London Press on the eve of his departure for Accra to preside over an 'All-African Peoples' Conference called to organize action in dependent African territories which will be subversive of their constitution. Some of the Socialists who talk and write most about Africa are sufficiently naïve not to connect this and other facts, but the more balanced of their number must have known that the right course was silence until the authorities could make their own inquiries and announce the results. But discretion means nothing to those who want to use Africa's troubles for party political purposes.

### Judicial Inquiry Desirable.

BECAUSE TODAY'S STANDARDS are so much lower than they ought to be, there is a need to consider actions which our fathers would have scorned as unnecessary. Not so long ago the word of a Minister of the Crown would have been accepted without question; but now strict adherence to the truth is deemed pedantically old-fashioned by many people, including the many politicians who think it smart to prevaricate and extenuate; and that, beyond doubt, is a major reason for the attitude of ordinary folk towards the House of Commons. While the Government of Kenya must make the initial inquiries into this strange incident, there will be a widespread feeling, which I share, that the further probing should then be done by someone outside the Colonial Service and the Colonial Office, preferably by a judge of the High Court of England or the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. That would make it impossible for anyone to suggest that awkward facts had been suppressed.

### Commonwealth Depends on Capitalism

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY'S annual statements to the shareholders of Barclays Bank D.C.O., of which he is chairman, have by their realism and candour won for themselves a special place in Commonwealth circles, and that which appears on other pages of this issue is as interesting, frank, and constructive as its predecessors. Concentration on Commonwealth development, he insists, can give a deeper meaning to Britain's past and a clearer purpose for her future — provided there be frank recognition by Governments of the need for a system which allows full scope to the profit motive and rewards productive enterprise and efficient work by the individual. It is to London that British territories overseas must turn primarily for their capital requirements, and capital will accumulate adequately only if the mass of the people consider it sound policy to save something from their earnings and invest it; and that means capitalism, as distinct from Socialism, which has done so much to weaken the idea of thrift.

### U.S.A. Pressure Should Be Resisted

DO NOT UNDERRATE the potentialities for good of a Commonwealth Bank, and do not rush into convertibility with a dollar which is over-valued in terms of other currencies, says Mr. Crossley; he is emphatic that it is unrealistic to decline to face the need to devalue the United States dollar, and says that perplexity in that connexion may be the cause of the frowns in official quarters at the idea of increasing the dollar price of gold. It will be seen that the head of a great financial institution which is especially concerned with Colonial territories has not hesitated to make statements which will be unpopular with political leaders in the United Kingdom and the United States, who, if they would but heed his words, could greatly benefit the Commonwealth. It has been extremely shabbily treated by the U.S.A. for almost two decades in the matter of the gold price, and there ought to be no question of sacrificing Commonwealth interests to American importunity about full convertibility. There has been much too much appeasement of Washington in the last decade and a half, throughout which period Westminster and Whitehall have lacked the spirit of which Mr. Diefenbaker, now Prime Minister of Canada, is a heartening exemplar.

### Ahead of Schedule

IN TWO SUCCESSIVE YEARS the Zambezi did its best to defeat the time-table for the construction of the great dam at Kariba, but it was sealed last week well ahead of the original schedule. The Italian contractors are warmly to be congratulated on this achievement, which is the direct result of the spirit of enthusiasm which has distinguished the organization throughout. Dozens of people have given me their impressions of visits to Kariba, and all have spoken of the zest with which the Italians have tackled the job. They work willingly alongside Africans. One friend told me that, as he watched half a dozen Africans trying unsuccessfully to man-handle a piece of machinery into position, a cheery Italian jumped down, waved them away, and singing lustily, did the job calmly if not coolly, for the thermometer stood at about 100°. The Federal Power Board, the copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia, and industrialists in general, must be happy at the rate at which the greatest construction job in all Africa is proceeding. A bold concept, it demonstrates not merely the faith of Rhodesians, but the faith of outside investors in British Central Africa.

### Which Pinpricks?

WHICH PINPRICKS would you remove in order to improve race relations? That question was put in a television programme in London to the Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland by Dr. Bernard Chidzero, an African from Southern Rhodesia who is now studying at Nuffield College, Oxford. Sir Roy Welensky replied that he would first like to see the removal of all notices in buildings forbidding Africans to use the lift. Visitors to Salisbury and Bulawayo, the Rhodesian cities in which such prohibitions are mainly to be found, are very critical of this discrimination, as are many Rhodesians, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this public statement by the Prime Minister will have a prompt and salutary effect.

### Discrimination

WHEN I DISCUSSED THIS MATTER some time ago with a territorial Minister, he condemned the practice but excused its continuance on the ground that action by one landlord might cause some of his tenants to move elsewhere. My answer was that a generally respected, influential, and well chosen person could easily get representatives of the groups owning the multi-storey buildings round a table, and ought to be able to persuade them to agree to discontinue the discriminatory practice on a given date, an arrangement which would protect them all from loss by the departure of disgruntled lessees, who would resist the impulse to move if they knew that in every other building the old exclusivity in the lift had been abandoned. If a country's policy is based on inter-racial partnership it should not tolerate practices which differentiate unfairly against one section of its citizens.

### Capricorn

THE CAPRICORN AFRICA SOCIETY had a disappointment last week, when members and friends in the United Kingdom, together with several East Africans and Rhodesians temporarily in London, were to have met Mr. Michael Wood, the president, and Colonel David Stirling, the founder and late president of the movement. Fog — of which London has had more in the last fortnight than in any similar period for many years — upset the plans: Mr. Wood's aircraft from New York was more than a day late and then put him down in Manchester just before the time of the gathering, and Colonel Stirling had been simultaneously overcarried to Prestwick. Mrs. Wood was, however, a most competent substitute for her husband, speaking fluently and persuasively about the aims of Capricorn and of the desperate need for constructive and harmonious multi-racial endeavours if the tensions building up in Africa were to be countered. Some, she emphasized, were deliberately created by the enemies of ordered progress, in particular the Communists and the extremists of every race; but many of the stresses and strains were the inevitable product of the immense changes of the recent past. "Africa is the most swiftly changing part of the whole world", she thought; and she implied that white leadership was not keeping pace and was not sufficiently far-seeing and courageous. An influential audience clearly felt that the president, who is to attend a Commonwealth conference in New Zealand early next year, has in his own household a helpmate zealous and competent enough to deal with the society's affairs in his absence.

### Happy Issue

YOTHAM MULEYA, the young Northern Rhodesian African athlete, ran in a three-mile race in the grounds of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland last Saturday, and, doing the distance in 14 minutes 48½ seconds, beat Gordon Pirie of Great Britain by

about 100 yards. The Mashonaland Amateur Athletic Association, which had invited Muleya to compete, gave Pirie a plaque as a memento of the occasion, and he promptly passed it to the African winner, saying that he would be in the world class if he had better coaching and training. That was the happy issue of the unsporting attempt of the Southern Rhodesia Amateur Athletic Association to confine the contest to white men. A higher authority, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Amateur Athletic and Cycling Union, fortunately knows no colour bar. Because the Southern Rhodesian A.A.A. chairman, a Mr. Dubois, had publicly declared that "a Kaffir should never be accepted in European athletics", it was suggested in this column last week that Rhodesians ought to demand his resignation and that of every other member of the committee who had attempted to drag on the Mashonaland Association. I am glad that Salisbury's new evening paper takes the same view, and that many Europeans in the Federation have denounced an attitude which has been variously described as disgusting, humiliating, and unsporting.

### Yes and No

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT has asked two questions about the agenda for the 1960 conference which is to review the Constitution of the Federation: (1) whether it will include "a balance-sheet of the advantages and disadvantages which have accrued to the respective territories," and (2) whether there will be "a free and full discussion of the question of secession by Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia". The answer to the first point is presumably affirmative and to the second negative, since no realist would wish either to exclude an examination of the benefits of the federal system or to introduce discussion about an "unscrambling" which would be *ultra vires* the Constitution of the Federation, for that document assumes that State to be permanent and makes no provision for withdrawal by any constituent territory. If Mr. Scott wants a balance-sheet showing the advantages already derived by Nyasaland, the country which is alleged to have been most prejudiced by union with its neighbours, he can find it in a speech made in the Nyasaland Legislature some months ago by Mr. Phillips, the Financial Secretary, who could scarcely have been more emphatic in his assertions that Nyasaland has gained greatly and would be in sore straits if there were no Federation.

### The Way to Contentment

IF LEFT-WING THEORISTS are to be believed, the acquisition of a vote is indispensable to contentment. Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, who has flitted on to the Rhodesian scene quite lately, is not satisfied with that assumption, and has offered the explanation that Africans in the Federation generally refrained from applying for the franchise because they are contented. That is not a novel idea, but it is intriguing to learn that a Londoner, inspired by Mr. de Courcy's statement, or by his own wit, has asked for his name to be removed from the electoral register, because "if enough right-minded and contented citizens will follow our example — for I doubt not that Mr. de Courcy has already done the same himself — we may be in the happy state after the next general election of having no M.P.s. at all". Writ sarcastic, no doubt; but perhaps a bit of a jolt for the M.P.s. who put an extravagant value on a system which produces sadly indifferent results. If any reader regards that suggestion as unduly derogatory, let him plough through the 129 columns of Hansard for November 27 which record the Commons debate on proposed constitutional changes for Northern Rhodesia. Unless he is very conscientious he will dodge reading much of the dull, dreary stuff, a deal of which was not above school debating society standard.



# Accra Conference Incites African Nationalist Activity

## Mr. Mboya Wants "Weapons With Which to Fight" and "Militant Mass Organizations"

**THE ALL-AFRICAN PEOPLES' CONFERENCE** opened in Accra, Ghana, on Monday. Nearly 300 delegates and observers from 25 countries were present when Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, opened the proceedings.

Above the rostrum were the words "Hands Off Africa" in letters three feet high.

Congratulatory messages were read from Mr. Krushchev, Mr. Chou En-lai, and from organizations in East Germany, Bulgaria, North Korea and North Vietnam. Lord Listowel, Governor-General of Ghana, sent personal good wishes and an expression of the hope that "the result of your deliberations will bring happiness and orderly progress to Africa's eager millions". He also attended the opening.

Soviet Russia sent a delegation of seven observers. So did the African nationalist organisations in Kenya.

### Proud Moment

Dr. Nkrumah said, *inter alia*: — "My pride overflows at the sight of so large a number of African comrades in arms, who, imbued with the fervent desire to see Africa free, unfettered and united, have gathered for the first Pan-African Congress on African soil. Never before has it been possible for so representative a gathering of freedom fighters to assemble in a free, independent African State to plan for a final assault upon imperialism and colonialism.

"We have pride in our determination to support every form of non-violent action which our fellow Africans in Colonial territories may find fit to use in the struggle for their legitimate rights and aspirations. We have a continent to regain. We have freedom and human dignity to attain."

Having referred to "the nationalist ferment gaining momentum in Africa; he declared that African territories had four tasks: (1) to attain freedom and independence (2) to consolidate that freedom (3) to create unity and community between the free African States; and (4) to reconstruct Africa economically and socially."

Dr. Nkrumah then repeated the slogan adopted by the conference preparatory committee: "Peoples of Africa unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains."

He continued: "Today most of our people live in surfdom and helotry. For generations they have been pushed into the limbo of forgotten men, unscoured mentally and spiritually."

"How can slaves, denied the right of free expression and free thought, become exponents of the arts? Culture and civilization throughout the ages flowed from a leisured class with a background of material endowments which made possible devotion to this side of human endeavour. Once Africa is free the African personality in liberty and freedom will have the chance to find its free expression and make its particular contribution to the totality of culture and civilization."

### Debating Points

The conference would, he said, consider such problems as colonialism, imperialism and racialism, arbitrary divisions of the continent, with resultant frontier complexity, and tribalism, and racial laws and practices. It would debate the position of traditional authorities as a free democratic society evolved, knowing that all else would follow once the "political kingdom" had been achieved.

He hoped that the Ghana-Guinea nucleus of a United West Africa would gain the adherence of other independent African States and eventually evolve into a Union of African States, as the original 13 Colonies in America had developed into the 49 States constituting the American community.

Only within that context of inter-dependence and co-operation could the disastrous legacies of imperialism be solved, "especially the arbitrary divisions of peoples on our continent, made to satisfy the greed and avarice of Colonial and Imperialist Powers."

"Their days are now coming to an end. It is our belief that with all Africa free the peace of the world will be better guaranteed, for the elimination of imperialism and colonialism will remove those jealousies and antagonisms which have led to two world wars and are keeping us now in a constant state of tension with the threat of nuclear weapons."

"But do not let us forget that colonialism and imperialism may come to us yet in a different guise — not necessarily from Europe. We must alert ourselves to be able to recognize this when it rears its head and prepare ourselves to fight against it."

The decision to ask Mr. Mboya to preside over the conference was made by a meeting of some 50 delegates under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister of Ghana, Mr. Botsio.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Mboya said in a long speech that there must be "militant mass organizations" to free those Africans who were still dependent, and he called upon the nine free African States to give "not pious resolutions but the weapons with which to carry on the fight."

If Europeans in Africa were frightened by racialism, they should blame the Governments of the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Algeria, not Africans — who would not tolerate military bases on their land, nuclear tests in the Sahara, or the use of Africa as a playground for their queer, interesting games.

"Africans are nobody's enemies, but we will not tolerate interference in our march for freedom. We are determined to free Africa, whether the Colonial Powers like it or not."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

## Kenya's Ridiculous Top-Hampers

### Firm Action Against Secret Societies Needed

IT IS RIDICULOUS to suppose that Kenya can afford to carry a legislature of the present magnitude, that this Colony should muster so many Ministers; what with nominated members, selected members, corporate members, and so forth, parliamentary procedure is brought into ridicule. We cannot afford a legislature comprising nine on a hundred souls.

That warning was soundly by Mr. George Nicol, chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, at a meeting last week.

He also said: —

"Recently we have had two heartening messages — the inspiring and forthright speech of Sir Roy Welensky at the Royal Show, and the address of the Governor when he opened Legislative Council last month. Sir Roy knows what he wants and says what he thinks; and we need forthrightness in this country."

"His Excellency has said he is not going to stand for further activities of secret societies. I trust that means that Government is determined to be really tough and that he will see that those concerned really set about those people who indulge in subversive activities."

"His categorical statement as to the future of Kenya and his followers was more than timely. Those who move about our midst, furthering by intemperate speeches the Jomo cult, are enemies of society and a menace to the peace of the land. I am sure that you trust that the strongest action will be taken to suppress the activities, public and underground, of those who seem determined to undermine the Queen's peace."

"Though we are in an economic depression and have high taxation on the one hand and boisterous, discourteous, and immature African representation on the other — but let me here pay tribute to the sensibility and courage of such Africans as Mr. Musa Amezema — we can come through the troubles and dangers that lie ahead if we pull together and face our responsibilities with a united front."

# Capital Investment and Development in Africa

## Sir Sydney Caine on the Changing Patterns of Assistance

**SPEAKING** at the annual meeting of the Africa Bureau on "Collaboration in Development in the New Africa", SIR SYDNEY CAINE, director of the London School of Economics, said that Tropical Africa was one of the world's largest under-developed areas in the fullest sense of the word, not only because it was an area of poverty, but because it had as yet been so little moulded by human effort.

That backwardness in economic development was not accidental. Great difficulties of communications, the great barrier of the Sahara, the few natural harbours, and the fact that none of the major rivers were navigable had all combined to prevent penetration. Moreover, the soil was generally of low fertility and the climate frequently unfavourable to the most useful food crops. Easily exploitable sources of power had been lacking. But these obstacles did not form insurmountable problems with modern techniques.

Economic development in Tropical Africa was only just beginning. There was scope for vast increases in African productivity and African real incomes if capital could be found for great new developments in communications, in the provision of power, in the control and utilization of water supplies, and in all the vast material equipment of a progressive modern community. The essence of the process of development was to build up capital equipment, as the Communist countries clearly realized.

### Infant Growth

The need for co-operative action in development was only in its infancy. "We have been witnessing considerable changes in the political structure of Tropical Africa, and in the next few decades we shall see political change in many other parts of the area. For two or three generations, a very short period in human history, the development of Tropical Africa has proceeded in the atmosphere of a political system conveniently called colonialism. Under that system responsibility for determining the institutional basis of economic activity rested with powers external to Africa. The institutional arrangements so created provided an environment in which it was possible to take long views and to bring about an effective co-operation between external and internal interests in practical development."

There had been considerable willing co-operation from the local populations, and they and the foreign businesses had alike benefited—even if they differed about the equity of the division of the profits. The activity of European businessmen was unquestionably mainly self-seeking, but nonetheless it generally brought benefits to Africans too.

In the partnership external interests were the senior partners and the principal determiners of policy. The political changes now occurring meant that the responsibility for creating an atmosphere and institutions which would enable fruitful co-operation to continue was being transferred to self-governing units of African people. The need for co-operation was as great as ever; so was the need for patience while long-term projects come to fruition and for capital and technical ability to be attracted to Africa. However, capital and technique were in demand everywhere in the world, in the so-called developed countries as much as in the under-developed parts of the world. Nevertheless, it would increasingly be the local populations or those speaking for them who would determine the conditions of co-operation and the means by which capital and technicians were to be attracted.

### Difficult Adjustment

"Adjusting ourselves to that change is perhaps just as hard for those who are most disinterestedly anxious to help the new nations to develop as for those who hanker after the old colonial world. We tend still to think that the responsibility for devising schemes for development, for taking the initiative in securing capital, must rest with the more developed countries. Generous-minded people think in terms of massive schemes of gifts of capital and technical assistance, channelled through national or international agencies. If political

self-government is to have its full meaning we should now resign ourselves to a humbler rôle."

Not all the capital needed could or should come from outside sources. All experience elsewhere demonstrates the large part which played in major economic development by purely internal capital formation, and the past in Africa taught the same lesson. "If local saving, private and public, does not go on, it is fairly safe to say that development will not go on either."

Much the same was true of knowledge—in the end, full-scale development could not succeed without a vast increase in local knowledge.

Sir Sydney considered the difference between the past and the future types of partnerships as being that formerly representatives of capital and superior knowledge from outside were hiring the workers and leasing the land, whereas in the future the representatives of the workers on the spot would hire the capital and the knowledge. "By this I do not mean that the new African countries will be full of Socialist enterprises controlled by the workers, but only that the political representatives of the mass of the populations will be determining the conditions on which outside capital may come into the country."

### Mutual Benefit

Having recalled that the partnership was mutually beneficial in the past, Sir Sydney Caine considered that this must also be true of any future partnership.

"I may be a cynic, but I do not believe that the mass of men are going to be moved by altruistic desires for somebody else's welfare. Any enduring partnership will need to promise some benefit to each of the partners. The developed countries, or some of them, may be generous in providing some gifts; but it is not realistic to expect their generosity to extend all the way. Probably the larger, and certainly what the economist calls the marginal part, of the capital needs of undeveloped areas will have to be paid for in one way or another."

That might be by simply charging a market rate of interest, or a credit on easy terms, or a free grant with explicit or implicit understanding of political attachment or commercial concession. Indeed, one of the changes brought about by the new political situation was that the newly independent countries were free to choose just how they would seek to raise capital, and that was a good thing.

"I am not so much alarmed as some people about Russian capital assistance. The world is very short of capital, and if Russia has developed far enough to become a provider instead of a user of international capital, so much the better for world economics. As to the fear that gratitude for Russian credits will lead to lasting political attachment, I can only note that the record does not suggest that gratitude of that kind lasts very long."

### Confidence in Stability

Attracting private capital was not simply a question of the right rates of interest; there had to be the right climate, and, in particular, confidence in stability. While investors could stand quite onerous taxation, they needed to know precisely what the terms were. "Outside investment is not encouraged by military coups or by the behaviour of ostensibly democratic ministers who imply that they will not allow themselves to be displayed by anything short of a revolution."

Turning to conditions of employment in the newly independent States, a matter which had a vital bearing on the provision of expertise from outside sources, the lecturer said that one suggestion for the present shortage of technical experts was the creation of some kind of corps available for service in under-developed areas. That solution overlooked several vital points, principally the fact that it was not just the conditions of financial reward that attracted experts; to attract the right kind of men depended on the creation of conditions of stability and a general background familiar and congenial to them. "It cannot be assumed that similar conditions will be provided in the self-governing African countries. That does not mean that I think they are bound to be inferior, but only that they are likely to be different."

Experience elsewhere in the world had shown that good technical results could be achieved in an institutional environment entirely different from that to which European or British technicians were accustomed, but it did not follow that British technicians could easily adapt themselves to working in those different conditions, or that any guarantee of financial security would make the different atmosphere congenial to them.

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"Left to themselves, private concerns will no doubt employ whatever externally recruited staff they think necessary for the development of their enterprises. The main need on the

Government side may be to leave them alone and not yield to the temptation to impose special obligations on private business regarding the employment of local people".

Summing up, Sir Sydney said that he did not believe in an extreme solution in which capital and personnel would be provided mainly as gifts. An intermediate position was not only more reasonable but more likely to be accepted. Developed countries should continue to be generous, making some gifts for capital and educational purposes, keeping their own expensive educational establishments available to overseas students at low charges, and giving advice when asked. If the sovereign independence of the new nations was to be taken seriously, it was necessary to work in an atmosphere of mutual respect, not one in which the relationship of master and servant was replaced by that of patron and client.

"So far as individuals are concerned, it is widely realized now that men and women who go to work in these new countries must go not as a governing class, however benevolent, or even as the missionaries of a higher technocracy, but just as people with special knowledge employed to do a special job".

## East Africa Not Seeking Charity Financial Aid A Realistic Investment

TO MOST AFRICANS, who have only the vaguest ideas of constitutional politics, and whose horizons usually stretch no farther than tribal groupings, the politicians' overworked catchwords like "democracy" and "freedom" have but one connotation—practical benefits; "something better for us". It is fundamentally the upsurge of the have-nots against the haves, but with the added complications of racial differences and nationalistic feelings whipped up by politicians of all kinds.

So said Sir Arthur Kirby, Commissioner for East Africa in London, when he addressed the Torquay branch of the Over-Seas League. He added, *inter alia*:

"There is nowadays a sharper realization that the more highly developed countries of the Commonwealth cannot leave the less developed areas to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps. The great manufacturing countries, such as Britain, which live by trading their manufactured goods with the rest of the world, must in their own interests, as well as those of the primary producer, ensure that the primary producer is successful and prosperous, for he is the potential customer.

"If we in East Africa are to contribute our quota to the world's economy, if we are to take our place as a vital member of the Commonwealth, and, above all, if we are to secure the peoples of East Africa to our Western way of life, someone must provide financial aid from the outside. If that someone is not Britain, America, or Western Europe it is most likely to be Russia. We would like that someone to be Britain. We in East Africa are not seeking charitable aid; we regard financial aid as an investment in realism.

### Tremendous Resources

"The Commonwealth has tremendous untapped resources in people and natural endowment. It produces half the world's wool, gold, tea and nickel, and between a third and a half of the world's rubber, tin, sisal and cocoa. East Africa contributes its modest quota. Half the world's sisal comes from there; it is the Commonwealth's largest producer of coffee; it is a substantial grower of cotton, and it is becoming more than a marginal supplier of tea.

"In the last 60 years—little more than the lifetime of some people in this room—East Africa has developed from a completely primitive country, in many ways more backward than the Stone Age, to a modern economy, with railways, roads, fine ports and air transport, parliamentary government, universities, and supplying the rest of the world with the products which go to make up our modern way of life. This is quick going, and it is hardly surprising that we in East Africa are not so composed, so civilized, and so wise as you are in Britain. Try to imagine that your forebears only three generations ago were still painting themselves with woad: that is the comparable state of affairs in East Africa.

"The remarkable changes in so short a time are the product

of the courage, enterprise and sacrifices of the European settler in Kenya and of the British and Asian businessmen throughout East Africa. In spite of your mistakes and shortcomings, you have reason to be proud of what your own kind have done and are doing in East Africa. We could not be where we are economically and socially except for the enterprise of British people.

"A more sensible appreciation ought to be made of the assertion that the white man in East Africa is in a privileged position—as if he had been handed something on a plate at the expense of the African. This is not so. Whatever the British European has and enjoys—his position of dominance socially and economically—in East Africa today is the result of his own enterprise, and sometimes of his failures. Whatever he has made for himself has had its beneficial reflection in the uplift of the African way of life. Whatever criticisms can be levelled at the British settlers—and they are many—there can be no doubt that his enterprise has brought untold benefit to the African and the promise of a great future for East Africa—a future which will be mainly the African's, not the European's.

### Principles of Settlement

"It is true that the British European's main object was to carve a place for himself in East Africa; he was there as a pioneer taking the risks of a pioneer. But he did not succeed to his present position on the basis of suppression. He took with him and practised the same principles of kindness, tolerance, and democratic government which we have in Britain. It is important to keep this in mind when talking of the future in East Africa, because it is vital to the African people in the three East African territories that the immigrant communities shall feel secure under any likely form of Government. They must be the reservoirs of technical skill and commercial and technical ability for some time to come. "In the effervescences of adolescence, they will provide the stability which will be an all-important factor in the attraction of capital investment. Nothing could be worse at this stage than for there to be a lack of confidence in the continuance of good government in East Africa.

"African advancement has started, and, no matter what discomforts and readjustments it may bring, we cannot stop it. Our task is to guide it in the best way we can. The African peoples have tremendous potentialities. We have wakened them from centuries of stagnation in a continent where the natural resources have not yet been calculated, and we are in the process of educating them in the ways of Government and assisting them in better ways of agriculture and industry. By this means we hope to promote a sound economy, which must be the basis of political freedom.

"We are passing through a very difficult stage of readjustment and political manoeuvring. Misunderstandings arise more frequently when ways of life and language are as different as they are between the several races in East Africa. On either side we make wrong assumptions because we impute wrong motives—often because we do not know the other man's trend of thought; because we think in different languages and have completely different social and political backgrounds".

## Subversive Organization in Kenya?

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA issued the following statement last Friday:—

"The Government is investigating information supplied by Group Captain L. R. Briggs which suggests the existence of a subversive organization on lines similar to the Kenya African Union and Mau Mau.

"As the European Minister without Portfolio has explained, the Government is taking action on the assumption that the information supplied by Group Captain Briggs is reliable, but at the moment there has been no evidence to indicate the existence of any new plot against law and order.

"Any further information must be carefully studied before the Government can satisfy itself that a new secret society planning subversion does exist. There have been statements made from time to time during the last few months about a plan for 'positive action' and the Government is naturally watching such developments very closely".

On the previous day the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Norman Harris, told a meeting of the Convention of Associations in Nairobi that the Government had received information about a secret society similar to K.A.U. and Mau Mau, that the necessary action was being taken, and that there need be no fear that the events of 1951 would be repeated.

Group Captain Briggs said that the new organization planned to incite strikes and civil disobedience, and intended to play down the Kiama Kia Muingi (another secret society, which was proscribed in January) until the time to strike was ripe. Money was being collected and intimidation practised.

## Northern Rhodesia's Constitution

### Conflicting Views in Britain

**OPPOSITION TO THE CLAIM** of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress for equal numbers of Africans and Europeans in the Legislature of that Protectorate has been voiced by the *Manchester Guardian*, which can certainly not be accused of lack of sympathy with African aspirations. It said in a leading article:—

"One can sympathize with the claim that Africans will still be under-represented in the Legislative Council, with eight members as against 14 elected Europeans. That would certainly be true if the Constitution now proposed was to be a permanent one; but in a country changing as rapidly as Northern Rhodesia all Constitutions are to be thought of as temporary; they must be modified every few years to keep pace with events.

"An advance from four African seats to eight is not bad going for one revision—especially as Africans showed so little interest in becoming voters that fewer than a hundred of them registered as voters for the recent Federal elections. (If the African National Congress changes its negative attitude and encourages its members to enrol in time for the next territorial elections there may be a big change here). There is some case for one or two more African seats in the Copperbelt, but there is not much of a case yet for parity between African and European elected members in the Legislative Council; just as there is not a case yet for withdrawing the hand of the Colonial Office from Northern Rhodesia. Everyone seems to be in a bit too much of a hurry".

### Political Warfare

MR. JOHN HATCH replied (in part):—

"This country must grasp that Central Africa is in the grip of political warfare. Though our memories are short, the inhabitants of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have certainly not forgotten the events of 50 years ago. At that time most of the white inhabitants of the four South African Colonies were using the same specious arguments to persuade the British Parliament and public that not only should they be associated in one State, but that they were entitled to govern both themselves and the African, Indian, and Coloured inhabitants who greatly outnumbered them. Britain was persuaded into handing power to the white minority in the hope that liberal progressiveness would develop so as to extend democratic rights to the whole population. We know the consequence. So do the Africans.

"This is the context of the present struggle in Central Africa. It is not true that the African leaders are either racialists or trying to grasp power.

"While the moderate politicians among them live under the pressure of antagonistic white leaders who will not stretch out the hand of friendship and refuse to consider them equally concerned with the future of Rhodesia, they are naturally and increasingly pressed by their own followers to turn all their forces against the Europeans. In spite of this pressure, they have so far stood against such a racialist attitude. Their political demands are comparatively moderate.

"The Africans recognize, as apparently you do not, the rapid approach of 1960's vital conference on the Federal Constitution. This will see the climax of white pressure for independence and the removal of British protection from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This is the vital Constitution, for it will determine the personnel of the Northern Rhodesian delegation to the 1960 conference.

"As the Africans see it, they must secure adequate representation now or so boycott the elections, as they have in the Federation, as to make it plain to the world that such elections are farcical and completely unrepresentative of the territory's inhabitants".

### Astonishing Charges

The Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote—"Mr. Hatch makes some astonishing statements. He begins by charging you with being 'curiously naive about the realities of Southern Rhodesia', and proceeds to reveal that he is either very naive himself or attributes that quality to your readership.

"Take just two of his points: (a) the allegation that 'it is not true that the African leaders in Central Africa are either racialists or trying to grab power', and (b) that 'the inhabitants of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have certainly not forgotten the events of 50 years ago', the reference being to the creation of the Union of South Africa.

"Is Mr. Hatch not aware that the Nyasaland African Congress demands an African majority in the Legislative and Executive Councils of that Protectorate?—the purpose of which can only be to 'grasp power'. Will he deny that the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia has very

similar ideas (some of its spokesmen demanding a majority and others parity in the legislature)? e

"As to the racialist aspect of the matter, he ought to know that representatives of the African political movements in both those territories attended the recent conference in Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory, at which such movements from East and Central Africa put on record their determination to pursue 'nationalism, virile and unrelenting', so that there should be 'government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines'. If those decisions do not represent racialism in its worst form, then words have lost their meaning.

"Point (b) is sheer fantasy. The picture of 'the inhabitants' of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland pondering what happened almost half a century ago is ludicrous. Mr. Hatch means 'African inhabitants', of course; and of the seven million there can be very, very few, perhaps half a dozen or so, who, if suddenly challenged, could show that they have certainly not forgotten the events of 50 years ago'.

"In political controversy about East and Central Africa this type of sweeping and untrustworthy generalization is nearly always to be found, and too often it goes unanswered. The case for African advancement is strong enough to succeed on its merits, and it is certainly not helped by preposterous exaggeration and misrepresentation".

## Mr. Callaghan's Folly

### Criticized by the "Economist"

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Labour's "Shadow Colonial Secretary", was criticized last week at some length by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for his speech in the House of Commons a few days earlier.

Now he has been taken to task by the *Economist*, which has written under the heading "Mr. Callaghan's Folly":—

"In the few months before a general election a special pillory ought to be set up for any minister or shadow minister who makes the future conduct of government by his party more difficult in order to try to win a few more votes or, in the case of Opposition front-benchers, to win a few more cheers from behind in the insidious popularity stakes for which every Labour shadow minister is now so ardently running.

"The first politician to be thrust firmly into such a pillory is Mr. James Callaghan, Labour's Shadow Colonial Secretary. During the debate on Central Africa last week he turned aside from what many will regard as a reasonable expression of liberal doubts about Rhodesia's present course to make a personal attack on the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, who was then on a visit to this country and had come to listen to the debate from the gallery. Mr. Callaghan remarked that he was bound to say, although he did not much relish doing so, that Sir Roy was in effect a hypocrite.

### Hon. Gentleman's Relish

"The preamble was untrue. Mr. Callaghan was not bound to say what he did. He obviously did relish saying it. And if he becomes Secretary of State for the Colonies everybody who hopes for a liberal solution of Rhodesia's affairs will rue his speech.

"The danger of last week's personal fracas is obvious: in the Rhodesian constitutional discussions that are due in 1960 Sir Roy may well be humanly influenced against accepting from Mr. Callaghan's hands terms that he might conceivably have accepted from somebody else, and he may react more bitterly than he otherwise would have done against any really firm safeguards for Africans put forward by a Labour Government. The most probable consequence of any such unpleasantness would be that a Labour Government's firm line would then be whittled down a little.

"The folly of Mr. Callaghan's relapse into personalities is not affected by the fact that some of Sir Roy's party colleagues had been rude about Mr. Callaghan himself during their recent election, or by the fact that Sir Roy (who is potentially the most liberal Prime Minister the Rhodesias have got) is not as liberal as most Britons would like him to be.

"The test of statesmen's speeches should be their effect and their necessity, not the extent to which speakers have been needed. Mr. Callaghan has now gone a long way towards disqualifying himself as a useful Colonial Secretary".

## Nationalism Fostered by Ambition

### Naive Purposes of African Agitators

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, Kenya's Minister for Local Government, said at the annual dinner of the Mombasa Calendonian Society, that few people had thought beyond the traditional British Colonial policy of delegating power to the Colonial peoples until the final grant of independence. Having educated the people to think in terms of continuing development, it was illogical to expect them to stand still.

"Even if, for instance, the peoples of West Africa or Asia who have been granted independence wanted to revert to their old traditions, even if they want to sit in the sun and twiddle their toes — which is very unlikely — they would not be allowed to; for all their independence they would be prodded into activity by the thrust of ideas from the restless peoples, in the vanguard of whom can be numbered the Scots".

No small country could remain isolated from the pressures and policies of Great Powers; they could not remain independent economically; and a small country could not be independent and inviolate during a modern war. Trade blocs were being created and expanded, and it was logical to suggest that close economic and strategic ties would lead to similar political patterns within each bloc, as was already happening in the Middle East.

### Fifty Not Inglorious Years

"In Kenya more than half a century of British rule has created and established a pattern of administration and of behaviour which is accepted and appreciated by the great majority of the people.

"A minority seek to impose another and very nebulous pattern, which seems to go by the name of African nationalism. The advocates of this 'ism' base their appeal on emotion. They have no practical plan, and are motivated, I believe, more by personal ambition than by the desire to improve the lot of the people of East and Central Africa.

"It seems to me that events are catching up on them, and that their rather naive purposes will be brushed aside in the inevitable grouping of the nations around the Great Powers. Not only will their plans be sterile because of world events and pressures, but it would be to the great detriment of all in these territories if personal and parochial ambition were allowed to delay the consolidation of Kenya's position within the British bloc.

"Interdependence is not colonialism. I suggest it is true partnership, as against paternalism. In East and Central Africa we have advocated partnership within our small territories and between the different races; but have we been thinking in wide enough terms to compete with the problems of a world which has so contracted in terms of time and space? Have we not been too parochial? Although there is a place for parochialism in the parish, the eyes of our politicians have, I think, been turned inward and away from the force at work outside our boundaries.

"A basic desire of the African is to prove himself as good as anyone else. That is not an evil ambition, but one that stems from a sense of personal dignity. Far too long has he been the Son of Ham, and not having the technical knowledge and background of the Western and Eastern nations, he is tempted to use his only weapon — physical strength and numbers.

### Recognition Involves Obligations

"The answer surely is to recognize his status as an equal member of the human family, but to show him that such recognition carries the obligation to play his part not just in Kenya or Africa but in world activities. He must have a greater loyalty than to his family, tribe, colour, or country. His loyalty must be directed to the larger units — the United Kingdom, the Colonies, the Commonwealth, and the Western World. The more educated Africans are interested in international affairs and international organizations: the response in the Central Province to our Red Cross is one example, and I suspect that the attractions to many of trade unions are more their international affiliation than their local functions.

"I believe we should produce a real response from the people of Kenya if a more practical citizenship with the British people were offered to them and we developed closer and closer ties with the United Kingdom and the Colonies. This would give us a part to play in world affairs in conjunction with the agglomeration of races and tribes which are the British".

## Trial of Jomo Kenyatta

### Key Witness Alleges Perjury

A PROSECUTION WITNESS in the trial of Jomo Kenyatta in 1952 for managing Mau Mau has now declared that he gave false evidence. His name is Rawson Mbogwa Macharia.

An affidavit sworn by Macharia on November 22 of this year was given to the Secretary of State for the Colonies last week by Mr. Tom Mboya, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, who afterwards told the Press that he had asked the Minister to institute an impartial judicial and public inquiry in order to ascertain whether the allegations were true or false.

Mr. Mboya quoted extracts from the affidavit, which states: —

"I admit that my said evidence is false, and so false to my knowledge, insofar as it intended to implicate any of the accused persons in the commission of the offences with which they were charged and particularly with regard to an alleged initiation ceremony on March 16, 1950, at a place called Kiamwange in the Kiambu district, implicating the first accused Jomo Kenyatta. I state unequivocally that there was no such meeting or ceremony at such time or at all, nor was the said accused Jomo Kenyatta either a participant in or present at any proceedings of the nature described at any time or any place to my knowledge.

"I further state that a number of other prosecution witnesses were to my knowledge procured and suborned to give false evidence for the prosecution in the said trial and to the best of my knowledge and belief gave such evidence therein".

One of three documents to which Mr. Mboya referred, but which he did not give to the Press, was said to describe the events leading up to Mr. Macharia giving false evidence; the second gives the names of witnesses who are alleged to have given false evidence; and the third certifies correspondence in support of Mr. Macharia's statement.

### "Secret" Letter

Mr. Mboya said that Macharia had revealed the contents of a letter marked "secret" which was allegedly written from the Attorney-General's chambers in Nairobi on November 19, 1952, confirming the alleged offer to him of (a) an air passage to the United Kingdom at £278, (b) a two-years' course in local government at a university at £1,000, and (c) subsistence for two years at £250.

The letter is alleged to have stated: "In the event of the above-named being murdered for providing evidence, Government will undertake the maintenance of his family and the education of his two sons. At the end of the two-years' course in local government the above-named will be offered a post by the Kenya Government".

According to Mr. Mboya, Macharia gave evidence at the trial at Kapenguria and left on December 18 or 19. He was flown to Britain, arriving in London on January 1, 1953, and given the two-years' course promised in the alleged letter.

Mr. Mboya was closely questioned by London journalists, but he would say only that Mr. Macharia was a constituent of his and that he had been at one time a branch secretary of the Kenya Africa Union. Asked whether he could give the events leading to the affidavit, he replied: "I am afraid I cannot". He made the same reply when asked why it was made at this stage, so long after the trial, when it was obviously in Kenyatta's interests to have submitted it earlier.

He declared that the affidavit was made "neither with my guidance, encouragement, nor assistance". As an M.L.C. he had simply been informed.

In Nairobi last Thursday Mr. Macharia said: —

"I swore the affidavit which Mr. Mboya has presented to the Colonial Secretary before Mr. M. K. Bhandari on November 22. In this affidavit I said that the evidence which I gave at Jomo Kenyatta's trial was false, and that I was promised certain conditions if I gave this false evidence. I can prove this by letters from the Attorney-General's office, one dated November 19, 1952".

Mr. Bhandari, a commissioner for oaths, confirmed that the affidavit had been sworn before him at his home at Kabete, a suburb of Nairobi, at 3 p.m. on Saturday, November 22. Mr. A. R. Kapila, an advocate, and Mr. Tom Mboya were present.

A Government spokesman said that day: "We know Mr. Mboya presented certain documents to the Secretary of State. We have not seen them yet".

On Saturday, Mr. Dingle Foot, Labour M.P. for Ipswich, said in Market Harborough: —

"The Labour Party will not be satisfied unless the Govern-

ment agrees to set up a judicial inquiry into the allegations. Some of us have never felt entirely satisfied by the Kenyatta trial."

Mr. Foot said that a fortnight ago in Nairobi he had a lengthy interview with Mr. Macharia.

"I examined him in detail about his allegations regarding his own evidence and that of other prosecution witnesses. I had no opportunity to interview others implicated, so I cannot say whether he was telling the truth, but I was satisfied that his extremely circumstantial narrative called for the closest investigation."

## New Cabinet for Federation

### Sir Roy Welensky Reshuffles Ministers

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, announced his new Cabinet on Monday, following his sweeping victory at the general election last month.

The Prime Minister himself retains the portfolios of External Affairs and, for the time being, Defence. The other appointments are:

Home Affairs and Power — SIR MALCOLM BARROW  
Economic Affairs and Public Service

— MR. J. M. CALDICOTT

Finance — MR. D. MACINTYRE

Law — MR. J. M. GREENFIELD

Commerce and Industry and Posts — MR. F. S. OWEN

Transport — MR. W. H. EASTWOOD

Health and Education — MR. B. D. GOLDBERG.

Agriculture — MR. J. C. GRAYLIN

Works — MR. G. W. R. L'ANGE

Mr. J. Foot has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, with special responsibility for information services.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs is a new creation. Mr. Caldicott's former portfolio of Agriculture goes to Mr. J. C. Grayling, a Northern Rhodesian lawyer, and his other portfolios of Health and Education have been taken by Mr. B. D. Goldberg, lately Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

With a larger Ministry, the Prime Minister has decided to follow the United Kingdom practice of not including all Ministers in the Cabinet. Mr. L'Ange, Minister of Works, and the Parliamentary Secretaries will not be in the Cabinet.

### Leader of the House

Mr. Greenfield, who will be Leader of the House, has also been charged with responsibility for preparing the Federal Government's case for the constitutional talks in 1960.

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, commenting on the absence of an African as a junior minister, telegraphed:—

"There were good reasons for believing that at the time Sir Roy left for his talks in London he had made up his mind to offer the Information Ministry to Mr. Jasper Savanhu, who was a highly successful editor of African newspapers before he became an M.P. and is as well qualified as any member of the present Parliament to handle information matters.

"The decision not to appoint Mr. Savanhu has given rise to the belief that there has been a hardening of view in Parliament at what is considered to be the uncompromising attitude adopted by the British Colonial Secretary to the Federal Government's views on the promised changes in the Northern Rhodesian Constitution. Certainly feeling here has seldom been as critical of Westminster as at present."

### Kikuyu in Mombasa Denounces K.K.M.

KIAMA KIA MUINGI, the Kikuyu secret society which has been proscribed, has been condemned by a meeting in Mombasa of more than 700 members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes. They were addressed by six members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru Loyal Committee on how to combat Mau Mau at the coast. A resolution which was passed unanimously declared: "We will work all the time with Government to watch every place in this province to ensure that the nasty smell of Kiama Kia Muingi cannot hide here". It also promised to report to the authorities anyone connected with K.K.M.

## Promoting Racial Harmony

### Venture of Faith in Kenya

MR. W. F. COUTTS, who was Acting Governor of Kenya during the absence of Sir Evelyn Baring in Ethiopia, said when he addressed the United Kenya Club in Nairobi last week:—

"Ministers on taking office bind themselves to promote racial harmony and friendliness and to develop opportunities for all loyal subjects, irrespective of race or religion, to advance in accordance with character and ability."

"To teach people, to get on with one another is a task calling for patience, tolerance, and deep understanding. This is the task which the United Kenya Club has set itself. When it was founded the very idea of a united Kenya was comparatively new. The Government was still in the hands of Europeans only. They strove to do well by all manner of men, regardless of social background, but they had not the benefit of colleagues who were Asians, Arabs, and Africans.

"In 1954 the first multi-racial Government of Kenya was formed in the face of the resentment, fear, and suspicion arising from Mau Mau emergency conditions. The formation of a multi-racial Government in those conditions was an act of faith in human nature, a parallel to which it would be hard to find in history."

### Mutual Aid

"It sprang from a conviction that all the races that inhabit Kenya are equally necessary to its development, that each had a specific contribution to make to the future of the country, and that they could and should learn to live together in amity and mutual respect. Few people outside the Government believed at the time that racial harmony could be established by the voluntary effort of the various communities.

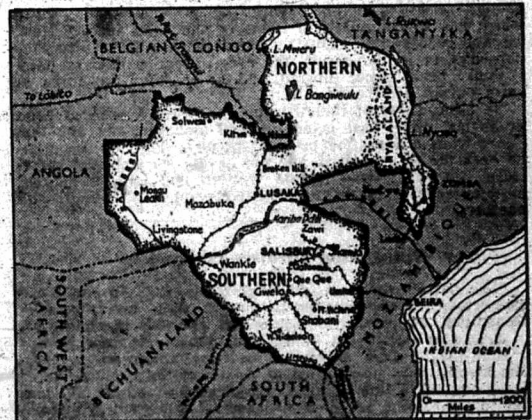
"The spirit of mutual tolerance and friendship has since spread amazingly wide and remarkably fast. It would be useless to pretend that political tensions have disappeared, or that the main cleavages of political opinion do not continue to run along racial lines. But visitors to this country are struck by the general friendliness between members of the various communities and by the almost complete absence of any outward signs of racial prejudice."

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## New Ship for Union-Castle Line

### "Pendennis Castle" Strikes New Note

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY a fine new ship, R.M.S. PENDENNIS CASTLE, will join the fleet of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., whose directors have in the past week or so invited a number of guests to visit the vessel in Southampton Docks.

The Hon. M. Anthony R. Cayzer, one of the deputy chairmen of the line, told a party of visitors last Friday that the aim had been to provide an elegant, gay, and friendly ship which would cater for all purses and stimulate sea travel. The PENDENNIS CASTLE is certainly elegant, striking a new note which skilfully blends the modern with the traditional and gives a sense of spaciousness.

Built at the Belfast yard by Harland and Wolff, Ltd., the ship is of 28,582 gross register tons; she is 764ft. overall, and has a loaded draught of 32ft. There is accommodation for 197 first-class and 539 tourist class passengers and a crew of 419—for whom the cabin and other accommodation is greatly improved. Indeed, the Union-Castle management believes it to be better than in any other ship afloat.

The dining saloons in both classes, the first-class suites and de luxe rooms, and the first-class inboard cabins are all air-conditioned. All the public rooms are most attractive. Beside the open air swimming pools, in both classes are lido areas; and the lido bar, with bamboo decorations, is certain to prove attractive.

Mr. Bernard Cayzer, a deputy chairman, was responsible for the furnishing and decoration, his consultant being Miss Jean Munro, an interior decorator of wide and varied experience. The results are most successful.

Perhaps no ship has used formica so freely in the cabins; though expensive in first cost, it will greatly reduce maintenance expenditure and labour. It is used in many colours and patterns, and the stewards are enthusiastic about this departure from the normal.

### New Light on Literature

Both the libraries are well stocked, and a new form of electric lighting makes it possible to read with ease the title of any book, whatever its position, a boon to travellers.

Smoke-rooms and lounges are comfortable and attractive, and the shops are quite novel in design. Both sides of the dining saloon are raised two steps above the general floor level, with excellent effect, and the private dining room in Louis XV style is charming in every way.

The ship, which has cost £7½m., has a speed of almost 25 knots, which would enable her to do the passage from Southampton to Cape Town in 11½ days, instead of the 13½ days now scheduled. Two other vessels, the PRETORIA CASTLE and EDINBURGH CASTLE, could make the shorter time, but the quicker run cannot be introduced until there are seven liners capable of about 25 knots—and the company does not expect that to be achieved for at least another seven years. The WINDSOR CASTLE, now being built, will not be launched for about 18 months, and a second ship on order is not due to join the service for about three years.

Among those with East and Central African interests who viewed the vessel on Friday were:—

Mr. F. E. Baker, Mr. R. J. Bloxam, Mr. J. H. Brebner, Mr. Gordon Cooper, Mr. H. C. C. Damant, Mr. P. Deane, Mr. W. H. Etheridge, Captain E. G. Fullick, Mr. D. W. Holland, Mr. T. Holroyde, Mr. W. E. Hope-Satherton, Mr. L. J. Hopkins, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Captain S. C. G. Keen, Mr. T. Mann, Mr. R. H. Marshall, Mr. W. T. Mills, Mr. C. G. Osborn, Mr. W. C. M. Parry, Major General Prior-Palmer, Mr. T. E. Rickwood, Mr. A. H. Robson, Mr. E. J. Sayers, Mr. N. Seymour, Mr. J. B. Shattock, Mr. S. P. Smith, Mr. P. A. Tegetmeier, Mr. C. F. J. Tomlinson, Mr. E. J. Warman, and Captain N. Willcock.

## Another Letter from Lokitaung

### More Allegations of Brutality

ANOTHER LETTER has been smuggled out of Lokitaung prison in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, according to Mr. John Stonehouse, Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, who told the Press at the beginning of the week that it was written by five of the political prisoners there. A letter dated April 27, which was also sent out of the prison, was published in the summer by the *Observer*; its allegations were refuted point by point by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The new letter alleges that prisoners have been "brutally beaten several times"; that no action was taken when reports were made to the district officer, the local medical officer, and the prison officer; that prisoners suffer from many diseases because they do not get vegetables or fruit; that water has been unnecessarily rationed; that there has been delay in the receipt of mail, and that the prisoners are denied visitors. The letter also states:—

"All of the alleged offences of all of us were supposed to have been committed over 600 miles in the Central Province, but instead of being imprisoned in the area in which the offences were said to have been committed we were brought in a closed district in which none can enter without a Government permit. In short, this Northern Province which is all desert is the Kenya's 'Siberia', with heat substituted for cold and snow . . .

"We, on behalf of Africans in Kenya, abhor (sic) the practice of making Kenya a British 'constitutional laboratory', in which to try queer discriminatory and unprecedented constitutions, veiled in enticing garments such as multi-racialism, partnership, etc. We have seen such partnerships at work in Central Africa.

"Therefore our only prayer, and it is the prayer of all Africans, is to annul the Constitution immediately and to allow the people to choose what sort of Government they should have through a general election on a common voters' roll based on universal adult suffrage, one man one vote."

Mr. Stonehouse has asked for an impartial inquiry and that elected members of the Kenya Legislature should be allowed to visit the prison.



-they have such a good name

# PERSONALIA

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. GRIMSHAW has left for Kenya. MR. and MRS. VICTOR MATTHEWS have arrived in London from Nairobi.

THE REV. and MRS. W. B. NORMAN have left England for the Diocese of the Upper Nile.

DR. and MRS. A. H. LAXTON, missionaries of the C.M.S. in the Southern Sudan, have resigned.

MR. RAY VICKER, of the staff of the *Wall Street Journal*, New York, is visiting East Africa.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, as chairman, will today attend a council meeting of the British Red Cross Society.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL NEWMAN and their family will sail in the CITY OF EXETER on Saturday for Cape Town.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, has climbed the peak of Mbeya mountain, about 9,000ft. high.

MRS. CLARA ZITZLAFF, of Mlalo, in the Lushoto district of Tanganyika, will celebrate her 100th birthday on December 14.

ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF BANDON, who lived for many years in Kenya, arrived from the Cape last Friday in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. W. B. CANNING is now a member of Nairobi City Council as a Government representative, vice COUNCILLOR MURRELL.

SIR GEOFFREY CLAY, formerly Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, has been appointed controller of rubber research in Malaya.

EARL GREY, father of LADY MARY BARING, is due in Nairobi at the end of the week. He will return to the United Kingdom early in January.

LORD and LADY TWINING are due tomorrow at Government House, Nairobi, where they will stay until they move into their new home at Langata.

MR. DUNSTAN UMARI, the first African to be appointed a district commissioner in Tanganyika, is a son of the REV. ALFEJI UMARI, of the U.M.C.A.

THE REV. EVAN AGOLA, a Luo, and the REV. DONALD HOWES, chaplain in the Western Aberdares, have been appointed diocesan canons by the Bishop of Mombasa.

MR. M. MUGWANYA, chairman of the Democratic Party of Uganda, and MR. A. OPWA, treasurer-general, have resigned. The president of the party is MR. B. KIWANUKA.

SIR GEORGE MCROBERT has been appointed medical adviser to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, following the death of LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR BENNETT HANCE.

MR. ABU MAYANJA, representative in London of the Uganda National Congress, has returned from his visit to Uganda and left for Ghana to attend the All-African Peoples' Conference.

MR. H. E. PHILLIPS, Financial Secretary in Nyasaland, MRS. PHILLIPS, and their son and daughter are outward-bound for Beira in the WARWICK CASTLE, which they joined in Genoa.

OLAVE LADY BADEN-POWELL has promised her full co-operation in the making of a film of the life of the late LORD BADEN-POWELL, founder of the Boy Scout Movement, who died in Kenya.

LORD LATYMER, chairman of the Ottoman Bank, LADY LATYMER, and MR. W. STEWART MCKIM, the general manager, have returned from a visit to East and Central Africa. Arriving in Nairobi on November 9, they went to Treetops three days later, and drove at the beginning of the following week to Moshi via Arusha, flew to Mombasa and on to Dar es Salaam and Salisbury. They visited the Victoria Falls and Bulawayo, and flew back to London from Salisbury.

MR. DENNIS CADOT has been elected president of the Publicity Club of East Africa, whose other officers are MR. M. A. ARCHER, vice-president, MR. JOHN BULL, honorary secretary, and MR. R. HOFFLER, honorary treasurer.

MR. GORDON ELLARD, of New Eltham, Kent, has joined the staff of the East African Leprosy Research Centre at Alupa, Kenya. He is a biochemist, and recently received his B.Sc. in chemistry and M.Sc. in biochemistry.

MR. R. O. HENNINGS, who is leaving the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya, is not retiring from the Colonial Service, as was recently reported. After his leave he will return to Nairobi to take up an appointment in another Ministry.

MR. T. Y. WATSON, lately Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Uganda, and previously Director of Agriculture in that Protectorate, is to serve on a three-member commission of inquiry into land and population problems in Fiji. SIR ALAN BURNS is the chairman.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, has opened the King's African Rifles Memorial Homes at Zomba, the first of their kind in Southern Africa. The oldest ex-askari to live there is now about 90 years of age. He joined the regiment in 1899 and took part in the Ashanti War.

LORD LLOYD, a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been re-elected president of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce. MR. W. J. LUXTON, the new secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed director.

THE REV. K. E. STOVOLD, who was for 25 years a C.M.S. missionary in Kenya, and has been area secretary for the diocese of Canterbury, Rochester, and Southwark for the past three years, will shortly leave England for Kenya to take up his appointment as Archdeacon and Vice-General of the diocese of Mombasa.

THE REV. K. B. HOBBS has been appointed area secretary in South-East England for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Until a few months ago he was a curate of Grantham Parish Church, of which the vicar until recently was CANON C. H. LEEKE, formerly of the U.M.C.A. in the diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

MARSHAL OF THE R.A.F. SIR JOHN SLESSOR and LADY SLESSOR left England last week for New Zealand to attend the sixth unofficial Commonwealth Relations Conference. They are due back at the end of February.

LORD ALTRINCHAM and MISS MARIAN PATRICIAN CAMPBELL were married last week in Tormarton, Gloucestershire.

DR. P. R. DAVIS, lecturer in anatomy at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, London, has received a bursary under the Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth bursaries scheme to extend his studies of African human skeletal material at Khartoum, Ibadan, and Makerere, and to study fossil primate material in Kenya.

MR. GERALD PALING, who retired a few months ago from the office of Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, has accepted an invitation to examine the system of prosecutions in Uganda. He will visit that protectorate early next year for about a month, accompanied by Mrs. Paling. He is vice-chairman of Brighton and Hove Albion Football Club.

DR. T. F. WEST, European Operations Executive of the African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre, Ltd., left London by air last week for a short visit to Kenya and the Belgian Congo. One purpose of his trip is to compare the results of U.K. research into the use of pyrethrum-base insecticides with those produced by the Nakuru laboratories of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

MISS FREDA GWILLIAM and LORD HASTINGS are to be two of the speakers at a conference on "Help and Self-Help in Rural Development" organized by the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas, of which LORD TWEEDSMUIR is president. The conference will be held at the Essex Institute of Agriculture, Writtle, near Chelmsford, from December 30 to January 2.

CANON ESSAU OYWAYA, the first African to be appointed a chaplain to the forces in East Africa Command, who has been a rural dean both in Nyanza and the Rift Valley, is to become Archdeacon of Eldoret; and the REV. A. E. S. HURD, who was for many years a missionary in Ethiopia and is now in Kenya, is to become Archdeacon of Maralal.

GENERAL ABOUD, Prime Minister of the Sudan, was last week installed chancellor of the University of Khartoum, the statutes of which provide that the Head of State shall be *ex-officio* chancellor. For the first time a Sudanese vice-chancellor had officiated at the ceremony; he is SAYED NASR ELHAG ALI, who took over the post earlier this year from PROFESSOR GRANT, of Edinburgh.

AIR VICE MARSHAL E. W. S. JACKLIN, Chief of Staff of the Royal Rhodesia Air Force, visited the R.A.F. station at Bassingbourn, near Cambridge, last week to see Rhodesian air crews in training. He was accompanied by GROUP CAPTAIN HAROLD HAWKINS and WING-COMMANDER J. MOSS. They were met at the airfield by AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR HARRY BROADHURST, Chief of R.A.F. Bomber Command, who flew recently to Rhodesia in a Vulcan bomber. Air Vice Marshal Jacklin and Group Captain Hawkins are having staff talks with the Air Ministry and discussing the Canberra re-equipment programme.

## Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA outward-bound in the WARWICK CASTLE, which sailed from London on December 5 for the Mediterranean, include:—

**Mombasa.**—Mr. J. W. Balfour, Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Beaton, Mr. & Mrs. N. P. Bramham, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. J. Brown, Sister M. M. Chambers, The Rev. & Mrs. F. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Collis, Mrs. F. T. Coltman, Sister T. M. Crowley, Mr. A. L. Davies, Sister De la Seffe Lawton, Mr. D. P. C. Franks, Mr. & Mrs. T. J. F. Gavaghan, Cmdr. & Mrs. N. E. Goddard, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. J. Harrigan, Dr. R. B. Heisch, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. G. Humfrey, Mr. S. C. Lees-Milne, Mr. A. D. Mair, Mr. J. P. Mather, Mr. & Mrs. P. Molloy, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. B. Molohan, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Neaves, Mrs. J. R. Parmenter, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Porter, Mr. & Mrs. W. Rae, Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Ramsbottom, The Rev. & Mrs. H. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. C. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Webb, and Mr. & Mrs. R. Wisbey.

**Tanga.**—Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Moore.

**Zanzibar.**—Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Drummond.

**Dar es Salaam.**—Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Bellman, Mr. & Mrs. G. Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. V. Hayward, The Rev. W. F. Malcolm, and Mr. & Mrs. R. Temple.

**Belra.**—Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Cole, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. French-Smith, Mr. W. H. W. Jobling, The Rev. & Mrs. H. Kay, The Rev. R. H. Longbotham, and Mr. & Mrs. H. E. I. Phillips.

## Visitors from the Federation

ARRIVALS IN LONDON from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland include Mr. C. R. L. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Clough, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Colman, Captain C. E. Craven, Mr. & Mrs. B. Frew, Mr. W. E. Hancock, Mr. K. G. Harvey, Mr. A. J. I. Hawkins, Mr. B. Hunt, Mr. L. F. Leversedge, Mr. W. D. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. P. Robinson, Mr. R. Speck, Mr. J. F. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. P. Walters, Mr. & Mrs. R. V. Wingrove, Mr. B. Woodman, and Mr. & Mrs. D. A. B. Wooldridge.

## Acquitted of Murder Charge

WALTER WILLIAM CHALWIN, accused of the murder of Henry Gordon Brougham, his wife's former lover, was acquitted of murder in Nairobi on Friday but found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Brougham died after being stabbed in the neck at a hotel near Nairobi. Chalwin pleaded that Brougham threatened him with his fists, that there was a scuffle, and that he had no recollection of the stabbing.

Sir Ronald Sinclair, Chief Justice, said in summing up that Brougham had tried to persuade Mrs. Chalwin to divorce her husband and marry him, and that her mother, Lady O'Brien, had admitted that she wanted her daughter to divorce Chalwin. It seemed clear that Brougham had attacked Chalwin shortly before the stabbing. If, as had been said, Chalwin had taken a gun with him in order to shoot Brougham, why had he not done so then? The jury had to consider the question of provocation, including Brougham's letters to Mrs. Chalwin and other events.

The jury took 75 minutes to reach their verdict.

## Chiefly Praise

CHIEF BOTOEM II of Bechuanaland told the *African Daily News* after a week's visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that his impression was that the Federal and territorial Governments "are genuinely determined to advance the African people in every way", and that their emphasis on economic advancement had this to be said in its favour that "it is vital in the progress of any people". He considered that the Federation was "going along the right lines", that the rate of African advancement was neither too fast nor too slow, and that the European was "carrying the African with him educationally, economically, socially, and industrially". The relationship between the races seemed to him to leave nothing to be desired, "although on both sides you do get people who are never satisfied".

## Nairobi Advocate Disbarred

THE COMMITTEE of the special council of Lincoln's Inn last week announced that it had disbarred and expelled from membership Sheik Manzour Ahmad, of Nairobi. Mr. H. C. H. Fairchild, under-treasurer and steward to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, said that he was not authorized to give any further information except to say that notice of the order, which prevents the disbarred man from pursuing a legal career, had been sent to him, and other Inns of Court, the High Court, the Law Society, the Advocates' Committee in Nairobi, and the Queen's Justices.

## Sir Geoffrey Pennington-Ramsden

SIR GEOFFREY WILLIAM PENNINGTON, having for the second time changed his name by deed poll, has assumed the surname of Pennington-Ramsden. In 1925 he inherited the properties in Cumberland of the fifth Baron Muncaster, in accordance with whose wishes he changed his name from Ramsden to Pennington. His elder brother having been murdered in Malaya in 1948, he has recently succeeded to the baronetcy of his late father, Sir John Ramsden, and has therefore taken the name of Pennington-Ramsden.

## New Justice of Appeal

MR. RALPH WINDHAM, Chief Justice in Zanzibar, has been appointed a Justice of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Born in 1905, and educated at Wellington College, and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1930. Joining the Colonial Legal Service in Palestine as a legal man, he went as a puisne judge to Ceylon in 1947, and was a puisne judge in Kenya from 1950 until 1955, when he was appointed to his present post.

## Obituary

### Sir William Scupham

SIR WILLIAM SCUPHAM, C.M.G., M.C., first Speaker of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, died last week at the age of 65. He suffered a stroke last year and had not fully recovered meantime.

William Eric Halstead Scupham ("Scuppie" to many Tanganyikans), a Londoner, was educated at St. Paul's School and then took a diploma in anthropology at Cambridge University. He served in France and Belgium with the York and Lancaster Regiment and the Tank Corps in the 1914-18 war, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross.

Soon after demobilization he joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika, and was Administrative Secretary at the time of the outbreak of war in 1939. Rejoining the forces, he was employed in various capacities in East Africa, the Middle East, and Madagascar, and was Military Administrator of Italian Somaliland from 1941 to 1943.

Then he left the Colonial Service and began farming at the Ifuenga district of the Southern Province of Tanganyika. He was a nominated member of the Legislative Council from 1946 to 1953, was elected chairman of the non-official members in 1957, and was then appointed to the Executive Council. When it was decided in 1953 that the Governor should no longer preside over the Legislature, Scupham was chosen as the first Speaker. Some months ago his ill-health made it necessary for him to resign that office.

He had also been a member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, the East African Transport Advisory Council, the East Africa War Supplies Board, the East Africa Production and Supply Council, the Agriculture and Veterinary Research Council, and other bodies, local, territorial, and inter-territorial.

His wife died in 1953. He was knighted last year.

MR. EUGENE MICHAEL O'DOWD, M.M., who served with the Argus South African Press Group for 32 years, has died in Johannesburg at the age of 65. He joined the *Johannesburg Star* in 1922 and later became assistant editor; in 1950 he acted as editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, and in the same year was appointed editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*. After an illness he returned to the *Star* in 1951 and returned two years later. While serving in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war he was awarded the Military Medal and later commissioned.

MR. JAMES HOPWOOD, O.B.E., a retired railwayman, whose 50 years' service was the longest of any staff member of Rhodesia Railways, has died in Ndola. He joined the Argentine Great Western Railways as a station master in 1897, and five years later went to Rhodesia. He became assistant traffic superintendent in 1922. During the Royal tour of 1947 he was manager of the "white train" in Southern Rhodesia. He retired that year, and was awarded the O.B.E.

MR. ANTOINE ATTALA, of the Border Motor Co., Ltd., has died in Ndola Hospital, aged 60, after a motor car accident. He founded his company in 1931, shortly after reaching Ndola from the Belgian Congo. He had been a municipal councillor and was an active member of the B.E.S.L.

DR. B. RUNCIMAN has died in Dodoma, Tanganyika Territory, at the age of 83.

A memorial service for SIR WILLIAM HALCROW was held last week at the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, London.

### Mr. W. L. Smith

MR. WILLIAM LAURENCE SMITH, M.B.E., bursar of Peterhouse School, near Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, has been found dead in the garden of his residence. He was at one time private secretary to Lord Malvern when he was Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Born in 1912 and educated at Prince Edward School, Smith was appointed cashier to the Shell Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., in Salisbury in 1929. In 1933 he spent a year as clerk of the court in the magistrate's court in Salisbury, and in 1935 he moved to the High Court as water court registrar. In 1937 he became private secretary to Lord Malvern (then Sir Godfrey Huggins).

He went to France in 1940 with the Dorsetshire Regiment, and escaped from Dunkirk in a dinghy, joining the remnants of his regiment in England. Later he served with the War Office Military Mission in South Africa. For the last two years of the war he was on the staff of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

After the war he was made local secretary of the British-South Africa Company in Salisbury. Last year he went to Peterhouse as bursar.

SIR JOSEPH CROSBY, who died in hospital in Mahé, Seychelles, last week at the age of 78, was at one time British Minister in Siam. Most of his time in the Diplomatic Service had been spent in the Far East. He was a bachelor.

### "Shameful Incidents" in Nyasaland Wider Power to Deal with Assemblies

BITTER PROTESTS by four African members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council last week marked the adjourned second reading of a Bill to amend the Police Ordinance. It extends the powers to stop and disperse assemblies, meetings, or processions to all police above the rank of assistant inspector and all administrative officers, and it prohibits the carrying of weapons at meetings.

The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Youens, said: "Certain deplorable and shameful incidents in the past few weeks have demonstrated the introduction of this Bill as a matter of urgency."

An African member, Mr. H. B. Chipembere, said that the African members and the organization to which they belonged felt that some recent events had been grossly exaggerated by "certain mischievous persons, including newspapers, for motives unknown to us." He alleged that some incidents had been deliberately provoked by the police, and declared that some junior police and administrative officers were too irresponsible to have the powers proposed. "As a result of granting these powers we shall have more riots in the country," he added.

Another African member, Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama, asked if the Government felt that it could stop African political advancement, with the Bill. "We do not want any trouble, but peaceful political advancement, and we cannot do without assemblies and meetings," he said.

Mr. N. D. Kwenje described the Bill as the result of fear. He urged the Government to withdraw it and preserve the peace of the country.

Criticism of the Federal Ministry of Health was made by African members during a debate on a motion introduced by Mr. Kwenje that "the Nyasaland Government does not hand to the Federal Government any department or part thereof for administration until 1960 at the review when things will be put in black and white."

Mr. Chipembere alleged that an African woman had died on the operating table owing to the "incompetence of the doctor", and the Federal Government was stated to be unable to administer its departments efficiently in Nyasaland.

These criticisms were refuted by Government and private members during a heated debate. The motion was defeated, all the African members voting for it.

## African Fears and Dominion Status

### Sir John Moffat's Statement

DOMINION STATUS for the Federation at present would endanger the security of Africans in the northern territories, Sir John Moffat, nominated Federal M.P. for African Affairs, said when he addressed the Rhodesian National Affairs Association.

Nothing would better please H.M. Government than for the Federation to become a full Dominion, for that would add another adult State to the Commonwealth and relieve them of the difficult and thankless task of carrying out protecting duties over Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The reasons why the Federation was not a Dominion now were domestic.

"This Federation was brought into being by a Constitution, and we are bound by its provisions", said Sir John. Federation took place in spite of the clamorous opposition of the Africans of the northern territories; they got a Federation which they opposed and feared, but also an undertaking that the next stage in constitutional advance — Dominion status would not take place until the majority of the people agreed to it. That guarantee appeared in the Constitution; the people of Southern Rhodesia accepted it in a referendum, and it was therefore doubly binding upon them.

"Some people may think this undertaking not wise. I consider it one of the wisest things in the Constitution. But what we think now is irrelevant. Some agreed to go forward to adult independence when the inhabitants agreed; if they would agree today we could have Dominion status tomorrow. The snag is that possibly five million will not agree."

"Africans opposed Federation five years ago and would oppose independence now for the same reason — they consider their future is made less secure. But the difference is that while it was possible for us to go ahead with Federation in spite of African opposition, for Dominion status this is not so. The moral approach to this question is so clear that there can be no difference of opinion on it."

"We have pledged ourselves not to proceed until the majority of the inhabitants of the Federation agree. Our task is accordingly to win that support by creating conditions here in which the African's future is secure to him. If we do not do this, and if we get Dominion status by any means other than in honouring our undertakings to the full, we shall demonstrate that we are unfit to govern a multi-racial State, and our disappearance from the political scene would be a tragedy to none but ourselves."

### Congress Wants Universal Suffrage

MR. GEORGE NYANDORO, secretary-general of the African National Congress of Southern Rhodesia, said when giving evidence during his trial in Salisbury on charges of contravening the Public Order Act and of holding meetings without prior permission that the congress wanted universal adult suffrage in the Colony and the abolition of all racial discrimination. He denied any intention of promoting hostility between Africans and Europeans. An African detective said that in April he attended the funeral in Bulawayo of an African, Burombo, who, Nyandoro said, had been killed by Europeans in order to put an end to his agitation for African liberation; Nyandoro was alleged to have added that Africans were like cows being milked by the Europeans. Two doctors testified that Burombo had died from internal bleeding after an operation for a brain tumour.

### Night Passes Abandoned

THE NIGHT PASS SYSTEM for Africans is to be abandoned in the small townships of Northern Rhodesia, and the local authorities of the major townships, who participated in recent trial suspensions have been invited by the Government to continue the experiment pending eventual amendment of the relevant by-laws. A spokesman for the Department of Lands and Local Government has said that police reports had not indicated any increase in crime as a result of the experiment and that other Government departments did not oppose abolition.

## KAMPALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

### *A Commemorative Album*

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF KAMPALA

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Kampala Municipal Council desires to compile a commemorative album of photographs showing the growth of Kampala, and for this purpose is interested in obtaining photographs of Kampala taken before the last war.

Any person or organization that has pictures suitable for reproduction is invited to submit the same to the undersigned.

If so requested, payment will be made for selected pictures.

K. EVANS,  
Town Clerk.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

P.O. Box 210,

Kampala, Uganda.

## "No Satisfaction" at Colonial Office

### Mr. Mboya Meets Mr. Lennox-Boyd

MR. TOM MBOYA, an African elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, saw the Secretary of State for the Colonies last week and later told the Press that he had "got no satisfaction". He had come to London to put the views of the African elected members on what he called "the constitutional crisis" in Kenya.

He said that he had told Mr. Lennox-Boyd of his "extreme dismay" at the way in which the Minister had "deliberately chosen to ignore the views of the majority of the communities in Kenya". The Minister's attitude, as reflected in his recent statements and in the dispatch to the Governor in which he rejected the African members' constitutional proposals and their renewed request for a round-table conference, constituted a surrender to the extreme settler viewpoint.

"By this attitude a situation is created in Kenya which will inevitably require that the African members and the African community review their tactics. There can be no question of the African elected members participating in the Government under the present constitution.

"The British Government must be called upon to fulfil its proper responsibility to the African people. We shall not tolerate continued European settler domination or the possibility of any transfer of power into the hands of the European settlers. We cannot be held responsible for any tensions and conflicts that may arise from the frustration of our legitimate demands".

Mr. Mboya said that he would report his failure to his fellow members, who would make public their reaction in a few days.

"When we next meet we shall consider other steps and whether or not to use the same tactics. Unless something is done African frustrations would increase. We say it now so as not to be blamed in the future that Africans did not point out the seriousness of the situation".

Mr. Mboya accused the Kenya Government of deliberately exploiting the Mau Mau emergency regulations to hamper legitimate African political organizations. "The state of emergency should be brought to an end at once. The circumstances of 1952 no longer exist".

### K.K.M. Condemned

He appreciated that K.K.M. might frighten some people; he condemned that movement without reservation, saying that he had always condemned violence. But secret societies would thrive where people were prevented from expressing their views freely and publicly. There must be freedom of association, of assembly, and of speech. In the Central Province the situation urgently required such freedoms. "The Government must share responsibility because some people in the Central Province think in terms of secret societies".

Just as it was necessary to rehabilitate Mau Mau detainees, so it was vital to rehabilitate Government officials to think in terms of peace-time Government. "Some administrative officers still think they are fighting Mau Mau", he declared.

European extremists might say what they liked. Africans were told to be reasonable and tolerant and not to take them seriously; yet when an African spoke out he was accused of all sorts of mischief.

He cited Sir Charles Markham as typical of such European speakers; he had spoken of Sir Roy Welensky's "wonderful fighting speech" in Nairobi, and said that he (Sir Charles) could not divulge some of the things which Sir Roy had told him. It was that sort of talk that created anxiety among Africans.

According to the interpretation of the African elected members, democracy was incompatible with partnership and racial representation: was Kenya to have a democracy based on individual rights or "a concoction of democracy as defined by Sir Roy Welensky?"

The British Government had failed miserably to give a sense of direction. "Africans will not accept partnership or multi-racialism. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's attitude can represent only one thing — selling out to the white settlers".

Last Thursday Mr. Mboya flew to Accra to attend the Pan-African conference. Before leaving London he said that the conference was "important in so far as it will enable us to begin thinking of Africa as a continent and give us an opportunity to begin working on the creation of an African personality, which is necessary if Africa is to take her proper place in the United Nations and in other international spheres".

## Split in Uganda Congress

QUARRELS within the Uganda (African) National Congress, which have been numerous over a long period, erupted last week, when Mr. I. K. Musazi, the president, announced that he had "suspended" Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, the chairman, Dr. B. N. Kunuka, the secretary-general, Mr. Otema Alimadi, the secretary, Mr. Paulo Sengendo, the president of the youth organization, Mr. Abu Mayanja, London representative of the congress, and Mr. John Kale, its representative in Cairo.

In explanation of his action, Mr. Musazi told journalists in Kampala that he was concerned at Egyptian dreams of attaining "political control of the Nile Valley, and that a group of congress members, "financed in Cairo and beyond", had defied the official party policy of self-government for Uganda and were following a policy of "trading one imperialist for another".

Shortly afterwards a statement purporting to "suspend" Mr. Musazi was issued by the vice-president, Mr. A. M. Abote, and by Dr. Kunuka, and Mr. Kiwanuka.

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NAIROBI

*Letters to the Editor***Europeans United by African Walk-Out****"Never So Determined Since Delamere"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—I have been asked by a number of my colleagues in Legislative Council to write to say that we European Elected Members are resolutely united on the main issues of the White Highlands and of the Constitution, with perchance the exception of the Hon. S. V. Cooke, who does not attend our deliberations.

The actions of the African Elected Members in walking out during the middle of His Excellency's speech cemented us solid. Whatever differences existed among us before, no doubt exist now: they have however become of minor import and are natural to any community.

Notwithstanding, I have a duty to let you know that the European Elected Members' Organization has probably never been so determined since the days of the late Lord Delamere.

As someone who is of the Right righteous, I find that my work is being already done for me by others. There has been a change of face in Kenya—for the better.

Sir Roy Welensky's recent speech at our Royal Show put into words at the right time and place the sentiments of almost every European here. We unanimously applaud his abundant success at the polls.

May I now make the observation, with Field-Marshal Montgomery in his book, that if Africa and the Middle East disappear behind the Iron Curtain, the world is split in two, and that is the end of everyone? As a result of that knowledge, even the Government shows signs of strength.

We are the last strategic base left to Great Britain in all Africa; with our penultimate control over Mombasa and its railroad to the Owen Falls Dam, then to command Egypt by way of the Sudan. The control that can be exercised over the Indian Ocean from Mombasa is indeed noteworthy. The nearby wealth of dispersed anchorages all along the coast from Dar es Salaam and Mtwara, through Tanga Bay to Mombasa, and north to Mtwapa Creek, Kilifi and behind Lamu, are relevant—as is the impending loss of Ceylon, the delay over the air strip on Gan in the Maldives, and the precarious position of Singapore.

The extra-terminal airport at Dar es Salaam cost about £1m. You have only to ask why it was built to have the answer at once. Certainly not for civil aviation alone! There are an ever-increasing number of deep-water berths being built or surveyed at Mombasa, mounting to close on a score all told. Why? Not to serve another Ghana, that much is now certain.

Kenya is once again "a land fit for heroes to live in", although it will take some time for it to become obvious.

Nairobi,  
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS.

[In his election speeches the writer of the above letter was highly critical of the disunity among the European Elected Members in Kenya. This expression of his satisfaction with a sudden change in the position is consequently the more impressive. The unity now professed will, however, be judged by actions, not words, especially as there have been many protestations of unity in recent years without evidence of united action.]

"We European Elected Members are resolutely united on the main issues of the White Highlands and the Constitution," writes the member for Nairobi North. They would be well advised to issue an immediate statement on this matter, first, because it is highly important that there should be unity on two of the great issues facing Kenya, and, secondly, because there ought to be no scope for ambiguity on these points. The exact policy on which agreement has been reached should be stated in unequivocal terms.—Ed., E. A. & R.]

**Report on Gwembe Valley Incident**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR.—The report of the commission of inquiry appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to "inquire into the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the recent deaths and injuries caused by the use of firearms in the Gwembe district and matters relating thereto" has now been completed. The commissioners were Sir John Griffin (chairman), the Rev. John Houghton, and Chief Shimumbi.

Any criticism that may be contained in the report should be considered in the light of the fact that Chief Shimumbi is known throughout Northern Rhodesia as a strong opponent of the African National Congress. It was in his area that the disturbances connected with the arrest of the congress leader Nkoloso took place in October, 1957, and it was at his instigation that the Ilamfya Council of the Bemba tribe enacted certain laws to restrict political meetings.

We do not wish to impute any bias against congress in the commission's report, but the appointment of Chief Shimumbi to the commission will discount in African eyes the value of any criticism it may make of congress. We consider him a most unfortunate choice if it was hoped that the report would be accepted as an impartial statement.

Yours faithfully,

DENNIS PHOMBEAH,

Joint Secretary,

London, W.9. COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

A working party is to consider the establishment in Zanzibar of a Muslim Institute for the teaching of religion, history, and Arabic to Muslim students from East Africa and Nyasaland. This has been agreed at a conference held in Dar es Salaam under the chairmanship of Sir Bruce Hutt. The conference based its discussions on the report of the fact-finding mission on Muslim education by Professor R. B. Sergeant and Mr. V. L. Griffiths.

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## Parliament

## The Role of the C.D.C. Limited to the Dependencies

THE PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons last week that it would be inappropriate for a United Kingdom statutory body such as the Colonial Development Corporation to invest money in new schemes in territories which had achieved independence. The C.D.C.'s special responsibility was towards the Dependencies.

SIR JAMES HUTCHISON (Cons.) had asked Mr. Macmillan to consider legislation to permit the extension of C.D.C. activities to enterprises in the Dominions.

MR. MACMILLAN: "We have to consider the position that has developed. These are not Dominions; the word itself is out of date. There are independent Governments and territories mostly allied to us through the Commonwealth link. I feel that it is right to keep this Colonial Development Corporation for the Colonies, and to use other methods of direct Government loan that are being developed when we are dealing with the independent Governments of our Commonwealth."

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN: "If it is purely a question of nomenclature, it can easily be put right. If the C.D.C. is continuing to function in some of these territories—and at least one of the territories is anxious that it should—why should we exact this penalty from emergent nations of denying them the technical and managerial facilities which they are anxious to have?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Technical and managerial facilities are continued to the territories that ask for them. These things go on, but I still think that the very title, structure, and tradition of this organization are not suitable for what is now developing in the Commonwealth. I prefer the methods which were developed at Montreal, and which are working very well already in these countries. Let us take the enormous assistance that we give to India under a direct Government-to-Government arrangement."

MR. R. T. PAGET: "Is not the great value of this corporation, as opposed to Government loans, that it not only supplies money but supplies tremendous assistance in management? While management assistance goes on in established schemes, it is not available to new schemes. Will not the Prime Minister reconsider this, particularly in areas where a loan of management experienced in development would be of tremendous value to these territories?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think there is force in this argument, but we must be careful about continuing such arrangements when there is a break which is a break in character. Different relations seem to be more suitable between independent Governments than between this Government and the Colonial territories."

MR. GAITSKELL: "We agree that if an independent country did not wish to have assistance from the Development Corporation it would be ridiculous to foist it upon them. Will the Prime Minister consider that there must be a waste involved if, after the corporation has acquired a great deal of knowledge and experience of a particular territory and the Government in that territory wishes the corporation to continue its assistance, it is not allowed to do so?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "It can continue with old schemes and with new schemes on an agency basis or in an advisory capacity."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "As we understand that to be the case, what is the question of principle which prevents the corporation investing money as well as managerial skill?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Between independent Governments arrangements are best made between them."

### African Resettlement

MR. RANKIN asked why the assistance of Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress, was refused by the district commissioner of Gwembe; and when he, or the Congress officials, would be permitted to investigate African complaints of lack of water, inadequate housing and other causes of unrest among those who had been evicted from the Kariba Dam area in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I understand that Mr. Nkumbula has not made any offer of assistance to the D.C. If one had been made it would have been courteously declined, both because of the past record of the African National Congress in the district and because the body responsible for the administration of the area is the Gwembe Native Authority, which is opposed to Congress activity in the area."

### Copperbelt Employment

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told MR. PARGITER (Lab.) that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had informed him that there were virtually no unemployed Africans or Europeans within the mining industry. The recent Copperbelt strike had not affected the position since all African and European employees, including those dismissed immediately before the strike, had been taken back by the mining companies.

MR. PROFUMO said that about 16,000 pensionable and 6,600 non-pensionable overseas officers were serving in dependent territories at the beginning of this year, and that about 45,000 African children of school age in the urban areas of Northern Rhodesia were not in school owing to lack of facilities, which were being increased.

### Kenya Education Costs

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that during 1956-57 the gross recurrent expenditure per head of school population for European primary education in Kenya was £78, compared with £4.1 for Africans. The figures for 1955-56 were £82 and £3.6. The Minister added: "These figures do not include expenditure on African and European education by voluntary agencies, nor do they allow for fees brought to account to offset Government or local authority expenditure. On the average these fees have worked out at about £1 for each African at school and £50 for each European."

### Z.A.N.C.

THE ZAMBIA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—the new movement formed by leading officials who broke away from the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress last month—claims to have the support of more than 300 African Congress branches. A statement issued by the general secretary of Z.A.N.C., Mr. M. Sipalo, a leading Congress official until he was expelled early this year after a policy disagreement with the president, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, states that Mr. Kenneth Kaunda and Mr. Simon Kapwepwe were elected president and national treasurer respectively at a conference in Broken Hill attended by 60 delegates. Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Kapwepwe resigned as secretary general and treasurer general of the Congress last month after failing to get Mr. Nkumbula removed from the presidency. The conference also approved a draft constitution for the new movement and empowered the central executive to complete the constitution and arrange for the registration of the organization.



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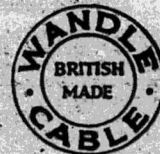
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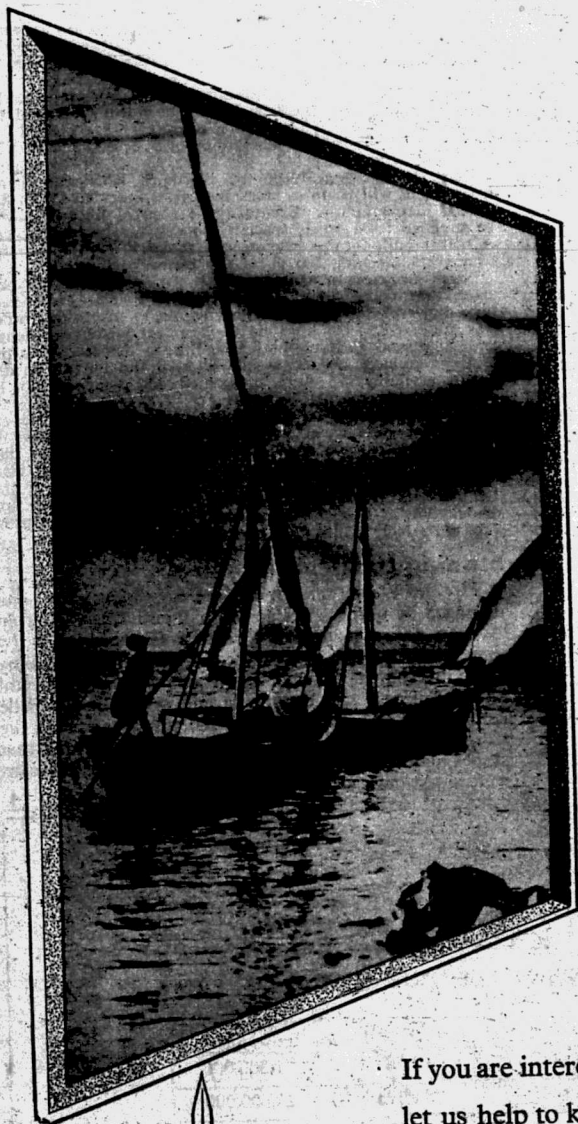
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## News Items in Brief

Salisbury is to have a £450,000 civic auditorium, which will contain a 750-seat theatre and a city hall to seat about 1,000.

Nairobi Boy Scouts have a new headquarters building. They raised £7,500 of the £12,600 needed, and the Round Table subscribed the balance.

A rare yellow-faced duiker has been found in the Kataba Forest, Barotseland. It is the furthest point south at which the species has been recorded.

During a visit of the Queen Mother to Kenya in the first half of February a room for use by members of the Press will be set aside in the City Hall, Nairobi.

The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind has already received more than £10,000 in response to the B.B.C. broadcast appeal of the director, Mr. John Wilson.

That more urgent attention is needed to the road from Tanga to Mombasa than to that between Tanga and Dar es Salaam is the view of Tanga Chamber of Commerce.

The World Health Organization survey of medical facilities in Africa suggests that there is one physician for every 9,924 persons in Kenya, and one for every 20,203 in Tanganyika, 20,379 in the Belgian Congo, and 21,022 in Uganda.

That civil servants who retire on being elected to the Federal Parliament or the territorial Legislative Council shall not lose their pensions is provided by a Bill approved by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council by 19 votes to four.

Six Rhodesian air crews are at Basingstoke, near Cambridge, on a 16-week operational conversion course on Canberra aircraft. A party of R.R.A.F. engineers are returning to the Federation this month after completing a technical training programme.

Ten new intermediate schools will open in Central Nyanza, Kenya, next month. Six will be run by the Anglican Church, two by the Mill Hill Mission, and on each by the African Inland Mission and the Pentecostal Assemblies of East Africa. There will then be 65 intermediate and over 300 aided primary schools in the district.

Various aspects of the Federation will be depicted on a full range of federal postage stamps, due to appear next June. There will be 14 stamps, ranging from ½d. to £1. Five have already been approved. The 6d., for example, shows the Eastern Cataract of the Victoria Falls, the 2s. 6d. Salisbury Airport, and the 10s. Mianje Mountain.

One of the accused in the South African treason trial, Mr. Alfred Hutchinson, a Coloured teacher, aged 34, has appeared before a Dar es Salaam magistrate charged with entering Tanganyika unlawfully. He has been given three months in which to leave the Territory.

When passing through Salisbury Airport last week on his way to Ghana, Dr. Hastings Banda, president-general of the Nyasaland African National Congress, was greeted by hundreds of Africans with shouts of "Freedom" to "To Hell with Federation".

Early in the New Year the Northern Rhodesian Game Department will begin to stock the new Kariba lake with fish of the tilapia family. Eventually 40 tons of fingerlings will be supplied from ponds specially constructed for the project. A tanker built for the purpose will make 40 trips a year for four years, carrying 500 lb. of fish on each journey.

No disturbances or major incidents occurred during the year, states the annual report of the Uganda Police. More than once, however, the police had to turn out to ensure that order was preserved in the Buganda Government prisons at Mengo and Kigo, and at Bufolobi in the Busoga district where the local government wardens went on strike and formed an unlawful assembly; 75 were prosecuted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

African secondary schools in Blantyre and Dedza, Nyasaland, which were closed some weeks ago because the pupils created disturbances, have been reopened, but not all the expelled pupils have been readmitted. At Dedza less than half the 142 expelled have returned; at Blantyre 86 of the 100 expelled have been accepted. Those who applied for readmission at Dedza wrote a letter of apology to the principal, Mr. Jack Smith.

### Stoning Incident

TWO CARS DRIVEN BY ITALIANS were stoned and damaged by unruly African football enthusiasts after an African police team had beaten a European side by three goals to two at Lilongwe, Nyasaland, according to a Government statement. No one was hurt. Several hundred people saw the match and at the final whistle some Africans became excited and threw sand into the air as a sign of victory. Other Europeans said that stones had been thrown at them. A number of Africans were questioned by the police.

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**Industry, Commerce and Agriculture****Barclays Bank D.C.O. Report**

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., report a net profit, after providing for taxation and deducting transfers to inner reserves, out of which provision had been made for diminution in value of assets, of £1,267,355 for the year-ended September 30, compared with £1,161,473 in the previous year. Reserve fund receives £500,000, the interim dividend less tax absorbs £297,442, and the proposed final dividend less tax, £371,802. The balance carried forward is £641,120 (£543,009).

The issued capital consists of £12,932,250 in £1 shares. Reserve fund stands at £10m., current liabilities, provisions and other accounts at £580,911,368; assets at £92,587,495; investments at nearly £107m.; advances to customers and other accounts at £232,331,034; and customers' liability for acceptances, guarantees, indemnities, etc., at £39,579,482. The investment in the subsidiary, less amount written off, is £5m.; and investments in fellow subsidiaries at cost, less amounts written off, £501,887. Bank premises at cost, less amounts written off, stand at £13,294,926.

The directors are Mr. J. S. Crossley (chairman), Mr. A. C. Barnes and Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs (deputy chairman), Mr. A. S. Aiken and F. Seebohm (vice-chairmen), Sir E. G. Machtig, Viscount Portal, Lord Robins, Captain D. Fitzgerald, and Messrs. A. T. Dudley, P. V. Emrys-Evans, C. Fitzherbert, R. E. Fleming, A. L. Grant, G. F. Lewis, G. G. Money, H. F. Oppenheimer, and E. V. Whitcombe. The secretary is Mr. C. F. S. Pringle.

Meeting: London, January 2, 1959.

**Barclays Overseas Development Corporation**

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., report that after providing for taxation and for interest on the unsecured loan stock, and after making a transfer to reserve for contingencies out of which reserve provision has been made for diminution in the value of assets, the net profit for the year ended September 30 was £207,925, compared with £190,630 in the previous year. General reserve receives £50,000, the proposed dividends of 4% less tax requires £138,000, and the carry-forward is £64,609 (£44,684).

The issued capital is £1m. in A ordinary and £5m. in ordinary shares, both of £1. General reserve is £300,000. Unsecured loan stock totals £1m.; current liabilities, £1,084,993; Barclays Bank D.C.O., £222,268; investments, £1,031,011; and loans and other accounts, £7,196,323.

The chairman, Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs points out that since the corporation's inception in 1946 over £18m. had been invested or lent, mainly to relatively small companies and firms not usually catered for by the larger institutions operating in the same field.

In a territorial breakdown of commitments East Africa has the highest number, 124, worth £3,336,776, and Rhodesia and Nyasaland 60 commitments valued at £2,377,514.

The directors are Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs (chairman) and Messrs. J. S. Crossley (deputy chairman), A. C. Barnes, R. E. Fleming, and C. H. G. Millis.

Meeting: London, December 30.

**Mitchell Cotts' Profits Down**

AN UNCHANGED SECOND INTERIM DISTRIBUTION OF 15% has been declared by the Mitchell Cotts group, making 25% for the year ended June 30. Subject to audit and final figures still awaited from some overseas subsidiaries, profit, after charging depreciation, interest on loan stock and other expenses, and transferring £150,000 from contingencies reserve to write down stocks held by a subsidiary company in Iraq, and adjusting for minority interests, is approximately £868,000, compared with £1,460,028 in the previous year. Taxation on the year's profit is at present estimated to be £475,000, against £895,000. After adjustment of the previous year's profits and profit on sales of fixed assets, estimated to provide a further £153,000 (£100,266), the consolidated net profit is approximately £546,000, compared with £665,294.

**Unga's Profits Rather Lower**

UNGA, LTD., a subsidiary of the Kenya Farmers' Association, report a trading profit of £131,191 for the year ended July 31, compared with £153,871 in the previous year. Final settlement of a consequential loss claim adds £40,414. Taxation absorbs £37,500, leaving £131,105 (£178,871) available for appropriation.

A proposed dividend of 5%, less tax, requires £56,188, the K.F.A. bursary fund receives £1,000, and bad debts reserve £15,000. Income tax equalization reserve is credited with £11,000, and general reserve with £50,000. The carry-forward is £726, compared with £119 in the previous year.

The issued capital consists of £950,000 ordinary and £250,000 A ordinary shares each of £1 and £350,000 non-voting ordinary shares of 5s. Capital loan stands at £600,000, capital reserves at £507,480, revenue reserves and surplus at £445,439. Amount set aside for 1958 income tax is £37,500. Borrowings total £541,528, and other liabilities are £490,919. Fixed assets stand at £2,437,775, investments at £179,184, and current assets at £1,555,907, including £748 in cash.

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

**O.K. Bazaars Report**

O.K. BAZAARS (1929), LTD., report a consolidated group trading profit of £2,156,563 for the year ended June 30, compared with £2,129,059 in the previous year.

Taxation takes £695,146. Dividends on preference shares absorb £75,400, the 20% interim on ordinary shares £168,870, and the proposed final dividend of 4½%, £527,720. Profits retained in the business were £602,552, of which £537,800 was transferred to capital and general reserves.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,340,000 in preference shares and £844,351 in ordinary shares. Share premium account stands at £1,312,192, capital reserve at £54m., and revenue reserves at £1,986,459. Provision for replacement and renewals of fixtures, and for modernization and maintenance of shop premises and equipment is £344,683. Current liabilities are £3,245,651, fixed assets £2,160,321, interest in subsidiary companies is £4,306,144, advances £399,016, and current assets £7,358,855 (including £544,435 in cash).

The directors are Messrs. M. Miller (chairman and joint managing), S. Cohen (deputy chairman and joint managing), J. Cranko, A. Schwartz, B. A. Ettlinger, Stanley Cohen, and L. M. Miller.

Meeting: Johannesburg, December 15.

**British Central African Co.**

GROSS PROFITS of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., for 1957-58, before depreciation and tax, are estimated at £155,000 (£175,503). The proportion applicable to tea is expected to be £140,000 (£156,268); made tea totalled 2,405,538 lb. Unexpectedly heavy rains in August of this year have given a good start to the current season.

**Salisbury's Growing Industrial Area**

THERE WERE 425 FACTORIES in and around Salisbury on June 30 this year, according to a Ministry of Commerce and Industry survey. Their production ranged from textiles and clothing to jewellery and plastics.

In 1946-47 the value of the gross output of Salisbury's industry was only £8,276,000; 10 years later it was £36,504,000.

The largest single industry in June was that of metal and machine products, with 101 factories. Second came wood and furniture with 72 factories; third, non-metallic products, with 52 factories. There were 46 factories producing food products, 38 producing textiles and clothing, 26 producing chemical products, and 16 turning out miscellaneous goods from brushes to plastics and jewellery.

The most valuable single industry in 1956-57 was that manufacturing food in one form or another, the gross value of the output being £9,693,000. In second place were the tobacco factories, with a gross output valued at £5,304,000; third came chemical and chemical products, with a gross output worth £4,278,000.



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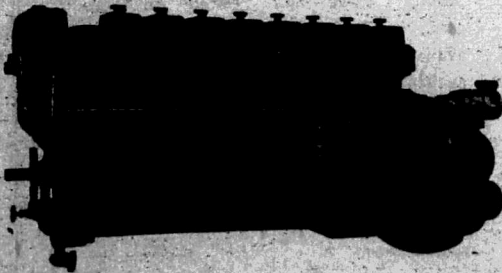
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## Commercial Brevities

Twenty-two prominent Rhodesian businessmen and a high ranking police officer are attending a course on senior management training organized by the Institute of Education of Rhodesia University College. Among them are Lord Acton, managing director of Amalgamated Packaging Industries (Rhod.), Ltd., Sir Thomas Chegwidde, chairman of a number of important enterprises, and Mr. J. A. Hill, assistant mine superintendent of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.

Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd., is to build Lonhro House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at a cost of over £200,000. It is expected to be completed by January 1, 1960. The ground floor will incorporate a large banking hall for the Post Office Savings Department, which will also occupy most of the 54,000 square feet of the building reserved for the Federal Government.

Cheap refrigerators are now being made in Bulawayo, the manufacturers' long-term aim being to sell to the African middle class. The local retail price is £32 10s., about 25% less than the cheapest imported machine. Initial production is geared for 3,900 a year. It is hoped to export to East Africa, the Portuguese African territories, and the Belgian Congo.

Hollerith (East Africa), Ltd., has taken over the interests in East Africa of the British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd. The directors are Mr. G. C. Reed (chairman), Messrs. W. H. Baker and E. H. White representing the parent company, and Messrs. J. C. Mundy and J. G. Smith. The authorized capital is £50,000.

Rhokana Corporation's African welfare workshop at Wuskilli is experimenting with copper craftware gifts. Mr. Frank Robbins, the supervisor, and his African staff, have been experimenting with rose-bowls, flower vases, candlesticks, napkin rings, ashtrays, paper knives, watering cans, and lampshades.

The Rhodesian Tobacco Association's chairman, Mr. R. G. Hoskins Davies, has expressed disappointment at the prices paid towards the end of the season's sales, and said that the average return to the growers of £112 an acre represented a profit of only about £12, which was unduly low.

East Africa's highest building will be an 11-storey block of flats fronting Ocean Road, Dar es Salaam. Five of the floors will be one-bedroom flatlets and the other six family flats with two bedrooms. Half the accommodation is to be leased to the Tanganyika Government.

The Copper Utilization Research Council, having developed a lacquer finish that effectively protects copper surfaces from tarnishing, is trying to evolve a finish which would enable copper vessels to be washed without losing their polish.

British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., which have large Rhodesian interests, have bid just over £5m. for the whole of the issued capital of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., submarine telephone cable makers.

The Rhodesian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., is to grant £2 per ton rebate to manufacturers in the Federation who export finished products made from R.I.S.C.O. steel.

Beside Finance Trust & Shipping Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Bulawayo, has been registered with a capital of £50,000.

The Express Transport Co., Ltd., is to build a go-down in Nairobi at an estimated cost of £125,000.

Overseas Motor Transport Co. (East Africa), Ltd., have acquired Benbro's Motors, Ltd., Kenya.

Seventy-nine new companies were registered in the Federation in October.

## Nile Waters Problems

WHILE MR. ORMSBY-GORE, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, was telling the House of Commons that a conference on the Nile waters problems depended on a closer attitude between the Sudan and Egypt, the Legislative Council of Uganda heard its Minister of Commerce and Industry declare: "If Uganda is faced with a situation which is actually impeding its economic development in the sphere both of irrigation and generation of hydro-electric power, we shall have to consider by what means we can obtain our needs if negotiations fail or if they are interminably delayed". Sir Amar Maini added that Uganda's case had been fully prepared in close liaison with the other East African territories and was in the hands of the United Kingdom. "Uganda is fully prepared to participate in discussions on the subject at any time; but this is an international problem and international events have intervened".

## MINING

## Turner and Newall's Net Profit of £6m.

## Taxation Takes Nearly £7½m.

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., report a consolidated trading profit of £11,727,116 for the year ended September 30, compared with £12,873,321 in the previous year.

Depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant absorbs £2,715,252, amortization of mining properties £138,130, and development of mining properties £487,477. Additional profit brought into the accounts due to a change in the accounting date of a subsidiary amounts to £181,208.

Income from trade and other investments was £1,071,827, and profit on the sale of U.K. Government securities £252,381. The profit for the year before taxation was £13,187,711; taxation required £7,214,187, leaving a net profit of £5,973,524 (£5,857,229). Provisions for taxation no longer required adds £231,307. General reserve receives £720,000, and replacement reserve for fixed assets £1m.

Balance for the year available for appropriation by Turner and Newall, Ltd., is £4,530,988, of which £115,000 has been used for writing down the value of investments in subsidiaries, £20,000 has been allocated to the pension fund, and £2,280,000 credited to general reserve. Dividends already declared or paid total £58,132, and an interim dividend on £21,889,436 ordinary stock at 5 per cent. absorbs £629,321. Payment on January 1 of the final 10 per cent. dividend, less tax, will take £1,258,643. The carry-forward is £820,024 (£650,132).

## Chrome Option Exercised

ONE OF THE FOUR LARGEST CHROME PRODUCERS in Southern Rhodesia, MABANZI Chrome Mines (Pvt.), Ltd., has exercised an option to mine chrome in the Bellingwe Native Reserve. The price is in the region of £40,000. The company has already invested £30,000 in development work, and plans to spend a further £50,000 to bring the mine into production. Mr. D. Fawcett Phillips, the managing director, said that although the market for the metal was now generally gloomy, he thought that the position would improve during the next few months and that chrome producers should reap the benefit of recovery in the United States steel market.

## Second Largest Mine

WHEN THE NEW SHAFT is opened at Mufulira West in 1962, the Mufulira mine will be the second largest underground copper mine in the world, said the general manager, Mr. F. E. Bach, when making representations at the annual 20-years service gathering. In terms of copper output it will be second only to El Teniente, in Chile. "We have all heard very much recently about restrictive practices. Those are words I hope we shall all learn to forget. But there is a greater danger, not only in this industry, but in the whole country, and that is in restrictive thinking, because the thought precedes the practice".

## Kentan's Take-Over Bid

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., having received more than the requisite minimum of acceptances, its offer to acquire the ordinary stock of Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., will be declared unconditional on December 12, subject to completion of certain legal formalities and the grant of a Stock Exchange quotation for the shares to be allotted in exchange.

## New Disputes on Copperbelt

## European Union Demands 15% Increase

ALTHOUGH LESS THAN A MONTH has elapsed since the end of the seven and a half weeks' strike by European daily-paid employees in the Northern Rhodesian copper industry, the European union last week declared two new disputes.

The first came after the mining companies had rejected a claim for a 15 per cent. increase in the basic wage of all daily-paid employees. In rejecting the demand the companies told the union that they felt that no case had been made out for the demand. The second dispute arose over the method and amount of payment to be made for one of the recently disputed jobs which was finally settled by the Government mediator, Colonel Gauron.

Making its claim for wage increases, the union last week gave three months' notice of its intention to modify an agreement of April 29 this year regarding economy proposals. It also urged the companies to accept a written declaration of a moratorium on unresolved disputes until the machinery for talks about disputes had been settled.

## Sun Yat Sen Mine Closes

A COLOURFUL CHAPTER in Southern Rhodesia's gold mining history has closed with the end of the Sun Yat Sen mine. The ore was so rich that when the first piece was shown to a group of people in an old Chinese eating-house in Bulawayo in 1931 they scoffed and said it was an obvious fraud. The discoverer, George Thornborrow, was down to his last few shillings at the time. The ore looked like pure gold—and nearly was. The only person who believed the story was the Chinese eating-house proprietor, Hon Eason, who former a syndicate with another Chinese and equipped the old prospector. Soon the mine was yielding a small fortune each month; but thieving was so heavy that "one ounce for the Chinaman and two for the Natives" became a slogan. During its 27 years' life the mine produced gold worth about £1m. It had changed hands several times in recent years. A sample of the richest ore is the prize exhibit in the minerals section of the National Museum.

## Kilembe to Increase Production

KILEMBE MINES, LTD., in western Uganda, have approved an expansion programme which will cost nearly £900,000 and which should within three to four years increase the output of copper by about 25% to some 15,000 tons annually. Mr. Allan J. Anderson, president of Frobiisher, Ltd., the chief shareholders, flew from Canada to East Africa for the board meeting at which this decision was made. Mr. A. E. Pugsley, general manager of the mine, has said that one of the areas within the Kilembe concession "offers virtual potential for another mine", and that expansion may later far exceed that now planned.

## Progress Reports

Falcon Mines.—(November) Dalny: 20,000 tons milled; 3,693 oz. gold recovered; working profit, £11,496. Sunace: 1,270 tons; 257 oz. gold; working profit, £85. Bayhorse: 1,200 tons; 236 oz. gold; working profit, £8 (October loss £415).

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., produced 264,884 tons of coal during November, against 244,764 in the previous month. Production of coke during the same periods was £14,748 and 16,345 tons respectively.

Globe and Phoenix Gold.—6,400 tons of ore treated in November; 4,142 oz. of gold produced; mine profit £33,422.

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Company Report**Barclays Bank D.C.O.****Larger Earnings and Dividend.****Resources More Than Usually Fully Employed****Striking Results of Government Measures****MR. J. S. CROSSLEY'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. will be held on January 2, 1959, at 29 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

The following is the statement by the chairman, MR. J. S. CROSSLEY, circulated with the report and accounts for the year to September 30, 1958:—

"If the dominant characteristic of the year ending last September had to be summed up in one word that word would inevitably be 'uncertainty'. Troughs of low pressure spreading from the West, or the fear of them, are inclined to spread alarm and despondency in business as in meteorological circles. These fears have persisted throughout the whole period covered by our accounts. Although the portents now seem less alarming, it is nevertheless true that the further outlook remains unsettled.

**Effectiveness of Monetary Measures**

"It is barely a year ago since sterling appeared to be facing its most serious crisis since 1949. In September 1957 drastic action was taken to protect the pound from what appeared to be a danger of imminent devaluation. There are probably few people today who could now say in all honesty that they confidently expected that the measures then taken would yield results which would become so quickly apparent and so striking in effect. The sterling reserves have increased month by month throughout the whole succeeding period, and improvement has been so marked as to permit of five successive reductions in the bank rate.

"Those who were sceptical about the effectiveness of monetary measures and insisted that only a return to the full paraphernalia of import controls and other restrictions offered a solution for these troubles, will do well to ponder this result. While neither restriction of credit nor physical controls can, together or singly, ensure a stable economy, it remains true that monetary policy is a potent weapon in the hands of a Government prepared to face unpopular measures.

"It is a matter of opinion whether this result has been mainly due to the sharp rise in bank rate or to the repeatedly expressed determination of the authorities to make money scarce, for these were the means by which the necessary psychological change was induced. What is certain is that a change was justified by the overriding necessity to protect the pound. It is in truth, one of the primary duties of a Government, though perhaps among the least palatable and consequently most neglected duties, to protect the value of its currency. In the case of sterling, a currency on which so much of the world's trade is based, the duty is compelling.

**Protecting Sterling**

"Our year began with sterling under heavy pressure, necessitating the adoption of the most stringent

measures in the United Kingdom. It is regrettable that the nettle was not grasped sooner, so that the need for such a drastic rise in money rates might have been obviated, with a consequent lessening of the strains on other members of the sterling area. These strains have had serious consequences due to the pull exerted by the abnormally high yield offered on Treasury bills in London. Such rewarding opportunities for the employment of liquid resources proved an almost irresistible attraction to those able to remit money from overseas, particularly from Southern Africa.

**Restrictions of Credit**

"Moreover, the fall in income resulting from lower prices for their exports made it virtually impossible for the countries affected to attract outside capital to offset the drain on their liquid resources. Many of them were obliged to draw on their reserves. In these circumstances it is not surprising that, in the succeeding months, it became necessary to introduce measures of credit restriction. Although in London our year ended on a note of relaxation, it was, therefore, quite otherwise in many of the overseas territories served by this Bank. The termination of the credit squeeze in the United Kingdom in fact coincided with the introduction of restrictive measures, notably in South Africa where, in addition, the reserve requirements for the commercial banks have been tightened.

"The general picture is, as always, incomplete without some reference to the United States, whose vast potential dominates so much of the economies of the free world. Uncertainties there seem to have been at least as marked as elsewhere, and perhaps more so. A year ago a clear downturn in American business had become apparent, and many of the primary producing countries viewed with alarm the rising unemployment in the U.S.A. and the slowing down of economic activity there. Few would then have predicted that not only costs and prices in the U.S.A. would continue to rise throughout this period of recession but that there would be little or no falling off in imports and a substantial outflow of gold. Once again, an American recession seems to have entirely failed to conform to the classical conceptions of the economists. Nevertheless, the severe fluctuations in commodity prices, due primarily to nervousness aroused by the recession in American business, have had an unsettling effect on trade. The resultant uncertainties have been bad for business generally.

**Increase in Lendings**

"It is against this background that the Bank's results for the year which ended September 30 must be viewed. There would have been a fall in our deposits had it not been for some substantial items of a special character which remained with us over the balance-sheet date. There has been a reduction in the item



acceptances, credits, etc., reflecting the lower level of commodity prices and some falling off in trade with a number of our territories. The principal feature of the balance-sheet has been a further considerable increase in our lendings, due to the greater demand induced by the conditions to which I have referred. The depletion of liquid resources in overseas territories created additional pressure from the Bank's customers to meet their normal requirements. This factor, as you may have expected, was more in evidence in the interim statement as at March 31, than in the final figures for the year. The demand for banking accommodation has been so persistent that we felt it desirable to sell some of our short-dated bonds. This has resulted in the figure for investments showing a substantial fall when compared with the previous year.

#### Mixed Improvement of Investment Values

"One point which does not emerge from our figures but which is not without significance for us is the fact that there has been a marked — and very welcome — improvement in the value of our investments during the past 12 months.

"You will realize from the foregoing that our resources have been more than usually fully employed during the period, and this has resulted in somewhat higher earnings which have enabled us to absorb the constantly rising costs of running the business, to which I referred last year. While this is satisfactory as far as it goes, there is certainly no room for complacency; the trend towards mounting expenses is still very much in evidence.

"In recommending a final dividend at the rate of 5% the board is proposing to raise the distribution for the year from 8% to 9%. The net cost of this modest increase amounts to £74,360 in this year's accounts. In these uncertain times it is easy enough to argue against any change. Nevertheless, and however unfashionable this view may be, we feel that consideration of an ordinary dividend should be governed more by the earnings of the year under review than by estimates of future earnings which are to a large extent unpredictable.

#### Tribute to Staff

"One further point I wish to mention is that we have taken the opportunity this year to consolidate with salaries the 10% bonus which has been paid annually for a number of years to our staff. It has, in fact, now been paid for so many years consecutively that it has long ceased to be associated with considerations of the Bank's earnings in any given year. In all the circumstances we have thought it best to terminate this arrangement, which is not a bonus in the generally accepted sense, and to put an end at the same time to the uncertainties attaching to it. I feel sure that stockholders will be pleased to know that we have been able to make this arrangement which is of permanent advantage to the staff, carrying as it does the valuable additional benefit of full pension rights.

"At the annual meeting you will, I have no doubt, be proposing your vote of thanks in the most appropriate form, but I should like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Board to thank our staff for another year of work done well, and done sometimes under trying conditions. I should also like to give them this message of encouragement in their work. As each year goes by their services are becoming more widely known and appreciated.

#### Bank's Service to Commonwealth

"I know that many of them realize the importance of the part this Bank has to play in the expanding Commonwealth. They are helping to forge an instru-

ment which offers almost unrivalled opportunities for serving the growing communities overseas, many of which have already reached the stage of self-government. Though our staff is composed of many different races, they are, by working together in a single organization, helping to provide the unifying and cohesive forces which are needed in the daily life of all their different communities.

"I am sure you will have learned with horror of the murder a few weeks ago on the steps of his branch of Mr. Joseph Brander, our manager in Limassol, Cyprus. He was a sound manager doing a very difficult job, and we have lost a valued and esteemed colleague. I know that all shareholders will wish to join with us in paying tribute to Mr. Brander's memory and in expressing our sympathy to his widow and children.

#### The Board

"The constitution of the board remains unchanged from last year, but I am certain you would wish me to congratulate Lord Robins on the barony conferred upon him by Her Majesty in the Birthday Honours in recognition of his outstanding services to Rhodesia. Another honour which gave us particular pleasure was the award of the C.B.E. to Mr. C. F. T. Bassett, who for a number of years has been in charge of our business in Tripoli.

"You will be glad to know that our South African board has been reinforced and strengthened by the appointment of two new directors, Mr. J. M. Osborne and Mr. B. C. Smither, and by the reappointment of Dr. J. E. Holloway on relinquishing his post as High Commissioner in London. I am glad to take the opportunity of welcoming them on your behalf.

"I should also like to welcome Mr. Norman Hyde Jones, who joined our Rhodesian board during the year.

"Some of you will no doubt have heard with much regret of the recent death of our late colleague, Everard Osborne Holden, who retired from his position as general manager of the Bank in 1945 and subsequently became one of the original directors of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation and a member of the London Committee of the Bank. Although he had been in very poor health during the past two or three years, there are many of us here, and not least myself, who feel very deeply the loss of an old friend who gave us such outstanding service.

"I regret to have to tell you as well that Mr. W. W. Milne, also a former general manager of the Bank, who had been a member of the London Committee since 1951, retired owing to ill-health on September 30, Mr. G. A. Jenkin, who served for 10 years on our London Committee after retiring from the South African Government service, also retired as from the same date. They will be much missed by their colleagues on the committee, and I wish to thank them both for their services to this Bank.

"In South Africa Mr. Robert Whyte, formerly an assistant general manager, has been appointed a general manager, and in London Mr. W. Sparrowe, who was until recently a local director in Jerusalem, has been appointed an assistant general manager. He has been succeeded as local director in Jerusalem by Mr. A. E. Ambrose, formerly manager of our Development Corporation.

"Mr. J. E. C. Innes, formerly a manager in Khartoum, has been appointed a local director in East Africa. Mr. K. S. Bailey has been appointed Midlands representative to succeed Mr. J. C. D. Cox.

"The visits made here by our overseas directors and senior officials have now become too numerous to be mentioned individually. I am glad to say that visits in the reverse direction have been equally numerous. The value of the personal exchanges arising from this

two-way traffic is, in my view, not one whit diminished by reason of the more rapid communications now available with most of our overseas branches.

#### New Offices

"We have, during the past year, opened rather fewer new offices than in recent years. At the end of the period we had, in fact, 25 more full branches operating than at the beginning, and three more sub-branches and 34 more agencies.

"Amongst our new offices I would make special mention of Northumberland Avenue, which was opened on November 4, 1958, primarily to serve the interests of West Africa. It is situated in close proximity to the offices of three of the Nigerian Commissioners, and Mr. D. A. W. Lovell, until recently an assistant manager of our chief office in Lagos, has been appointed manager.

"While mentioning Lagos, you will, I think, be interested to know that we have just opened a registrar's department there. This is something of a novelty in West Africa, but we believe that the move may prove worthwhile and of service to locally domiciled companies which may not yet be equipped to act as registrars for themselves.

"We intend to hold our annual general meeting as early in January as possible, which means that the final dividend will be paid early in the month. In future we propose to pay the interim dividend in the first week of July. I feel that stockholders may like to know beforehand the approximate date of their dividend payments.

#### Progress of Development Corporation

"You will have noticed that this year we are for the first time issuing the report and accounts of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation in a separate folder which goes out with this report to all stockholders. We feel that the business of the Corporation has now become sufficiently important to justify this arrangement.

"Its results are again in our view satisfactory. Profits have increased, together with the amount distributed by way of dividend which is maintained at the old rate but on a capital increased by last year's capitalization of reserves. In addition to this a further £50,000 has been added to the reserve fund. The Bank has a very substantial investment at stake, and stockholders may be glad to have this evidence of progress.

#### Princess Margaret's Visit

"With regard to the pictures which we have selected this year for publication with the annual statement, there are two on which I should like to comment. The photograph showing Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret at the inaugural ceremony of the West Indies Federal Parliament marks an historic occasion in constitutional development. It is also something of a landmark in the history of our Bank, which has been serving the islands for more than 120 years.

"The picture showing the enlarged and reconstructed Johannesburg branch is also of some historic interest. Our original office in Simmonds Street, next door to the Corner House, dated from the earliest days of the National Bank of the Transvaal Republic, and of Johannesburg itself. Its foundation-stone was laid in March 1892 by the Hon. J. M. A. Wolmarans, a member of the Executive Committee of President Kruger, who himself had officially opened the Pretoria branch less than a year before. This 1892 building was replaced in 1904 by another which, although now greatly extended in area, preserves many of its main characteristics in the new Market Square elevation. The architect, Mr. Gordon Leith, a colleague of the late Sir Herbert Baker, has been at great pains to harmonize the detail

in both the interior and exterior work on the new extension, and the result has been widely commended.

#### Deep Roots

"I had the pleasure of being present in May of this year at a private opening ceremony which was attended not only by the whole staff of the branch but by an impressive array of past managers and officials whose recollections stretched back to the very earliest days of Johannesburg's existence. This gathering, which seemed to indicate that the climate of Johannesburg is conducive to longevity, at least when associated with the work of our Bank, also underlined the deep roots that our Bank has in South Africa. The long years of service to the public in Johannesburg, and the valuable connexions built up there and strengthened through the years, have, we believe, justified us in spending very large sums of money on this and on other buildings. Your board has consistently taken a favourable view of South African prospects and has regarded that country as a sound field for investment, a view which I think we have helped to encourage in others.

"The recently elected Government in South Africa has not only reaffirmed its desire to see further capital introduced from overseas but has also taken practical measures to make such operations more attractive to the investor. This reassurance was timely, coming as it did so shortly after a much publicized statement from another quarter in South Africa which appeared to have an almost precisely contrary meaning.

"An even stranger statement was made in the Union Parliament in which it was inferred that our Bank has sold Government securities in South Africa and had bought British Government securities with the proceeds. Anyone familiar with the question would know that banking legislation in South Africa makes any such transaction impracticable. In a subsequent statement by the Minister of Finance in the House the true position was made clear. I mention this incident because it attracted wide publicity at the time. This may have confused some of our customers, and possibly stockholders also, especially if the subsequent authoritative denial should have escaped their attention. Fiction, however improbable, is not always so quickly overtaken by the truth.

#### Montreal Conference

"Last year my annual statement was devoted very largely to the subject of the part played by this Bank in an expanding Commonwealth and the need for increased capital to develop the resources that lie within it. The subject is no less topical today, and the conference at Montreal in September concerned itself with this and similar matters. Its proceedings were therefore of special interest to us.

"Any disappointment there may have been at the outcome of the conference should not blind us to its genuine achievements. It has been said that the discussions were too much about aid and too little about trade, and, moreover, that certain considerations which might have been expected to play a larger part, were pushed into the background. The *communiqué* issued at the end of the conference was nevertheless very far from being a mere string of empty platitudes, as the cynics would have it.

"Anyone familiar with the work of this conference must have been impressed by the careful preparation of the groundwork. The very fact that representatives of this unique association of free nations, with its population of over 650 millions and including countries at almost all stages of development, can meet together and resolve to co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts in the interests of all is neither meaningless in itself nor without its lesson for the world as a whole.

"Recognizing the special needs of their lesser de-

veloped members, they pledged themselves to measures of mutual aid, accepting explicitly the fact that this must involve sacrifices from some. In all this there was nothing exclusive. The conference welcomed the co-operation of other countries, and recognized the need for capital investment from outside the Commonwealth. The prime responsibility, nevertheless, must still lie with the United Kingdom, which remains by far the greatest supplier of capital for the whole Commonwealth. It has, in fact, been estimated that, in the 10 years 1946-1955, 70% of the external capital invested in the sterling Commonwealth came from the United Kingdom.

#### Safeguards for Capital

"But this capital needs safeguards, a fact which merits wider recognition perhaps than it received at the conference, more especially since those countries which are the chief suppliers of capital now have great pressure on their resources. They can properly ask for some assurance that the field in which their savings are to be invested provides a reasonable measure of security. It should be possible to arrive at a better understanding on matters of this sort within the framework of the Economic Consultative Committee. The establishment of this body on a permanent basis was one of the tangible results of the conference.

"The project for the Commonwealth Bank on the other hand did not materialize. There may well be sound reasons for not hastening this idea. It is true that the need is for more capital and not for more financial machinery, which does not of itself add anything to the resources available. Nevertheless, if its establishment would tend to focus more attention on the problem by making an imaginative popular appeal we should not underrate the potentialities for good of a Commonwealth Bank.

#### Need to Increase Savings

"The real issue remains as before, that of increasing the margin of savings under highly competitive conditions. It has undeniably been disappointing during this year to see so many would-be borrowers in the London market turned aside or having to be satisfied (or not satisfied) with only a small proportion of their requirements.

"When we have low commodity prices the producer territories are, generally speaking, left with no means of generating any substantial amount of capital internally for their own needs. This can only mean that their rate of progress must fall further behind, widening still more in the process that disparity in conditions which it is desired to reduce. It would be unreasonable to expect these things to be redressed quickly, but steady progress has been made over the last few decades, as I tried to show in my statement last year.

#### Need for Sound Currency

"An essential foundation for genuine progress is a sound currency. This is the rôle which sterling, the currency in which the vast bulk of Commonwealth trade is carried on, must fill. For this reason alone the improvement in sterling that has taken place during the current year is particularly welcome and is the best portent for the future. It has led naturally to hopes of an easing of the restrictions on the use of the London capital market. The Chancellor took the opportunity at the conference to elaborate his proposals in this respect. These have very far-reaching possibilities.

"The fact that full convertibility has not yet been restored is hardly surprising to anyone whose memory is capable of carrying back for one year. Those who wish to force the pace might do well to cast their minds

back to that critical period. Sterling has undergone a notable transformation in a surprisingly short time. For probably the first time since the war convertibility, in the fullest sense, appears to be an attainable ambition, but there is no sense in trying to hurry it, especially since further important steps have recently been taken in freeing dollar imports.

#### United States Dollar Over-Valued

"At one time it had been expected that discussion of the gold price and its relation to the dollar might play an important part in the conference proceedings. Certainly this is a matter of great significance for many Commonwealth countries, although any decision at the present time must rest with the authorities in the United States of America. The gold outflow alone arouses speculation on this subject, for even a seemingly impregnable dollar could hardly stand up indefinitely to losses on the scale of recent months. It is not only the fact that the dollar appears over-valued in terms of other currencies that causes uneasiness, but that its internal value has continued to decline during a period of business recession. The gold losses are a reflection of the strain to which the dollar is subjected by these factors. Something has to give way, and until they are counteracted the outflow is likely to continue. As always with currency problems, confidence is the key.

"Meanwhile the idea of increasing the dollar price of gold appears to be more heavily frowned on in official quarters than ever before. Can it be that the frown is one of perplexity? If a continuation of present trends were to bring this about, it need not be regarded as an unmitigated disaster. It has happened before and will no doubt happen again. Certainly it would be difficult to pretend that the dollar today has much resemblance in purchasing power to the dollar of 1934, when its price in terms of gold was fixed at 35 to the ounce. The fact is that, in real terms, 'devaluation' has already taken place in the dollar and in every other currency since those days. Looked at in this way, reluctance to put the official seal on dollar devaluation by reducing the gold content, while understandable, seems unrealistic. Meantime the redistribution of gold stocks now taking place is a welcome development likely to benefit international trade.

#### The United Kingdom's Responsibility

"If Montreal stressed the fact of interdependence and indicated ways by which Commonwealth countries might help and draw strength from each other, it also underlined the heavy responsibility falling on the United Kingdom and provided, incidentally, a useful vantage point from which to view our own domestic affairs in better perspective.

"In these British Isles, small in extent and not over-richly endowed with natural resources, more than 50 million people are living — and living uncommonly well. Poverty, in the sense of real want, has for some years been virtually abolished, and, leaving aside North America, the standard of living is one of the highest in the world. The secret of this near miracle in one word is 'trade' — and the accumulated skills of successive generations.

"Such a society, poised precariously in a rapidly changing world, cannot stand without the support of concentrated and well-directed effort. It is therefore a sound instinct that turns us in the direction of strengthening the economy of the Commonwealth and, by developing its immense potentialities, hastening the process of reducing the disparities in living standards that exist within its many territories. For this we shall need an ability to invest abroad far in excess of that

achieved in recent years. This objective can be reached only through the development of a more dynamic economy.

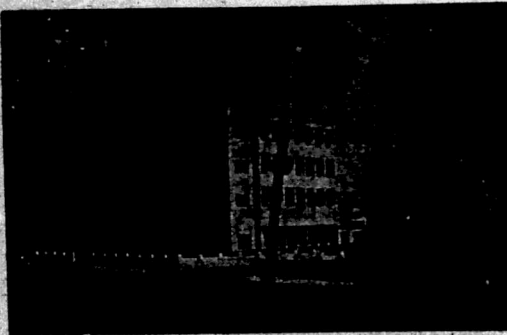
#### Rewards for Enterprise

"Above all, what is needed is a system which gives full scope to the profit motive and which rewards productive enterprise and efficient work in the individual rather than fortunate speculation.

"It may be difficult for many of us to appreciate the fact that even today and within the Commonwealth some hundreds of millions of people are still living on the equivalent of £1 per head per week or less, for that is about the measure of the problem. The peoples of the highly industrialized countries must beware of allowing the heady wine of their own material progress to render them insensitive to conditions in other lands. The need today is for something which will bring home more effectively to them as a whole the magnitude of the task to which they are committed. There is in this a note of challenge—a challenge which, for Britain, holds the prospect of giving not only a deeper meaning to her past but also a clearer purpose to her future."

#### Size of Boards

COMMODITY BOARDS should consist of small numbers of people if possible, the Minister for Agriculture in Kenya said in the Legislature recently, but that was impossible if European producer interests, African producer interests, Arab interests, non-Muslim interests, business interests, and Treasury and other interests had all to be represented. That being the position, it was a miracle that any board should have fewer than 20 members.



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

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### Company Report

## East African Sisal Plantations Limited

### MR. G. R. S. DOYLE'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 5 in London.

MR. G. R. S. DOYLE, the chairman of the company, presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—

"There was a reduction in profit, primarily due to lower selling prices. It is to be hoped that efforts now being made will result in more realistic selling prices for what remains the world's cheapest natural fibre. Fortunately our production costs are low by general standards.

"The building of our new factory is now nearly finished, and we are very satisfied with its design and construction.

"East African Railways are proposing the construction of a new railway line running south from Kilosa, where it will join the busy Central Line from Dar es Salaam. In the first place some 40 miles of rail are to be laid to tap the fertile resources of the Kilombero Valley. This line runs through our Kilosa estate, which is not only to our convenience, but would presumably encourage a demand for the bordering land for building purposes.

"Furthermore, should the plan for a rail link between the Central African Federation and the East African territories be implemented, the projected line would form part of it, making Kilosa a junction of some importance.

"I should like to express deep appreciation of the long and most effective service given to this Company by Mr. Du Bois, who, while remaining a member of the board, has retired from active management, and to send our best wishes to Mr. Watson, his experienced successor at Kilosa."

The report was adopted, and the total dividend of 15% for the year was approved.

### Sugar Growing in Tanganyika

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT is to seek expert advice from overseas in regard to its sugar policy and the legislation required to meet the country's possible change from its present status as a sugar importer to that of an exporter under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Meanwhile bulk buying of necessary sugar imports will continue.

A White Paper on sugar policy states that production from the three existing factories is unlikely to meet the country's requirements if the present rising trend of consumption continues, but three additional production projects are under consideration. Full development of the existing and contemplated factories might raise production not only beyond the requirements of Tanganyika, but above East African requirements and even above the East African export quota.

Production from the three present factories is expected to be 27,000 tons this year and to rise to 35,000 tons in 1959 and to an eventual annual output of 45,000 tons. Consumption was nearly 38,000 tons in 1956 and 41,000 tons in 1957, and this year is estimated at 43,000 tons.

### Dam Contract

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT and McAlpine & Concor (Pvt.), Ltd., have signed a £2m. contract in Salisbury for the construction of the Kyle Dam, which will provide irrigation for sugar and citrus estates in the southern part of the Colony. The dam will be about 200 feet high, and will create a lake of some 20,000 acres.

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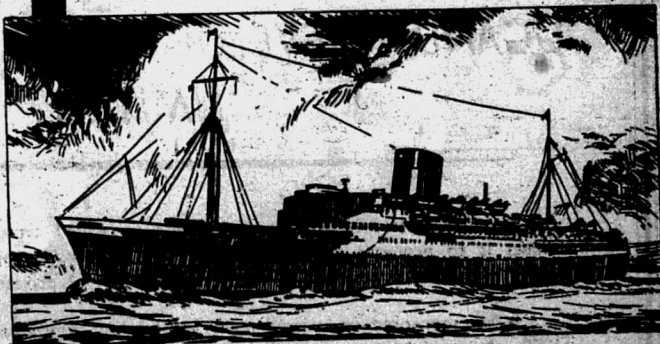
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• "Brammar Castle"	- - Feb. 2	Feb. 3

† Out East Coast, return West Coast.  
• Out West Coast, return East Coast.  
† Out and return West Coast.

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