

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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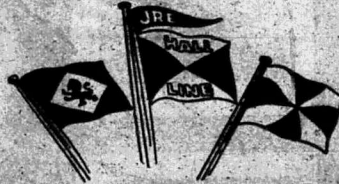
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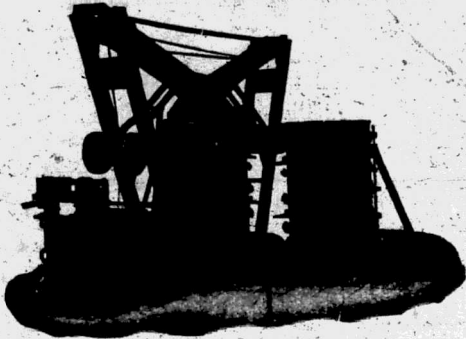
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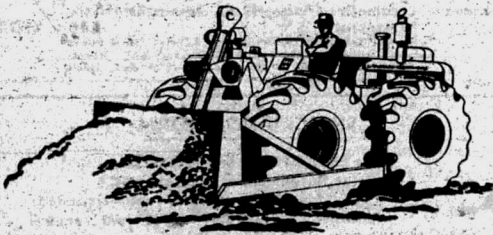
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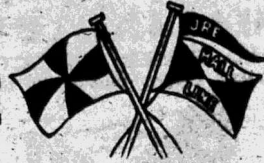
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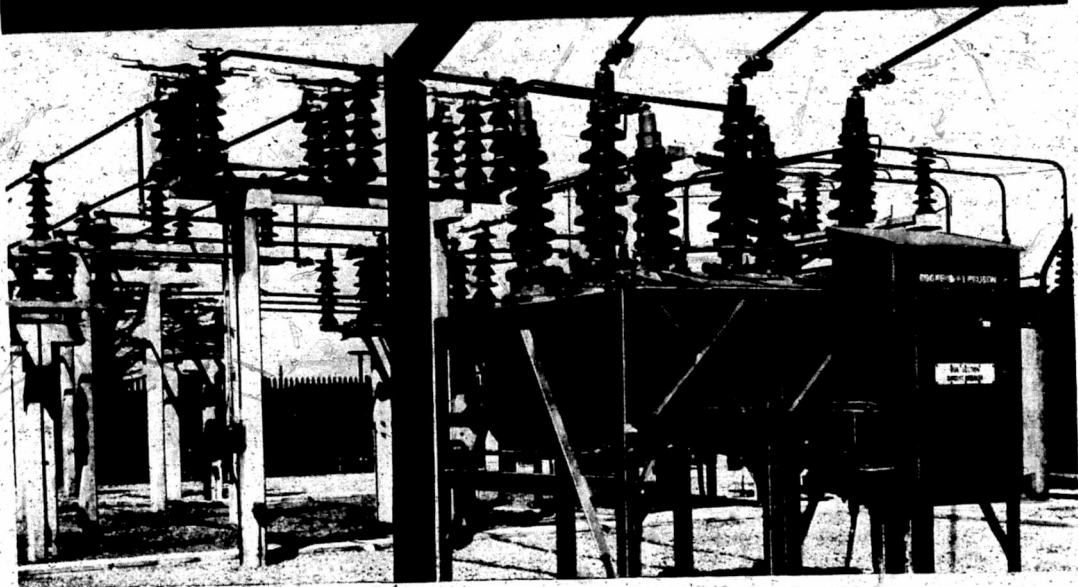
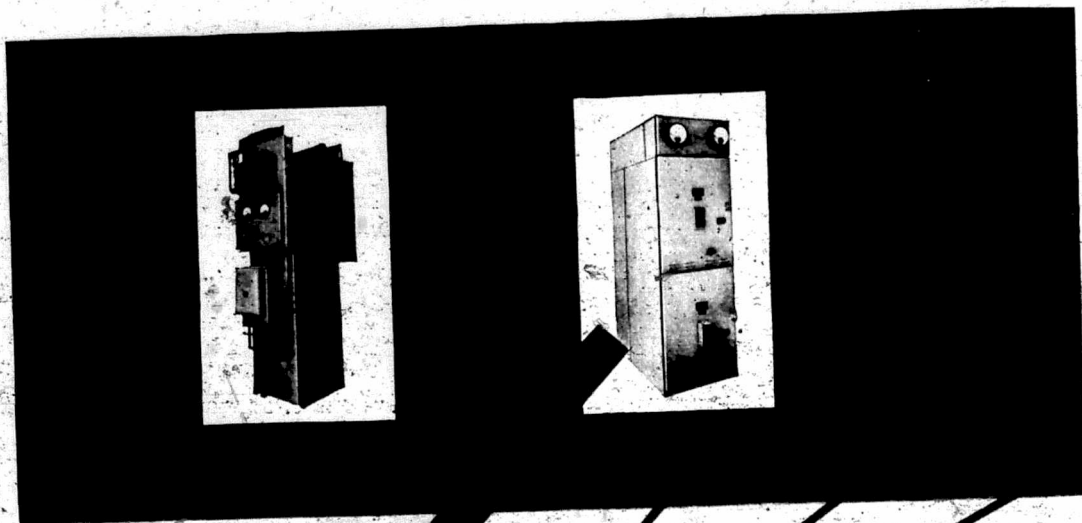
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1959

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

has approved, with only two abstentions at a well-attended meeting, a motion that the income tax rates charged on individuals in

East Africa are too high at the top and too steeply graded, and that the rate of tax on company profits

deemed to be unreasonably withheld from distribution should not be more than 6s. 6d., or 3s. in the pound less than the figure fixed by the Government of the Colony. Though the mover conceded that the basic rate of company tax might have to be increased if individuals were to be more leniently treated, that important aspect of the matter seems to have had little consideration during the public discussions of recent months, particularly in the columns of local newspapers. What nobody appears to have recognized is that acceptance by the Government of the proposals of its critics would probably mean heavier taxation of both individuals and companies.

The company rate is 5s. 6d. in the pound, and the idea mooted from different quarters of raising it to 6s. 6d. has met astonishingly little resistance, at any rate in public. Yet

such an increase would certainly harm Kenya economically by adversely influencing the trustees of

capital in the United Kingdom and other countries who might be considering investment in commerce or industry in Kenya. Only last year the company tax rate was increased by a shilling in the pound, and if it were raised again by the same sum in the next budget, or indeed by any sum, overseas financiers and industrialists with an eye on East Africa might conclude that still higher imposts were in prospect. Two successive annual increases would probably be thought

pointers to still worse tidings, not as the limit of what would have to be borne by successful enterprises; and uncertainty is worse than bad news to business men, who are more reluctant to increase their stakes in Africa today than they have been for years.

The maximum rate at present paid by an individual taxpayer in Kenya, however high his earnings, is 15s. 9d. in the pound on the taxable part of his income. Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has now recommended that no one should pay more than 12s.

Factors Which Have Been Disregarded. — which would be a very low rate in comparison not merely with the United Kingdom scale but with that operating in Southern Rhodesia, a relevant consideration to which little attention, if any, has been paid. It is also strange that there should have been no mention of the certainty, as we see it, that reduction to the proposed new level would last no more than a few months if a Socialist Government came into power in the United Kingdom: a Labour Cabinet would assuredly make the payment of grants and interest-free loans by Great Britain to Kenya conditional on restoration of the rate to a more realistic figure, realistic in the Rhodesian sense. Moreover, if the Conservatives win the next election by a small margin — which is the best that most of them expect — they would be under heavy pressure from the Opposition and from many of their own members to bring the Kenya maximum back to the present level. Business men in Kenya would therefore do well to think again.

If they were to press their campaign so strongly that the Government gave way — and there is no indication of that happening

— the Colony would collect a lower maximum rate from the few score taxpayers paying the maximum — they can scarcely number a couple of hundred, and perhaps only about half that number — and an extra shilling on the company rate; but if the Socialists won the forthcoming election in Great Britain, and quite possibly if victory went to the Tories, Kenya would quickly have to revert to the present scale for individuals without any likelihood of being excused the extra shilling in the pound taken from company profits, for the Government of Kenya would be instructed by the Secretary

of State not to reduce what the business community itself had considered to be reasonable. At a time when the political situation makes investment in Kenya less attractive than it was until eighteen months or so ago, and when the economic climate is likewise less favourable, the idea of increasing taxation on company profits and reducing it on individual taxpayers has manifest disadvantages from the public standpoint. What is proposed would merely ease the burden on a small number of people for a short period at the cost of permanently heavier levies upon company earnings, and, far more serious, still another impediment to investment from this and other countries.

Notes By The Way

Queen Mother's Visit

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER was welcomed by many thousands of Africans when she arrived in Nairobi last Thursday; but, to their discredit, nine of the 13 African elected members of the Legislative Council absented themselves from the Parliament Building when Her Majesty went there to receive members of the Legislature and their wives. The four members of the African Elected Members' Organization who disregarded its call to boycott the occasion were Mr. D. Arap Moi (who said to the Queen Mother: "I am delighted to see you in Kenya and hope that your stay will be very happy"), Mr. J. Nyagah, Mr. J. Ole Tipis, and Mr. T. A. Towett. Their loyalty deserves to be remembered. Of course, Mr. Musa Amalemba, the African Minister for Housing, and Mr. Wanyuta Waweru, the African Assistant Minister for Education, took no notice of the Odinga-Mboya-Kiano embargo.

African M.L.Cs. Censured

LAST WEEK THIS JOURNAL expressed the hope that the disreputable tactics of the African Elected Members' Organization would miscarry, and that the loyal and courteous feelings of the African masses would be proof against the manless manoeuvre which it had proposed, adding that normally loyal demonstrations of pleasure at the royal visit would represent a victory for African sense and sensibility and a severe rebuff to the noisy and egocentric African politicians. It is excellent news that they should have been so signally exposed as unrepresentative of the people whom they so consistently mislead. The great crowds which greeted the Queen Mother so enthusiastically were by implication passing a vote of censure on those who purport to speak in their name.

Masses Disregard Propaganda

THE AFRICAN POLITICIANS who have been so signally snubbed promptly began to make excuses. Mr. Mboya said: "I have not told anyone to stay away from the royal functions, but on a matter of principle I will not attend"; Dr. Kiano said: "We decided not to take any part in the functions of the royal tour, but we did not tell Africans to boycott the tour". How do they square those words with the statement issued in the name of the African Elected Members' Organization of which they are two of the three main pillars? The A.E.M.O. statement contained this passage: "The African leaders advise the African masses to abstain from associating

themselves with the visit; they are asked to remain quietly at their homes, exhibiting our sorrow and distress under our roofs". That is precisely what the African masses refused to do. They streamed into the streets to exhibit their pleasure.

Plunging Ahead

CONSTRAINED BY THE FOLLY of the United Nations in promising self-government to the Trust Territory of Somalia next year, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, moving at a faster pace than they believe to be suitable or advantageous (to quote the words of Mr. Lennox-Boyd when making the announcement), has decided that before the end of next year there shall be an elected non-official majority in the Legislature of the Somaliland Protectorate and a ministerial system within which Somalis will have executive responsibilities in the Government; moreover, early self-government is envisaged, some form of closer association with the neighbouring State of Somalia will be facilitated if both countries so desire, and Great Britain will continue to provide financial assistance. It is a commentary on the political climate of the day that the Cabinet should have approved a timetable which it doubts to be wise; but ceaseless propaganda, almost all of it mendacious or tendentious has done so much damage that the only choice left was between measured progress at the grave risk of a political upheaval or this headlong plunge into politics in the hope that less damage will result.

Only Just in Time

ALL MEN OF GOOD WILL of whatever race must hope that this sudden change of pace will justify itself. Senior officials in London and Somaliland must regret that they did not pay more attention in recent years to the pleas and warnings of Mr. Michael Mariano, the able leader of the National United Front, who exercised a moderating influence upon his people when they were fiercely and understandably angry over the British agreement with Ethiopia about the Haud and the Reserved Area, territories which had been considered Somali from time immemorial. It is under pressure of the thrust and propaganda of Nasser and his followers in Egypt, the Yemen, and elsewhere in the Middle East that British policy in the Horn of Africa is now transformed. The change may have been made just in time, but only just, for large numbers of Somali nationalists who had remained pro-British have lost patience in the

past couple of years — in which Radio Cairo and Egyptians, Yemenis, and Cairo-educated Somalis have exerted themselves on the spot to inflame Somali sentiment against Britain.

No Escape

TO ALLOW MATTERS TO DRIFT further would have been most dangerous, and in the circumstances there was no escape from what has been done. Yet there will be unpleasant repercussions. Since the Somaliland Protectorate is as unready for self-government, or even a non-official majority in the Legislature, as any territory in British Africa, nationalist leaders elsewhere are bound to ask: "If this top-speed programme is justifiable in Somaliland, why not here?" Nor can Ethiopia be expected to welcome a step which must result later in a demand for the incorporation of Ethiopian Somaliland in a union of the British and former Italian Protectorates; and tiny French Somaliland, which recently voted for close association with France, is similarly likely to be attracted at no very distant date into a Greater Somaliland — which may want some form of special association with the British Commonwealth, for which many leading Somali politicians, British and Italian, have particular regard.

Central Africa Party

A NEW MULTI-RACIAL PARTY, the Central Africa Party, is in process of formation under the joint leadership of Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir John Moffat, one of the best-known liberals in Northern Rhodesia, who on Sunday announced his resignation from the Federal Assembly, in which he has sat since its establishment as a representative of African interests. The United Rhodesia Party, which Mr. Todd resuscitated after last year's rumpus in Southern Rhodesia, has been dissolved, and the C.A.P. will operate in its place in the federal and territorial fields. It is to nominate candidates for the forthcoming general election in Northern Rhodesia, the main plank in its platform being the need to remove from each race the fear that any single race may dominate others; its policy is that every inhabitant of the Federation has the right to progress economically, politically, and socially according to his character, qualifications, ability, training, and industry, without distinction of race, colour, or creed.

Contesting N. Rhodesian Election

ONLY NINETEEN DAYS remain between the establishment of the new party and nomination day in Northern Rhodesia, and Sir John Moffat, who is to lead the new group in that country, will therefore have no exaggerated ideas of its prospects at the polls next month. He is, I understand, to contest the Eastern Rural seat reserved for a European, and Mr. Harry Franklin will stand in the Western Rural constituency. Mr. Todd and Sir John Moffat share a very keen sense of the urgency of the task in which they are now formally associated, and there can be no doubt that they will attract the support of many of the best Africans and, particularly in Southern Rhodesia, of many Europeans influential in their own circles and regretful that not more has yet been done to develop inter-racial partnership.

Welcome Development

THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY, which must heartily dislike this development, will be driven by it to decisions which will be advantageous from the standpoint of the Federation, perhaps at the cost of shedding some of its members to the Dominion Party; if it does not take that risk, it may lose more to this new party, which will represent the best kind of "ginger group". The

Federation can scarcely afford the luxury and the risks of a multiplicity of political groupings, and it would not be surprising if the C.A.P., having once rallied a substantial following, as it is likely to do, were to fuse with a United Federal Party reinvigorated and liberalized by the impact of this Todd-Moffat alliance and its consequences. Mr. Todd has unquestionably a greater measure of African confidence than any other European in public life in East or Central Africa, and his re-emergence as a political leader will have the dual advantage of attracting to his party many Africans who greatly distrust both the Congresses and the Dominion Party and have little or diluted faith in the United Federal Party.

"Kill Their Babies"

A CORRESPONDENT IN TEL AVIV of the *Spectator* has reported that a representative of the Kenya Dockworkers' Union who attended an Afro-Asian "seminar of co-operation" in Israel "performed a dirge, the words of which (he explained in English) meant: 'To get the white man out of your land you have to kill their babies, kill their babies, kill their babies'". The Government of Kenya ought to investigate this matter, and questions in the Legislative Council should elicit much more information, including the name of the troubadour and such explanation as he may give. Was the Government of Kenya aware of the use of this piece of musical propaganda? If so, since when? Is it thought to be widely employed? Has the authorship been discovered? Is the dirge frequently used by any of the African nationalist movements? If so, which? The incautious trade unionist from Mombasa (which is presumably his home port) may have done Kenya a good turn by bringing into the open something of which scarcely any Europeans in the Colony were aware. Mau Mau has made us familiar with all sorts of obscenities, and the world knows that its practitioners murdered many babes, white and black, sometimes cleaving them in two and sometimes beheading them in the presence of the mother. So far as I am aware, however, this is the first public proof that baby-killing had been declared by the fanatics to be the best means of ridding Africa of Europeans.

Still Not Decided

RHODESIANS have long discussed the possibility that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh might visit the Federation next year and ceremonially commission the Kariba hydro-electric plant, the greatest work of the kind in the Commonwealth, and last week *The Times* reported that such a visit had been arranged. I have excellent reason, however, for saying that a decision has still not been made, and is not likely to be taken for some time. It is no secret that there have been discussions on the subject, or that the Queen and the Duke would be pleased to visit the Federation in 1960 if circumstances permit, but it is premature to assume that the Sovereign will be able to attend the opening of Kariba.

Fact and Fancy

THE *Observer* — to which one does not look for accuracy on East and Central African matters — has made the astonishing statement in a leading article that the African nationalists in those territories "are not yet committed to an anti-white policy". Is it unaware that the African nationalist leaders of all the East and Central African territories except Southern Rhodesia recently met in conference in Mwanza and committed themselves to the policy of "nationalism [clearly meaning black nationalism] virile and unrelenting" and to "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines"? How does the *Observer* reconcile that fact with its affirmation?

Africa's Great Power Potential Must Attract Industry

British Capital, Skill and Guidance Will Long Be Needed, Says Mr. Brian Macdonald

AFRICA STARTED TO GROW only in the last century. Most of her progress has been in the last 50 years—the greater part in the last 15.

Africa is five times the size of Europe, excluding Russia, and nearly half as large again as North America or the 15 republics of the U.S.S.R. From Cairo to Cape Town is about 4,500 miles, and from Dakar in the west to the Horn of Africa is another 4,500 miles; the distance from London to Chicago is less than 4,500. The latest guesses at the population are over 200m.—say half the figure for Europe, or about the same as either the North American continent or the Soviet Union.

Humanity is spread very thin upon the northern slice of Africa, from Spanish Sahara in the west, past Morocco, the Pillars of Hercules and Algeria, along that Fourth Shore of Mussolini, past Tunisia and Libya into Egypt, right up to the Nile and its delta. Twenty-five million people produce for export about £300m. worth of wine, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, wheat, and fruit. But now there is the promise of a great deal of oil and of another source of power, natural gas. The future of both seems to depend more on politics than economics.

"White Gold"

How different is the picture in the Nile Valley! Look at Egypt in terms of the British Isles. A triangle with its corners in London, Yarmouth and Birmingham would equal one with corners in Cairo, Port Said and Alexandria. To this add a strip five miles wide starting at Bristol and ending at John o'Groats—a narrow green carpet. The two areas together would cover the whole cultivable area of Egypt, a narrow land in which 22m. people live and breed. In 20 years there will be 30m.

In England an acre of improved farmland can support only one person. In Egypt more than two persons already live directly on every acre of cultivable land and find their whole livelihood therefrom. Can one wonder that for the past 80 years there has been a continuous fight to bring the water of the Nile to the new land so as to counter the relentless pressure of population? Cotton is Egypt's "white gold". From that green ribbon of land about 1m. bales are produced each year. Worth over £100m. they account for 70% of the country's exports.

At Wadi Halfa in the Sudan, near to the Egyptian border, it has not rained in 30 years. Every drop of water for man or beast must come from the Nile. In the south is a great green sponge—the swamps of the Bahr el Ghazal, into which twice as much water is carried by the White Nile from Uganda as ever flows out of the northern end at Malakal.

Only the central belt of the Sudan is of economic significance, the most important area being the Gezira, that stretch of land between the White and Blue Niles on which most of the country's cotton is grown. That exercise in co-operation was the most outstanding social and economic experiment in Africa during the second quarter of this century, a partnership of Government, peasant cultivators, and private capital which put down a permanent area to cotton of about 250,000 acres, from which 60% of the country's exports are derived.

Political Dynamite

There is a saying that "when Allah made Ethiopia he was very angry". The twisted, mishapen, distorted mountains of the north between Eritrea and Amba Alagi certainly suggest a blind rage on the Creator's part, as do the blazing white deserts of the Danakil, lying below sea-level down in the east. But the central highland plateau, on which good coffee is grown, is as charming a country as one could wish for. Here 16m. proud and remote people grow good coffee and develop steadily and quietly.

Of the Somalians—the Horn of Africa—I will say only

* This is a much abbreviated report of an address on "The Economic Development of Africa", given to a two-day conference in London organized by the Royal African Society.

that they are commercially negligible and politically dynamite.

In the tropical belt south of the Sahara there are some 20 territories to the west, three to the east, and in the centre the African possessions of Belgium and Portugal. In East Africa some 20m. people spread out over an area seven times the size of the U.K.; in West Africa 70m. or more in the lands bordering the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Guinea, lands nearly 40 times the size of the U.K. In Nigeria—due for independence in 1960—there are probably more people than in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa put together. In the Congo—a child some 80 times the size of its parent, Belgium—there are another 13m., with yet another 10m. in the Portuguese territories.

Across this great belt of Africa eight agricultural exports dwarf all others to insignificance: coffee, cocoa, cotton, palm products, groundnuts, timber, rubber, and sisal.

In East Africa coffee tops the list. A little more than half comes from Uganda, now the chief source of supply in the Commonwealth. But Tanganyika grows a lot: on the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru the Chagga tribe have become very wealthy as a result. In Kenya until a few years ago coffee was produced only by Europeans. Now there are more than 60,000 African growers.

Agricultural Big Four

Cotton, for many years the main earner of sterling and foreign currency for East Africa, was last year ousted from the lead by coffee. The chief producer is Uganda, where it has developed from nothing to perhaps a 430,000-bale crop this season—all this in 50 years. Tanganyika is now growing nearly half as much as Uganda. East Africa's third product is sisal, of which about four-fifths comes from Tanganyika.

West Africa has a "big four" of agriculture—cocoa, palm products, groundnuts, and timber. Probably 300,000 families in Ghana are directly dependent on cocoa. From the "foreign" territories we can add rubber from the Congo to that of Liberia; and the Congo grows a great deal of coffee (as does Angola) and cotton (as does Mozambique).

Eight big crops; but there must be at least 88 smaller ones—tea from Kenya and Nyasaland, pyrethrum from Kenya, cloves from Zanzibar, cashew nuts from Tanganyika, and the maize, millet, wheat, and other subsistence crops on which the 120m. of Tropical Africa rely for food. But the "big eight" provide the spending money; they realized about £436m. in 1956—as the main export product of about 120m. of people. Call it £3 12s. 6d. a head of spending money in a year—the cost in this country of about one cigarette a day for a year.

Seven metals, precious or otherwise, provide exports from Tropical Africa of a value of about £150m. More than half is made up by the copper and cobalt of the Congo. What are the other five? Diamonds, gold, tin, manganese, and iron ore. How much happier every African Government would be if accessible supplies of coal or oil could be discovered, or if there could be a few more "copper belts" to support their fiscal trousers!

In the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—the size between them of 16 United Kingdoms—agricultural exports take second place in value to minerals. In Rhodesia copper dwarfs everything; but gold, chrome, asbestos, and zinc are far from negligible. A good two-thirds of the foreign capital invested in Africa south of the Sahara before the last war was drawn to these two areas plus the Congo copperbelt. In less than 30 years Rhodesia's Copperbelt has become the world's second or third largest producer.

Counter to Copper

Rhodesia's agricultural counter to her copper is tobacco, the production of which has grown in spectacular fashion. Before the war she averaged about 45m. lb. per annum, since the war about 150m. lb. And she has been expanding her industries in all directions.

All these 50 countries are still largely undeveloped and relatively poor when measured against the yardsticks of the Western world.

The *Economist* has suggested that some or all of four "prime movers" are necessary for a country to make the change from a static society based on subsistence agriculture to a modern, dynamic, technological economy. Exports have to grow; productivity has to rise; industry must expand; and an "infrastructure" has to be built up.

There must be a move towards the production of cash crops with which to earn foreign exchange and attract foreign capital. If improvements can then be made in agricultural techniques and productivity, man-power and capital can be released to industry, and local materials can be processed and

industry stimulated. Lastly, full development demands auxiliary investment in roads, harbours, utilities, housing, technical training and the other essentials for which the word "infrastructure" has been coined. When all four "prime movers" are at work, the argument runs, there will be investment on a scale which will enable an economy to be modernized rapidly.

In Southern Africa the exceptional rate of growth can be attributed to the operation, with vigour, of all these factors. In West and East Africa transformation of the economies has been slower, not least because there has been lack of wide enough communications systems. Even there all four prime movers are at work and the changes are gathering momentum.

Those like myself who have spent many years in Tropical Africa can agree that this analysis is fair and that the greatest needs are more roads and railways and more wisdom in agricultural methods. Roads and railways need only men, materials, and money, all scarce enough, but improvements in agricultural methods need also changes in men's minds and hearts.

Kenya has had something of an agricultural revolution as an aftermath of Mau Mau. After land consolidation have come planned farming schemes. The Swynnerton Plan aims to raise the surplus output of 600,000 African families from £10 to £100 p.a. or more.

The picture is indeed one of a continent on the move. Africa now provides about 98% of the free world's diamonds, 60% of its gold, 50% of its chrome, two-thirds of its palm products, sisal and cocoa, one-third of its manganese ore and phosphates, one-fifth of its coffee and copper, and a tenth of its wool.

Population Increase

The world's increase in population is over 1% p.a.—say 35m. a year. By this time tomorrow there will be nearly 100,000 more mouths to feed.

Births exceed deaths at the rate of one per second. Africa will need to be one of the world's chief suppliers. But unless you can bring water to the deserts they will not rejoice and blossom; unless you can take water away from the swamps and regulate the flow of the rivers there will be much waste of land and power; until the chemists and the pig-wallahs improve their techniques vast stretches of Africa will continue to be under the dominion of the tsetse fly.

More water is the dominant need in Egypt and the Sudan. The Nile has been so dammed and barraged that no water now reaches the sea during the summer months; but in the flood season some 32 milliards of water rush down the river to waste. The Egyptians believe that it could all be stored by one big dam—the Sud-el-Aali near Aswan. The greatest engineering enterprise of the century, it would store more than two years' supply for the whole of Egypt and provide hydro-electric power ten times her present consumption.

Engineers estimate that this huge area of water in an exceedingly hot dry area would lose by evaporation some 12,000m. cubic meters of water every year—about one-seventh of all the water that comes down from the Great Lakes of East Africa and the mountains of Ethiopia—enough water to cover the Administrative County of London 130 feet deep.

Nile water is also the life blood of the Sudan. She has started on the Managil extension to the Gezira scheme, but the full plan will need more water than the present Sennar Dam can store. This means another dam on the Blue Nile at Roseires. There will have to be a great deal of give and take between Egypt and the Sudan before they see eye to eye on what for them both is the greatest of all problems.

The Jonglei diversion is the key to all schemes of control of Nile waters—the doubling of the amount of water available to the Sudan and Egypt by by-passing the sponge of the Bahr el Ghazal swamps. It would involve driving a canal from Bor to rejoin the Nile around Malakal, a piece of construction equal to cutting the Suez Canal. But one day it will have to be done.

Owen Falls Dam

The Owen Falls dam, a couple of miles downstream from the sole outlet of Lake Victoria, was built primarily to provide electric power for Uganda and Kenya, but Egypt paid for the cost of increasing the height of the dam by one metre in order that additional water might be conserved if necessary. The additional cost was about £200,000, but the additional water conserved by that one metre, if ever the level of the lake is raised, would provide extra water storage equal to more than the Metropolitan Water Board in London can use in 127 years. Owen Falls, when fully equipped, will generate 150,000kW. Probably ten times this total could be produced from further schemes in the short stretch of river below the Falls. Uganda and the Highlands of Kenya need never worry about power resources.

At Kariba in another year there will be a hydro-electric capacity of 600,000kW., four times that of the Owen Falls scheme, to meet the needs of Rhodesia; and in a few years that output will double.

The waterfalls and cataracts which Livingstone hated are to provide the means in the next few decades for the establishment of a commerce far beyond his contemplation, for these rapids and falls give Africa a greater power potential than any other continent. It has been estimated at more than 200m. kilowatts—more than those of North and South America and Europe combined.

On the Lower Congo the scheme for the Inga power plant is of such magnitude as to reduce all others in the world to the rank of small-son's meccano set and small-daughter's box of bricks. The ultimate capacity could be between 25m. and 40m. kilowatts—from 20 to 33 times that of Kariba—or as much power as all Western Europe now consumes. If this monster comes into being—at fabulous cost—the Lower Congo must become one of the industrial centres of the world.

The French had a plan for a barrage at Konkouri in Guinea which would supply power to an aluminium plant with a capacity of 160,000 tons a year. In the middle Congo a dam on the Kouilon River is proposed which would bring power to a new industrial area at Pointe Noire where aluminium could be made from alumina imported from Guinea. The Volta River project in Ghana would be one of the largest development schemes in Africa.

Independence and Economic Development

Any concern in Europe or America which consumes large blocks of power—for instance, the aluminium, electro-chemical, or electro-metallurgical industries—must consider investing in Africa or risk its competitors obtaining a tremendous production advantage.

How will independence of African countries, when achieved in one form or another, affect economic development? Much will depend on the basic character of the men who will be in charge of the new régimes. Independence usually brings an immediate swing away from the old order of things. "The British always did it this way. There must be another. Let's try it". There is bound to be a relaxation of restraints with the disappearance of expatriate experts; and there is likely to be a waste of men, money, and materials in wild-cat schemes, in the dissipation of energies and means on untimely and unwanted developments or industrialization. "The Jones's next door have a new cement plant; we must have a bigger and better and noisier one".

But if the men who take over are firm enough to resist the temptations which "freedom" brings them, the kicking-up-of-heels period may not be lengthy and the pendulum may swing back sooner than expected. We have evidence of this already, particularly in the Sudan.

There is a widespread idea that, because most rich countries are industrialized, you must therefore be industrialized to be rich. This is a fallacy. Some wealthy countries are not highly industrialized—New Zealand and Denmark today and the U.S.A. 50 years ago. African territories are not well endowed with minerals or power resources but with good land and good growing weather might well remember this.

When all colonies have attained their goal of independence they may no longer want us to send them administrators, magistrates, or judges; but their many millions of diverse peoples will for decades, if not for centuries, want all that we can spare of capital, skill, know-how, guidance, and leadership—and all that those words imply in terms of character and example. They will want our men and our money, and we shall want their materials.

Need for Investment

Seven-tenths of the money for development in British Commonwealth territories came until a few years ago from the U.K. in the form of Exchequer grants, loans, or private investment. About 15% was from the U.S.A., 10% from the World Bank, and 5% from other sources. But African countries have begun to help themselves, high prices for commodities assisting them to do so. This is just as well, because we do not possess sufficient capital to carry out development on the scale or at the pace which the people seek.

Others than the metropolitan Powers will have to share in the work. The U.S.A. is sending capital overseas at a terrific pace, mostly to Canada or South America, but her investments in the whole continent of Africa, are probably under a billion dollars—which is about what we send abroad in 20 months. She spends on African commodities less than one-eighth of 1% of her gross national expenditure.

But as a source of supply for raw materials and a market for U.S. goods Africa is destined to play a more important part in the American economy of the future. The U.S., whilst not a "have-not" nation, has become a "haven't-enough" nation. There is an awakening realization in the U.S.A. of the importance of Africa and a growing acceptance of their Government's view that, "if the free world does not recognize the economic needs of Africa, the Soviet Union will make without conditions offers of economic aid which will become more and more tempting".

Queen Mother's Tumultuous Welcome in Kenya

Elected African Members' Call for Tour Boycott Unsuccessful

A TUMULTUOUS WELCOME GREETED Queen

Elizabeth the Queen Mother when she arrived in Nairobi last week. Ignoring a call to boycott the royal visit by the African Elected Members' Organization, many thousands of Africans turned out to wave flags and cheer Her Majesty as she passed in procession through the streets of the city.

The Queen Mother is attended by the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Lady Jean Rankin, Lieut.-Colonel Martin Gilliat, Captain William Richardson, and Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden. The pilot of the royal aircraft was Captain J. L. Gregory.

At Nairobi Airport were the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, Lady Mary Baring, Major-General N. P. H. Tapp, G.O.C., East Africa Command, and Air Vice-Marshal M. L. Heath, Commander of the British Forces in the Arabian Peninsula. The Queen Mother smiled and the crowd roared when a gust of wind blew several ostrich feathers from the Governor's cocked hat.

The 11th Kenya Battalion of The King's African Rifles provided a guard of honour. After inspecting the guard the Queen Mother talked with a number of leading chiefs from the Central and Southern provinces, including Senior Chiefs Kasina Ndo and Makimei, who both distinguished themselves in operations against Mau Mau.

Tumultuous Welcome

Many thousands of Africans lined the 16-mile route to Government House, giving the visitor a tumultuous welcome. In the bazaar area the applause was deafening.

The first halt was at Parliament buildings, where Ministers, members of the Council, and their wives and other guests were presented. Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, the Speaker, presented a loyal address. Nine of the 13 African elected members absented themselves. "They were probably the only Africans here who did not enjoy the excitement of the occasion", *The Times* correspondent telegraphed.

Those presented to the Queen Mother included the Arab Liwali for the Coast, Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinaway; the Assistant Minister for Education, Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, a specially elected member; an African elected member, Mr. D. Arap Moi. The other African elected members present were Mr. J. Ole Tips, Mr. T. A. Towett, and Mr. J. Nyagah.

Mr. Kirpal Singh Sagoo, a leader of the Sikh community, pledged the loyalty of the Sikhs of Kenya, and asked the Queen Mother to convey that pledge to the Queen.

After her drive through the city, which has changed out of all recognition since her visit as Duchess of York in 1924, the Queen Mother told the Mayor, Alderman Mrs. Marjorie Needham-Clark: "I am tremendously impressed". She admired the city's gardens and the large extensions to the City Hall.

18,000 Children Assemble

On Friday, the anniversary of the death of King George VI, the Queen Mother spent the day quietly at Government House. Her only official engagement was a State reception, at which Ministers, members of the Legislative Council, and other distinguished guests, were presented.

At the week-end Her Majesty drove in an open Land-Rover through the ranks of some 18,000 schoolchildren of all races assembled at Mitchell Park.

When the Queen Mother attended a *baraza* at Narok, in Masailand, on Monday, she told a gathering of thousands of tribesmen: "I hope you will be blessed with good rains". For weeks the tribe had been without rain to water their herds. Within 30 minutes of the Queen Mother's address a peal of thunder heralded a downpour which turned arid ditches into muddy torrents. Masai warriors flourished their painted shields jubilantly above their heads while their womenfolk chanted and danced. Vehicles in the royal party

were bogged down in their dash for the airstrip and had to be pulled out, so heavy was the "royal" downpour (headlined by the *Manchester Guardian* as a "thundering good day for the Masai").

Among 200 chiefs present was Chief Kortom, who pledged Masai loyalty to the Queen "in war and peace", and said that under British rule the Masai lived in peace. Two other chiefs presented Her Majesty with a bead necklace and a fly-whisk, which are used only by tribal elders.

The Queen Mother told the tribe that she had long known of their reputation for loyalty, courage, and straight-dealing. "Your skill as breeders of fine cattle has always been widely respected, and I am glad to hear that in some parts of the district progress is being made in animal husbandry, agriculture, and education". It was encouraging that more and more young girls were going to school, and that many young men were joining Government service. The Queen Mother ended with the earnest hope "that in the coming season you will be blessed with good rains, and that each one of you will enjoy prosperity and happiness".

Then came the deluge.

The Queen Mother referred to the downpour when she lunched at the home of the district commissioner, Mr. Christopher Denton. She said: "I am sorry about this for the guests, but how nice for the Masai". Afterwards the royal party flew to Mombasa, where, with temperatures in the mid-nineties and humidity to match, Her Majesty received a tumultuous welcome.

At the airport she was greeted by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, Commander E. A. W. Gibbs, Resident Naval Officer, and Mr. Desmond O'Hagan, Provincial Commissioner. Behind the royal dias stood a guard of honour of the Royal East African Navy. First to be presented was the Liwali for the Coast, Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinaway, who was dressed in his Arab robes with ceremonial dagger. The route to Government House was lined by thousands of Africans, Arabs, Asians, and Europeans, with many spaces reserved for wildly cheering, flag-waving children.

So, as *The Times* put it, "the fifth day of the royal visit to Kenya has provided yet another defiance of the African nationalist politicians' call for a boycott of the Queen Mother's engagements".

Elected Members' Excuses

Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, an African elected M.L.C., said on Friday that the African political leaders had not called for a complete boycott of the royal tour. "We decided not to take any part in the functions of the royal tour. We did not tell Africans to boycott the tour". That was his reply to questions about the African politician's reaction to the rapturous reception accorded the Queen Mother by the Africans.

Mr. Mboya said: "I have not told anyone to stay away from the royal functions, but on a matter of principle I will not attend". The Kenya African M.L.C.s had, he said, dissociated themselves from the royal visit because it had been arranged at a time when conditions did not permit full participation by African people in "events of celebration and joy".

[These excuses by Mr. Mboya and Dr. Kiano do not square with the facts, as is shown in Notes By The Way.—Ed.]

In a leading article entitled "Kenya Politics", the *Daily Telegraph* wrote:—

"Africans love a great occasion, and the Queen Mother has a gift for winning hearts. Yet the influence of the African politicians, and also of pressure and intimidation, must not be under-estimated. Her Majesty will see the beginning of a new and tender phase in the campaign for power by African politicians under the tough and skilful leadership of Mr. Mboya, whose confidence and ambitions have redoubled since he returned from his star rôle at the recent Accra conference.

"They are committed now to uncompromising resistance to the 1957 Constitution, which made an imaginative effort to guide Kenya to a multi-racial future in which all the races who have their homes there would participate on the basis of capacity and contribution.

"No one disputes now that before very long the Africans will predominate and that eventually universal suffrage will be achieved. The problem which the 1957 Constitution was intended to solve is to ensure the due rights of other races and an orderly transition in step with the developing capacities of the African population. This is vital for the progress of the country and the economic welfare of all its inhabitants. Clamant African nationalism and resulting uncertainty in Kenya, as elsewhere, have already dried up the flow of investment, on which the future of under-developed countries depends".

Politics and Economics of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

Sir Arthur Kirby's Address to Royal African Society's Conference

EACH CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE in East Africa in the past few years has been towards greater African representation in the legislature of each of the three territories.

When the Tanganyika Legislative Council met a few weeks ago 15 popularly elected members took their place in it for the first time; 15 more will join them in March. Under Tanganyika's new franchise each constituency returns three members, one of each race, and each voter must vote for candidates of all the three main races — African, Asian, and European. This plan was devised in the hope that it would lead to the election of moderate men, acceptable to voters of all races, rather than the racially-minded who often dominate communal electorates.

Racial parity is not intended to be a permanent feature, and it is accepted that when self-government is eventually attained both the Legislature and the Government are likely to be predominantly African. Not the least of the problems of political development will be security of tenure and investment of the immigrant communities, but the outlook is not so complicated as in Uganda or Kenya.

Steadying Influence

Representation in the Legislature is dominated by the Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.), whose leader is Mr. Julius Nyerere, who, although he has made many aggressive pronouncements of African nationalistic intention, has declared himself in sympathy with the Government's policy. The pressure of a single party with strong leadership has many advantages, and Mr. Nyerere could become a steadying influence.

The British Government's policy of developing Uganda towards independence is being frustrated by internal political manoeuvrings and tribal jealousies. In the Legislature of 60 members the non-officials are in the majority, the majority comprising 18 Africans, six Europeans and six Asians. The African representative members were recently elected by popular vote, on an 85% poll, but there is a serious gap because the Baganda, the most powerful tribe, decline to co-operate.

Uganda consists of four kingdoms, apart from several separate tribal areas. Of these, Buganda has considered itself as paramount, and its traditionalists will not accept any form of constitutional government which might in any way detract from the paramountcy of their ruler, the Kabaka. The Baganda are centrally placed in the Protectorate and number a third of the population. They have a closely-knit form of local Government and are the wealthiest and most advanced tribe. The other kingdoms, too, are jealous of their own traditions, and they resent the attempts of the Baganda to dominate.

Buganda's refusal to take part in the direct elections to the Legislative Council springs from a fear that a central form of government might lead to the elimination or subordination of the tribal rulers and jeopardize their vested interests and privileges. They have looked somewhat apprehensively at what has happened in Ghana.

"Rumbustious" Political Country

There is no single political party, as in Tanganyika. Splits within existing parties are frequent, and new parties proliferate. So long as there is so much disharmony within and between the various tribal factions, and especially while the Baganda leaders persist in separatism to the point of intransigence, any hope of independence for Uganda is no more than wishful thinking.

Kenya has been an intensely rumbustious political country from the early days of British settlement. The settlers were a pioneer community of turbulent people who irked under Colonial rule, especially when their security appeared to be threatened. For many years there were aggressive disputes between the Europeans and Asians about their respective political power and the White Highlands. Latterly the dispute has widened to include the Africans, who are now strongly challenging the European for political dominance. There was

always a major element of racialism in politics in Kenya, but it has now become the bitter manifestation of conflict between the "haves" and the "have-nots", with the African making it a slogan of African nationalism.

The political situation has reached stalemate in the Legislative Council through the refusal of the African opposition party to accept the Lennox-Boyd Constitution, which ingeniously provided for 12 members to be specially elected by the Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college, and also for a Council of State to examine legislation in order to guard against racial discrimination.

The Africans had demanded 15 additional communal African seats. The Lennox-Boyd Constitution provided six additional communal seats and four specially elected African seats, but this did not satisfy the African leaders. Provision was also made for two African Ministers.

Almost Black White Parity

In 1945 there were no Africans in the Legislative Council; today there are 23 of a total of 86 members. There is nearly a balance between European and non-European members.

The younger generation of Africans believe that they are fit to take over control of their own country and its affairs, but the Europeans, though realizing that the aspiration of the Africans must be encouraged and given practical help, are apprehensive lest Africans obtain political power before they are ready in experience and knowledge qualitatively and quantitatively. The number of Africans possessing any degree of higher education is woefully few, and they are not yet ready in any sense to take over control of the country; but any talk along these lines by the European is rejected by the impatient African politicians.

I doubt whether anyone trying to make an honest assessment of Kenya's political future could give a straightforward answer. There appear to be so many apparent insolubles. We have an African political leader demanding self-government by 1960, while some Europeans talk of entrenching themselves in a sort of white *enclave* in the Kenya Highlands. Neither is a practical possibility. Some *modus operandi* must be found whereby an identity of interest between the African, Asian, and European is recognized and mutual trust established. Otherwise the outlook will be grim indeed.

There is urgent need for a clear declaration of policy within which all parties may work together towards a hopeful future. Without this there is no possibility of constructive negotiation. The present situation is too serious to permit of nothing higher than name-calling and manoeuvrings for political advantage.

The Civil Service in each territory is racially non-discriminatory, but the Government hierarchy is still largely composed of British European officials. More and more Asians and Africans are, however, advancing to responsible posts. This can be seen in most of the Government departments and Ministries, and similar developments can be seen in commerce and industry.

Economic Integration

East Africa's economic integration is the outcome of an intention to consolidate the measures taken during the last war to make the three territories economically self-sufficient. For the past 10 years East Africa has enjoyed what is virtually a Common Market — otherwise known as the High Commission services.

Economically each territory has made tremendous strides over the past decade. Kenya's national account was increasing at the rate of 20% per annum from 1947 to 1951, when it fell off during the Mau Mau emergency; in 1955 the upward trend was resumed. Uganda's national income rose by 12% per annum between 1950 and 1955, and, although it has now fallen, it is still on the upward grade. Tanganyika's rate of increase has been at about 5% to 7%. Allowing for the decline in money values and increasing population, the rate of real increase is put at between 2% and 5% a year.

Nevertheless, East Africa is vulnerably dependent upon a few primary products and the vagaries of distant overseas markets. Its agricultural communities are unable to generate internally sufficient funds for adequate development of local resources, and the revenues are subject to the fluctuations in world prices of a few primary products. Many millions will have to be spent to develop minerals and irrigation. The economies of East and Central Africa will grow stronger only by collaboration with outside capital.

Much of Tanganyika is arid, and vast distances separate relatively small areas of potential high productivity. Uganda is fortunate in having areas of high fertility concentrated in a comparatively small area by African standards, and, unlike Tanganyika, it is well watered. Like Tanganyika, its products have to travel long distances to the coast, which means that

it is little use growing commodities which cannot command sufficiently high prices to stand heavy transport costs.

East African's economy is basically agricultural, and it is in the development of the African sector that the future lies. There is a tremendous untapped potential of agriculture and animal husbandry. It has been said that civilization seldom existed in the tropics because money could not be found to store calories and to provide protein-rich foods for growing children. Both are now possible, and the consequences could be spectacular.

There is, however, the serious danger that pressures, especially from the outside, will accelerate political development before economic stability has been achieved. Impatience for political independence leads to impetuous demands for new constitutions, which of themselves cannot bring the new wealth which is essential to support the social and economic benefits offered by the politicians.

Trained technologists, experienced managers and civil administrators capable of running a modern State cannot come overnight by wishful thinking, but this does not deter nationalistic politicians from fostering an almost hysterical belief that freedom and democracy are synonymous with the overthrow of Colonial regimes. It is easy to criticize African immaturity, and to become indignant about African importunities, but that is unlikely to lead to understanding and mutual trust, without which little progress will be made.

Political Advancement

Economics must be the basis of political progress. The shortage of self-generated capital and the lack of technical and managerial skills are serious hindrances to economic development in East Africa, but a fundamental necessity to any economic and social progress is an urge for improvement in the African peoples themselves. The fact that East Africa was quiescent and primitive until the advent of the European emphasizes the depth of the problem, and it may well be that the tremendous potential in African man-power will have to be conditioned ideologically and regimented in some way before it will be effectively deployed.

A complicating factor is that the three territories are not advancing at the same rate politically. It seems unlikely that political independence for each of the three will coincide. Developments in Ghana are having a profound effect in East Africa—as also may developments in Egypt, Somalia, the Congo, and the Sudan.

By 1960 Somalia will have been granted independence. Already Italy is in process of pulling out, and the present situation is one of almost dangerous uncertainty. Somalia may become a gateway for Egypt and Russian influence to penetrate southwards across the border into Kenya, where the Northern Frontier District could be engineered into a major item of international dispute by being claimed as an historically established grazing area of the Somalis.

The East African people were isolated from the rest of the world until about 50 years ago, whereas West Africans were trading in gold with the Phoenicians thousands of years ago. It is only now that we are on the threshold of an educational awakening of the East African people, and we have an insufficient number of Africans possessed of administrative skill to take over any form of stable government. Throughout East Africa most of the vital services are underpinned by European officers and management.

A further period of firm and progressive rule controlled from Britain is necessary while African administrations are built up. This is vital to the proper discharge of Britain's trusteeship, and it is not less important in Uganda and Tanganyika than it is in Kenya, where there is the complication of working out some form of Government in which the European and Asian communities will have security for their achievement and remain in East Africa as a vital stabilizing factor.

K.K.M.

MR. FRANK G. KAY has written in *Time and Tide*: "A sinister feature about the new Kikuyu secret society is that there has been a change in the meaning of the initials K.K.M. to Karioki Kamuri Macharia, which means Revival of the Lost Light, obviously referring to the imprisoned organizer of Mau Mau, Jomo Kenyatta; and there has been much talk of a campaign of violence being organized when Kenyatta's prison sentence expires. This rumour persists in spite of the fact that the Governor of Kenya has stated categorically that on his release Kenyatta will be restricted to the Northern Province."

Early Self-Government for Somaliland

Elected Non-Official Majority Next Year

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the Legislative Council of the Somaliland Protectorate in Hargeisa on Monday that it would have an elected non-official majority before the end of 1960 and self-government at an early date thereafter. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said:—

"Last November the Governor announced certain constitutional advances, and after the forthcoming elections the Protectorate will have for the first time a Legislative Council which includes elected members, and some of these elected members will be making themselves familiar with the work of some departments of Government.

"When he made his statement the Governor made it clear that further constitutional progress was being planned. In considering this matter H.M. Government have thought it right to pay special regard to the fact that the neighbouring territory of Somalia is due to become independent when the Trusteeship Agreement between the United Nations and the Italian Government comes to an end in December 1960. In these special circumstances H.M. Government think that there is justification for proceeding with constitutional development in the Protectorate at a faster pace than they believe to be suitable or advantageous in more normal circumstances elsewhere.

"I can now say that it is the intention of H.M. Government that by the end of 1960 there shall be an elected non-official majority in the Legislative Council, together with a ministerial system under which a number of non-official members of the Legislative Council will become members of the Executive Council with executive responsibilities in Government.

"These changes will raise important issues which will need to be considered. The Governor intends shortly to appoint a commission to make recommendations to him on the number of representative members in the next Legislative Council, the method of their selection, constituencies, and similar matters. This commission will also be asked to consider the place of the traditional tribal authorities in relation to the legislative and executive organs of Government, and how those authorities may best be associated with the future working of the constitution.

Non-Official Majority

"The changes foreshadowed for 1960 will also involve a reorganization of the Government machine and some adjustment of the present budgetary arrangements. The Governor proposes to set in train the necessary examination of these problems at once, so that in due time recommendations can be made to me about any changes which should be made in the present arrangements.

"By the end of 1960 there will thus be a non-official majority in the Legislative Council and Somalis with executive responsibility in the Government. Thereafter it is the intention of H.M. Government to arrange such further constitutional steps as may be necessary to lead to early self-government.

"H.M. Government is aware of the desire expressed by many Somalis of the Protectorate that there should be a closer association between this territory and Somalia. If, therefore, when Somalia has become independent, the Legislative Council of the Protectorate formally resolves that negotiations with the Government of Somalia be instituted to determine the terms and conditions on which a closer association of the two territories might be achieved, H.M. Government in the United Kingdom would be ready to transmit this resolution to the Government of Somalia and inquire whether that Government would be willing to enter into negotiation. If so, H.M. Government would arrange for negotiations of a suitable nature to take place.

"Whatever the eventual destiny of the Protectorate, H.M. Government will continue to take an interest in the welfare of its inhabitants, and will in the light of circumstances prevailing from time to time be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the continuation of financial assistance within the limits of the amount of aid at present being provided to the Protectorate."

"As a lawyer with clients engaged in finance, industry, and commerce, I know that they have every confidence in Uganda and are investing in the country everything they earn. One financial institution has invested £9m. in East Africa in the last five years, £2m. of it in Uganda."
—Mr. B. K. S. Verjee, addressing the Legislative Council of Uganda.

Book To Be Treasured and Studied "Magnificent", Says Mr. Mervyn Hill

MR. M. F. HILL, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, has given nearly two pages of his paper to a review of the book "Rhodesia and East Africa", which was recently published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. He wrote, *inter alia* :—

"This book, edited by Mr. F. S. Joelson, claims to be 'the most authoritative book ever published about East and Central Africa'. In my view the claim is fully justified. It would hardly be possible to compile a more authoritative list of writers on this subject than the 51 co-authors who have contributed chapters.

"It is a book which should be read, treasured, and studied by all who are concerned with the present state and future prospect of a vast area of Africa which is now passing through a significant and critical stage of its development from a waste of raw Africa.

"It is 34 years since Mr. Joelson founded the weekly journal *East Africa*, now known as *East Africa and Rhodesia*, with the main aim of 'encouraging an inter-territorial approach to the manifold problems of a great area'. He was a great advocate of the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and of the closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Today he is very critical of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies who let slip the opportunities—and opportunities there, certainly were, more particularly during the second world war—to bring about some form of union in East Africa. "Mr. Joelson has also been a persistent advocate of a bipartisan Colonial policy, and he is also very critical of the few dozen left-wingers who 'have encouraged almost wholly inexperienced African politicians to entertain expectations which it would be criminal to fulfil'. Toward the end of his foreword he writes :—

Bipartisan Colonial Policy

"Incalculable advantages would have flowed from so simple a joint statement as one which proclaimed unequivocally that the Conservative and Labour parties of Great Britain recognize that there can be no dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; that that State must continue on the basis of inter-racial partnership; that the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika must be multi-racial in character; and that ultimate responsibility for these territories must rest with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom until all the resident communities are content to entrust their whole future to locally elected legislators. Any Government in this country which disregarded any of those points would be guilty of a gross breach of faith; yet the Socialist leaders decline to declare unambiguously that they will uphold them."

"The first chapter of this book is entitled 'The Secretary of State's Point of View'. It is written, with wit and wisdom, by Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, who starts with these words: 'I am the 84th Colonial Secretary'. I well remember Sir Philip Mitchell complaining of the number of Secretaries of State with whom he had to deal while he was a Governor. The frequent changes inevitably led to a lack of continuity and a consequent uncertainty in the whole field of colonial policy. That is a point which Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who has been Secretary of State since 1954, clearly realizes. Here are the last paragraphs of his chapter.

"I suppose that my most important task in East and Central Africa is the elimination of fear—fear on the part of the European that he will be swamped by the African, and fear on the part of the African that he will be kept permanently in the position of an inferior race, denied rightful opportunity for advancement.

"As Lord Delamere said: 'If we are to improve the position of the Native races generally and permanently, our own people must be freed from fear for their own future as far as is humanly possible. Fear is the curse of so many policies and the father of so many narrow and selfish counsels. Get rid of fear for our future and the whole outlook changes. Natives would then no longer loom as something alien, protected right or wrong by Downing Street, often owing to incorrect information or inaccurate data. They at once become part of our people whom it is our duty to protect and encourage."

"Surely what is needed is a renewal of self-confidence amongst the immigrant races—confidence in the rightness of what they are doing and in the permanence of their future in the homeland of their choice. If an individual or a people ceases to believe in itself, its aims and ideals, others with firmer aims and beliefs will climb into the saddle.

"My recent visit to Central Africa convinced me, if I needed convincing, that Britons are still not lacking in imagination, idealism, or patient and far-sighted endeavour. In some of the towns of the Copperbelt I marvelled at the imagination which had started great new ventures; at the patient, far-sighted effort which was giving these ventures stability and permanence and leading those engaged in them to become citizens of great new territories and to sink their future in that of their adopted country; and, finally, at the real spirit of partnership—between central Government, local government, and commercial enterprise—which had made these achievements possible.

"I am not one of those who think that we in London have a monopoly of virtue or that Britons leave behind their liberal instincts when they sail from these shores. For this reason I am confident that the old idea of trusteeship, namely the duty of the administering Power to protect the interests of the indigenous races, can with reality give way to partnership. This must be the only sure solution to the problems of countries such as those in East and Central Africa which contain races at very different stages of advancement.

"It should be the aim of all of us that the government of our East and Central African territories should for all time be in the hands of civilized and responsible people, whatever their race, whose homes are there.

"Many of you feel that the greatest single factor contributing to your feeling of insecurity is the thought of a possible change of Government in this country. But I would urge you not to pay too much attention to the most vociferous and extreme members of the Opposition. There is much greater agreement on Colonial policy between the major parties than might appear. For my part I will do all I can to foster a bipartisan approach to Colonial affairs in this country—and I have always greatly admired the efforts of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to urge this upon political leaders in the United Kingdom."

"Lord Milverton writes :—

"We know that many long years, if not generations, of training in educational, economic, and social fields are necessary before a nation can be fitted to work a democracy. In many cases it is not a question whether democracy will survive self-government, but whether civilized order will survive. A malign and inefficient internal domination may be the successor to a relatively benign and efficient foreign domination and a change of Government may become impossible.

"A fully integrated democratic society is most unlikely to develop in an African State launched on independence, whether prematurely or not. We have encouraged on the West Coast the institution of universal suffrage, for which the bulk of the people are manifestly unready, and we forget that only in the last generation was this dubious boon conferred upon the citizens of the United Kingdom."

"If I have given too much space to quotations from the chapters which deal particularly with politics, it is because the surge of African nationalism, particularly since the Accra Conference, has stressed the urgent need for a radical reappraisal of Colonial policy in East and Central Africa.

"In my view, the economic and social problems to be solved are really of greater concern to millions of Africans than the political problems. Nevertheless, African nationalism, as it is now manifesting itself, and unless it be firmly countered, could well destroy all the economic and social advances which have been so hardly gained.

"It would be quite wrong to suppose that 'Rhodesia and East Africa' is predominantly concerned with politics. It is not. Indeed, the chapters cover a very wide range of economic and social subjects in a most able and interesting manner. There are two fascinating chapters of memories of the old days in East Africa by Lord Cranworth and Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Grogan. Lord Portsmouth writes of farming in Kenya and Lord Hastings of farming in the Rhodesias.

"Reading this book, one realizes how much there is to learn about East and Central Africa. I have certainly learnt more than I could possibly learn by any other means known to me. The book is a bargain at the price. Mr. Joelson has done a magnificent job of work, for which we should be deeply grateful."

PERSONALIA

LORD PERTH is about to visit Nyasaland. SIR JOHN and LADY HOWARD will leave London today in the STIRLING CASTLE for Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. S. TRANTER has been elected to the board of Lewa Sisal and General Investments, Ltd.

MR. T. R. GLANCY is to succeed MR. F. R. WILSON as private secretary to Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

MR. GERT MEIDELL, who for seven of his 11 years in East Africa has been honorary Consul for Norway, is shortly to return home.

MR. J. W. DEGAN, Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police, has just returned from a tour of inspection in East Africa.

MR. P. J. RAO, lately Press Attaché in the Commission for India in Salisbury, was transferred last week from the Federation to Nairobi.

MR. TREMPER LONGMAN, representative in the Federation of the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A., has visited Nyasaland.

MR. D. MAXWELL ROBERTSON, lately principal of Chalimbana Training College in Northern Rhodesia, has joined the staff of Overseas Service, near Farnham, Surrey.

THE HON. HUGH SMITH, a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and LADY HELEN SMITH are outward-bound for the Cape in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. F. R. WILSON, private secretary to the Governor of Kenya, is to be Acting Provincial Commissioner for the Central Province when MR. F. A. LOYD starts his leave in a few days.

MR. KIRKALDY WILLIS has been elected president of the Association of Surgeons of East Africa. Its ninth annual conference, held in Nairobi, was opened last week by SIR BRUCE HUTT.

MR. V. F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, a brother of SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has been elected to the board of the Rio Tinto Co., Ltd.

MR. D. L. GILMOUR, a director of Walker Brothers (Shippers), Ltd., and MRS. GILMOUR are on their way to Southern Rhodesia. They will visit Portuguese East Africa before returning to the United Kingdom.

SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL, lately Chief Financial Adviser to the Sudan, has been nominated by LORD BOOTHBY, Rector of St. Andrews University, as his assessor on the university court. Sir John graduated at St. Andrews.

MR. W. A. B. HAMILTON, Director of Establishments and an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office since 1949, has been appointed Director of Personnel to the United Nations.

MRS. OSWALD LORD, American representative on the THIRD COMMITTEE of the General Assembly of the United Nations, has paid a brief visit to East Africa with her husband and son. They left earlier this week for the Belgian Congo.

PROFESSOR B. C. KING, Professor of Geology at Bedford College, London, has been awarded the Geological Society's Bigsby Medal for his contributions to the structure and petrology of Africa, especially of Nigeria, Uganda, and Bechuanaland.

MR. A. C. MARDALL, a director of Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (East Africa), Ltd., has retired. Joining the company in South Africa in 1930, he was transferred to Kenya seven years later. He was absent for six years on war service, and then went back to Nairobi. After a spell in Uganda he became sales manager, and in 1943 was appointed to the East African board. Not long afterwards he went to the New York office of the Standard Vacuum group for two years. Then he rejoined the board in East Africa.

DR. J. VAN DE ZWAAL, who has been appointed Netherlands Minister in the Sudan, was for three years Consul-General in East Africa, having left Nairobi only four months ago. His successor is DR. A. ZAAL, who had previously been *en poste* in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

FATHER ROBERT ABBOTT, who has arrived in Uganda to do a five-year tour of duty with the White Fathers in the Mbarara area, is the younger son of MR. and MRS. E. A. ABBOTT, of Sale, Manchester. He has been lent by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Shrewsbury.

MR. G. KITCHEN, chairman of the Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd., who is on his way by sea to the Cape with MRS. KITCHEN, is to open two new branches for his company, one in Cape Town and the other in Salisbury. They will fly back to London *via* Ghana at the end of next month.

During his visit to hospitals in the Southern and Central Provinces of Nyasaland recently, MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Minister of Health, was accompanied by the Federal Secretary for Health, DR. D. M. BLAIR, and the Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland, DR. W. SHEFFIELD.

MR. C. W. JENKS, assistant-director-general of the International Labour Office in Geneva, has recently visited the Belgian Congo and the Federation and is now in East Africa. He has spoken of tentative plans for an I.L.O. Conference in Africa, one confined to representatives of African States.

MR. G. A. D. ROBERTS, general manager of the Rhodesian Milling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has been elected a director. He joined the company as a junior in 1900, became manager of the Salisbury branch in 1949, and general manager of the group two years later. He is a past president of Salisbury Chamber of Industries.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, who is now revisiting the territories, will be in Tanganyika until the end of this week, in Kenya until February 23 before paying short visits to Tanga, Zanzibar, Moshi, and Arusha, and will then return to Kenya for a fortnight and go on to Uganda until March 19.

PROFESSOR D. T. JACK, chairman of the team appointed to conduct an economic survey on Nyasaland, arrived back in England a few days ago. The other members are MR. R. J. RANDALL and MR. J. O. M. WILKINSON, appointed by the Federal Government, and MR. W. J. R. PINCOTT and MR. R. SMITH, appointed by the Nyasaland Government. Work on the survey began early last year.

LORD REITH, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, is about to pay brief visits to East and Central Africa. He is due in Nairobi on February 23, in Dar es Salaam the next day, and at the Corporation's wattle plantation in the Njombe district of Tanganyika on February 27 for a two-day stay. Then he will fly to Salisbury. On March 4 he will leave the Federation by air for London.

MR. JOHN WATTS, vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, MR. DAVID ROCKEFELLER, one of his associates, MR. THOMAS K. FINLETTER, secretary of the American Air Force, 1950-53, MR. GRATSON KIRK, president of Columbia University, and MR. W. A. M. BURDON, an aviation consultant, are due in Kenya on February 25 for a visit of three days. Then they will leave for Addis Ababa.

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.

MR. A. C. M. STOCKMAN, of Nakuru, has probably set a new duration gliding record for East Africa by staying in the air for four hours 20 minutes.

SIR JAMES and LADY HENDERSON, who have been on holiday in East Africa, are on their way back to England by sea.

MR. A. Q. BRAGANZA has been elected chairman of Lindi Town Council, of which MR. M. B. VERSI is vice-chairman. Last year's chairman was Mr. L. N. SJAONA, an African.

Two members of the Lukiko of Buganda, MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA and MR. SENDIKWANAWA, declined to sign the resolution of that council in favour of the termination of the Buganda Agreements with Great Britain and the ending of British protection.

SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING has joined the board of the Rio Tinto Co. Ltd. He was formerly Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office and latterly High Commissioner in South Africa for H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

DR. CHARLES R. HURSH, of Asheville, North Carolina, a specialist in dry zone silviculture, is spending two years in Nyasaland on loan from the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A. His task is to study and advise on tree-growing problems in areas of low rainfall and high population.

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH (who is chairman of the Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., and a director of several Northern Rhodesian mining companies) and SIR ROBERT RENWICK (a director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.) are two of the directors of Associated Television, Ltd., which has advertised particulars of the company in connexion with an application for permission to deal in its shares on the London Stock Exchange.

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON, founder of the League of Empire Loyalists and editor of *Candour*, has decided that half of the £500 damages awarded him by the Supreme Court of Kenya shall be given to the League-Candour legal fighting fund and half to the general funds of the league. The award was the result of a libel action brought in respect of publication by the *Kenya Weekly News* of a report by its Rhodesian correspondent, MR. REX REYNOLDS, of a debate in Salisbury between MR. CHESTERTON and MR. DAVID STIRLING; then president of the Capricorn Africa Society.

Obituary

Mr. Thomas Aspling

MR. THOMAS ASPLING, who has died at his home in West Wickham, Kent, at the age of 83, was the son of a North Country master mariner who died of yellow fever when the Panama Canal was being built.

After qualifying as a librarian, the son moved south, and eventually became London secretary of the Companhia do Nyassa and manager and secretary of Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd. He remained with those companies until they were liquidated, being personally instrumental in arranging a settlement with the Portuguese Government when the charter of the Companhia do Nyassa was cancelled in 1929. Later he was secretary of Durban Navigation Collieries, Ltd. He was a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries for more than half a century.

In the 1914-18 war he was attached to the King's African Rifles, and was a liaison officer with the Portuguese forces during the East African campaign. For services in that connexion he was made Commander of the Portuguese Order of Christ.

He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Aspling having died in 1947.

Dr. Daniel Malan

Advocate of Apartheid

DR. DANIEL FRANCOIS MALAN, D.D., Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa from 1948 to 1954, died last week at the age of 84. After graduating at Utrecht University he became a school teacher in Cape Colony, but soon entered the Dutch Reformed Church as a pastor.

A Dutch South African nationalist through and through, he campaigned for neutralism when at the time of the outbreak of war in 1914 Generals Botha and Smuts declared for active assistance to the Commonwealth cause, and when a few months later the nationalists started their daily paper, *Die Burger*, Malan became the first editor. Throughout the rest of the war he attacked Botha and Smuts for having entered into a foreign adventure which was, he alleged, no concern of the Union. Elected to Parliament in 1919, he went to Versailles to plead for South African independence.

Five years later his negotiations with the South African Labour Party brought down the Smuts Government and gave him office, but when, in spite of his bitter opposition, General Hertzog and General Smuts formed a Coalition Government in 1934 Malan was one of the republicans who refused to join the Ministry. Soon he was asserting that Nazism in Germany could destroy the British Empire and so give South Africa independence, and he and other members of the Afrikaner Broederbond encouraged the Germans to expect South African neutrality in Hitler's war.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 Malan again campaigned against the Union joining the Allies, and through most of the war he continued to declare that the Allies were doomed. At one period he suggested to Germany that his Nationalist Party represented a potential alternative Government through which South Africa might negotiate a separate peace. At the general election in 1943 this attitude was overwhelmingly rejected, but five years later, when he made *apartheid*, not republicanism, the main issue, Malan won an overwhelming victory.

Sir William Horne

SIR WILLIAM HORNE, Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council from 1948 to 1954, died in Banbury, Oxfordshire, on Sunday at the age of 76.

Educated at Manchester Grammar School, he served with the French Red Cross on the Western Front in 1915-16, and was then commissioned in the Motor Transport section of the Army Service Corps, serving for three years on the Salonika front.

Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn soon after demobilization, he joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1925 after a short period of private practice. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya from 1933 to 1937, and then served for five years in the Colonial Legal Service in Malaya. During the last war he went back to East Africa as legal adviser in Somalia. He was an acting judge in Kenya from 1944 until he retired to settle on his farm near Limuru in 1947. A few months later he was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council. He was knighted in 1954.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANK C. BRADLEY, who laid the foundations on which the Salvation Army was built in Mashonaland after the 1896 rebellion, has died in Natal at the age of 94. He had spent 74 years in the Salvation Army.

GENERAL SIR GUY WILLIAMS, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly Chief Royal Engineer, who has died in London at the age of 77, was engaged in survey duties in Kenya from 1909 until the outbreak of war in August, 1914, when he left for England to join the 54th Field Company, R.E., with which he went to France.

Letters to the Editor

The Case of Dr. Chidzero University's Decision Criticized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR, — May a reader in the United States put some points about the case of Dr. Chidzero?

An intention to appoint him to the staff of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury was abandoned by the principal, Dr. Walter Adams, immediately he heard that Dr. Chidzero, whom I understand to be a graduate of McGill University, Canada, had married a French Canadian girl in London. In plain words, because a highly educated African (black), whose character must be entirely satisfactory (for otherwise the university would not have decided to receive him), has married someone whose skin-colour is white (whom he met at McGill, according to one American newspaper report), the authorities of the only multi-racial university in Central Africa deprive him (and the Federation) of the work which he was considered fit to undertake, thereby demonstrating an intolerance which the university should have been very careful to avoid.

As I see it, it is creditable to Dr. Chidzero to have married before taking up the appointment in Salisbury. He would have been entitled to defer that course until after his arrival in Rhodesia. Had he done that, would the university have terminated his appointment (which was to have been financed from American sources)?

I do not advocate inter-racial marriage, but the fact is that many African men, including some of the most highly educated, are now married to European and American women, many of whom are likewise highly educated. Would it not be very foolish for African territories to deprive themselves of the work which such

people could do? From what has been published about him it would appear that Dr. Chidzero has a very useful contribution to make; and it will now be made in Basutoland, not Rhodesia. He has been very much in favour of inter-racial partnership; but that attitude cannot have been strengthened by this recent experience of his own.

Moreover, the task of those Africans who have to persuade others to trust the theory of inter-racial partnership is made much more difficult by such cases as this. For their sake, and that of the Federation as a whole, it would have been much wiser for the university to go through with its purpose to add the first African to the academic staff. If there is one place where the evident difficulties of a black-white marriage should have had the best prospects of adjustment, surely it would have been at the university. It seems to me to have done itself no credit in principle and no good in practice — because it has lacked the courage to give high-quality leadership when there was real need for it.

Circumstances which I explain in a covering letter make it undesirable to sign my name, but my interests in Africa are so genuine that I feel entitled to make these comments. I shall be pleased if Dr. Chidzero reads them as an apology from a white man (even if only an American!). He ought to know that some people think that the university has made a bad decision.

New York.

Yours faithfully,

U.S.A.

FRIEND OF AFRICA.

Nasser's Subversive Propaganda

H.M.C. Should Demand Its Cessation

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, — It is reported that financial and economic talks with Egypt have reached a satisfactory (sic) conclusion. One may assume that from these talks will stem negotiations embracing our political and diplomatic relations with that country.

Gamel Abdel Nasser is reported as having stated that it is his mission not only to unite the Arab world (an admirable objective within his sphere of interest), but also to "free subservient African peoples from the yoke of Western imperialism". The latter objective, which he pursues by various means, including radio propaganda in African dialects beamed to East, Central, and West Africa, inciting subversive activities and indeed to open rebellion, is an intrusion and none of his business.

African politics are already sufficiently bedevilled by the lack of a bipartisan policy between our political parties, without the intrusion of one whose interest in Africa south of the Sahara should properly be confined to the waters of the Nile.

Our negotiators should be instructed to insist on a complete cessation of such interference as a condition of any further agreement.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.2.

H. F. EAGLETON.

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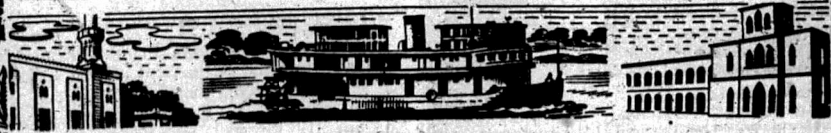
SERGEANT-MAJOR KITWARA IRINJE, for nine years with the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service, at Mwanza, Tanganyika, as head fish guard, and recently as fisheries assistant, has retired. Born in Tanganyika, then German East Africa, about 1894, he enlisted in the King's African Rifles in 1914 in Kenya, and at the end of the first world war joined the Tanganyika Police, in which he served for 18 years, reaching the rank of sergeant-major, first grade.



KHARTOUM: The most memorable event in the life of this famous city took place in January 1956 when it became the capital of the new independent Republic of the Sudan. Another event of profound importance took place in 1925, when the opening of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, 150 miles south of Khartoum, inaugurated the Gezira Irrigation Scheme, transforming a million acres of barren land. Here, on former scrub and desert, Sudan's staple crop—cotton—is raised. And Khartoum, like the whole of the Sudan, depends on cotton for its future. Today an important commercial centre, Khartoum, founded by the Egyptians in 1822, owes its name to the local Arabic word for an elephant's trunk, which the promontory at the confluence of the two Niles resembles. It's a handsome city with broad, tree-lined avenues and fine new buildings. A big city too: including Khartoum North over 130,000 people live there. *The Bank's first Khartoum branch opened in 1913. Today fifteen offices throughout the Sudan keep us in constant touch with the latest commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



There is Not Plenty of Time Lord Salisbury's Warning to Rhodesians

THERE IS NOT PLENTY OF TIME: white civilization in Africa is under continuous attack from the north-east and north-west of the continent, and that attack is likely to get more intense.

Lord Salisbury made that statement in the capital of the Federation last week when addressing a lunch-hour meeting of the Rhodesian National Affairs Association.

The basic aim of British colonial policy, he said, had been to help the backward races forward in the light of experience, and the need was to encourage Africans to move still further forward.

That matter concerns all who live in Rhodesia; whatever their race or colour. That the standard of life of the African was now improving year by year, almost month by month, was not merely due to his own efforts, or it would have happened before the Colonial Powers arrived; nor was that improvement due to the Russians, Egyptians, and others who now busily fish in troubled waters. It was due to the achievements of the Colonial Powers working with Africans for their mutual benefit.

While Africans would do very poorly without the help of Europeans, it was also true that Europeans would do very poorly without the help of Africans.

All over Africa anti-Western propagandists were painting a picture of a continent happy until the Europeans came and then exploited by colonialists for their own ends. It was pernicious bunkum, but it could lead to inter-racial strife, the most wicked and futile form of human conflict.

If Africa was to prosper, Europeans and Africans must live together and work together everywhere. It could not be said too often that dissensions and divisions between sections of the same community were harmful to the whole body politic. To split the Federation into European and African affairs would be retrograde.

"East Africa has everything it needs for expansion. It needs nothing outside except money." — Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, of Dar es Salaam.

Nyasaland's Congress Liberation Party Wants Non-Racial Common Roll

A FIVE-MAN DELEGATION of the Congress Liberation Party of Nyasaland, led by Mr. T. D. T. Banda, told Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of the Protectorate, last week that it favoured an open constitutional conference with the Secretary of State for the Colonies as chairman.

It suggested a Legislative Council of 38 members elected on a non-racial common roll based on universal adult suffrage, the party memorandum on constitutional reform expressing the view that a non-racial common roll would diminish tension and encourage harmony between the races. It wants the number of official members in the Legislature reduced to two—the Attorney-General and Financial Secretary. They would also be the only official members of the Executive Council apart from the Governor.

The memorandum states: "In the event of any racial fears that might be expressed in some quarters or by the Government, the Congress Liberation Party shall be willing to cooperate in evolving any constitutional safeguards for the minority groups".

The meeting with the Governor lasted two and a half hours. With Mr. Banda were Messrs. H. F. Faramenga, B. S. S. Kabwato, W. G. Phiri, C. W. G. Kaluwa, and T. M. L. Chirwa.

After the meeting Mr. Banda told the *Nyasaland Times*:—"There is racial tension in this country now because we do not get together. If we did talk things over more openly tensions would disappear".

The Liberation Party opposes the Nyasaland African Congress, but both want independence for Nyasaland outside the Federation.

Mr. Banda objects to the United Federal Party entering territorial party politics in Nyasaland. "They are ruled from Salisbury, and for Nyasaland we want only the Nyasaland point of view", he said. "The Liberation Party is in favour of party politics here, but we do not want the ruling party in Southern Rhodesia to tell us what to do".

While land rights and natural resources with labour supply and numerical superiority were the claims of the Africans, no sane person could overlook the genuine interests of non-Africans. They generally provided capital for development and technical knowledge. That "interdependent situation" required immediate elimination of racial representation in the Legislative Council.

The Liberation Party would agree to any progressive plan under which the three territories would develop politically at their own pace and stages.

Civil Disobedience

MR. TOM MBOYA, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said when giving evidence in a Nairobi court a few days ago in connexion with charges against seven Africans for failing to produce their identity cards to the police, that the Nairobi People's Convention Party (of which he is president) condemned the continuance of the state of emergency in Kenya but had not yet called for civil disobedience. If the party decided on a civil disobedience campaign the police would be informed in advance.

Boycott of Legislature

THE AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS in Kenya decided last week to boycott the proceedings of the Legislative Council from the start of the session on February 17 and to maintain that attitude "until there is an agreement to call formal talks to discuss our demands for constitutional changes in Kenya".

Countering Communists

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told the Parliament of that Colony last week that specially selected members of the police were being trained to counter Communist propaganda among Africans.

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Kenyatta May be a Witness

Third Week of Macharia Trial

PERMISSION TO CALL JOMO KENYATTA as a defence witness at the trial of Rawson Macharia was granted last week by Mr. Isaac Rosen, the Nairobi magistrate. Macharia has pleaded not guilty to swearing a false affidavit, which denies the truth of his evidence at Kenyatta's trial in 1952. The hearing is now in its third week.

The magistrate, saying that his decision might lead to a repetition of evidence given at the Kapenguria trial of Kenyatta, expressed the view that that would be thoroughly unsatisfactory; but his immediate concern was the guilt or innocence of Macharia. The verdict of the Kapenguria trial could not be questioned in that or any other court; if he had to go over some of the ground again it was solely to assist him on the question which he had to decide.

When J. Kariu was recalled by Mr. D. N. Pritt, O.C., he denied that he gave false evidence at Kapenguria. He had given evidence against Kenyatta because he could see many troubles. "I was his servant and I used to ask him to stop this affair; he did not stop, nor did he tell people to stop". When Mr. Pritt asked: "How much money did the Government give you?" Kariu replied: "They did not give me any". The Government had given him only land.

On Friday Mr. Mboya spoke of taking the Macharia affidavit to London, where he gave Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, a letter and a photographic copy of the affidavit. Macharia had never suggested to him that he wanted to make money out of the affidavit.

Ephraim Gicheriri, a prosecution witness at the Kapenguria trial, said he gave information about Mau Mau to the D.C., Kiambu, of his own free will. All he said at that trial was true. Afterwards he was given police protection and taken to Mombasa. He received £240. He knew Kenyatta was a Mau Mau leader because he had once refused to denounce it.

Stephen Mwaura, another Kapenguria witness, testified that Superintendent Henderson had not tried to induce him to change anything in his statement; he had told the witnesses at Kapenguria to speak the truth and stick to their statements.

Insulting Remark

On Monday Mr. Rosen recalled that while cross-examining Mr. Justice Somerhough, who as Deputy Public Prosecutor in Kenya in 1952, prosecuted Kenyatta, Mr. Pritt had said that the witness appeared to be "as anxious as possible to insult me and accuse me of unfairness". Mr. Pritt had said later he could not withdraw that remark. The magistrate did not consider that the witness had insulted Mr. Pritt or accused him of unfairness.

Stephen Mwaura, a prosecution witness at the Kenyatta trial, was asked by Mr. Pritt: "Did you really trust the Government?" He replied: "Quite, yes". Mr. Pritt: "Were you so eager to speak against Jomo Kenyatta that you did not want any money?" Mwaura: "Yes". "Then why did you accept money?" "Because I had a loss of my property. Even up to now I have not recovered".

Mwaura added that at Kapenguria, after he had given evidence, Mr. Henderson told him that he would get £200. Asked whether he had asked for more at that time, Mwaura replied: "I told him it was not enough, and that the Government had not done right".

Mr. John Alfred Cumber, district commissioner at Meru, who was D.O., Kiambu in 1952, identified statements made by Kariu and Mwaura; they were made in Swahili and re-written by him in English. He denied that the statements were made under compulsion, persuasion, or subornation, adding: "I have never done that in my career and would not have done so".

Muthondo Nduti, another witness at the Kapenguria trial, told the court that his then evidence was true. He received no promises from the Government except that it would protect him afterwards. In 1954, however, Government paid him £350 because he had lost his car and two business houses.

Nduti said Macharia visited his house last December with an Asian photographer and a European journalist and told him he intended to make a disclosure about "the lies which he told at the trial, because he was promised money and land". Nduti replied: "I asked him if he was mad now or mad at the time. I told him I would not help him, because if he told lies I did not".

Replying to Mr. A. W. Hancox, who said it had been suggested that he and others were bribed and induced to give false evidence at Kapenguria, Nduti said: "That is not true. We have never been induced".

New S.R. Opposition Leader

Mr. Aitken-Cade Succeeds Mr. Stockil

MR. RAY STOCKIL, Leader of the Opposition and of the Dominion Party in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, resigned those offices last week in order to reduce his political commitments, so that he may devote most of his time to agricultural development in the Fort Victoria district, particularly sugar and citrus growing in the Hippo Valley.

Mr. Stewart Aitken-Cade was elected in his stead. He will have Mr. Stockil's help as a back-bench member.

Mr. Stockil's withdrawal from the leadership has come as a complete surprise. He has been an M.P. since 1946 and two years later was elected Leader of the Opposition. He will remain territorial president of the Dominion Party.

Mr. Stockil, now 51 years of age, was born in Natal, and has always been a keen agriculturist. He has farmed for almost 25 years near Victoria, in which district there is no better-known man. He has immense faith in its development prospects, and recently arranged with capitalists in Mauritius to finance a great extension of sugar growing.

In London during the pre-federation discussions he steadfastly opposed the incorporation of Nyasaland. He has strongly opposed the United Federal Party since its formation, but has been a moderating influence in the Dominion Party.

Mr. Aitken-Cade, a Londoner, now 53 years of age, went to South Africa in 1912 and Southern Rhodesia in 1926. He was elected to the territorial Parliament in 1954 as Independent member for Hatfield, joined the new Dominion Party two years later, and is now its Federal chairman. He grew tobacco in the Banket area for some years. He is chairman of the Wild Life Protection Society of Southern Rhodesia.

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Uganda Legislative Council Forty-Five-Year Rule for Officials

THREE NEW MEMBERS took the oath when the Legislative Council of Uganda reassembled in Kampala last week. They were Mr. S. F. Luboga, a back-bench member; Mr. G. D. Cannon, formerly a back-bench member, who now sits on the representative side of the house; and Mr. S. Kiingi, who has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

After Mr. C. J. Obwangor had said that every organization which had been touched by the Commissioner for Special Duties had failed, Mr. A. B. Killick, Minister of Natural Resources, described the comment as scurrilous, inflammatory, and without substance.

Mr. C. G. Melmoth, Minister of Finance, added that the management of Uganda's cotton and coffee industries was the envy of many other countries, so much so that the United Nations had decided to send a mission to see how the experience of Uganda could be used in other countries.

Mr. S. W. Kulubya appealed to all the African members of the Legislature to encourage more cotton growing by Africans, for that was Uganda's "only salvation".

Mr. B. K. S. Verjee called attention to the fact that the Tanganyika and Nyasaland Governments had rescinded the rule permitting civil servants to retire at the age of 45, and asked whether the Government of Uganda would take similar action.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, replied that the policy would be reconsidered if it appeared in the public interest to do so, but that he was not convinced that the abolition of the 45-year rule was desirable.

He told Mr. G. B. K. Magezi that there were 762 vacant posts in the Government's A, B, and C scales, and that, despite the general embargo on recruitment, Africans with the necessary qualifications would continue to be appointed to senior posts in pursuance of the policy of Africanizing the civil service.

Hold Together in the Racing Current

The Challenge of African Nationalism

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION about the political future of the Congo "ranges" its future decisively with the African States to the north and west rather than with the multi-racial or white-dominated territories of the east and south; it brings the challenge of African nationalism to their doors", says the *Economist* in an article which continued:—

"The Congo has been the buffer-State, the *cordon sanitaire*, between 'Black Africa' and 'White Africa'. To the white settlers in East and Central Africa the Congo was an area in which a Colonial Government had the sense to see that democracy would not work, one which it was insulating from politics by the drastic method of denying political rights to black and white alike.

"Next year four new African States will emerge—Nigeria, Togoland, Cameroon, and Somalia; by then the degree of French African independence will also be plain. This will probably speed up events in East Africa.

Pace Quickens

"The Tanganyika African Nationalist Union already bids to become the governing party in that territory after the elections next month. It will hardly refrain from declaring that what other trust territories are given, irrespective of their administrative capacity or economic viability, Tanganyika cannot be long denied. The proposal of a visiting United Nations mission that a 20-year timetable for independence should be set—laughed down by the British then—begins to look reactionary. Uganda is divided only on the best way to achieve independence, not on the goal.

"The general atmosphere in Africa in 1960 may in turn make it impossible for the Belgians to stick to their plan of moving 'without inconsiderate haste'.

"Mr. Mboya has for long been demanding that the British Government should make some definite statement of its ultimate intentions for Kenya. The Belgian statement now puts London in an awkward position; it can hardly promise anything less, and it will find it hard to attach to independence much more stringent safeguards for white and Asian interests than the Belgians do. If the Belgians can subordinate the interest of their settlers, Mr. Mboya can argue, so can the British.

"There are great dangers in this new impetus to the pace of change in Africa. African leaders, impatient and buoyed up by the sense that the tide-race is with them, may well become more stubborn in negotiation, more overbearing in their demands, and less responsible in their handling of the crowds who come to hear and cheer them.

"There could easily be more violence, which at best would hinder an orderly constitutional advance and at worse saddle the West with one or more minor Algerian situations in black Africa. This would wreck the prospects of the Mboyas, Kianos, Bandas, Nyereres, and Kasabuvus, who wish to inherit the sort of viable State that was Britain's supreme gift to Nkrumah. There is very great reason, therefore, for everyone to be reasonable and to hold together in the racing current."

Mr. Chirwa on Dr. Banda

DR. HASTING BANDA'S "wanderings into the realms of politics are motivated by the desire to serve his own egoism, which is typical of all dictators", Mr. W. M. Chirwa, a former Federal M.P., said in Nyasaland a few days ago in commenting on Dr. Banda's criticisms of him. Mr. Chirwa considered that those remarks had made pathetic reading and were full of irrelevance, inconsistency, and illogical thinking.

"To boast that he has been able to bring together the leaders of the three congresses in Central Africa while I did not do so is to display deep-seated ignorance, because I have never been president of any of the congresses and could therefore have no power to call the leaders together.

"But I toured several parts of Northern Rhodesia and held large meetings with the president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, Mr. Nkumbula, who has twice told Banda that he should mind his own business and not interfere with the work of the Northern Rhodesian Congress.

"Dr. Banda should realize that his constant attacks on other leaders reduce his status to that of a street politician. Such tactics will eventually rebound upon himself."

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Tribalism Would Beat Nationalism

Africans Would Suffer If Europeans Lost Control

AN AFRICAN NEWSPAPER, the *African Daily News* of Salisbury, has made some opportune remarks about nationalism and tribalism. It wrote in the course of a long leading article:—

"There is a great deal of tribalism among working Africans. Many boss-boys favour only men of their particular tribes when they decide who is to get a job; responsible jobs did not necessarily go to men fitted for them, tribalism among Africans has always been as rife as the colour bar.

"The only reason why it has not exercised the minds of thinking people is that it has been overshadowed by the greater issue of the black-versus-white problem. We hear a great deal of the unity of the black man against the overlordship of the white man, but underneath the surface Africans are far from united.

"Were Europeans to step out of the present scene, there can be no doubt whatsoever that nationalism would fall apart and give way to stronger forces of traditional tribalism, from which the present generation of Africans is by no means free. Each tribe would try to assert itself over all others. One of two things might happen: complete disintegration of the present united front, with each tribe going its own way, or the strongest tribe reducing all others to subjection, as the Ndebele did before Europeans came to this country.

Tribal Prejudice

"All the tribes of Southern Rhodesia like to keep to themselves and have their own petty but real reasons for being snobbish toward other tribes. When Africans from outside this country are involved tribal prejudices go deeper. Local people would regard it a calamity to the family if their daughter or son married any of the tribes from the North.

"A man from Southern Rhodesia who lived in Nyasaland during the last two or three years told us of the very difficult times foreign African women married to Nyasas were having in Nyasaland through tribalism. He told us of numerous acts of antagonism committed by the local people against foreign Africans running businesses in the Protectorate. He had been squeezed out of business, and his fellow Southern Rhodesian had suffered a number of burglaries because the local people complained that they were foreigners.

"In Northern Rhodesia the feeling that good jobs were going to Africans from Southern Rhodesia nearly led to a large-scale strike in one large enterprise. Even now people from Southern Rhodesia are not particularly welcome there.

"All this is blatant, naked tribalism. Tribalism requires as much attention as the colour bar. To pretend that it does not exist is folly, because if the present problems which keep the African people together were to be removed the savage fires of tribalism would break out and put the black man where he was 70 years ago. Tribalism and jealousy are some of the weakest links in the chain of African progress"

Minister Rebukes African M.L.Cs.

"Ridiculous" Statements About Health Services

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Minister of Health, who has been visiting Nyasaland, last week criticized African members of its Legislative Council for their "ridiculous" statements about health services in the Protectorate, which are a Federal responsibility.

Contrary to what M.L.Cs., particularly Mr. N. D. Kwenje, had alleged, Africans were increasingly using hospital facilities; more than five million attendances were recorded in Nyasaland medical institutions in 1957, or nearly double the total population, and African maternity cases at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital had risen from 30 to 100 a month.

The Minister added: "I have been disgusted by remarks made in the Legislative Council by Mr. Kwenje about health services, made without any knowledge of the facts". He had asked Mr. Kwenje to meet him to discuss his complaints, but Mr. Kwenje had refused, saying that he was interested only in meeting Colonial civil servants, not Federal.

"I do not believe the public is aware of the tremendous strides in health services since federation". Mr. Goldberg continued. Some £35m. in loan and revenue funds had been spent since 1953. Revenue expenditure in Nyasaland on health services had trebled since federation, capital expenditure had risen fivefold, Government grants to medical missions sevenfold, and grants to local authorities a hundredfold.

Nyasaland's Constitutional Future

Mr. Chiume Demands Self-Government

SECESSION FROM THE FEDERATION and the grant of immediate self-government were demanded by Mr. M. W. K. Chiume, a member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council and publicity secretary of the African Congress, at a Press conference in London on Tuesday.

Africans were, he said, greatly perturbed by Mr. Lennox-Boyd's delay in announcing an amended constitution, and they deeply resented the interference of the Federal Government in constitutional discussions. "My people have lost even that little trust they had in the British Government as a result of the bitter experience in the last six years, in which one form of collusion and another it has definitely shown that it intends to sell us to the whites of Rhodesia."

In view of the 1960 Conference it was particularly important that the U.K. Government should grant a Constitution enabling Nyasaland Africans to speak for themselves as a Government rather than through civil servants.


Though demanding secession neither the Africans nor his organization were anti-white or anti-Asian. "We have constantly stated that the Europeans and Asians can stay in Nyasaland as citizens, as our people stay here in Britain"

In a memorandum to the Secretary of State Mr. Chiume describes the Federation as "the worst type of aggression" and says that "Nyasaland must be declared an African State and allowed to secede peacefully"

"Ghana is one of the few places in the Commonwealth which I have not yet visited"—Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C.

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Parliament**The Case of Captain Ernest Law
Detained in a Convicts' Compound**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked in what circumstances Captain Ernest Law, a former chief officer in the Kenya Prison Department, who had been discharged as medically unfit, was detained without trial in Kamiti Prison, Nairobi, in the convicts' compound from January to June, 1958; and what compensation the Kenya Government proposed to pay him for his detention.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that Captain Law was detained at the prison, which accommodated vagrants as well as convicted prisoners, by authority of a magistrate's order made under Section 10 of the Vagrancy Ordinance on January 18 and April 17, 1958. He was repatriated to Britain on June 16, 1958.

"Whether or not Captain Law could have any claim for compensation on the grounds of his detention is a matter for his legal advisers", the Minister added.

Unco-operative Fishermen

MR. AMERY told MR. JOHN HYND that attempts by Uganda Government officers to foster marketing co-operatives among the "highly individualistic fishermen" of Lakes Albert and Edward had met with no success.

Malnutrition in Uganda

MR. LENNOR-BOVD told MR. STONEHOUSE that the Uganda Government recognized that malnutrition was a major problem and that much remained to be done to combat it; but "I cannot accept the suggestion that they have failed to deal with the problem effectively".

Measures taken included the establishment of a nutrition unit, the appointment of a Scientific Committee on Human Nutrition, the opening of child welfare clinics at all district hospitals, health centres and dispensaries, the widespread distribution of milk powder (to be increased to over 600 tons by 1960), and increased education in health and nutrition.

Dismissal of Apprentices

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, replying to MR. STONEHOUSE, said that 36 Africans attending the Government artish training centre in Limbe, Nyasaland, had been dismissed for repeated wilful disobedience in contravention of their indentures of apprenticeship. "If an apprentice considers himself aggrieved he may begin a civil action or complain to a magistrate. At the time of their dismissal they were not members of a trade union", the Minister added.

Aid for Somalia

MR. R. ALLAN, Joint Foreign Under-Secretary, told MR. JAMES JOHNSON that H.M. Government had offered, subject to Parliamentary approval, to contribute £100,000 a year in economic aid to Somalia, beginning in 1960, the date of independence. The Somalia Government had accepted the offer.

Juvenile Delinquency in Salisbury

CONCERN AT A POSSIBLE INCREASE in juvenile delinquency among Africans in consequence of lack of schools is expressed in his annual report by Colonel G. H. Hartley, Director of Native Administration for Salisbury. Colonel Hartley recently announced his resignation.

The report says that, despite the commissioning of two additional schools in Highfield Village Settlement and a junior secondary school in Harari, the demand for admission continues to increase and the Government was hard pressed to provide facilities. One of the results has been the imposition of an age limit on children in the 14-16 age group who failed to pass Standard III and must therefore leave to make room for new pupils. This posed a social problem in the urban areas.

"It is difficult to trace these children, who roam the townships with idle time on their hands getting into trouble. Consequently, while the age-limit factor may have eased to some degree the overcrowded school classroom problem, it has brought in its wake a juvenile social problem", the report states.

**Tanganyika General Elections
"T.A.N.U." Candidates Romp Home**

MR. D. F. HEATH, standing with T.A.N.U. support, polled 4,869 votes against Mr. T. W. Tyrell's 1,434 for the European Dar es Salaam seat in the second phase of Tanganyika's general election on Monday. His majority was 3,435. Mr. Tyrell is a former M.L.C.

Mr. K. L. Jhaveri, a lawyer with T.A.N.U. backing defeated Mr. G. M. Daya by 4,281 votes to 2,023, a majority of 2,258, for the Asian seat. The African returned unopposed is Mr. R. M. Kawawa.

Apart from the two Dar es Salaam contests there was only one other fought—the Asian seat in the Southern Province. Mr. S. T. Thanki, a former M.L.C.; and Mr. H. P. Versi, both of Lindi, were the two candidates. The result is not expected until next Tuesday because of the scattered nature of the constituency.

Fifteen places in the five constituencies were involved in the elections. Unopposed Europeans 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).

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

Only two candidates, an Asian and a European, were returned unopposed during the first half of the election, when over 40 candidates contested 15 seats in five constituencies.

First African A.I.O.

MR. O. M. OSMAN, who is of Somali descent, is the first African in the Federation to be appointed an Assistant Information Officer—in the Nyasaland Information Department, in which he has served for the past five years. Last year he was in London for a four months' course at the Central Office of Information. He was educated at the Church of Scotland Mission, Zomba, and the Henry Henderson Institute, Blantyre, and then joined the Nyasaland Civil Service as a clerk in the Agricultural Department. That gave him an interest in modern agricultural methods; and his small-holding near Zomba is farmed on up-to-date lines. His grandfather was the first Somali to settle in Nyasaland.

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Building Integrated Urban Communities

Recommendations of Inter-Territorial Conference

THE ULTIMATE AIM of effective African representation on urban authorities is commended in a report of a conference, held in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, at which urban and administrative problems in East and Central Africa were discussed. Convened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the meeting was attended by delegates from the Northern Rhodesian Government and five other British-administered territories and by observers who included representatives of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia.

The report, published in the current issue of the *Journal of African Administration*, makes recommendations about many peri-urban difficulties.

It was agreed to be important to associate Africans as closely as possible with the administration of the areas in which they live and in a manner that would help them to understand the difficulties of urban administration and to approach problems in a responsible manner.

Local Government Principles

"We accordingly recommend that, at any rate in the larger urban areas, an administrative system should be devised which would provide for the special requirements of the African population, and at the same time serve as a training ground in the principles of local government, the immediate aim being to breathe life into African urban affairs.

"The opportunity to take a greater part in the more mundane affairs of administration in its simplest form is initially required rather than political opportunities. This purpose could normally be achieved either by creating 'second-tier' authorities or by adopting a system of African Affairs Committees with the power of delegation to subordinate authorities. In either case it is imperative that executive and financial responsibilities should be conferred upon such second-tier or subordinate authorities. Only if this is done will unrealistic and irresponsible demands be discouraged".

Consequences of the existence of a migrant African labour force in the towns were examined in detail. The system was deemed disruptive of tribal society, and it was considered that such a force was becoming an increasingly uneconomic source of labour as employers came to demand skilled and experienced workmen rather than cheap casual labour.

"We state our clear view that the gradual move towards a greater division of labour, and as part of that process the stabilization of increasing numbers of Africans in towns, is an essential condition of the advance of Africans and of the increase of wealth in the territories with which we are concerned. Consequently we consider that it is a process which should be carefully encouraged, and we believe that it is a movement which in any case will gradually take place.

Permanent Town Dwellers

"We conclude that those who are concerned with the administration of towns in East and Central Africa have no alternative but to make every effort to create the conditions which need to be created if Africans are to be able to lead satisfactory lives as permanent town-dwellers. It should be an aim of policy to build up integrated urban communities—that is, communities in which all persons of whatever race can participate in the social, economic and political life of the town in accordance with their individual abilities.

"Political and other conditions in the various territories differ considerably, and the pace at which this aim of policy can be achieved may equally differ from territory to territory. But that it should be accepted as an ultimate objective for all the territories is our firm recommendation".

The system of tribal social security might continue for a time to work after a fashion for the Africans settled in towns, but sooner or later it must break down, and it would then become necessary to meet the relative insecurity of urban life by social security schemes similar to those of the Western world.

Where there was a lack of balance between urban and rural economies, or where there was no system of social security operative in the towns, there should be provision for sending back to their last place of permanent residence those unemployed or under-employed persons who were not permanently

urbanized and who could not reasonably be expected to secure employment quickly.

The report suggests that all aspects of urban development, including particularly the human aspect, should be co-ordinated by one authority or a committee under one ministry. There should be a central planning authority to co-ordinate urban and rural development.

The system of land tenure in urban and peri-urban areas should provide certainty, security, and facilities that would enable dealings to be effected quickly, simply, and cheaply, and generally avoid racial discrimination in the grant of leases.

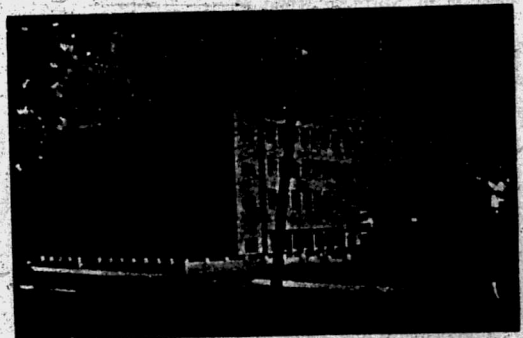
Race Relations in Great Britain

Legislation Against Discrimination

MR. PHILIP MASON, director of the Institute of Race Relations, told the Royal Commonwealth Society last week that in their attitude to race people fell roughly into three groups: the violently prejudiced, the mildly infected, and the untainted. In Britain the mildly infected formed by far the largest category.

He increasingly, if reluctantly, favoured legislation against racial discrimination, because such laws would help that middle group to overcome its fears; for instance, the landlady who, because she was unsure of the neighbours, turned away a coloured man who wanted lodgings and the employer uncertain about engaging a West Indian. "This wide sector of mild prejudice needs public support to give it confidence", said Mr. Mason.

Statistical notice should, he felt, be taken of Commonwealth immigrants with dual loyalties, of Canadians and Australians as well as Pakistanis and West Indians. Employment and other factors might in time make it desirable to issue entry permits, which would be renewable if a man was of good reputation and in work. He envisaged a much looser control than the regulations which govern the entry of aliens.



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Churches Not Sufficiently Vocal

Mr. Vambe States the African View

MR. LAWRENCE VAMBE, editor-in-chief of *African Newspapers*, Salisbury, has told the Campion Society, a Roman Catholic cultural club for professional men and women, that Africans in the towns of the Federation are not forsaking Christianity for Communism.

Because the religious instinct of Africans was still strong, it would not be possible for Communists to gain support if they could tell the generality of Africans that there was no God and that all good things came from Communism.

That did not mean that the Churches were doing enough or fulfilling their responsibilities to Africa and Africans. Indeed, the efforts of the Churches were insignificant in comparison with the immensity of the problems, and only very seldom did the Church speak out against economic, political, and social injustice. That silence was interpreted by sophisticated Africans as acquiescence. Christians ought to reassert their position in regard to the changing circumstances of Africa.

Kenya as Big Brother

"MR. LENNOX-BOYD has gone to Aden to inaugurate the first stage of the projected federation of the sheikhdoms of the Aden Protectorate. Living side by side, there would be the newly-independent Somalia, the British Protectorate of Somaliland, Aden Colony with all the vigour of a free port, and this federation. It would be common sense for these to form a confederation under the friendly eye of Kenya as the nearest suitable Big Brother. What happens is vital to Kenya's security; and the security of the new confederation would rely much upon Kenya's help. It would be a natural context in which independent Somalia could realize a genuine — in place of a paper — independence after the Italians have gone". — Mr. Patrick Maitland, M.P., in *Time and Tide*.

Northern Rhodesian Voters

ON THE ELECTORAL ROLLS for next month's general election in Northern Rhodesia are 20,546 Europeans, 2,046 Asians, and 796 Africans on the "ordinary" register and 20 Europeans, five Asians, and 6,821 Africans on the "special" register. At the time of the last territorial election, in 1954, there were fewer than a dozen Africans entitled to vote; and for the Federal elections last November there were only 36 on the "ordinary" and 53 on the "special" roll — because the African National Congress had advised Africans to boycott that election. It has lately changed its policy in that respect, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia has conducted a strong campaign to advise Africans with the necessary qualifications to apply for the vote.

Visiting Rhodesia Journalists

A RECEPTION was given by the Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office on Tuesday evening to meet seven Commonwealth journalists, three of them from Rhodesia, who have arrived in the United Kingdom at the invitation of H.M. Government. The three Rhodesians are Mr. H. E. Maasdoorp, assistant editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*; Mr. T. Y. Louw, assistant editor of the *Evening Standard*, Salisbury; and Mr. N. M. Shamuyarira, editor of the *African Daily News*, Salisbury.

African District Officers

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S Overseas Appointments Board in Kenya has appointed three African members of the provincial administration to be district officers on probation. They are Messrs. G. K. Kariithi, P. K. Kahahu, and E. O. Josiah, members of the Embu, Kikuyu, and Luo tribes respectively. Mr. I. Okwirry was appointed a district officer in 1955, and since 1957 has been D.O. in Kisumu.

News Items in Brief

Legislation to provide for multi-racial hotels in the European areas of Southern Rhodesia is to be introduced in the Colony's Parliament.

A Kariba power-line pylon, some 120 feet high and the tallest structure in the showgrounds, will stand outside the Federation's pavilion at the Rand Easter Show.

The Government of Nyasaland has declared Mr. M. Sipalo, secretary-general of the Zambia-African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, to be a prohibited immigrant.

A short film about Kariba has been used by 76 television stations in the United States. Prepared by the Central African Film Unit and distributed by the British Information Services in New York, the film was sent to 213 stations. Fourteen complimented B.I.S. on the item.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has agreed in principle to the introduction of freehold tenure in the urban areas. This has been announced by Mr. John Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government, who stressed that the matter was extremely complicated.

A scholarship worth £300, to enable a Tanganyika-born African to take a year's course in journalism at the Regent Street Polytechnic, London, has been offered by East African Breweries, Ltd. The Government has agreed to make a supplementary grant from the bursaries fund.

The three Nairobi People's Convention Party officials from whom passports were withdrawn by the Government of Kenya so that they might not attend last week's meeting of an Afro-Asian Youth Conference in Cairo are Mr. Joseph Mathenge, general secretary; Mr. Omolo Agar, organizing secretary; and Mr. J. M. Oyangi, his assistant.

A wagon trek made in Southern Rhodesia a century ago may be re-enacted by the London Missionary Society as part of its centenary celebrations to mark the foundation of its mission at Inyati, near Bulawayo. The trek was made in 1859 by Robert Moffat, his son R. S. Moffat, T. M. Thomas, and W. Sykes, all members of the society.

Air trips by hire-purchase are to be offered in East Africa by B.O.A.C., East African Airways, Central African Airways, Aden Airways, Air France, Alitalia, Sabena, Scandinavian Air Services, and South African Airways. Payment for air fares to most parts of the world can be made in a year, only about 10% being payable at the time of booking.

Thirteen Prime Ministers of the French Community met in Paris last week, all having equal status in the Executive Council of the Community. They were the Prime Ministers of France, Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, the Niger Republic, Gabon, the Congo Republic, the Central African Republic, Chad, and Madagascar.

The Federation's intake of immigrants in November was 1,107, or 779 fewer than in November, 1957. Of last November's total 918 were British subjects, of whom 586 were born in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic and 282 in South Africa. Of 783 for Southern Rhodesia, 502 went to the Salisbury magisterial district and 161 to the Bulawayo district.

In recognition of their services in "laying the foundations of Southern Rhodesia's prosperity", the pensions of Pioneers and early settlers have been raised by £2 a month for single persons and widows and £4 for married couples. The increases, back-dated to October 1, are granted to single persons and widows receiving less than £30 a month and to married couples receiving less than £41 10s.

The Nyasaland African National Congress has held an emergency conference to decide whether the presidency should continue to rest with Dr. H. K. Banda or pass to Mr. Wellington Chirwa, a former member of the Federal Parliament. There was overwhelming support for Dr. Banda. Mr. Chirwa commented afterwards that he was not even a member of the congress, and that Dr. Banda was no politician but merely a rabble-rouser.

Southern Rhodesian African primary schools will probably have to cater for about 40,000 more pupils this year than they did in 1958. About 85% of the African children of school-going age are receiving basic primary schooling, though it is estimated that this year at least 16,000 African children in the rural areas will not be able to continue their education beyond standard 3 because there would not be room for them in the advanced classes.

Eight non-official members of the Kenya Legislature were appointed some months ago to examine the progress of land consolidation and to report to the Minister for African Affairs. Four of the African members, Messrs. Kiano, Mate, Mbova and Muimi, have not signed the document, having "failed even to intimate" whether they wished to do so or not. One African, Mr. J. J. M. Nyagah, signed. The other signatories are Messrs. S. V. Cooke, Humphrey Slade, and K. D. Travedi.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Nairobi Chamber of Commerce****Election of New Officers**

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, chairman and managing director of the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., has been elected president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce for 1959, and Mr. D. R. Thomson, a director of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., has been elected vice-president.

The chairmen of the four standing committees are Messrs. R. J. Hillard (Legislation), P. J. Gill (Finance), F. R. Corner (Communications), and G. St. L. d'Adhemar (Development).

The management committee also contains five representatives of different trade sections. They are Messrs. Eric Baumann (Produce), G. C. Clark (Manufacturers), E. C. Field (Wholesale Trade), G. C. Reed (Professions), and J. E. Turner (Motor Trade).

Past presidents are *ex officio* members of the management committee. Those still living in Nairobi are Sir Richard Woodley and Messrs. G. A. Tyson, E. A. Ruben, A. A. Lawrie, R. E. Anderson, D. Q. Erskine, N. F. Harris, J. J. Hughes, and P. J. Rogers.

Pyrethrum in British East Africa**Crop Now Worth About £1½m. Annually**

DR. T. F. WEST, of the African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre, Ltd., said when he addressed the Commonwealth section of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday that there are now 851 European growers of pyrethrum and 13 African co-operative societies producing the crop in Kenya and 96 growers in Tanganyika.

The pioneer of the industry in East Africa was Captain Gilbert Walker, who began his experiments in 1927.

Pyrethrum first appeared in Kenya's export tables in 1933, at 16.6 tons. In the following year there was a jump to 79.6 tons, in 1935 to 321.6 tons, and in 1936 the 1,000-ton mark was passed. By 1940 shipments had risen to 5,859.9 tons, and in the peak year, 1945, they slightly exceeded 7,400 tons. In the next year there was some reduction, to 6,740 tons, and in 1947 a sharp fall to 3,906 tons.

Since then the high figures of the war period had not been nearly approached. In 1948 and 1949 the exports were at about the 1,500-ton level, and during the next five years they ranged from just over 2,000 tons to 2,737 tons. For the last three years external sales had been 3,422, 3,871, and 4,400 tons respectively.

For 1957-58 the value of the product was just over £1½m. The Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association was formed in 1933 on the initiative of Captain Walker, who estimated the production of pyrethrum flowers that year at 15 tons.

In 1946 Mr. Norman Harvey was appointed to the newly-created post of executive officer to the board. A few months later Mr. V. A. Beckley, then senior agricultural chemist to the Government of Kenya, resigned from the Colonial Service to become its first scientific adviser.

Capital Investment in Nyasaland

SOME £400,000 OF NOMINAL CAPITAL was invested by new companies in Nyasaland last year — more than four times the investment for 1957 but less than a third of the 1956 figure of £1,467,000. Thirty-eight new companies were registered, a record. In the last quarter three companies had nominal capital of £20,000: Central African Produce and Trading Co., Ltd., of Limbe; Monkey Bay Hotel, Ltd.; and Gatto's Garage, Ltd., of Limbe. £50,000 was accounted for by Car Mart & Accessories (Nyasaland), Ltd., whose directors are Messrs. H. J. Groom, G. C. Beckett, A. E. Carr, J. N. Baines, and G. Hay.

Rhodesian Breakfast

RHODESIAN BEEF has appeared on British breakfast tables — as sausages. About 200,000lb. of "sausage" beef was recently landed at Southampton from the Federation, whence more is awaited. The increase in supplies from the Federation is a result of the ending of an agreement between Britain and Australia and New Zealand.

No Prosperity Without the Will to Govern**Industrialization of Federation Essential**

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN, president of the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries, said when addressing the annual general meeting of the Southern Rhodesia Midlands Chamber of Industries: —

"Money is not the only ingredient which goes to make up a prosperous economy. Political stability is equally, if not more, necessary. I have been connected long enough with public affairs to know that you cannot have peace and prosperity without the will to govern — in the full meaning of that word."

"Unfortunately there is in certain areas of the Federation too great a tendency to believe that the art of good government lies in compromise, and to believe that orderly political development lies in the wider use of the ballot-box by people whose heads are as empty of knowledge and experience as the boxes themselves."

"From whatever angle you study our national problems — whether you think in terms of a more broadly based economy and greater self-reliance of increasing immigration, of political stability and racial harmony, of the problems of many tens of thousands of Africans emerging annually from a subsistence economy of the need for our economic development to keep pace with the Federation's political aspirations — you come inevitably to the realization that it is only through industrialization that we shall be able to secure our future prosperity. So long as we can see real prospects for sound and accelerated industrial progress we have every reason for confidence, and I believe that we have those prospects before us."

"It is through industrialization too that we shall see the main flow of immigration absorbed, and it would not be too much to say that our capacity to absorb immigrants bears a direct relationship to the expansion of secondary industry."

Milk Processing Factory

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT and Nestlé, one of the world's largest milk processing organizations, for the erection of a £450,000 milk processing plant in Southern Rhodesia have been concluded. Southern Rhodesia now produces an estimated surplus of 3m. gallons of whole milk a year and Northern Rhodesia a surplus of about 1m. gallons. It is expected that the factory will utilize a minimum of 1½m. gallons a year at the outset, and increase to 2m. gallons eventually. Initially the main product will be powdered milk, imports of which cost the Federation £250,000 annually at present. The plant is likely to be erected in the Salisbury area.

East African Limes

AS THE RESULT OF A SURVEY in 1957 by Rose & Co., Ltd., the lime juice manufacturers, an area in the Mtwara district of southern Tanganyika is rapidly becoming the focal point of an expanding lime industry. Having discovered that local limes have the correct flavour for fruit juice, the company arranged to use an estate at the mouth of the Ruvuma River as an experimental base and the site of a new factory, which is now being built. The Agricultural Department established a nursery of 12,000 seedlings on an adjoining estate and later obtained more land further up the Ruvuma Valley, and now local Africans are planting their own nurseries.

CLASSIFIED TRADES AND PROFESSIONS OF UGANDA

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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

Liebig's extract of Meat Company, Ltd., is paying a final dividend for the year ending August 31 last of 7%, tax free, on the £2m. ordinary shares, making 11% tax free for the year (same). A special interim for 1958-59 of 2%, tax free, has also been declared. Group profits recovered sharply during the year, from £1,168,376 to £2,022,101. Taxation absorbed £1,162,000, leaving a net profit of £993,496 (£334,877).

To protect local Africans, Salisbury and Bulawayo are to be closed cities from March 1 for work-seekers from outside the Federation, unless they are exempted under the Foreign Migratory Act passed by the Southern Rhodesian Assembly last August. About 121,000 alien Africans are employed in the Colony, approximately 100,000 of them from Portuguese East Africa and Angola.

Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd., report group earnings for 1958 at £742,000, compared with £662,455 in the previous year. There have been two capital increases in the period, a one-for-10 scrip issue and a one-for-five rights issue of 5s. shares at par. The dividend is being maintained at 10% on the higher capital.

The Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries, with the co-operation of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, has published the first comprehensive "Industrial Directory and Brand Names Index" for the Federation. The index catalogues over 1,500 companies and 120 manufacturing groups.

The chairman of British Motor Corporation, Ltd., Sir Leonard Lord, told the Press when he arrived in Cape Town last week that his visit to Rhodesia was for the purpose of investigating the possibility of establishing a new assembly plant near Salisbury for B.M.C. vehicles.

Taylor Woodrow (Overseas), Ltd., in association with a French and a United States company, are to undertake the building of a 200-mile railway in French Equatorial Africa at a cost of nearly £9½m.

Chefs from all over East Africa will take part in a competition at an Hotel and Catering Exhibition in Nairobi next month.

Avon Tyre Rebuilding Services, Ltd., have just built a factory in Nairobi for the manufacture of cycle tyres and tubes.

Limbe's new covered market, the first of its kind built by any municipality in Nyasaland, has cost £46,000.

Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., is to make a rights issue to shareholders registered on February 10 of one new share at 37s. for every five shares then held. The board expects to recommend a final dividend of 9% for the current year on the increased capital, thus raising the effective total payment from 12½% to 14%. The rights issue will raise another £3,400,000.

At last week's London auctions, 4,490 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 11.22d. per lb., compared with 4,154 packages averaging 3s. 2.29d. per lb. in the previous week. Sales this year total 29,331 packages averaging 3s. 1.24d. compared with 17,347 packages averaging 3s. 6.42d. last year. The highest price received, 4s. 0½d., was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

The golden jubilee dinner of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce is to be held on March 2, in order to coincide with the annual session of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, which will be opened that morning by the Governor of Kenya.

Africans in the West Usambara and Pare areas of the Tanga Province are so enthusiastic about planting arabica coffee that no further persuasion is necessary by the Tanganyika Agricultural Department. In Usambara the 1958 crop is expected to exceed 300 tons; in the Pare, over 200 tons.

Total earnings of East African Railways and Harbours in December were £2,102,000, about £134,000 higher than estimated. The railways earned £1,722,000, compared with £1,638,000 in December, 1957, and port earnings at £380,000 were £2,600 less than in the corresponding month in 1957.

The Tanganyika Wattle Company's new factory at Njombe, in the Southern Highlands Province, is to be opened by the Governor of Tanganyika on February 26.

A recently registered African company in Uganda has taken the title of Uganda Power and Development Co., Ltd. Its business is to operate a petrol station.

Hunting Aerodrome, Ltd., have been awarded an aerial survey contract for the large-scale mapping of Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

Sisal Outputs for January

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—545 tons of sisal and tow compared with 562 tons in January, 1958.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—137 tons of sisal and tow, compared with 105 tons in January, 1958.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,439 tons of line fibre and tow, making 9,574 tons for the period July, 1958—January, 1959.

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associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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MINING

R.T.S. Copper Group Results**Higher Revenue Despite Strikes**

DESPITE THE STRIKE of European miners from September 13 to November 4, both Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., made higher profits during the quarter ended December 31 than in the previous quarter. By drawing on stocks, sales were maintained at little below the previous quarter's rate, and advantage was thus taken of the higher copper prices in the U.K. and U.S.A. markets caused by the Rhodesian strike and that at the International Nickel Company's plant in Canada.

Roan Antelope's estimated profit before tax was £997,000, compared with £813,000 in the previous quarter. Profits for the six months ended December 31 were £1,810,000, compared with £1,486,000 in the same period in the previous year. Production during the December quarter was 13,465 long tons, against 15,647 long tons in the previous quarter. Sales were 19,251 long tons, against 19,419 long tons.

Production of copper at Mufulira totalled 14,693 long tons during the December quarter (8,570), and total sales 21,254 long tons (22,119). The estimated profit before providing taxation was about £1,500,000 during the December quarter (£1,193,000).

At Chibuluma production was 3,160 long tons during the December quarter (3,741), and sales totalled 2,947 long tons (4,091). Estimated profit before taxation was £23,000, compared with £117,000 in the September quarter, while the profits for the six months ended December 31 was £140,000, compared with £690,000 in the same period of the previous year. The fall was due to the fact that in the year to June 30, 1958, metal output considerably exceeded mine production because of the smelting of a stock of concentrate accumulated prior to June, 1957.

Estimated profit attributable to the parent company of the group, Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., before tax, was £949,000 during the December quarter (£809,000), though the profits for the six month period ending December 31 dropped from £1,943,000 in 1957 to £1,758,000 in 1958. The company's profit are derived from a 63.98% holding in Mufulira, which yielded £960,000 during the December quarter (£763,000), and a 64.29% interest in Chibuluma, which yielded £15,000 in the December quarter, against £75,000 in the September quarter.

Dividends from Chibuluma are subjected to restriction until the loan from the U.S. Government's general services administration is repaid. So far £1,027,000 has been repaid; the balance outstanding is £3,972,800.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS has announced the result of the options on its properties which in general were due to be exercised on January 1. Options on the D.S.O. and Rosey Cross areas were exercised before that date, and the properties have been transferred to two Rhodesian companies in which Mashaba holds a 30% interest and is represented on the boards. For the Murie property a further tribute and option agreement has been made with Ross, Macintyre and Partners (Rhodesia), (Private), Ltd., which lasts until July 1, 1961. The future of the Honeybird property is under negotiation.

Nigel Finance and Investment

NIGEL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT, LTD., report a profit for the year to September 30 last of £27,133, compared with £30,997 in the previous year. Taxation amounted to £11,879 (£2,231). A dividend of 6d. per share (16½%) is to be paid. The issued capital is £169,846 in shares of 3s. Reserves amount to £131,842, investments appear in the balance-sheet at £314,152 had a market value of £357,724, current assets total £20,601, and current liabilities £30,954. The directors are Sir Cyril Entwistle (chairman), and Messrs. F. R. Peters (managing), C. S. Goddard, F. A. Cooper, and W. L. Taylor.

Union Miniere

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA produced 235,500 tons of copper last year.

"We must have a branch of the African National Congress on Sir Patrick Fletcher's farm". — Mr. George Nyandoro, secretary-general of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, speaking in Highfield, Salisbury.

Chartered Profits Fall £½m.**O.T.C. Status Halves Taxation**

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has recommended a final dividend of 3s. 3d. per stock unit of 15s., less income tax, for the year ended September 30, 1958, making a total of 4s. 6d. for the year (same). The directors have also declared a special interim dividend of 9d. per stock unit, less tax, for the year ending September 30, 1959.

Because of the company's provisional qualification as an overseas trade corporation with effect from March 21, 1958, the final dividend is deemed to consist of two parts, part A, of 1s. 6.5d., being exempt trading income, and part B, of 1s. 8.5d., non-exempt income. The estimated net United Kingdom rate of tax payable on part A is 6s. 6d., on part B 3s. 10d., and on the special interim dividend 1s. in the £.

The net profit for the year ended September 30 last was £4,363,217 (£4,830,496). United Kingdom and overseas taxation absorbed £3,607,980 (£6,087,645). The interim paid on October 10 last absorbed £629,661, and the proposed final will take £1,637,119. The special interim recommended in respect of the current financial year will absorb £377,797.

Policy Without Vision or Purpose**Commonwealth Needs Far Higher Standards**

MR. G. E. SCHLUTER writes in the current monthly letter circulated by his company:—

"Absence of personal conviction and the presence of personal anxiety marked 1958. When our foreign and colonial policy seems to lack vision or sense of purpose it is no wonder that these dreadful chaps can hold meetings all over Africa and tell us to get out fast whilst we stand by indulgently muttering: 'We'll go quietly — if you give us time, but we do want to be friends'. Half of us believe they are right, that we have no business to be in backward territories now, if indeed we ever had.

"We are the products of our age, without the convictions to give us a true sense of values, too careful for our comforts to look beyond them. No wonder we get worried. We do not know quite where we are going or why, and a great many of us do not care.

"Unless the Commonwealth can establish for and demand from its members far higher standards than those which it at present acknowledges, and be prepared to lose any who will not conform, it will fail those who do and it will lose the others anyway.

"None can bear fruit upwards without first taking root downwards. Let others get up to the moon. Let us get down to earth".

Long-Lining for Tunny

WITH A SEVEN-MILE FISHING LINE baited with 250 large hooks, some let down to 300 feet, the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization's floating laboratory MANIHINE has started to probe the stocks of tunny in the Indian Ocean off the East African coast. Long-lining has been popular with Japanese fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean; often they have had about 1,000 hooks on a 30-mile line. The MANIHINE's first results have been promising. Dr. J. G. Wheeler, the organization's director, says that in two recent cruises off the Kenya coast 29 large fish, weighing 3,750 lb., were caught on 130 hooks on a shortened line, besides many other fish, including shark and marlin. Such a catch was commercially economic, he said.

Company Report

Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited

Satisfactory Results

Benefits Accruing from Ambitious Development Programme

Mr. E. W. BOVILL'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on January 29 in London.

MR. E. W. BOVILL, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is his circulated statement:

"The profit and loss account for the year ended June 30, 1958, shows a profit of £20,908 after charging all expenses including £9,115 for rotation planting and £18,955 for depreciation.

"As explained in the directors' report, to get a true comparison with the previous year's results it must be appreciated that the profit of £20,908 includes the results of Kingolwira Estate for five months only—from February 1, 1958. The combined net profit of the company for the year and of the wholly owned subsidiary company, Kingolwira Sisal Estate, Limited, for the seven months ended January 31, 1958, amounted to £26,721 compared with the profit of £23,304 shown in the consolidated profit and loss account for the previous financial year.

"The profit and loss account has been credited with £15,000 over-provision for taxation in previous years, which as is also explained in the directors' report, results largely from the company being an overseas trade corporation, and £2,593 transferred from taxation equalization account. This enables the board to recommend the payment of a 10% bonus, less tax. We also recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% less tax. These payments would leave a credit balance of £11,605 to be carried forward to the current year after allowing for the estimated charge for taxation on the profits and the distribution.

Increased Production

"The satisfactory results for the past financial year, in spite of a lower selling price, were due to our having begun to reap the benefits of the ambitious development programme we embarked upon three years ago. Production increased by 356 tons to 3,390 tons. Our production of fibre should further increase during the current year.

"The average f.o.b. selling price in 1957-58 fell by about £3 18s. 0d. per ton compared with the previous year. In the last month there has been a very welcome improvement in the market price and already our average selling price for the current financial year is approximately £4 per ton higher than that for the past year.

"Our large development programme continued to go forward according to plan and a further 263 hectares were planted. During the current year capital expenditure will again be formidable, about £73,500, including about £25,500 for development.

"In recent years the heavy financial demands of our development programme and the continuance of low market prices for our fibre necessitated a very conservative dividend policy. The approaching completion of our development programme and the intrinsic soundness of the market now permits shareholders to benefit from the restraint which necessity imposed.

"I take an optimistic view of the market. Such figures as are available suggest that 1958 was a year of peak production in East Africa, and that we shall shortly

begin to see production decline as the result of the low prices of recent years having made it impossible for some estates to maintain rotation planting. Although the past year was one of high production in East Africa there was no accumulation of unsold stocks. Demand increased and kept pace with production and now it appears to be overtaking it. There seems no reason to fear that the increased demand will not be maintained.

Epidemic of Strikes

Shareholders will have read in the Press of an epidemic of strikes on East African sisal estates. When I was on our estates less than a month ago Pangawe was closed down because of strike action fomented by political agitators from outside. Long before a week was out most of the strikers were clamouring to return to work and their leaders, faced by our blunt refusal to meet their absurd demands, the chief of which was the dismissal of a valued African servant, were soon compelled to call the strike off. It is much to the credit of our general manager and his staff, and of the Consultative Labour Council, which I mentioned last year, that the agitators found so little support on our estates. Nevertheless, Tanganyika is politically unsettled and it would be unwise to count on our production not being disturbed by strikes from time to time. But with the contented labour force we now have we need not, I think, regard them as a major peril.

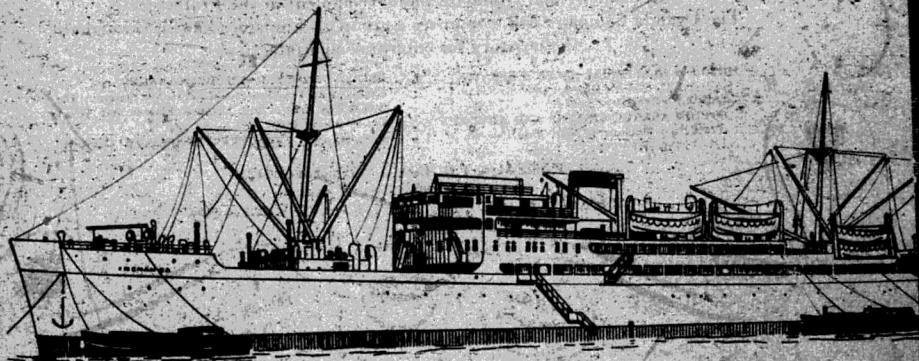
"Recent legislation regarding overseas trade corporations brought to an end the benefits we derived from having Kingolwira Sisal Estate in the ownership of the subsidiary company. The property was, therefore, transferred to the parent company. We were able to sell the shareholding in the subsidiary for a cash profit of £9,915 and of this sum £9,750 was distributed to shareholders in the parent company on July 10, 1958.

"With the accounts you will receive notice of an extraordinary general meeting. The objects of this meeting are fully explained in the accompanying circular letter and I will not, therefore, repeat them. I hope and believe they will commend themselves to shareholders. You will note that the directors are asking for their fees to be increased. Hitherto the directors' remuneration has been out of all proportion to the work involved in raising the company to the exceptionally sound position which, I believe, it now enjoys.

"But credit for this marked improvement in our affairs goes very largely to our general manager, Mr. G. A. Sorensen, and his excellent staff, and to our visiting agent, Mr. B. O. Moore, to whose wise guidance we owe much. During my recent visit to our estates I was much impressed by the pride in the estates shown by everyone working for us, and by the very high opinion in which they are now held by the rest of the industry. The company enjoys a prestige in East Africa which it has never before experienced. We can all take pride in this, and face the always uncertain vagaries of the industry with a confidence which has never before been possible to us."

The report and accounts were adopted and at the subsequent extraordinary general meeting the proposed increase of capital, one for two scrip issue and amendment to the Articles of Association were approved.

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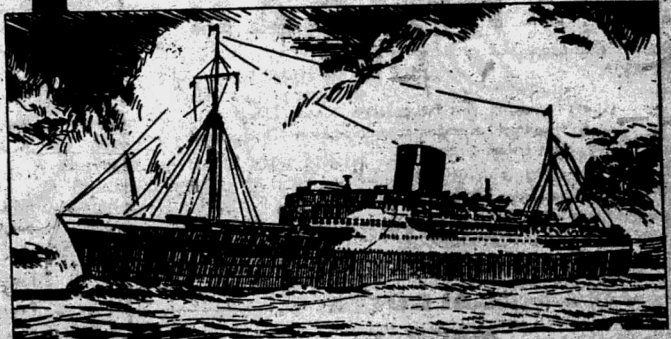
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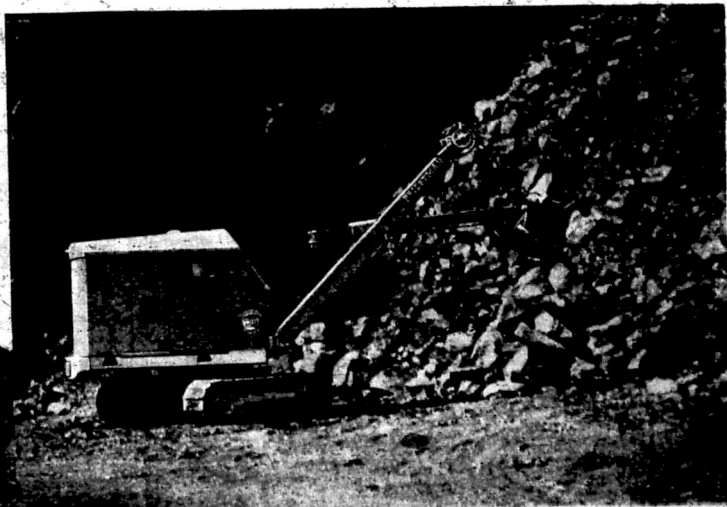
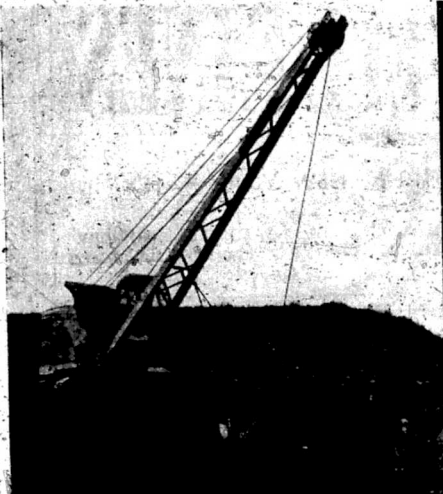
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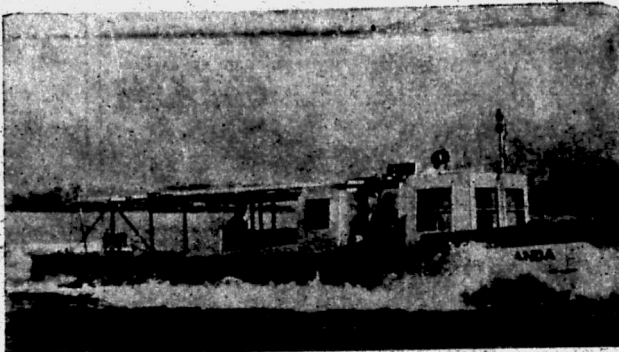
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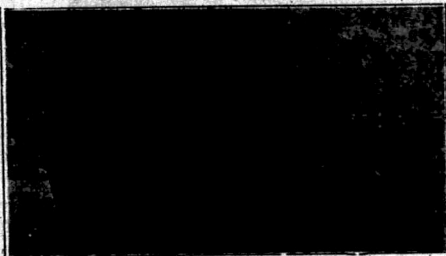
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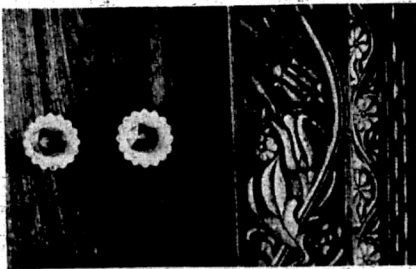
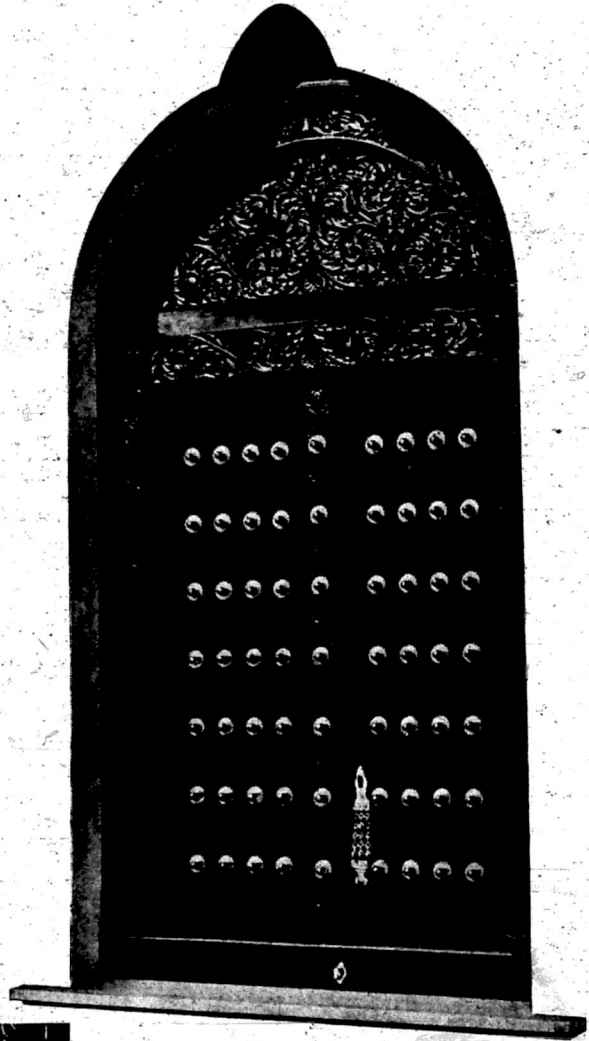
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1793

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE INSISTENCE of this journal over the years that the difficulties and dangers confronting East and Central Africa are largely the consequence of failure to chart a course which is clearly **Bi-Party Policy right, clearly understood, For the Colonies.** and clearly known not to be variable at the whim of party politicians has been powerfully supported by implication by the *Manchester Guardian* in a leading article which we are able to reproduce in full in this issue. The *Guardian*, now one of the most objective commentators on African affairs, has made assertions and proposals which merit the attention of all who are concerned for the well-being of East and Central Africa. In all the multi-racial territories, it says, there must at some time be a wide diffusion of political power among people of all races, and irrespective of race, so that race itself will confer no privilege; but while racial groups differ greatly in their cultural standards that diffusion of power should not proceed so rapidly that a more civilized group would be submerged by a less civilized. Therefore, until the diffusion of power and culture among the racial groups has reached an advanced stage, the multi-racial territories should in the general interest not pass from the control of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

There could scarcely be more explicit endorsement of the policy which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has for years advocated as the basis for a bi-party policy.

U.K. Should Maintain Control. If the Labour Party would now join with the Conservatives in declaring categorically that United Kingdom control must be maintained in Kenya for the foreseeable future and

will not be surrendered to any locally constituted authority which cannot be relied upon to maintain civilized standards, the fears of Europeans, Asians, and the best Africans would be relieved. Of course, the self-centred and self-seeking African demagogues would rant and rage, for they have promised themselves office, power, and perquisites at quite an early date, and it has to be recognized that in pursuit of their ambitions they would foster civil disobedience, and manufacture a semblance of support for their extremism among the masses by the methods which are now well known. But their unwillingness to advance by stages and the certainty that they would provoke disturbances are proof that they must not be given undue influence and that United Kingdom control must continue.

All too seldom do publications or politicians in Britain take account of the serious nature of intimidation by African political movements. Yet without intimidation probably none of the congress-type organizations would have developed. "Strong-arm" methods are their distinguishing characteristic. Aware of this ugly aspect, the *Guardian* gives the warning that "intimidation is fatal to political democracy, more so than corruption; both are incompatible with democracy." That is true; but both are among the chief weapons of the African extremists who prate about "democracy"—which is the last thing they would practise if they gained power. Their idea of democracy has been demonstrated in its more extreme forms in Kikuvuland and Ghana; but not even that stark evidence that what they seek is the licence of dictatorship has silenced the lunatic fringes in Europe and America which imagine that all

would be well if the future were left to the luck (or unluck) of the ballot-box. One of the worst features of the recent past is that Socialists who seek week by week to advertise any shortcomings in British African administration have such dual standards that they want to rush other unready Protectorates along the Ghana road. Yet they are well aware that the congress and similar nationalistic movements in East and Central Africa have made free use of the intimidation and corruption which are openly employed in Ghana.

A solemn pledge that power shall eventually be diffused fairly between men of all races and that the British connexion shall not be broken meantime would, the *Guardian*

Challenge to Socialists. holds, meet the African fear of a "South African solution", while a pledge that the more civilized groups shall not be overridden by the less civilized would protect the non-Africans while the territories were developing "that continuous community which would be the last and noblest contribution of Britain to her African territories". The leading article makes no reference to the fact — and it is a fact — that even this kind of solemn statement would fail in its purpose if it were made in the name of one political party only, for the Africans who disliked the declaration would remain convinced that it would be modified or disregarded if there were a change of Government in Great Britain. The general belief that any pronouncement is unlikely to outlast the term of office of the party responsible for it has done incalculable harm in British Colonial Africa by depriving the Dependencies of that stability which is a first condition of their ordered progress. The challenge is therefore to the leaders of the Labour Party; and all possible pressure should be brought upon them to face a simple issue which they have persistently evaded.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd has more than once publicly declared his belief that a bi-party policy for East and Central Africa could be worked out; but there has been no response

Should Not Be A Party Issue. from the Socialists, who must therefore bear the responsibility for what has not been done. Will they heed this call from an independent organ which almost all of them respect? Will they act quickly and courageously for the good of Africa, without regard to the trivialities of party advantage? They have it in their power to transform the situation in East and

Central Africa by stating in unequivocal terms that they stand for the permanence of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for the maintenance of civilized values in all the territories for which H.M. Government is responsible, and for constitutional changes which protect those values and do not subordinate the fair interests of any race to mere numbers. Such a declaration ought not to be regarded as in any sense a party or a racial matter, for no party in power in this country could follow a contrary policy without betraying the mass of Africans as well as the non-African communities. Why, then, should a joint statement not be prepared and published?

Statements Worth Noting

"Communism has one aim in Africa — to make the black man resent the presence of the white; and the western world, also wanting to make friends of Africa, possibly to be strong enough to avoid a coming clash, is now, no doubt unwittingly, playing the same game. They are trying to outbid the others in this attack on the white man's prestige in Africa. They are afraid of suggesting that colonialism has done more good than harm". — Dr. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of South Africa.

"Britain must stay in East Africa until there are a sufficient number of educated and responsible Africans with administrative, industrial and professional experience to make a full share with the other races in running the country — and that may take 15 or 20 years". — Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P.

"The administrative set-up is overloaded. In my district we had no administrative officer before the Mau Mau rebellion. Now we have two district officers with staffs, a labour officer with his staff, and a pass-book control officer with her staff". — Colonel H. R. Jackman, M.L.C., Kenya.

"I am glad to be one of the people considered dangerous enough to the perpetual existence of white domination in Southern Rhodesia to have been prohibited entry into that Colony". — Mr. H. B. Chimpembere, an African member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland.

"The survival of Western civilization in Southern Africa depends on our success in evolving a reasonable and acceptable formula for white and black to live together". — Dr. A. J. R. van Rhijn, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

"As to the Africanization of the Civil Service, the emphasis should be placed on 'service' rather than on 'African'. High standards of efficiency, integrity, and character should be the key". — Mr. T. B. Bazarrubusa, an African member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

"Even when I was Chief Secretary of Tanganyika I did not really appreciate the extent to which the East Africa High Commission helps all of the territories". — Sir Bruce Hutt, Administrator of the High Commission.

"I told my voters that as soon as I entered the Legislative Council I should cease to be an Indian and talk and think in terms of being a Kenyan". — Mr. Travadi, speaking in the Kenya Legislature.

"No man has done more in the past few years to speed up the Africanization of Africa than General De Gaulle". — Sir Stephen King-Hall.

"Fear is the great corrupter in East Africa". — Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P.

Notes By The Way

Timid Approach

NATIONALISM CAN BE DEFEATED only by convincing Africans that racial co-operation holds out for them a better promise than their own nationalism. Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in the Parliament of that Colony at the very time the House had to consider amending the Land Apportionment Act in order to permit the admission of Africans to hotels in the European areas of the country. The amendment, however, was scarcely a testimony to the true spirit of racial co-operation, for instead of forbidding hotels to discriminate merely on grounds of race — though they would naturally retain the customary right to exclude anyone of any colour who appeared to be an undesirable guest — it did no more than permit the Minister to sanction the use of a hotel by a non-European if application in that sense were made by the person in charge of the establishment. So hotel proprietors and managers may still endanger racial co-operation by inflicting upon worthy non-Europeans the injury and injustice which have done great psychological and political damage elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

Unjustifiable Discrimination

I KNOW EDUCATED RHODESIAN AFRICANS with whom almost any topic may be pleasantly discussed on equal terms, and highly educated non-Europeans of a variety of origins who have visited Rhodesia who believe in the principle of federation and have faith in its prospects but have had unhappy experiences in the matter of accommodation. Those whom I have in mind are professional men or of that general type, some of them better educated than the average guest at the kind of hotel at which they would wish to stay and quite as well mannered as any of them. Such people now travel about Africa frequently, and they should be as free as anyone else to book a room or take a meal in licensed premises. Unhappily, they are not; and they are consequently hindered in the discharge of their professional duties. Moreover, they inevitably become critics of a country which they would prefer to champion.

Wounds, Not Pinpricks

A WELL-EDUCATED, well-balanced, and well-disposed African from Southern Rhodesia, asked in my presence not long ago how Sir Roy Welensky could most quickly rally the support of the best Africans to the cause of federation, replied: "By getting the racial discriminations that hurt us swept away in the Federal and territorial fields: the notices on seats and lifts that they are to be used by Europeans only; the separate entrances and queues for Europeans and Africans in post offices; the separate ticket-offices for the two races at railway stations; the bar against Africans in hotels and restaurants; and so on. The Prime Minister has called these things 'pinpricks'. They do not merely prick us, but wound us; and they have recruited many Africans to the National Congresses". It is wholly natural that educated Africans should judge the white man's rule in this way, and it is idle to hope for satisfactory race relations while these humiliations continue. When the Federation was created there was a general expectation that these discriminations would soon disappear; I doubt, indeed, whether any United Kingdom or Federal Minister thought that they would still be causes of complaint in 1959. They are; and it is past high time to remove them.

Mr. Chiume in England

MR. M. W. K. CHIUME, an African member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland and publicity secretary for the Nyasaland African National Congress, besily propagated its extremist views during his recent visit to England. His Press conference — every African politician visiting London seems to consider such a gathering obligatory, even though he may have nothing to say — was deemed of so little importance by the London dailies that it was scarcely mentioned, but less sophisticated audiences were more susceptible. Just before he returned to Africa Mr. Chiume took part in a debate under the auspices of the Students Union of London University of which I have heard disquietening reports. In an audience of about 75 there were one white woman and two white men (one a Rhodesian), and the questions and comments from coloured members of the company gave the impression that many were pro-Communist. One wanted to know whether a Communist Government was not what Nyasaland needs; Mr. Chiume replied that a Socialist Government should suffice. Mr. Dimond spoke brilliantly in reply to Mr. Chiume's emotionalism, but the audience was little interested in facts.

An African for Rhodesia House

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT should, I consider, attach an African to the staff of Rhodesia House, for a responsible African could reply much more effectively to an African politician than a European, however able and experienced. Southern Rhodesia in particular possesses a number of Africans who would be quite capable of undertaking this task, men who have concentrated on their work for years, earned their promotions, and won prominence in politics, journalism, teaching, and the Church. Not one of those of whom I am thinking could be called a "stooge" by any fair-minded man; though all support the principle of federation, they all say publicly that not enough has been done to develop inter-racial partnership. Despite their criticisms, they are convinced federationists and opponents of secession by Nyasaland, an idea which will certainly be given increasing prominence in the Press, in Parliament, and from other platforms in the months ahead.

Challenging Assignment

IT WOULD BE EXCELLENT, I am sure, to have in this country an African of character and competence who could answer the misleading statements and arguments which critics of the Federation will emphasize more and more frequently from now until the 1960 constitutional conference. Little would result from bringing over an African, however good, for a few weeks; but if the right man were appointed to the staff of the High Commissioner, he would soon justify himself — not least by shocking many Socialist M.P.s and writers and some propagandists in the Church of Scotland into a realization of facts which they have deliberately disregarded hitherto. The man for this challenging assignment might have to be borrowed from a private employer, and it ought to be made clear that he would not be expected to be merely an echo of Government pronouncements. What is needed is an honest-minded pro-federationist who would demonstrate African faith in a multi-racial future for British Central Africa.

Silly and Scandalous

THE TWO SILLIEST SUGGESTIONS to come out of Africa last week must be debited to two elected members of the Kenya Legislature: Mr. Tom Mboya, who pictured Europeans in Kenya secretly negotiating for the purchase of arms from the Federation and then provoking Africans to revolt, and Air Commodore Howard Williams, who marked a short visit to the Federation with the proposal that Rhodesian troops should be trained in Kenya. The Mboya news-sheet *Uhuru*, under the heading "Are Europeans Planning an Uprising?", made the scandalous allegation that there was a plan for a "settler rebellion" on the Algerian pattern. Was the idea to divert the attention of Africans from the complete failure of the Mboya-Kiano-Odinga campaign for an African boycott of the Queen Mother's visit? It has been such a resounding success that those who set themselves to organize African abstention may indeed feel the need to provide some other topic of conversation for those who have just demonstrated their loyalty so strikingly. They are not likely to accept the dastardly notion that white men are arranging to murder them wholesale.

Doubly Silly

AIR COMMODORE HOWARD WILLIAMS'S IDEA, it is safe to say, would not receive two minutes' consideration from any Government in the Federation; and it is equally unrealistic from Kenya's standpoint. If Rhodesians were to be trained in Kenya, why not Ghanaians? Outrageous? Of course; but so is the first proposal. The proper prescription for Kenya is self-help and self-reliance. Rhodesians are naturally sympathetic to the problems of the Europeans in Kenya, but they have difficulties enough of their own, and, apart altogether from the question of propriety, there would be no support from responsible quarters for a *démarche* which would have many disadvantages and no advantages. Nor is the Air Commodore's decision to start a Kenya European National Congress wise. It is bad enough to have racialism from African extremists. Europeans at least should understand that their future must depend on making multi-racialism work; and there is already a Convention of Associations in Kenya.

Dangerous Arguments

MR. HUMPHREY WIGHTWICK, a Dominion Party member of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, has dismissed the thought of partial or total dismemberment of the Federation as not very serious, arguing that because the territories now forming the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were separate until five years ago, they could again exist as separate entities. Against that comfortable theory must be set probabilities so strong that it is reasonable to call them certainties. One thing which cannot be safely done in Africa is to try to job backwards. It is equally dangerous to remove a landmark of stability. Both follies would be involved in "unscrambling" a Federation which has been universally regarded as the test of the practicability of creating a State based on inter-racial partnership.

Expectation Vindicated

TO MAKE CHANGES in the area of the Federation would consequently be considered a confession of failure. Such a step would outrage those who have devoted themselves to the creation and consolidation of the Federation and make jubilant those who have consistently hoped and worked for its failure—especially those African politicians who have agitated against it because it is an obstacle to their attainment of place, power, and perquisites. They would immediately capitalize their opportunity, declaring that what had failed in part was doomed as a whole. The political repercussions of partition would be calamitous. Fun-

damental damage would similarly be done in the economic sphere. The Federation was formed because of the conviction that closer association of the three territories would make the area stronger economically, and that the resultant stability would attract the large sums of overseas capital needed for development. That expectation has been triumphantly vindicated.

Faith or Failure

IF THERE WERE ANY QUESTION of eliminating Nyasaland, Barotseland, or any of the other areas mentioned by different advocates of a smaller Federation, the confidence of the outside world would be so rudely shaken that the flow of investment from Europe and America would promptly shrink to a trickle, for it would seem that small-minded men, having lost their faith, were writing doom across the face of Central Africa. There can be no such thing as half-faith in such a matter. Rhodesians are either determined to succeed or they are not determined. So long as the Africans in their midst and opinion in the outside world have faith in their faith, their prospects are good—so good that they can succeed if they have the will; but if they were once to give evidence that they wished to be done with the Federation, all the effort of the recent past—and, indeed, of more than half a century—would count for nothing.

T.A.N.U.'s Further Victories

MR. T. W. TYRRELL'S DEFEAT in the Dar es Salaam constituency will have caused no surprise. The Tanganyika African National Union, which had told its followers to vote for Mr. D. F. Heath, his opponent in the general election, was certain to influence most of the 3,000 African electors, and many of the 800 Europeans were bound to oppose Mr. Tyrrell if only because of his admission that he had been "lukewarm" about the United Tanganyika Party though he was one of its founders. The Asian electorate, which was slightly larger than the African and European combined, was known to be split. What may have astonished many people in Tanganyika will be the overwhelming nature of Mr. Heath's victory. Though new to politics, he polled 4,869 votes, compared with only 1,434 cast for a candidate who was until recently a nominated member of the Legislature and has been prominent in public and business affairs in Tanganyika for years. The Dar es Salaam Asian seat was also won by the T.A.N.U. candidate, Mr. K. L. Jhaveri, with 4,281 votes, against 2,023 for Mr. G. M. Daya. T.A.N.U.'s African nominee, Mr. R. M. Kawawa, was unopposed. No non-official of any race has now any hope of election except by the grace of T.A.N.U. That is the result of the disastrous obstinacy of the late Governor, Lord Twining.

Racial Discrimination

THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT has just declared its support for "complete emancipation of peoples throughout Africa from all vestiges of colonial rule and influence"—with particular reference to the removal of British rule from the Somaliland Protectorate. But the very same message is emphatic that Ethiopian rule in Ethiopian Somaliland must continue, and that Ethiopia has no tolerance for grandiose ideas of a Greater Somaliland embracing the Somalis who have been under British, French, Italian, and Ethiopian rule. The idea of adherence by the Ogaden is dismissed as "subverting the territorial integrity of Ethiopia". Britain, France and Italy are "Colonial Powers" who must not "perpetuate their control in any form or act in the name of African peoples". Ethiopia, which acts in the Ogaden as Britain has acted in the Protectorate—though for a much shorter period—does not see herself as in any way comparable. Yet the only real difference appears to be the colour of the skin of the administering authorities.

"Manchester Guardian" Calls for Pledges for British Africa

Importance of Protecting Civilization by Maintenance of British Control*

THESE ARE BLEAK TIMES for those who have hoped, and still hope, to see a true partnership between men of different races in East and Central Africa. There are some good signs, but the bad seem at the moment to outweigh them.

In Kenya the long deadlock which keeps the African elected members aloof from their colleagues continues unbroken. Behind the entrenched political front lines opposed voices rise higher, harsher, and more self-righteous. Any outburst of violence on the African side could easily set off a sort of Fascist counter-movement among the more reactionary Europeans, who would cut the ground from under the feet of the more responsible leaders. The Asians see more prospect than ever of being squeezed between the upper and nether millstones.

In Central Africa, too, the hard lines get no softer; indeed, they are drawn taut by the prospect of constitutional change in 1960. The governing party in the Rhodesian Federation—and the main opposition party no less—is still set on full self-government then or soon after, which means banishing all Colonial Office authority from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

African demands for breaking up the Federation have found a new and still sharper spokesman in Dr. Hastings Banda, of Nyasaland: The Accra conference reflected Africa's angry moods, though more in its speeches than in its considered declarations of policy. In all these countries the common ground for an accommodation keeps shrinking as the flood of communal politics rises.

A common factor lies at the root of all these harsh and rigid attitudes—fear of the future. Africans fear—not without reason—that if the link with Westminster is cut before they have reached their full political stature, and a predominant European ruling class is left in full control, they will find themselves permanently halted, and eventually forced into the frozen posture endured in the Union of South Africa. And it might be so:

Fear of Disaster

Many Europeans are afraid—again, not without reason—that the acquisition of political power by Africans as things now are would lead to an abrupt setback to progress, or even to disaster, not only to themselves as a ruling class but generally to the countries which they now rule; for there are still far too few African statesmen or civil servants (it would be wrong to say that there are none at all) able to conduct the affairs of a country just emerging from poverty and backwardness into the light of the 20th century—and especially so if they are borne into power on a tide of racial sentiment which will impel them to drive out or disregard the Europeans who could have helped them through a time of transition.

At a time of gathering clouds and disappointed hopes, is it worth while to try going back to the basic principles which should govern the evolution of a multi-racial society, and seeing whether any reassurance could be found for those on each side who now stiffen with fear at the prospect before them, and make the prospect blacker in so doing? One hesitates to say things so simple; but what follows is an attempt to chart a course which would or should meet the underlying fears of all racial groups, even if it would not satisfy their currently expressed political attitudes.

First then—and this is the fundamental need—in all

the multi-racial territories we must look to see at some future time—and it may not be a long time—the wide diffusion of political power among people of all races, and irrespective of race. Its form will not necessarily be that familiar in this country; its effect will be that race, as such, will confer no privilege.

Second—and this principle is complementary to the first, and not opposed to it—where still solid racial groups differ greatly in cultural standards, the diffusion of power should not proceed so rapidly that a more civilized group should be, as a unit, submerged by a less civilized: This is not only for the sake of the more civilized; the advance of a new group towards political power may be perilous, not least to itself, if the group's economic and educational standing has fallen far behind its political standing.

Therefore, for the sake of both or all groups, until the diffusion of power (and culture) among racial groups has reached an advanced stage—not necessarily complete, but too far to be reversed—the territory should not pass from the control of the British Government.

Free Opinion

But the principle of keeping political advance in step with cultural and economic advance must not be used as an excuse for delaying the former, but as a reason for pressing on with the latter, with aid from the United Kingdom where required.

To these fundamental points it should be added that, important as the diffusion of political power is, political opinion is worthless unless it is genuine opinion. Intimidation is fatal to political freedom—even more fatal than corruption. Both are incompatible with democracy.

Finally, all forms of inter-racial co-operation and racial tolerance are to be encouraged as good in themselves and as steps towards racial equality, and those who take part in them are not to be penalized or regarded as traitors to their own people, whether black or white.

How would the application of these principles affect the present situation with its prevailing atmosphere of distrust and fear? The pledge that power should eventually be diffused fairly between men of all races, and that the British connexion would not be broken until it is, meets the African fear of a South African solution.

The pledge that the more civilized would not be overridden by a less civilized group, and that the final diffusion of power would not come until all were, not indeed equals, but members of one continuous community, would meet the fear that the spark of civilization would be snuffed out by barbarism.

The bringing about of that continuous community would be the last and noblest contribution of Britain to her African territories; it would call for a much greater effort, especially in education, than is being made today.

Finally, one should expect intimidation to recede, and racial co-operation to increase, as fears of domination were abated.

Is it too late to pause, draw breath, and make a new effort at a reconciliation of interests on these lines?

£4m. for African Housing

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, announced a few days ago that he had "scraped together" nearly £4m. to build houses for Africans in the Colony. Nearly £1½m. will be provided from various sources in the United Kingdom, about £1,340,000 through building societies in Rhodesia over a four-year period, and just over £400,000 from companies registered in Rhodesia, among them the local companies in the Tate and Lyle group (£200,000), Gallahers (£100,000), and Lever Brothers (£60,000), Premier Cement, Ltd. (£24,000), and Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. (£24,000). The Workmen's Compensation Fund of Southern Rhodesia will advance £300,000. The general rate of interest will be 6½%, and the capital provided by the building societies will be repayable over a 30-year period.

* By permission of the "Manchester Guardian" we quote in full its leading article of Friday last, headed "Bleak Times", to which reference is made in *Matters of Moment*.

Tanganyika's Special Representative Addresses U.N.

Mr. Fletcher Cooke on Political and Economic Progress in 1958

TANGANYIKA'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. J. FLETCHER COOKE, Minister for Constitutional Affairs in the Territory, said when reviewing the events of the past year before the United Nations' Trusteeship Council in New York that 1958 had been a period of considerable progress in Tanganyika in almost all fields, but that there were some clouds on the horizon. One of the most disturbing features was the financial situation.

The Minister continued in the course of a long speech:—

"Elections to the representative side of Legislative Council were held in September in five of the 10 constituencies. These passed off smoothly. The number of registered voters in the five constituencies was just over 28,000; but large numbers of persons of all races who were qualified to register did not do so, and this accounts for the comparatively small number of electors. Nearly 80% of those registered cast their votes.

"Tanganyika is making rapid but orderly progress in the constitutional field. It is, however, to be hoped that the responsible attitude which has hitherto been adopted by the political leaders at the centre will permeate to their supporters in the provinces.

"Unfortunately, in recent months some political leaders have been most irresponsible in their statements. In the districts of Geita, Mwanza, and Kwimba, in the Lake Province, their utterances have led to unrest and a most regrettable defiance of law and order.

Governor's Warning

"The Governor in a recent speech found it necessary to tell his listeners that, although there were a large number of responsible men in all walks of life who were anxious to go forward in a regular and orderly manner, there were others in Tanganyika who through ignorance, ill-will, or personal ambition were hindering development in every form by a defiance of authority.

"This defiance has generally taken the form of organised disobedience of natural resources rules and regulations made by Native authorities and attempts to interfere with the due processes of the law, either by attempting to rescue persons from lawful custody or by mob demonstrations outside Courts. Mr. Nyerere himself rightly admonished his audience on somewhat similar lines.

"The situation in these areas has now improved, and the people, on the whole, are again showing a proper respect for law and order and are co-operating with Government for their own benefit and welfare.

African Newspapers

"With effect from February 1, 1959, an independent company, Tanganyika National Newspapers, Ltd., was formed to publish and distribute three Swahili newspapers which had previously been published by the Department of Public Relations. *Mwanga*, a daily publication, *Baragumu*, a weekly, and *Mambo Leo*, a monthly magazine, have all been published and distributed during the past year.

"Doubts have arisen, however, as to whether there is a sufficient market for a daily Swahili newspaper, bearing in mind that by the time it reaches the provinces the news is largely out of date. The company therefore decided to discontinue publication of the daily newspaper with effect from January 1, 1959, and to concentrate its efforts on expanding and improving the weekly paper and the monthly magazine.

"Although Government provided the original capital to launch this company, the company is completely independent of Government and is controlled by four trustees, two Africans.

"The financial situation of the Territory which is not as satisfactory as it might be if it is to sustain the inevitable increase in expenditure which political and constitutional developments carry with them. 1957-58 closed with a surplus of £137,000, achieved only by curtailing expenditure to £1m.

less than was provided for in the approved estimates. Moreover, the actual expenditure of £18,697,000 was really £300,000 more, for it contained a credit of £300,000 from a run-down, which cannot be repeated, of P.W.D. stores. The true picture, therefore, is that there was a small deficit.

"The current financial estimates provide for expenditure of £20,975,000 and revenue of £19,787,000. If these figures are adhered to there will be a deficit of some £1,200,000. This possible deficit would very nearly eliminate the general revenue balance, and it is greater than could be contemplated in the absence of any expectation of a rapid improvement in the revenue. It has therefore been decided that everything possible should be done by leaving vacancies unfilled and otherwise to keep the expenditure figure below the approved estimates.

"On the latest figures, expenditure is likely to be just over £20m, with a revenue of some £19m. This potential deficit of £1m. is causing us anxiety.

Looking Ahead

"Looking to 1959-60, for which estimates are in course of preparation, the position is even less satisfactory. We may expect lower revenue from income tax and customs. The fall in oil seed prices, the severe fall in cotton prices, the expected severe fall in coffee prices, and the probable reduction of capital expenditure in both public and private sectors suggests a decrease in customs revenue figures.

"Thus the economy is unlikely to be able to support expenditure in 1959-60 at any higher level than in 1958-59 and it may well be at a lower level. Unless there is an unexpected and very marked improvement in our revenue this must lead to a cutting back of the social and other services which the territory so badly needs.

"Very rapid progress is being made in filling senior posts in the Civil Service by local candidates. As recently as 1954, when the unification of the Civil Service was carried out on the basis of the Lidbury Report, the Tanganyika Staff List contained the names of only five African officers. The current edition contains the names of 238 local officers, of whom 181 are Africans.

"The appointment of the first African district commissioner has recently been announced. There are also two substantive African district officers, two African cadets receiving training overseas, and two Africans serving in a training grade with a view to appointment as cadets. In addition, there are six African assistant district officers who are acting as district officers with a view to their substantive promotion to that rank, and there are now 38 substantive African assistant district officers. Twelve African district officers and assistant district officers have magisterial powers.

"Last June the Government published its proposals for a land tenure policy. The proposals are, briefly, that in rural areas where land is already held in stable individual holdings and in which there is a general desire for individual ownership, individual Africans shall be able to convert their unwritten customary titles into registered freehold titles.

Preliminary Proposals

"These proposals, which have not yet been debated in Legislative Council, have not yet been formally adopted as Government policy. They should be regarded as preliminary proposals designed to secure a reaction from the African population. The Territorial Convention of Chiefs has welcomed the proposals in principle, and discussion on them with Africans has continued in order that the proposals may be fully understood throughout the Territory.

"As expected, the proposals have met with different receptions in various localities. They have been welcomed where there are perennial crops and where there is pressure of population on the land. In some of the more backward areas, however, the view has been expressed that the people are not yet ready for the adoption of such a change in respect of their land. African opinion generally has not yet been formulated, but there are indications that some African politicians would prefer the grant of leasehold titles for individual holdings rather than freehold titles. It is Government's intention to take fully into account the wishes of the African population as expressed through their representatives before proceeding with the proposals for individual land tenure for Africans.

"The main feature of land alienation in 1958 has been that the net increase in alienated land has been the lowest since 1948. Sixty-one new alienations covering 119,021 acres were made, while 36 alienations covering 63,110 acres were surrendered or revoked. The net increase in holdings was therefore 25, covering 55,911 acres".

Queen Mother Tours the Highlands of Kenya

Settlers and Africans Turn Out in Force: Nakuru's Great Welcome

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER has spent another memorable week in Kenya.

On Monday, after a long drive through the Aberdare Mountains, she visited Treetops Hotel near Nyeri. It was evening, and within an hour of arrival Her Majesty saw a rhinoceros, a large family of baboons, and other wild animals. Two of the baboons were driven off by members of the Queen Mother's party when they scrambled up to the observation platform.

It was in the previous Treetops Hotel, burned down by the Mau Mau in 1954, that the present Queen heard of the death of her father, George VI, in February 1952.

Earlier in the day the Queen Mother had left the royal train at Naivashaland and driven into the mountains to a point 10,500 ft. above sea-level, where she cut a green tape to open a new track through the area. Then she drove on, past cheering groups of Kikuyu and isolated farms once raided by terrorists, to a picnic luncheon on the banks of the Gura River. During the meal she met Superintendent Ian Henderson, G.C., leader of the team that tracked down terrorists in the forests.

Farmers' Courage

The Queen Mother flew from Nairobi last Thursday to begin her two-day train journey through Kenya's Highlands. Nakuru was flag-bedecked, and thousands of Africans had walked scores of miles from outlying locations to line the streets.

The first official engagement after visiting the Bondeni community centre was the opening of the Kenya Farmers' Association's new headquarters. Her Majesty said that it was a wonderful experience to return after 34 years.

"When I was here in 1925 the science of farming was still very much in the pioneering stage. . . It is difficult to recognize the countryside of those days in the well-ordered farm land which I see today. I know that the achievements of recent years are the result of the courage, determination, and enterprise of the farmers of Kenya, in the face of great natural difficulties. Although the pioneering days may now have passed, I feel that the indomitable spirit of those days still persists".

Captain Vaughan-Philpott, chairman of the K.F.A., in a loyal address described the new headquarters as a sign of the farmers' faith in the future of the country and a conviction that European settlement and agriculture had an essential part to play in that future.

He presented Her Majesty with a copy of "No Easy Way", the history of the K.F.A., written by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, and a collection of African carvings for the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne.

Front Seat

Among many farmers presented to the Queen Mother was Mr. R. C. J. Letcher, who formed on the Trans-Nzoia and was a member of the Kenya Legislative Council from 1953 to 1956; he offered Her Majesty a photograph which showed her and the late King George VI, then Duchess and Duke of York, seated on the cow-catcher of a locomotive at Maji Mazuri during their tour of Kenya in 1925.

After a civic luncheon the Queen Mother boarded the royal train, which took her to the Usain-Gishu and Trans-Nzoia areas: The first "whistle stop" came at Maji Mazuri, where about 300 Europeans had gathered to see the royal visitor, most of them farmers from the Molo and Rongai districts. Among the Africans were two who had travelled over 100 miles from Lake Baringo; one was Chief Meroxo Chebet and the other District Councillor K. J. Sadalla.

The train steamed on to the equator, marked by an enormous globe on a marble plinth. Here hundreds awaited the Queen Mother, among them the joint master of the Molo hunt, Mr. C. D. Cullen, who had brought his dogs. Several local officials were presented. The last halt on Thursday was at Timboroa station, at 9,000 ft., the highest in the Commonwealth. Crowds gathered as the train stopped to take on water.

Friday, the 13th, proved a lucky day for the children of Trans-Nzoia settlers, for the Queen Mother, continuing her

train journey through the farming areas, singled out the children for special attention: Twelve-year-old Peter Symes opened the door of the Queen Mother's car when she called at his father's farm. Peter offered her a Nandi bracelet, which he suggested might be given to Prince Charles. On the route from Mr. Symes's home to Kitale two more small children were singled out, Winifred and Geoffrey Horsfall.

In Kitale the Queen Mother received a rousing welcome from a rally of schoolchildren of all races. Several times she ordered the car to be stopped as it traversed the lines of children so that she might alight and exchange a few words with some of them. The night was spent in the royal train.

"Excellent Shot"

Next day, in Eldoret she attended a pageant. A commentator recalled that in 1924 the Queen Mother, then the Duchess of York, had proved herself an "excellent shot" on safari with her husband. The Queen Mother interrupted the commentary when she halted an ox-wagon passing the royal dais and walked out in heavy rain to inspect it. The ancient wagon carried Mrs. Annie Potgeiter, who trekked to Kenya from the Transvaal in 1908, and still speaks only Afrikaans.

Before she left for the Highlands the Queen Mother had been accorded a warm welcome by the 50,000-strong coastal Arab community of Mombasa. Disregarding an injunction by Cairo Radio to ignore her, they flocked in their thousands to demonstrate their affection and loyalty. Cairo Radio had declared: "Let us show these British dogs that we are natives of Africa and that we will never receive or welcome the Queen Mother of England. We are not sheep to be driven by the wishes of the British dogs".

Cheering Arabs crowded the streets, many dhows had brought reinforcements from all parts of the coast, with musicians, singers, orators, and naked sword-dancers. In Customs Square in the dhow harbour 40 Arab sheriffs and sheikhs bowed over the Queen Mother's hand after their leader, Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinawy had assured her of their loyalty. In reply the Queen Mother said that the loyalty of the Arabs of Kenya had stood the test of time.

Queen's Gift to Commonwealth

Marlborough House as Meeting Place

THE QUEEN has lent Marlborough House to the Government as a Commonwealth centre in London. Marlborough House, the traditional home of the heir to the throne or the Queen Mother, will remain a royal palace and will keep its name.

As a Commonwealth centre, its main purpose will be to serve as a meeting place for Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and for the Commonwealth conferences held in London. It is also hoped to provide a library for Commonwealth students, and the grounds will be used for garden parties.

While no major structural alterations are needed, it is estimated that it will take two years to adapt, redecorate and refurbish the house. About £200,000 may have to be spent.

In the Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Macmillan said it was a generous and imaginative gesture on the Queen's part to make a royal palace available for this Commonwealth purpose. He recalled the welcome given at the Montreal conference last September to a British suggestion that the Government provide a house for Commonwealth meetings held in London. The Queen, who had shown a close personal interest in the project, "has graciously offered to place her palace of Marlborough House at the disposal of the United Kingdom Government so that it may be available for this purpose".

Apart from the meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, Mr. Macmillan said that Marlborough House could accommodate the economic meetings that it was agreed at Montreal to co-ordinate under the name of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, and meetings of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and other similar bodies. The staff of the economic committee could be housed there and it was hoped to provide a Commonwealth reference library which might be open to students and visitors from the Commonwealth. Living accommodation will not be provided for Commonwealth Ministers or their staffs, but there will be many rooms suitable for smaller meetings and for committees.

Ethiopia and Greater Somaliland

Foreign Minister Wants Discussions

IN ADDIS ABABA last week it was learned that approaches had been made to the Government of Ethiopia by British and United States representatives with the aim of obtaining Ethiopian approval to the new policy for constitutional changes in the Somaliland Protectorate announced in Hargeisa by Mr. Lennox-Boyd. In his statement the Secretary of State for the Colonies indicated that H.M. Government would not object to eventual union of the Protectorate and Somalia (formerly Italian Somaliland) if that should be the wish of both territories.

The Ethiopian authorities made clear their objection to what a spokesman described as "the creation of a Greater Somaliland at Ethiopia's expense".

A few days earlier the Emperor had summoned the British Chargé d'Affaires and the American Ambassador.

The *Ethiopian Herald*, an official publication, described the proposals as "a veiled attempt, hiding behind the pretext of a threat of foreign subversion, to perpetrate indirect colonialism in the Horn of Africa, detrimental to Ethiopia's interests", adding that the proposals had come from quarters "which Ethiopia had believed to be friends".

British Greeks

The leading article likened Britain in the Horn of Africa to Greeks bearing gifts, and continued: "The assault of Lennox-Boyd against the Ethiopians and the Somalis, aimed at cutting the fraternity between the two peoples, was carefully prepared by false radio messages and published propaganda and information. Somalis and Ethiopians should beware the British Greeks bearing gifts. Ethiopia is determined to strengthen her opposition to this veiled British attempt to revive and strengthen her colonial bastion on Ethiopia's border... He would be hopelessly naive who would believe in Britain's desire to relinquish her strategic hold on the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden". The article suggested that Britain should quit the Somaliland Protectorate and permit Somalis to decide spontaneously and freely their own destiny — without Britain as "protector".

The president of the National United Front of the Somaliland Protectorate thereupon telegraphed to the Emperor: "Somali people bitterly resent Your Imperial Majesty's protest against our rapid advancement towards independence from British colonialism".

The Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs replied:

"Your cable of February 11 addressed to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I has been received. His Imperial Majesty at no time opposed advance towards independence of the people of the Protectorate. On the contrary, Ethiopia wishes not merely rapid advancement but the most rapid actual attainment of independence of your people.

"Both His Imperial Majesty's statements and the Ministry's communications have made clear the resolute determination of Ethiopia to support prompt and complete emancipation of peoples throughout Africa from all vestiges of colonial rule and influence. In fact, concern was expressed that complete independence might not be assured for your people. Respect for independence of neighbours must, of course, be absolute and mutual.

Independence Imported

"While we emphatically support complete and uncompromised independence for the territory of the Protectorate, we will naturally and without hesitancy resolutely resist all attempts under the guise of your independence to divide or detach Ethiopian territories or otherwise under the pretext of independence to attack or subvert the territorial integrity of Ethiopia. Our opposition is not to association of the Trust Territory with you. What we opposed was use of pretext of association for the announcement by your league on January 15 last. That association would be the direct first step for the dismemberment of Ethiopian territory in order to create a Greater Somaliland.

"We must naturally oppose your statement declaring that it was universally held that when 1960 came British Somaliland should be the first to unify itself with Independent Somaliland, thus taking the lead in the eventual complete unification of the five territories of Somaliland".

"On the other hand, faithful to her support of independence and her opposition to all forms of colonialism, Ethiopia will continue to oppose all attempts by Colonial Powers directly or indirectly to perpetuate their control in any form or to act in the name or as spokesman of African peoples, and least of

all to seek to impair the territorial integrity of those other States which have long enjoyed the uncompromised independence which we so devoutly wish for others.

"For the same reason Ethiopia will continue to oppose attempts to keep her neighbours under-perpetual imperialistic domination by association with Colonial Powers. Most probably you have been misinformed as to the content and purpose of the statements of the Ethiopian Government. Your resentment therefore clearly arises out of a misunderstanding. Discussion between us could clear up such misunderstandings".

Press Comment on New Somali Policy

"SOMALIS ON THE FAST LINE" was the headline selected by *The Times* for the leading article in which it commented on the new time-table for political progress in the Horn of Africa. It said, in part:—

"The decision to switch Somaliland to the fast line has been taken by the British Government at half-past the eleventh hour with some reluctance. But they acknowledge, as Mr. Lennox-Boyd has said, that special circumstances justify proceeding with constitutional development at a faster pace than they believe to be suitable or advantageous in more normal circumstances elsewhere".

"The part of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's statement that is likely to give British Somaliland most satisfaction is the promise that, if the Somalis desire it, the British Government will, when Somalia becomes independent, assist with negotiations towards some form of closer association between the two territories.

"With this is coupled an assurance that whatever the eventual destiny of the Protectorate, the British Government will be prepared to give 'sympathetic consideration' to the continuation of financial assistance. As Britain provides nearly half the Protectorate's revenue, this is a generous concession. It is hoped that the Somalis will now settle down to the task of making the new constitutional arrangements work, for it is upon them that the success of the British Government's gamble depends.

"Already there are reports that the Ethiopian Government resents the fact that the British Government have seemingly put their weight behind the project for a Greater Somaliland at Ethiopia's expense'. There are still many difficulties ahead".

Open Licence

"The Bull by the Horns" was the title of a column of comment in the *Economist*, which wrote:—

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd's promise to rush Somaliland into self-government within a year, and to give it an open licence to merge with an independent Somalia thereafter, was political wisdom, though it is almost certainly administrative nonsense. For that the Colonial Office has largely to blame its past mistakes—though it can also blame the Foreign Office for the agreement to hand the Haud back to Ethiopia, which alienated most of the tribes' former loyalty to the British and provided a springboard for the spread of pan-Somali nationalism in the Protectorate.

"As the British moved sluggishly along the well-trodden path of colonial education and constitutional advance, the Italians next door rushed Somalia through a crash training programme towards independence by 1960; indeed, it is virtually Somali-run now. The contrast between the two territories became too glaring, and what Mr. Lennox-Boyd has done is to save us from bloodshed by an extremely rapid retreat. There was nothing else to be done.

"A heavy fall in administrative standards is inevitable; but it is now urgent to train at any rate a handful of leaders to take responsibility at the top. In the event of amalgamation British Somaliland must expect to be mainly ruled from the former Italian area. Together the two areas need a subvention of something like £5m. a year to make progress. If the new State came within the Commonwealth, something might perhaps be arranged. If not, will the United Nations or the United States accept the responsibility?

"Undismayed by thoughts of income and expenditure, the Somalis are in an expansionist mood; some think Somalia's southern frontier is in the suburbs of Nairobi, and they intend to reclaim the Haud. This disturbs not only Kenyans but Ethiopians too. The two-year course in political education will have to include some lectures on good-neighbour policy, with particular reference to cases in which the neighbours are bigger and richer than oneself".

The Spectator's diarist wrote:—

"I should not have thought it beyond diplomatic skill to persuade the Emperor of Ethiopia—who has reason to think kindly of us—that we have the same interest in preserving the north-east corner of Kenya as he has in hanging on to his Ogaden salient between our Protectorate and Somalia, and the same intention therefore of seeing that the extremers Somalis drop their more grandiose territorial ambitions".

An editorial note in the *New Statesman* said:—

"The acceleration of Somaliland's self-governing process paradoxically exposes yet another example of Colonial Office procrastination. It was obvious after the war, when Italian Somalia became a United Nations trust territory and was promised independence in 1960, that British Somaliland would not be content to remain a dependency long after that date. Yet while the Italians have been giving the Somalis practice in self-government, the British Governments have slumbered. Now, when all Somali eyes are turned to next year, Mr. Lennox-Boyd has had to speed things up or face revolt. Yet he has left the British Somalis with a year only to find the essential training for handling their own affairs.

"The Somalis make no secret of their ambition to establish a Greater Somali State, embracing not only Italian Somalia and British Somaliland, but French Jubuti, the Ogaden of Ethiopia, and northern Kenya. The relations of such a Somali State with the Muslims in French, British and Ethiopian territories around them, together with their reactions towards Cairo, conjure up unpredictable and perhaps alarming prospects".

How to Defeat African Extremism

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Recipe

AFRICAN EXTREMISM can be permanently defeated only by convincing the African people that racial co-operation holds out better promise for them than narrow nationalism, the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, has told the Southern Rhodesia Parliament. "Fortunately many Africans believe this", he said, "and despite all attempts by extremists, in some cases extending intimidation and boycott, they are sticking firmly to what they know is for the long-term good of their own people".

It was vital that Europeans should realize how many Africans were resisting extremism by serving in the police, the Native Affairs Department, the established political parties, and many other walks of life. The Government was determined that they should not be subjected to intimidation, and that everything possible should be done to further their legitimate aspirations.

Sir Edgar said that the information service of the Native Affairs Department was being increased in order to counter Communist propaganda. Selected police officers were also receiving special training in that connexion, and a watch was being maintained on radio broadcasts from outside the Federation.

While the movement of Africans from the country was a Federal responsibility, the closest liaison was maintained between the Governments, and several passports had been refused in the last few months.

Mr. R. Knight, Minister of Justice, said that the Government was fully aware of the present strength of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, but that it would not be in the public interest to reveal the extent of its knowledge.

Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labour, acknowledged that there had been a small infiltration of the Congress movement into African trade unions in Salisbury and to a lesser degree in Bulawayo.

"So long as the African is excluded from our industrial conciliation machinery and no provision exists for non-racial unions, African trade unions as they exist at present are susceptible to being misled by political extremists". The Industrial Conciliation Bill which the Government proposed to bring before Parliament would seek to right the situation and to control connexions between trade unions and political organizations.

£10m. Loan for Federation

A £10m. ISSUE of 6% stock, 1978-81, at a price of 99 is made today for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The last Federal loan, also bearing a 6% coupon, was issued at 96; it is now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at about 101.

Multi-Racial Hotel in Salisbury

Room for All Views—Prime Minister

THE JAMESON HOTEL in Salisbury last week announced its intention to apply for a licence to operate multi-racially. It was the first to do so after the Southern Rhodesian Parliament had voted, by 17 votes to 12, to amend existing legislation in order to permit that policy.

The Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, said during the debate: "We will not legislate to force people to integrate who do not want to. Equally we will not force people not to meet socially if they want to. There are people who want to make friends with people of other races—and but for that the future would be very dark".

Sir Edgar was fiercely attacked by Opposition (Dominion Party) speakers, some of whom wanted strict *apartheid* while others suggested that multi-racial hotels would be acceptable if sited miles from the principal towns or in some special "international area". The Prime Minister was also criticized for allegedly giving way to Federal Government pressure to make multi-racial hotels legal.

As the law previously stood, hotels might not offer rooms to Africans unless they applied in each individual instance for permission to do so; and only one hotel in Salisbury was ready to take that amount of trouble.

The Jameson Hotel issued a statement saying: "Our policy is to run an hotel with international standards. After all, you expect such people as Mr. Nehru or Mr. Paul Robeson to stay in a first-class hotel. We shall continue to provide accommodation for African V.I.P.s. who visit the Federation. If a man of any colour is well-dressed, well-behaved, and able to pay his bill, we welcome him; but we reserve the right of admission—and that applies to African, Asiatic, or European".

The amendment to the Land Apportionment Act leaves it to hotel proprietors and managers to take the initiative; only if they apply can the Minister take action to declare the premises to be a hotel in which accommodation may be provided for "any Native".

The Minister may revoke any declaration previously made "if it is expedient in the public interest to do so or if he is requested to do so by the person in charge of the hotel concerned".

The Minister must also consult the local authority before making his declaration in respect of any hotel within its area. [Comment is made under Notes By The Way]

Central Africa Party's Aims

Policy of Enlightened Self-Interest

THE CENTRAL AFRICA PARTY, which has just been formed by Mr. Garfield Todd and Sir John Moffat and their followers, declared last week that its policy was one of enlightened self-interest, one which should appeal to all men of good will, irrespective of race.

"The policy of partnership is dangerous: all great adventures are. To bigots, many of its implications will be distasteful. Europeans who cannot bear the thought of Africans competing with them on level terms should leave Africa because they will do themselves no good and will ultimately do their own race infinite harm".

The policy of working together was, in the party's view, the only one that could succeed and the party was the only one to pledge itself to follow that policy wherever it might lead.

Formation of the C.A.P. was deemed by the *Rhodesia Herald* "the most heartening piece of political news for a long time". It commented:—

"African nationalism is a growing force in the Federation and to its banner are being attracted, perhaps unwillingly, Africans who are highly suspicious of the African National Congress but are veering towards that organization because they are even more suspicious of the United Federal Party and the Dominion Party. And for those Europeans who find it difficult to support the U.F.P. or the D.P., the C.A.P. may provide the port they are seeking.

"A hardening of the general European attitude towards African aspirations as demonstrated by the effusions of Congress leaders has become apparent in recent months. A party headed by Mr. Todd and Sir John Moffat could do much to bring a greater understanding between black and white of the problems of this multi-racial Federation".

PERSONALIA

PRESIDENT TITO of YUGOSLAVIA has paid a seven-day State visit to the Sudan.

LORD DERBY, chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, is visiting Kenya.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA left London Airport last week for a short visit to the Sudan.

LORD PORTAL, a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O., is visiting branches in East Africa.

MISS JOSEPHINE NAMBOZE is the first African woman to qualify as a doctor in Uganda.

MR. HENRY LEGRAND, a French lepidopterist, is revisiting Seychelles for the Paris Museum.

MR. J. THOMSON, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank, Ltd., has joined the board of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MR. JOHN WILKINSON, of the Overseas Service staff of the B.B.C. will be in Rhodesia for three days this week.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization in Kenya, has been visiting Uganda.

MR. J. STONEHOUSE, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, is to visit Northern Rhodesia from February 24 to March 2.

THE REV. WILLIAM L. SPENCER, of the staff of the U.M.C.A. in the diocese of Masasi, has arrived in England.

A tiara belonging to **LORD POLTIMORE**, who now lives in Southern Rhodesia, has been sold at auction in London for £5,500.

THE REV. and MRS. JOHN G. CANNING will leave at the end of the month for the U.M.C.A. diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. K. G. Y. BROWNE, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., resident in the Federation, sailed last Thursday in the **STIRLING CASTLE**.

SIR JOHN DEAN has been elected to the board of British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., one of the largest buyers of Northern Rhodesian Copper.

SIR ALFRED BEATTY, a pioneer of the Northern Rhodesian copper industry, has recently celebrated his 84th birthday. He is wintering in Monte Carlo.

MRS. E. M. RAYNER, who has represented Parklands Ward on Nairobi City Council for the past 10 years, has resigned owing to her husband's continuing ill-health.

MR. D. H. HUGHES, Administrator-General in Uganda, has resigned from the Colonial Service to join a firm of advocates in Kampala. He has been in Uganda since 1941.

SIR ALEXANDER KILLICK, who has visited East and Central Africa, will retire at the end of March after nearly 27 years as secretary of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

MR. H. L. TAYLOR TASWELL has taken up his duties as South African High Commissioner in the Federation. He was previously Consul-General for the Union in Luanda, Angola.

PROFESSOR E. C. MOBBS, head of the Department of Forestry in the University College of North Wales, will spend from February 19 to March 18 in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, who was expected back in Rhodesia at the end of this month from his visits to India, Australia and New Zealand, will not return until about the middle of March.

MR. PERCY HUNTING, chairman of the Hunting Group, has been elected to the council of the Air League. **SIR MILES THOMAS**, a former councillor, has accepted an invitation to become a vice-president.

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS and **AIR COMMODORE E. L. HOWARD WILLIAMS**, two of the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, have recently paid brief visits to Rhodesia.

MR. JUSTICE HARBORD, a judge about to retire from the High Court of Tanganyika and the East African Court of Appeal, has accepted an appointment as full-time lecturer at the Ghana School of Law.

SIR JOHN HOWARD, chairman of John Howard and Co., Ltd., and John Howard and Co. (Africa), Ltd., the civil engineering contracting companies, and **LADY HOWARD** are on their way by sea to the Federation.

MR. ROBERT FRICHOT, who left Seychelles to study law early in 1955, passed his final examination some months ago, but cannot be called to the Bar by the Middle Temple until May, as he will not be 21 years of age until then.

LORD BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY, son of the former Prime Minister, left £40,668, on which duty of £7,740 has been paid. All his property was left to a friend, **MR. JOHN P. BOYLE**. Lord Baldwin visited East Africa before he inherited the title.

MR. FRANK OWEN, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, is due in Zomba on Monday for discussions with the Nyasaland Government. He will be accompanied by **MR. N. R. BERTRAM**, Secretary for Commerce and Industry.

LORD CHANDOS is visiting the Argentine. A news item in last week's issue about the **EARL OF BESSBOROUGH** described him as chairman of the Rio Tinto Co., Ltd. It was his late father who held that office. The present chairman is **MR. GERALD COKE**.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, **SIR CHARLES PONSONBY**, lately chairman of the Council of the Royal Commonwealth Society, and **LADY PONSONBY** are to attend a Royal Commonwealth Society luncheon in Dar es Salaam on February 21.

A portrait of **MR. JAMES MACKAY**, president of the Kenya Farmers' Association, with which he has been associated for more than 40 years, has been presented by the Mitchell Cotts Group so that it may hang in the board room of the new K.F.A. building in Nakuru.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, General Officer Commanding in Chief in East Africa from 1948 to 1951, has been elected chairman of the Ex-Services War Disabled Help Sub-Committee and Department of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society.

MR. R. A. YATES, Federal Solicitor-General, will succeed **MR. V. L. ROBINSON** as Federal Attorney-General when he retires in March. Mr. Yates was born in Umtali, educated at Plumtree School and Rhodes University, and joined the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service in 1929.

SIR ERIC ASHBY, Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, and Master-elect of Clare College, Cambridge, who has visited East Africa, is to be chairman of the governing board of a new National College of Agricultural Engineering, which is to be sited near the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering at Silsoe, Bedfordshire. The college will be open to students from overseas.

MR. ROBERT ORR, who has been appointed head of the African affairs department of Kilembe Mines, Ltd., Uganda, was for 19 years in the African personnel department of Mufuilira Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, which he left in 1956 to farm near Que Que, Southern Rhodesia. After growing tobacco for a year he felt the call to return to mining, and joined the staff of the London and Rhodesian Gold Mining Company at Eiffel Flats, whence he goes to Uganda.

Furnished House

FURNISHED HOUSE, fully equipped, three bedrooms, lounge, dining and breakfast rooms, etc. Large garden south side of North Downs. 22 minutes rail journey London. From July 15 to September 7. Use of new car. Reeves, 5, Russell Hill, Purley, Surrey. Uplands 2990.

SIR DUNCAN CUMMING has asked to be relieved of the appointment of managing director of B.O.A.C. Associated Companies, Ltd., at his own request. Mr. JOHN LINSTEAD, previously London manager, has been appointed general manager.

ARCHBISHOP TERENCE POLADIAN, of the Armenian Church, has been visiting Nairobi's small Armenian community, being the first prelate of the church to visit East Africa. He has spent almost two-years visiting Armenian churches and communities in South East Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and SIR WILLIAM LUCE, Governor of Aden, and formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, were present last week when the new Federation of Arab Emirates of the South was formerly inaugurated at Champion Lines, headquarters of the Western Aden Protectorate security forces.

DR. E. M. CHENERY, chief research officer in the Uganda Department of Agriculture, has been appointed director of the Tea Research Institute of East Africa at Kericho, Kenya. Dr. Chenery, who is 46, spent 12 years as a soil chemist in Trinidad before going to Uganda. He will not take up his new appointment until January, 1961.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD had to interrupt his visit to Aden to fly back to London at the week-end in order to take part in the discussions about the future of Cyprus. He was met at London Airport by LORD PERTH and SIR HUGH FOOT, with whom he left immediately for Chequers to see the PRIME MINISTER and FOREIGN SECRETARY.

MR. G. M. MAHON, a puisne judge in Tanganyika, has been appointed Chief Justice in Zanzibar. Born at Norwich in 1904, Mr. Mahon was education at Dulwich College and Brasenose College, Oxford, and called to the Bar in 1928. In 1936, he joined the Colonial Legal Service in Tanganyika as Resident magistrate. He was promoted to his present post in 1949.

MR. ALBERT WALLACE ("BILL") WEAVER, Deputy Regional Director (Engineering) in Kenya for the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration until his recent retirement, had served in East Africa for 29 years. At one time he was Deputy Regional Director in Tanganyika. He played cricket for the Uganda Kobs, the Tanganyika Twigas, and the Kenya Kongonis.

MR. A. F. HOLMES, a solicitor and senior partner of Winterton, Homes and Hill, Fort Victoria, has been appointed a director in Gwelo of the Central Africa Building Society, to represent the interests of the recently opened Fort Victoria sub-branch of the society. Born in Colesburg in 1904, he settled in Fort Victoria in 1930. He is a past chairman of the Town Management Board.

MR. SHARIF KULLATEIN, nominated representative for the Northern Province in the Kenya Legislature, has resigned because he has not felt able, owing to his other duties as headmaster of the Government African school in Wajir, to devote sufficient time and energy to his work in Council. MR. AHMED FARAH ELEYA, who has been appointed his successor, is a Somali of the Isaak Habra Yunis tribe. He was for 31 years in Government service, and since his retirement has been in business and town headman of Moyale.

SIR PETER GUNNING has been appointed chairman of the Public Services Commission of Uganda, in succession to SIR RICHARD RAMAGE, who will shortly retire. Sir Peter was educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed to the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1931. During the war he served as a flight lieutenant in the R.A.F., and on demobilization returned to Nigeria. In 1956 he became Deputy Governor of the Eastern Region. He is expected to take up his new duties almost immediately.

From Tanganyika to Tristan da Cunha

Mr. P. A. Day Appointed Administrator

MR. P. A. DAY, a district officer in Tanganyika, has been seconded to the post of Administrator of Tristan da Cunha, to which he will proceed in April after leave in the U.K. He will relieve Mr. G. F. Harris, who was seconded to Tristan from the Western Region of Nigeria in 1957.

Mr. Peter Andrew Day was born in London in August, 1926, and was educated at King's College, Taunton, and Edinburgh University. He served in the Royal Navy from October, 1944, to January, 1947, and was appointed a district officer in Tanganyika in 1953. He is married and has two small children.

Tristan da Cunha, which is sometimes described as the loneliest inhabited island in the world, lies midway between South Africa and South America; and is 1,500 miles south-south-west of St. Helena, of which it is a dependency. The island is a volcanic cone 6,760 feet high, with a crater lake near the summit. There are a number of plateaux, on the largest of which is the settlement of Edinburgh, with a population of 282.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a resident chaplain. The Tristan da Cunha Development Company operates a fishing concession and cannery.

Muslim Institute

MR. S. F. HANN, Director of Education in Zanzibar, has been appointed chairman of a committee to advise on the establishment in Zanzibar of a Muslim Institute for East Africa. That course was recommended last year at a Dar es Salaam conference which was itself suggested by a report on Muslim education in East Africa. Mr. Hann's colleagues are Mr. D. C. Spencer, Acting Director of Education in Tanganyika; Mr. Sykes-Thompson, Assistant Director of Education (Asian) in Kenya; Mr. J. M. Jackson, Director of Public Works in Zanzibar; and Seyid Omar Abdulla, principal of the Muslim Academy in Zanzibar.

Beit Scholars

THREE RHODESIANS have received post-graduate scholarships from the Beit Trust. Mr. D. J. Davey, B.Sc., of Salisbury, who is at present in Canada, will study concrete technology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and Mr. W. J. R. Boyd, B.Sc. (Agric.), a Northern Rhodesian employed by the Agricultural Department in Kasama, will study wheat breeding at Manitoba University. Both fellowships, initially for two years, are worth £500 a year. Mr. C. R. Hartley, B.Sc. (Eng.), of Gwelo, will join a London firm of engineers for experience as an assistant engineer. His award is £300 a year for two years.

Labour Commissioner

MR. W. BROADHEAD-WILLIAMS, Senior Labour Officer in Dar es Salaam, has left Tanganyika to take up his appointment as Commissioner of Labour in Mauritius. Formerly a mining engineer, he entered the Colonial Service in 1946 on being released from the Royal Engineers, with whom he had served in France and the Middle East. In Dar es Salaam and Tanga he guided the development of joint industrial councils in the ports.

General Manager

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., have appointed Mr. Cecil W. Haylett as their general manager in East Africa and to be chairman of their local board, on the retirement of Mr. C. T. Hunt on health grounds. Mr. S. B. Corrie and Mr. C. M. Bourne, assistant general managers, who have been appointed deputy general managers, are also members of the local board.

Government Paid Macharia £2,000

Article on Kenyatta's Mau Mau Plans

THE FOURTH WEEK of the trial in Nairobi of Rawson Mbogwa Macharia opened on Monday with the magistrate, Mr. Isaac Rosen, hearing a legal argument on a request by Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., defending, to see an imprest account mentioned on Friday by Mr. John Haydon Lewis, Kenya's Commissioner for Prisons.

Macharia has pleaded not guilty to swearing a false affidavit concerning evidence he gave at the Kenyatta trial in 1952.

Mr. Lewis had said that payment to prosecution witnesses at the Kenyatta trial were made from the imprest account. Cross-examined, he claimed privilege when asked a series of questions: all payments were in one account, but he could not produce it, state its limits, or produce the cash book in which entries of payments were made. Mr. Whyatt, the then Attorney-General, and he knew about the payments; but he replied "Not to my knowledge" each time when asked in turn whether the Governor, Ministers, members of the Legislature, the Chief Secretary, the deputy public prosecutor, or other officials knew.

"Model Courts" Denied

Last Thursday three police officers denied that "model courts" had been held before the Kenyatta trial. Acting Superintendent Harold Baker said that while he and other officers were the witnesses at Kiganio model courts were not held at which witnesses were schooled in giving their evidence; Assistant Superintendent Peter Ochieng, attached to Superintendent Henderson's special bureau in 1952, denied acting as judge at model courts; and Inspector B. Nunyambu denied acting as prosecutor on any such occasion.

Payments made by the Kenya Government to or on behalf of Macharia had totalled £2,070, Mr. Lewis said next day. Mr. Marnan said Mr. Lewis would refer to a notebook which had details of amounts paid to Macharia and six other witnesses, but he did not think it would be within the scope of the case for Mr. Pritt to ask questions about payments to other witnesses; he did not want the case to be turned into an inquiry "so dear to my friend's heart".

The magistrate remarked that he was not a one-man inquiry or an appeal court on the Kenyatta trial.

Mr. Lewis then itemised payments made to or on behalf of Macharia for a local government course in England, travel, outfit, books, living expenses, and subsistence allowance for his wife. One item was £50 for Macharia to visit London for the coronation in 1953.

Earlier Mr. Lewis said that, instructed to arrange for the protection of witnesses at the Kenyatta trial, he had visited Kapenguria to reassure them regarding their protection. He saw Macharia twice, on the second occasion discussing arrangements for his trip to England. He obtained a passport for Macharia, handed it to him, and he left by air on December 31; he saw him off.

Mr. Lewis identified a bundle of letters received from Macharia during his stay in England and two others received after Macharia's return. There was no reference in any letter to Macharia's having been bribed or suborned to give false evidence or having given false evidence.

Beer-Shop Preferred

Mr. Lewis read the letters received after Macharia's return. In the first he said that he had been offered employment by the Government at £336 to £370 a year and was disappointed because he had previously been offered the same post with a suggested salary of £500. The second letter asked that instead of the Government giving him a job his application for a beer-shop at Gatundu should be recommended.

He had also received a long article, dated April 9, 1953, written by Macharia about Kenyatta. Macharia had asked him to correct it, and said that though publication might endanger his (Macharia's) life it was important that it should be published for the communities in Kenya, white and black, who might still be ignorant of Mau Mau.

Witness read extracts from the document, which said that Kenyatta had introduced a secret oath "which has become known as Mau Mau", that he planned to extend Mau Mau to other tribes, and that he introduced secret murders in 1952 to get rid of people who would be thought to obstruct his way to achieving his ambition. Most of the murders were committed by young people, mainly ex-Servicemen, the document said. The document said: "The whole plan was to

liquidate the white people in Kenya — not only in Kenya but, if he (Kenyatta) had his own way, he would be hoping to see no white man remaining in Africa. Then he would try to become sole dictator in his own lifetime".

Mr. Pritt suggested that Mr. Lewis had done more than just correct the English of the article, which was drivel. Mr. Rosen interposed to say that it was for him as magistrate to decide.

On the subject of compensation, Mr. Pritt asked Mr. Lewis if he (Kenyatta) had his own way, he would be hoping to Mr. Lewis replied there was never any negotiation between them so far as he was concerned; there were discussions between himself, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Henderson, and the Attorney-General sanctioned the payments from a special imprest account.

Obituary

Dr. Amin El Sayed

DR. AMIN EL SAYED, Health Minister of the Sudan for the past four years, died last week in Khartoum. Born in 1903, of Sudanese-Egyptian parentage, he was among the first graduates from the Kitchener School of Medicine. As Assistant Director he was the senior Sudanese in the Government's medical service until he resigned in 1953 to enter politics.

A close associate of Sayed Ali El Mirghani, the Khatmia leader, he was elected for his native Dongola, and held the Health portfolio in the successive administrations of Sayed Ismail El Azhari and Sayed Abdullah Khalil from 1954 to 1958. After he had lost his seat in the elections last year, he was chosen as Speaker of the Senate, over which he presided until its dissolution at the time of the Army coup in November.

SENIOR CHIEF WAMBUGU, for many years paramount chief in the Nyeri district of Kenya, has died. He recently gave some 200 acres of land for the Wambugu Farm Experimental Institute, where agricultural and veterinary courses are held for men and women. Chief Wambugu leaves 20 wives, 30 sons, and 40 daughters, all of whom are married.

MR. NIKITA KARPOV, district engineer of the northern section of Nyasaland Railways, has died in hospital after being injured when a rail trolley was derailed near Salima. Born in Russia in 1902, he served in the White Army after the Revolution, and eventually made a hazardous escape to Africa.

BRIGADIER CHARLES NEWENHAM FRENCH, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died in his 84th year, was assistant director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation from 1924 to 1929.

MRS. C. F. SPIERREPOINT, wife of the African personnel manager of the Roan Antelope mine, has died in Northern Rhodesia. She had lived at Luanshya for 32 years.

MRS. JEAN RYRIE, a pioneer of Nanyuki district, has died in Kenya. She was widely esteemed for her kindness to anyone in trouble.

BRIGADIER SERELD JOHN ARMSTRONG, O.B.E., M.C., R.E. (Retd.), has been drowned near Mahé, Seychelles, while swimming.

MR. MAURICE HENRY FOX, sometime Government Analyst in Kenya, has died suddenly in France.

Eldoret Municipal Council in Kenya is to place one of the original ox-wagons used by Afrikaner families in their journey from Nakuru to the Usin Gishu Plateau in front of the town hall as a permanent reminder of the trek. The ox-wagon, presented by Mr. E. Sills, was brought to Kenya in 1912 from South Africa.

African Disorders in Nyasaland

At School, Court and Market-Place

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY AFRICAN STUDENTS at the Dutch Reformed Church mission school at Mkhoma, Nyasaland, were expelled last Friday following a five-day strike. Police stood by, as the students left for their homes in buses, but there were no incidents.

According to official reports, the trouble began when Mr. M. C. Toerien, the school's principal, corrected a teacher trainee for reading a newspaper in class. The student was defiant, and demanded the dismissal of his European woman teacher. When told to put any complaints into writing, he refused. The matter was then referred to an African pastor, who later made a full report to the principal.

Meantime, the teacher trainee had returned to his class and informed other students that he had been dismissed. Another student said he would help him to get back, and defied a teacher who ordered him to remain in the class. The remaining students then gave notice of a "strike". They were told to consider their grievances and discuss them with the principal a few days later. Next day the students refused to attend classes, and those working in the hospital training centre abandoned seriously ill patients and walked out. Those in the teacher training section claimed that they were striking over the student's dismissal; the hospital trainees that they were striking in protest at "inadequate allowances"; and those in the handicraft section against the quality of the food.

M.L.C. Jeered

Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama, M.L.C., went to the school to act as intermediary, and told the students that they must behave and return to work. They jeered him and ran wild in the mission grounds, shouting defiance at the teachers. An African pastor then advised the principal that the students should be dismissed. The decision was announced by Mr. Chinyama, who told the students that he deplored their "shocking behaviour".

Arrangements were made for buses to take the students home, but they refused to collect tickets and only a few left. The principal then reported the situation to the Nyasaland Government and asked for police assistance in removing the students and protecting the mission from malicious damage. The students were informed that arrangements had been made for their eviction and that they would be served with no more meals. Buses were then summoned, and the students left without further incident. Some are understood to have apologized to the teaching staff for their behaviour.

Eighteen Africans were arrested last Thursday following an attack on two European officers of the Veterinary Department outside the Native Authority court of Chief Sambani, near Lilongwe. One officer was badly bruised and had a collar-bone broken; the other suffered a cut chin. Both were due to give evidence in the court regarding offences by African dog-owners. Earlier a crowd gathered outside the court had been ordered to disperse by Chief Sambani. They refused and a fight broke out involving Native authority messengers.

Shot-Gun Fired into Air

Both officers were assaulted in the struggle. One fired a shot-gun into the air to prevent it being captured loaded by the mob; the veterinary officers were armed for an anti-rabies dog shoot. Congress adherents subsequently circulated the rumour that the shots were fired at the African crowd. That has been denied officially.

Three shot-guns and 20 rounds of 12-bore ammunition were stolen, but later returned to the police. Police from Lilongwe were called and held an identification parade, and subsequently 18 Africans were charged with resisting arrest and with conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace. During the identification parade some Africans refused to give their names; others tried to break out of the police cordon.

On Monday the police station at Karonga in the Northern Province was stoned and slightly damaged during an unlawful assembly. On the previous day four Africans were arrested by the district commissioner, who intervened in an illegal meeting in the market place. The Africans were subsequently released by the police after questioning.

The provincial commissioner and the officer in charge of the police in the Northern Province have left Mzuzu for Karonga to assess the situation.

Thirty Africans are now held by the police.

Nyasaland's Gains from Federation

"Despite Handful of Unprincipled Agitators"

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG said in Lilongwe a few days ago:—

"I am making my first tour of Nyasaland as Minister of Health. The Federal Government became responsible for medical services in this territory on July 1, 1954, and the progress made in four and a half years is astonishing.

"At the time of the take-over the amount spent on recurrent services was under £300,000. Now it approaches £1m. a year. But there are other increases even more remarkable—a five-fold increase in capital expenditure and a seven-fold increase in grants to medical missions. The number of persons treated in Federal Government institutions or State-aided medical missions in 1957 reached the colossal figure of 5.1m. attendances, twice the total population of Nyasaland.

"I am particularly impressed by the devotion to their patients of the medical, nursing, and auxiliary staff. Everywhere I have found tremendous activity, and recognition by the African population of the benefits which the Federal Medical Service has brought to them. It is a stirring story which will go on despite the inhuman activities of a handful of unprincipled-agitators. It is highly significant that, in spite of threats and intimidation, the number of attendances continues to rise so spectacularly."

Banned from Nyasaland

MR. M. SIPALO, secretary-general of the breakaway Zambia African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, has been declared a prohibited immigrant to Nyasaland. He was recently banned from Southern Rhodesia.



Kenya's Constitutional Future Socialists Press for Conference

LABOUR MEMBERS, and Mr. Wall for the Conservatives, closely questioned Mr. Julian Amery, Colonial Under-Secretary, on the political and constitutional position in Kenya in the House of Commons last week.

The Opposition wanted to know the outcome of the talks with the Governor when he was in London recently. Mr. Amery replied that they were confidential; Sir Evelyn Baring had been in London for financial discussions, but "Mr. Lennox-Boyd and I naturally took advantage of his presence to discuss the political situation in Kenya."

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) suggested that until H.M. Government issued a statement of the ultimate political objectives in Kenya, neither the Europeans nor the Africans were likely to face realities. Mr. Lennox-Boyd must be told as soon as he returned from Aden that such a statement was most urgently required.

MR. AMERY: "I cannot add to what has already been said about this matter, beyond saying that we do not foresee the time when the responsibility of H.M. Government can be relinquished in the territory."

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the increasingly critical situation in Kenya will the Minister accept the proposal which has been put forward by all the elected groups except the European group that there should be a round-table conference to try to bring about a solution to these constitutional problems?"

MR. AMERY: "We have already made it clear that we are prepared to consider informal conversations. If these open up the prospect of success we shall not exclude the possibility of a further conference."

MR. WALL: "Has the introduction of the common roll principle been considered, particularly for the cross-bench members?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "In view of the present deadlock, will the Secretary of State consider sending out a constitutional commissioner to consult all parties in Kenya, with a view ultimately to calling a round-table conference, and so lay down the principle that the true meaning of the word 'democracy' is that the majority shall rule?"

MR. AMERY: "The suggestion is interesting, and we shall certainly consider it, but I am not prepared to endorse it this afternoon."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "Does not the Under-Secretary know that even his own senior Minister, the Colonial Secretary, is weakening on this issue? Does not he feel that it is inevitable that we shall have to have a conference this year or in 1960? Why cannot the Government do something sensible before it is too late, and give the Africans some earnest of what their future will be in this inter-racial society? Why cannot he have a conference and say that their future will be a democratic one?"

MR. AMERY: "This is an extremely difficult problem, not one to which a simple answer can be given."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Is the Minister aware—as I am sure the Colonial Office is—that all of us who have association with and friends in Kenya are deeply concerned about the developing situation there? It is very dangerous and very explosive. Does he realize that the present constitutional deadlock is adding to that explosive situation, and that the time has come to do two things—to make a clear statement of what is to be the ultimate objective of constitutional development in Kenya, and to hold a round-table conference, perhaps with a constitutional expert present, to resolve this deadlock in Kenya while there is still time?"

MR. AMERY: "It is precisely because we are aware of the dangers of the situation that my right hon. friend and I do not wish to give a hurried answer in respect of a very serious problem."

Hardening of Attitude in Kenya

MRS. A. R. SHAW, M.L.C. for Nyanza, said at a public meeting in Kericho that there had been a recent hardening in the attitude of Europeans in Kenya, with greater determination to stand firm for what had been won by their achievements.

There was also a marked deterioration in race relations, particularly in the larger towns.

Speaking of African nationalism, she expressed the view that advice to some of the African politicians was being given by the "lunatic fringe" of the Labour Party.

Ban on Public Meetings in Nairobi Bringing Royalty into Domestic Politics

MR. JAMES JOHNSON suggested last week that restricting public meetings in Nairobi was "a particularly stupid thing to do" because it had put the monarchy into the cockpit of domestic Kenya politics. In the House of Commons he urged the Government to set an example of inter-racial tolerance by allowing Africans to hold meetings.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Colonial Under-Secretary, said that the Kenya authorities had decided not to issue further licences for public meetings for the present. The Queen Mother's visit had placed an added burden on the police force, which was required under the emergency regulations to supervise all public meetings, and it was impossible for the police to undertake the necessary training for the royal visit and supervise meetings at the same time.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) asked whether the African elected members had been consulted before the Kenya Government decided to ban African political meetings because of the police rehearsals.

MR. AMERY replied that the African M.L.C.s. had not been consulted. The ban applied only to Nairobi, where there had been disturbances.

MRS. WHITE: "In view of the present situation in Kenya, was it not most tactless to ban only African meetings? If this ban had been extended to European and Asian meetings the elected members would have been consulted. Should the Africans have been?"

MR. AMERY: "These are matters where the Kenya Government have to take the responsibility."

No New Secret Society in Kenya But K.K.M. Spreading in Certain Areas

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated in the House of Commons last week that investigations had not revealed the existence of a new secret society in Kenya, but they had confirmed that Kiama Kia Muungi had gone "very deep in certain areas."

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE: "The House is very glad to have confirmation of the belief that Group-Captain Briggs's allegations were hysterical and exaggerated. The only way of preventing the re-emergence of an underground subversive movement in Kenya is to allow Africans to organize a national political movement so that their grievances can be stated constitutionally and above board."

MR. AMERY: "I cannot confirm the first part of your statement. You will remember, of course, that African political meetings did not prevent the emergence of Mau Mau."

Air Commodore's Flight of Fancy

AIR COMMODORE E. L. HOWARD WILLIAMS, an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, said in Salisbury last week that he hoped Rhodesian troops would be sent to Kenya for training, adding: "You should be prepared; the future may depend on sending up your troops on training exercises." When Sir Roy Welensky was asked whether Rhodesian troops and arms might be flown to Kenya, he replied: "This statement is false; the question of sending troops for training or other purposes has never been considered by me or my Government." On his return to Nairobi Air Commodore Howard Williams announced that he would become interim chairman of a Kenya European National Congress, and that the aim was an organization representative of Europeans in all territories south of the Sahara.

Commonwealth in Conference

AT THE RECENT Commonwealth Relations Conference in New Zealand sponsored by the Royal Institute of International Affairs the expansion of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Colonial Development and Welfare Service to enable them to help newly-independent countries within the Commonwealth was endorsed, and merging of the Commonwealth Relations and the Colonial Offices was advocated. It was suggested that Colonies might be given associate Commonwealth status, and that developed Commonwealth countries should apportion part of their national income to aiding the less developed.

Study groups were advocated on matters causing disputes within the Commonwealth, and there was support for a central post-graduate and research institute in Britain for the study of Commonwealth problems.

The conference expressed the opinion that all types of racial discrimination should be removed, and that public offices should be thrown open to Africans on an equal basis.

Universal franchise, though desirable as an ultimate end, should be limited in some of the new countries during the initial stages of their constitutional advancement. It was stressed, however, that the Governments of such countries should prepare their people for eventual adult franchise.

Another point emphasized was that in new countries with developing economies it was far better to have a strong and stable Government for 10 or 15 years than to run the risk that elections might result in reversing the trend of policy.

Countering Communism in the Sudan

Marxism "Advocated by Stealth"

THE SUDANESE MILITARY REGIME has suspended publication of the independent Khartoum newspaper, *Al Ayam*, allegedly because it opposed secret military trials of Communist labour organizers, who should, it urged, be tried in public. *Al Ayam*, which has the largest circulation in the Sudan, is owned by Sayed Beshir Mohamed Said. It is the third newspaper to be suspended, the other two being pro-Communist.

An official statement has said that *Al Ayam's* leading article was defamatory of the secret military court and "calculated to provoke mistrust and hatred of the Government". The editor, Sayed Mahgoub Osman, has been interrogated by the head of the Government's security branch. General Talaat Fares has said that no account of the proceedings in the military court will be published for that would contravene military law. Seven men received sentences ranging from one to five years' imprisonment for Communist activities.

A Sudan government spokesman has expressed displeasure at a Moscow claim that the Sudanese Communist Party sent a message of congratulation to the Russian Communist Party congress. He said that there was no Sudan Communist Party, and that merely a handful of people "advocate Marxist ideas by stealth".

Benevolent Rhodesian

MR. ERNEST SYDNEY HEURTLEY, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who left estate in England valued at £42,186 (on which duty of £3,140 has been paid), bequeathed £2,200 to Christ College, Christchurch, New Zealand, for scholarships for boys requiring financial assistance, £550 for the Royal Commonwealth Society, several other smaller bequests, and one-tenth of the residue to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mixed College

MR. T. W. SHARRAD, principal of Siba Teacher Training College, Central Nyanza, the largest establishment of the kind in Kenya, said when a new women's hostel at the college was recently opened that the experiment in co-education had been an unqualified success. The number of African women under instruction will rise to 50 next month. The college trains teachers of both sexes and gives two-year courses for agricultural instructors and veterinary assistants.

Direct Representation for Tanganyika

Sir Arthur Kirby on Tourism

IT MIGHT BE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR TANGANYIKA to have its own direct representation in the East Africa Office in London, Sir Arthur Kirby, Commissioner for East Africa in the United Kingdom, has told a Press conference in Dar es Salaam. Within the next five years Tanganyika might, he suggested, have to consider setting up in London some office or section of its own which would do for Tanganyika what the Kenya Public Relations Office did in London for Kenya.

"I think the political future of Tanganyika is likely to become more important and more noticed, and therefore Tanganyika will need someone in London to do something that I cannot do, for I am virtually a trade commissioner", said Sir Arthur.

Since businessmen were interested only in stability, the important thing was that Tanganyika's political development should be on an even keel. Compared with most other places in the world, the Territory was "still not a bad place politically", and although it was a relatively poor country, living at a fairly low level of agricultural subsistence, it had a fairly diversified agricultural economy—more diversified than that of Uganda, which had cotton and coffee.

The East Africa Office in London "cannot be better than the support, moral and factual", it gets from here. "I am hoping the chambers of commerce will be able to keep me better supplied with information".

There was an interest in tourist travel, but it had to be aroused. "People will not think of Tanganyika out of thin air. If Tanganyika has something for the tourist, we have to go out and get the travel agencies to sell it for us. We cannot do it ourselves. Selling tourism is a specialized occupation. We have to persuade them to sell Tanganyika."

"We must be able to give the travel agencies 'package' tours, so that when a man pays his money in London or New York he knows what he is paying for. They don't like to think they have to land in Dar es Salaam and then work it out for themselves. If we are going in for tourism we have to make it easy for the agencies to sell it."

Sheikh Mbarak is to Retire

Career of the Liwali for the Coast

SHEIKH MBARAK ALI HINAWY, M.L.C., M.L.A., Liwali for the Coast, and adviser on Arab affairs to the Governor of Kenya, has been medically advised to relinquish his duties, and he will therefore retire at the end of this month.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 Sheikh Mbarak enlisted in the 3rd K.A.R. and served in the battalion until 1918. Then he joined the Civil Service as Arab assistant to the chairman of the Land Arbitration Board of Kenya. Later he became Arab assistant to the Resident Commissioner in Mombasa, and so remained until in 1936 he was appointed Liwali of Mombasa.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was commissioned as a second-lieutenant and served with the Indian and Arab (Territorial) Company. In 1942 he helped to form the Arab Special Police Unit (now known as the Arab Section of the Kenya Police Reserve) and in the same year was appointed Liwali of the Coast, succeeding Sir Ali bin Salim.

In that capacity Sheikh Mbarak has been the recognized head of the Arab Community in Kenya. He has been a member of Legislative Council for many years, a member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly since its inception in 1948, and by virtue of his official position as adviser to the Governor of Kenya on Arab Affairs he attends the meetings of the Council of Ministers.

He has been chairman of the Wafk Commission since 1936, and a member of the Coast Development Committee, the Board of Commerce and Industry, the Coast Rent Control Board, and numerous other committees.

He has been a member of Mombasa Municipal Board since it was formed in 1928, and has thrice been deputy chairman. He greatly helped Sir Philip Mitchell, then Governor of Kenya, in the creation of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, and he is a member of its governing board. He has also been an active member of the Advisory Council on Arab Education. Sheikh Mbarak is an authority on coastal history, and his book "Al-Akida and Fort Jesus" is an important contribution to the history of the Coast. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1946.

Parliament**The Case of Captain Ernest Law****Minister Still Awaits Governor's Comments**

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked in the House of Commons last week why no charge was made against Captain Ernest Law before an order was issued in Nairobi last year under the Kenya Vagrancy Ordinance.

Describing it as a "most shocking case", he said that a captain who had served with distinction in the Army for 25 years and then asked the police for assistance was detained as a convict for five months though no charge was made against him. "Is the Minister satisfied that that is the way to treat a man who goes to the police for assistance?"

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State, replied that the Minister was consulting the Governor. "I should like to await his comments before saying whether I am satisfied or not."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "The Colonial Secretary has had information about this case for six weeks, rather a long period before further information is obtained. Is it not shocking that this man should have had to make repeated appeals for his release which were completely ignored?"

MR. AMERY: "You should be encouraged by the fact that we are so scrupulous in the discharge of our duty that we asked for more information."

Nyasaland African Meetings

MR. AMERY said that permits for public meetings were issued in Nyasaland on condition that no demonstrations or processions took place.

MR. J. DUGDALE: "Under an ordinance passed in December by the Legislative Council the police have power to stop a meeting even after a permit has been granted. Further, is the Minister aware that permits are often asked for a month or even two months beforehand and are granted only one day before hand? How can anybody be expected to arrange meetings under those conditions?"

MR. AMERY replied that such information he had was to the contrary, but he suggested that Mr. Dugdale should put down separate questions on those points. "On neither have I information, except that such information as I have is to the contrary."

Common Roll Principle

Replying to MR. PATRICK WALL, MR. AMERY said that, in creating the specially elected seats in Kenya, Mr. Lennox-Boyd had in mind the need for some representation in the Legislature based on the non-communal principle.

"I do not think that I could usefully make a statement at this stage on the possible future development of this system of representation. This is, however, a subject which could be considered, within the ambit of the present constitution, if suitable discussions were to take place."

Somaliland Constitution

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked whether the constitutional changes announced for Somaliland would go far enough to meet the demands of the people for self-government and for union with their fellow-countrymen across the Italian and French borders.

MR. AMERY: "The Secretary of State would not have legislated as he did if he had not been so satisfied."

Dar es Salaam Council Dismissals

MR. AMERY told MR. A. M. SKEFFINGTON (Lab.) that the recent arbitration award increased Dar es Salaam municipality's annual expenditure by over £13,000. Some non-essential services had had to be reduced, compelling the council to dismiss 73 men; and a further 65 would go in April. "Everything possible will be done by the labour exchanges to find them alternative employment", the Minister said.

Detention Camps

MR. AMERY stated that on January 31 there were 2,280 men and 91 women in 15 detention camps in Kenya (excluding 35 men and three women in transit or under medical treatment). Of the 96 detainees on Manda Island 50 had appeared before the advisory committee, which recommended that 22 should be passed through the "pipe-line" camps for rehabilitation towards release.

Medical Services

MR. AMERY said that in 1957 for every 100,000 persons in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika there were respectively 8.7, 3.8, and 5.2 medical practitioners, including those practising under licence. Arrangements were made for doctors to take up overseas appointments as an alternative to National Service, and the response was good.

H.M. Government Responsible

Since December there had been 35 deaths among Africans moved to the Lubito settlement area in consequence of the building of the Kariba Dam, Mr. Julian Amery said in the House of Commons last week; they had died from dysentery, pneumonia, and diarrhoea. Health was a Federal subject, but he (the Minister) had seen a *communiqué* issued by the Federal Government on January 15 which made it evident that the spread of infection had been due almost entirely to flies.

"When previously Northern Rhodesian officials investigated complaints about the quality of drinking water supplies, some supplies were found too saline and alternative supplies were promptly arranged. No contamination by bacteria was detected, but if such contamination were ever to be discovered, naturally alternative supplies would be arranged."

MR. JOHN RANKIN: "The Minister must not try to pass the buck. In reply to an adjournment debate which I initiated three years ago the Colonial Secretary, through the Minister of State, assured Parliament that adequate preparations would be made for the reception in the new areas for Africans to be displaced by the Kariba scheme. Is it not now crystal clear that those preparations were not made? Are not H.M. Government, and not the Federal Government, responsible for that?"

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS said that H.M. Government had a special responsibility to ensure that in the transfer of Africans from land that they had held for generations adequate measures were taken to prevent such outbreaks.

Kariba Resettlement

MR. AMERY told MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) that the resettlement of Northern Rhodesian Africans displaced by the Kariba scheme was virtually complete; about 22,000 people had been moved, leaving only 1,800 to move this year. Compensation had averaged over £10 a head, and out of £330,000 estimated to be payable as individual compensation, £117,000 had been disbursed.

The Minister concluded: "In December there was an outbreak of bacillary dysentery. This is not unusual in this area during the early rains. But medical surveys undertaken earlier by the Federal Government have enabled measures to be taken which should lead to a general improvement in the health and nutrition of those who have moved."

Federalization of Agriculture

MRS BARBARA CASTLE asked for a categorical assurance that the Colonial Secretary would not approve the federalization of non-African agriculture in Nyasaland because of "the bitter opposition" of the Africans and because some 13,000 African tenant farmers on European farms would be "federalized".

MR. AMERY: "Mr. Lennox-Boyd and I fully appreciate the importance of this issue. We must await the outcome of the Governor's discussion with the Federal authorities."

Beware of the African Politicians**Views of the Earl of Portsmouth**

FOR EVERY EXTREMIST POLITICIAN there are a hundred sensible Africans who wish to live useful lives, the Earl of Portsmouth wrote in Sunday's *News of the World*. The article also said:—

Political maturity is not made by constitutions and round-table conferences any more than medicine can make health if there is not enough to eat. The power-hungry demagogue has all-too-often tightened the belts and darkened the lives of those who voted him to power.

"Here in Kenya there is much to safeguard. If only the extremist politicians could learn as soundly as the African farmer, politics would cease to bedevil us.

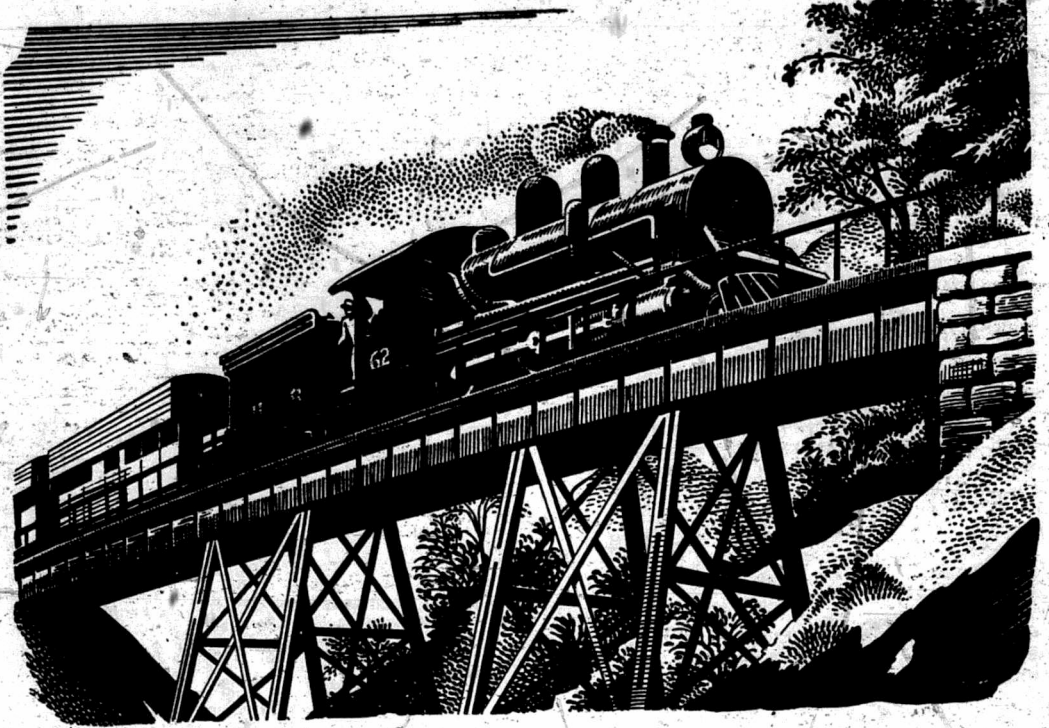
"In the past five years African progress in good farming has been extraordinary, and it has been done by persuasion and example. Fragmentation of holdings is beginning to disappear. Valuable crops like coffee, tea, cotton and pyrethrum insecticide are being produced. Soil conservation is remarkable.

"A growing friendship, based on mutual interest in farming problems, is emerging between settlers and African farmers.

"If this progress is handed over to politicians nearly all the good work will be undone and African farmers and Indian traders will be the losers."

Police Murder

TANGANYIKA POLICE cordoned off a village near Dar es Salaam on Tuesday after an African radio operator in a police car had been murdered. The car was wrecked and the two other members of the patrol are missing. Over 1,500 Africans have been held for questioning.



"The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya . . . The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown"
Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa late in 1895. In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India, which has since amalgamated with Grindlays Bank, sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland.

Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, performance continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

At the outset, the Bank was appointed Bankers to the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since.

The Bank is proud too that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and railway men who "created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown".

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

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

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

Shipping and Travel Departments : 9 Tufton Street, S.W.1.
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In addition to its branches in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Rhodesias the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate

Zambia's Discriminatory Proposals

NORTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICANS should have the vote at an earlier age than Europeans, says the Zambia African National Congress in constitutional proposals submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Africans, male and female, should have the vote at 20, Europeans from Britain at 21, and those from South Africa at 25. Europeans from Western Europe, including Britain, should be able to apply for naturalization after 20 months' residence and on payment of £10; Europeans and non-Africans from South Africa and other Imperial possessions in Africa should wait five years for naturalization and then pay £50. Zambia also proposes that Northern Rhodesia should have a Parliament of 62 members, three of whom would be officials and the remaining 59 elected. The civil service in the rural areas should be taken over by Africans, and in the urban areas Africanization should be progressively implemented.

Mr. Mboya's Latest Canard

UHURU, the news-sheet of the Nairobi political organization of which Mr. Tom Mboya is president, has just suggested in an article entitled "Are Europeans Planning an Uprising?" that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has tentatively agreed to sell arms to Kenya settlers "for a showdown with the Colonial Office in the event that they accede to African demands for a greater voice in the Government of Kenya". It refers to an alleged plan to provoke Africans as an excuse for settler action on the lines of an "Algerian-settler rebellion". After publication of the article last week Mr. Mboya wrote asking Mr. Lennox-Boyd to prove that such rumours are unfounded; he told newspaper reporters that the rumours would not have been printed unless he had had grounds for believing them.

Irresponsible European Rumours

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, said last week that rumours circulating in Salisbury about a general African strike had been traced to their source. All had emanated from Europeans, mostly as irresponsible bar gossip; but gunsmiths' stocks had been bought up in anticipation of "trouble". African leaders had professed ignorance of any intention to strike, but the rumours had created a situation in which an African strike might have occurred, leading to disturbances which the Africans certainly did not want.

British Hostility

MR. G. H. BAXTER, director of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee in London, said on arriving in Salisbury that there was a hard core of virulent hostility in Britain to the white Rhodesian and all his ways — people who delighted in putting the worst possible construction on everything which happened in the Federation and did not stop short of invention. The "honeymoon period" of optimism which had coincided with the creation of the Federation in 1953 was over, and there was a great appreciation of the need to make a truly multi-racial community work.

"Ousting" the C.O.

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, leader of the Dominion Party in Northern Rhodesia, has said that if it becomes the majority party after the general election on March 20, it will not co-operate with the Government, for "our main office in the Legislative Council would be to try to bring the present system to an end by ousting the Colonial Office".

News Items in Brief

The newly-formed Central African Party in the Federation is to hold its first congress in April.

The Royal Kenya Horticultural Society has been asked to organize a beautiful gardens competition.

In the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 74 of the 128 students have scholarships or grants.

The Uganda Government spent £351,000 last year on training Africans for higher posts in the Civil Service.

Nairobi City Council is to present a transparencies projector worth about £200 to the East African Office in London.

For stabbing his employer, Mrs. Digby Owens, to death in Salisbury, an African servant has been sentenced to be executed.

Uganda's future electoral system is being studied by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. V. Wild, the Administrative Secretary. The 14 other members include 10 Africans. All but two are M.L.C.s.

The statues of Gordon and Kitchener, removed in December from their sites in Khartoum, are on their way to Britain by sea. Sudanese troops guarded them until they were loaded on a British Ministry of Transport vessel in Port Sudan.

A British gift of 635 tons of arms has arrived in Khartoum at the same time as three newly-purchased British military aircraft. The aircraft were flown by way of Cairo, special permission having been granted for the British pilots to land.

Two new hotels have been opened in Uganda, the Margherita in Kasese and the Mount Elgon in Mbale. Due to be opened in May and July are the Masaka Hotel in Masaka and the Juba Road Hotel in Gulu.

The Southern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party is to hold its annual congress in Umtali from May 28-30. The Federal Division will hold its congress, probably in Northern Rhodesia, at the end of September or early October.

The British and American branches of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia have combined to form a united training centre at Epworth Theological College, near Salisbury. Sixteen African students from both Rhodesias have started the new term there.

Nairobi City Council has decided to ask H.M. Government for the statues of General Gordon and Lord Kitchener which have been removed from Khartoum. The British Government had, however, already announced that the statues had been offered to institutions in Britain.

Mr. George Turner, a fetus, has arrived in the United Kingdom by air from Southern Rhodesia to see his five-year-old son, who has been seriously injured in a bus accident in Sheffield. Mr. Turner's fare was paid by the welfare committee of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

According to vernacular newspapers in Uganda, Mr. Oginga Odinga, chairman of the African elected members in Kenya, said when he addressed a meeting in Lira of the Uganda National Congress that Africans in Uganda should cease discriminating on tribal and religious grounds and unite to "fight against the British people".

The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara will shortly move its headquarters from London to Africa. The secretary-general, M. Claude Cheysson, said last week that a conference of the governing body in Monrovia later this month might decide in which African country the headquarters would be located.

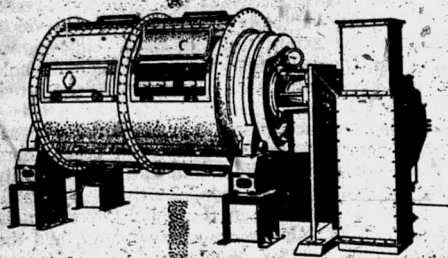
Mr. J. E. C. Bailey, chairman and managing director of Baird and Tatlock (London), Ltd., and Hopkin Williams, Ltd., left London last week for a short tour of Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa. During his visit to Northern Rhodesia he will visit a new branch which has been opened in Ndola to facilitate handling the increasing volume of orders for the companies' products.

Nyasaland battalions of the King's African Rifles have formed an association under the patronage of the Governor. The president is the Colonel-Commandant of the regiment, Major-General W. A. Dimoline, and the chairman the honorary colonel of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Mr. W. D. Lewis. The first annual dinner is to be held on April 22 — Daratoleh Day. The association hopes to form a regimental museum.

Among the latest travel grants given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York are awards to Professor A. S. Boughey, Professor of Botany in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is to visit university departments of botany in the United States; Mr. I. Z. Manzi, underground African personnel manager at the Roan Antelope copper mine, Lusshaba, to study personnel management and industrial relations practices in the U.S.A.; and Mr. R. H. N. Smithers, Director of National Museums of Southern Rhodesia, who is to study modern methods of museum design, display and administration in North America.

The "Sirocco"

Drum Withering System



Saves time, space and labour

The equipment is extremely robust, whilst the controls and accessory equipment have been designed for handling by unskilled labour, and maintenance and repair costs are negligible.

It will pay you to investigate its possibilities on your estate, and we shall be pleased to supply all further information on request.

The "Sirocco" Drum Withering System, evolved after prolonged experimental work, has rapidly established itself as a major contribution to the economics of tea production, and meets a long felt need for the expeditious and economical withering of the leaf, while in every way fulfilling requirements as to the quality of the finished teas.

One Mark II unit will give a perfect wither to 1,500 lbs. of green leaf in 3 to 3½ hours with heater in operation, while the same quantity can be given a slow "night wither" in twelve hours without the application of heat. One Mark III unit will similarly handle 2,250 lbs. of green leaf.

In addition, this system offers you a saving of about 90 per cent. labour costs, and can be accommodated in less than a quarter of the space occupied by conventional withering lofts.



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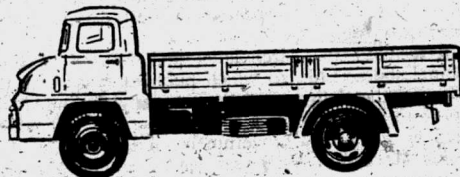
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TANGANYIKA

SALES



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

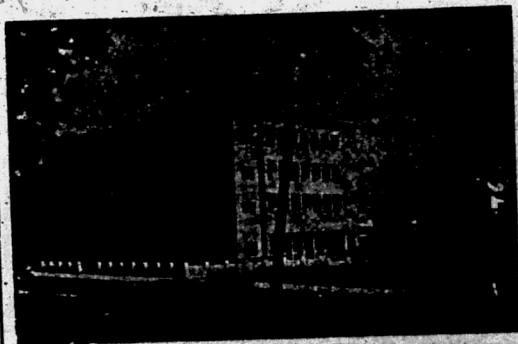
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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***The Other Side of the Case****Government's Reply to East African Estates**

THE MINISTRY OF LANDS IN KENYA issued last Thursday the following reply to the statement by East African Estates, Ltd., which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on February 5:—

"In a letter to shareholders and tenants of East African Estates, Ltd., to which publicity was given on February 4 the chairman of the company attributed the decision to sell all holding to insuperable difficulties created by the Kenya Government. These are detailed as being (1) that new 99-year leases can be obtained only at a greatly increased rent, (2) that nearly half the company's land is liable to be resumed by the Crown without compensation, (3) that new sales cannot be registered unless the company provides piped water to each plot, and (4) that the Government has failed to remove 'Native intruders' from the land.

"In order that the company's reasons for their decision can be assessed the following information is given.

"The original grant of 100,000 acres was made for 99 years from January 1, 1914, at a rental of 8.86 cents of a shilling per acre. The use envisaged was for agricultural development in the coastal area immediately south of Mombasa, which could clearly then be envisaged as growing into a major port. The grant therefore included a right to dispose of plots in a large area for business or residential purposes at a higher rental of 30s. per acre.

"Outside that area a change from agricultural use could be considered on the terms, which since 1951 have been common throughout the Colony, of a new lease for 99 years at a rental of 1½% of the selling price or an approved valuation. Should the company have wished to convert the lease of the area originally approved for residential development to a longer term the same conditions would apply. There seems to be no compelling reason why the company should be treated on the conversion of leases any more favourably than other landowners in the Colony.

Resumption Rights

"In view of the fact that the land originally granted was adjacent to the port of Mombasa, the grant included a condition that the Government could resume the land for Government or Admiralty purposes. In 1939, after negotiations for some African settlement, Government relinquished this right of resumption over 76,450 acres, and it now applies only to 13,200 acres. On such resumption compensation for improvements is payable, but not compensation for the unexpired period of the lease.

"The company, however, has already disposed of all but some 17,000 acres of its original holding, and this remnant includes most of the 13,200 acres to which the right of resumption, with compensation for improvements, still applies. The major resumptions effected since 1914 have been for the ramp for the Likoni ferry, 12½ acres for Government buildings, and some 465 acres for a radio station since returned to the company. It should be remembered that this condition was a term of the original grant accepted by the company, not a fresh insuperable difficulty created by the Kenya Government.

"The company has also sought conversion of its 99-year agricultural lease to a term of 999 years. Until recently comparatively little agricultural development had been carried out by the company. Before committing the land to a proprietor for such a lengthy period the Commissioner of Lands considered that further development should be effected as evidence that the land would be brought into economic use and not held as a sterile asset.

"As regards the water supply, the condition referred to applied to housing plots at a density of as little as half an acre each within the municipality of Mombasa. There is no abnormality in applying such prudent conditions to a developer in an urban area where it is essential from the public health point of view alone. Admittedly, such a difficulty would be superable only with the application of additional capital.

"In view of the lack of development of substantial agricultural areas, it is not surprising that some sporadic settlement should have taken place on unsupervised corners of the estate. Where such settlement has taken place and been reported to the Government within a reasonably short period of years every co-operation has been offered to the company to secure the removal of unauthorized occupants. Unfortunately the

company has for long periods often left such settlement unregarded and families have grown up in undisputed occupation; in such circumstances it is clearly more difficult for a proprietor to assert his rights.

"This information is supplied in the hope that the company's statements will not provoke the inference that the Kenya Government is indifferent to the need to attract progressive investment to the Colony".

Sir H. J. d'Avigdor Goldsmid is chairman of East African Estates, Ltd.

Threat to British African Trades

A HIGHLY CRITICAL REPORT on the probable effects on the export trade of third countries, including the British Colonies, as a result of the association of overseas territories with the European Economic Community and the new preferential area which the Common Market creates was published early this week in Geneva. It considers that the export trade of many undeveloped countries is endangered. Most of the working party hold that the new preferential area is contrary to the provisions of G.A.T.T.

The working party examined 12 commodities: cocoa, coffee, tea, bananas, sugar, tobacco, oil seeds, hard fibres, wood, cotton, aluminium, and lead. The majority view was shared by the representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the United Kingdom. The six members of the European Economic Community were represented by France and the Netherlands.

The majority expect importers in the member States of the community to give priority in their purchases to the products of the associated overseas territories enjoying the new preferential tariff, which would cause diversion of trade from third country suppliers, thus disrupting traditional trading patterns. Third countries would be forced to seek markets elsewhere for a considerable part of their present exports to the six Powers.

The report continues: "It is felt that the six Powers have failed to appreciate the strength of the stimulus of access to a new preferential area, and consequently the magnitude in the increase in production which will arise in the associated overseas territories. This additional production will tend further to exclude the products of third countries in the markets of the Six, so that by the end of the transition period the total effect will have snowballed into a major dislocation of trade. The increase of production in the associated overseas territories will by then have become so great in many commodities that the whole of the present market of the Six will have been largely taken up by the associated overseas territories' production".

The trade of third countries with the Six Powers in the commodities likely to be principally affected exceeded \$1,000m. (£356m.) in 1956. A substantial part of it is or may be jeopardized by actions of the Six permitted under the Treaty of Rome. Much of the trade of African countries south of the Sahara is therefore endangered, and many other primary producers have similar cause for anxiety.

Pyrethrum Board's Sales Drive

SIR THOMAS BOWEN, BT., has been appointed to the newly-created post of marketing executive of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. Such an appointment was recently recommended by a United Kingdom firm of business consultants, and has been made because the Board intends to expand its sales in existing markets and enter new ones. Sir Thomas, who will have his office at the board's headquarters in Nakuru, will travel in many parts of the world.

Now aged 37, he is the fourth baronet. He was at Eton, and during the war served with the Wiltshire Regiment, latterly as a captain. His family has had interests in Tanganyika since 1919, and he went there in 1947 to engage in gold mining. He subsequently held appointments with Caltex (Africa), Ltd., and the International Harvester Co. of East Africa, Ltd.

With his wife and children, Sir Thomas will now make his home in Nakuru, where he is already well known to the commercial and farming community.

F. W. Woolworth Profits Exceed £23½m.

But Taxation Takes More Than £13½m.

F. W. WOOLWORTH & Co., LTD., which has a subsidiary in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reports a consolidated trading profit of £23,586,872 for the year ended December 31, compared with £21,906,164 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £13,561,840, general reserve receives £2m., and dividends £7,935,000. The carry-forward is £17,438,468 (£15,302,897).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £5m. in 6% cumulative preference stock and £33½m. in 5s. stock. Capital reserve is £8,081,474, revenue reserves £16,688,067, and reserve for future taxation £10,700,000. Fixed assets total £32,656,186, interest in subsidiary companies £1,896,154, investments £3,730,131, current assets £42,050,024 (including £20,969,901 in cash), and current liabilities £25,999,572.

The directors are Messrs. R. J. Berridge (chairman), W. J. Turner (managing), R. C. Kirkwood, H. J. Cook, J. L. Farmer, J. R. Amrose, G. C. V. Rogers, H. C. Dear, G. B. Hutchings, F. L. Chaplin, J. B. Cottam, A. C. Gibbs, R. T. Gwynn, and F. J. Baker.

Chilanga Cement Results

CHILANGA CEMENT, LTD., a Northern Rhodesian concern, reports a trading profit of £579,730, after charging all working and administrative expenses and depreciation, for the year ended December 31. Taxation absorbs £341,000, and £8,000 is transferred to tax equalization account, leaving net profit for the year at £227,532 (£277,507). Preference dividends, less tax, absorb £7,500, the 5% ordinary interim £46,875, and the proposed final ordinary of 10½%, less tax, £100,000. Proposed bonus to shareholders of 2½%, less tax, absorbs £25,000, and £100,000 is transferred to general reserve. The carry-forward is £36,711 (£21,510).

The issued capital consists of £210,000 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 and £1½m. in 5s. ordinary shares. Capital redemption fund is £90,000, revenue reserves £461,711, and tax equalization account £200,000. Current liabilities and provisions are £599,641, fixed assets £2,035,314, and current assets £1,026,038, including £198,366 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. G. E. Thornton (chairman), E. T. E. Martin, K. C. Acutt (alternate E. J. F. Harrington), J. H. Lascelles, C. H. Tappett, H. V. Gibbs (alternate Sir Henry Low), and R. C. Boys (alternate W. C. Krogh). The secretary is Mr. D. G. Dallas.

Annual meeting: Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, March 13.

Belgian Aid for the Congo

A LARGE ALUMINIUM ORE-BODY has been found in the Lower Congo. This was announced last week-end in Leopoldville by M. Van Hemelryck, Belgian Minister for the Congo. Its development would need an investment of £40m. to £50m. Discovery of a local source of aluminium is important as an incentive to begin development work on the great Lower Congo hydro-electric resources at Inga. The Minister said that he proposed to ask the Belgian Government to put that development in hand "within reasonable limits". The second 10-year development plan for the Congo will involve some £350m. for capital expenditure from January, 1960, and two contributions from Belgium each of £3½m. to help meet the prospective deficit in the Congo's 1959 budget.

Khartoum Cotton Revives

THE KHARTOUM COTTON MARKET, which has been stagnant for months, has suddenly revived, and in the past two weeks more than 40,000 bales have been sold as a result of the Gezira Board's abandonment of fixed reserve prices at the auctions. The new policy has brought prices down to about production cost. The Gezira Board holds some 140,000 bales of long staple cotton from past seasons. The new crop coming on the market next month is estimated at a minimum of 500,000 bales, and the private cotton growing schemes may add another 200,000 bales.

Building Loans Increase

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN BUILDING SOCIETY, the largest in Southern Rhodesia, lent £550,000 to 140 applicants in January, whereas in the last quarter of 1958 its total loans were only £540,000. At the end of last year the eight building societies in Southern Rhodesia had liquid reserves above their statutory requirements totalling £1,283,213. C.A.B.S. had an excess of £664,323 over its permissible minimum liquid assets.

Difficulties of Sisal Growers

Rising Costs of Production

THE CURRENT MARKET LETTER issued by Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., states:—

"During the past 12 months the sisal industry of British East Africa encountered severe difficulties. An increasing number of plantations were forced to sell at prices which do not cover depreciation and replanting, while others are operating at a loss, in some cases to a critical extent.

"These difficulties unfortunately coincide with strong pressure from newly-created trade unions for heavy increases in plantation wages. Rises up to 11%, with as much as 50% for overtime, were granted last November, which will increase production costs by 5% or more. This will inevitably increase the difficulties of those growers who were already in financial straits.

"Moreover, very large, and in some cases quite unrealistic, further wage increases have been demanded, which current sisal prices cannot conceivably support, even on the most efficient and economically-run plantations. There have been strikes on several estates, and the growers have asked the Government to hold an inquiry into the nature of the strikes and the rôle played by the union.

"At a time when the industry needed lower costs all this has come inopportunistically. Instead rising costs must be expected in the coming year, and higher sisal prices are thought unavoidable if production in Africa is to be maintained.

"The absence of stock accumulations and unusually heavy demand for fibre resulted in a firm market and a rise to £80 for B.E.A. No. 1 during the last few weeks of 1958, which compares with a price level as low as £69 during much of the remainder of the year.

"Sisal consumption continues to increase, in spite of a not very good harvest season last year in some countries, which reduced the sales of agricultural twine. Increased farm mechanization provides for further increases of baler-twine consumption, but the risk of new developments in harvesting machinery cannot be disregarded. Finding new uses for sisal remains urgent in safeguarding the future of the industry."

Price of Coffee

LAST YEAR this journal gave currency to the opinion of leading authorities in the coffee world that the price of that commodity would drop at least £100 a ton. The current monthly bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya contains this statement: "Today's quotation of the Coffee Board on the New York market is 44 cents per lb. ex dock New York, equivalent to £319 in Nairobi, as compared with £421 last season." So the time those words were written the expected fall of £100 had been exceeded. Growers in Kenya, however, have the satisfaction that their Coffee Marketing Board sold £12,207 tons at an overall price of £393 13s.

Rhodesian Beef by Air

AN INAUGURAL SHIPMENT of chilled beef weighing just under 1,500 lb. left Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Tuesday morning of last week and arrived at Smithfield Market, London, two days later after one of the most successful airflights in meat trade history. The consignment was dispatched by the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia by Hunting Clan aircraft. The beef was in a pressurized cabin and not refrigerated, but the consignment arrived in perfect condition. The price realized was equivalent to that for Argentine chilled beef.

Selling to Africa

AN EXPORT DIVISION with the initial task of making a close study of export markets in Africa is to be established by the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries. Mr. F. C. Aldridge, the director, said: "A great deal of work remains to be done in British East Africa, but we have made an initial impression on that market, and the export division should do much to bring to light the special needs of this and other African markets."

Tobacco Research Station

SIR ROY WELNSKY has opened the new tobacco research station near Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. The first of its kind in the Protectorate, it has been established because climate and soils differ from those at the Rhodesian Tobacco Board's two stations in Southern Rhodesia.

Commercial Brevities

The Sudan Government has placed a joint contract for £4½m. with the German Siemens company and the English Electric Co., Ltd., in connexion with the Sennar hydro-electric project. Work will start next month and is due to be completed in two stages, by January, 1961, and April, 1962. The contract provides for construction of the Sennar power station of 15,000kW. capacity, the addition of 10,000kW. to Khartoum power station, and transmission lines to carry the electricity to Khartoum.

The guaranteed minimum price to be paid by the Uganda Coffee Industry Board to coffee growers was reduced on February 16 from 80 to 65 cents per lb. The previous price of 80 cents was fixed in October, but since then there has been a fall in world prices. It is expected that the board will have to withdraw about £4½m. from the price assistance fund to pay growers the 80 cents guaranteed since then.

At last week's London auctions 6,757 packages of African teas were sold at an average of 3s. 1.68d. per lb., compared with 4,490 packages averaging 2s. 11.17d. in the previous week. Total sales to date were 36,088 packages averaging 3s. 1.32d., compared with 20,743 packages averaging 3s. 6.61d. in the previous year. The highest price received, 4s. 4d., was for a consignment from Kenya.

The whole of the issued share capital of Carnegie Fisheries and Cold Storage (Property), Ltd., has been bought by Irvin & Johnson (Rhodesia), Ltd., and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carnegie have resigned from the board. Mr. G. P. de Bruyn has been appointed resident director in Southern Rhodesia of Irvin & Johnson, whose head office is being moved from Bulawayo to Salisbury.

A contract for £252,164 for 500 African dwelling units in double-storey terraced blocks of flats has been placed by Nairobi City Council with Stirling Astaldi (Africa), Ltd., whose tender was the lowest of 14 received. The highest was for £466,603. Whereas that tenderer required 140 weeks for the work, Stirling Astaldi undertook to complete it in 31 weeks.

After giving preliminary consideration to an intended offer of 16s. per 10s. share, cum rights, by Contango Banking and Trading on behalf of clients, the directors of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., state that they will not recommend acceptance at that figure, as it does not in their view place an adequate value on the estates.

Gillette Brothers Discount Co., Ltd., which recently agreed to subscribe one-fifth of the capital of the new Discount Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., and to second one of their directors, Mr. C. J. V. Chalkley as manager, has reported profits for the year to January 31 of £203,344 after tax. The ordinary dividend is 12½%.

The chances of establishing a successful wine industry from vines in the foothills of the Ruwenzori Range are considered to be too small to justify full-scale trial at public expense. Mr. A. B. Killick, Minister of Natural Resources, has told the Uganda Legislative Council.

Colcom Products Central Co-operative, Ltd., the pig products section of the Cold Storage Commission, is to build a factory in Salisbury costing £250,000. It should be ready by the end of the year, and will give work to about 50 Europeans and 350 Africans.

Over 3,300 tons of top-grade wheat were produced last year in Tanganyika's Northern Province, where there is increased African interest in the crop. The Likamba area produced 146 tons, and at one time three combines could be seen in African fields.

The Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., and two other cement manufacturers in East Africa, who can together produce about 600,000 tons annually, are discussing their mutual problem of over-production.

Electricity generated for Uganda in January totalled 17,699,328 units, compared with 15,395,060 during the same month last year. In addition, 9,131,000 units were exported to Kenya.

Nairobi City Council is seeking permission from the Government of Kenya to raise a loan of £884,820, mainly for provision of water supplies, roads, drainage, and bridges.

In the week beginning April 4, 1960, the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce will hold their 20th congress in Canberra.

The first of 25 oil circuit-breakers for the Kariba hydro-electric plant have been dispatched from the Willesden factory of the British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd.

The Central Africa Building Society has just opened two more branches in the suburbs of Salisbury, making nine new offices in the last 10 months.

This year's sections of Southern and North-Western Rhodesian fine-cured tobacco will open in Salisbury on March 17. A United States financial group has bought the Mawingo Hotel in Kenya from Block Hotels, Ltd.

ACCOUNTS IN BRIEF

The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., reports a consolidated group profit before tax of £55,789,000 (£57,285,000) for 1958. After charging over £27½m. for taxes, the group net profit was nearly £1m. less at £25,473,000, out of which £4,900,000, against £6m., has been transferred to fixed assets and stock replacement reserve. The effective final dividend is 9d. tax free per 10s. share, including a special "profit tax" interim of 2d. for 1958-59, which the directors do not intend taking into account when considering the payment of other dividends for that year. A first interim of 6d., tax free, has been declared for the current year.

British African Tea Estates, Ltd., Nyassaland, report a group net profit of £38,461 for 1957-58, after paying depreciation and tax, compared with £92,545 in the previous year. Dividends paid total £16,100 (same). Tea manufactured: 1,784,908lb. (2,066,783). Net fixed assets: £687,411. Crop and group profits were adversely affected by severe drought.

Tate and Lyle Investments, Ltd., which have interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, report a group trading profit after charging depreciation of £1,027,803 (£1,980,975) for the year ended September 30. A final ordinary dividend of 6% is being paid, making a total of 18% for the year.

MINING

London Copper Price

LONDON COPPER PRICES rose last week to £237 per ton on news that the United States Government had tightened its restrictions on American copper exports to Russia and its satellites. The International Wrought Non-Ferrous Metals Council decided in Paris last week on steps towards more stable copper prices. Non-ferrous metal fabricators from 13 West European countries decided that statistical data should be made available to copper producers in the hope that this would improve flexibility in production and thus help to bring about a greater degree of price stability. This information would include the trend of orders booked, monthly copper consumption figures, studies on substitutes for copper, and a general review of the trend of trade. Council sources said after the meeting that rumours about discussion of an "African copper price" were unfounded.

Graphite in N.R.

EXISTENCE OF HITHERTO UNKNOWN DEPOSITS of graphite of a size that might be worked economically have been confirmed at a site 25 miles north-west of Petakeu in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. The discovery was made in December by geologists undertaking detailed regional mapping of the geology of the territory. Samples since analysed have proved to be of lake graphite of crucible grade. Traces of sulphides, principally of iron but also of copper, have been found in the area, as well as possible extensions from Sesare of gold mineralization. Mr. Reeve, director of the Geological Survey Department, considers the area to be of some economic promise.

Price "Satisfactory Enough"

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, has expressed pleasure at the resilience of the copper market, saying: "I feel the price will stabilize around £225-£235, which is satisfactory enough for the country. The improvement in the price and the efforts of the companies to push supplies through Lobito Bay and catch up on the gap in the pipe-line should mean that little revenue will be lost as a result of the strike."

Nehanga's Third Pit

NCHANGA, already Northern Rhodesia's largest copper producer, is planning to open a third open-cast pit.

Progress Reports

Motapa Gold. (December quarter).—55,100 tons of ore milled, yielding 5,501 oz. of gold, and a working profit of £47. Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. (December quarter).—79,699 tons of ore milled, 2,731 tons of concentrates produced. Metal content of concentrates: lead 34.07%, copper 16.29%, silver 2,020 gms. per ton, gold 29.81 gms. Estimated gross proceeds of returnable metal, £224,646; estimated realization expenses, £86,181; working costs, £113,100; estimated working profit, £23,365; depreciation, £51,900; interest on loans and overdraft, £19,151. Estimated loss, £47,686.

Falcon Mines, Ltd.—(January) Dainy mine: 20,000 tons milled, 3,732 oz. of gold produced, working profit £11,547. Sunace and Bayhorse: working loss £280.

Company Reports

The Lancashire Steel Corporation, Limited

Sir John James on Progress of Rhodesian Interests

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE LANCASHIRE STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on February 12 at Warrington.

SIR JOHN JAMES, chairman, presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—

"You will have noted in the directors' report the change in the corporation's status to that of a holding company only and the formation of a new company, Lancashire Steel Manufacturing Company, Limited. This change will ensure greater efficiency in the management of the various activities previously carried on by the Corporation.

Largely Increased Trading Profit

"I am glad to be able to report a considerable improvement in the manufacturing and trading profit for the 52 weeks ended September 27, 1958, of over £1m. compared with that for the preceding year. As you know, the last six months of the year under review was an extremely difficult period as the effect of the Government's anti-inflationary measures and the general fall in world demand made itself felt in this country. The steel industry as one of the most important primary producers suffered particularly from these effects, and this company was by no means immune therefrom; in fact, during the six months in question the company was working considerably below its full capacity.

"In these circumstances, the recovery in profits to a level only some £90,000 below the previous record profits of the year ended September 29, 1956, must be regarded, in my view, as extremely satisfactory. It undoubtedly emphasizes the greater efficiency at which the group is now operating and which has resulted from our capital expenditure over the last 10 years.

Appallingly High Taxation

"I have referred in past years to the appallingly high rate of taxation. This year it absorbs no less than £1,750,000, or more than 50% of the corporation's earnings.

"Despite this heavy charge the increased profits have enabled us to place £720,000, as against £400,000 in the previous year, to general reserve and still slightly increase the balance carried forward.

"Your directors have recommended a final dividend

of 8%, making 12% for the year, as for 1957. They have, in addition, declared a special interim dividend of 2%, less income tax, for the financial year 1958-59.

Consolidated Balance-Sheet

"Once again I am able to report that the consolidated balance-sheet shows a very strong financial position, current assets exceeding liabilities by more than £6m. This is actually an increase of nearly £500,000 compared with the excess a year ago, and taking into account the fact that during the year capital expenditure amounted to more than £2m. must be regarded as extremely satisfactory.

"Outstanding contracts for capital expenditure at September 27, 1958, amounted to £1,135,000, and I am confident that we shall be able to meet these obligations without difficulty.

Developments in Rhodesia

"During the year further progress was made in the reconstruction and expansion of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in which your company is playing an important part. Rhodesia, however, is at the present time suffering from a severe trade recession; in consequence there has been a sharp fall in the demand for steel products. We are confident, however, that this is only of a temporary nature, and that in a very short time the situation will improve and the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company will play a great part in the economic development of the Federation.

"Our own subsidiary company in Rhodesia, Lancashire Steel (Rhodesia) (Private), Limited, has also made progress during the year and is now in production, although as yet only at a modest level. It will, in fact, not begin to operate on a large and efficient scale until supplies of wire quality billets are available from the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company.

Exporting from the Federation

"When they are available our subsidiary, with its modern machinery, should be able to produce wire and wire products at extremely competitive prices, and we hope not only supply the Federation's requirements but also export from that country."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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New Sales Record

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF F. W. WOOLWORTH & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 6 in London.

The following are extracts from the statement of the chairman, Mr. R. J. BERRIDGE, circulated with the report and accounts for 1958:—

"Trade was anything but encouraging during the early months of last year, but the better economic climate in the autumn brought about a very welcome improvement.

"The increase in turnover was greater during last year than for 1957, so that a new high record of sales was achieved. I commented last year that there seemed to be no likelihood of any change in the pattern of expenses increasing at a greater rate than turnover—particularly wages and salaries. This proved to be your company's experience in 1958.

"The building progress during 1958 resulted in the total number of stores in the British Isles being raised to 1,012. Many letters and comments of a most complimentary nature have been received, expressing the satisfaction that the new, extended and modernised stores have given to members of the public.

"At Salisbury Southern Rhodesia, the building has now been completed and present indications are that the store will open for business during March this year.

"The following table shows the very considerable periods during which many of our regular suppliers have been associated with the company, and demonstrates how well your company has been served by its suppliers and what confidence has been engendered between buyer and seller.

Number of Suppliers

113
292
494
360

Period of Association

40/50 years
30/40 years
20/30 years
10/20 years

Profit and Dividend

"Trading profit for 1958 amounted to £23,586,872 compared with £21,906,164. The increase of £1,680,708, or 7.67%, is considered very satisfactory. Net profit before taxation amounted to £25,597,085, compared with £24,071,753 for 1957, an increase of £1,525,332, or 6.34%.

"Net profit after taxation for 1958 is £12,035,245 compared with £11,233,201 for 1957, or 47.02% of net profit before taxation.

"Final dividend proposed on ordinary stock at 1s. 4d. per unit plus 8d. per unit interim dividend paid in August last repeats the total distribution of 2s. per unit on the ordinary capital for 1957.

"However, as already announced it is the intention of the board to mark the company's golden jubilee, which falls on July 23, 1959, by declaring a special cash bonus of 4d. per 5s. unit of ordinary stock (less income tax), payable on August 15, 1959, with the interim dividend. This will cost £1,293,750 on the basis of income tax being deducted at the current standard rate.

"The prospects for the current year, viewed against the background of 1959 being the company's golden jubilee year, are promising too. Extensive advertising plans have been laid, covering most months of the year, to support special features and culminating in the golden jubilee sale from Friday April 24 to Saturday, May 2. By these means it is hoped that demand for your company's merchandise will be stimulated still further.

"1959 could well be an outstanding year for your company, but only time will tell whether this hope, reasonable as it seems at present, will be realized."

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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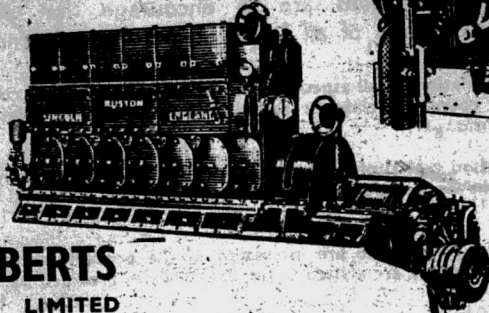
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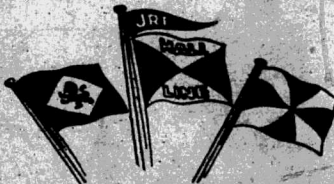
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CITY OF KIMBERLEY	Mar. 13	Mar. 11	Mar. 11
WAYFARER			Mar. 25

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"Capetown Castle"	Apr. 2

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"Breastart Castle"	Apr. 23

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