

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 29th, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 3790

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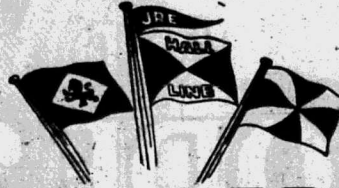
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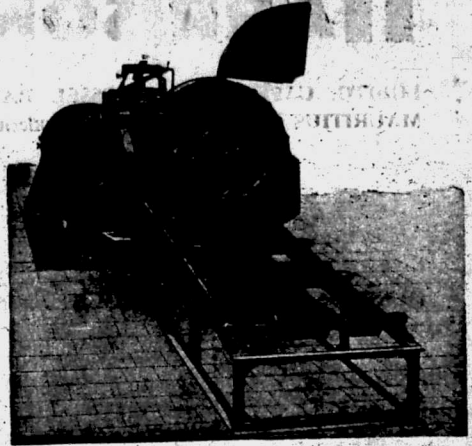
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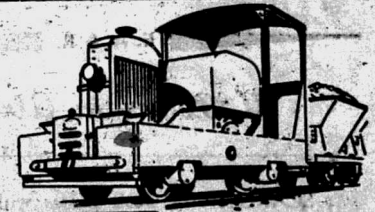
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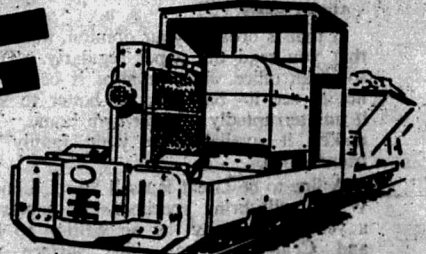
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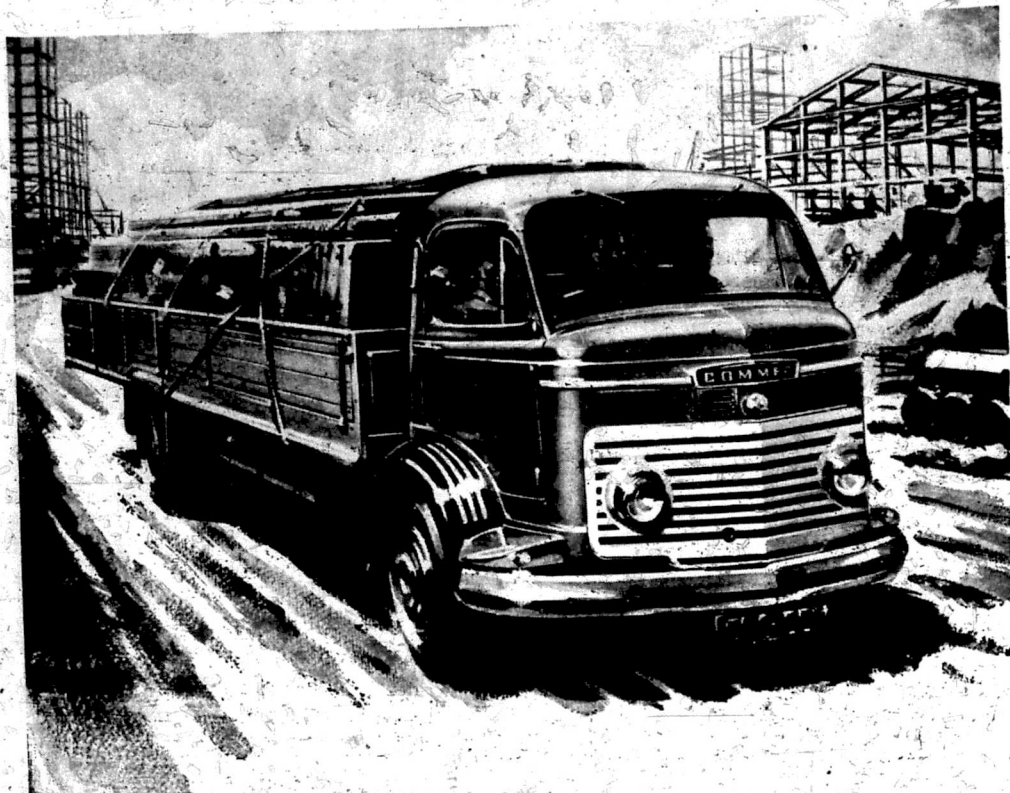
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1790

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PRINCIPLES which need to be much more faithfully served in British Colonial Africa were prominent in the statements in which the King and the Prime Minister of Belgium described that country's plans for the political and economic advancement to its great Colony. Unhappily, those two pronouncements have not been published in full by any journal in the United Kingdom except **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** and the indifferent reports in many newspapers have given millions of people the impression that the authorities in Brussels, thrown off balance by the rioting and heavy casualties in Leopoldville, have promptly appeased the rabble-rousing ringleaders of the racialists by promising them independence at an early date. That idea is entirely without foundation. The promise is that emergent Africans shall be granted the rights to which they lay claim when they acknowledge and can satisfactorily perform the corresponding duties. When declaring his country's firm resolve to lead the peoples of the Congo to independence "without fatal evasions but without imprudent haste", King Baudouin described that plan as a continuance of the task of opening a backward country to European civilization and calling its people to emancipation, liberty, and progress, and he added that a democratic Constitution would be "nothing but mockery, trickery and tyranny" unless it were based on the intellectual and moral training of the people. Since that training cannot be rushed, however anxious the Government may be to expedite great changes, there can be no question of early independence unless the King's words are to be proved worthless; and it is to be hoped that even a left-wing Ministry in Brussels would have a care to protect their validity.

Will, discipline, and clear vision were mentioned by King Baudouin as fundamental requirements. Hope will be insecurely based in Africa until their importance is generally recognized by public men and public servants. The dire truth is that most of the pressing present problems of Colonial Africa result directly from their disregard of these elementary factors. In no part of East Africa, for instance, do the official or non-official leaders demonstrate a wise will, firm discipline, or clear vision: it is not unduly harsh to say that not even one of those qualities is evident—and Belgium rightly postulates all three as essential in Africa. It is undeniable that the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have in recent years bent over backwards to appease African nationalist agitators instead of showing the will to discipline them—which need and should have had no connotation of physical force, for convincing moral leadership would have produced the requisite result. Again and again the mischievous misleaders of the town-dwelling, politically-infected, and unrepresentative Africans have seemed to be almost the only people who did not hesitate to exercise discipline (through intimidation), who had a clear vision of the (dangerous) road which they were determined to follow, and who had the will to march along it. Peaceful progress and harmonious relations between the races did not appear in their programme. To inflame passions, exaggerate grievances out of all recognition, promise almost anything and reap the benefits of their temporary prominence—these have been the distinguishing characteristics of almost all the demagogues.

* * *

If a British Colonial Government had acted with similar arrogance it would have been denounced from a thousand platforms

in the United Kingdom by the Socialists who have maintained an ignoble silence while Nkrumah has piled outrage on outrage in a country from which they arranged to withdraw British protection far too soon. While they lose no opportunity of castigating Kenya or Rhodesia, even over trivialities, they condone actions by the African dictator in Ghana against which they would wage loud and bitter campaigns if they were committed by a non-African Government. Labour leaders in the United Kingdom and the United States bear a heavy weight of responsibility for their tacit acceptance of the evil deeds which they know to be done in Ghana, where the well-being of millions of Africans has become the sport of a handful of self-seeking careerists who will use any means to crush opposition and keep themselves in power. Scruples have been abandoned. Expediency is dominant. Yet the nationalist propagandists throughout the rest of Africa have put Nkrumah, the artificer of this calamity, on a pedestal and acclaim him as their model. The mockery, trickery and tyranny of which the King of the Belgians has spoken are demonstrated daily in Ghana, and, since the African misleaders in East and Central Africa are bent on applying similar methods in their territories, it is mockery, trickery, and tyranny which would result if they succeeded in their endeavours.

The aim in the Belgian Congo, according to the Prime Minister of the Protecting Power, is to achieve a State "with stable institutions which guarantee a viable democracy; it must respect human rights and the duties which those rights imply". Although there must be universal franchise, "elections must not be a caricature of democracy, the right of suffrage being regulated according to the level of the elector". In other words, universal suffrage is the ultimate goal, to be attained only when the mass of the people are sufficiently well educated and experienced to accept the full duties of citizenship, two of the most obvious of which are discipline and loyalty. In his natural environment the African has the highest sense of discipline and loyalty to his community, and it is a sad commentary on European administration that those qualities, on which so much could have been built, should have been allowed to wither in so many areas, and that there should be signs of their breakdown in whole countries. That is the road, not to the civilization promised

by generations of European service to Africa, but to the chaos for which Communism schemes and waits.

** ** **

THE DOMINION PARTY PLAN

for changes in the Federation (the full text of which appears in other columns) varies in detail but not much in principle

Lack of Faith As A Policy.

from the proposals for partition made by different people from time to time. More than twenty years ago Sir Stewart Gore-Browne suggested that Southern Rhodesia and the railway belt of Northern Rhodesia should be joined but that Nyasaland should be excluded from the union, and five years ago Mr. van Eeden, now leader in Northern Rhodesia of the Dominion Party, advocated a division on lines similar to those now propounded by his party. Perhaps the chief difference between earlier ideas and the present outline for a Central African Alliance is that Mr. Winston Field and his followers want a bicameral legislature in the Dominion of Rhodesia (consisting of the two Rhodesias minus Barotseland, which, like Nyasaland, would remain a Protectorate, for which the United Kingdom would appoint a High Commissioner.) The scheme is put forward because the Dominion Party considers that "any attempt to maintain the Federation as at present constituted will either end in failure or succeed only at the ultimate sacrifice of Western civilization in this part of Africa". Given good leadership in the Federation, there is no reason to expect such a calamity; and the pessimistic assumption of the party may well convince Rhodesians that it would be catastrophic to entrust their future to a political group which this openly confesses its utter lack of faith — a lack of faith which plays the game of the Nkumbulas, Kaundas, and Bandas.

* * *

The crucial point, of course, is whether it is or is not possible to follow a policy of honest inter-racial partnership. If the Dominion Party believed in that kind of

Need to Re-adjust The Time-Table.

co-existence with Africans it could not have published this plan, the fundamental weakness of which is that it does nothing to ameliorate the racial situation. As Sir Roy Welensky promptly commented, "the proposed rump Rhodesian Dominion would still be inhabited by over three million Africans and have exactly the same problems as before". That succinct criticism needs no

elaboration. Even under the present liberal Constitution it is difficult enough to get the co-operation of the politically-minded Africans. Under the Winston Field plan the prospect would be greatly diminished. It should be crystal clear that until Rhodesians have a faith which enlists the faith of the best Africans, they cannot expect the outside world to be confident of the success of their

great experiment. Recent happenings in Accra and Leopoldville should have brought general recognition of the fact that the Federation must readjust its time-table. It is committed to inter-racial partnership and has done a good deal in that direction, but not nearly enough. Courageous and liberal action in various directions is a far better recipe than partition.

Notes By The Way

Ugly Accusation

IN A RECENT ISSUE the *Central African Examiner* makes the ugly accusation that Mr. Garfield Todd, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is using his present visits to India, Australia, and New Zealand to persuade the Prime Ministers of those Commonwealth States to resist any proposals which Sir Roy Welensky may make next year. Odious innuendo runs right through a long comment which ends by warning Mr. Todd that "to seek outside allies for a partisan viewpoint in a domestic political dog-fight pays even fewer dividends in Africa than elsewhere; Mr. Todd may find that he cannot hamstring the Federation's attempt to win higher constitutional status without hamstringing his own hopes of a return to political leadership". In explanation of its shocking somnambulism the paper asserts that Mr. Todd and Mr. Nehru share a common dislike of Sir Roy Welensky, and that Mr. Todd attributes his fall from office to Sir Roy, who could have saved him by a few words during the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet crisis; and through the article runs the assumption that Mr. Todd is now intriguing against the Federation's best interests in order to pay off a personal grudge.

Scurrilous Supposition

NOT FOR A MOMENT do I believe that Rhodesians, who are almost all fair-minded, will subscribe to this scurrilous supposition. Many of them who do not share Mr. Todd's political views hold him in enhanced respect because of the way in which he took his defeat last year, because of his prompt acceptance of service under his successor, and because of his subsequent abstention from criticism when he might legitimately have made it. Whatever his feelings for Sir Roy Welensky—and I do not believe that he harbours bitter resentment against anyone—I am sure that he is far too honourable to allow a personal issue or any other unworthy prompting to cause him to take any action which he knew to be detrimental to the Federation. The picture of a journey undertaken in furtherance of a conspiracy with other Commonwealth leaders against the Federation is fantastic. Even if the *Examiner* assumes the worst of Mr. Todd and Mr. Nehru, how can it suggest that the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand would participate in a foul plot to frustrate the Federation? Anybody who knows anything of Mr. Menzies and Mr. Nash must reject such an idea as contemptible.

Glimmer of Truth

THE SMOOTH OPTIMISM with which the *New Statesman* customarily assumes that all Africa's problems could be quite easily solved by prompt and heavy doses of politics was absent from a recent editorial paragraph which, under the heading "Despair in Central Africa", warned Dr. Banda, president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, that his vociferous demand for an

immediate end to Nyasaland's participation in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland "exposes two basic and dangerous weaknesses in the African position: that there is no reasoned alternative proposed to federation which can feed the people of Nyasaland, and that there is little or no common front between the Africans of the three federated territories". The Socialist weekly can surely never have written previously that "demagogic phrases will not fill the economic void which would yawn before an independent Nyasaland". The pity is that so elementary a truth should hitherto have evaded a publication which regularly encourages African extremists in their follies.

Extremism

THE PARAGRAPH could, of course, not continue in that sensible strain. It finished with the assertion that by declaring Dr. Banda a prohibited immigrant (the *New Statesman* wrote "emigrant"!) the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia had aggravated the situation and invited greater extremism. On the contrary, they have put at least some check on a man who has publicly expressed a willingness to embrace Communism if that would help him to attain his purposes more quickly. What kind of "greater extremism" does the Socialist paper contemplate? The president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress has openly quarrelled with Dr. Banda because he considers his policy damaging to the African cause, as do many Africans in Nyasaland.

Spontaneous or Planned?

THE ASSERTION of Mr. Thomas Hodgkin that what he calls "the Battle of Leopoldville" was a spontaneous and unplanned outburst cannot yet be disproved, but its accuracy is at least doubtful. This journal immediately interpreted the explosion as a direct result of the recent Accra Conference (being I believe the first publication anywhere to express that opinion), and a few days later leading politicians in Ghana, including some Ministers, were saying openly that the plan had been concerted during the All-African People's Conference in order to demonstrate immediately that nationalism could triumph even in an African State with firmly authoritarian European government. It was not planned, the fact that leaders and newspapers in Ghana promptly appropriated the credit indicates how little reliance is to be placed on their insistence that they are committed to a policy of non-violence. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has always scorned that pretence, because the claim is contrary to African sentiment and traditions, and because only the very innocent would assume that the African demagogues who are so violent in their speeches and so ready to employ intimidation of all kinds as a means of creating an apparent solidarity of support would eschew the use of violence for the attainment of their ambitions.

Dominion Party Plan for Central African Alliance

Full Text of Mr. Winston J. Field's Proposals for 1960 Conference

1.—THE DOMINION PARTY believes that recent events, culminating in the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia and the failure of Sir Roy Welensky and his United Federal Party Government in their negotiations with the British Government, require that a completely new and practical approach be made to the future political system of these territories.

2.—The Dominion Party believes that the attitude of the British Government is such that any attempt to maintain the Federation, as at present constituted, will either end in failure or will succeed only at the ultimate sacrifice of Western civilization in this part of Africa and at the expense of European interests and influence. The result will, the party is convinced, be disastrous both for the European and for the African.

3.—The changed circumstances, due to the attitude of the British Government and the failure of the Federal Government to produce any orderly plan for the future, make it imperative that the Dominion Party should present the country with a plan for adoption at the 1960 conference.

End the Drift Plea

The Dominion Party believes that we cannot drift any nearer to this vital conference without the peoples and Governments of these territories having the practical guidance which the United Federal Party has failed to supply.

The Dominion Party is well aware that to issue its plans at this moment is to invite plagiarism by its opponents, but it regards this as of no importance as compared to the interests of the country.

The cold facts as we now see them are:—

4.—(a) The British Government is determined that in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland African political progress shall continue at a pace which will mean equality or representation for African and European within a comparatively short period and domination by the African majority in the ultimate.

The approach of the British Government is frankly along racial lines, whatever lip-service they may pay to other ideas. (b) Encouraged by the British Government, the Africans in those areas of the Federation where European interests are small have rejected the vague and undefined policy of "partnership" in favour of African nationalism. They have rejected the idea of the Federation as it stands today.

(c) African States are eventually going to develop in Central Africa, whether they are inside or outside the Federation.

(d) There can be no question that some areas of the Federation are overwhelmingly African in character while other areas have an entirely different character and are under strong European influence, economic, cultural and political and contain major European interests;

European Determination

(e) In those areas where the European has major interests they are determined, even though they express liberal views, to remain in control and secure their own survival.

They believe that this is also in the interests of the Africans in those areas who have attained a degree of material progress unmatched by people in the African areas. Without security for the European, progress in these areas will cease.

5.—The Dominion Party finds it impossible to ignore these hard facts and is satisfied that any solution which attempts to ignore them is doomed to failure.

It is also satisfied that at the present time, and for a long time to come, the term "non-racial" must be regarded as chimerical where the politics of Central Africa are concerned.

That a non-racial approach may be the ultimate ideal it does not deny, but any attempt to impose it at the present time will, it has now been amply demonstrated, lead to bitterness and disillusionment.

Paradoxically, we believe that the non-racial ideal can develop only in a climate created by the immediate satisfaction of some degree of racial aspirations.

6.—We believe that any solution to the political problem of Central Africa must be one which is reasonably acceptable to the British Government, to the European electorate, and to large sections of the African population.

The Dominion Party thinks that a solution acceptable to all parties is possible.

We are under no illusions that the solution offered will satisfy everybody, but it will lead to a much greater degree of harmony than will be possible if the present system is perpetrated.

7.—The Dominion Party's aim has always been to reduce the numbers of Governors, Governments, and Parliaments. The plan put forward limits them to one Governor-General, one Government, and one Parliament within the Dominion. Preliminary:

This plan has been put forward in a sincere attempt to solve the pressing political problems of Central Africa, as it is felt that failure to do so will leave no alternative but the dismemberment of the Federation.

It is considered that Nyasaland is an area where African interests are predominant and that ultimately it must become an African State, and until it reaches full maturity that it must remain a Protectorate under the British Government.

Similarly, Barotseland is an area where African interests are predominant and it is accepted that it must remain a Protectorate under the British Government.

Southern Rhodesia and those areas of Northern Rhodesia which are areas of major European interests and influence, should be united into one State.

An area to be defined in the north-east of Northern Rhodesia constitutes a special problem of development. It should be designated the Northern Territory and receive special treatment as part of the Dominion of Rhodesia.

The Central African Alliance

There shall come into being the Central African Alliance, which will be the Dominion of Rhodesia (including the Northern Territory) and the Protectorates of Barotseland and Nyasaland under the British Government.

There shall be entered into a treaty between H.M. Government in the United Kingdom (on behalf of the Protectorates) and the Government of the Dominion of Rhodesia. This will be called the Central African Alliance Treaty.

The treaty will provide for the appointment by the British Government of a High Commissioner for Central Africa who will be responsible to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs for the Governments of the Protectorates and for the relationships between those Governments and the Government of the Dominion of Rhodesia.

Under the Treaty the Dominion of Rhodesia will recognize that, for a period of time, it has certain responsibilities and obligations, which shall include:—

(a) The Dominion of Rhodesia will affirm its intention of maintaining friendly relations with the Protectorates within the Central African Alliance.

(b) The Central African Alliance will constitute a customs union, and the Dominion of Rhodesia shall be empowered, after due consultation with the High Commissioner, to conclude trade agreements, to impose tariffs import and other trade controls on behalf of the Alliance.

It will also be responsible for the administration of all customs services. The revenue derived from such customs shall be distributed in accordance with a clause in the treaty which shall provide for a periodic review of this distribution to be carried out by a commission.

(c) The Dominion of Rhodesia will accept full responsibility with the British Government for the defence of the territories with the Central African Alliance.

Technical Assistance

(d) The Dominion of Rhodesia will accept responsibility for the administration of posts and telegraphs, civil aviation and railways. The costs of these services shall be apportioned by the commission referred to in (b) above and will be recoverable by the Dominion of Rhodesia.

(e) The Dominion of Rhodesia will make available to the other territories in the Central African Alliance such technical, expert, and scientific assistance as they may from time to time require, and such assistance shall be paid for by the territories concerned.

(f) Bearing in mind the relatively greater development and stronger economic position of the Dominion of Rhodesia, and the desire of the Dominion to see the other territories of the Alliance reach full development, both economic and political, within the British Commonwealth, the Dominion will from its revenues make a grant in aid towards the development of other territories.

(g) The Dominion Government will further undertake to render to the other territories such services as may be required

in a declared state of emergency, the cost of such services being recoverable from the British Government.

Under the treaty the Northern Territory will be part of the Dominion of Rhodesia, but an undertaking will be given that at the expiration of a period of time to be agreed the Dominion Government will consult with the inhabitants of the area through recognized tribal and other channels as to whether they wish to remain part of the Dominion, or whether they wish to become a Protectorate under the British Government and cease to be part of the Dominion.

The British Government will under the treaty undertake to keep the Dominion Government informed of constitutional changes contemplated in the other territories, and to exchange views on such changes. It will further undertake not to enter into any international obligations affecting the Alliance without agreement with the Dominion Government.

It shall be clear under the treaty that the Dominion of Rhodesia is an independent State within the British Commonwealth, and that nothing contained in the treaty shall be deemed to indicate otherwise, the treaty having been freely

entered into by the Dominion and the British Government. There shall be provision for the signatories to review the treaty from time to time.

Dominion of Rhodesia

The Dominion of Rhodesia will have a Governor-General and a bicameral legislature, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate.

The House of Representatives will be elected on the common roll, the qualifications for which will be decided, but will not be less than the upper brackets of the federal franchise.

The Senate will be elected on the common roll and by special rolls. In the Senate representation will be provided for all communities—European, African, Coloured, and Asiatic.

As with other Upper Houses, the powers of the Senate will be limited, particularly in respect of money Bills. It will, however, have special powers which will provide safeguards in respect of Native lands and discriminatory and presently reserved legislation.

[Comment is made under Matters of Moment.]

Congress at Work in the Provinces of Northern Rhodesia

Provincial Reports Indicate Economic Progress Amid Political Turbulence

THERE WAS STEADY PROGRESS in African social and economic development in Northern Rhodesia during 1957, against a restless political background. In his introduction to the Annual Report on African Affairs (Government Printer, Lusaka, 7s. 6d.), Mr. D. B. Hall, Secretary for Native Affairs, refers to continued acceleration of all facets of development and an improvement in the standard of rural local government bodies, principally because the Native authorities can now offer competitive salaries.

Politically, however, Mr. Hall draws a picture of widespread unrest. The line-of-rail and Copperbelt areas had a difficult year. Reaction to the amendment of the Federal Constitution and enactment of the Federal franchise law was "strongly adverse".

In some rural areas attempts were made by political agitators to undermine the chiefs and Native authorities and to breed an atmosphere of unrest and opposition to authority in general. Mr. Hall adds that prompt action by the Administration, the chiefs, and the Native authorities quickly restored the situation, discredited the agitators, and enhanced the position of the chiefs.

Mr. J. P. Murray, senior provincial commissioner, emphasizes in his report on the Western Province that many Copperbelt Africans are urban in outlook and interests. "Not only are there such grown men and women, but with a second generation coming forward it is possible to find children who do not even know the names of the chiefs from whose areas their grandparents came, and whose parents are only a little more knowledgeable. When and if wide-scale unemployment develops there will be a hard core who cannot rely on the traditional system of social security which tribal society affords". About 10,000 Africans were unemployed in the Province in December.

Most Africans in the province were vaguely conscious of the broader political problems, but had little appreciation of the particular points at issue. They were genuinely interested and tolerably well informed about local affairs.

Threats and Intimidation

The African National Congress, Mr. Murray says, depends largely on destructive criticism tempered only by impracticable Utopianism, and claims to be the sole body entitled to speak for Africans, "not by participation in local elections conducted by secret ballot, but by threats, the vaguer the more effective, and by straightforward intimidation". Establishment of the Constitutional Party stirred local Congress branches "to almost frenzied abuse and to threats against any African who might traffic with that party".

The impact of politics on a national or nationalistic plane was small in the North-Western Province, whence Mr. F. R. G. Phillips reported that the African National Congress had not thought it worth while to intervene extensively, although towards the end of the year two members of the Kaonde tribe, who had returned after acquiring their political education elsewhere, imported Congress politics into the Solwezi and Kasempa districts, evidently with little effect.

Congress leaders in the Kasempa district advocated the

withdrawal of the customary assistance to Government officers and destruction of their touring camps; but they made such little headway that the Congress leaders had to set fire to some of these camps themselves, and brought down the law upon their heads.

The chiefs try to adapt themselves to the demands of local government machinery, but on the councils are a number of elected or nominated members who are usually better educated than the chiefs. They, too, are well-meaning, but still uncertain as to their exact function. They tend to exaggerate their importance and thus cross swords with the chiefs, or to be so modest as not to pull their proper weight.

Those councillors who have technical or departmental responsibilities are inclined to align themselves against the chiefs when matters come to a vote. In the past the departmental councillors have been encouraged to speak and vote on every question. Now much more stress is to be laid on their duties as salaried employees charged with executive functions in the restricted sphere of their own departments.

Law and Order Threatened

The first attempt by a group of agitators in the Northern Province to break down law and order and create an atmosphere of hatred against the Native authorities and central Government occurred during the year. Trouble started with the return and restriction to the province of most of the leaders of the disturbances in the Copperbelt; while a few settled down to rural life, the great majority, determined to make their presence felt, proved formidable additions to the local Congress branches. Events eventually led to a trial of strength between Congress and the authorities, and it took strong combined action by Government and the Native Authorities, involving several convictions, to restore order.

Mr. N. S. Price records that "the effect of vicious and untrue propaganda on an unsophisticated people, previously known for their quiet friendliness, was exemplified in the Shimumbi area of the Luwingu district, where the people, hypnotized by the words of a restrictive, rioted against a young, able, and progressive chief". However Government action there and elsewhere brought to their senses many who had been bewildered by a state of affairs quite alien to the "peaceful backwaters" of the province.

The P.C. is convinced that in the long run African local government will benefit from these disturbances, for "some authorities have been made to realize that they have neglected achieving that essential close contact with their people as a whole".

Mr. F. M. Thomas, in charge of the Central Province, writes that during 1957 no signs appeared of the chiefs losing their traditional position of dignity and leadership. Indeed, in a number of cases, especially with senior chiefs, their position was enhanced.

Mr. M. G. Billing, of the Eastern Province, states that with few exceptions the Native authorities stood firm despite a rather restless political background, and that the chiefs were well to the fore as leaders of their people. Political tension was largely concentrated in Fort Jameson township.

"At public meetings insistent propaganda with a nationalist flavour has been put forward in speeches which have included abuse of the Administration and the police; the stirring up of ill-feeling and unrest, bitter opposition to the continuance of the Federation, and the promise that self-government is round the corner.

"There is no doubt that within a limited radius freedom

to make fiery speeches creates a most unfortunate impression on the mind of the average African; he is puzzled and then he becomes suspicious in a political world which he can hardly understand. Almost willy-nilly he is influenced by the excitement and uncertainty aroused by agitators, and it is hardly surprising if sometimes he wonders whether a pan-African Utopia may not in fact be on its way."

Mr. Gervas Clay, of the Southern Province, describes 1957 as turbulent. The "1,000-year flood" on the Zambezi was something experienced for the first time in history, and other troubles arose from the hurly-burly of a young and vigorous country growing up where politics are boisterous and too often ill-directed. Except in the flooded areas, the province enjoyed record harvests and the population were prosperous even by the high Southern Province standards. "In some ways this is a disadvantage, as it has resulted in needy political parties regarding this part of the world as a happy hunting ground and peddling their political wares far and wide."

In the Barotseland Protectorate witchcraft was added to the usual political troubles. Mr. G. S. Jones, the Resident Commissioner, recalls that the last annual report mentioned a serious outbreak of witchcraft in the Kalabo district. In the

early months of 1957 many cases had also to be prosecuted in the Mongu-Lealui, Senanga, and Sesheke districts.

"Many hundreds of people, a large proportion of them elderly and of benign aspect, have filled the gaols to overflowing, and district commissioners have been deluged with charms and potions surrendered by self-accusing witches and wizards. From Mankoya, where the number of witchcraft cases has been relatively small, comes the revelation that certain irregularities have been committed for the purpose of extracting witchcraft confessions."

During the year a committee of inquiry, headed by Mr. C. G. C. Rawlins, unanimously agreed that the structure of the Barotse Native Government was basically sound and capable of adaption to meet changing conditions. The committee, however, made it clear that some of the dissatisfaction in the Protectorate concerned appointments to important posts in the Native Government, some people feeling that too many of those appointed were elderly, reactionary, and incapable of appreciating the need for a gradual change in the system of government, and that the younger, educated Malozi were not being encouraged to assume posts of responsibility because the existing councils resisted the transfusion of new blood."

Parliament

Constitutional Problems in Kenya Governor's Invitation to African M.L.Cs.

WHEN PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLED last week MR. FENNER BROCKWAY and MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE both asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what constitutional proposals he had in mind for Kenya in view of the opposition of the African, Asian, and Arab M.L.Cs. to the present Constitution and their suggestion for a round-table conference.

When Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD said that he had nothing to add to his reply given in November, MR. BROCKWAY suggested that the situation in Kenya was becoming more and more serious, and asked: "When all the elected groups except the European ask for a constitutional conference, surely the Government should respond by discussing these serious matters with them?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "My despatch invited the African Members to enter into discussions with the Governor and then with the other groups so as to create a basis for mutual understanding. The Governor told me, and repeated it to me last night in London, that he has invited the African Members to come and see him informally after his return to Kenya, and I hope that they will agree to do so. I cannot accept the idea that a formal conference should now be convened to reconsider the fundamentals of the present constitution."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "If 99% of the population in Kenya through their elected representatives ask for round-table talks, surely they are entitled to have them, and surely mutual understanding would be better achieved in that way."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Last year I did my best to bring about such a round-table conference. It was not possible, and therefore I had to impose a settlement. I do not think a formal conference should be convened to reconsider the fundamentals of that settlement, but nonetheless I hope that the talks which I have mentioned will take place."

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY: "There is now a conflict between all the other peoples in Kenya and the Europeans. This will grow and it will be impossible to have a conference."

Prison and Detention Camps

MR. STONEHOUSE asked for an independent inquiry into prison and detention camp conditions in Kenya, "in view of allegations of ill-treatment which have not been officially refuted".

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Such an inquiry was held early in 1957 by a delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which gave the Press its considered opinion that all was being done to respect the international principles accepted in the custody of detainees and convicts. Investigation of allegations made since then has not justified the Governor setting up a further inquiry."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "There have been allegations from Lika-tung Prison and independent allegations also by Captain Law, a European now in this country, who has spoken about ill-

treatment in Kamiti Prison. These allegations are causing a great deal of concern which will not be dispelled unless there is an independent inquiry into the administration of prisons in the territory."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think that is altogether fair. The Governor, the Government of Kenya and I have been scrupulous in following up every charge which has been made. In the vast majority of cases they have been either untrue or greatly distorted."

"Hard-Core" Detainees

MR. JOHN AMERY, Colonial Under-Secretary, told MR. STONEHOUSE that there were 3,932 persons detained under Emergency Regulations in Kenya on December 31 last.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Minister aware that most of these detainees, nearly 4,000, have been imprisoned without trial for more than four years? Is this not a disgraceful state of affairs? Is not the Mau Mau emergency virtually at an end? Is he not aware that very many of these prisoners and detainees have been acquitted of charges in courts of law? Can he give an assurance that these prisoners and detainees will soon be released?"

MR. AMERY: "The emergency is not yet over. Eighty thousand detainees have already been released. Releases last year were at the rate of 1,100 a month. We are now down to a hard core of people who are considered to require full rehabilitation. A number of them have had their sentences to prison cut short to enable them to have the benefit of rehabilitation as detainees."

Kenya Land Consolidation

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told MR. DUODALE that under the land consolidation programme in Kenya 52,011 farm holdings and 31,634 village plots had been registered in the Kiambu district. Separate fragments of land measured to make up the farms totalled 416,603.

Many Africans owned more than one fragment, and no Africans who previously had holdings had been made landless as a result of land consolidation. The largest holding after consolidation was 273 acres, and the smallest 0.01 acres.

E.A. Literature Bureau

MISS VICKERS asked for a larger grant to improve the services of the East African Literature Bureau because of the increasing numbers of school-leavers and of the larger numbers of adults literate in English.

MR. J. AMERY: "Grants amounting to over £330,000 have been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts towards the East African Literature Bureau in the period ending March 31, 1960. It is proposed to continue this assistance for a limited period after that date, assuming that Parliament renews the C.D. & W. Act. In future, however, the main contributions will come from the East African Governments, who propose to continue their assistance at as high a level as possible."

Tanganyika Sugar Adviser

MR. AMERY told MR. A. M. SKIFFINGTON (Lab.) that, at the Tanganyika Government's request, he had arranged for the Ministry of Agriculture to send an officer with experience of the operation of the Commonwealth and International Sugar Agreements to visit East Africa. His advice would be available to the Tanganyika authorities in considering their policy for sugar.

School for Social Studies

MISS JOAN VICKERS (Cons.), asked whether a school for social studies could be opened in East Africa.

MR. AMERY: "Education to degree standard in sociology economics and government is already provided at Makerere College, Uganda, where there is a Department of Social studies, and the East African Institute of Social Research under a single director, who is Professor of Sociology".

MISS VICKERS: "Is it not better for African students to take their complete degrees in their country of origin than to come here first? It is difficult to assimilate knowledge here and then go back with it to their own people if they have not first had the proper background".

MR. AMERY: "As I said, degree standard can be obtained in Makerere College and the East African Institute of Social Research".

Nyasaland Constitutional Proposals

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that he was not yet in a position to make a statement on proposals for constitutional advance in Nyasaland.

"I will do so when the necessary consultations have been completed. This is an important matter, and any proposals will not need to be implemented until May next year. I therefore consider that hasty decisions on the next constitutional changes in Nyasaland should be avoided".

MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked if the Minister was aware of the worsening political situation and of the acute need to give some reassurance to the Africans in view of disturbing statements made by Sir Roy Welensky and other leaders in the Federation.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE replied that he was well aware of the need for speed coupled with a wise solution.

Federal Direction of Agriculture

MR. AMERY stated that the Governor of Nyasaland had not yet completed his discussions with the Federal authorities on the future of tobacco marketing and the proposal to bring European agriculture in Nyasaland under federal direction. He could therefore not make a statement on the position.

MR. G. A. PARTIGER (Lab.): "Africans in Nyasaland should be kept informed as much as possible about the discussions which are going on because of the suspicion which has always been in their minds about any movement towards the federalization of European agriculture".

MR. JOHN DUGDALE: "To hand over these functions to the Federation would create an exceedingly unfavourable impression among Africans, who are already suspicious that the Colonial Secretary may have been too willing to grant concessions to Sir Roy Welensky. Will the Minister consult Africans before any decision is taken and pay attention to their views?"

MR. AMERY: "We must await the Governor's report".

Largest Lake

LAKE KARIBA is now the largest man-made lake in Southern Africa. By January 16 the lake was about 90 miles long, covered 122,500 acres, and contained 3,650,000 acre-feet of water. Kariba engineers have proposed the "McIlwaine" as a unit of measurement of Kariba's capacity, based on the 55m. gallons or 220,000 acre-feet held in Salisbury's Lake McIlwaine. The eventual capacity of Kariba is estimated at 600 "McIlwaine".

Macharia Defence Fund

A MACHARIA DEFENCE FUND has been opened in London, and two Socialist M.Ps., Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. John Stonehouse, have issued an appeal which says: "Rawson Macharia has been indicted before the courts of Kenya for swearing a false affidavit. In his affidavit he said that the evidence he gave against Jomo Kenyatta was false and that inducement had been offered to him by the Government of Kenya to give false evidence. The brief for the defence of Macharia is in the hands of Mr. D. N. Pritt, q.c., who was counsel for the defence in the original trial of Kenyatta. There have already been certain costs incurred in connexion with his trial and more are in evidence. It is of the greatest importance that the defence is in no way embarrassed for lack of funds".

Story Invented to Get Money

Prosecution Case at Macharia Trial

RAWSON MBOGWA MACHARIA, who appeared in Nairobi magistrate's court before Mr. Isaac Rosen on Monday on a charge of swearing a false affidavit, was said by the prosecution to have invented the story therein contained in the hope of getting money by publication.

In the affidavit Macharia stated that he gave false evidence at the trial in 1952 of Jomo Kenyatta (who was convicted of managing Mau Mau, an illegal society) and that he was suborned by the Government of Kenya to give that false evidence.

Mr. M. K. Bhandari, an advocate, testified that the affidavit had been sworn by Macharia before him in the presence of Mr. A. R. Kapila, another advocate, and an African elected member of the Legislative Council, Mr. Tom Mboya.

Asked to plead, Macharia said: "I am not guilty but I have something to add to that. I think you are trying to frighten me, but I am not a man easily frightened".

For the prosecution, Mr. John Marnan, q.c., read the text of the affidavit alleged to have been sworn by Macharia and a statement of his attached to it which included the words:—

"I know and understand very well the terrible risk I am taking by exposing the Kenya Government misdeed and all what is likely to follow the publication of this paper. It is possible that their secret police may murder me in order to destroy the facts and evidence. But all the same I shall be very happy indeed, even if anything terribly happens to me, if I could be sure that the truth in this case has come out at last and that Jomo Kenyatta is cleared up as far as my evidence is concerned".

Counsel said that the prosecution would set itself to prove: (1) that Macharia had of his own initiative originally approached the authorities and offered information about Mau Mau, volunteering to testify against Kenyatta before being promised anything; (2) that steps taken to protect Macharia and other witnesses were reasonable and necessary and entirely free from any taint of subornation; (3) that the six African witnesses at the trial named in the affidavit made their original statements freely and without being procured or suborned; and (4) that the frequent expressions of opinion and belief made by Macharia between 1952 and November last were quite inconsistent with what he was now saying—his present story having been invented in the hope of getting money by publication.

Information About Mau Mau

On August 24, 1952, Mr. Marnan said, Macharia wrote to the then district commissioner in Kiambu giving information about Mau Mau and suggesting how it could be countered. On October 26 he sent more specific details in writing, saying that threats had been made on his life and offering to enter Government service in a capacity which would help to combat Mau Mau.

Mr. Ian Henderson, a superintendent of police, thereupon wrote asking Macharia to call at the office of the special bureau which had been formed some months earlier to collect information about Mau Mau.

Macharia's original statement, wholly in his own handwriting, described an occasion in March 1950 when he was present at a Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony over which Kenyatta presided. That statement was placed before the deputy public prosecutor on November 5, 1952.

When interviewed about it Macharia said that if he gave evidence against the Mau Mau leaders he would expect the Government to protect his family, in whose favour he wanted a life insurance policy to be effected; he also asked to be sent out of the Colony for at least two years for his own safety.

After Kenyatta's trial Macharia was sent to London by the Government and took a course in local government. When he returned to Kenya in 1956 he was given a job in a rehabilitation centre, but lost it within three weeks. He was then offered another job, which he did not take. Instead he obtained a liquor licence. By the early part of last year he was out of work.

In March, 1958, he visited the *East Africa Standard* and expressed grievances against the Government to members of the editorial staff. In the following month he told the editor of the Nairobi *Sunday Post* that the Government had broken faith with him.

Later he told Superintendent Henderson that he had information about the proscribed Kikuyu secret society Kiama Kia Muingi and would need money for his contact, for which purpose he was given £10.

In November he told Mr. Charles Hayes, of East African Press Exchange, Ltd., that he wanted to sell for £500 a story about the Kapenguria trial (that of Kenyatta).

Facts About African Nationalism

Reply to Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., wrote in *The Times* recently:—

"Your leading article gives a distorted picture of African nationalism. It is not true that African nationalists are using a crude instrument and are unable to distinguish between just and unjust colonial administrations.

In our own territories in Africa it has been clear for some time that African politicians are skilful in adjusting their tactics to the environment. Where we pursue recognizable policies towards democratic objectives and where our sincerity is respected the nationalist leaders become reasonable and co-operative.

Since the Kabaka returned to Buganda this has become the case in Uganda, where the recent direct elections (outside Buganda) were such an outstanding success. Oddly enough the political leaders are fast becoming the allies of the Colonial Government in curbing the traditionalists who hanker after feudal rule in an independent Buganda.

Political Atmosphere Improves

"In Tanganyika the political atmosphere has improved enormously since the Government there put more emphasis on non-racial democracy rather than on spurious partnership.

"The real difficulties arise in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, where the recent Constitution-making has given most power to the white settlers. After all that has happened in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia, can anyone expect the leaders of the African people to be happy about these developments?

"Hearing in mind also the thoroughly ignoble policy of reserving the Kenya Highlands for exclusive white occupation and the economic discrimination against Africans in Northern Rhodesia, we should be congratulating the African leaders for their moderation.

"You ask the local European Governments to 'pursue fair and sensible policies towards the Africans in their midst'. If we want the co-operation of African nationalists in the orderly development of self-government, the long-term policies must be determined in Britain. It will lead to deep suspicion if we transfer more power to 'European Governments' on the spot before the Africans themselves have adequate participation through direct elections".

MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*, replied:—

"Mr. Stonehouse could scarcely have crowded into one short letter more of the distortion of which he complains.

"Saying that African nationalist leaders become reasonable and co-operative where our sincerity is respected, he cites Tanganyika and Uganda as specific examples and depicts conditions as satisfactory in both territories. That, unhappily, is far from the truth.

Unreliable Assertion

"His assertion that the political atmosphere has improved enormously in Tanganyika is unreliable. What has happened is that the multi-racial United Tanganyika Party has collapsed, and that the mono-racial (and racist) Tanganyika African National Union now dominates the country. By next month the Legislature will not contain one European or Asian elected member who is not acceptable to T.A.N.U.—which, far from showing itself 'reasonable and co-operative' hitherto, has had a record of violent and subversive activity which has landed many of its prominent adherents in jail.

"To allege that the Kabaka's return to Buganda has resulted in real co-operation is similarly superficial. Mr. Stonehouse must know how the Lukiko (Council) and Government of Buganda have sought to evade the commitments made by that kingdom in connexion with the Kabaka's restoration.

The undertakings then solemnly given are being deliberately broken in the spirit and in the letter.

"As to the wish of the African politicians to 'curb the traditionalists who hanker after feudal rule in an independent Buganda', that is an indication, not of any eagerness to co-operate with the Protectorate Government, but of a determination to snatch power from the traditional authorities (as has happened in Ghana)."

"To crown his misinterpretations, your correspondent suggests that the African leaders should be congratulated on their moderation. The public should therefore be reminded that when the African nationalist leaders of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland recently met in conference in Mwanza they committed themselves to a policy of 'nationalism [meaning African nationalism] virile and unrelenting', and to the aim of 'government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines'. That is what your readers have been asked to regard as 'moderation'."

Tanganyika Avoids Elections

Only Three Contests for Fifteen Seats

WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN a general election for half of the 10 constituencies in Tanganyika Territory has proved to be nothing of the kind. Each constituency is to be represented by one European, one African, and one Asian member; but there are to be only three contests for the 15 vacant places. All five Africans, nominees of the Tanganyika African National Union, are unopposed.

In Dar es Salaam a European farmer, who has the support of T.A.N.U., Mr. D. F. Heath, opposes Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, a former nominated member of the Legislature, who is standing as an Independent.

For the Dar es Salaam Asian seat Mr. K. L. Jhaveri, a lawyer, who has T.A.N.U. backing, is opposed by Dr. G. M. Daya.

There is also an Asian contest in the Southern Province between Mr. S. T. Thanki, formerly a member of the Legislature, and Mr. H. P. Versi, both of Lindi.

Europeans who are not opposed are Miss B. C. Johansson, a teacher (West Lake constituency); Dr. H. W. Hannah, a missionary doctor (Central Province); Mr. J. F. Mann, a lawyer (South-East Lake); and Dr. L. Sterling, a medical practitioner in Nachingwea (Southern Province).

Among the unopposed Africans are Mr. Paul Boman (South-East Lake), Mr. C. G. Kahama (West Lake), Mr. R. M. Kawawa (Dar es Salaam), and Mr. L. N. Sijaona (Southern Province).

A Cure for Frustration

Sir Richard Turnbull's Recipe

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, when he was Chief Secretary in Kenya, gave an address to the African Civil Servants Association which, a reader suggests, has close similarity to the words of M. Pierre Wigny which were recently quoted by *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*. A correspondent gives the following extract:—

"Let me offer you a cure for frustration. Quite simply, it is devotion to your work. Let any man who feels himself frustrated make it a point of honour with himself that his office is the best conducted, that his papers are the most neatly arranged, that the facts, figures and legislation he needs for his duties are at his fingertips, and that his reputation for courtesy with the public is the highest.

"He may have to work outside office hours to achieve this happy state of affairs, but the extra time he puts in will be a reward not only to his immediate superior but, and in a greater degree, to himself. He will acquire a heart-warming contempt for the pathetic type who slams his desk at half past four and joins some fellow-clock-watcher to discuss the finer points of their grievances.

"Above all, it will give him a pride in his work which is quite incompatible with frustration."

Assurance on Kenya Constitution

Round-Table Conference Possible

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT issued on Monday a statement amplifying the reply (given in our Parliamentary report) by Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons last week, saying that he could not accept the idea of a formal conference to reconsider the fundamentals of the Kenya constitution.

The statement by the Kenya Government said: "The position is that a round-table conference is not ruled out by the Secretary of State, and the Kenya Government consider that such a conference could usefully be convened only if preliminary consultations between all concerned showed that such a course seemed the best way to carry things further towards an agreement, within the general ambit of the present constitution, on those elements in it which are susceptible to alteration".

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* cabled: "There was much concern here following Mr. Lennox-Boyd's statement, which appeared a rather too abrupt closing of the door to constitutional development. Past attempts to get all three races—Europeans, Asians, and Africans—round the conference table have fallen down over the African demand that increased representation for them should be considered first and not in relation to other aspects of constitutional change."

Decision Recommended

"However, there was an immediate response to today's statement. Three Indian elected members announced this morning that they had decided at the week-end to resign from the Legislative Council in protest at Mr. Lennox-Boyd's remarks. As soon as they heard of today's announcement their spokesman, Mr. Arvind Janidar, said they would reconsider their decision. A change in attitude is also expected to result from a meeting of African elected members in Nairobi".

Before the Kenya Government announcement, Mr. Tom Mboya issued a statement in which he publicly declared for the first time that the African elected members should resign. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's statement in the Commons, he said, gave Kenya non-Europeans the answer to any "wait for the Governor" policy. The European settlers had reached a stage when their dominance was in the balance. The African elected members could no longer pretend that the present situation did not demand further and more determined efforts.

Dr. Gikonyo Kiiano, the Kikuyu college lecturer, who is emerging as a rival to Mr. Mboya for the African leadership, said in a statement that the Kenya and British Governments could blame no-one if the African elected members and the non-European communities began immediately a policy of non-co-operation and resignation.

Mr. S. G. Amin, president of the Kenya Indian Congress, said that informal discussions suggested by the Governor would be worthless without the prospect of a constitutional conference to follow; but if there was a definite assurance that they were seriously intended to lead to constitutional changes, they would be considered with respect.

High Commission Expenditure

AGRICULTURAL, VETERINARY, fishing, and medical research services account for 16.4% of the East Africa High Commission's expenditure, according to an analysis made by its Accountant-General, Mr. F. B. Lee, in his report for the financial year ended June 30 last. The largest departmental spenders were Customs and Excise (18.2%), income tax (15.7%), and the Directorate of Civil Aviation (12.4%). Among those spending least were the leprosy research centre at Itesio, on the Kenya-Uganda border, the East African Fishery Research Organization at Jinja (0.5%), and the Lake Victoria Fisheries service at Kisumu (0.7%). Total High Commission expenditure during the period was £4,467,259.

COMMISSIONER OF LANDS, KENYA

Hotel Site— Nairobi

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Commissioner of Lands, P.O. Box 30089, Nairobi, Kenya for an hotel site in the centre of Nairobi. Applicants may include shops in their proposals for the development of the plot.

The Government following its policy of promoting the tourist and hotel industry in the Colony, offers several concessions to applicants. The site has been valued at £150,000; normally a stand premium of £30,000 and an annual rent of £6,000 would be payable, but the Government will require the payment of only £15,000 as stand premium and the rent for the first three years will be £200, for the next seven years £1,000. Only after ten years will the rent reach £6,000 a year.

TAX ALLOWANCE

Income tax concessions on the construction of new hotels allow 10% of the capital outlay to be deducted from income in the first year and the balance to be written off at the rate of 6% in subsequent years. In the case of hotels catering for tourists, applications may be made to the Ministry of Tourism for *ex gratia* refunds of Customs duty on new permanent equipment such as kitchen machinery.

Applications must be sent to the Commissioner of Lands before noon on March 31, 1959.

Details of the offer are contained in four consecutive weekly issues of the Kenya Gazette commencing January 6, 1959.

PERSONALIA

MR. G. R. LEACH, Mayor of Umtali, is visiting this country.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR has been appointed chairman of Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd.

BRIGADIER and MRS. R. MICKLEM are on their way to Rhodesia in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

SIR PATRICK and LADY ASHLEY-COOPER have left by sea for South Africa and Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND has arrived in London by air from South Africa.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. TAPP, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, has just paid a short visit to the Sudan.

MR. P. W. W. COULTARD is now assistant manager in East Africa for Hunting-Clan Air Transport, Ltd.

HANNAH VISCOUNTESS HUDSON left England a few days ago for a six-week visit to Southern Rhodesia.

THE MARQUESS and MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY left London Airport at the end of last week for Central Africa.

MR. A. B. YUILLE has been elected president of the Tea Brokers Association of London. The vice-president is MR. J. H. GUY OWEN.

SIR GERARD D'ERLANGER, chairman of B.O.A.C., is about to visit the company's establishment in East, Central, and South Africa.

MR. R. S. ALEXANDER, a European elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is paying a brief visit to the United Kingdom.

SIR LEONARD LORD, chairman of British Motor Corporation, Ltd., and LADY LORD are on their way by sea to the Cape. They will visit Rhodesia.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, will fly back from London to Salisbury at the week-end in a Central African Airways aircraft.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was received in audience by THE QUEEN one morning last week.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH left London Airport last week to visit India and Pakistan. He is attended by MR. JAMES ORR, who was for some years in the Kenya Police.

The new High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, DR. THE HON A. J. R. VAN RHYN, and MRS. VAN RHYN have arrived in this country.

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, and MR. JACK THOMSON, left London for New York by air last Monday.

MR. M. W. KANYAMA CHUME, an African member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland and publicity secretary of the Nyasaland African National Congress, is in London.

MR. E. J. WOOLF, a director of the parent board of the Taylor Woodrow group of building and civil engineering companies, will fly to Nairobi on February 6 to visit the group's interests in Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. HERBERT BAXTER, director of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee in London, and MRS. BAXTER left London Airport on Tuesday for a tour of the Federation. They will return by sea in the CAPETOWN CASTLE, which is due in Southampton on March 20.

MR. CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE, O.C., M.P. (a brother of MR. JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, of Tanganyika Territory) and DIANA LADY AVEBURY were married in London on Monday.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour, will introduce the re-drafted Industrial Conciliation Bill during the forthcoming session of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

SIR ERIC MILLBOURN, Adviser on Shipping in Port to the Ministry of Transport, and LADY MILLBOURN and their daughter sailed in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for Cape Town last Thursday.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, opened the fourth annual conference at Makerere College, Uganda, of the East Africa Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LEWIS G. MITCHELL of the Kenya Police has been promoted Deputy Commissioner in succession to MR. L. G. BROOKES, now on leave pending retirement.

MR. A. R. NEELANDS, chairman of the Cementation Co., Ltd., who has been visiting Rhodesia, especially in connexion with the Kariba Dam, arrived in this country last week in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. L. R. CHRISTIE, a director of the Polytechnic Touring Association, is on his way to visit its offices in the Union of South Africa. A new office in Johannesburg will cover the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

LORD ROTHERWICK, a deputy chairman of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and LADY ROTHERWICK flew from London to Delhi last week for a conference on shipping services between India, Pakistan and Europe.

PRINCESS FIONA ELIZABETH DE MAHE, elder daughter of Prince and Princess de Mahé, of Upham, Hampshire, and Marischal Farm, Limuru, Kenya, and MR. MARTIN LEWIS LILLYWHITE have been married in London.

LORD ACTON, who is farming in Southern Rhodesia, has decided not to proceed with his idea of training elephants to replace tractors. Someone erected a notice on the road reading: "Beware Elephants Ploughing".

SIR GEORGE BERESFORD STOOKE, who was in the Colonial Service in Kenya, Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed by THE QUEEN to be Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MR. DAVID HOWARTH, Dar es Salaam manager of the Cooper Motor Corporation, Ltd., has arrived in the United Kingdom on short leave. He was mayor of Dar es Salaam last year and president of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce in 1957.

The Federal Minister of Health, MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, is to visit hospitals in Nyasaland from January 30 to February 3. He will be accompanied by DR. D. M. BLAIR, Federal Secretary for Health, and DR. W. SHEFFIELD, Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland.

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY has arrived in Kenya to gather material for a new book. During a stay of two months she will travel in the Central, Nyanza, Southern and Rift Valley provinces, studying recent changes in African farming methods, land reclamation, and other developments.

MRS. DUNFORD, one of six interpreters at the inter-African conference in Nairobi on housing and urbanization, had already interpreted at more than 30 conferences in different parts of Africa, mainly under the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. She speaks French, Italian, Greek, Swahili, and Arabic.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

THE ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED BETWEEN CAPTAIN MICHAEL CROFTON HILTON-PRICE, 16th/5th, The Queen's Royal Lancers, younger son of Major C. W. Hilton-Price, and the late Mrs. Hilton-Price, of Cheltenham, and ANN ROSEMARY, daughter of Mr. R. A. Nicholson, C.B.E., Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, The Chalfonts, Woking.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

JASPAR SAYER, late diplomatic correspondent *Sunday Times*, ex-Editor United Nations News, author two novels, age 41, seeks any interesting job which will take him to Africa soon. Contact 29 Oakley Street, London, S.W.3.

Dar es Salaam's new mayor is MR. MANILAL M. DEVANI, who is only 31 years of age. He comes of a well-known Hindu family, and he is a director of Keshavji Anandji & Co., Ltd. His grandfather settled in the country soon after it came under German administration.

DR. MAX YERGAN, who last year visited East, Central and South Africa, has just spent some weeks in the West African territories, British, French and Belgium. He passed through London last week on his way to India, Pakistan, and Japan. He expects to return to the U.S.A. in April.

MR. HUGH STANLEY, mayor of Kitwe, has been nominated the United Federal Party candidate for the town in the coming Northern Rhodesian general election. He is the son of the late Sir Herbert Stanley, first Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and later Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

SIR IAN PARKIN, a former general manager under the National Dock Labour Board in Britain, who is to preside over an inquiry into Mombasa's harbour problems, will afterwards examine terms and conditions of works in the ports of Tanganyika at the invitation of the Government of that Territory. Wage rates are excluded from his terms of reference.

COLONEL G. H. HARTLEY, Director of Native Administration in Salisbury since 1949, has resigned for personal reasons. He will leave at the end of April for his farm in the Fort Victoria District. He entered the Government Department of Native Affairs in 1930, and was Assistant Native Commissioner in Salisbury until he accepted the municipal appointment of assistant director of Native Administration in 1947.

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, one of four new life peers, is, as a director of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., and the Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., directly interested in Commonwealth commercial affairs. Labour M.P. for St. Helens from 1945 to 1959, he was both Attorney-General and President of the Board of Trade in the post-war Socialist Government.

MR. H. F. EAGLETON will leave London Airport on Saturday to re-visit East and Central Africa. His business tour starts in Lourenço Marques, whence he will go to Beira, Blantyre, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kampala. He is due in Nyasaland on February 13, in Nairobi about March 2, and expects to be back in England by March 21.

MR. JOHN GRIMSTON, Conservative M.P. for St. Albans, and managing director of Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., one of the largest buyers of Rhodesian copper, has decided not to seek re-election because he finds it impossible to combine a whole-time executive appointment in industry with duties in his constituency and Parliament. Mr. Grimston, a brother of the Earl of Verulam, has visited Rhodesia on a number of occasions, usually flying his own aircraft.

MISS ELIZABETH OWEN, chairman of the East Africa sub-group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, will leave London on Monday to spend nine weeks in East and Central Africa. After spending a fortnight in Nairobi she will fly to Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Blantyre, and Salisbury and then return *via* Lusaka, the Copperbelt, Arusha, the Kenya Highlands, and Uganda. She is due to fly from Entebbe on April 7. She visited the territories three years ago.

MR. DENNIS WILLIAM HUMPHREY, Assistant Commissioner of the Northern Rhodesian Police, is to be transferred to Tanganyika as Deputy Commissioner. Born in Windsor in 1910, and educated at Ampleforth College, he was appointed to the Northern Rhodesian Police as a constable in 1932. Promoted to the inspectorate in 1937 and to gazetted rank in 1945, he became a superintendent in 1950, senior superintendent three years later, and Assistant Commissioner in 1957.

Obituary

Mr. R. T. G. Perkins

MR. REGINALD THOMAS GEORGE PERKINS, M.C., a former mayor of Umtali, has died at the age of 62 following a motor accident. His younger son was killed in a flying accident last October.

Born in Chile, he was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and served in the 1914-18 war, winning the M.C. Invalided out in 1919, he went to Rhodesia and settled in Umtali. Elected to the town council in 1944, he served continuously until 1952, when he did not seek re-election. He stood again in 1953, however, topping the poll, and served for a further three years. He had been mayor in 1949. At the outbreak of the last war he volunteered for the R.A.F.

In 1924 he married Enid, daughter of the late Matthew Riley, of Little Grimsby Hall, Lincolnshire, Lord Malvern (then Mr. Godfrey Huggins) being his best man. He is survived by a widow, daughter, and son.

MR. HUGH STANFORD LONDON, for the past six years Norfolk Herald Extraordinary, who died last week at the age of 74, entered the Consular Service in 1909 after leaving Clare College, Cambridge, and held appointments in Zanzibar, Algiers, Geneva and Marseilles before becoming Minister-Resident in Quito in 1935. He retired in 1940 when Consul-General in Paris. Thereafter he had devoted himself to the study of heraldry, in which he had long been interested.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM DUNLOP, an 1891 Pioneer, has died at Norton, Southern Rhodesia, aged 89. He was one of the first three civilians to arrive in Salisbury after the Pioneer Column, walking the whole way from Newcastle, Natal. A prospector and farmer until 20 years ago, he then retired to Port Alfred, but returned to Rhodesia in 1952 after the death of his wife, thereafter living with his son, Mr. J. A. Dunlop, at Norton.

MRS. (PHYLIS) DOREEN BECKETT, wife of Mr. Geoffrey Beckett, chairman of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia and a former Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, has died at Choma. A cousin of Lady Benson, she was a teacher in Northern Rhodesia before her marriage in 1933. She leaves a son and two daughters.

MR. EDWARD WYNNE-JONES, a Salisbury gynaecologist and obstetrician, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 42. He qualified at Manchester University in 1940 and then served with the R.A.F. in Rhodesia. At the end of the war he returned home, took a post-graduate course, and went back to Salisbury in 1950 to practise.

MR. CHARLES GEDGE, whose death in Kenya was recently reported, was joint founder with Mr. E. Powys Cobb of Kilifi Sisal Plantations, Ltd. He had farmed near Koru for many years, and for the past decade or more had again lived at Kilifi.

MR. FRANK A. NORMAN, O.B.E., who died last week, had been both chairman and president of Racial Unity. At one time he was Labour Adviser to the Government of Jamaica.

LADY ALLEN, wife of Sir Carleton Allen, Q.C., died last week after a long illness. Sir Carleton is a past warden of Rhodes House, Oxford.

"People should stop thinking in terms of Europeans, Africans, and Asians. A term should be found to cover them all, and I suggest the word 'Ugandites'". — Mr. S. K. Kulubya, a back-bench member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Church Province of East Africa

Support of Archbishop of Canterbury

REPRESENTATIVES of the Anglican dioceses in Kenya (one) and Tanganyika (four) have met in Dodoma to consider a closer and more active association between the five dioceses and the possibility of forming an ecclesiastical province.

The Archbishop of Canterbury sent the following message:—

"The dioceses which you represent are all under my jurisdiction. As Archbishop of Canterbury I appoint the bishops and arrange for their consecration and am the court of appeal in all your ecclesiastical affairs. You are assembled in order to discuss the idea of forming a Province of East Africa to include all the Anglican dioceses of Kenya and Tanganyika. If a province were to be formed, these dioceses would pass out of the direct jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and become self-governing. That being so, it may be suitable that I should send this message to your conference.

"I have always regarded my duties towards overseas dioceses under my jurisdiction as one of the most precious privileges of my office; and I thank God for all the experience of fellowship in Christ with my brethren that it has brought. Since I became Archbishop I have relinquished my jurisdiction over the dioceses of West Africa, and over two dioceses of Central Africa in order that the Provinces of West Africa and Central Africa might be formed. If the result had been to weaken in any way my interest in and close association with those dioceses I should indeed have deeply regretted it. But in fact that has not been so. Our fellowship in the Anglican Communion has remained as strong as ever, while the benefit to the Church in those areas has been most notable.

"So in the providence of God it may be also with the dioceses of East Africa. Our prayer is that Christ may work out His purpose for the Churches in East Africa ever more powerfully and effectively. That means that we must seek to make our corporate life and out corporate organization as fit as we can for His service. It is in that spirit that you will consider the question of a Province of East Africa, taking into account all the advantages and possible disadvantages of such a step.

"For myself, I do not doubt that in your case as in others the right course is to go forward in faith and courage. I am

certain that the obstacles in the way—some of which are very real—can be overcome and that in the process of overcoming them the Church will gain in clearness of faith and strength of purpose.

"In these days of rapid change and development in Africa it is no longer possible for adequate jurisdiction and control to be exercised from England. The responsibility must be in the hands of the local Church. It alone can judge what its course should be to meet the demands made upon it; and only by making its own decisions can it increase in that confidence and courage of right judgment which are marks of the guidance of the Holy Spirit. To be able to do this it must possess the powers to determine its own development—in full loyalty, of course, to its membership of the Anglican Communion.

"The dioceses of Kenya and Tanganyika make up a group certainly strong enough in spiritual and temporal resources to take up full responsibility for their own government and development. The general lines of a provincial constitution are everywhere the same and are sufficiently evident in the draft regulations which have so far been prepared, though a final constitution would require for its adoption the full consent both of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of each diocese concerned. Thus, as it seems to me, the time is ripe for a decisive step forward."

All the bishops were accompanied by delegations representative of the clergy and laity.

At the end of the conference a statement issued by the Bishop of Mombasa said that a draft constitution for the proposed province was being submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his approval and the five diocesan synods for their assent. Subject to such approval, the Anglican Province of East Africa would come into being with the election of the first Archbishop and the first meeting of the provincial synod.

It is hoped that the Archbishop of Canterbury may be able to visit East Africa for the formal transfer of his power as metropolitan to the newly-elected archbishop.

To Meet Mr. and Mrs. D. T. M. Williams

THE INFORMATION ATTACHE at Rhodesia House, London, and Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony gave a reception last Thursday evening to introduce Mr. D. T. M. Williams, the newly-appointed Assistant Information Attaché for the Federation in London, and Mrs. Williams. Among those present were:—

Mr. E. R. M. Addison, Mr. R. S. Alexander, Mr. P. Bain-Smith, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Mr. C. Barns, Mr. A. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. G. H. Baxter, Mr. T. O. Beachcroft, Mr. B. Begg, Mr. J. Bishop, Mr. R. Blyth, Mr. K. Bradley, Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., Captain & Mrs. S. V. Brewer, Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg, Mr. & Mrs. G. Bull, Mr. M. I. Butt, Mr. A. T. Campbell, Mr. E. M. Clegg, Mr. E. D. F. Cooray, Mr. D. Cox, Mr. R. W. E. Craddock, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Mr. P. Deane, Mr. P. Delaforce, Mr. H. E. du Plessis, Mr. H. O. Ernst, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. A. S. Fawcett, Mr. E. Fish, Mr. M. Fisher, Prince Yurka Galitzine, Mr. F. C. Gillman, Mr. James Gray, Mr. & Mrs. D. Green, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. J. E. Hartstonge, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Hone, Mr. S. Hood, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope-Sotherton, Mr. R. Howell, Mr. H. J. Jeffries, Mr. P. S. Joelson,

Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. Kiggell, Mr. D. J. Kirkness, Mr. Roy Lewis, Mr. L. Lickorish, Mr. H. E. Maasdorp, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Macartney, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. W. L. McFarlane, Mr. S. Maynes, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. O. H. Morris, Wing Commander & Mrs. Moss, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble, Mr. John Pollock, Mr. & Mrs. Barnett Potter, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Power, Mr. A. N. Raphael, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Reed, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. A. J. Riley, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. B. Rose, Mr. N. M. Sharunyarira, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Simpson, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. S. P. Smith, Mr. J. E. C. Snell, Major & Mrs. H. E. P. Spearing, Mr. & Mrs. D. Taylor, Mr. J. Theobald, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. N. Townley, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. W. H. D. Walker, Mr. P. H. B. Wall, M.P., & Mrs. Wall, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. H. Waterfield, Mr. & Mrs. F. Watts, Mr. P. A. Watts, Mr. R. E. Williams, Mr. F. Williamson, and Mr. Oliver Woods.

"Owing to the attractions of private practice there is a process of de-Africanization in the Uganda Medical Service, for those African doctors who leave can be replaced only by non-African doctors."—Professor H. J. Croot, Minister of Health in Uganda.

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PORT ELIZABETH: "One of the most perfect of human beings, who has given her name to the town below". So runs the endearing inscription on the stone pyramid erected above the harbour in memory of his wife by Sir Rufane Donkin, the virtual founder of Port Elizabeth.

It was in 1820 that 4,000 British emigrants were landed in Algoa Bay and set to work to build themselves homes and shops under Sir Rufane's watchful eye. From that small beginning has grown the modern Port Elizabeth, third largest port in South Africa, second city of Cape Province and one of the busiest industrial centres in the Union. Today it stretches for ten miles along the shores of Algoa Bay and its population has increased to almost 250,000: one feels that Sir Rufane and his lady would be well content with the outcome of their labours.

The Bank's ties with the Cape go back to 1838. Today over 200 offices throughout the Province keep us in constant touch with the latest local commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



More Riots in Nyasaland

African Women Arrested in Zomba

THIRTY-SIX AFRICAN WOMEN were arrested last week in Zomba, Nyasaland, for refusing to discontinue a procession in the main street, held to welcome Dr. Hastings Banda, president-general of the Nyasaland African National Congress. The women told the police that they had organized the march in protest at not being invited to a mass meeting of the congress. Two of those arrested were further charged with obstructing the police and taking part in an unlawful procession or assembly. Those arrested were later released on bail.

After the congress mass meeting about 150 African men marched to the police station where the arrested women were being detained. They refused to disperse, and a platoon of mobile police were called out. After the district commissioner had read the Riot Act, tear-smoke was used. Five Africans were arrested and charged with rioting; two were also charged with throwing objects at motor vehicles, and one with being in possession of a weapon at the assembly, namely a stick.

In an official statement, the Government announces its intention of making a full investigation into the disorders, during which 10 cars and several buildings were stoned. The statement said:—

"The incidents occurred shortly after Dr. Hastings Banda addressed a political meeting of about 2,000 Africans at the African Welfare Centre. As the meeting dispersed a group of about 150 Africans shouting and throwing mangoes moved in the direction of the police station, demanding the release of 36 women arrested earlier in the day.

"The district commissioner then read the Riot Proclamation, but the crowd refused to move from the precincts of the station. The police ignited two tear-smoke canisters, and the crowd withdrew to a safe distance and then reformed. Riot-guns were used to drop tear-smoke containers at the rear of the shouting crowd. The crowd dispersed rapidly on the advance of the mobile platoon armed with batons and shields.

"Over the period of these disorders the Standard Bank and

a number of Asian stores were stoned but not damaged. Government agricultural officers were also stoned and five windows broken. The windscreens of two cars were broken and the rear window and another stoned, and several others were damaged by flying stones and missiles. One Asian in a car received an abrasion on the hand from a stone; an Italian in another car sustained several minor cuts from broken glass. Six members of the police force received minor injuries from flying stones.

"After the mob had been dispersed the police continued mobile patrols in the township area. After a final sweep outside the township boundaries in the direction of the airfield, they reported the situation as back to normal.

"Earlier in the day, Dr. Banda had a two-and-a-half-hour interview with the Governor at Government House, followed by talks with the Commissioner for Co-operative Development at the Secretariat.

"On the 42-mile drive from his Limbe home to Zomba Dr. Banda was greeted by parties of Africans at the Chiradzulu loop road junction and again at Namadzzi. There were no incidents."

During Dr. Banda's talk with the Governor, which was attended also by Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, senior European non-official member of the Legislature, discussion ranged over a wide field, and included an examination of congress proposals for the reform of the territorial Constitution.

Further disorders broke out in Blantyre-Limbe on Sunday night when crowds of hooligans jeered at Europeans and Asians, assaulted an Asian, and stoned a car. Police dispersed a shouting crowd in Limbe market-place, arresting 21; another five were arrested in Blantyre, two for stoning cars and the others for disobeying a lawful order to disperse. On Saturday six arrests were made in Blantyre for similar reasons.

Special constables and European and African police acted with considerable restraint in face of open insults and provocation.

The disturbances are believed to have been due to the failure of the Nyasaland African Congress to advise the crowds where Dr. Banda was meeting his executive. Crowds roamed from point to point seeking Dr. Banda and hoping for a public meeting and information on the progress of the talks.

East African Talks at Chequers

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS were discussed last weekend at Chequers by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Minister of State, Lord Perth, and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Julian Amery, with Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda, Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika, and Sir Henry Potter, British Resident in Zanzibar.

On Monday the Colonial Office issued the following statement:—

"After the conference of East African Governors held in Entebbe in October, 1957, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, expressed the hope that a Colonial Office Minister would preside over similar meetings at regular intervals.

"As some 15 months had elapsed since the first meeting, the Secretary of State felt that another review of East African problems would be of benefit, and, because two of the Governors were in London on other matters, he thought it would be opportune to have such a review now.

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd has now had informal and confidential talks with the three Governors and the British Resident in Zanzibar, and has found them of the greatest value. It is intended that joint discussions of this kind should continue to be held from time to time."

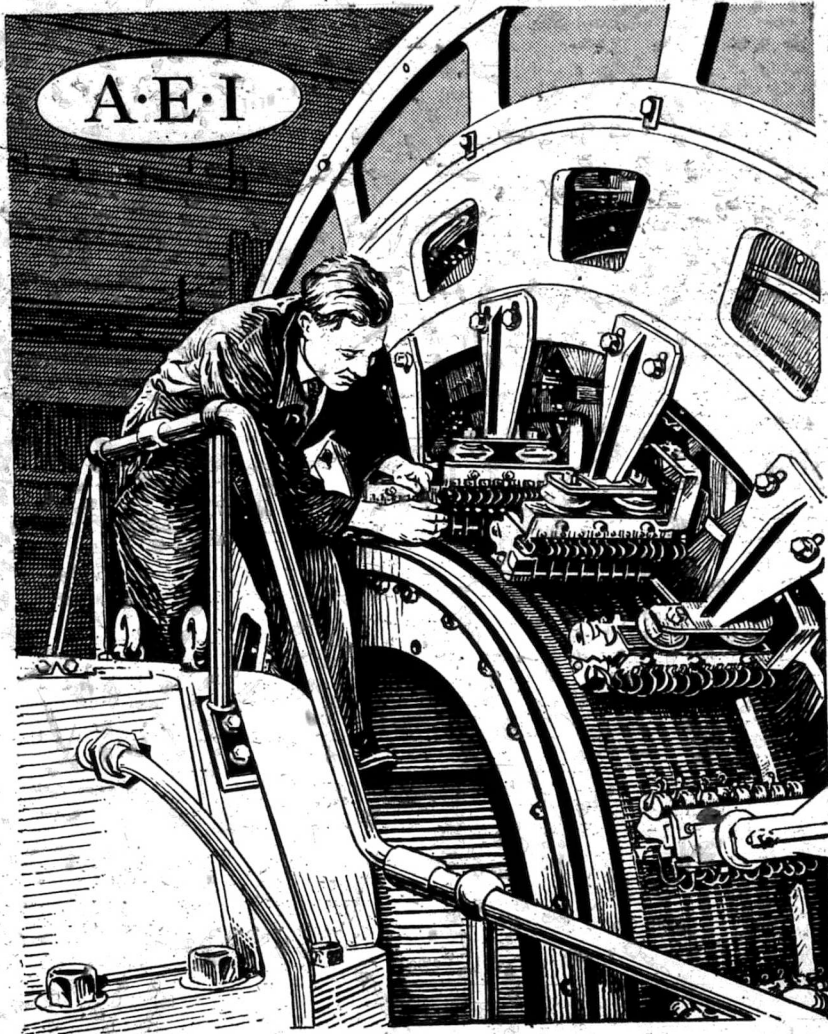
Chartered Changes

SIR CHARLES CUMINGS is to resign as a director and as principal representative in Africa of the British South Africa Company on July 31 next. Sir Charles wishes to devote more time to public affairs, which he finds impossible with his present appointments. Lord Malvern has been appointed resident director in a non-executive capacity. The administration will be carried on by Mr. E. S. Newson and Mr. R. H. C. Boys as joint general managers.

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Views of Chancellor of the Exchequer

THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES appears to have reached its bottom, Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last week when he addressed the annual dinner of the Overseas Bankers Club at Guildhall. He continued, *inter alia* : —

"The developing countries look to the Western world to be good customers and generous helpers. We in the United Kingdom have played a prominent part. We have a long tradition of overseas investment. In many different ways the City has unrivalled experience in this field. With our special ties with the Commonwealth, our contribution has naturally been mainly in that direction. Averaging nearly £200m. a year, it has over a recent decade accounted for 70% of the external capital accruing to the sterling Commonwealth. The London market, which was difficult for overseas borrowers in 1957, handled in 1958 nearly £50m. worth of loans for the Commonwealth.

"Some of the needs of the Commonwealth, however, may not always be of a kind that can be met by private capital. In circumstances like that the provision of a Commonwealth assistance loan under the policy we announced in Montreal may be possible. But it is not intended that Commonwealth assistance loans should be used where a market issue would be appropriate. The sum that we should be willing to make available in the form of such loans must obviously depend on the resources the United Kingdom can spare when the time comes to meet the needs of the particular borrower, having regard of course to other calls upon us.

"We must not imperil the strength of sterling. It would help no one if we were to undermine the foundation on which our ability to help other countries is based. We must not overstrain our resources.

"The International Bank and the I.M.F. play a very big part in promoting the growth of world trade and production. If, as is now proposed, the resources of the Bank and Fund are increased, the under-developed countries will stand greatly to gain. It is to the long-term interest of the under-developed countries themselves to create conditions that will induce a free flow of capital upon private initiative".

Wellcome Foundation in Kenya

New Veterinary Research Laboratory

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture, is to open the Wellcome Foundation's Veterinary Research Laboratory in Kenya tomorrow. Mr. Michael W. Perrin, chairman of the Foundation, Dr. D. W. Adamson, its research director, and Dr. R. M. Montgomerie, its director of veterinary research, will be present.

The Foundation decided in 1956 to establish a laboratory on a 136-acre estate at Kabete leased to it by the Government. Mr. J. K. H. Wilde was appointed head of the laboratory in November of that year, the final plans were approved in the following August, and the buildings completed and most of the equipment installed by August, 1958.

The laboratory is designed primarily for research into the chemotherapy of protozoal diseases of animals. The first disease to be studied is East Coast fever, and a number of compounds are now being tested for activity against the causal organism.

The research officer is Mr. C. G. D. Brown, and Mr. W. G. Macleod is laboratory steward. There is already a lay staff of 30.

Lukiko Obdurate

THE LUKIKO OF BUGANDA resolved on Saturday to endorse the decision of the Council which recently came to an end to press for abrogation of the Buganda agreements with Great Britain and the termination of British protection over the kingdom. The Katikiro (Chief Minister), Mr. Kintu, who was recently re-elected, said that the Lukiko petition had been transmitted by the Kabaka to the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, who had, he understood, forwarded it to H.M. Government. When the late Lukiko adopted its motion for the ending of British protection Sir Frederick declined to accept it.

CITY COUNCIL OF NAIROBI

Appointment of City Engineer

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for this permanent established post on a consolidated salary scale £3,261 rising by annual increments of £120 to £3,861, including overseas leave pay and passage privileges.

Applicants, who should be corporate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and/or the Institution of Municipal Engineers, should have considerable experience of local authority engineering and administration, including the construction and maintenance of highways, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes, housing, public buildings, street cleansing and refuse removal, street lighting, public water supplies, and the application and enforcement of building by-laws.

The population of the City of Nairobi is upwards of a quarter of a million, of all races. Preference will be given to applicants who have held a position of responsibility with a large local authority.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and be subject to probation for not less than six months, and to the Council's Code of Working Regulations and Conditions of Service. These provide for thirty days paid leave per annum, most of which may be accumulated to allow of up to thirteen weeks leave being taken overseas at the officer's own expense.

He will also be required to contribute 7½% of his salary to the Council's Superannuation Fund. The normal retiring age is 60 years and the rate of pension one-fiftieth of the average salary for the last three years for every year of service—maximum pension two-thirds of average salary. There is provision for a widow's pension on the officer's death after completing ten years' contributory service.

Certain previous local government service can be purchased and reckoned for benefits at half rates.

He will be required to join the Employees' Medical Scheme which provides free general practitioner service and assistance towards diagnostic and surgical expenses and the cost of hospital treatment. The Council and officers make contributions to the scheme for officers' dependants.

Housing accommodation for renting is available if required.

A summary of the main terms of service and application forms are available from the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Applications should reach the Establishment Officer, P.O. Box 30037, Nairobi, Kenya, by March 4, 1959. Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

HAROLD AYREY,

Town Clerk, Nairobi.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GROUP OF COMPANIES

General Manager Kafue Pilot Polder

APPLICATIONS ARE invited for the post of General Manager of the Kafue Pilot Polder in Northern Rhodesia. This Polder is investigating the growing of irrigated crops and pastures with dairy stock on reclaimed land under the guidance of Dutch Consultants and a local advisory committee. European staff of six — African 50.

Applicants should possess a degree in agriculture or agricultural science with practical experience in tropical or sub-tropical agriculture, knowledge of irrigation techniques, administrative ability including costings and finance control.

Salary commensurate with experience, minimum £2,500. Joint contributory pension scheme and medical aid benefits. Suitable housing with basic furniture available. Applicants should be prepared to assume duties April 1 or as soon as possible thereafter. Reasonable travelling expenses would be defrayed for successful applicant and his family.

Applications to be in writing with copies of testimonials to Agricultural Adviser, Rhodesian Selection Trust Limited, P.O. Box 1479, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Somalilands and Ethiopia

External and Internal Pressures Described

THE COLONIAL CORRESPONDENT of *The Times*, Mr. Oliver Woods, who recently revisited Eastern Africa, summarized his impressions about the Somalilands and Ethiopia in an article to which prominence was given in Monday's issue. He wrote (in part):—

"Where are Somali energies going to expend themselves when it is no longer possible to keep up even the pretence of the anti-colonial struggle? What is meant by *Somalia per i Somalia*?"

"The matchboxes on sale in the restaurants provide the answer. They show the five-pointed Somali star flying over the five territories of Italian Somalia, British Somaliland, French Jibuti, the Ethiopian province of Ogaden, and the Northern Province of Kenya.

"But there are only three million Somalis, living mostly off their herds, spread over an area the size of France and the United Kingdom together. Dr. Gasbarri, the Italian economic adviser, reckons that Italian Somalia when independent will just be viable with the grants that America, Italy, and Britain have guaranteed.

"These five territories belong to four different Powers, not all of them colonial. 'We seek the Greater Somalia by peaceful means', said Abdullahi Issa, the Prime Minister, of the Somali Youth League.

By Fair Means or Foul

"I went to see Haji Mohammed Hussein, leader of the newly-founded Greater Somalia League, which won 10% of the contested constituencies during the municipal elections. He has spent many years studying and broadcasting in Cairo. He wants a Greater Somalia by fair means or foul. It is easy to see where all this is leading.

"Across the border British officials in Hargeisa, capital of the British Somaliland Protectorate, are worried, as well they may be. To start with, they have a perennial wrangle on their hands with the Ethiopians over the protection of the British Somali tribes—about a third of the population—who graze annually on the Ethiopian side of the border. But this worry is as nothing compared with their anxiety over what will happen in 1960.

"Nationalism in British Somaliland takes the form of a compelling urge to unite with the former Italian territory as soon as it becomes independent. The Somali Youth League in Hargeisa takes its orders from its counterpart in Mogadishu. Mr. Michael Mariano, leader of the National United Front, fights the battle for union with all moderation. But in Hargeisa, as in Mogadishu, there is an extremist opposition. In committee rooms hung with portraits of Colonel Nasser sit the members of the Somali National League. They seek help 'from where they can get it': and the portraits on the wall grin back the answer."

Having described the Emperor of Ethiopia as a "sort of African Smuts" and mentioned that the Ethiopians will never feel safe until they exercise sovereignty over all the seaboard of the Horn of Africa, the correspondent recorded the view that they now realize that their only hope of future peace lies in improving their relations with Mogadishu and behaving more accommodatingly to the nomads within their borders.

"But, as a Christian polity more than half of whose inhabitants are probably Muhammadan, they have grave fears for the future. The Sudan may fall under Nasser's influence; Eritrea, largely Muhammadan, may be encouraged by Egypt and the Yemen to revolt; and the Somalis, another Muhammadan people, try to seize the Ogaden. The picture is ugly, but by no means a figment of the Ethiopian imagination."

Centenarian

MR. TOM McDONALD, Salisbury's oldest resident, has celebrated his 100th birthday. The Queen telegraphed her good wishes, and Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of the Federation, sent with his greeting the message: "If I have a quarter of the fun in my life that you have had in yours, I shall be very fortunate". Telegrams were also received from Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, and King Edward School, Birmingham, which Mr. McDonald attended. He was at one time a journalist, and has done many other jobs, including those of seaman and gold-rush prospector.

Acting Governor's Plain Speaking

Lack of Discipline and Moral Standards

AFRICAN HOUSING SCHEMES must be planned to be economic; the rents must pay for the running of the estate and for the interest and redemption over a reasonable period of the capital used to build it, said Mr. W. I. Coutts, Acting Governor of Kenya, when he opened in Nairobi a Conference on Housing and Urbanization. He continued:—

"If subsidies there must be, they should be capital subsidies which finish as soon as they are made, for instance, the provision of cheap Crown land or of a grant for the services. The recurrent subsidy, the subsidized rent, must if possible be avoided.

"Otherwise, apart from an annual burden on the taxpayer or ratepayer, it becomes difficult to interest private investment capital in these schemes; and we are becoming increasingly sure that finding houses for the lower income groups cannot be left entirely to Governments and local authorities, but that by one means or another private investment must find it a reasonably attractive use for its money.

"All the territories here represented would accept the need to create a stable African urban population, permanently in the towns, without having one foot and most of its heart remaining in the African land units. We are all aiming at making a family life in these towns for the African worker, since broken families can bring the evils of prostitution and other forms of social demoralization.

"If we are sincerely trying to build a nation, the smallest unit is the family, and from the accumulated moral strength of all these units will the nation derive its power, stability, and what we commonly term civilization.

"Nevertheless, it is a little unreasonable for young men of 19 or 20 who come to work in the town only for a few months or change their work frequently—as as many as a third of the African population of our towns fall into this class—to expect to be given married quarters at cheap rents, when I contrast this with the hard application and length of time that passes before an urban worker in Europe feels that he can afford to get married and support a family.

"I also wonder whether social evils must always be attributed to lack of natural social facilities, and whether we should not sometimes attribute them to lack of moral standards and mental discipline. While we must do all we can to help the settled urban worker, it is unrealistic to expect central and local governments to provide married accommodation for wandering youths.

"Africa is not an easy continent for which to plan when popular agitators, with little knowledge of the difficulties and problems involved, are apparently trying to break the pattern of past history and impose new and unproved forms—unproved at any rate as being in the true and best interests of the governed."

Changes in Central Africa Command

Brigadier R. E. B. Long Succeeds General Carlake

BRIGADIER R. E. B. LONG is to succeed Major-General S. Carlake, who is to retire on April 11, as Chief of the General Staff and General Officer Commanding Central Africa Command. Brigadier Long, now General Carlake's Chief of Staff, served with the British South Africa Police until transferred to the Staff Corps in 1934.

General Carlake joined the B.S.A.P. in 1925. Six years later he was posted to the staff of the Controller of the Defence Force, and three years later to the Permanent Staff Corps on its formation. In 1940 he became D.A.A.G., and later went to the Staff College at Quetta. From 1942 to 1945 he served with the Eighth Army in the Middle East. Soon after the end of the war he became Commander of the Military Forces of Southern Rhodesia. After federation he was appointed G.O.C. Central Africa.

Colonel J. Anderson will succeed Brigadier Long as Chief of Staff, and Colonel R. R. J. Putterill, Commander of the Northern Area, Lusaka, will take Colonel Anderson's place as Commander of the Mashonaland Area, with headquarters in Salisbury.

His post in Lusaka will be filled by Colonel C. M. Grigg, now Commander of the Southern Area, Bulawayo. Lieut.-Colonel R. A. G. Prentice, Commandant of the C.A.C. Training School in Gwelo, will succeed Colonel Grigg. The new commandant at Gwelo will be Lieut.-Colonel C. B. McCullagh, from the depot of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, where he will be replaced by Lieut.-Colonel T. P. J. Lewis.

"Democracy" in Central Africa British Withdrawal Would Mean Tyranny

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scotsman* who wants the Federation "unscrambled" quoted in support of his plea the undertaking of the Labour Party in its latest pamphlet "to protect the African majorities in Central and East Africa by insisting that they be given democratic rights before power is transferred".

The paper has published this reply, from R.R.M.—assuredly Dr. R. R. Murray, for the writer began by saying that he had spent 26 years in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in daily contact with Africans:—

"Socialists in Britain may think that the greatest boon which the African could be given is the universal vote. The Labour Party undertakes 'to protect the African majorities in Central and East Africa by insisting that they be given democratic rights before power is transferred'. But democracy implies a mass of citizens able to choose their leaders, judge them, call them to account, and if necessary put others in their place. Otherwise 'democracy' is but a screen for oligarchy.

"The vast majority of Africans in these territories would not know what they were voting for. For generations now the Africans of East and Central Africa have been given guidance by a long line of missionaries (the most far-seeing being Livingstone), by administrators, industrialists, yes, and by settlers. Today there are, as a result, some able Africans but unfortunately these are not the most vocal and politically-minded.

"These latter are power-hungry demagogues who, if given the chance of power, would be concerned only to retain it at any cost, heedless of their country's welfare. 'Freedom' attained by the surrender of British control would mean the denial of liberty to the masses—in fact, a tyrannical oligarchy.

"It is admitted that the Western Africans of Ghana, having been brought on and encouraged by white administrators for generations, are far in advance of the Central African in the attainment of civilization as exemplified by the white man. But

Ghana under Nkrumah has not shown up so far in a very pleasant light.

"Encouraged by the ceaseless anti-British propaganda radioed from Cairo—with the Kremlin's delight—we see the first-fruits of the All-African People's Conference in Accra—the rioting in Leopoldville.

"The point of the matter is that the welfare of a country and its people must be judged by its political stability. The African must be encouraged and given responsible posts by merit only, even replacing the European if his merit is proved. His spiritual and material welfare would be advanced together with the economic advance brought about by private enterprise and investment of capital in a strong and stable Federation".

Commonwealth Teaching

SIR EDWARD BOYLE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, told the House of Commons last week that interest in the Commonwealth was growing in the schools and that more teachers are taking advantage of facilities for improving the quality of the teaching. When Mr. Biggs-Davison pointed out that there was "very great ignorance" of the Commonwealth, the Minister replied: "It is not difficult to get some evidence of remarkable ignorance on almost any subject. What is interesting is that in 1957 and 1958 more teachers than ever before attended courses on the Commonwealth organized by H.M. inspectors. I hope that that trend will continue".

Federal Army Officers

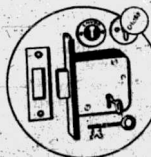
CENTRAL AFRICA COMMAND is for the first time training men from its own ranks for commissions; 23 members of the Federal forces are being given the chance of becoming officers after a six-months' training course which has started at the Command Training School, Gwelo. The course will not interfere with the normal entry of officer cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

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Monkeys from Ethiopia

DEATHS AMONG A CONSIGNMENT OF MONKEYS in transit by air from Ethiopia to Canada recently caused concern to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. More than 200 of the consignment of 900 died. The R.S.P.C.A. representative at London Airport said that the society intended to find out why the Ethiopian authorities allowed the monkeys to be dispatched from Addis Ababa when, it is believed, they were already suffering from enteritis. They were being sent to laboratories in Toronto for use in poliomyelitis research. After being treated—12 girls and men worked until 4 a.m. injecting the animals—the monkeys continued their journey in a DC 4 airliner.

Rioting in Tanganyika

THREE MEN HAVE BEEN SENTENCED to five years' imprisonment each and four to four years in the resident magistrate's court in Mwanza, Tanganyika, for rioting and taking part in an unlawful assembly. They were members of a crowd of some 300 Africans who collected outside a shopkeeper's house in Mwanza township and rescued a thief who had been attempting to steal from the shop. Four of the organizers of an illegal meeting in Msungwi were also convicted, one man receiving 18 months, and the three others six months' imprisonment.

Royal and Gubernatorial

A NEW ROYAL TRAIN, painted maroon and cream, and equipped with a "sumptuous" drawing-room, is nearing completion in the East African Railways workshops. It has been built for the Queen Mother's visit to Kenya and Uganda next month. Afterwards it will be used by the Governors of the East African territories.

News Items in Brief

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia will re-assemble on February 3 for a sitting of about 2 months.

A memorial plaque to Lord Llewellyn, first Governor-General of the Federation, has been unveiled in the cloisters of the Anglican Cathedral, Salisbury.

A Sudanese dockworker who said that he had fallen asleep in Port Sudan while aboard a ship which sailed before he awoke was put on an airliner for Khartoum at London Airport on Sunday.

The Central African Building Society has given £1,500 to help sporting associations throughout the Federation improve the standard of games and to stimulate greater public interest in competitive sport.

Indians in Uganda have discussed the formation of a political party, and one of them, claiming to speak for the rest, has told the vernacular Press that its main purpose would be to help Uganda achieve self-government.

Nine Salisbury boy scouts, who were led by Mr. Louis Landau, believe that they have found the historic caves which were used by the late Lord Baden-Powell during the 1896 Matabele Rebellion. A map of Africa is carved on the cave wall.

Two years hence Makerere College, Uganda, hopes to produce annually from 15 to 20 African graduates in chemistry. Now only about 10 are reading chemistry for degrees, though 110 first-year and 91 second-year students are taking chemistry as a subject when reading medicine, biology, and other subjects.

The Indian Association, a moribund social and political body in Nyasaland, has been re-formed. Its members include those who disagreed with the recent election of officers of the Asian Convention and with its policy. The provisional chairman is Mr. V. Dayam, a former member of the Legislative Council.

Thirty-six Africans at the Government artisans' training centre in Limbe, Nyasaland, have been dismissed for insubordination. They had refused to assemble for roll-call at a building site in Blantyre. After the students had taken part in four strikes last year, they were warned that their attendance would be terminated if there were further breaches of discipline.

African young men leaving the one-year commercial course at the Fletcher High School, Gwelo, find little difficulty in getting clerical jobs at £20 a month and more. Demand is well in excess of the school's output of about 20 a year. The men, aged between 19 and 25 years, hold school certificates or have matriculated. After six months at work one was earning £45.

The final total of new voters registered in time to be included in the Northern Rhodesian election roll for the territorial election on March 20 is 10,200. This figure includes 7,829 Africans, 823 being ordinary voters and 7,006 special voters, and 2,471 new voters of other races. The highest number of new African voters registered in any constituency was 895 in Lusaka.

Tanganyika has been allotted 15 vacancies in the Junior Leaders' Company of the King's African Rifles, formed in Kenya last year. Last year the Territory was able to fill only three of the 10 vacancies allotted. The boys live a "soldier's life" in barracks at Kahawa, near Nairobi. After four-and-a-half years' training they have excellent opportunities for early promotion, and those of outstanding ability can go on to Sandhurst.

According to Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie, manager of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's new commercial radio service, the programmes will not bring such radical changes to Federal broadcasting as many people imagine. Sponsors may buy advertising time in the form of half-minute and quarter-minute "spots" and 10-word slogans, but they may not have their own programmes, all of which will be conducted by F.B.C. announcers.

The Co-operative Creameries of Northern Rhodesia, Ltd., have made a gift of 1,000 gallons of milk to the Northern Rhodesian Government for the alleviation of malnutrition among Africans in the Lusito area of the Zambezi Valley, where Tonga people from the Gwembe Valley have been resettled. The gift will supplement purchases by the Northern Rhodesian Government of 5,000 gallons which are to be distributed in the area.

While permission to hold political meetings in Nairobi had been temporarily withdrawn, a Kenya Government spokesman has pointed out that the Government has not banned all African public meetings in the Colony. Authority was given to several African elected members to hold 14 African political meetings in the last week of January. Of 60 applications made to hold African political meetings in the Central Province last year only nine were refused.

TANGANYIKA

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Union-Castle Line's Largest Ship Queen Mother to Launch "Windsor Castle"

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER will launch the new Union-Castle mailship WINDSOR CASTLE at Cammell Laird's shipyard at Birkenhead on Tuesday, June 23.

This 38,000-ton vessel, the largest ever employed in the mail service to Southern Africa, will be fully air-conditioned throughout and will have other features novel in African shipping. Every first-class cabin will have its own bathroom; an additional deck will accommodate all the tourist class public rooms, with the lounge facing forward, thus giving increased recreation space for all passengers; each class will have open-air swimming pools and verandah-lido areas; and forward there will be a garage for passengers' cars.

The ship will have a large cinema and will be fitted with stabilizers in order to minimize rolling in bad weather. Some of the cabins will be inter-changeable, so that the vessel will be able to carry either 250 first class and 600 tourist class passengers or 200 first class and 700 tourist class passengers. The crew will number about 450.

The overall length will be 783 ft., the breadth 92 ft., the load draft 32 ft., and the cargo space some 625,000 cu. ft., of which rather more than half will be refrigerated for the carriage of perishable produce. In order to facilitate cargo handling, hydraulic hatch-covers of steel, operated by push-button control, will be fitted throughout.

Unga Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary One of Kenya's Debts to Lord Delamere

MR. W. H. COURTTS, Acting Governor of Kenya, said at a golden jubilee luncheon given in Nairobi by Unga, Ltd., that the company's name reminded him of two other Swahili words, *ungana* and *unganisha*, meaning "to join together", for that had been the exact rôle of the company in East Africa, where it had joined producer and consumer for their mutual benefit.

The company, which now owns four-fifths of the total milling capacity of the Colony, was founded by the late Lord Delamere in order to provide a market for the wheat which he considered is important for Kenya to grow. Only three limited liability companies still on the register in East Africa came into existence before Unga, Ltd., namely Kilindini Harbour Wharfs, Ltd. (1906), P. H. Clarke, Ltd. (now Boustead and Clarke, Ltd.), which followed in 1907, and Sisal, Ltd. registered in the next year.

The company of Lord Delamere's creation had a very difficult existence for many years, first because the crops failed through rust, then because war broke out in 1914 just when optimism ran high, and then because Indian wheat was allowed to enter the country without restriction when Unga was pledged to buy the local product at a far higher price for three years. Then followed the world slump of the thirties.

There were also problems of personnel. Mr. "Jimmy" Smith, the first miller, died of plague in Nairobi in the 1918 epidemic. His successor as acting managing was not a miller. Mr. Leslie Tarlton, who succeeded him as manager, resigned because the finances became so shaky, but Mr. A. K. Constantine, an excellent choice for the vacancy, was greatly helped by his wife and daughter; she gave up her home leave to study milling in England, and on her return took charge of the technical work.

So poor were the prospects, however, that only two of the shareholders, Lord Delamere and W. G. Sewell, a wealthy American, were prepared to meet the cost of keeping the company afloat; they bought out all the other shareholders, and later, when the bank refused to honour the salary cheques, Delamere did so. When a Wheat Growers' Association was formed years later to take over Unga, the market value of whose shares was by then £16,000, Sewell sold his for £3,000, and Delamere made a gift of his holdings to the K.F.A.

In 1931 Mr. F. T. Holden became mill manager, and in 1949 was elected managing director. Captain D. A. Vaughan-Phillipott is chairman both of Unga, Ltd., and the K.F.A. Unga's sales in 1957 exceeded £5m. The company has now mills in Nairobi, Kakuru, Eldoret, Dar es Salaam, Arusha, and Iringa, and is associated with the Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd., Jinja.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. Changes

MR. F. SEEBOHM has been elected a deputy chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O. on the retirement of Mr. A. C. Barnes, who will remain on the board and the London committee.

Mr. D. Carter has resigned from the staff, has been appointed a director, and will become a vice-chairman on February 1 and also a member of the London committee.

Mr. R. D. Smith, general manager (staff), who on January 31 reaches retirement age, has been appointed a member of the London committee.

Mr. G. N. M. Law, deputy general manager (staff), becomes general manager (staff) from February 1, on which day he will cease to be a member of the Sudan board.

Mr. R. G. Dyson, an assistant general manager, has been appointed a general manager.

Discount Company of Rhodesia Backed by Gillett Brothers of London

THE DISCOUNT COMPANY OF RHODESIA is being formed in Salisbury with the backing of Gillett Brothers Discount Co., one of London's foremost discount houses.

The new company is designed to help Rhodesian financial institutions wanting to maintain liquid resources in Rhodesia. At present they find difficulty in securing a profitable return on short-term funds. The funds which the new company will borrow will be applied only to short-term investments such as Treasury bills and bills accepted by the two merchant banks operating in Salisbury—Rhodesia Acceptances, Ltd., and the Merchant Bank of Central Africa, thus ensuring that the company can repay its loans whenever required.

The paid-up capital of the new company will be £100,000, of which Gillett Brothers will subscribe 20%. The balance will be held by a number of leading Rhodesian investment companies and British and South African insurance companies operating in Rhodesia.

The directors of the new company are: Mr. G. Ellman-Brown (chairman), Mr. N. Hyde-Jones (deputy chairman), Mr. C. J. B. Chalkley (Gillett Brothers), and Mr. E. Clifton-Brown.

The original suggestion for the formation of a discount house in Rhodesia came from Mr. Clifton-Brown, who was also the sponsor of Union Acceptances, Ltd., in Johannesburg and of Rhodesia Acceptances, Ltd., in Salisbury. For the last five months he has been in London gaining experience with Gillett Brothers. Mr. Chalkley expects to go to Rhodesia in the middle of February but will not be there permanently. Initially he will stay for about a month. Gillett Brothers has also made available one of their assistant managers, Mr. C. Wildes, who will manage the Rhodesian company. He will leave for Rhodesia next week.

This is the first time the Bank of England has given permission for a London discount house to participate in the capital of a similar institution abroad.

Kenya Scent Base

PROCESSED JASMINE FLOWERS grown by a Kenya coffee company on its estate at Thika produce a perfume base as good as that from the Grasse district of southern France, the traditional supplier, says Dr. M. G. Edward, chief chemist of the East African Industrial Research Organization, in his annual report. Using the "enflourage" process, he has made a concentrate which British perfumery houses consider comparable with the French product. The "enflourage" technique of spreading jasmine flowers on a layer of tallow and lard to absorb their perfume until the fat is saturated needs skilled labour, and Dr. Edward is experimenting with the modern method of using a solvent extraction embodying a highly purified petrol ether in order to see whether it would be a better process for Kenya.

Kenya Must Find New Markets

KENYA MUST SEEK NEW MARKETS for its produce, says the Ministry of Agriculture's three-year report for 1955-57, which was published a few days ago. With world prices becoming more competitive, it was more than ever necessary to improve farm efficiency, lower production costs, grow alternative crops, and co-ordinate and improve the marketing system.

During the period under review the Government's policy was to maintain a stable agriculture while conserving and developing the land in accordance with good husbandry practices. The Mau Mau rebellion interfered little with that policy, but towards the end of the three-year period agricultural stability in Kenya, as elsewhere, was threatened by changes in world markets.

The report refers to the low price of sisal since 1953, the decline in maize prices overseas since 1954, the drop in butter and pig prices towards the end of 1957, and the wheat farmers' difficulties following rust attacks in 1955 and 1956. In the face of those trends, with more maize coming in than the country needed, and with the prospect of increased production of dairy and pig products and meat from mixed farms, it was generally recognized that difficult times lay ahead and that efficient marketing would be more important than ever.

Government's general marketing policy for the main crops was to use statutory boards employing commercial agents. "In this work no distinction was made between crops grown by European and African farmers, but close attention was paid to quality, on which Kenya's position in the world markets mainly depends".

Discussing cereal production, the report notes that wheat has increased from less than 250,000 bags a year in 1939 to 1,525,409 bags in 1955. Throughout that period, with very few exceptions, Kenya wheat provided all the flour requirements of the three East African territories, including those of the Armed Forces during the war. But from 1955 part of East Africa's wheat had to be imported because of insufficiencies in quality and quantity of Kenya wheat.

Of 70,570 acres licensed for tea planting, 40,588 remained to be planted at the end of 1957. Tea-growing made a start in African areas, and good prices were obtained in Nairobi and London for the first African-grown leaf.

During 1955-57 the two most pressing research problems were black stem rust in wheat and the spread of coffee berry disease in coffee areas east of the Rift Valley.

By the end of 1957, some 2,000 landless families had been settled at Makueni at an overall average cost of about £152 per family.

The report, the first comprehensive survey to be published by the Ministry of Agriculture, is obtainable from the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 7s. 6d.

Bank of India Results

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., reports a profit of £763,460 for the year ended December 31 last, after making the usual provisions for contingencies and subject to audit, including the sum of £120,178 brought forward. Provision for income tax and super-tax absorbs £187,500, and the interim dividend of 6% free of tax for the half-year ended June 30 absorbed £135,000. A final 10% dividend free of tax is proposed, which will absorb £225,000. Carry-forward, subject to the payment of staff bonuses, is £215,960.

CLASSIFIED TRADES AND PROFESSIONS OF UGANDA

A comprehensive list of names and addresses with emphasis on importers and exporters, compiled in

The Ministry of Commerce & Industry,
P.O. Box 2900, Kampala, Uganda

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Available from the Ministry, or from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 33, Entebbe, Uganda.

Cheques, postal orders or money orders should be made payable to the Uganda Administration.

Commercial Brevities

Three films, made by the film unit of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, received their first showing in the United Kingdom last week. The first, one of a series dealing with East African industries, dealt with cotton. The second, "Dar es Salaam, the Gateway to Tanganyika", was largely devoted to the construction of the new deep water berths in that port, while the third, a propaganda film entitled "Opportunities for Employment", illustrated the wide range of opportunity and training available in the Railways and Harbours Administration to the youth of all races in East Africa.

An interim ordinary dividend of 2½% tax free is being paid by Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., on the capital as increased by a one-for-two capitalization. For the previous year an interim of 4% tax free was followed by a 6% tax free final payment on the larger capital. Profits for the current year are expected to drop as a result of a sharp fall of 19,822 tons in the 1958 sugar crop. The board hopes the total distribution may be maintained at last year's rate.

Galley & Roberts, Ltd., have appointed as their merchandise manager (general) in East Africa Mr. L. M. Dinwiddie, merchandise manager of African & Eastern (N.E.), Ltd., Iraq. After a brief visit to the London office, he will take up his new position in Nairobi towards the end of next month. Mr. Dinwiddie succeeds Mr. C. S. Marris, since whose departure Mr. E. Found has undertaken the duties in an acting capacity.

Sales of cement and clinker in the first four months of the current financial year of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., were higher than for the corresponding period of the year under review. Mr. L. A. Levy, chairman of the company, said at the annual meeting in Bulawayo. He saw the possibility of a certain reduction in demand between the ending of supplies to Kariba and demand created by new industries attracted by Kariba.

Contractors in Kenya are carrying out a steadily increasing proportion of the projects of the Ministry of Works. In the 1957-58 financial year building work handled by the Ministry was worth £2,747,186. The percentage entrusted to contractors rose from 28.2% in 1955-56 to 58% in 1957-58. For the past three financial years all the Ministry's construction work in the Nairobi area has been done by contractors.

At last week's London auctions 5,906 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 2.14d. per lb., compared with 3,546 packages averaging 2s. 11.87d. in the previous year. Total sales to date this season are 20,687 packages averaging 3s. 1.48d., compared with 13,387 averaging 3s. 6.59d. a year ago. The highest price obtained, 4s. 1d., was for a consignment from the Belgian Congo.

Rice crop yields from African farms on the Kano Plains of the Nyanza Province of Kenya have already exceeded the estimate of 35,000 bags. The Department of Agriculture expects a sale of some 45,000 bags by the end of the season. About 2,000 acres are now under rice, which is sold to the Nwanza Marketing Board through co-operative societies.

The North-Western Province of Northern Rhodesia has the vegetation and the climate for bee-keeping on a large scale, according to Dr. F. G. Smith, head of the Tanganyika Forest Service bee-keeping division, who has been touring the territory. He found that Africans were very keen to keep bees, but that their methods were primitive.

Traffic receipts of the Benguela Railway fell from 463,919,000 to 425,000,000 escudos in 1958, and with working expenses in Africa increasing from 235,621,000 to 240,328,000 escudos, the net operating receipts were down from 228,298,000 to 185,162,000 escudos.

Richard Costain, Ltd., the public works contractors with interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, have devised an original shareholding scheme for senior staff. It will replace the present system of bonuses.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's new cargo liner BANKEURA, was launched at Govan last Thursday by the wife of Mr. W. J. Campbell, a managing director of the company.

The chairman of John Harvey and Sons, Ltd., Bristol, Mr. George McWatters, left by sea last week for a 16,000-mile business tour of South, Central and East Africa.

Service to Seychelles

IN ORDER TO GIVE a measure of confidence to people interested in the development of the Seychelles tourist industry, the British India Line has said that, unless satisfactory alternative arrangements are made, they will maintain in 1960 a service to and from Seychelles comparable in frequency, number of berths, and arrangements for guaranteed return passages to that operating in 1959. The same ships will not necessarily be used to provide this service.

MINING

Development Schemes in N. Rhodesia

Re-Employment of Bancroft Africans

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a written reply last week to a question by MR. G. A. PARGITER (Lab.) that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had informed him that it was impossible to say how many former employees of the Bancroft mine were now engaged on development projects in the Northern and Luapula Provinces. He added:—

Applications for employment on development projects from persons repatriated from the Copperbelt are always sympathetically considered, and every effort is made to place applicants in suitable forms of employment.

In 1958 development projects in those provinces were affected by a shortage rather than a surplus of labour. In those two provinces some 2,100 Africans are in employment with private employers, and, some 6,000 daily-paid Africans are employed by Government. Many of both classes are employed on development projects, and under present conditions all kinds of employment are available for those ready to work.

Bancroft mine has announced that full-scale production will be resumed on April 1, 1959, and in readiness for this resumption of production the company is building up its African labour strength by recalling those who were laid off early in 1958.

The response so far has been poor: of those recalled in August-September and October only 45 and 43 respectively took advantage of the offer of re-employment. This may indicate that many have obtained alternative employment which they are reluctant to leave.

New Mufulira Shaft.

DISCOVERIES AT THE WEST EXTENSION of the Mufulira copper mine, owned by Rhodesian Selection Trust, have led to a decision to sink another shaft, costing about £1m.

Labour Relations Adviser

SIR FREDERICK LEGGETT has been invited by the Northern Rhodesian Government to advise the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines and the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union on the review of the machinery for the avoidance and settlement of disputes within the industry. The suggestion was originally made by the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, and last November the chamber and the union approached the Government about the appointment of an expert. Sir Frederick, who is now in Northern Rhodesia, was for some years Chief Industrial Commissioner at the United Kingdom Ministry of Labour, and he is now industrial relations adviser to the British Petroleum Company.

Copper Research

THE NEW METALLURGICAL LABORATORY of the East African Industrial Research Organization has been investigating the problem of the release into the air of the arsenic content of the ore when it is processed. The annual report, just issued, states that ore mined by Macalder-Nyanza Mines, Ltd. Kenya, and smelted at Jinja, Uganda, had over 2% of arsenic, which is detrimental to the selling value of the copper and also introduces possible hazards from the industrial and general pollution aspects. The laboratory has devised a means of using waste products from one of the original processes to absorb 75% of the arsenic. A large-scale experiment is to be made at the mine.

Copperbelt Health Services

THERE IS NO TRUTH in the suggestion made by a newspaper on the Copperbelt that the mining companies are bringing pressure to bear on the Federal Government to take over mine hospitals. That statement was made by the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines a few days ago. It added: "The mining companies have been negotiating with the Federal Government for some months on the many adjustments in regard to hospitalization which arise from the opening of the Llewellyn Hospital, and they have been in communication with the Government on the subject of the withdrawal of the arrangements for non-mine patients to be admitted to mine hospitals. Problems of the health services were discussed yesterday with the Federal Minister of Health."

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Company Report**Tanganyika Concessions, Limited****A Reflection of African Economic Conditions****CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE'S REVIEW**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on January 22, 1959, at the head office of the company, Tanganyika House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.L., the chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Since the last annual general meeting Mr. Harry Oppenheimer has accepted an invitation to join the board. He has been able to attend several meetings in the last 12 months, and his experience and wisdom will be of the greatest value to the company.

"You will have seen the portrait of Sir Robert Williams at the beginning of the annual report, and you will have noticed that last Tuesday, January 20, marked the 60th anniversary of the foundation of this company. We may therefore feel that this meeting commemorates its diamond jubilee.

Profit and Dividend

"The financial year to July 31, 1958, ended with a net profit of £3,446,103, as against £4,309,796 in the previous year. The board recommends a final dividend of 2s. 3d., making a total of 3s. 9d. for the year on the doubled capital of the company, as compared with 9s. 6d. last year on the old capital.

"An agreement, after prolonged negotiations with the Inland Revenue authorities, makes it possible to pay 6d. of this year's dividend out of a section of the revenue reserves which had paid United Kingdom income tax, bringing a material advantage to shareholders resident in Great Britain.

"The total dividend of 3s. 9d., if agreed to, should be considered in its entirety as justified by this year's earnings. It therefore indicates no modification of the company's dividend policy, but it involves a re-adjustment of the figures in the balance-sheet within the general heading of "revenue reserves". This, unhappily, is a process which cannot be repeated.

Copper Price

"At our meeting last year I referred to the sharp fall in the price of copper, which during 1957 averaged £219 per ton. That fall continued in the first months of this year, until in February the low figure of £163 was touched. Since then there has been a marked improvement, though it has unfortunately been followed by a fall from the highest point reached. The average price for 1958 was £198.

"On January 3 this year the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga paid an interim dividend after taxation of 600 Belgian francs, against 750 francs in 1957. They stated that in so doing they merely reverted to an earlier principle whereby a fixed interim dividend of 600 francs was paid each year, and that the size of the interim dividend should not be taken as an indication of the size of the total distribution; the latter would be fixed only in May, 1959.

"The sales of copper by Union Minière have remained satisfactory in 1958, which has led that company to make substantial deductions from its stocks. To maintain these at the level required for an efficient

organizing of the sales, it was decided in October to come back to a rate of production nearly equal to that of 1957. We therefore await the Union Minière results for the year ended December 31, 1958, with as much interest as ever.

"As you have heard, some disturbances have taken place recently in the Belgian Congo. They have been limited to Leopoldville, where there is a turbulent group of the Bakongo tribe. The Congo is a vast country, and the ethnical and economic problems differ widely from one province to another.

"For some time before this trouble arose the Belgian Government had been preparing a new programme for the political development of the Congo. This programme, which has now been made known, sets the various stages of the evolution and the conditions to be fulfilled at each stage, the final aim being a continued association between Belgium and the Congo. The need to carry on economic development and to promote public and private enterprise was emphasized.

The Benguela Railway Company

"The year 1958 has not been an easy one for the Benguela Railway. Freight rates are in some cases dependent on the price of the metal carried, and the low price of copper and of other metals and ores has therefore resulted in lower freight receipts. Even more important has been a material fall in the flow of traffic inward to the Belgian Congo. On the other hand, internal Angola traffic is developing in the steady but unspectacular way which one would expect in a healthy agricultural economy. In spite of this and certain compensations from other sources, the net revenue shows a material decline on that for 1957.

"During the year the company has done its utmost to meet the demand for the transport to Lobito of increasing quantities of iron ore from the Cuima deposits, and in the last months of 1958 had worked up the tonnage to over 30,000 tons per month.

Considerable Achievement

"This considerable achievement on the part of Dr. Pinto Basto and his board, supported by the highly competent staff in Africa, will, we hope, receive the full recognition it deserves both from the Angola Government and the mining companies in the negotiations which are now taking place in Lisbon between them and the railway company concerning the long term development of this traffic.

"The exploration projects in Northern Rhodesia and in Tanganyika Territory in which, with The Zambesia Exploring Company, we are interested through our associate company, Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, are continuing according to plan, but as yet there are no major discoveries of economic value to report.

"You will have noted with satisfaction the conclusion of the merger between The Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited, and Kentan Gold Areas, Limited, from which material benefits should accrue to the shareholders of "Tanks". I am happy again to offer my thanks to the staffs both of this company and of its associates."

The report and accounts were adopted, the payment of the final dividend was approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

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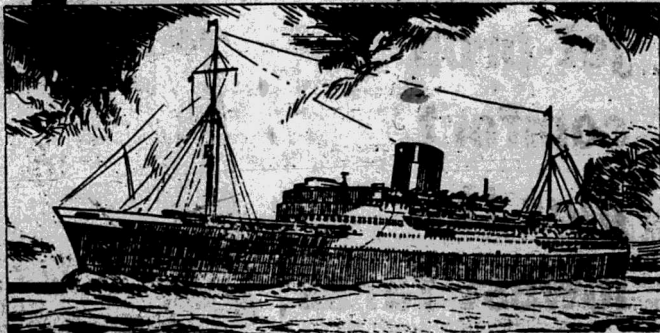
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| †††Bloubaan Castle** | - Mar. 21 | Apr. 1 |
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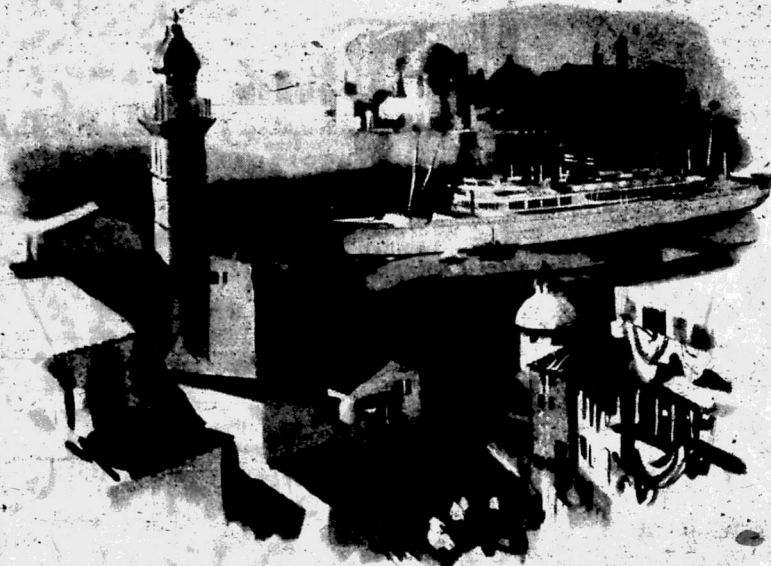
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Vol. 35

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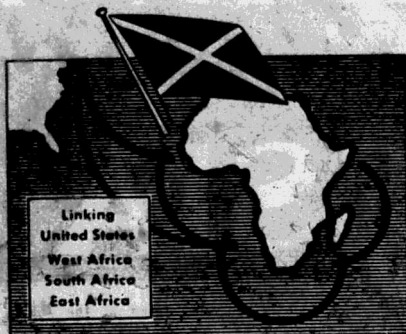


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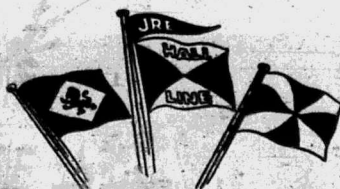
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1791

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN EARLY STATEMENT about British intentions in Kenya can scarcely be avoided, for though it is certain to arouse acute controversy, still more harm would be done by letting matters drift further. Those who must draft and take responsibility for the pronouncement are not to be envied; whatever they may include or omit, there will be sharp criticism from Europeans and Africans, and in this country some members of both political parties will be dissatisfied, for diametrically opposite reasons. A Secretary of State anxious only for a relatively quiet life might therefore dodge the issue, especially towards the end of a Parliament. Fortunately, Mr. Lennox-Boyd is not that type of Minister. He knows his problems thoroughly, he is astute in judging those who make and exploit them, and he has a good sense of timing. Kenya's political circumstances being what they are, there would be a strong case for a declaration of policy without delay were the Queen Mother not now visiting the Colony. That must impose a short postponement in order that disputation may not coincide with her tour.

Incidentally, it is no credit to the African elected members of the Legislature that they should have set themselves to make capital out of Her Majesty's presence. It is to be hoped that their disreputable tactics will miscarry, as they did when the Nyasaland African

Tragedy of Misleadership.

National Congress misguidedly ordered a boycott of her visit to that Protectorate, where the loyal and courteous feelings of the African masses were proof against such a mannerless manoeuvre. A similar victory for African sense and sensibility would not be surprising in the rural areas of Kenya, and if it were to occur in the towns also it would

represent a severe rebuff to their noisy and egocentric politicians, who, because they realize that risk, will use every means, very much including intimidation, to prevent a revelation that they are unreliable judges of the sentiments of their people as well as their misleaders. (As this issue closes for press we have a letter from a reader engaged in welfare work among Kenya Africans saying: "The masses in the villages have not the remotest notion of where their so-called 'leaders' are taking them; that is the real tragedy".)

Dominating the many reasons for an early statement of policy is the fact that a sense of purpose is conspicuously lacking in Kenya in both official and non-official European circles; and that plays the game of the Mboyas and Kianos from whom it is important to wrest the initiative, not by an act of political slickness which would quickly lose its force, but by an affirmation which can reawaken faith in the determination of the United Kingdom to fulfil its undertakings. Despite the decision to station part of the United Kingdom's strategic reserve in Kenya, where barracks costing a couple of million pounds are being built, there is no general confidence that Governments in the Mother Country will match that military commitment with continuing political decisiveness. Memories of Abadan, the Suez Canal base, and other wrecks due to political incompetence being fresh in the minds of Kenyans, the best of them of all races fear for the future of that country, while the least dependable and most vociferous Africans are encouraged to expect success for their machinations.

Until that expectation is destroyed they will persist in their activities; but there is a chance

that some of them would turn to more constructive ways, and that other Africans would be induced to cooperate, if Her Majesty's Government were to enunciate a policy for at least the next decade: better still for a longer period, and still far, far better if it were of a character which would not be susceptible to change if there were a reversal in the fortunes of the party at present in office in this country. Indeed, the vital requirements are that any statement should be unequivocal and not subject to attack or erosion by the Socialist leaders. Responsible men in that party have been seriously shocked by happenings in Ghana, and it should not be impossible for them to agree — confidentially if they have not the courage to accept openly in the name of the party — a programme which would reduce the political temperature in Kenya and bring at least some measure of stability.

A serious difficulty is that the situation has deteriorated so much that those on the spot who should have been most concerned to check the drift have acquiesced in it. After a visit to Kenya the

Clash in Publication Should Be Avoided.

Colonial correspondent of *The Times* has recently written: "Nobody seems to know where he is going. The Europeans have acquired the mentality of those who live on the slopes of Etna, hoping that the eruption will not come in their lifetime." Since those words appeared quite a score of Kenyans have discussed them with us, and though several have regretted its publication, not one has disputed the judgment. The correspondent added that the liberal-minded European politicians who wanted inter-racial team-government, while leaving the ultimate objectives vague, have had the platform shot from under them by the African politicians who clamour for an undiluted democracy, and he concluded with an expression of the fear that the differences might slip into deadlock and deadlock into renewed violence. That unhappy diagnosis is resented in some circles, but nobody has yet refuted it. Some people admit that they cannot see daylight. Others are more hopeful; and it is an open secret that the European political leaders have reached agreement on a manifesto for publication. It would be regrettable if it were to clash with one from the Secretary of State or from the Governor of Kenya or the Secretary of State's authority; and it is to be hoped that the more important document will be granted precedence.

A Kenyan prominent in public affairs who has recently visited London has been telling warm friends of the Colony that they misjudged its situation because, to quote his own words, they have failed to realize that

In A Gale, Not A Laboratory.

"God has put his inter-racial laboratory in Kenya, a laboratory in which we are patiently working". When he was asked whether his metaphor implied that there might be no results of importance for ten or twenty years, the answer was that "any or no results might flow from the research this year, next year, or perhaps in one or two decades". Our reply was that to regard Kenya's racial issues in that academic and unhurried way was to invite catastrophe. Far from being in a cloistered laboratory, Kenya is, as it were, in a small boat in a howling gale of nationalism, at the mercy of furious forces. The crying need is for decision and action now, since every week which passes unutilized is advantageous to the trouble-makers and detrimental to the peace-makers.

Statements Worth Noting

"The Dominion Party's scheme for the Federation's future is dictated by fear — not only of the numerical superiority of black Africans but of the rapidly growing quality of their political leadership. We will not take lying down attempts to stop Africans from participating in the Government of their country by applying a high franchise. No people can be permanently governed without their consent." — Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, Federal M.P. for the African special district of Angwa/Sabi, Southern Rhodesia.

"Until a serious and special effort is made by the authorities to educate the outside public about the improving conditions and opportunities in Northern Rhodesia, this territory's chances of competing on even a moderate scale with the major partner of this Federation are being very badly prejudiced." — Mr. C. L. Cole, town clerk of Lusaka.

"Imprisonment is the punishment for anyone taking out a child's appendix if he has not had the necessary years of training and the proper initials after his name. Yet we are invited to allow demagogues to operate on the heart of a nation without any qualification other than a gift of the gab." — Mr. R. S. Alexander, M.L.C., Kenya.

"Kenya got used to a boom which lasted almost 18 years; and a perpetual boom is not good for anybody because everybody starts living in a fool's paradise." — Mr. Mohindra, an Asian nominated member of the Kenya Legislature.

"You can do practically everything in and around Aden that can be done elsewhere in the world with the exception of winter sports, rugby football, and bowls." — Sir Tom Hickinbotham.

"The Colonial Office, that holy of holies, has its offices appropriately in Church House." — Mr. B. F. Macdonna, addressing a conference of the Royal African Society.

Notes By The Way

Lord Dalhousie

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who flew back to Salisbury last week-end after a brief private visit to the United Kingdom, told me shortly before his departure that about half his time is spent away from Government House, and that he hopes soon to have homes in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, beginning with grass camps. That would make him more than a visitor in each of the territories and permit that extension of entertaining which he considers necessary. Lady Dalhousie and he avoid any racial basis when inviting people to lunch, dinner, receptions, or other parties, and the results have been most satisfactory, some of the people who have expressed most pleasure at meeting Africans on such social occasions being those who at one time of another had had reservations on the subject. The great thing, in the Governor-General's opinion, is to mix people with the same interests: he finds little constraint between European and African farmers because they talk the same language, and he, a fisherman from his boyhood, is on excellent terms with the angler wife of one of the most important African chiefs in the Federation; indeed, he has a "date" to go fishing with her soon.

Optimistic

THE QUEEN'S REPRESENTATIVE is above the political battle, but when I mentioned that many of Rhodesia's best friends in the United Kingdom were among those who deeply regret that some of the racial "pinpricks" (to use Sir Roy Welensky's word) still persist, Lord Dalhousie said that talks with his own friends and other people in England and Scotland had left him in no doubt on that score. He had also found that some instances of the promotion of Africans to influential appointments for which they were qualified have not been made known to this country, or even locally; in one recent case in which there were 30 applicants, nearly all of them European, for a scholastic vacancy, the choice had fallen upon an exceptional African. Because he is convinced that there will be a steady progress in the removal of racial discrimination, the Governor-General is optimistic about the future.

Sir Gilbert Rennie

THERE WILL BE GREAT PLEASURE at the news that the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has extended for a further two years from April 1 next the term of office of Sir Gilbert Rennie as its High Commissioner in the United Kingdom. All who knew Sir Gilbert's record as Governor of Northern Rhodesia and previously as Chief Secretary in Kenya were satisfied that Lord Malvern had made an excellent choice when nearly five years ago he asked him to represent the Federation at the heart of the Commonwealth. Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie have since made Rhodesia House more than ever a home for visiting Rhodesians, hundreds of whom have been given opportunities of meeting people domiciled in the United Kingdom who are keenly interested in British Central Africa. This extension for two years is manifestly designed to retain Sir Gilbert's services until after the conference which will assemble in the latter part of next year to review the Federal Constitution. He was at the head of affairs in Northern Rhodesia

while that matter was being thrashed out, during his term in London he has come to know practically all the Federation's friends and many of its critics in the United Kingdom, and he has an excellent memory, and is thorough in everything he does. Obviously, therefore, his continuance in office — and Lady Rennie's — will be greatly to the advantage of the Federation.

Letters to America

IT IS HEARTENING that a United States newspaper with the high reputation of the *New York Times* should have decided to send a member of the staff to spend about six months in Africa South of the Sahara for the purpose of assessing the situation in general. Mr. Milton Bracker, who has been given this responsible assignment, should receive all possible assistance in his quest for the basic facts, for the journal to and through which he will report is one of high standing, and one upon which journalists in many parts of America draw freely and confidently. Misunderstandings about Africa are frequently demonstrated in the Press of the U.S.A., and it is therefore important that at least some of the misinformation which now so often passes for truth should be corrected by what Mr. Bracker sees, hears, decides and records. He is not a superficialist in search of sensation, but a serious investigator anxious to discover the major facts about the position and the trends in the territories which he will visit in the next few months.

Good Effort

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY last week held the most ambitious and certainly the most successful conference in its history. More than 250 people gathered for two days in the City of London to consider the major problems of East, West, Central, and South Africa, among those who assembled in Guildhall being directors of many leading companies with African interests and still more of the younger men on their staffs who now hold or soon will hold responsible appointments. If the quality of the audience was high, so was that of the addresses. Mr. B. F. Macdonald, the chairman, had been the driving-force behind the conference, which owed much to his enthusiasm and hard work. I happen to know that he wrote to more than 150 business houses which ought, he felt, to be represented. Believe it or not, one sent 44 members of the staff — at two guineas each. Clearly there is scope and need for this kind of seminar.

Sayed Mekki Abbas

IS SAYED MEKKI ABBAS the first Sudanese to receive an honorary degree from an English university? The question is prompted by the news that he is to be made an honorary Doctor of Laws of Exeter University. A graduate of Oxford, he has had a distinguished career in the Sudan Civil Service, and was the first man of his race to write a book in English about the Sudan. For some years he has been chairman of the Gezira Cotton Board, the most important economic body in the country, and now he is the first executive secretary of the recently-formed United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the headquarters of which he is in process of creating in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia. Exeter does itself credit by its choice.

Stabilizing Influence of the White Man Must Be Preserved

Federation Determined to Maintain High Standards, Says Sir Roy Welensky

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Salisbury last week that he expected to see the emergence of a demarcation line across Africa, with the concept of multi-racial societies being the rule rather than the exception to the south of it but not to the north.

His statement was made in response to a suggestion in the *Rhodesia Herald* that the Federation should give a lead on the important question of the white man's destiny in Africa.

Sir Roy Welensky said:—

"There is a body of opinion which holds that the white man on the African continent is an expendable commodity. I believe that this point of view is held by Russia. Though perhaps less widely so, it is also the opinion held in the United States and the United Kingdom. If I am wrong in my belief, I should like to be corrected in clear and unequivocal terms.

Unbridled African Nationalism

"The Russians consider us expendable because we stand in the way of the advance of Russian imperialism. Of course, I know that to warn of the threat of Communist encroachment is to be accused of crying wolf, but the plain facts remain that the unbridled African nationalism of Africa today, which suits the Communist book to the last letter, is being opposed by the established white civilization of the continent.

"Again, to many in the United States the whites in Africa seem to represent some archaic inheritance from the past, and these Americans see in anti-colonialism the answer to all the problems of Africa. I know that colonialism has a special meaning in the United States, but it is at least worth recalling that colonialism in Africa put a stop to the slave trade, inter-tribal warfare, and economic practices which were heading the continent towards disaster, and introduced the standards and tenets of civilization, concepts of hygiene and nutrition, the practice of probity, and, in fact, the components of civilization itself.

"The trouble with a considerable body of thought in the United Kingdom—that body which believes the white man here to be expendable—is that they have a very marked guilt complex, based on the belief that the African has in the past been exploited by Britain and the other metropolitan countries.

"It would be absurd to suppose that there was not exploitation in the old imperialist days: there was. But a good deal of exploitation of one sort or another goes on now in the case of a number of countries which have gained their independence.

Effects of U.K. Guilt Complex

"I would like to give a clear warning to those concerned that this sort of approach to Africa and our problems here, and to the work the white man is doing in Africa, is blind. To suggest that everything that colonialism has meant to Africa is evil is to ignore reality; and to allow a guilt complex to dictate one's policy towards Africa is foolish.

"It has got to be recognized once and for all that, when we talk of maintaining high standards in the federation and Africa, we mean white standards, which are standards accepted as being normal in the older Western countries of the world. It must be accepted, furthermore, that these standards are worthwhile, and that every endeavour must be made to maintain them here.

"Finally it must be recognized that if the Western world wants to be sure of access to the minerals and other wealth of Africa, the stabilizing influence provided by the white man must be preserved.

"It may well be that there will in time emerge a line of demarcation across the breadth of the continent, north of which the concept of a multi-racial society will not predominate, but south of which the concept of a multi-racial society will be the rule rather than the exception.

"It is my personal belief that, for the good of the African communities themselves, and for the good of the Western world, it would be well for the people of every country on

the African continent to aim high when it comes to standards; but even if those countries which have no racial problems elect to follow what may seem to them to be the easy way of slack standards, I know this will never be our choice, and I have no doubt at all that it will never be our destiny.

"I think it timely to make plain on which side of the line we will stand".

No Dissolution of the Federation

A few days earlier, speaking at a Burns Night Banquet in Broken Hill, the Prime Minister had declared that there would be no dissolution of the Federation. Referring to the proposals of the Dominion Party (which were given in full in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week), he said:—

"If I may paraphrase certain famous words, I was not elected Prime Minister of our country in order to preside over the dissolution of the Federation, and I have no intention of ever doing so. We are here to stay. We are not going to divide up into little parcels of land.

"We are following a policy which, although it demands high standards, is scrupulously fair to all. Those standards are more than ever essential in face of what is happening on the continent of Africa and elsewhere. In the end, despite what we know will be a tough run, our policy is going to succeed.

"I want particularly to make clear a fallacy inherent in thinking that you can take our country, with its seven million African inhabitants—many of whom are being stirred up almost to the brink of violence by an emotional but completely false doctrine of African nationalism—and solve all its racial problems by splitting it up into black and white areas. These problems will certainly not be solved by calling one area white (in fact, it would not be white, because it would still have over three million Africans in it) and Dominion, and calling the other areas black Protectorates. Not a single problem would be solved and some would be exacerbated.

Higher Standards the Crux

"The Protectorates would be condemned to a low standard of living, whereas the very crux of the problem of almost the entire African continent is the urgent need to raise the standards of living. If you could succeed in doing so, it would benefit all races. Industries would be attracted to the cheap labour of the Protectorates to the detriment of the white Dominion. Uneast would infiltrate across the borders of the Protectorates into the Dominion, even more rapidly than it is now doing, and you would still have three million Africans within your borders on the same level of living as they now are and with the same problems and the same aspirations.

"Some people are obviously afraid of the African now that the ratio of Africans to Europeans is 25 to one. Would these people be any less afraid were it to be 10 to one?

"It is unworthy of the white man, who in the past has shown ample courage in our part of the world, to think of backing down at this juncture. Have we failed in what we set out to do? No!

"What has happened is simply that African nationalism has become a lot more noisy and threatening. But it is still not backed by anything more substantial than political aspirations. Why let this new element in the situation frighten us? In 1953 we pinned our beliefs to federation; we still hold those beliefs, but we have now proved ourselves and our good faith. Our achievements have been to the benefit not of one race alone or of one section of the community only, but to the country as a whole and all its people.

"Our achievements we can describe as great. We can well afford to stand by our policy, our principles, and our achievements, and I repeat to you that I have no intention of presiding over the dissolution of the Federation".

Prime Ministers Pensioned

THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL, the sovereign body of the Sudan, has decided to give life pensions of £100 a month to the two former Prime Ministers, Sayed Ismail el Azhari and Sayed Abdullah Khalil. Their political parties, the National Unionist and the Umma, were dissolved at the time of the Army coup last November.

From Colonial Continent to Independent Nation States

Problems of Democracy, Tribalism, Religion and Race Relations

MR. OLIVER WOODS said last week when he addressed a two-day conference of the Royal African Society in London that immense changes had occurred in Africa since his first visit in 1948. Then there were only three independent African States—Egypt, Liberia, considered an oddity, and Ethiopia, regarded as an anachronism.

So swift had been the transformation that within two years the top half of Africa would be practically independent of European rule; and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was semi-independent and the Union of South Africa independent. In little more than a decade what had been a colossal Colonial continent would have changed to nation-States, black and white, which were wholly responsible for their own policies and the management of their own affairs.

Yet great pressures within Africa had not been the chief cause. Before the last war the nationalist movements were very small. First of the outside pressures had originated in Britain, which had instilled into her African subjects all the desires and aspirations and then provided the opportunities that would drive them towards self-government. Large numbers of Africans had been brought to Britain and given the kind of formal and informal education calculated to produce what has happened. The French had done much the same thing by taking their Africans to the Sorbonne and into their Parliament and Ministries. Belgium had been rather slower, not taking the plunge until 1945.

External Influences

Though there was little direct Communism in Africa, the ideology of Communism had had substantial influence. So had the attitude of the United States, whose anti-colonial attitude had pushed the Colonial Powers. The Indian Government had indicated to the large Indian populations in East Africa that they must throw in their lot with African nationalism; and the United Nations had had its influence through its trusteeship for Somalia, Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, the Cameroons, and Togoland.

It was difficult to say whether the relationship between independent African Governments and their people would be on a basis of democracy. There was hardly a democratic country in all Africa, and though the Colonial Powers had promoted democracy, their administration had been essentially authoritarian.

The democracy of the Union of South Africa was Athenian in cult, applying to one section of the people only. Ethiopia was moving from 16th century feudalism to centralized monarchy. The Sudan had a military government. Ghana had put unexpected glosses on democracy. In Liberia the machinery of democracy applied to only a very small part of the country; one party had been in power for 77 years, scarcely entirely on performance. Thus democracy was not yet a very flourishing plant in Africa.

Mr. Woods continued, *inter alia*—

"Democracy depends on education, and where the number of people with higher education is very small it is difficult to run a parliamentary system. It is easier for 20 people to run it on an authoritarian line than with 300 others with little education; and where the electorate is 90% illiterate it is hard to choose the right candidates. Persons take precedence over policy, and there is liability to intimidation.

"Nkrumah wants a confederation of all African States. There will surely be more unions of the Ghana-Guinea type—eventually in East Africa also, I think.

"What of the disruptive elements? The first is tribalism. The African nationalist movements want to eliminate it, but it is very strong. Ghana has gone a long way to draw the teeth of the Ashanti by police action.

"Another disruptive element is the artificiality of boundaries, most of which have little ethnical or economic reason. Thus

many areas which are now colonies may not survive as nation-States within the same frontiers.

"Practically everybody north of the 10th parallel is Muhammadan; and that influences law, culture, and social and political life, all of which are different from what is to be found south of the line. Does that mean conflict? Probably. As soon as the Sudan became independent the non-Moslems in the south revolted against the Moslem north. There have been difficulties between Muhammadans and non-Muhammadans in Nigeria, and there may be friction after that great country is federated.

"Then there is the friction between white and black in Southern Africa, where there will be European-dominated States for a very, very long time—strong and determined States of great importance.

"How will they face the problems of proper relations with African States to their north and of race relations within? If things went wrong there might be a repetition of the position in the Middle East where Israel is at enmity with Arab neighbours; and if there were friction between Muhammadans and non-Muhammadans, the Muhammadans would seek help from Moslem countries in the Middle East. Already the Somalis tend to look to Nasser.

Britain Cannot Contract Out of Africa

"If relations between white and black States deteriorated, the Europeans would seek help from Europe and the African States might tend to turn to Russia, as the Middle East has done. But people in Africa are well aware of the danger. Nkrumah and other African nationalist leaders want to settle these questions within the ambit of Africa.

"Ghana and other States can draw on the experience of South America, Asia, and the British West Indies. As for us, it is vitally important that we should continue in Africa. Other questions apart, there is that of self-interest—that unless we are in Africa we shall not get the raw materials for our industry or the markets in Africa for its finished products. We cannot contract out of Africa; we must stay.

"There is the moral aspect—that we started all this. No doubt the speed is faster than is best for Africa, but they will get other Europeans if we leave countries which are very short of people with higher education and with technological and other knowledge and experience. Africa needs Europeans much more than Asia does. After travelling a great deal in Africa I think that the British fill the rôle better than other Europeans, with less friction and more efficiency."

Asked whether he would care to predict the future course of events in Kenya, Mr. Woods said that it was the most difficult of all the countries. What had recently happened in Tanganyika Territory affected Kenya, which had also been affected by events in Somalia and elsewhere in Africa.

Kenya's Europeans could not maintain themselves by their own strength; that could be done only by an accommodation with the people among whom they lived, and so far they had not been very successful.

Tanganyika would certainly have an African-dominated Government. The problem would be to keep the estates, farms and other European and Asian enterprises in being under African domination.

Bad Word

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland could develop on multi-racial lines—though he thought "multi-racial" a bad word. The need was to assure the African that he would be co-opted into the running of affairs with equal rights as he acquired competence.

In reply to a question about the Sudan, Mr. Woods said that he had arrived in Khartoum on the day on which the statues of Gordon and Kitchener were to be removed. It was not a pleasant occasion for an Englishman, but he had come away from the ceremony deeply moved.

The Sudanese Army had provided a great guard of honour, which had presented arms and played "God Save The Queen" and the Last Post. After the statues had been shrouded, they played their Reveille and marched off, having done the honours handsomely. As a further mark of respect, the statues were removed at night.

That evening he had dined with the present Foreign Minister and his two predecessors, one of whom remarked that there had been few Sudanese senior officers present in the afternoon because they could not bear to attend the ceremony.

"The present Government in the Sudan is certainly not anti-British", Mr. Woods concluded. "But they need money desperately and will take it from any source. It is a Government of soldiers, but there is nothing sinister about it. They are energetic, honest, but terribly inexperienced about the running of a modern State, and they feel humble about themselves."

Will the Federation Succeed or Disintegrate?

Mr. Harry Grenfell's Address to Royal African Society*

THE EXPERIMENT in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland of developing a workable non-racial society on the basis of partnership may be the test case whether or not the British Commonwealth will survive as an effective world multi-racial group. The issue will be resolved as a result of the clash of wills during the next 20 years.

By seizing power in Africa Europeans stopped tribal wars, established communications, and brought Africa in as a disciplined part of the world trading community. They showed Africans that things they had assumed to be inevitable were not inevitable. Disease, ignorance and poverty are not laws of nature, but can be modified by man's endeavour.

To primitive people, to whom everything unexplained within their simple experience was magic, a person with a white skin and such extraordinary powers as the European displayed could not be other than a race different from themselves in more than pigment.

One of my fellow passengers flying to Africa in 1932 had been the first European child to be born in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia. It was only after his birth, and after Africans had trekked hundreds of miles to see this European child, that in that part they realized that Europeans began just like themselves. Until then the story current was that these strange beings arrived in ships which rose from under the sea — perfectly logical to non-seafarers to whom the world was flat.

Knowledge Appeared A Trick

To Africans, illiterate, having no written language, or for that matter even a rudimentary wheel, knowledge has appeared like a trick to be gleaned from books. All one has to do is to learn how to perform the trick, just as you learn how to turn on electric light or the radio. Is it surprising that, at first docile in the face of what appeared to be superior magic, they should instinctively reason: "Well, if your European power is not founded on magic, we can learn the tricks and manage by ourselves".

All Europeans appear to them to have knowledge and riches. In their eyes all Europeans belong to a ruling class. Thus it seems logical that if they ruled they could all have riches; and riches appear to be able to buy what you want. Change has come so extraordinarily fast that they see no reason why it shouldn't go on even faster, unless it is that Europeans are denying them what it would be possible for them to have were they in control of the machine.

Different solutions may be evolved for different parts of Africa, owing partly to such factors as climate, soil and natural resources. Wherever the climate is tolerable to Africans in numbers but is unsuitable for the European to work out of doors, the latter is unlikely to retain political power. Wherever conditions are suitable for an agricultural peasantry to produce profitably an exportable cash crop such as cocoa, groundnuts, cotton, tea, coffee, political power is likely to pass to the peasant.

The converse, however, may also be true. Where the climate is no hotter than in the Mediterranean, where soil and rainfall are unfavourable for a peasant agricultural growing cash crops for export, or where, as in the Sahara, the European can overcome conditions intolerable to Africans, the European could retain leadership and control because without him development may not be possible.

Such a division would mean that the Mediterranean littoral, the Sahara, and Africa south of the Congo watershed could remain within the European sphere, whereas in the middle of Africa the European is likely to be present only as a foreigner.

The Federation, apart from some low-lying areas, enjoys a Mediterranean climate. Except in the Central and Southern Provinces of Nyasaland conditions are not suitable for peasant agriculture growing cash crops for export. Northern and Southern Rhodesia have rich mineral resources. These afford

* This address has been slightly abbreviated owing to pressure of space.

a base on which a highly complex industrial economy can be superimposed.

Such an economy requires vast amounts of capital for its development. Capital on this scale cannot be attracted from outside without political stability. Political stability in the eyes of the provider of capital from outside may be equated with European control supported by African consent.

Can European control retain African consent or at least acquiescence? That is the crux.

The Good Life

Under European leadership a better life is possible for all. But the price to be paid will be toil, tears, sweat, self-denial, and discipline. Men can be persuaded to accept those hardships by outstanding leaders who touch their imagination and hearts, who give them a vision of something more than merely better earnings. The goal needs to be a richer life with higher status as well as a higher material standard of living; and it must be seen that the promise is being implemented.

Human beings are complex creatures, moved by passion more than reason, yet with a shrewd assessment of self-interest. To retain his consent it will be necessary in the future to persuade the African that those who rule are, amongst other things, planning consciously to raise him up, not only economically but in status. Nothing less is likely to command his loyalty.

Here we come up against the Garfield Todd quandary. Mr. Todd believes that if the European is to retain the Africans' willing consent he must expressly declare that he has African welfare uppermost in his mind. The African undoubtedly responded to Mr. Todd's attitude. But unfortunately Mr. Todd at the same time conveyed to the European the impression that he would sacrifice their interests in order to win African support.

The two interests are not irreconcilable. The European is not against raising the African, but he is opposed to being himself pulled down. The gap between the two standards of living must be narrowed by increasing productivity. The problem can be done gradually by increasing productivity. The problem is one of assuring African opinion that African interests are being considered in their own right, and at the same time convincing European opinion the European prosperity will be enhanced by raising African standards.

This is the marriage of idealism with self-interest. Both need to be harnessed if men are to develop their fullest energies. The slogan for Empire development at the turn of the century was "the flag plus 5%" — when Consols were on a 3% yield basis. It represented patriotism combined with self-interest. That same combination is needed today to harvest the rich possibilities for the benefit of all which are attainable given imaginative leadership, good will, and unity of purpose.

Unexceptional resolutions and declarations may have their part to play, but the best solvent differences will be the sharing of work and responsibility in the implementation of schemes of creative development.

In Northern Rhodesia it is mainly within the last 10 years that townships on the line of rail, other than the mine townships, have been provided with the basic utilities of piped water, electric light and power, tarred roads, surface water drainage, and sewage systems. In those towns the European areas were served first. That was acceptable to the African provided that simple utility services are then installed in his residential areas before less essential improvements are added to the European districts.

The challenge must now be accepted wherever reasonable concentrations of population exist to provide minimum modern conveniences and better housing as an act of faith in economic development and as a demonstration of sharing in material benefits.

African Opinion

It is interesting to observe the reaction on African opinion in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, where the small European population comprises mainly Government servants or traders. There are no major European interests in that area. Hence it is obvious to the African that the development in which he is being asked to share the planning as well as the execution is being done consciously to promote African interests in their own right. That the African responds to such European leadership is evident from the remarks recently made by prominent Africans to whom the development schemes were shown.

Mr. Kaniki, a member of the African Representative Council, urged Africans to turn a deaf ear to those who talk rubbish and are out to ruin the progress of the country. "The Chiefs", he said "will actively oppose such evil doers with the help of the people. It would be foolish to resist such development schemes which have started for our benefit". Mr. Chembe, a new elected member of the Federal Assembly,

praised the plan. Mr. Wina, an adult education officer, commented that the schemes provided endless opportunities for those who were prepared to work hard. "The good fruits of the plan depend entirely on the effort the people themselves put into it".

Acts were passed last year enfranchising tens of thousands of Africans and giving them greater numerical representation in the larger Federal Assembly. Whereas Africans mainly boycotted registration as voters for participation in the Federal election of last November, they have been registering in large numbers in Northern Rhodesia for participation in the territorial general election on March 20. This is a welcome development and one in their own interests, as there can be no valid claim for wider enfranchisement so long as those already enfranchised refuse to exercise their privilege. Two Africans are to be made members of the Executive Council with ministerial responsibility, and the important link will be created between administrator, legislator, and constituent.

Constitutional changes to be introduced in Nyasaland next year are under discussion. It is strongly to be hoped that the Secretary of State, who, in the absence of agreement amongst all the parties concerned will again have to decide what the franchise qualifications shall be, will be firm in declaring sterile an attitude of boycott of elections and non-co-operation.

The recently approved educational and income qualifications for ordinary and special voters in Northern Rhodesia (which are the same as apply for Federal elections) should be the qualifications to be introduced in Nyasaland. Until Africans in Nyasaland who have never before had a vote have demonstrated that they intend to choose representatives, and until those representatives show that they will co-operate in working a parliamentary system, nothing will be gained by introducing wider franchise qualifications.

Whatever composition of the Legislative Assembly in Nyasaland may be desired, it can be achieved by other means within the framework of franchise qualifications common throughout the Federation. A departure from that common basis would undermine confidence in the other two territories and be unlikely to change the attitude of the present leaders of the African National Congress, who demand universal suffrage.

Choose the Harder Course

The decision to be firm on this matter may be hard to take. But I would remind you of Lord Wavell's dictum that when in doubt about which of two courses to take, choose the harder. In this case the harder choice for a Secretary of State responsible to Parliament in Westminster is to resist African threats in non-co-operation and to insist on participation in a responsible manner in gradual constitutional evolution.

The first and greatest difficulty ahead is the incompatibility of people of different stock, of widely different standards of civilization, of different manners and customs, of language and heritage. The differences are far greater than exist between Teuton and Latin, Arab and Jew, Asian Moslem and Asian Hindu. Can you cite any historical precedent where two peoples so diverse have succeeded in working out an acceptable and lasting solution within one country as to how that country shall be governed? That is the issue at stake.

Next is the difficulty caused by the division of powers between the Federal and territorial Governments. The Federal Government, broadly speaking, has authority in the sphere of trade and in matters of prime concern to Europeans; the territorial Governments in matters affecting the daily life of the Africans (land, local government, African education, African agriculture, wages and conditions of employment).

Thus Mr. Todd's downfall in the territorial legislature was caused by what appeared to the European electorate to be his unbalanced proposals to impose higher minimum wages and a great increase in expenditure on African education independent of any programme for general economic expansion.

Just as he could not promise balancing advantages in the European sphere, which is Federal, so the Federal Government, which is suspect to the African, is unable to win recognition of promoting schemes of benefit to Africans in matters outside its jurisdiction.

Third, we should recognize the lack of will to rule which has recently infected this country. The rich man is one who is able to be confident, active, creative. The overtaxed onerous man comforts himself with philosophical reflections about the vanity of greatness. Perhaps that is our mood today.

Britain has withdrawn, and is withdrawing, from several countries where formerly she ruled in the belief, and I maintain in the correct belief, that her rule was beneficent and in the interests of the inhabitants as well as of the world trading community. In my view this withdrawal is but a realistic appreciation that we are no longer rich and strong enough to meet in so many parts of the world the much greater demands which modern conditions impose. In so far as that is the case, what is taking place is sensible, because it is inevitable.

What is unfortunate is that we are hiding the reason, our relative impoverishment, from ourselves, and are saying that

these transfers of power are for the best and should be made in favour of those who command majorities by counting heads.

As Britain or any other metropolitan country withdraws from a part of Africa a power vacuum is created. If we do not want that vacuum to be filled by a Power unfriendly to ourselves the West will have to assist the new African Governments even if some of their methods are not approved.

These newly emerging countries require above all unity and a Government which can and will govern. The worst of all calamities for them would be a series of impotent Governments.

It is foreign to African nature to practise democratic party government as we know it in this country, which assumes the peaceful transference of power to an opposition which has been carefully preserved to be an alternative Government. In tribal affairs it is customary that after discussion either a leader's or a collective view prevails. Once that view has been determined the opposition, such as it may have been, drops its contentions and merges itself once more as a loyal part of the tribe. It does not persevere in its opposition. Deviationism, as we have seen in the Communist world, is not tolerated.

Sheer Cant

It is sheer cant to pretend that Britain is handing over power to Africans wedded to democracy as we understand it. If they are not to revert to political instability, economic stagnation and diminishing trade, these countries will require strong autocratic Governments.

Their peoples will endure passively conditions of their own making which they would not have tolerated whilst power resided in what to them were alien hands. But I am not persuaded that the future holds out for such countries the prospect of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, nor that what will take place will be in the interests of the world trading community.

Far from it being certain that trade with these countries will expand, as theoretically should be possible as a result of modern technological developments, we may witness considerable areas of the under-developed world largely contracting out from world trade. This has already taken place in Burma and Indonesia, may be approaching in Ceylon, and could easily become true of several of the African territories proclaiming or demanding their freedom at the recent Accra conference.

Fourth, is the problem of the African demagogue playing on the easily aroused emotions of the African, who has too few emotional outlets. We British have exported, together with goods, our method of choosing by counting heads those who shall rule; and we have also popularized the idea of people having a right to declare their collective independence; liberty on a geographical basis as well as liberty of the individual under the law on a universal basis. We did so believing that what was good for us in our particular circumstances, was of universal application and of unquestioned virtue. How the history books will have to be reviewed in 50 or 100 years!

Most agitators are not capable of doing much harm and can normally be left to let steam. But experience shows us that each area is capable of producing the few exceptional men who by a combination of greater intelligence, organizing ability and outstanding will-power can dominate and affect the course of history. If these men are dedicated to narrow extreme racial policies, as Jomo Kenyatta was, it should be possible to detect whether or not they also have this exceptional ability to destroy ordered progress.

Act and Act Again

The multi-racial society should then be protected from them by their detention, even if that should affront certain principles dearly cherished in lands where quite different circumstances apply, and even at the cost of making them into prison martyrs. Medical men do not refrain from trying to arrest the spread of a dangerous plague as soon as it is detected merely because infection may arise again from another source. They act; and if another outbreak threatens they act again.

What action should those take who have the responsibility for the lives and welfare of all the inhabitants? One can "give the agitator enough rope to hang himself". I am not sure I understand what this means in a multi-racial society in which the people to whom the agitator is appealing are largely illiterate and uncritical. It may be one of those convenient phrases which sound wise and dispel further thinking, which may be appropriate in developed countries, but are inappropriate when transplanted to Africa, for his adherents are not going to turn against him as an evil man; nor will he be stupid enough himself to commit any act of which the Government could get a verdict in a court under the British Common Law.

It sounds like advice to wait until the agitator brings the pot to the boil, after which a state of emergency will be declared and he and others will be arrested and conveniently detained without trial, at least for a time. But boiling-point

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Brains Trust On Africa

Snap Answers to Questions

WHAT WAS THE GREATEST benefit out of Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries? That question was put to a Brains Trust at the Royal African Society's conference in London last week.

The panel consisted of Miss Marjorie Juta, daughter of Johannesburg's first magistrate; Mr. L. F. G. Anthony, Press Attaché at Rhodesia House; Mr. H. Maclear Bate, Press Attaché at South Africa House; Dr. T. O. Elias, a Nigerian barrister; Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and Mr. David Williams, editor of *West Africa*. The question-master was Mr. B. F. Macdonald, vice-chairman of the society.

Example of Livingstone

Mr. Anthony thought that the best thing Africa had given to the world in the 19th century was the example of David Livingstone, whose physical and moral courage had laid the foundations upon which Cecil Rhodes created a new country. For the 20th century he thought most stimulating the task of raising the African's political and economic status in order to absorb him into civilized society.

Mr. Williams considered that Africa had been of little benefit to the world in the 19th century. In our own time the archaeologists had shaken the complacency of the West in the idea of steady progression by discovering that sophisticated civilizations had flourished in Nigeria 2,000 years ago and then died out. In West Africa nationalism was changing its tune, the Africans being perhaps the first nationalists to seek the limitations of nationalism; they were beginning to look for something bigger, for federations and alliances.

Miss Juta held that Africa's greatest gift to the world had been diamonds, without which Rhodes's schemes would have come to nothing.

Dr. Elias thought that, jazz apart, Africa had as yet little to give the world. It could show the 20th century some fine experiments in constitutional arrangements, the qualities of forbearance and patience, and a new way of looking at human affairs.

Mr. Bate catalogued 19th and 20th century benefits as European settlement, the abolition of slavery and human sacrifices, the introduction of the rule of law, the concerted battle against endemic disease and malnutrition, and, not least, mineral exploitation.

Principle Sacrificed for Expediency

Mr. Joelson was in no doubt that for the 19th century the answer must be the spirit of Livingstone, which had taken to Africa many of the best men that continent had ever known. Not only the early missionaries, but among the traders, settlers and administrators there had been large numbers of men of high principle and moral fibre. The tragedy was that the spirit which had inspired them had not been evident in political life; if the politicians had had the same spirit the whole history of Africa would have been different.

His choice for the 20th century was the multi-racial spirit implicit in the Federal Constitution. It called for courageous application, and though much had been done, there had been need and time for much more.

For instance, he regretted the recent decision of the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to cancel an invitation to join its staff to a Rhodesian African, Dr. Chidzero, because he had married a French Canadian. Instead of considering the long-term benefits of the appointment on which they had decided and of courageously sticking to their guns, the university authorities had sacrificed principle for expediency. What would they have done if Dr. Chidzero had first taken up his appointment in Salisbury and then married?

In a discussion on the merits of the British, French, Belgian

and Portuguese colonial systems, Dr. Elias said that the British was easily the most progressive, though he approved the French policy of assimilation.

Mr. Williams considered the British system best in West Africa, because it had long understood that people preferred liberty to bread.

Mr. Joelson doubted whether the principles of British colonial policy could be higher, but distinguished between principle and practice. So often our principles had been betrayed by slogans, which largely accounted for our failures. What ought to have been done had frequently not been done because it did not suit the convenience of either political party in this country.

The Brains Trust was unanimous that the administration of colonial territories should not be entrusted to the United Nations.

Mr. Anthony regarded the idea as undesirable because of the varying levels of African development and because U.N.O. was accustomed to dealing with unitary States.

Mr. Joelson described the United Nations as idealist in theory but horse-trading in practice; it would be disastrous to allow colonial policy to become the sport of "umpteenth nations".

Dr. Elias regretted the slapdash way in which U.N.O. had reached decisions on independence dates: Somalia was far less prepared for independence in 1960 than Kenya or Uganda.

Asked whether the failure of Imperial representatives had been due to their inability to understand the problems of the peoples they administered, Mr. Bate said nothing was truer about South Africa. Had they understood the real feelings of the Boers the whole history of South Africa might have been different.

Miss Juta, however, was impressed by the old school of administrators, who were devoted to the well-being of Africa.

Dr. Elias, who thought the question "rather loaded", felt that "most of our difficulties can be traced back to the lack of understanding between officials and Africans".

Mr. Williams contended that the Imperial representatives had understood the problems of Africans perfectly well but had failed to interpret their aspirations.

Politicians Blamed

Mr. Joelson attributed what failures there had been chiefly to politicians and officials in Great Britain.

It was not until L. S. Amery became Secretary of State that any serious attempt was made in the Colonial Office to provide a network of expert advice, and the Colonial Office itself made no attempt at a long-range policy. Until quite recently the Colonial Office was regarded by politicians merely as a stepping stone, and the term of office of a Secretary of State for the Colonies averaged 18 months or so. How could you have the right approach to the territories and a proper policy in those circumstances? Even when the Governor of a Colony has been a real failure, as many have been, the blame is in large part that of the Secretary of State who appointed him.

Mr. Anthony paid tribute to the officials, particularly of the provincial administration, who took endless pains to solve most complex problems. Africans were greatly in the debt of devoted Native commissioners.

Asked how they would spend £1m. to help Africa, Miss Juta and Mr. Anthony said they would use it for medical services.

Mr. Bate could think of nothing better than to add the money to the £30m. already spent on African housing in the Union.

Dr. Elias's £1m. would go into education and research, and Mr. Williams's into augmenting official salaries and paying for outside expert advice.

Mr. Joelson's idea was to invest the million in two seminars, both far from Africa and of some duration. To one he would invite all the African politicians, and to the other all the European political leaders in the territories, so that both might study the facts of life.

When challenged to name Africa's seven wonders, Mr. Joelson suggested (1) the Victoria Falls; (2) the Zimbabwe ruins; (3) daybreak in the air over Kilimanjaro; (4) flying for a thousand miles or so above the Nile and seeing the narrow green ribbon of cultivation which was Egypt and the Northern Sudan, with immense deserts to east and west; (5) the beauty of Africa's highlands in Kenya, the eastern districts of Rhodesia, and Nyasaland; (6) the charm of Zanzibar; and Kariba—"and if I could have an eighth 'wonder', the Brockway-Plummer-Hale-type outfit of know-alls".

Governors Return

SIR EVELYN BARING, Sir Frederick Crawford, Sir Henry Potter, and Sir Richard Turnbull have returned to their territories by air after their visits to London.

Trial of Rawson Macharia

Mr. Dingle Foot Gives Evidence

WHEN THE TRIAL of Rawson Macharia was resumed in Nairobi on Monday, Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., Labour M.P. for Ipswich, said that the accused had told him in November that he had given false evidence at the 1952 trial of Jomo Kenyatta.

Mr. Foot said that he had had two interviews in Nairobi with Macharia, who told him he had been to Britain and on his return had been employed by the Government for only a short time; he asked if he could sue the Government for breach of contract. Later he said that in 1952 an agricultural officer named Brown had told him that the Government would be very interested to trace the connexion between the Kenya African Union and Mau Mau, and that Senior Superintendent Ian Henderson, of the Kenya Special Branch, had said that the authorities had decided to prosecute Kenyatta and were trying to persuade people to give evidence.

When Macharia said that he was willing to help but was afraid of being killed, Mr. Henderson replied that Kenyatta would be tried in a remote place, that nobody would see Macharia except the magistrate, and that if Macharia remembered seeing Kenyatta anywhere in a group of people they could make up a story. Macharia had then told Mr. Henderson that he had seen Kenyatta at Kiamwangi on March 16, 1952.

Protection

When Macharia asked for protection, Mr. Henderson said: "Say anything you like and I will see the Government give it you". Macharia suggested that the Government might send him to the United Kingdom, provide him with employment on his return, and look after his family while he was away. He also suggested that in case he died his two sons should be educated.

Macharia said that he went to the Attorney-General's office in 1952 and saw Mr. Somerhough with reference to the terms Macharia had proposed. Macharia claimed that he was given a pistol. He told Mr. Foot that Mr. Henderson called on him after about a week, said that the Government had agreed to his conditions, and said: "Sit down, take a pen, write anything you can remember, give it to me, and I will correct it. Write down you saw Kenyatta at Kiamwangi and that there was a ceremony of Mau Mau oaths at the home of a man called Phantus Sakhaka".

According to Macharia, Mr. Henderson suggested details of the oath ceremony from something he had read in a newspaper.

Macharia told Mr. Foot that at Nyeri he and other witnesses were asked to make statements. They used to hold a model court, with an African inspector acting as magistrate, and Mr. Henderson or another police officer rehearsing them. He said he heard six people being offered money.

Refused to Publish Statement

Macharia said that in April, 1958, he made up his mind to reveal the truth and went to the offices of the *East African Standard* and the *Nairobi Sunday Post*, both of which refused to publish his statement. He then went to *Comment*, where a Mr. Ross advised him to see Mr. Dingle Foot. According to Macharia Mr. Ross said: "I know he (Mr. Foot) is a man who is very honest, although he is English. He may suggest a paper in England. You may get about £500".

Macharia asked Mr. Foot if he thought an English paper might pay £500, and he said he might be able to find out. He asked Macharia whether he realized the gravity of his allegations, pointing out that if they were made public he might be exposed to criminal proceedings for perjury. Macharia said that he fully realized that.

He said that he had seen Mr. Henderson several times in 1958 and been given £15 on one occasion and £10 on another. Mr. Henderson also gave him money from his own pocket. He had told Mr. Henderson that he would expose the Government and Mr. Henderson replied that he would be charged with perjury; Macharia answered that he would be better in prison than with his family starving.

Cross-examining Mr. Foot, Mr. D. M. Pritt, Q.C. for Macharia, asked if he had come to the conclusion that Macharia's primary motive was to get money or something else. Mr. Foot replied that it was difficult to say, but that Macharia had not pursued the question of money.

Sir Edward Windley, Governor of the Gambia, who was provincial commissioner of the Central Province of Kenya, with headquarters at Nyeri, in 1952, described a visit to

Kiganjo police camp in November that year and a speech he made to the potential witnesses in the Kenyatta trial. In accordance with his instructions he tried to make them understand that the Government realized that anyone who gave evidence in a Mau Mau case put himself in danger of his life and probably put his family in danger too. Afterwards Macharia approached him and asked if the Government would consider arranging a course for him. Sir Edward said that on a second occasion he told the witnesses that the Government did not wish to influence the evidence they gave but that it would take every step possible for their protection. In cross-examination he agreed that he had a farm near Nyeri but did not accept the suggestion that that was "very undesirable".

Not Convinced

Mr. Henderson had previously said in evidence that he was not very convinced at the time by information submitted by Macharia. As head of a special anti-Mau Mau bureau, he had seen him in September, 1952, about a letter he had sent to the D.C., Kiambu. Macharia seemed to have considerable knowledge of Mau Mau, and said that Kenyatta had tried to administer a Mau Mau oath to him two years previously. Looking back, the real reasons for his suspicions of Macharia were that he had not passed on the information about the oath-taking ceremony in his original letter to the district commissioner, and that the Special Branch had given him unfavourable background material on Macharia.

Cross-examining Mr. Justice (Anthony C. G.) Somerhough, who was prosecutor at the Kenyatta trial, Mr. Pritt asked whether he knew of the promises to Macharia. Mr. Somerhough said "No".

He was then asked about the magistrate who presided at the Kenyatta trial. Was it Mr. Somerhough's experience that, with perfect honesty, some magistrates and judges were more likely than others to accept prosecution evidence and reject defence evidence? Mr. Somerhough agreed there were human variations. "Was the gentleman appointed magistrate to hear this case very much a prosecution judge?" "I should never have said that. I prosecuted many cases before him and he could be very difficult".

Mr. Somerhough agreed that when the Kenyatta case began the defence did not know what was coming till they heard the witnesses. When Mr. Pritt suggested that the evidence of three witnesses named in the affidavit as having been suborned had proved worthless, Mr. Somerhough replied that they were the strongest part of the case.

Prosecutor's Attitude

Replying to another question, he said that if he had known witnesses had been promised money to make statements and go into the witness box and repeat them it would have changed his attitude towards the prosecution. He had not known from the start of his interview with Macharia on November 6 that he had demanded a very high reward; he had told Macharia his terms would be discussed by a Government officer. Macharia's statement was dated October 6; he attached little importance to the fact that at the trial Macharia said it was not until November 6 that he told anybody about it being present at a meeting. On the basis of the interview on November 6 he formed the opinion the Macharia was a very intelligent man, very zealous, and that what he said could well be the truth.

Mr. Pritt: "You did not know that he was £1,538 zealous, did you?"

Mr. Somerhough: "No, if in fact he was". Mr. John Marnan, Q.C., for the prosecution, asked if any of the seven witnesses named in the affidavit, including Macharia, were bribed or suborned to give false evidence at the trial of Kenyatta. Mr. Somerhough replied: "No. There was nothing to give the slightest indication that anybody was being offered anything to make any statement".

Mr. Pitt and the Settlers

When Mr. Henderson resumed his evidence, Mr. Pritt objected when Mr. Marnan asked the witness to give details of murders committed before November 11, 1952. Mr. Pritt said: "The only people I saw drawing revolvers were one or two of the settlers from whom the police were protecting me".

Mr. Marnan said he was seeking to disprove that the Kenyatta witnesses were suborned and procured. It had been alleged that the fact that a large number of witnesses were taken to Nyeri was indicative of something improper, and he wanted to show that exceptional circumstances made this step necessary.

The magistrate, Mr. J. Rosen, allowed Mr. Marnan to put the question.

Mr. Henderson replied that in the three months preceding the round-up of the witnesses there were at least 36 murders

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PERSONALIA

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. C. C. LEWIN has arrived in the United Kingdom from Kenya.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OLIVER left London Airport on Sunday for Nairobi.

COLONEL and MRS. W. S. KNOX-GORE are passengers for Mombasa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

MR. R. F. C. DAVIS left London Airport at the week-end for a visit to Kenya of about a week.

MR. M. F. HILL, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, left London Airport on Saturday for Nairobi.

LADY ISLINGTON, grandmother of LORD ALTRINCHAM, left £43,395, on which duty of £7,895 has been paid.

MR. N. J. J. JOOSTE has been appointed Commissioner in East Africa for the Union of South Africa.

MR. JOHN A. KENNEDY, publisher and editor-in-chief of the *Sioux Falls Argus-Leader*, is due in Nairobi next week.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY and SIR ALFRED VINCENT were outward-bound air passengers from London on Monday for Nairobi.

MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, Chief Secretary to the Nyasaland Government, has returned to the Protectorate from long leave.

MR. E. J. WRIGHT, president of the Tanganyika National Farmers' Union, of Monduli, near Arusha, is in England on a short visit.

MR. PERCY ARNOLD, editor of the journal of the Royal Commonwealth Society, is about to pay a short visit to Kenya and Ethiopia.

MR. IAN COLVIN, who has been special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* in Africa for the past three years, has returned to London.

MR. F. A. MITCHELL-HEDGES has left Teignmouth Hospital for Shaldon House, Shaldon, where his convalescence is expected to be long.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER and MRS. W. G. CALVERT are outward-bound passengers for Beira in the BRAEMAR CASTLE. So are MR. and MRS. H. L. FLETCHER.

MR. T. A. E. LAYBORN, a director of Rhodesian Estates, Ltd., and other companies, and MRS. LAYBORN sailed in the WINCHESTER CASTLE last Thursday.

THE REV. CHRISTOPHER A. L. WOOLLEY, priest-in-charge of Milo, has been appointed Archdeacon of Njombe, in the Diocese of South-West Tanganyika.

MR. JOHN N. IRWIN, Assistant Secretary of Defence in the United States, and MR. RUPERT PROHNE, of the State Department, have been in Nairobi this week for two days.

SIR DAVID ECCLES, President of the Board of Trade, is to visit South Africa during the latter part of March to open the Rand Easter Show. Last year he visited Rhodesia.

DR. CHAISIRI KETTANURALE, Director of Leprosy Control Services in Thailand, has been spending a fortnight in Uganda on a World Health Organization fellowship.

MR. GERT MEIDEL, who has been Scandinavian Air Services' regional manager for Africa for nearly 11 years, has been appointed district manager for S.A.A. in Norway.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, vice-president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, will be nominated by the council for the presidency at the annual meeting on February 26.

PRESIDENT TITO of Yugoslavia landed at Massawa, Eritrea, on Monday from his presidential yacht. After spending a few hours in Asmara he left for Addis Ababa to stay with the EMPEROR.

THE REV. H. A. EVAN HOPKINS, for the past four years rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, and previously provost of Nairobi, is now rector of St. Mary with St. Matthew, Cheltenham.

Queen Mother's Suite

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, who left London Airport yesterday for Kenya, is accompanied by the Dowager Viscountess Hambledon, lady-in-waiting; Lady Jean Rankin, lady-in-waiting; Lieut.-Colonel Martin Gilliat, private secretary; and Captain W. F. Richardson, equerry-in-waiting. Just before leaving Clarence House Her Majesty received as a gift from the Horticultural Co-Operative Union of Kenya 450lb. of mangoes, pawpaws, pineapples and other Kenya fruits which had been flown from Nairobi over the week-end.

MR. R. W. FAULKNER, a past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, has been appointed a member of the Board of Commerce and Industry of Kenya.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE'S term of office as High Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been extended for a further period of two years from April 1, 1959.

THE GOVERNOR OF SEYCHELLES and MRS. THORP are visiting Kenya. They expect to be absent from their Colony for about five weeks. MR. I. WOODROFFE, Secretary to the Government, is Acting Governor.

MR. J. W. CUSACK, Minister for Internal Security and Defence in Kenya, is to retire from the Colonial Service in July. Except for the war years, he has spent all his time in Kenya, to which he went as a cadet in 1930.

MR. ANGUS A. LAWRIE has been appointed regional controller in East Africa for the Colonial Development Corporation as from March 31 next, when Mr. R. E. Norton, controller since September, 1951, will retire.

MR. E. KEITH-DAVIES, chairman of Keith and Boyle (London), Ltd., who is on his way to Southern Africa by sea, will spend about a week in Salisbury in the second half of next month and then fly on to Nairobi.

MR. P. F. CLARK, managing director of Clough, Smith and Co., Ltd., engineers and contractors with subsidiary companies in East Africa and the Federation, will leave London by air on February 21 to visit those countries.

MR. ALAN PRIOR, lately D.C. at Gwembe, Northern Rhodesia, is on long leave. MR. I. G. BUTLER, lately D.C. at Petauke, who was previously a district officer for 15 months in the Gwembe district, has returned to that station.

MR. R. M. MACKENZIE, a member of the local board in South Africa of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, and until lately their manager for South and East Africa, and MRS. MACKENZIE arrived last week in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MISS MABEL SHAW sailed in the BRAEMAR CASTLE on February 2 to spend about six months in Southern Africa, mainly in Northern Rhodesia, where she lived from 1914 to 1940 as a missionary educationist of African girls and women.

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS, European elected member for Mount Kenya, has declined an invitation from the African elected members to meet them to discuss his statements about subversive activities in the Colony because he considers that it would be wrong for him to engage in talks which must inevitably involve disclosure of detailed information, and which might prejudice any action the Government might decide to take.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

JASPAR SAYER, late diplomatic correspondent *Sunday Times*, ex-Editor United Nations News, author two novels, age 41, seeks any interesting job which will take him to Africa soon. Contact 29 Oakley Street, London, S.W.3.

LADY ELEANOR COLE has left Kenya to spend three months in Nigeria on Moral Re-Armament work.

MR. I. C. H. FREEMAN, Nyasaland's new Director of Education, has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council. He takes the place of MR. L. A. C. BUCHANAN.

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS FESTING, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will leave London on February 18 to visit troops in Kenya. On the way he will make short stays in Malta, Tripoli, and Bengazi. General Festing is due back in England on March 2.

MR. FRED ACKROYD, who has taken up his duties as organizing secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, is a North Country miner from England with extensive trade union experience. He will assist MR. JACK PURVIS, general secretary of the union.

CARDINAL TISSERANT, head of the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches and Dean of the College of Cardinals, has paid a short visit to Khartoum and Eritrea and is now in Addis Ababa. The Roman Catholic community in Ethiopia comes under his jurisdiction.

DR. T. F. WEST, of the African Pyrethrum Information Technical Centre in London, is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "The History of the African Pyrethrum Industry", at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, February 10. SIR IAN HEILBRON will preside.

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, headmaster of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Kenya, will leave the Colony early in May for a holiday. Disembarking in Brindisi, he will saunter through Italy and other European countries and probably arrive in London in June. He will fly back to Kenya at the end of August.

MR. ALFRED FRIENDLY, managing editor of the *Washington Post*, is visiting Africa south of the Sahara to get the "feel" of Africa and its problems. The tour includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Congo, the Copperbelt, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union. He is accompanied by MRS. FRIENDLY.

MR. L. J. D. PHILLIMORE, chief cashier at the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since 1956, has resigned, but will continue his duties until a successor is appointed. He spent 25 years with the Bank of England, the last four years on secondment as adviser to the governor of the Bank of Iraq.

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON, founder of the League of Empire Loyalists, has been awarded £500 damages, costs, and his expenses in travelling from England to fight the case, against Nakuru Press, Ltd., and the *Kenya Weekly News* for publication of what the judge described as "a vicious attack" on him.

MR. R. G. HOSKINS DAVIES has been re-elected president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. MR. W. S. HAMMOND was re-elected vice-president and MR. A. SEAGER elected as second vice-president in place of MR. HUBERT FOX, who is now an M.P. Mr. Seager, who went to Rhodesia as a child in 1921, served in the R.A.F. during the war, winning the D.F.C. He started farming in the Dedza District after the war, and has been on the council of the R.T.A. for some years.

DR. JAMES KENNETH CRAIG, provincial medical officer for the Coast Province of Kenya, has been appointed medical officer to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and her entourage during Her Majesty's forthcoming tour. Dr. Craig, now aged 43, was educated at Avoca School, near Dublin, and Trinity College, Dublin. He served in the R.A.F. from 1940 to 1946, being stationed for some time in Kenya. Later he returned to Dublin as surgical registrar at Adelaide Hospital, and in 1948 he joined the Colonial Medical Service and was posted to Kenya. For his work at Fort Hall and as senior medical officer in Nyeri during the Mau Mau rebellion he was awarded the M.B.E. He is married and has four children.

C.P.A. Delegation for Kenya

THE UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association announced on Tuesday that at the invitation of the Kenya branch Mr. Paul Williams, M.P., and Mr. George Thomas, M.P., will leave for a month's visit to the Colony at the end of February. They hope to go on to Seychelles and return at the end of March. Mr. Williams, Independent Conservative member for Sunderland South, is a member of the exporting firm of William Cail and Partners and a director of Transair, Ltd. He was educated at Marlborough and Cambridge, and is married with two daughters. Mr. George Thomas, who holds Cardiff West for Labour, is a schoolmaster and a former chairman of the Welsh Parliamentary Labour Party. He was P.P.S. to the Ministry of Civil Aviation in 1951.

Double First

THE FIRST AFRICAN to be appointed headmaster of a secondary school in Tanganyika is Mr. Mathew Ramadhani, aged 44, who was educated at Kiungani High School, Zanzibar, Minaki College, Dar es Salaam, and Makerere College, Uganda. After teaching for eight years in Zanzibar, where he was born, he took a teacher training course in London and then spent three years at Sheffield University, where he obtained a degree in geography, economics and political science. He was the first African from Tanganyika to graduate at an English university. On returning to Africa in 1951 he was appointed to the staff of Mpwapwa Secondary School, which he left two years later on promotion to Tabora School. One of his grandparents was a freed slave and another was the first African to become a priest in the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Oversea Visual Aids Centre

MR. G. H. RUSBRIDGER, who was for many years in the Education Department in Northern Rhodesia and then Director of Education in Tanganyika, is the director of the Oversea Visual Aids Centre which was opened on Monday at 31 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. The governing body contains representatives of H.M. Government, the B.B.C., the British Council, the Central Council for Health Education, the Commonwealth Institute, the Churches, the Institute of Education of London University, the National Committee for Visual Aids in Education, the National Union of Teachers, and the Nuffield Foundation.

Financial Talks

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance in Kenya, left London Airport on Tuesday for Nairobi after concluding his talks at the Treasury and the Colonial Office on the subject of further financial aid by H.M. Government. He was invited to Chequers for the Sunday night of the week-end of the conference between the political heads of the Colonial Office and the three East African Governors and the British Resident in Zanzibar. He also had talks with prominent Conservative and Labour M.Ps.

New Ministers

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA has approved the five names submitted to him by the Katikiro, Mr. Michael Kintu, for ministerial appointments in the Government of Buganda, namely: Mr. J. P. Musoke, Omulamuzi; Mr. A. K. Sempa, Omuwaniika; Mr. K. Male, Minister of Education; Mr. A. S. Lubwama, Minister of Health and Works; and Mr. L. N. Basudde, Minister of Natural Resources.

Obituary

Mr. C. A. Barron

MR. CLARENCE ALEXANDER BARRON, vice-chairman of the Central Africa Building Society, has died in Cape Town. Born in Scotland in 1892, he was one of the pioneers of the tobacco industry in Southern Rhodesia. He arrived in Africa in 1913 as an engineer for the Imperial Tobacco Company, and in 1931, after three years as manager of the company's Limbe branch, was appointed general manager of the African organization. He retired in 1950. A former director of Tobacco Auctions, Ltd., he was also a past chairman of the Tobacco Research Board.

At the time of his death he was a director of Fisons Fertilizers (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Syfret's Executor and Trust Co., Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., and on the Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and the Norwich Union Insurance Society.

He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

MR. GEORGE ELLISON HODGSON, who retired recently from J. Reid Rowland & Co., after 42 years in the Rhodesian tobacco industry, has died in Zululand while staying with friends. He was born in Kimberley in 1899 and was there during the siege of 1901. During the 1914-18 war he served in East Africa with Murray's column. He played rugby for Mashonaland and was in the first Rhodesian Currie Cup water polo team. During the last war he was for a time chairman of the Rhodesian Forces Helpers' Society, an organization which met troop trains, offered transport and entertainment, and started the Forces' Club. He is survived by his only son, Mr. Michael Hodgson.

THE REV. HAROLD GEORGE LAWRENCE, who has died at Hollowell Vicarage, Northamptonshire, was a U.M.C.A. missionary in Likoma, Nyasaland, from 1921 to 1925, and priest-in-charge at Millo for the next two years. Then he was rector of Umtali with Beira until 1929, when he was appointed priest-in-charge of St. David's Mission, Bonda, Southern Rhodesia. He returned to England in 1938 and had since held three different clerical appointments, being since 1956 vicar of Hollowell. He was 68 years of age.

MR. JOSEPH ORFORD WILLIAMS JERRARD has died in Ndola, aged 84. While staying on Rhodes's farm in the Matopos, he took the now famous photograph of Rhodes standing on the site of his eventual grave. A veteran of the Matabele Rebellion of 1896, Mr. Jerrard first went to Northern Rhodesia after mining in the Congo for several years. He was a contractor in Ndola for a time, and was then compound manager at Mindola for over 20 years until his retirement in 1953.

MR. MAGIEL ADRIAAN OBERHOSTER, Northern Rhodesia's oldest pioneer, has died in Mazabuka, aged 94. He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1892 and crossed the Zambezi in 1902. Later he farmed near Kalomo and Lusaka, retiring 20 years ago. He once shot seven lions after they had killed his horse. He was thrice married.

MR. HENRY S. L. POLLAK, who has died at the age of 76, was a Jewish solicitor born in London who while a member of the staff of the *Johannesburg Star* came into contact with Gandhi and thereafter espoused the Indian cause. Between the wars he was frequently prominent in controversies about the position of Indians in East Africa.

MR. HASHMATRAI PARMANAND HATHIRAMANI, a leading Asian trader in Nyasaland, has died in Blantyre.

Conditions in Kenya's Prisons

Labour M.P. Demands Inquiry

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, invited journalists to his London home at the week-end to tell them that 147 other Labour M.P.s and three Liberal members would support his demand on Monday for an independent inquiry into conditions in prisons and detention centres in Kenya.

In the House of Commons he would ask why Captain Ernest Law, at one time a chief officer in the Prison Department of Kenya, had been held without trial for five months in the convicts' compound of Kamiti Prison. His questions would be as follows:—

(1) In what circumstances Captain Law was detained in Kamiti Prison, Nairobi, in the convicts' compounds from January to June, 1958, without trial;

(2) What compensation the Kenya Government proposed to pay Captain Law for his detention for five months without trial;

(3) What action the Secretary of State had taken when he received a letter from Captain Law dated June 2, 1958, which was smuggled out of Kamiti Prison;

(4) Why sudden orders were given for Captain Law to be repatriated to the United Kingdom by air on June 16, 1958, only three days after he had received vaccination against smallpox and yellow fever by official instructions and in contravention of the rules of the international certificates of vaccination, which require eight and 10 days respectively before validity.

Captain Law said that he had been in the Regular Army for 25 years until 1947, when he took his discharge in Kenya. After eight years in civilian employment in the Colony he joined the Prison Department as a chief officer, but three months later was given a month's notice of dismissal on the ground that he was physically unfit.

Three months later, in January last year, he had reported to Nairobi police station to request repatriation as a distressed person. He was taken before a district commissioner, who was very sympathetic, and said that a job would be found for him in the probation department, and that meantime he would be housed in Kamiti Prison for about three weeks and given plenty of milk for his alleged illness. On reaching the prison he had been placed in a compound with the European convicts.

Last April, when taken before the D.C. again, he had protested against his detention, and early in June a sympathetic warder had smuggled out a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and complaining of his detention. Eleven days later orders for his repatriation were received, and he was flown to England after five months in the prison.

Mr. Stonehouse said that Captain Law, now a Government employee in Whitehall, had made a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths about the ill-treatment of African prisoners and detainees in Kamiti Prison.

Courses on Tropical Africa

OVER SEA SERVICE, the headquarters of which are at Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey, has arranged five introductory courses on tropical Africa between February 16 and April 26, each lasting six days.

Being intended primarily for people going to a tropical African country for the first time, they are designed to encourage a feeling of responsible partnership, and the political, social, economic, and cultural conditions of the territories are considered. Questions and discussion follow each talk, and film slides, books, and photographs are used.

Among those who have promised to speak at these introductory courses are Sir Angus Gillan, General Sir Lashmer Whistler, Mr. Kenneth Bradley, Mrs. L. F. Manton, Mr. E. Parry, Dr. B. B. Waddy, Mr. C. E. J. Whitting, and Monsieur M. H. Willems.

There are also to be three study conferences on tropical African problems during the summer. These are intended particularly for people with experience of tropical Africa, and their purpose is to stimulate ideas by exchanges of views and experience.

Particulars may be obtained from Mr. W. H. Beaton, organizer of the conferences, at 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

African Politicians Boycott Royal Visit

Statement by African Elected Members

MR. OGINGA ODINGA has issued the following statement as chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization in Kenya:—

"The essence of the resolution passed in Nairobi on Sunday, January 18, by the African Leaders' Conference, expressing the view that, due to the manifold grievances now current among the African community, it would be improper for the Kenya Africans to associate themselves with the functions attendant to the Queen Mother's visit, has been given a gravely misleading interpretation by the Government radio propaganda campaign and its blind sympathizers.

"Some moves against the resolution assert that it provoked surprise and anger and emerged as a pointless insult to Her Majesty the Queen Mother personally, which the British people will never forget or forgive. It is a pity that some African elected members have not found it possible to ally themselves to decisions of a meeting at which they were essentially a party. It will not be too long before they regret their action.

"The African leaders do not in any way mean to insult Her Majesty the Queen Mother, that charming and gracious lady whom we all respect. It is also obvious that members of the Royal Family are and should always be kept above politics; and it is for this very reason that the African leaders are lodging protest, because we are led by events to believe that in Kenya the Royal Family are unwarrantably being dragged into the political arena by the Government under the dictates of the settlers.

"For instance, it is strange to find that when Her Majesty the Queen Mother is at Nakuru she will perform the function of opening the headquarters of the settler Kenya Farmers' Association, which has been well timed to fit in with the occasion of her visit!

Thrusting Royal Family into Politics

"Unless and until our grievances are accorded due hearing by the British Government and matters righted accordingly, we, the indigenous people of Kenya, will vehemently remain opposed to any moves of thrusting the British Royal Family into politics by falsely making them believe that we are a happy and contented people.

"Such events as building a lodge for the Royal Family and inducing members of the family to visit this country regardless of, and amidst, the Africans' unrest over the questions of land, constitution, endless state of emergency, and other pressing problems, can only be interpreted to be deliberate efforts calculated to influence the Royal Family and the British Government into the fallacious claim that Kenya is really a white man's land.

"At this time, when we the People of Kenya are bitterly aggrieved in relation to the struggle for our rights and freedom in our motherland, we are obviously not in a position to welcome Her Majesty the Queen Mother happily; nor are we prepared under anybody's patronage to employ any dint of hypocrisy to imply happiness on our part just now.

"The time will certainly come when we shall as a free people with a full say in the affairs of our country welcome the Queen Mother and other honourable guests from the Royal Family with all rejoicing and glory that our land and people can offer; but not now, when our attention must not be diverted from the main task before us.

"In their resolution the African leaders, maintaining that it was improper to arrange for the visit of the Queen Mother at this time, advise the African masses to abstain from associating themselves with the visit. In this they are asked not to do anything which may imply personal disrespect to Her Majesty the Queen, nor should they cause disturbance of any kind, but merely remain quietly at their homes or wherever they may be, exhibiting our sorrow and distress under our own roofs. Our move is strictly on the basis of non-violence, non-co-operation".

A few days later the African elected members decided to send a telegram to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to ask that the proposed African boycott of her visit to Kenya should not be taken as "a sign of discourtesy or disloyalty".

After the meeting at which that decision was made the

secretary of the African Elected Members' Organization, Mr. R. Ngala, M.L.C., said: "If the Queen Mother does not find a warm welcome from Africans in Kenya we hope she will understand that it is because of the prevailing circumstances".

The African political leaders take the line that it would be "improper" for Africans to associate themselves in any way with the Royal visit.

Bipartisan and Integrated Policy

Safeguarding the Commonwealth in Africa

SIR ELDRÉD HITCHCOCK, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, said at a dinner in Dar es Salaam on Saturday that British Africa needed not only a bipartisan policy from the political parties in the United Kingdom, but common action to preserve and safeguard the Commonwealth in Africa, and a greater sense of urgency and integration in policy between the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Referring to the recent conference of East African Governors at Chequers under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Eldred said that there was a need for a conference not only with East African Governors but with the Prime Ministers of the Federation and the Union of South Africa.

There was too great a tendency to think territorially, instead of inter-territorially, and that was dangerous when all Commonwealth Governments in Africa faced such urgent problems, which, though at different stages of development, had much in common.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London yesterday by air for the Somaliland Protectorate.



-they have such a good name

Africa Bureau on the Federation

Wants Secession To Be Considered

IN VIEW OF RECENT STATEMENTS on policy in Central Africa by Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, and by members of the British Government, the Africa Bureau has called on H.M. Government to ensure that democracy is the aim of political advance in that region.

A statement issued by the bureau on Monday is signed by Lord Hemingford, Lady Pakenham, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Mr. Peter Calvocressi, Mr. Philip Fothergill (who died before the statement was issued), Mrs. Laura Grimond, Fr. Trevor Huddleston, Miss Mary Benson, Mr. Peter Parker, and the Rev. Michael Scott. It says:—

"The Africa Bureau executive view with grave concern the statements lately made by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and by the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in regard to the future of Central Africa.

"Sir Roy Welensky and his Government appear to regard it as a foregone conclusion that their demands for independence will be conceded at the Constitutional Review Conference in 1960. These unrealistic aspirations disregard the racial suspicions caused among Africans and others in the Federation by the possibility of independence.

"Equally unrealistic is their deliberate policy of ignoring the unequivocal undertaking given by the British Government that there will be no surrender of power over the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland until and unless the majority of the inhabitants—that is, the African population—express their agreement to such a change.

Bold Experiment

"Despite the failure to implement the partnership promised in the preamble to the Constitution and the repeated demands from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia for secession from the Federation, Mr. Alport has stated in the House of Commons that Federation, since it was formed, has more than justified the expectations which we had before 1953 of this bold political experiment.

"The Africa Bureau executive desire the steady elimination of communal representation in the political affairs of Central Africa, but believe that this should not be brought about until the franchise gives wider representation to members of all races.

"The executive reminds H.M. Government of Lord Cháodos's statement on June 9, 1953, that 'it would be impossible to create Dominion status unless there were a change in the constitution' and that this could not take place until the authorities of the day were satisfied that 'the majority of the inhabitants' of the Protectorates desired it.

"The executive therefore urge H.M. Government to declare: (1) that the objective of political advance in Central Africa is a democratic State committed to the ideal of equal rights for all citizens and the elimination of racial discrimination; (2) that consideration of independence for the Federation is not practicable without the effective implemation of partnership, a revision of the Federal franchise to include reasonable African membership, and increased representation in the Federal Parliament and Government; and (3) that at the 1960 conference to review the working of the Constitution and the implemation of the preamble, full account shall be taken of all viewpoints, including the African demand for secession."

No Confidence in Leaders

MR. JOHN GAUNT, who sits in the Federal Parliament as Independent Dominion M.P. for Lusaka West, said a few days ago that he withdrew from the party because he has no confidence in its present leadership, though he sympathized with its original principles. Explaining that his references were to the leadership in the Federation and Northern Rhodesia, not in Southern Rhodesia, he described Mr. Winston Field as excellent as an M.P. for a farming area, but without the political experience or "nous" requisite in a party leader. The leader in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. van Eeden, could not, he said, be accused of lacking the art of political intrigue, but he would never be accepted by a majority of Northern Rhodesians. Consequently the party could not win an election in Northern Rhodesia; the most it could do would be to gain one or two seats on personal grounds.

Northern Rhodesia's General Election

U.F.P. African in Each Constituency

AT LAST WEEK'S CONGRESS in Lusaka of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia it was decided that if the Governor of the day were to reject the advice of the leader of the party—which confidently expects to win the forthcoming general election—in regard to changes in the Executive Council, the party would decline office or withdraw from the Government if then holding office.

It was felt that there should be in Ministry of Labour, the portfolio being entrusted to an elected member of the Legislature, and that the Civil Services should be locally based with terms and conditions uniform throughout the Federation.

Six African and two Asian delegates attended the territorial congress. The party is to nominate an African candidate for each of the eight African constituencies.

Both the United Federal and Dominion parties have emphasized the need for improved machinery for industrial conciliation. The Dominion Party wants an Industrial Council to consider all disputes, with authority to refer them to an arbitration tribunal under the chairmanship of a judge; if that tribunal gave a unanimous ruling there could be no strike for a year, after which period either party might ask for reconsideration. Only if there were still no agreement would a strike be legal.

The Northern Rhodesian African National Congress will contest five rural constituencies in the election. It may not oppose Mr. Chileshe and Mr. Sokota, two African members of the last Legislature, but the other two African members, Mr. R. N. Nambulyato and Mr. L. H. Ngandu, are expected to have congress opponents if they do not stand as congress nominees.

Mr. Nkumbula, president of congress, is to be a candidate, and Mr. Katilungu, president-general of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union, is likely to stand.

Mr. G. B. Beckett, a former member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, is thought likely to be one of the European candidates. He has been chairman of the Federal Party in the Protectorate since 1956.

"If the 13½m. aerogrammes bought during 1958 were placed end to end they would stretch 784 miles—rather more than the distance by road from Nairobi to Malindi (via Mombasa) and back. If they could be piled one on top of the other they would reach a height of 33,120ft.—nearly twice the height of Mount Kenya". —The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GROUP OF COMPANIES

General Manager Kafue Pilot Polder

APPLICATIONS ARE invited for the post of General Manager of the Kafue Pilot Polder in Northern Rhodesia. This Polder is investigating the growing of irrigated crops and pastures with dairy stock on reclaimed land under the guidance of Dutch Consultants and a local advisory committee. European staff of six—African 50.

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Further Arrests in Nyasaland

Police Use Tear-Gas But Not Batons

DISTURBANCES BROKE OUT again in Nyasaland last week-end. Eleven Africans were arrested in Chabuka, a village on the Palombe plain near Mlanje Mountain, after police, using tear-gas, had broken up an illegal meeting called by the African National Congress. Among those detained was a village headman.

A crowd of about 250 Africans, shaking their fists and shouting, gathered after the police arrested the headman and two others. Two more arrests were made, and then the district commissioner read the Riot Act. Tear-smoke grenades were thrown by the police, who did not use their batons. Six more arrests were made before the crowd dispersed.

Following accusations of brutality by the police made in a telegram sent to news agencies by the All-African People's Conference secretariat in Accra, the Nyasaland Government issued a statement saying that it presumed the Accra cable referred to persons charged with unlawful assembly and rioting. "These arrests were made in fulfilment of the Government's duty to maintain law and order", said the statement. The Government dismissed as "baseless" the allegation that there were other motives. "The Government will continue to take such action as is necessary to maintain law and order and will in no way be diverted from duty to the public by irresponsible utterances".

The local magistrates' courts in Zomba, Blantyre, and Limbe face a heavy programme. On Saturday in Zomba 36 women arrested on January 20 on charges of holding an illegal procession and assembly were due to appear. They had been on bail. The Zomba incidents led to four men and a woman being arrested on charges of rioting and stoning, and one with being in possession of a weapon (a stick) at an assembly.

Seventeen Africans are due to appear in Limbe next week on charges of unlawful assembly in the township. One will be charged with assaulting a police officer, another with assaulting an Indian.

Eight of the 11 Africans arrested in Blantyre have been released on bail. Four are charged with causing a breach of the peace. Three are remanded in custody, one on a charge of stoning the police and two for stoning cars.

Deported and Banned

MR. MUNUKAYUMBWA SIPALO, secretary-general of the recently formed Zambia African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, who was recently arrested in Salisbury and deported from Southern Rhodesia, is now known to have been apprehended as he left the home of Dr. P. J. Rao, the senior Indian diplomat at present in the Federation. He said that Mr. Sipalo had studied in India, had left some of his possessions behind at a college in Delhi, and that he (Mr. Rao) had used Sipalo's presence in Salisbury to ask what he wanted done with his belongings. Sipalo has been forbidden to re-enter Southern Rhodesia. The African Bureau in London authorizes us to deny the report widely circulated in Rhodesia that he was at one period on their staff.

Federation "Fraudulent and Bogus"

What Africans Agreed in Accra

THE DOCUMENT SIGNED IN ACCRA by Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, Dr. H. K. Banda, president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of the recently-formed Zambia African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia (a breakaway movement from the A.N.C.), and Mr. Gordon Chindele, signing for the Northern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress, is now known to have said:—

"We, the representatives and leaders of organizations in our countries, do here, in Accra, December 18, 1958, declare that we are unalterably opposed to the Central African Federation, a fraudulent and bogus scheme imposed on us by the British Imperialist Government. On this issue we are all united.

"We have therefore agreed among ourselves to use this unity of purpose to establish a broad-based united front linking up the various anti-colonialist organizations in our respective countries; and also to co-ordinate our activities with those in East Africa to win self-government and national independence for our peoples now."

Since his return to Lusaka from Ghana Mr. Kaunda has emphatically denied that he agreed to work with Mr. Nkumbula to bring Africans in Northern Rhodesia together. He insists that the agreement is restricted to efforts to break up the Federation; and he declared that Mr. Nkumbula should not have disclosed an agreement which was one of the top secrets of the Accra conference.

Conservative View of Accra

THE MONTHLY SURVEY of Commonwealth and Colonial affairs published by the Conservative Research Department says of the All-African People's Conference in Accra:—

"Behind the scenes two personalities were dominant—one, of course, Dr. Nkrumah, whose desire appears to be to establish himself as the leader, and Ghana as the centre, of African aspirations. For long he has dreamed of a confederacy of African States emerging under his guidance as a world force. The other man, who took an active part in planning the conference was Mr. George Padmore, a Jamaican by birth and Dr. Nkrumah's personal adviser on external affairs. The two of them were joint organizing secretaries of the Fifth Pan-American Congress held in Manchester as far back as 1945. "Once a Marxist internationalist, Padmore has campaigned against European rule and influence in Africa almost from the time he first put pen to paper."

"Mr. Tom Mboya, an African member of the Kenya Legislature, presided over the conference. According to Press reports, Mr. Mboya stole the limelight from Dr. Nkrumah—which may explain why the Ghana Government's organ, *Ghana To-day*, makes no mention of his speech. That the Europeans must 'scram from Africa' seems to have been his message to the delegates—in sharp contrast to the language he uses in England where he assures his hearers that 'our aim is a democratic State in which there would be room for everyone, regardless of race or country of origin'."

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Future of the Federation

(Continued from page 675)

is usually reached after so-called passive disobedience movements have degenerated into violence, as in Africa they are more than likely to do. Then a number of people get shot by the police acting in self-defence or in restoring order. Though the authority of Government may be restored, the damage to relations between races can never be wholly undone.

The alternative is to act before the poison has infected the body politic. This inevitably brings criticism by people who are far enough away not to be vitally concerned. They will refer to freedom of speech; to no restriction of the liberty of even one individual without trial in Court; to the impossibility of amending the law to arm a community with powers to defend itself against evil men by anticipation; all the fine principles appropriate in completely different circumstances. To which I reply that if Colonial Governors and supervising Secretaries of State are incapable of detecting exceptional men who, if allowed free run, will cause future bloodshed; then they are unworthy of shouldering the responsibility of ruling mixed racial communities.

Fifth is the need for the pace of economic development to be maintained so as to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of all. The advantages of the Federation lie in its varied mineral resources, its Mediterranean climate, its adequate water supplies, and the relative sparseness of its population. There is little pressure on the land except in parts of Nyasaland. There is room for a larger population, European and African. All the basic ingredients for a complex industrial society providing a livelihood for a much larger population seem to be present. Perhaps this is exemplified in the abundant hydro-electric power shortly to be available from the Kariba power scheme with a potential capacity nearer 2,000 megawatts than the 1,200 m.w. relied on when it was adopted.

Of prime importance to maintain the pace of development is a continued accommodation between the races which has been so marked a feature of the last 10 years in all but the political field. Ideas are fluid, and more and more the view is gaining acceptance that a man shall be judged on his merit, not on his ancestry. Just as in Britain the underprivileged had to organize to gain under-pressure recognition and a larger share of the national output, so are Africans pressing for increased benefits. These they will be granted.

European Control

So long as the control of economic affairs, which is a Federal responsibility, appears likely to remain primarily in European hands, the necessary capital will, I believe, be forthcoming. That does not imply that the African will not have a share in power in the political or financial spheres. It implies that whether or how far he shares shall be determined by merit and not by numbers. If rapid economic expansion should continue in the Federation at a pace unrivalled in States where power has been transferred to African hands, one is entitled to expect that the contrast may have some salutary influence both on local African opinion and on overseas opinion.

Is economic development likely to be rapid in those countries to whom independence has been or is being granted? At the recent Accra Conference, which set up a permanent Secretariat to promote African nationalist policies, representatives from every part of Africa gathered together. This is the advice given to them by Mr. Botsio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ghana: "First, organize on the basis of national unity; second, fight for the right of universal adult suffrage which will lead you to the capture of power; with that you can negotiate from a position of strength and demand a firm date for the transfer of sovereignty".

There is no more in that than a record of the steps by which Ghana exacted its independence quicker than perhaps was wise from a metropolitan Power ready to quit. Britain is withdrawing from the West Coast of Africa. The French have given their States the option to contract out of the French community. The Belgians have declared that they will transfer power at the appropriate time.

Political nationalism is in the ascendant. But what lies unknown in the future is whether the result in those countries will be political stability or a repetition of the South American record of periodic revolutions. I find it hard to believe that politicians in these new African countries will find at the first attempt the solution to political problems which it took us generations to evolve for ourselves through trial and error. For it is national character and temperament that fashion methods of government suitable for particular countries, not doctrines out of textbooks.

Faced with these political uncertainties, who is going to provide for these emerging countries' capital on the scale that I believe can be attracted into the Federation? I do not see it coming from private sources, though the new rulers will naively expect it to flow in as heretofore. They will not want it to come only in the form of loans from external Governments for fear of the ties that might be attached to

it. They would accept it from international institutions such as the World Bank. But the success of the World Bank is founded on its realistic approach. It lends only where and as much as it expects to be repaid. Loans from that source will be limited. Nor can a country be developed without risk-taking capital.

If the import of external capital and management expertise is not sufficient to enable standards of living to be raised by expanding industrialization, what then? Either there will be rampant inflation or economic stagnation. Neither is favourable from the point of view of the world trading community. The export industries of this country are geared to provide part of the wants of the under-developed areas.

But economic progress is a process stemming in the last resort from credit and confidence. If neither exists, then it languishes. There is nothing inevitable about increasing world trade. The withdrawal of European control from large areas of the world could lead to a period of diminishing trade with those areas. African nationalists who reject multi-racialism and partnership and declare that they would rather run their own show even if it means they will be poor, may well find that they will be poor.

Play for Time

My inclination thus is for the Federation to play for time. Let us all see what success those emerging African States have when they control their own affairs. Perhaps it will be shown that they can do by themselves as much as we were able to do for them when the direction lay with us; but I doubt it. Some of them are quickly embarking on new federations and associations. These sound splendid through the loudspeakers in the market-place. But government is a difficult art requiring more than good intentions. It remains to be seen what will come out of these new combinations.

Not that I am against larger units. Far from it. This is an age of larger groupings. The nation-State as evolved in Europe in the last 150 years is already becoming outmoded. Those in Africa who are copying that model are fighting the battles of the past rather than of the future.

In Central Africa it was a distinct advance to bring together for certain purposes in one federal unit three territories each too small for separate progress under modern conditions. Their prosperity and future economic expansion will stem from their economic unity. Outside capital is attracted to the larger area with its wider market. Each has retained its identity in certain fields with scope to develop on its own lines.

There is nothing to stop an African being Prime Minister in Nyasaland though that territory remains an integral part of the Federation.

There are voices within the Federation, European as well as African, advocating partial dismemberment, just as there are Scottish and Welsh Nationalists in this country who would favour national independence. The fact that their wishes will not be granted is no proof that at some point in history they might not have won a majority in their own territories had the question ever been submitted to a referendum. Fortunately the interest of the larger unit prevailed.

Popular opinion is no guarantor of wisdom. Those entrusted with power should use their intelligence and provide firm leadership rather than abdicate to the clamour of the unintelligent.

The strongest argument against dismemberment of the Federation is that it would not solve the problems between European and African. Those problems present what is admittedly a stern challenge. Either they will be solved with mutual respect, in which case the Federation will provide an example to the world, or they will not be solved, in which case we had better admit that a co-operative multi-racial world is beyond human capacity as well.

We are in the world without being asked whether we wanted to be. Because of that we make the best of it. So will the races living in the Federation once it is clear that the metropolitan Power will do no more than offer advice from a distance.

If then as a first step an acceptable accommodation between the races is worked out, and if economic development enables higher standards of living to be enjoyed by all, it should be possible, given firmness of purpose, to evolve a non-racial society within a multi-racial country.

Distant Relation

At a recent sports meeting in Southern Rhodesia 4,000 Europeans cheered to the echo a Northern Rhodesian African who beat Gordon Pirie in a three-mile race. Is this a sign of the possibility of creating a common patriotism in which both races share? It is an exciting goal to aim at.

The difficulties and dangers may be many. Do not let us be cast down. But, as I see it, the time is fast approaching when Parliament in this country will have to choose either firmly to support and succour the experiment in partnership in the Federation or to abandon its friends and declare that it no longer wishes to shoulder the responsibility of ruling.

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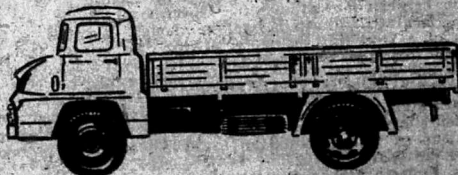
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Macharia Trial in Nairobi

(Continued from page 677)

of potential police witnesses or police contacts. In the same period there was a marked spread of the Mau Mau oath, the terms of which carried the death sanction for anyone passing information to the Government.

"To my personal knowledge this state of affairs resulted in many potential Crown witnesses retracting their statements before going to court. It is not an overstatement when I say that the Kikuyu area in which I was, was overhung by a pall of terror."

It was absolutely necessary to protect the witnesses. The effect of not providing protection would have been to risk their being murdered before or after the trial.

On November 11, 1952, witnesses, including the six now alleged to have been suborned, were addressed by the provincial commissioner, Mr. (now Sir Edward) Windley, who told them that it would be far too dangerous for them to return to their homes after the trial without being given adequate protection.

Mr. Henderson added that after the Kapenguria trial he did not see Macharia until May, 1958, when he telephoned and said that he knew of a person whom he thought would be useful in revealing the inside organization of K.K.M. Macharia later visited him at his invitation. He said that he was still regarded as a traitor by Africans in the reserve. He wanted Mr. Henderson's assistance in setting himself up in a bar in Nairobi, where he would feel much safer. He was particularly frightened of K.K.M., which was much the same thing as Mau Mau, and felt that the Government was responsible for his safety.

Mr. Henderson agreed that Kenyatta was a greatly venerated leader to the African people before Mau Mau was ever heard of. Mr. Pritt suggested that witnesses might have expected boycott or even worse for giving evidence against the leader of the Kenya African Union, even if Mau Mau was never in question. Mr. Henderson replied: "No, it was fear of Mau Mau that was the cardinal issue."

Compensation

Mr. Henderson emphatically denied a suggestion that the witnesses were taken to Nyeri for a nice, quiet, uninterrupted period while they were procured and promised rewards and trained to stick to their evidence. When Mr. Pritt said they were being paid, Mr. Henderson answered: "I don't take it your way. I regard it as being compensated."

Mr. Pritt put it that, apart from police officers, each of the 36 witnesses at Kapenguria was in one of four classes—informer, spy, accomplice, or agent provocateur. Mr. Henderson studied the list and said that only two were informers. He denied that he had given Macharia £45.

Mr. C. A. Hayes, managing director of the East African Press Exchange, said that last November Macharia approached him and produced a document, which he claimed proved collusion between himself and the Government in the case of Jomo Kenyatta. Macharia said he thought it could be the basis of a story for the *Daily Mirror*. Mr. Hayes said he did not represent that newspaper. He gave Macharia 10s. as he was sorry for him. Macharia said he had nowhere to sleep and had not eaten, and that his family was starving.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pritt, Mr. Hayes repeated that Macharia had mentioned a figure of £500, saying he wanted that sum so that he could go to Britain and write a book about the Kenyatta trial.

Mr. Kenneth Meadows, assistant editor of the *East African Standard*, said Macharia called on him last March or April. He made no mention of having committed perjury at the Kenyatta trial, nor did he say anyone else had.

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Further Disturbances in the Congo

Parliamentary Party Back in Belgium

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE in the Belgian Congo. At the week-end about 100 Africans were arrested in a suburb of Leopoldville for refusal to obey the curfew, and it was officially announced on Sunday in Leopoldville that about 1,500 Africans have been arrested in that town since the violent outbreaks which had had to be controlled by rifle and machine-gun fire.

On Friday 620 persons were taken into custody in one suburb, Dendale. The trouble began when African youths went to look for loot in the *débris* of wrecked shops. One who was seized was hurt, and he and a shopkeeper went to a police station to complain; while they were there the rumour spread that the young man had been killed, and rioting began.

There were cases of arson in Thysville last week, and reports from Brussels say that persons returning to Belgium from the Congo expect disturbances in Stanleyville.

A tribunal in Leopoldville has ratified the detention of four African nationalist leaders of Abako, who are alleged to have preached racial hatred, partly in anonymous leaflets. Four Belgian barristers who flew to the Congo to defend them—one a former Communist M.P. in Belgium—were told on arrival that the detainees and their relatives had decided not to use their services.

One of the Belgian barristers, however, is defending Mr. Alexis Tshimango, an African member of the Congo Government Council, who is alleged to have been "contact man" with the Belgian Communist Party. When arrested he is said to have been in possession of propaganda material detrimental to the security of the State.

When M. Van Hemelrijck, Minister for the Congo, spoke to settlers in the Kivu district of Ruanda-Urundi last week he asked for the co-operation of Europeans and Africans in order to ensure the success of the Government's policy.

The Belgian parliamentary commission of inquiry into the riots in Leopoldville flew back to Brussels last week, and has just issued an interim report, which states that the mission had representations from 212 Africans and 250 Europeans.

Some of the Africans wanted immediate independence, universal adult franchise, and complete separation from Belgium. Many advocated the introduction of a Congolese nationality and complete freedom of movement, association, religion, and the Press. Differences of opinion between Africans in the towns and the rural areas about the timing of progress towards self-government was noted.

Mr. Savanhu's Prescription for Harmony

Repeatedly Threatened With Death

BECAUSE A CORRESPONDENT had charged African M.P.s. with failure to denounce the activities of the African National Congresses, perhaps because they were being intimidated or were less moderate than they had professed to be when soliciting European votes in the recent Federal general election, Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, M.P., has replied in a letter in the *Rhodesia Herald*, saying:—

"I was threatened with death and social ostracism in 1952, in 1953, and again in 1956, but I did not deviate. The present congress leaders were not involved in the 1952-53 threats; some were on my side.

"The only solution to the present explosive situation lies in all men of good will doing all in their power to influence others to have respect for the individual's personality and for the dignity of man.

"If all leaders of men in Government, commerce and industry had these respects, there would be peace and harmony between the races, and followers of the African National Congress, and those who want to re-draw the boundaries of the Federation so as to preserve for Europeans those parts with the greatest natural as well as actual and potential industrial resources, would be too few to worry about."

"We are told that a Socialist Government would earmark 1% of the national income to raising living standards in under-developed countries. That would work out at about £160m. a year. But we are already investing some £200m. a year in the development of the Commonwealth, and we announced further action at the Montreal Conference." — Viscount Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor.

News Items in Brief

In road accidents last year in Uganda 329 people were killed in 8,070 accidents.

The London branch of the Capricorn Africa Society hopes to open a Zebra Club for young members and students. The aim is to provide residential accommodation.

A geomagnetic survey of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is to be undertaken by two United Nations experts, Mr. Kenneth Whitham, a Canadian, and M. Edmond Hoge, a Belgian.

Dar es Salaam's new hotel, on the Berlin Mission site overlooking the harbour, is expected to be opened about 15 months hence. Demolition of the old mission building has started.

A new Rhodesian film, called "Joel Hlahla", is to be shown in the cinema of the Commonwealth Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.1, during the week beginning March 16.

The statues of General Gordon and Lord Kitchener, now in storage in Khartoum, are to be given to Gordon's School, Woking, and the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

Six London models flew to Central Africa last Saturday to give twice-daily fashion shows in Salisbury's newest hotel. Then they will visit Umтали, Bulawayo, Lusaka, Ndola, and Kitwe.

The London Sisal Association is to hold its annual luncheon on Thursday, March 19. Mr. A. M. Landauer is the president, Mr. L. A. Malcolm the chairman, and Mr. V. R. D. Smallwood the secretary.

The Kenya Government last week withdrew passports from three officials of the Nairobi People's Convention Party who were understood to intend to leave for Cairo for the Afro-Asian Youth Conference.

More than 32,000 children were vaccinated against tuberculosis in the Kilimanjaro area of Tanganyika towards the end of 1958. It is claimed to have been the largest scheme of its kind ever attempted in East Africa.

There are now 36 schools for African children on European estates near Kiambu. Mr. T. J. F. Gavaghan, the District Commissioner said, when he opened a new primary school in Upper Kiambu which has been built and equipped by a group of 14 plantations.

In Zomba on Friday a European was charged with manslaughter following a shooting incident near the town. One African has since died from injuries, and another is detained in hospital. The Nyasaland Government has stated that the incident has no political significance.

The Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs is to become responsible for the Agricultural Marketing Council, hitherto under the Ministry of Agriculture, which, however, will retain responsibility for the Cold Storage Commission and the various statutory agricultural boards.

African women in a village near Salisbury decided a few days ago to boycott the shops of Africans who were not supporters of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. Speakers asked especially that those at the meeting should refuse to buy from shops owned by two African M.P.s., Messrs. Chipunza and Samuriwo.

African Vikings

MR. FRITHJOF ENDRESEN, a former teacher of geography and languages, is visiting Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, Ethiopia, and Rhodesia as part of a survey of Norwegian settlement in East and Central Africa for the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities, an official body. In Ethiopia Norwegians have contributed much to engineering projects, but have not settled permanently. There are about 100 Norwegian families living in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Rhodesia. During the war Mr. Endresen served as a liaison officer with the Allied forces, and for a time was attached to the Camerons. He was a referee at four pre-war Olympic Games.

Religion in Politics

IN REPORTING the re-election of the Katikiro of Buganda, we carried a news note which said: "There has been a strong campaign largely on denominational grounds, Mr. Lule, a Roman Catholic, being strongly backed by his co-religionists". A reader in Uganda has written that Mr. Lule's candidature was strongly backed by the Democratic Party members in the Lukiko, most of whom are Roman Catholics, but that Mr. Lule himself is not of that religious persuasion.

African District Council Dissolved

Refusal to Accept Minister's Instructions

THE AFRICAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CENTRAL NYANZA has been dissolved and an interim commission appointed to exercise its powers. The members are Mr. G. N. Hampson, personal assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of Nyanza, and Mr. J. R. Grayburn, senior district officer in Central Nyanza.

The Government of Kenya has taken this action because the council failed to carry out the instructions of the Minister for Local Government to impose a higher rate and undertake capital expenditure which was considered essential for the proper progress, health, and well-being of the community.

The Minister's instructions resulted from a report on the council by Mr. J. E. Hunter, Commissioner for Local Government. His report has not been published, for the commissioner felt that unless he promised witnesses that their evidence would not be published he would not obtain the free expression of views which the circumstances required.

The council's decision to abandon an afforestation scheme on which £4,800 of Government and £8,500 of council money had been spent is deemed irresponsible, and unless the district decides to salvage the scheme it will have to reimburse the Government within five years. The scheme had been designed to counter soil erosion, improve water supplies, and provide for economic developments in the district in the best interests of the people.

Unwise Economies

The councillors had tried to keep their gross rate, including locational rates, at the very low figure of between 21s. and 23s., whereas their neighbours were levying from 25s. to 35s. To keep the rate unjustifiably low, the council had resolved to make unwise economies which were not in the general interest of the local people.

These included withdrawing provision for the control of its finances by a qualified and experienced person, thus jeopardizing the financial stability of the council (which expends some £300,000 per year); refusal to provide sufficient money to maintain public health services at a reasonable standard, thus endangering the general health of the ratepayers; failure to provide funds to build schools, thus retarding the entire educational programme in the district; failure to provide sufficient money to maintain minor roads in the district, thus impeding development; and failure to engage sufficient qualified staff to maintain the council's expensive road machinery.

The council had 53 members, and the Government agrees with the commissioner that it should be reduced. Eleven members are to be appointed by the P.C., two nominated by the locational council of Gem, two by that of Alego, and one by each of the remaining 16 locational councils.

If the council had been willing to impose a higher rate and face increased expenditure the Government would have discussed these recommendations with it. However, the council decided by 32 votes to 15 not to impose the rate, and by 30 to 18 not to incur the necessary expenditure. Dissolution was consequently ordered.

In the last few days Africans in the area have refused to pay rates.

Federation is Like Three Big Kraals

OUR COUNTRY, a pamphlet issued by the Federal Information Department of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, says: —

"Federation has been described as three big kraals. The first kraal has many ploughs, the second has many oxen, and the third has only a large number of menfolk. Separately and on their own, they cannot till the wide fields and produce wealth, but by agreeing to work together they can unite, sharing each other's benefits.

"This practice is common to all African life. We have the mutual work party — the *msonkhano wa nchito* or the *nhimbe*, where the people pool their resources without losing their independent identity. As the work proceeds, the 'father organizer' of the *msonkhano wa nchito* or *nhimbo* rewards each and everyone present by an ample supply of the fruits of the earth — beer and food".

*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***East African Estates to Quit Kenya****Criticisms of Government's Attitude**

EAST AFRICAN ESTATES, LTD., has just sent the following letter to its shareholders:—

"In the directors' report for the year ended March 31, 1958, the chairman stated that economic stagnation in East Africa had made it necessary for the company to reconsider its comprehensive development plan but that we hoped to proceed on a new basis. After close study and full consultation with the company's general manager, the board has regretfully come to the conclusion that even this modified scheme is no longer practical. The general manager and the company's lawyers in Kenya have been in continuous touch with the Government and the local authorities there. The following difficulties have proved insuperable:—

"(1) Nearly half the land remaining to the company is liable to be resumed by the Crown if required for Government or Admiralty purposes without the payment of any compensation except for improvements carried out.

"(2) New 99-year leases can be obtained only for residential subdivisions of our land, provided a greatly increased rent of 1½% of the purchase price is paid to the Crown.

"(3) Although the company's new plans for the sale of residential plots in Likoni township have been approved by Mombasa municipality, the Government has insisted that new sales cannot be registered unless the company provides a piped water supply to each plot. Owing to the insufficiency of water supply at Likoni and the prohibitive cost of bringing water in from other sources, this is not within your company's financial means. Nevertheless, the company has spent more than £5,000 in the last 18 months in investigating and seeking to develop the water resources of the area.

"(4) The Government's failure to remove Native intruders from the company's land has been a very serious handicap to its development.

"In these circumstances your directors have come to the conclusion that it is no longer possible to carry on the business of the company, and they are taking immediate steps to sell its land holdings in blocks or as a whole. It must be expected that the amount to be realized will fall short of the values shown in the balance-sheets, which were based on the very different conditions obtaining in 1948. Immediate steps are being taken to reduce essential maintenance expenditure and to dispose of other assets. Meanwhile, the board is doing all possible to safeguard the shareholders' interests".

Sir H. J. D'Avigdor Goldsmid is the chairman.

Wide Interests in Africa**U.K. Trade Mission to Ghana**

MOST OF THE MEMBERS of a United Kingdom Trade and Industrial Mission which is to visit Ghana next month have East and Central African interests.

Sir George Binney, the leader, is export director of United Steel Companies, Ltd.

Mr. Bryan Donkin, senior partner of Kennedy and Donkin, has advised on hydro-electric schemes in Uganda, Kenya, and other countries, and is a member of the Colonial Office Appointments Board.

Mr. Reginald G. Hoare, a director of the pharmaceutical division of I.C.I., has been especially concerned with export matters.

Mr. P. W. E. Holloway, managing director of a building and civil engineering company, has paid frequent visits to the Middle East, including the Sudan.

Mr. E. H. Owen, deputy chairman of the Charterhouse Group, Ltd., has travelled widely in Africa.

Mr. L. H. Short, director of overseas operations in the English Electric Co. Ltd., has visited Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and the Sudan for that company.

Mr. Peter Tennant, overseas director of the Federation of British Industries, has visited East, Central and South Africa in recent years and is about to visit the Belgian Congo.

Mr. S. J. Wright, agricultural adviser to the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., has travelled in many parts of the world, and since 1931 has been consulting engineer to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

"Uganda's imports are worth about £24m., of which about two-thirds are heavy capital goods which Uganda is unlikely to be able to produce. Only about one-third of the imports are consumer goods, which in 1957 were worth about £8m., of which half were textiles".—Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmouh, Minister of Finance in Uganda.

Mitchell Cotts Group's Report**Sharp Fall in Trading Profits**

MITCHELL COTTS GROUP, LTD., reports for the year ended June 30, 1958, combined trading profits of £873,183, against £1,481,524 in the previous year. From sale of fixed assets there was a profit of £156,502. Taxation requires £475,000 (£895,000), leaving a consolidated net profit of £554,851 (£665,294). The ordinary shares have received 25%, and dividends on ordinary and preference shares totalled £282,124 (the same).

The issued capital is £1,749,600 in ordinary shares of 5s., 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference shares amount to £1m., and there are £150,000 in 5½% cumulative preference shares. Capital reserves stand at £1,192,135, general reserve at £2m., and contingency and investment reserve at £600,000. £1½m. of 6% unsecured loan stock 1976-81 is outstanding.

Fixed assets stand in the books at almost £3½m., investments of £225,057, and current assets at £15,791,868, including cash at just under £1½m.

During the year the London activities of the company were reorganized and the name of the parent company was changed to Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., a new subsidiary with the name of Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., taking over the trading activities of the parent enterprise.

The operations of the group cover many parts of the world. The subsidiaries in East Africa are Cotts Holdings (East Africa), Ltd., Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., The Reinforcing Steel Co. (Pty.), Ltd., G. B. Nicholes & Co., Ltd., East African Sisal Estates, Ltd., and East African Extract Corporation, Ltd.

In Somalia there is Mitchell Cotts Co. (Somalia), Ltd.; in Somaliland, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Red Sea), Ltd.; and in the Sudan, Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Middle East), Ltd., Sudan Trading Co., Ltd., and Buildmore Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mitchell Cotts Co. (South Africa), Ltd., Associated Engineers Co. (Pty.), Ltd., Fraser and Chalmers (South Africa), Ltd., and the Reinforcing Steel Co. (Pty.), Ltd., operate.

The directors of the group are Messrs. H. C. Drayton (chairman), J. K. Dick and D. C. Homes (joint managing), H. L. Burnie, F. Knight, A. A. Lough, A. F. Procter, A. S. Roger, and Lord Teynham. Mr. C. W. Couste is the secretary.

The 39th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on Friday, February 27.

Art Before Industry

A DEBATE on the needs of the arts, which recently overran in the House of Commons, prevented discussion of the report of the Colonial Development Corporation. Mr. E. H. C. Leather (Cons.) had moved: "That this House takes note of the Report of the Colonial Development Corporation and expresses its appreciation of the increasing rôle of the corporation in economic development in the Commonwealth". But there was no time left for Mr. Leather to do more than move "this important motion . . . because of the extraordinary conduct of two Opposition Front Bench speakers in having taken part in a debate on a private members' day". All he could do was to express his "great anxiety, which, is, no doubt, shared by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, about the future of this great organization".

Cocoa in Tanganyika

COCOA, a relatively new crop in the Tanga Province of Tanganyika, is being planted on a wider scale, Mr. A. Hamersley, the provincial agricultural officer, states in his annual report for 1958. Only a limited area is suitable climatically for cocoa, but Maramba Estate has continued to plant up as rapidly as possible, and Sigi Segoma Estate is also expanding its acreage. Kihuhwi Lands, Ltd., have also put in some trees. Maramba's first plantings have started to bear, and results are reported to be very satisfactory. African interest in the crop is increasing, and nurseries are being expanded to meet the demand.

"Of 1,947 coconut estates in Seychelles, no fewer than 1,312 are of five acres or under".—Mr. J. K. R. Thorp, Governor of Seychelles.

Commercial Brevities

One of the two Britannia aircraft recently delivered to the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., left London on Friday on her first commercial flight. Operated by Hunting Clan Air Transport, Ltd., the aircraft will bring home 68 Union-Castle personnel who have delivered the R.M.S. ARUNDEL CASTLE to Hong Kong. On her outward flight the plane carried a German ship's crew of 51 from Bremen to Tokyo and 32 Lascar seamen from London to Bombay.

The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., have recommended a final ordinary dividend of 7½d. per share less tax for the year ended September 28 last. With the interim ordinary of 4½d. already paid, this brings the total ordinary dividend for the year to 1s. per share, less tax. Consolidated profit for the group increased to £335,237 (£201,358), tax absorbing £183,304 (£117,049), and leaving £151,933 (£84,309).

Cassava is an increasingly important cash crop in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, reports Mr. A. H. B. Childs, the provincial agricultural officer. In the first 11 months of last year over 10,000 tons passed through the markets, prices varying from 20s. to 25s. per 100 kilos. Cassava root is milled and sent to Europe for cattle feed as a substitute for barley.

The proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Ltd., of which company Sir Rupert De La Bere is chairman, report a net profit for the year ended September 30 last of £303,948 after meeting taxation of £345,341. Marshall's East African Holdings, Ltd., Nairobi, appears in the list of the company's subsidiaries.

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd., announce that investments at November 30 standing in the balance-sheet at £2,938,461 had a market value of £4,560,136 (£3,205,198 a year previously). Some increase in revenue is expected in the current year by the chairman, Mr. G. P. S. MacPherson.

Nyasaland tobacco exporters hope that the financial negotiations between Britain and Egypt may bring to an end the Egyptian ban on Nyasaland fire-cured tobacco, imposed in 1956. Previously the trade had been worth from £150,000 to £200,000 a year.

Tenders from six East African timber companies have been submitted for a Pakistan Government order for 132,370 railway sleepers. In the past two years Pakistan has purchased 52,000 sleepers, costing £87,000, from East Africa.

Aerogramme sales rose by over one million at East Africa's 530 post offices last year. Altogether 13,248,200 were bought by the public. Sales of books of stamps, at 62,060, were almost double those of 1957.

The new cotton ginny at Luzinga, Busoga, which the Governor of Uganda recently opened, was, he said, one of the best in East Africa.

The first British-made cables for the Kariba hydro-electric plant were shipped from London last week in drums weighing 25 tons each.

A Cotton Advisory Council is shortly to be created in Uganda to advise the Minister of Natural Resources.

John Laing & Son (Rhodesia), Ltd., have been awarded a £400,000 contract to extend the Ambassador Hotel, Salisbury.

Motor vehicle registration in Uganda last year numbered 38,844, compared with 34,844 in 1957.

Dosing the Nile to Kill Mbwa Fly

A 500-GALLON DOSE of D.D.T. solution has been put into the Victoria Nile in Uganda. It is the first of 12 such doses which are to be introduced into the river at weekly intervals to free a 49-mile stretch between Amenyi Falls and the Murchison Falls of the mbwa fly, the carrier of onchocerciasis, the disease which causes "river blindness".

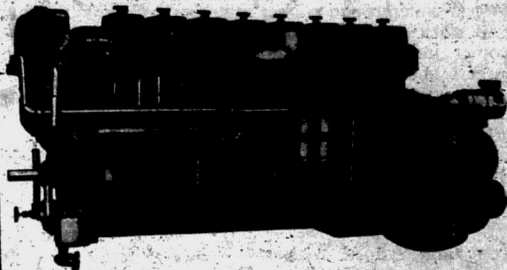
Included in the stretch of river is the Karuma Falls, the site chosen by the Uganda Electricity Board for the construction of a new hydro-electric power station. The dosing operation is designed to make the area safe for the labour force engaged on this project and to protect the health of people resident in the vicinity. The insecticide solution, of 12% D.D.T., will destroy the early stages of the fly which develop in the water of the rapids.

To get the killer solution into the water a perforated polythene pipe is run along 870 feet of wire slung between two steel pylons which will eventually carry the electric power line across the Nile.

The operation has been planned by the Entomological Section of the Medical Department of Uganda, whose senior entomologist, Mr. G. R. Barnley, has said that he expected few adult fly to be noticeable within three weeks of the dosing, and that within three months all descendants of any survivors should have perished.

NEW KELVIN DIESELS

The famous Kelvin range of marine engines is now augmented by the new "T" models



MORE POWER

MODEL 180 B.H.P. | MODEL 240 B.H.P.
T6 | T8

(30 B.H.P. PER CYLINDER AT 1,000 R.P.M.)

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGN

These two models which are now in production are of a completely new design, evolved tested and developed in our works in Glasgow.
Bore 6½ in., stroke 7½ in., B.M.E.P. 99 p.s.i., compression ratio 14:1, piston speed 1,200 ft. per minute, fuel consumption 37 lb. per b.h.p. A hydraulically operated reverse/reduction gear is incorporated giving a variety of ratios down to 3:1 reduction with a corresponding propeller shaft speed of 300 r.p.m.

MORE COMPACT

By comparison with marine engines of similar output the new Kelvin T models are extremely compact — the larger engine, T8, measures 10ft. 2½ in. in overall length, 3ft. 6½ in. width, 4ft. 11½ in. height.

INTERESTING FEATURES

Design is such that a reverse rotation engine can be built from the same parts.

Generous crankcase inspection doors allow access to all internal parts including the lubricating oil pump.

Single cylinder heads with cylinders cast in blocks of two and bolted together side by side to ensure maximum rigidity.

Hydraulically operated reverse/reduction gear with separate lubricating system. Twin hydraulic clutches which operate at 50 lb. per sq. in.

Spur gearing is used throughout with a wide range of reduction ratios, 3:1, 2:1, 1 and 2:1.

A hand pump is fitted which pressurizes the lubricating system before starting. The pump can also be used for draining the crankcase oil.

The standard engine is designed for closed circuit cooling with combined water and oil cooler. Fresh water is circulated by a centrifugal pump and the system is thermostatically controlled.

The heat exchanger is cooled by sea water from a plunger pump, the stroke of which can be adjusted to suit varying sea temperatures. An identical pump with clutch separation is mounted adjacent for bilge and wash down purposes. These pumps have interconnecting discharge systems so that in an emergency the bilge pump can be used for cooling the heat exchanger.

The standard engine is fitted with a front end pulley shaft drive running at crankshaft speed.

The pulley shaft can be replaced by a winch clutch which can be operated from the wheelhouse. The clutch is capable of transmitting 80 h.p. at 1,000 r.p.m. Easy starting is obtained by one 24 Volt 6 in. starter on the port side of the engine but an alternative starboard position is provided.

Two 8 in. dia. dynamos each 1,600 watts maximum output 42 Amps continuous load can be mounted integral with the engine, gear driven from the timing case.

THE BERGIUS CO., LTD.,

Dobbie's Loan, Glasgow, C.4

AN ASSOCIATED BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY

MINING

R.S.T.'s Stake in Central Africa

Assets of Group Exceed £85m.

THE NEW MAGAZINE of the Rhodesian Selection group of companies, *Horizon*, opens with a long and interesting article on its stake in Central Africa.

The R.S.T. group of 20 companies employs 20,680 people, has assets exceeding £85m., produces nearly half of Rhodesia's annual copper shipments, and is the second largest producing group of copper mining enterprises in the Commonwealth and the sixth in the world.

Its Roan Antelope mine, which since 1929 has put in more than 1,000 miles of underground workings, is in terms of annual tonnage of ore the second largest underground copper mine in the Commonwealth, and when the Western extension at the Mufulira mine comes into full production that will be the second largest underground copper property in the world in terms of metal produced. In the Baluba special grant the group has the largest undeveloped cobalt property now known.

Mr. Ian Mackersey is the editor and Mr. Pat Rogers the assistant editor of this monthly house journal, which is profusely illustrated and excellently produced.

Test Case About Wages

SIR FRANK SOSKICE, who was Socialist Solicitor-General in the United Kingdom, is expected to lead in a test case by the African Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia in a claim that the mining companies are liable to pay miners who are laid off during strikes. During strikes by the European union last year and in 1957 the companies paid their African employees who could not work a subsistence allowance and continued to provide free housing and other amenities. The union's claim is that under the legislation its members were entitled to full pay.

Northern Rhodesia Cannot Go Wrong

Great Confidence in the Copperbelt

MR. O. B. BENNETT, general manager of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., had a "perk-up-quickly" message for the Copperbelt when he spoke to a 300-strong gathering of Rhokana employees in Kitwe. He said:—

"Don't be worried about statisticians or people who cast doubts. You are sitting on the biggest and richest copper deposit in the world, and because you are doing that you cannot go wrong. I have not the faintest doubt that we are going to grow and grow at Rhokana.

"Those of you who have been worried about the recession, the price of copper, and the effect it will have on the Federation, really need not be worried at all. None of the people who have invested large sums in this country has any worry about the future of the industry at all.

"Housewives in Europe were beginning to realize that electric machines could save them back-breaking chores, and electrical equipment was being more and more widely sold even in the Federation.

"Selling electrical equipment is important for us on the Copperbelt, because it means greater use of copper— heavier wiring in the house, heavier switchgear, heavier power lines, and transformers. So that demand from the ordinary person to get away from drudgery is transformed into a demand for power which in turn is transformed into a demand for copper. In the long run we cannot go wrong on the Copperbelt."

Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.— January sales, 316,193 tons of coal and 17,415 of coke.

Falcon Mines, Ltd.— (December quarter). Dainy mine: 59,800 tons of ore milled, yielding 11,089 fine oz. gold, and a working profit of £35,370. Additional revenue received during the quarter totalled £2,097. Sunace mine: 3,770 tons, 759 oz. gold, and a working profit of £231. Bay Horse mine: 3,650 tons, 662 oz., loss £354.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI.

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

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

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

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilgoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

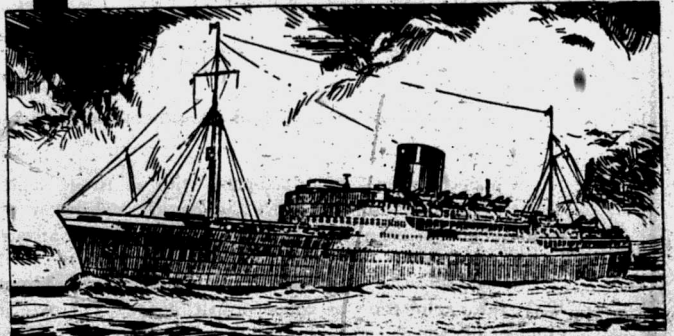
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From Southampton

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| † "Capetown Castle" | - Feb. 5 |
| † "Stirling Castle" | - Feb. 12 |
| † "Pretoria Castle" | - Feb. 19 |
| † "Fondanias Castle" | - Feb. 26 |
| † "Athlone Castle" | - Mar. 5 |
| † "Carnarvon Castle" | - Mar. 12 |
| † "Edinburgh Castle" | - Mar. 19 |

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

From London Rotterdam

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
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| † "Durban Castle" | - Mar. 5 | Mar. 6 |
| † "Kenya Castle" | - Mar. 17 | - |
| † "Bloemfontein Castle" | - Mar. 31 | Apr. 1 |
| † "Rhodesia Castle" | - Apr. 14 | - |
| † "Bratmar Castle" | - Apr. 23 | Apr. 24 |
| † Out East Coast, return West Coast. | | |
| † Out West Coast, return East Coast. | | |
| † Out and return West Coast. | | |

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

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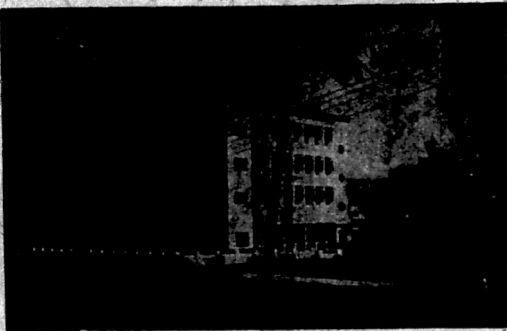
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Importers of all classes of merchandise
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COFFEE LEADS

In 1957, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika exported nearly £40 million worth of coffee. East Africa is the largest coffee exporter in the Commonwealth and the fourth largest in the world. But East Africa exports many other commodities as well as coffee.

For comprehensive information about East Africa's exports and trade obtain a copy of —

"East Africa 1957"

Obtainable (price 5/-) from the
East African Office, Trafalgar Square, London.

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

A public limited liability company, with an issued capital of over £5 million, whose object is to promote and assist the further expansion of Uganda's economy by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible.

It has sponsored or assisted many outstanding developments since its inception in 1952—the exploitation of copper-cobalt, apatite and pyrochlore deposits, and the establishment of cement and textile industries on the most modern lines, to mention but a few.

Staffed by highly qualified chemists and engineers, and possessing well-equipped laboratories, workshops and pilot plant, its Technical Development Division is available for research into technical aspects of industrial development.

Industrialists and others interested in the potentialities of Uganda's expanding economy are invited to use the extensive facilities provided by the Corporation, which is also willing to consider the provision of capital where such assistance is required.

KAMPALA, UGANDA
P.O. BOX 442

27 REGENT STREET,
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PLATTS GINNING MACHINERY

SEED COTTON OPENERS

Seed cotton openers are ideal for loosening and opening, before ginning, all grades of woolly seed cottons. These machines disentangle and straighten the fibres of each seed, thus enabling the ginning roller to take hold of them more readily. This increases considerably the production of ginned cotton.

Alongside is illustrated a ball and roller bearing, double cylinder seed cotton opener (No. 3 hopper type), driven by individual electric motor and arranged for pneumatic, automatic feeding.

The conveyance and feeding of seed cotton into the opener is entirely automatic and this system will handle up to 3,000 lb. per hour per machine. It can be equally successfully applied to the No. 2 type opener with horizontal feed lattice.

**THE UGANDA CO
(COTTON) LTD**
P.O. BOX 1 KAMPALA UGANDA

