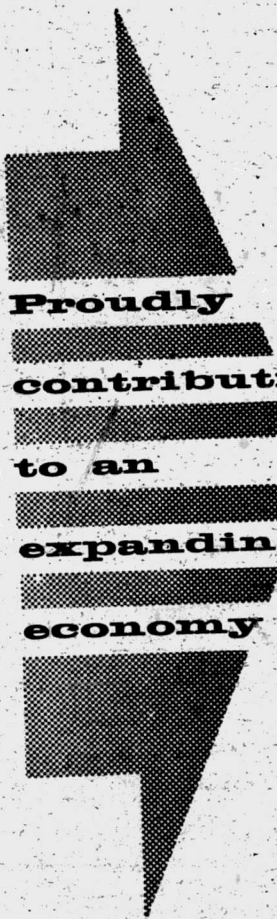


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 26th, 1959  
Vol. 35 No. 1794

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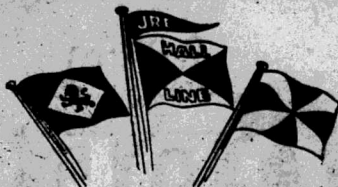


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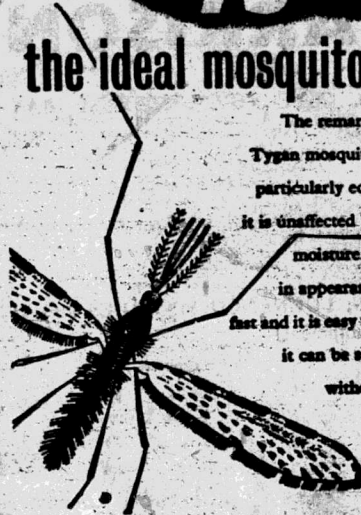
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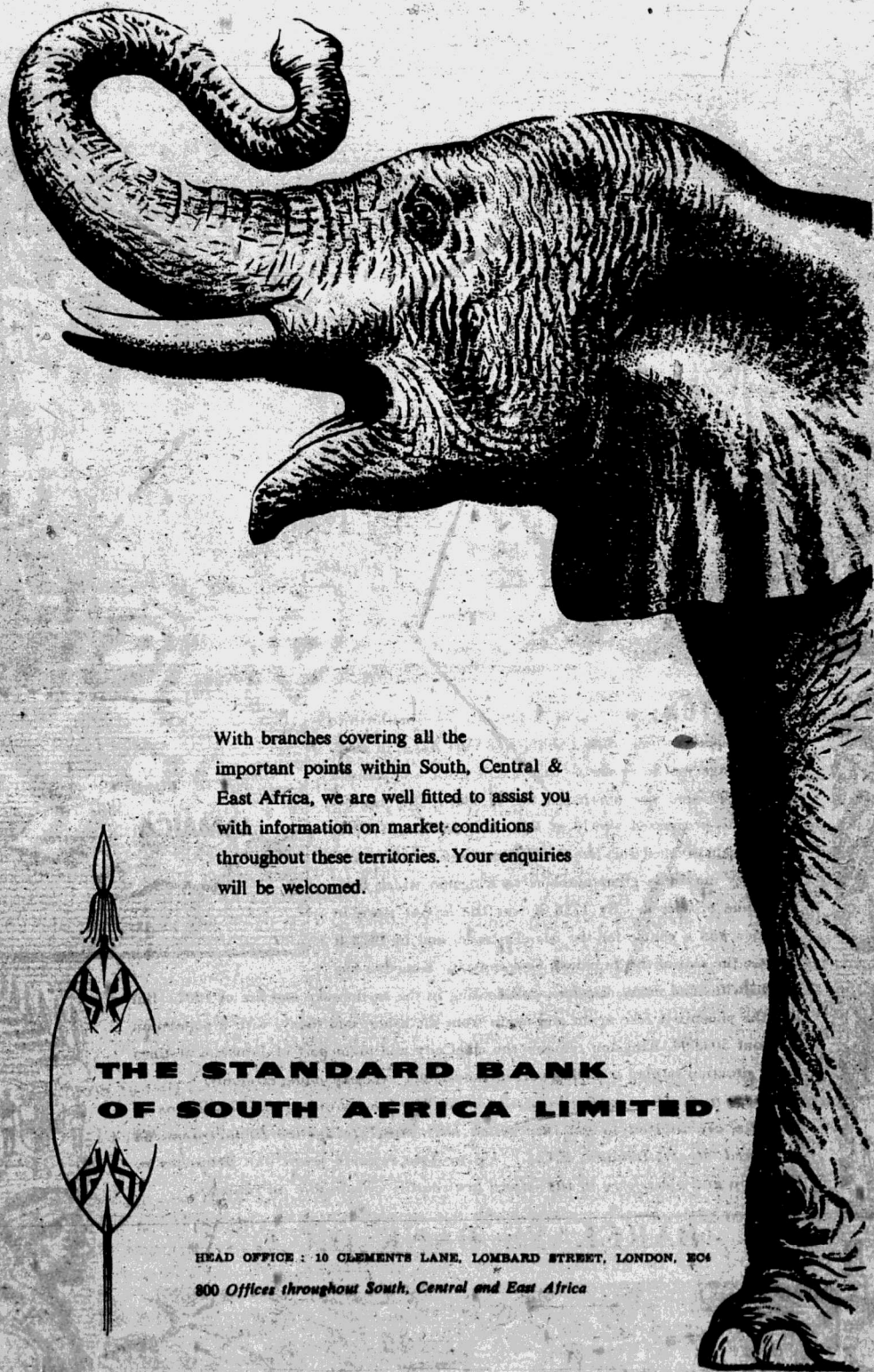
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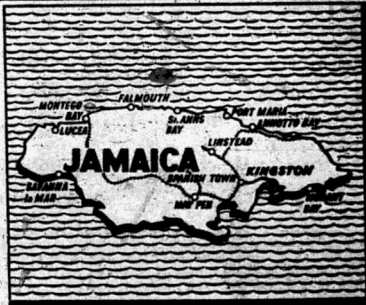




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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	753	Letter to the Editor	760
Notes By The Way	754	Personalia	762
Riots in Nyasaland	756	Obituary	763
Queen Mother in Uganda	758	Macharia Trial	771
East African Higher Education	759	Commercial News	773
		Mining	775
		Company Report	776

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**TROOP MOVEMENTS** in the Federation on a considerable scale, and the calling up of the Territorials in Southern Rhodesia show that the four Governments are seriously concerned about the threat to public security represented by the actions of a relatively small number of African extremists and that they are determined to crush trouble at the outset. Firmness now is clearly the right prescription — as will certainly be agreed by all who know the staggering cost to Kenya of the indecision and procrastination which allowed the organizers of Mau Mau to proceed with their nefarious plans. That comparison does not of course suggest that the situation in the disturbed areas of the Federation bears a close resemblance to that in Kikuyuland in the latter part of 1952; but there is the same process of indoctrination of children and youths, the same reliance on wild and ceaseless propaganda, the same use of intimidation, the same resort to violence, and the same parade of assurances that the African demagogues who are promoting unrest have no thought of disturbing the peace.

In the Federation now, as in Kikuyuland then, some of the mischief-makers, unable to contain their bitterness and ambitions, and determined not to be outbid by others, blurt out truths for which they expect to be excused on the pretext that they are merely indulging in the

### Need to Explain To Africans.

free speech which is the right of every man — unless he speaks against them and their projects, in which event he is quickly made aware of the risks of such behaviour. The nationalist zealots have been given so much latitude that most people, Africans included, would term it licence; but all men of good will, of whatever race, must recognize the need for authority to be reasserted. Those

who stand to lose most from the programmes of the extremists are the mass of unsophisticated, good-natured, and naturally law-abiding Africans, and resolute administrative action is therefore very much in their interest. It is to be hoped that this truth will be explained day by day in terms which the people will understand and accept, for if that is not done by the Governments the void will be filled by the lies of those who plot against the State.

We are not at all surprised at the outbreaks in Nyasaland and the recklessness of some Africans in Northern Rhodesia. All but the blind must have seen that the Accra Conference was intended to be quickly followed by impressive demonstrations of the power of African nationalist organizations to subvert law and order, and since one of the aims of the so-called freedom movements is to destroy the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, we expected an almost immediate series of incidents in Nyasaland, the territory in which, largely as a consequence of the calamitous Colby regime, administration has been weakest and anti-federation agitation strongest. On the principle that a bold assault may shake a seemingly strong position, the Accra strategists decided on an immediate offensive in the capital of the Belgian Congo; and who will say that it has not paid handsome dividends from their standpoint? They have quickly moved the limelight to Central Africa — for it would be naïve to attribute recent happenings to unconnected chance (and Kenya will be wise to keep on the alert, for that Colony is high on the list). But if these outbursts in the Federation are not surprising, they are not clever from the standpoint of the revolutionaries, who would have been better advised to challenge a Government rendered weak by party political considerations than one headed by a tough



realist of Sir Roy Welensky's calibre who could be counted upon to act promptly and sharply and in the knowledge that he would have solid support from all responsible sections of the public.

\* \* \*

The instigators of discontent, unless they are more stupid than appears probable, will take note of the miscarriage of their intentions and withdraw their challenge. If they do not follow that course:

**Punishing the Malefactors.** their dupes will receive a salutary lesson; we say their dupes because the worst culprits will be well away from the scene, each provided with an alibi in case he should be charged. If the ring-leaders show belated sense, there should be a quick restoration of order, which will be better based than in recent years because the African population in general will have had proof that the Europeans from whom they have everything to learn are not impressed by noisy rabble-rousers or the crowds who accept their misleadership. Though they would be wise to draw back from the brink of rebellion, the chief conspirators, chagrined at this check, will assuredly season their excuses with threats of future violence. It is to be hoped that unshakable evidence of these and past statements in like vein can be procured, so that the courts may inflict condign punishment on men who have jeopardized the Queen's peace and the lives of many of their fellows. Elsewhere in British Africa there has been too marked a readiness to abstain from prosecutions on the argument that it is inexpedient to make martyrs of such malefactors. But principle is, as always, better than expediency—the principle that the first duty of a Government is to cause the law to be administered impartially. If that is now done some of the worst offenders in the Federation will soon disappear behind prison walls, greatly to the advantage of Central Africa.

\* \* \*

The Federal and territorial Governments will inevitably be tempted to act vigorously while the good order of society is threatened and then allow a considerable time to elapse before the next steps are

### **In the Spirit Of Rhodes.**

taken in the inter-racial partnership on which the Federation is based. To submit to that predisposition would, we believe, be to miss an excellent opportunity of establishing in the African mind a realization, that while the authorities will stand no nonsense from firebrands and those who heed their enticements, they do not seek to postpone desirable measures of advancement

even under the provocation of outrage. That attitude, creditable to the Governments, would provide the loyal African leaders with the evidence which they must have if they are to win over to the side of moderation the many thousands of their race who, while not persuaded that the National Congresses are well led, have submitted to their domination because it was dangerous not to conform to the general behaviour pattern. This threat will be drastically diminished by the operations now in train, and then will come an opportunity of the kind suggested. But it will quickly pass; and if it is not seized the wretches who have brought about the present troubles will have further scope for their mischief. Only a few days ago Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that extremism can be defeated only by convincing Africans that racial co-operation holds out the best promise for them. That is unquestionably so. Could there be a better moment to bring that truth home to the millions in practical form than when attempts at widespread violation of the law have been smashed? That was the thought in the mind of Cecil Rhodes when he talked to the rebellious Matabele. There could be no better precedent for those who now govern the lands of which he was the founder and inspirer.

### **Statements Worth Noting**

"The Federation's prosperity will be damaged irreparably unless the issue of Dominion status is quietly dropped".—*Rhodesian Recorder*.

"In view of the reluctance shown by the Minister to obtain a classical education, would he refrain from wearing the tie of the school which has a classical education?"—Sir Charles Markham, in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"A man earning £9,000 a year, the sort of man we want to encourage, stands to save £1,000 a year if the new income tax proposals are brought into effect".—Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, Finance Minister of Uganda.

"I recommend that we explore the feasibility of tax remission for at least 10 years in order to attract capital to East Africa".—Chief Marelle, of Tanganyika, addressing the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

"The speech of the Commissioner for Income Tax was one of the best, most solid, and factual I have heard in any Assembly in East Africa over a period of almost a quarter of a century".—Mr. E. A. Vasey, Finance Minister of Kenya.

"Although the figure of 3,560 children in secondary schools in the Territory seems low, the important fact is that this is four times as many as were in secondary schools in 1947; and there are expected to be 2,000 more children in secondary schools by 1961".—Public Relations Department of Tanganyika Territory.

"There is nothing more valuable than social work performed by leaders of any community, and one must express disappointment at the absence from this Chamber of the leaders of the African community while this very important subject is being debated".—Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Town Planning in Kenya.



## Notes By The Way

### Gloomy Travesty

SOME STRANGE EDITORIAL STATEMENTS have appeared in the *Central African Examiner*, which has asserted that "if the Federation does not achieve success at the 1960 Conference it has failed its probation and its days are likely to be strictly numbered". This prophecy is based on the assumption that if H.M. Government in the United Kingdom rejects the Federation's claim to substantially greater control over its internal affairs, it would not be honestly possible to resist the clamour of the African leaders of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the independence of those territories; and acceptance of that situation must, it is said, lead to the dismemberment of the Federation into its pre-1953 components, this representing "the failure of probably the last opportunity in Africa to create a truly multi-racial State".

### Unreasonable Deductions

WHAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT will ask in the way of constitutional adjustment at the conference towards the end of next year will probably not be decided until shortly before that time, and, whatever be its nature, it is not, I suggest, reasonable to deduce that if Ministers in Great Britain feel unable to accept the proposals put forward from Central Africa they will thereby indicate that the Federation "had failed its probation". Nor is it logical to allege that the days of the Federation would be strictly numbered if the results of next year's talks do not fully meet the hopes of Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues. It is possible to hold that the Federation has abundantly justified its creation and yet to regret that more has not been done in the five years to develop inter-racial partnership; and it is similarly possible to be a warm supporter of the Federation and yet feel that it would be a great mistake for its spokesmen to demand Dominion Status next year.

### If Proposals Were Rejected

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has argued that the Federation would be ill-advised to rush that issue, and in that opinion it is supported by many Rhodesians. Lord Malvern has come very close indeed to saying as much in public; Mr. Garfield Todd has said it specifically; and other men of great influence in public, professional, and business life in Central Africa, and many warm friends of the Federation in the United Kingdom, ardently hope that the 1960 conference will not be confronted with demands from which it would be difficult for Federal politicians to retreat and which the United Kingdom Parliament could not accept. If, however, politicians in the Federation did make unwise and unacceptable proposals, the public in Central Africa ought certainly not to interpret their rejection as equivalent to a vote of no confidence in the Federation. The only fair inference would be that Ministers here considered the moment inopportune for the kind of constitutional advance suggested; and that opinion might well be shared by many responsible Rhodesians.

### Why Play the Banda Game?

IT IS STILL MORE PREPOSTEROUS to suggest that independence for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would almost automatically follow from a United Kingdom decision to disagree with the Federal Government about the nature and timing of wider powers for the Federation, and it is absurd to assume that such a disagreement must mean unscrambling the Federation. To abandon so quickly the experiment of building a truly multi-racial State would be the negation of states-

manship and common sense, for no person, white or black, could have hoped when the Federation was founded that the high task imposed upon it could be expected by 1960, when the progress and needs of the Federation are to be formally examined by a conference representing the five Governments concerned, those of the United Kingdom, the Federation, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland. A good beginning has been made, and talk of dismemberment, from whatever quarter it may come, is damagingly irresponsible. Must Europeans play the game of the Bandas in this way?

### On Scout Lines

AN OLD FRIEND, who has given half a lifetime to the Scout Movement in Africa, and who is deeply disturbed at the present political situation in the territories, especially in Kenya, has written in the course of a private letter: "If only we could run the East and Central African territories on Scout lines! In the Movement we judge by merit only, and we have no racial problems and none of the muddle which characterizes Kenya today. It would be splendid to fulfilled in seven years. Only a good beginning could get away from all the falsity bound up with the conception of what all of us know to be an unworkable 'democratic' system in the conditions of Africa. Some sense would be substituted for the current nonsense if the right to vote were to depend upon achievement equivalent to that which earns our Tenderfoot Badge in the Scouts, if the equivalent of our First Class Badge were to become a condition of candidature for the Legislative Council, and if it were understood that nobody (of any race, of course) would be considered for any ministerial appointment unless he had attainments equivalent to those of Queen's Scout". Of course, my correspondent knows that there is not the faintest likelihood of support for such a conception from aspirants to political office: this is the age of (alleged) equality, certainly not of quality; of levelling down, not up; of abandoning safeguards, not imposing them; of appeasing the mob, not resisting its ignorance.

### Grace

THE SURNAME OF A EUROPEAN has often been taken as a first name for an African child, and it may be that the "Hastings" which has now apparently served its turn originated in that way. Not long ago this paper made a slip into which it should not have been betrayed: when publishing a letter about Uganda from a correspondent who signed as Grace Ibingira, it was implied that the writer was an African woman. He was a man, Grace in this instance being a male first-name — perhaps taken from the Rev. H. M. Grace, who was for many years widely and affectionately known in Uganda.

### Dr. Banda

WHILE HE WAS RESIDENT in the United Kingdom and then for five years in Ghana, the man who for the last few months has been president-general of the Nyasaland African National Congress signed himself as Hastings K. Banda, and he has continued to use his first name since he returned to the land of his birth some months ago. Now he has dropped it, and is signing his letters as H. Kamuzu Banda. I do not know whether he had done that before the Accra Conference; it is only since that gathering of African demagogues that I have become aware of the change, which is presumably intended to mark a closer identification with Africa and a weaker attachment to the Western world.

# Riots, Disturbances and Civil Disobedience in Nyasaland

## Police and Military Reinforcements Flown in: Southern Rhodesian Territorials Called Out

OWING TO CONTINUING UNREST in Nyasaland, units of the Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force have been called out. They are being concentrated at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Umtali. The Territorials — white civilians who belong to a special military reserve — reported for duty on Tuesday and were sent to camps for special training in internal security duties. Some classes of reservists were also affected. The Territorial Force in Northern Rhodesia is not similarly affected.

Announcing the call-up, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, said that the step had not been taken lightly. He was sure everyone would appreciate that it was only through maximum co-operation and personal sacrifice that the object of maintaining peace and essential respect for law and order throughout the Federation would be attained.

Troops and police were rushed to Karonga in the Northern Province of Nyasaland last Friday after rioting Africans had released a prisoner, slightly injured three African families in the police lines, stoned Central African Airways' signal office, and damaged installations on the airfield. A fire was started in a rest-house but was put out by the police.

### African Families Attacked

Crowds had begun to form in Karonga early on Thursday afternoon, and police were forced to use tear-smoke to disperse a crowd which had released a prisoner from police custody. An African district assistant was injured in the rioting, and the three African families in the police lines were later attacked.

The officer in charge of the police in the Northern Province left for the scene of the trouble with reinforcements. He reported that the police could contain the position, but needed further reinforcements. Additional police and a party from the 2nd Battalion The King's African Rifles were therefore sent from Zomba.

Meantime police at Ncheu, in the Central Province, reported that tear-smoke had been used to disperse unruly African crowds, following the conviction of 18 Africans for unlawful assembly and conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace. Some 300 Africans refused to move after repeated warnings, and a baton charge was then made. One injured African was arrested.

In view of the increasing lawlessness, the police and military forces in the Protectorate were reinforced from elsewhere in the Federation. Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, announcing that the 1st Battalion The King's African Rifles had been flown into Nyasaland at the request of the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, said: "These incidents follow a familiar pattern and in themselves are not regarded as alarming, but the Government has considered it wise to take precautions". The statement was afterwards read to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, who said that he hoped members of the public would not spread rumours without checking their truthfulness.

### Heads of Governments Meet

Sir Arthur Benson and Sir Robert Armitage, respectively Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, later flew to Salisbury for an exchange of views with Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead. The meeting, which was presided over by the Governor-General of the Federation, Lord Dalhousie, discussed matters of common interest, including security measures throughout the Federation.

On Friday afternoon four Dakota aircraft landed at

Chileka Airport, near Blantyre, carrying about 120 Europeans of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, armed with small arms and machine-guns; they had flown from Bulawayo, where they are normally stationed.

On the same day the Nyasaland Government issued the following statement: "Recent developments in Nyasaland reveal planned civil disobedience, which in the past fortnight has taken the form of illegal meetings and unlawful assemblies in a number of places widely scattered throughout the territory, but particularly in the Northern Province, where the Nyasaland Congress branches are most numerous. Some of these unlawful assemblies has assumed riotous proportions, resulting in damage to property and injury to some persons. In consequence, reinforcements of police and military forces have been called in to contain the situation".

### Airfield Wireless Smashed

Because of the disturbances at Karonga, a platoon of riot police were sent from Zomba to Fort Hill, the only airfield in the district. While the aircraft was in flight it was reported that attempts were being made by an African mob to smash all communications at Fort Hill: on landing the police found the airfield wireless smashed and the installations damaged.

Four Europeans in Fort Hill, three men and a woman, were house-bound and surrounded by some 250 demonstrating Africans. They were rescued by the police, but on the way back to the plane they found the road blocked by a crowd who threw stones and bottles. The police force commander then read the riot proclamation, and when that failed to disperse the crowd, the police opened fire. Eleven rounds were fired, and three Africans were wounded.

Mrs. James, wife of the local representative of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, who had been injured earlier, was flown to Lusaka, and three other Europeans were removed by road. Road transport in the district was commandeered to take the police party to Karonga.

Near Livingstonia Church of Scotland mission an African Lakes Corporation store and lorry were stoned and windows broken; stones were also thrown at the manager, Mr. Robson, but he escaped unhurt. He reported the incident to the principal of the mission, Mr. Macpherson, who rode up to the crowd on a bicycle; he too was stoned and his bicycle was smashed. As he made his way to his house he was followed by the mob. The district commissioner, a special constable, and two boma messengers went to assess the situation, and reported it as quiet. Stones had been thrown at the principal's house, but no damage was done.

### Action Against Mob Violence

The Governor of Nyasaland is reported to have told the people of Nyasaland that "action concerted with other heads of Governments in the Federation has been taken to ensure that those who wished to secure their ends by mob violence shall not succeed". He has appealed to the public to play their part by giving their services freely and wholeheartedly if they are called upon by the police or civil authorities.

On Sunday a police vehicle was stoned at Ndirande, where a crowd of 700 Africans gathered outside a hall in which there was a meeting of provincial representatives of the Nyasaland African Congress. Mr. H. B. Chipembere is said to have told the meeting — the speeches were relayed by loud-speaker to the crowd — that Africans would fight on, despite the shootings at Karonga. Every European was now an enemy of every Nyasaland African.

Shortly afterwards small crowds of Africans stoned cars on the main Blantyre-Limbe road, and moderately large crowds gathered at the Clocktower, Blantyre. They were dispersed without incident by the police. Later in the day considerable stoning took place at Chichiri, on the main road between Blantyre and Limbe. Teachers' children were evacuated from a Coloured school as a precautionary measure, and the road



was closed for three hours while police dealt with rioters. Nineteen Africans were arrested in Blantyre and 13 in Limbe. Policemen were injured by flying stones, and several car windscreens were smashed. The police chief, southern division, subsequently ordered that all groups, of whatever race, were to be dispersed.

The troops flown in from Northern and Southern Rhodesia and some from Zomba guarded the European and Asian schools and hostels, the power station, and other points.

Royal Rhodesian Air Force spotter aircraft, carrying anti-personnel bombs, flew round the Southern Province. The main airfield at Chileka was put under guard.

Earlier on Sunday crowds were reported to be gathering at Chisenga in the Karonga district, and police went to investigate. The crowds then dispersed without incident. Fort Hill was reported held by rioters, who spread more than 300 drums and many boulders across the airfield. At Rumpi, 80 miles south of Karonga, crowds also gathered, but no incidents were reported.

### Military Patrols Alerted

Military patrols were alerted when 22 students were dismissed from Ntshendere Secondary School; but the pupils departed quietly, and the situation generally was reported quiet.

On Monday the police confirmed that as a result of the disturbances in Blantyre and Limbe one African had been killed, one seriously wounded, and four sent to hospital. The African was killed in a road accident. Two European officers were reported slightly hurt.

Sir Roy Welensky said on Sunday that "the most vigorous methods legally at our command" would be used if there were further riots in Nyasaland. "Let me assure the public," he declared, "that we have adequate forces, and that we will not hesitate to use them."

As a "routine precaution," a company of the King's African Rifles has been sent to the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika, which borders on the troubled area of Nyasaland. All is reported quiet in the province, but a number of Asians from Nyasaland have moved into Mbeya, the provincial headquarters.

On Monday the Secretary for African Affairs in Nyasaland, Mr. John Ingham, told a Press conference that the situation was not an emergency. The Nyasaland African National Congress aimed at achieving immediate self-government by Africans and at extracting Nyasaland from the Federation. Until recently the Congress had pursued those aims by constitutional means, and for some time had strengthened its organization in the country, opening branches, stimulating enthusiasm for its cause, and endeavouring to enlist support at authorized public meetings. Recently its apparent policy had changed to deliberately encouraging the holding of unlawful meetings and demonstrations when opportune, particularly at hearings in courts when congress members were involved.

The Nyasaland Government was about to embark on constitutional discussions with Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (who is due in the Protectorate on Sunday), and congress, Mr. Ingham said, had clearly decided to demonstrate wherever possible. The demonstrations had taken violent form at Karonga, where there was deliberate and definite violence against persons and property. At Fort Hill there had also been a deliberate act of violence, starting with demolition of the wireless installations at the airfield.

Operations were starting at Karonga to bring to justice the perpetrators of damage and violence, and when the dispositions were complete operations would start to reoccupy Fort Hill and bring to trial as many people as the police could lay their hands on.

### Hooligan Element

During the last fortnight there had been demonstrations spread fairly widely over the country, though not all had led to situations such as developed at Karonga and Fort Hill.

"In Blantyre yesterday, you saw the readiness on the part of the hooligan element to take advantage of the excitement stirred up at the Ndirande meeting," Mr. Ingham continued. "It was not the Government's intention to provoke the situation deliberately by sending the police and military forces into action against civilians anywhere. Their job is to deal with lawlessness and violence where it occurs."

Arrangements for the disposition of police and military throughout the Federation had been made by the four Governments, and the Nyasaland Government was satisfied that these would enable them to take steps to deal with any situations arising. "I don't necessarily mean with the forces now *in situ*; there are additional forces which can be made available."

Mr. Ingham concluded by saying the "possibly the impression has been gained in Salisbury that the situation was more serious than that which I have described. The last thing I want to do is to write down the seriousness of incidents

of violence. I don't intend to speculate on what may occur in the days to come."

In Blantyre fresh disturbances broke out on Monday, when police had to disperse African crowds. Two European special constables were injured during the incidents.

Royal Rhodesian Air Force aircraft flew reconnaissance sorties from Chileka and Lilongwe over the Blantyre, Limbe, Ncheu, Kota-Kota, Fort Hill, Karonga, and Chisenga areas, but found no signs of fresh disturbances.

In many places the African population was described as sullen, but it is believed that only hard-core congress supporters were still advocating violence.

The Federal Ministry of Defence announced on Tuesday that a second batch of European troops from the depot of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, Llewellyn Barracks were being flown to Nyasaland. It was officially stated that No. 1 Vampire Squadron, R.R.A.F. was not being moved from Salisbury.

Troops of the 1st Battalion, The King's African Rifles, on security duties at Lilongwe, in the Central Province, went into action on Tuesday afternoon, the first time troops have been used in the present disturbances. They opened fire on mobs in the market area. Two rounds were fired, and there were two casualties. Royal Rhodesian Air Force Provost spotter aircraft dropped tear-smoke canisters on the crowds.

The troops and the Air Force were brought in after the police had fired tear-smoke shells from riot guns several times in attempts to disperse the roaming mobs.

At Balaka, an important point in the Nyasaland Railways' to northern extension line, police and troops were called in to disperse a crowd which gathered after the dismissal of a railway employee. An African policeman was stabbed and slightly wounded. About 60 Africans are reported to have mobbed and stoned the railway station. The riot act was read but the crowd refused to disperse. Batons were used to clear the area.

### "Lift Your Heads High"

The *Rhodesia Herald* reported on Monday that Mr. John Stonehouse, the Labour M.P., had told a Southern Rhodesian African National Congress meeting in Salisbury on Saturday to "lift your heads high and behave as though the country belongs to you". He suggested that Europeans should search their consciences and ask themselves what future the Colony had if people were not given the right to participate in ruling it, and he told the Africans that if they could develop a non-racial community in Southern Rhodesia "it will have a great effect on your brothers in South Africa". He appealed to them not to use force, which "would only invite the full force of power to come down on your shoulders and put the clock back five years".

Mr. Winston Field, Federal leader of the Dominion Party, commented: "It is appalling that any British M.P. should show such gross irresponsibility and direct interference in our affairs as to address a congress meeting in Salisbury. In telling a large and ignorant crowd to 'behave as if the country belonged to them', Mr. Stonehouse was inciting people to civil disobedience. It is time that we took a firmer line with people such as Mr. Stonehouse. If they cannot behave themselves in this country we should put them in the same category as other irresponsible agitators and ban them."

### No Arms From Federation

Mr. W. F. Coutts, Chief Secretary for Kenya, replying to questions in the Legislative Council denied a report that Europeans in Kenya were trying to buy arms outside the colony. Earlier this month, Mr. Tom Mboya, an African member of the Legislative Council, asserted that if there was a "showdown" between European settlers and Africans in Kenya, the Rhodesian Federation would fly in troops or supply arms to the Europeans. Mr. Coutts said that any attempt to bring armed resistance into the territory would be in defiance of the law and would be dealt with rigorously.

"Since 1950 the Government of Uganda has spent £25m. more than it has taken from the taxpayers in order to increase the rate of development". — Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, Minister of Finance.

"You have gangsters and criminals being called 'misters' by many Africans. 'Mr. Dikisoni was arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing or raping': it is not uncommon to hear this in pseudo-sophisticated circles. Then you wonder whether the word 'Mr.' has any meaning if it describes everybody who puts on trousers". — *The African Daily News*, Salisbury.



# The Queen Mother's Tour of Uganda

## Visit to Kampala and a Royal Progress Through the Western Province

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER will have almost completed her 10-day visit to Uganda by the time this issue appears. From the moment of her arrival in a Heron aircraft last Wednesday Her Majesty has captured the hearts of all races. At Entebbe Airport she was greeted by Sir Frederick Crawford, the Governor, and Lady Crawford, and a cheering crowd of thousands of Africans, Asians, and Europeans.

Among those presented to the Queen Mother were the Kabaka of Buganda, Mutesa II, and the Nabagereka, his wife, both wearing traditional robes, the G.O.C. in East Africa and Mrs. Tapp, the Chief Justice of Uganda and Lady McKisack, the Chief Secretary and Mrs. Hartwell, the Speaker of Legislative Council and Lady Griffin, and the Resident in Buganda and Mrs. Richards. The 10-year-old daughter of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government presented a bouquet.

### Picturesque Welcome

At Government House Ministers, leaders of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, and other representatives of the community were presented at a private reception. There were no evening engagements.

A picturesque welcome awaited the Queen Mother on the following day when she visited the Buganda Government's headquarters at Mengo and took luncheon with the Kabaka and Nabagereka. Drummers and musicians provided a rhythmic background for the half-hour ceremony held in hot sunshine on the lawn before the Buganda Government building. Nearly 100 persons, including Uganda's first African woman doctor, Dr. Josephine Mamboze, were presented to the royal visitor, who stood beside the Kabaka on a carpeted dais. After visiting the Government building and signing the visitors' book in the hall of the Lukiko the Queen Mother drove the royal mile to the Kabaka's palace, where more drummers and dancers welcomed her.

At the luncheon party Buganda's national dish of *matoke* (cooked plantains) was one of the dishes. Later the Kabaka presented his guest with a leopard skin, and the Nabagereka gave her a set of barkcloth table-mats bearing the Kabaka's crest. Earlier the Queen Mother had received traditional gifts from the Buganda Government; these included a drum and a cape made from 73 duiker skins.

### State Banquet

That evening there was a State banquet at Government House, Entebbe, at which the guests included three Native rulers. The dinner was followed by a reception in the grounds for some 270 guests.

Friday was one of the busiest days of the tour. The Queen Mother opened the new library at Makerere College, Kampala, and the new sports headquarters of the Uganda Sports Union at Lugogo, and attended a civic reception in Kampala.

In the morning she was met at Kampala Town Hall by the Mayor, Mr. C. E. Develin, and Mrs. Develin. An illuminated address of welcome having been read and presented by the mayor, the Queen Mother recalled the "many happy memories of my visit with the King 34 years ago". She described as "startling" the progress and developments within the Protectorate in the intervening years. "These achievements have been made possible through the initiative, the vision, and the selfless service of those public-spirited people who have given so freely of their time and efforts for the benefit of all communities".

The streets of Kampala were thronged with cheering people as she drove to Makerere College, where she was received by the Governor of Uganda, who introduced the chairman of the college council, Sir Donald MacGillivray, the principal Mr. Bernard de Bunsen, and the principal of London University, Sir Douglas Logan.

Wearing the heavy black and gold robes of Chancellor of London University, the Queen Mother said: "I take a particu-

lar and personal interest in the special relationship which has been established between the University of London and the colleges overseas, for, as president of your sister college, the University college of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, I have learned some of the problems that are faced in the building of a new university".

Having presented degrees and admitted Sir Philip Mitchell to a special fellowship, the Queen Mother walked in academic procession to the new library, which she declared open. Financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund at a cost of £140,000, it is the largest in East Africa.

In the afternoon the Queen Mother opened the new headquarters of the Uganda Sports Union. Replying to an address of welcome by Mr. I. W. J. McAdam, its chairman, Her Majesty said that throughout the Commonwealth much emphasis was rightly placed encouraging sport among young people; the future rested with youth and their ability to understand each other. At the new sports headquarters all races would meet on common ground.

In the evening, after dining with Sir Audley and Lady McKisack, in Kampala, the Queen Mother attended a royal tattoo.

A garden party at Government House, which flew the royal standard, was the chief engagement on Saturday. Four thousand people of all races were guests of the Governor and Lady Crawford. The function closed with the Uganda Police Band beating Retreat.

### Cathedral Service

On Sunday the beating of skin-covered drums summoned worshippers to St. Paul's Cathedral at Kampala for divine service, attended by the Queen Mother. The Kabaka and the Nabagereka were in the congregation. The Queen Mother was welcomed by the Bishop of Uganda, Dr. Leslie Brown, who preached—first in Luganda and then in English. About 1,500 ticket-holders had come from parishes all over the diocese, and thousands outside heard the service relayed. Afterwards the nine-year-old Nasalo of Buganda, daughter of the Kabaka, with her legs in splints from polio, was presented.

On Monday low cloud delayed the Queen Mother for 40 minutes on her tour of up-country districts. She received a warm welcome from the peoples of the Western Province, with greetings from the rulers of Toro, Bunyoro and Ankole, and from the secretary-general of the Gezi District at a *baraza* at Kikorongo in the Queen Elizabeth National Park.

From a pavilion erected for the Queen's visit five years ago the Queen Mother thanked the people of Western Uganda for their welcome and recalled her last visit to their country 34 years ago. Large crowds attended the *baraza*, many having travelled long distances on foot, on bicycles, or by car.

In a short drive through the Queen Elizabeth National Park the royal visitor saw many wild animals, including a lioness and three cubs feeding on a kill.

She took tea at Mweya with the three African rulers, who were to accompany her on a trip by launch along the Kazinga Channel, which links Lake George and Lake Edward.

On Tuesday the Queen Mother flew to the Murchison Falls National Park to meet representatives of the Northern Province.

The Kampala correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* reported that the formal welcome to the Queen Mother by the Kabaka had contrasted sharply with the publicly expressed attitude of his Government to the future of British rule in Buganda.

A few weeks earlier, in the hall of the Buganda Parliament through which the Kabaka escorted his royal visitor, the members had called by an overwhelming majority for negotiations to end British protection. The Prime Minister, Mr. Michael Kintu, suspended politics, however, to present Her Majesty with samples of his country's traditional crafts.

### Warm Welcome

The correspondent wrote: "There is probably general relief among the Baganda that a clear lead has been given by the Kabaka personally in welcoming the Queen Mother, and there is no doubt about the general warmth of the country's welcome".

He recalled that when the Queen Mother visited Uganda 34 years ago as Duchess of York the warmth of Buganda's welcome was explicitly linked with the benefits of British administration.

The then Kabaka said: "We are very proud indeed to be under the protection of His Majesty the King. The Governor has done all he can to develop my country, and it is known that because he is working in harmony with my Government the country has developed on much better lines and has prospered".

# Education Working Party Suggests Drastic Changes

## Royal Technical College Should Become an Inter-Territorial University College

**THE WORKING PARTY** on Higher Education in East Africa has recommended in its report, which was published yesterday:—

(1) That the Royal Technical College of East Africa should become by reorganization and extension a university college of a new type, and that the necessary measures for effecting this change should be taken without delay. In this new inter-territorial college both academic and professional courses of equal standing should have their place within Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, and Special Professional Studies. The sub-professional courses available at the Royal Technical College could properly be diverted to the Nairobi Technical Institute.

(2) That plans should be formed for the establishment of an inter-territorial university college in Tanganyika to be opened to students in 1965-66 or as soon thereafter as possible.

(3) That a University of East Africa should be created not later than the end of the next quinquennial period, viz. 1966, and that the university colleges then existing and any which may be founded thereafter should be associated together as the constituent colleges of the university.

### Financial Implications

(4) That since the execution of these recommendations will guarantee adequate provision for higher technological and professional training for some years ahead, no additional institutions offering facilities for these kinds of training should at present be contemplated.

"We have no wish to disguise the hard fact of the cost of these proposals in terms of capital and recurrent expenditure", the working party states. "If additional university colleges are not only wanted but necessary in East Africa—and we are convinced that on every ground they are—the financial implications must be candidly faced.

"An unpleasant dilemma confronts the several Governments. They recognize the urgency of the need, but are unlikely to be able from their own joint resources to meet all the necessary capital expenditure involved in such a programme of educational development. The compulsion of their present circumstances will force them to lean heavily on expectations of generous grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. We strongly hope that such expectations will not be disappointed, and that the terms on which grants are made will not impose onerous conditions upon the Governments".

### Working Party Members

Dr. J. F. Lockwood, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, was chairman of the working party. His colleagues were Dame Lillian Penson, Professor of Modern History in the university; Sir David Lindsay Keir, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; Professor E. Giffen, Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering in the University of London; Professor C. T. Ingold, Professor of Botany in the same university; and Mr. D. H. Alexander, Principal of the Municipal College of Technology, Belfast.

The following passages are quoted from the report:—  
*Makerere College.*—The number of students resident at Makerere College, Uganda, is now more than 800. The previous working party stated that the optimum number would be between 1,500 and 1,800, investigation suggesting that this figure might be reached soon after 1965. Our re-examination of the plans for the develop-

ment of secondary education suggests that the numbers at Makerere College regarded as optimum by our predecessors are likely to be reached between 1965 and 1970, provided the college is given the opportunity by financial and other support to carry out its plans for the immediate future.

*Royal Technical College of East Africa.*—Several solid reasons encourage the view that Kenya should be the scene of the next major step in the development of higher education in East Africa. The Royal Technical College, Nairobi, has already entered this field on a limited front. Other supporting factors are the large school population in Kenya, the plans for a rapidly accelerated development of secondary schools, and the existence, particularly among the Asian section of the population, of a pressing demand for opportunities for university education within Kenya itself.

### Provision of Degree Courses

Like Makerere College, The Royal Technical College is designed to serve the needs of all the territories of East Africa. It is not however a university college and provides no opportunities for courses for degrees.

In 1954 the college entered into an agreement with the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society as a result of which a very substantial sum was granted by the society to assist the college, and the Gandhi Memorial Academy, founded by the society, was incorporated in it. An obligation was incurred by the college to provide courses in arts, science, and commerce, which were not unnaturally understood to be courses leading to degrees. An element of urgency in dealing with the development of university education in Kenya initially arises from the necessity to honour the pledge given to the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society. The Governments of East Africa recognized this, and the early establishment of a university college in Nairobi appeared to them to offer the only possible solution of this issue of degree courses. An extension of the special relationship system as operated at Makerere College to a section of the Royal Technical College has been found to be inappropriate.

The method which we suggest of achieving the introduction of degree courses differs materially from that indicated in the tentative proposals by the Governments. We wish to state as forcibly as we can that we can see no valid reason why academic and higher professional studies should be dissociated as necessarily representing wholly different forms of higher education. Their objectives and general purposes are not essentially dissimilar. We are convinced that if an opportunity for their close and intimate linkage could present itself in Nairobi the consequences would be of inestimable value to East Africa. We realize that the execution of such a proposal involves a departure from the conventional form of overseas university college. The time seems to us to have come to contemplate an adventurous experiment".

### Bold Plan

While the Royal Technical College aims at carrying out the vitally important purpose of training students for the higher professional qualifications, it has also offered instruction at sub-professional standard which would have a more appropriate place in a technical institute. Circumstances have changed since the date of the Giffen-Alexander report in which it was assumed that work at a lower level might have to continue for some time. Technical institutes now exist or are in the process of establishment in Uganda and Tanganyika as well as in Kenya. All training, therefore, of a sub-professional standard in technological subjects can be provided on a territorial basis. The sphere of activity of the Royal Technical College as defined in the 1954 Act will thereby be greatly reduced. What remains in the technological field for the college is work leading to the higher professional qualifications. The early disappearance of the sub-professional courses makes possible a more radical solution of the problem.

We feel that the only practical method of combining the full promotion of technological and professional studies with the due honouring of the pledge given to the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society, and with the initiation of a university college, is to adopt the bold plan of transforming the Royal Technical College into a college which will provide not only

(Continued on Page 770)



*Letter to the Editor*

## Michael Grzimek Memorial Appeal

### Colonel P. G. Molloy's Tribute and Appeal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Mr. Michael Grzimek, aged 25, son of Dr. Bernard Grzimek, director of the Frankfurt Zoo, was killed in an air crash on January 10 while engaged in an aerial faunal survey of the Serengeti National Park. He is buried at his own request, made just before his death, on the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater near the Park Lodge. He leaves a wife and three-year-old son in Germany, who were expecting him home in a week's time.

The survey on which he was engaged in a joint project with his father was started in January, 1958, as the result of a search by the board of trustees of the Tanganyika National Parks for someone with sufficient devotion to the cause of conservation of African wild life to undertake a survey of the migratory ungulates of the Serengeti National Park at his own expense, since no other funds were available for such a costly undertaking.

The Grzimeks have made one successful film—"No Room for Wild Animals" (now showing in London), and the entire proceeds have been made available for the current project. Having accepted the task, they threw themselves into it with unbounded enthusiasm and regardless of expense. They purchased a special aircraft with an exceptionally low stalling speed and ability to land and take off anywhere in the park, and both learned to fly it. Leaving Germany in the winter with very few flying hours to their credit, they successfully flew the plane to Tanganyika, in spite of a series of alarming adventures en route.

Arrived in the Serengeti, they immediately tackled the three basic faunal questions to which answers needed to be found before the proposed reconstitution of the park was finalized: (a) What is the migratory cycle of the main concentration of plains game? (b) What relation does the Ngorongoro Crater game bear to this annual cycle? (c) What numbers of game by species does the park hold?

Not only has their tireless work over the last year gone far to providing a full answer to these questions, but they also found time to make a full-length 35 mm. colour film of their work, do a preliminary vegetation and soil survey of the park, and develop game-marking techniques, all of which will help to set other researchers on the track of that hitherto illusive problem of why game migrate.

Michael was a most competent pilot, though he occasionally took risks which only youth, exuberance, and fast reflexes could justify. It is some slight consolation that the crash which caused his death (he was, unusually, flying alone at the time) was not due to negligence or pilot's error but collision with a vulture, that everyday hazard of flying in Africa.

Although ample opportunity has occurred during the survey for personal publicity, the Grzimeks have steadfastly shunned it. This was a scientific survey, the result of which would provide its own reward in the assistance provided, not only in the Serengeti, but throughout East Africa where conservation planning required to be done. Material for the film and the preliminary faunal survey report were almost complete at the time of Michael's death. The work will be finished by other hands, but the inspiration and driving force are lost.

The board of trustees feels that many members of the public would like to associate themselves with some form of memorial to Michael Grzimek. Such devotion to the cause of wild life, entirely self-financed, and

involving the constant hazards of low-flying in remote areas, is surely worthy of public appreciation, apart from the most valuable results already obtained from his work.

The boulder to be erected over his grave will bear the following inscription—

MICHAEL GRZIMEK  
12.4.1934 - 10.1.1959  
HE GAVE ALL HE POSSESSED  
INCLUDING HIS LIFE  
FOR THE WILD ANIMALS OF AFRICA

Donations to the Michael Grzimek Memorial Fund should be addressed to the Director, Tanganyika National Parks, Private Bag, Arusha, and cheques should be crossed "Memorial Fund". The trustees have opened the list with a donation of £100.

Suggestions as to the form the memorial should take will be gratefully received, together with donations, however small, which will be individually acknowledged.

Arusha,

P. G. MOLLOY,

Tanganyika Territory.

Director.

## Points from Letters

### Mr. Garfield Todd

"MR. TODD'S RETURN to political life is to be warmly welcomed, and there must be many people of all races in the Federation, including some who did not side with him in last year's fracas, who will hope that he will soon have a seat in the Federal Assembly. It is there, rather than in the Southern Rhodesian House, that his services would be most valuable as an exponent of liberal realism (or realistic liberalism) in the matter of African advancement in particular. I hope with you that a fusion of the U.F.P. with this new Central Africa Party may come. Meantime the C.A.P. will challenge the U.F.P. to live up to its principles. If it did that there would be little difference between the two groupings except personal, and they ought not to stand in the way of the well-being of the Federation. Mr. Todd, who was ready to serve under Sir Edgar Whitehead last year, would be equally ready, I have no doubt, to serve under Sir Roy Welensky if they were agreed about policy and programme; and his entry would enormously strengthen the Federal Cabinet".

### Discipline Derided

"ONE OF THE BEST LEADING ARTICLES which I can recall ever reading in any African publication was that in which you recently analysed the state of British Africa and the causes of the present desperately serious situation. I have been glad to see some extracts in newspapers in the Federation, and only wish that more had quoted, and more extensively, from a first-class piece of work. I especially liked these passages: (1) 'Discipline, which is indispensable to any community, is derided by those whom it would check and disregarded by those to whom authority is entrusted'; (2) 'Languid libertarians have trifled while dictators emerged, formed their strong-arm gangs, practised intimidation on a wide scale, and now parade their readiness to bathe Africa in blood'; and (3) 'because the British have been so reluctant to fulfil their obligations of firm administration when action would have inconvenienced small groups of noisy trouble-makers, we have come to this pass'".

### M.P.'s Tribute

"FOR MANY YEARS I have read your paper with admiration. It appears to me to contain the most sensible and balanced comment on Rhodesian affairs in the Press".



## African Extremists Warned Force Would Be Met By Force

MR. W. DUNLOP, Member for Mines and Works in Northern Rhodesia, said last week when addressing a meeting in Nchanga:—

"If the Zambia National Congress leaders are so misguided as to put into practice their threats to use force, then force will be met by force; and I have no doubt who will come off the worse. Unfortunately the real people behind the move, such as Sipalo and his henchmen, will be very careful to stay hidden away in the background; it is the poor misguided individuals who are carried away by his ravings who will be the sufferers.

"Adequate counter-measures to any move that might be made by Zambia would be put into effect with the minimum of delay.

"Other people have tried to twist the Government's tail and quickly learned to regret it. Many of them, indeed, are still regretting it in the rural areas of Northern Rhodesia to which they are confined.

"We adhere to the principle of freedom of speech, provided that freedom is not abused, but when it is abused and the peace and good order of society are interfered with or threatened, then—whoever the culprits might be—they will be rounded up and severely punished, with all the force of the law at the Government's command.

"It is the duty of a Government to govern, and this duty will be fulfilled, as Mr. Sipalo and his followers will very soon learn to their cost if they do not mend their ways".

The speech followed one in Chingola in which Mr. Sipalo gave Cyprus as an example of the way in which Africans might enforce constitutional changes.

### "Union Jack Must Be Pulled Down"

Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Zambia Congress, was reported in Rhodesian newspapers last week as having said at a meeting in Matero:—

"In Britain the Union Jack represents democracy; in Northern Rhodesia it means suppression, oppression, and subjugation. I shall not rest until that flag is pulled down and something better is put there.

"Zambia's policy for 1959 is to warn the Government three times on a contentious issue and then take action; there is then no limit on what we are able to do.

"Whatever the consequences we are prepared to pay the price of freedom in this country. Zambia may be banned, public meetings may be banned, but the spirit of Zambia will march on until independence is obtained.

"If the Government does ban Zambia or declare a state of emergency, as I hear they intend doing, Zambia will go underground, and the Government would find it even more difficult to deal with it than if it was on the surface".

## Mr. E. L. Howard Williams Expelled

### Prompt Action by E.E.M.O. in Kenya

NOTES BY THE WAY in last week's issue sharply criticized Air Commodore E. L. Howard Williams, an elected member of the Kenya Legislature, for his statements and actions during a brief visit to the Federation.

While the comment was being printed in London the European Elected Members' Organization issued the following statement in Nairobi:—

"At a meeting of the European Elected Members' Organization this morning, profound disquiet was expressed by all members at Air Commodore Howard Williams's recent political activities and statements both in Kenya and in Southern Rhodesia whilst being a member of the Organization and without prior consultation with his colleagues.

"He was fully questioned on these matters. The explanations offered by Air Commodore Howard Williams were not acceptable and he has been requested to cease attending meetings of the Organization until further notice".

## European Elected Members' Statement Emphasis on Maintenance of Standards

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, as chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization in Kenya, issued the following statement in its name last Friday, as soon as the Queen Mother had left the Colony for Uganda. It was considered undesirable to make any political pronouncement immediately before or during Her Majesty's visit.

"For several months African political leaders have made public statements about their political demands and aspirations. Many have been unrealistic and their tone has had an unsettling effect not conducive to the maintenance of order and good Government. On the contrary, many statements have been bordering on the seditious. Many have been conflicting according to whether they have been made in or outside Kenya.

"There was clearly no point in refuting such statements in detail, which by their very nature and extravagance were obviously misleading and in many cases dangerous, whether by intent or otherwise.

"It is not the intention of the European Elected Members that their constituents or anyone else, inside or outside Kenya, should be misled as to the unanimous opinion and determination of the Organization.

"After the events of the last few years in Kenya it should be obvious to all men of good will that only misery and suffering results from riot and rebellion. The European Elected Members will do all in their power to support the Government in any measure designed to prevent violence and bloodshed, and will instantly and consistently bring to the Government's notice what they may consider to be laxity or omissions in the implementation of such preventive measures.

### Proud Record

"The European Elected Members also state categorically that the record of the Europeans and Asians and of loyal Africans in Kenya is one of which to be proud and any rights acquired by these communities have been well earned and that the Organization is determined to see that they are maintained.

"The European Elected Members reject completely any suggestion that Africans have any preferential rights to land outside the Native land units. In determining the application of land policy broadly similar terms should apply to owners or occupiers in all areas.

"Kenya is the home of Europeans and Asians as well as Africans. The European Elected Members are not prepared to see the achievements of the pioneers in Kenya undermined by irresponsible people to the detriment of all races and creeds. They are determined that standards of administration and behaviour amongst all races shall be maintained and improved.

"Whilst being prepared to co-operate with all races in the economic, social and political development of the country, they insist that numbers alone cannot be allowed to be the criterion.

"It is essential that standards be maintained and improved in all activities in the Colony, and the European Elected Members expect H.M. Government to ensure that this is so by retaining control to achieve this end.

"Recent events in other countries in Africa and in other continents have shown that the relaxation of control by responsible and experienced people leads to political chaos, questionable legislation, and dictatorships. The European Elected Members feel strongly that no abdication by H.M. Government from its responsibilities in Kenya can be contemplated, so that the people of this country can avoid the unhappy consequences so apparent elsewhere".

# PERSONALIA

MR. GRAHAM GREENE is visiting the Belgian Congo. MR. MICHAEL WOOD, of Nairobi, has visited Rhodesia. COLONEL DICKSON ANDERSON is visiting Nyasaland. SIR JAMES and LADY MILNE, are on holiday in Las Palmas.

MR. C. D. P. T. HASKARD is now P.C. of the Northern Province of Nyasaland.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., is about to pay a short visit to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. D. A. FINNIE are outward-bound for Southern Africa in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

SIR DOUGLAS LOGAN, principal of the University of London, flew to Entebbe a few days ago.

LORD BRAND has relinquished his seat on the board of Lloyds Bank owing to advancing years.

DR. B. VERDECOURT has been appointed botanist-in-charge of the East African Herbarium in Nairobi.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LADY BENSON have been visiting the Copperbelt.

DR. GEORGE CONNOLLY, lately on the staff of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., has begun private practice in the town.

MR. R. DAVISON, of Ndola, is the first chairman of the recently-formed Federal Theatre League of Central Africa.

MR. DAVID STIRLING left London Airport at the beginning of the week for a quick visit to Africa. He is due back about March 9.

The immigration authorities in Kenya have declined to endorse MR. TOM MBOYA's passport for travel to Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco.

GENERAL SIR BERNARD PAGET has been re-elected chairman of the Appeals Council of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

MR. H. R. ROWLAND, lately Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Nyasaland, is now acting as P.C. in the Central Province.

MR. F. G. JACKSON, doyen of Rhodesian schoolmasters, has retired after serving for 35 years on the staff of Milton School, latterly as deputy-headmaster.

MR. N. H. WILSON has been elected chairman of the Central Africa Wing of the League of Empire Loyalists. Last year's chairman was CAPTAIN R. D. E. MCMAHON.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who returned to Aden by air after the Cyprus Conference in London, is expected home again at the week-end.

MR. G. MARTIN, of the staff of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and MR. R. THORNEYCROFT, of John I. Thorneycroft, Ltd., left London by air a few days ago for Nairobi.

MR. R. W. E. CRADDOCK, London manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, flew to Nairobi last week for a six-weeks' visit to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY presided recently at a dinner given in London by the South Africa Club in honour of DR. A. J. R. VAN RHYN, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

MR. HUBERT GREVILLE POYNTZ-WRIGHT, of Worth, Sussex, formerly a director of Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and other companies, left estate valued at £137,055, after paying £68,621 in death duties.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, went north last week for a meeting of the influential Church and Nation Committee of the Church of Scotland.

MR. PATRICK JUBB, who has been appointed director of broadcasting in Kenya, on secondment from the B.B.C., for an initial period of two years, has been head of the B.B.C.'s external broadcasting administration.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has accepted an invitation to be chief guest at the annual dinner of the Institute of Public Relations on March 12. He will be accompanied by LADY HOME.

SIR DONALD and LADY WOLFIT have returned to London after giving Shakespearean presentations in Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Rome, and Milan. Lady Wolfit received a gold and silver bangle from the EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA.

SIR JAMES N. IRWIN, Assistant Defence Secretary in the United States, said during a brief visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that he considered the Communist threat to Africa to be political and subversive rather than military.

DR. C. W. RANSON, who has just paid a brief visit to East and Central Africa, is director of the Theological Education Authority, an international organization concerned with the advancement of theological training in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

MR. ALAN WILFRID HUNTER, manager for East Africa of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., and two Asian medical practitioners in Nairobi, DR. K. V. ADALJA and DR. A. H. ISMAIL, were last week sworn as nominated members of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

LORD MALVERN has unveiled a plaque in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, to the memory of MAJOR CAMERON, a former chairman of the Cotton Industries Board, who did much to establish a textile industry in the Colony, including the opening of the mills at Gatooma.

MR. JAMES LEMKIN, chairman of the Bow Group of Young Conservatives, has been adopted as prospective candidate for the Chesterfield division of Derbyshire. He has twice visited Central Africa in recent years. Mr. Lemkin, now aged 32, is a solicitor practising in London.

MR. JAMES D. WROB, one of the original members of the East African Income Tax Department, which was started in 1936 with a staff of ten, is about to retire to his coffee estate near Kiambu. During the last war he was posted to Tanganyika, from which territory he returned to Nairobi in 1945.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. L. BOYLE, secretary of the Fauna Preservation Society, is to address the Travel Talks Circle of the Royal Commonwealth Society on the evening of March 12 on "A Tour of East and Central Africa on behalf of Wild Life Preservation". He will show coloured illustrations.

MR. RONALD W. CHARLES, of Cardiff, is director of music at the new St. Michael and St. George School, Iringa, Tanganyika. Latterly he has been director of music at Berkhamsted School. He is a Bachelor of Music of the University of Wales, and was at one time organist of Llandaff Cathedral.

MR. A. GOURLAY, a motor mechanic on the staff of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., has been elected provincial chieftain of the Federated Caledonian Societies of Northern Rhodesia. His son, who recently qualified as a mining engineer at the Cambourne School of Mines, Cornwall, is also on the Mufulira staff.

MR. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU, president of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union, is to stand for the Copperbelt seat reserved for Africans in the forthcoming territorial general election. He has said that his decision to stand was taken because Legislative Council members had not taken a serious interest in labour problems and because legislation had been detrimental to the trade union movement and the workers. At least two other Africans will contest the seat. One is MR. PASCALE SOKOTA, a member of the last Legislative Council.



DAME LILLIAN PENSON, who has visited East Africa on numerous occasions, and is a member of the council of Makerere College, Uganda, has been elected an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER has promised to open the annual conference in Ndola on May 11 of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. C. SWABEY, Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will go to visit Zanzibar, the Seychelles, and Somaliland during April and May, and pay a brief visit to the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization in Kenya.

MISS INGRID BERGMAN, star of the film called "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness", and MR. SPYROS SKOURAS, president of 20th Century Fox Film Corporation, hope to visit Nairobi next week for the opening of a new cinema, called the Kenya Theatre, which SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of the Colony, will open.

THE REV. J. R. W. POOLE-HUGHES, who has spent the last seven years with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in the dioceses of Zanzibar and Masasi, and who now requires to spend some years in this country, has been appointed honorary chaplain of the Friends of the U.M.C.A., in succession to CANON EDWARD A. MAYCOCK.

MR. ARNOLD MUMYANI, a Department of Information employee, and MR. MWITUTI LUGUA, of the Kenya Meat Commission, have received Certificates of Bravery for their part in a rescue from a fire at Port Tudor housing estate, near Mombasa. Hearing screams from a flat, they separately went to the assistance of the woman concerned and put out a petrol fire. Both were badly burned.

MR. F. MARTIN-DAVIES has joined the Southern Africa Settlement Association as its London manager. He was educated at Bedford School and Exeter College, Oxford, and from 1938 to 1957 served in the Colonial Service in Nigeria, latterly as Permanent Secretary of two major ministries, Development and Public Works. He retired in December, 1957, following the grant of self-government to Western Nigeria.

MR. C. H. SHUTTLEWORTH has been appointed regional director for Kenya of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. Since 1955 he has been regional director in Uganda. He succeeds Mr. L. F. TAYLOR, who has been appointed assistant engineer-in-chief (works) at headquarters. The Uganda post will be filled later in the year by Mr. F. G. E. LEVERS, formerly telecommunications controller at headquarters, who will be succeeded by Mr. P. R. ATKINSON.

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS FESTING, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Nairobi at the beginning of the week for an eight-day tour of military installations. He served in the Madagascar campaign as a Brigadier, winning the D.S.O. for an operation which was officially described as "discharged with great ability and dash, showing almost complete indifference to shelling and sniping". He is the third of three generals produced by his family in the last three generations.

MR. SAMUEL M. KULUBYA and MR. R. E. G. RUSSELL have been appointed directors of Uganda Creameries, Ltd., a new subsidiary of Kenya-Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. The chairman of the board is a K.C.C. director, MR. A. D. GRAFTON, who with Mr. J. BYNG-HALL and MR. B. S. MILLS make up the five-member board. Mr. Kulubya, who is 32, is the first African to be elected a director of a K.C.C. company. He is a director of the Uganda Development Corporation and some of its associated companies.

## Lord Perth's Tour

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is about to visit Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya, primarily to see something of the economic development in the territories and what progress is being made in social matters, particularly educational. At the end of his visit Lord Perth will meet in Nairobi the three Governors and the British Resident in Zanzibar in order to discuss problems of common interest. He is due in Dar es Salaam on March 6 on his way to Zanzibar after spending a few days in Nyasaland for discussion with the Governor on constitutional and other matters. Lord Perth will also pay a short visit to Salisbury for discussions with the Federal Government. He will be accompanied by Lady Perth and by his private secretary, Mr. J. N. A. Armitage-Smith.

## Obituary

MR. CLAUDE BLAIKIE WILLIAMSON, known throughout Southern Rhodesia as "Mazoe Bill", has died at the age of 75. He ran away from Uppington School when he was 15 to become a bugle-boy in the British forces in South Africa, and after the war joined the British South Africa Police. When he was transferred to Mazoe, a district then known for its lawlessness, the Africans called him "Katawera", the "Man who never lets go". After the 1914-18 war he left the police to become a professional elephant hunter, shooting in Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Rhodesia. In 1939 he joined the R.A.F. in Bulawayo as an aircraftsman, but was transferred to the Military Police; later, as a major, he commanded the Italian internment camp near Fort Victoria. His last appointment was that of labour officer to the Rhodesian Wattle Co., Ltd.

SIR GRAEME SINCLAIR LOCKHART, BT., has died in Bulawayo, aged 62. Born in 1897, the eldest son of the 11th baronet and Flora, daughter of Captain Edward Power, he was educated at Wanganui Collegiate School, New Zealand; and Pembroke College, Cambridge. In the first world war he served in the New Zealand Mounted Rifles in Egypt and Palestine. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1918. His marriage, which took place in 1932, was dissolved in 1947. There were no children, and the family honours pass to his brother, Major John Beresford Sinclair-Lockhart.

MR. PETRIUS WILHELMUS COSTHUIZEN, a South African who settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1895, has died near Sinoia. He fought in the Matabele Rebellion and started an ox-transport business before returning to the Union to be married. He returned to Rhodesia in 1908, and 10 years later left Gatooma to farm near Lomagundi. He was 85, and leaves a widow, four sons, and a daughter.

MR. WILLIAM HAROLD BATEY, joint managing director of Radio, Ltd., has died in Salisbury at the age of 53. A South African, he went to Salisbury in 1931 as a specialist employee of the company, of which he was appointed joint managing director in 1955. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

SIR GEORGE BEHARRELL, D.S.O., was a past president of the Federation of British Industries, chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., from 1937 to 1945 and then president until 1957, and chairman of Imperial Airways before that airline became British Overseas Airways Corporation.

MR. WILLIAM JACK FROST, manager of the Bulawayo branch of the Reinforcing Steel Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., has died in Bulawayo.

MR. BEAUCHAMP BAGENAL has died in Kitale, Kenya, after a short illness.

## Towards Self-Rule in Tanganyika Trusteeship Council Wants Time-Table

THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM should announce a timetable for the achievement of self-government in the United Nations Trust Territory of Tanganyika was the view expressed by several speakers at the last meeting of the Trusteeship Council, held at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

Mr. Mason Sears, United States delegate to the council, said that Africans must have satisfactory evidence of the plans being made for their independence, and that could best be accomplished by announcing the period within which the Government hoped to take the next step in its programme leading towards self-government.

"Such step-by-step progress gives to the people a sense of purpose and direction which will enable them to move more rapidly and more harmoniously ahead than might otherwise be possible". The United States hoped that in the near future the Administration would indicate an approximate date for the achievement of "full responsible, ministerial government in the territory", and that the next territorial Constitution would provide for a universal franchise.

Mr. Ivan F. Kurdyukov, the Soviet delegate, urged the council to call on the administering authorities to fix target dates for steps towards self-government. In his opinion, the maximum delay before self-government was reached should not exceed five years.

He alleged "inexcusable discrimination" against Africans in most fields in Tanganyika, and that steps were not being taken to rectify the matter. Europeans were preponderant in political representation, and there was discrimination in the filling of responsible posts and in wages, housing, and conditions of work. The economy of the country was "colonialist", and everything was done to serve the interests of foreign companies.

Mr. C. S. Jha, of India, dealing with the conditions necessary

for the achievement of self-government, wanted target dates fixed for the introduction of universal suffrage and the abolition of official representatives in the Legislature, the executive Government, and other spheres.

Tanganyika might, he said, well show the way to a solution of the momentous problem of the harmonious adjustment of relations between the indigenous peoples and the Europeans and Asians who had made their homes in the Territory. The recent statement of the Governor that when self-government was attained both the Legislature and the Government were likely to be predominantly African was significant. Mr. Jha emphasized the importance of developing Tanganyika's economy to the fullest extent, since freedom itself was illusory if accompanied by economic weakness.

Dr. Abdullah El-Erina, of the United Arab Republic, said that his delegation had already spoken of the "encouraging" measures of progress achieved. The administering authority's policy had to be judged by the double criterion of the prompt creation of conditions for the attainment of self-government, and the impemention of the Council's recommendations for the advancement of Tanganyika. He regretted that intermediate dates and targets for the attainment of independence which had become an integral part of the trusteeship system had not yet been envisaged in Tanganyika.

Mr. U. Thant, the Burmese delegate, recalled that his delegation had expressed the view in the previous year that the parity system of representation in the Legislative Council seemed to "make a mockery of the democratic principle of representation". Since no changes had been made for the first phases of the system of election to the Legislative Council their views remained the same.

### Friendly Co-operation

Mr. P. K. Edmonds, of New Zealand, stated that the creation of an atmosphere of friendly co-operation between all parties and sections of the community in Tanganyika was to the credit of the Government and the leaders of the main political parties. Special credit seemed to be due to Mr. Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, who had tried to restrain the more unruly elements in his party and in the African community.

In a closing statement Mr. Fletcher Cooke, representative of the Tanganyika Government, said that it would not be appropriate for the council to prejudge the constitutional steps that might be taken on the advice of the Post Elections Committee. This year would see proposals and recommendations for changes in both the legislative and executive branches of Government. No target date for independence had been fixed.

Sir Andrew Cohen declared that the United Kingdom had done "quite a few good things" in Tanganyika, as in other British territories. He wanted to hear recognition of those efforts as well as criticisms.

Whatever his views on the parity system, nobody could legitimately claim that it was designed against the interests of the nationalist parties. T.A.N.U. had won all the seats either through their own candidates or through candidates whom T.A.N.U. supported. As to expanding the franchise, no one had ever suggested that the present system would be permanent; it would be reviewed in the light of experience. From the debate he had detected a general attitude of satisfaction with the progress made towards attainment of the goals of the trusteeship system, particularly in the promotion of racial harmony and in encouraging the emergence of a conception of loyalty to Tanganyika as a country and a nation.

## Counterblast to African Extremists

IN ORDER TO COUNTER the increasing number of inflammatory speeches by African National Congress leaders, the Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department is increasing its African information services.

An official of the department has said that the A.N.C. employs paid agitators who address small knots of Africans at their places of employment. "When a Native propagandist comes out with a thumping lie, it is of little use to answer it directly. It is much better to hit back from another angle with some effective piece of information aimed at the agitators".

That is now being done by means of broadsheets, "fact papers", lectures, and films, and more vernacular books and magazines are being issued, not as propaganda, but to fill a vacuum which might otherwise be occupied by the utterances of A.N.C. men. More than 600,000 "fact papers"—small, illustrated pamphlets in English and vernaculars—have been issued during the past year, and about 4,800,000 Africans have, it is thought, read them or had them read to them.

"There is evidence that our methods are meeting with success, and that more and more Africans in the rural areas are becoming increasingly sceptical about the type of lying statement which caused the tragedy at Gwembe", the spokesman said.

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## Grim Outlook for Rhodesian Liberals Their Counsels "Only Real Hope for Federation"

A GRIM OUTLOOK faces the new Central Africa Party, according to the *Economist*. An editorial note in a recent issue says (in part):—

"The party seems to unite all the liberal groups—the Capricornists, the former Toddites, and the Federal liberals. It aims to make an appeal to moderate Africans—both those who have the vote under Northern Rhodesia's incredibly complicated (and controversial) new franchise and those who may be elected or nominated on other tickets. It suggests that its leaders still hope that enough liberalism may survive the growth of extremism among black Rhodesians as well as white to make such a non-racial party possible.

"Finally, it clearly amounts to a vote by these liberal elements of no confidence in Sir Roy Welensky. When Sir Roy won his great victory in the Federal elections last autumn the liberals (and particularly Mr. Todd) decided to hold their hands. They indicated that they were waiting to see if the Prime Minister, now assured of overwhelming support, would stop bidding against his right-wing opposition, the Dominion Party, and return to liberal policies. Evidently they feel that he has not done so.

"A grim outlook faces the little band of liberals. Sir Roy has the big white battalions, the power, and the Press behind him. The African nationalists are reacting by becoming more extremist every day. In Northern Rhodesia the Kaunda party is gaining power in the African Congress and is seeking to break Mr. Nkumbula (who wants Africans to vote in their largest possible force in the coming elections; instead of relying mainly on action outside the Legislature). In Nyasaland the African Congress is increasingly determined on secession and on a racial 'showdown with Welensky'.

"The new party's problem is therefore to get enough support to force Sir Roy and the African nationalists to listen to its counsels of reason. Since these counsels are the only real hope for the survival of the Federation or the principle of partnership on which it was founded, it must be hoped—though it cannot be expected—that they will succeed better than third parties usually do".



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## "Dunkirk of Animals" at Kariba Government Accused—"Too Little, Too Late"

LAST WEEK MR. A. R. W. STUMBLES, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Irrigation and Lands, intervened to expedite the rescue of wild animals and birds trapped by the rising waters of Lake Kariba.

At his suggestion hundreds of volunteer rescuers for the "Dunkirk of animals" are being organized by the Southern Rhodesia Hunters and Game Preservation Society and the Rhodesian Wild Life Protection Society. Mr. Stumbles emphasized the dangers of the operation, and appealed to all volunteers to work only in organized groups.

It had been understood from the beginning that much wild life would perish, but no one expected a tragedy of the present magnitude. Over-worked game rangers, headed by Mr. Rupert Fothergill, have been setting out daily in two small boats with outboard motors rescuing every living thing they can. The work is difficult and dangerous, for the waters are infested with crocodiles and snakes, including many mambas.

### Tiny Proportion Rescued

As animals and birds are rounded up they are brought ashore and set free on higher ground. The lake is already 110 miles long and up to 10 miles across, and some observers at Lake Kariba consider that only a tiny proportion of the animals in peril can be rescued.

The official Opposition (Dominion) party have accused the Government of doing too little too late. Critics say the Government was warned two years ago of the impending animal tragedy but took no action beyond making the understaffed Game Department responsible.

Mr. Stewart Aitken-Cade, Opposition leader in the Southern Rhodesian House, tabled a private member's motion complaining of the Government's "totally inadequate" measures. He is chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Wild Life Protection Society and he said that he was not making a party issue of the matter. Indeed, he expected support from some members of the Government side.

The Johannesburg Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has telegraphed to the Federal Prime Minister stating: "Deeply perturbed by reports of apparent Government lethargy".

The British R.S.P.C.A. has offered financial assistance for the Kariba rescue. An official said: "We have received a cable saying that our offer has been referred to the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Irrigation and Lands. If accepted we envisage that it will run into hundreds of pounds".

Meanwhile the Southern Rhodesia Minister of Irrigation and Lands has announced plans for dealing with larger game, including buffalo, lions, and leopards. The Government are, he said, ordering "capchur guns", costing £90 each, which fire dart-shaped pellets filled with nicotine sulphate. Within a few seconds of being hit the animal is anesthetized for long enough to be moved to safety. This device is probably the only way by which the larger animals can be rescued.

Elephant or rhinoceros, which swim well, will be rounded up on islands, forced into the water, and guided to the mainland by men in motor-boats.

## Help for "Freedom Movements"

AN ELABORATE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION with revolutionary aims has been created in Cairo by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council, which now claims to represent 40 nations and national groups, including Russia. Its chief concern is stated to be with "political questions involving the rising freedom movements in African countries", and a special section of the secretariat is to be formed to "keep in touch with and actively help the freedom movements in the still dependent countries of Africa". In particular, "active steps are to be taken to establish contacts with the freedom forces in the Portuguese colonies and to help them". Most Afro-Asian nations are officially represented on the council, but notable absentees are Pakistan, Turkey, Persia, Indonesia, South Korea, South Vietnam, and Ethiopia. There are unofficial groups which allegedly represent various African colonies, the Africans in South Africa, Algeria and Jordan.



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## Another £1.6m. from U.K. to Kenya

### Last Year of Emergency Assistance

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the Commons last week that the Government would grant Kenya a further £800,000 and an interest-free loan of the same figure during the United Kingdom financial year 1959-60.

A year ago he had told the House that H.M. Government would make available to Kenya £1½m. to enable the Colony to meet emergency expenditure during the U.K. financial year 1958-59.

"Expenditure arising from the emergency will again be reduced during the coming Kenya financial year; indeed, much of it has already been absorbed into the ordinary budget. But it will not be possible for Kenya to meet it from her own resources. The greater part of this money is being spent to good purpose on the rehabilitation of detainees and their resettlement after release.

"Expenditure arising out of the emergency in 1959-60 is expected to be some £1½m. This would include £150,000 for the repayment of the first instalment of loan capital, of which £5½m. has so far been advanced to Kenya with a moratorium of five years on repayment.

"In 1960-61 and subsequent years, however, Kenya can be expected to absorb the whole of the remaining emergency burden arising on recurrent account. It has therefore been agreed with the Kenya Government that 1959-60 will be the last year in respect of which H.M. Government will be asked to help finance recurrent expenditure arising from the emergency.

"To help Kenya meet this expenditure during the years immediately following 1959-60 H.M. Government have agreed that the moratorium on the repayment of all loans for emergency expenditure shall be extended for a further three years. This will reduce the 1959-60 estimate of emergency expenditure to £1,600,000.

"Taking this change into account, Kenya will still need substantial help during the coming year. Subject therefore to the approval of Parliament, H.M. Government will be prepared to provide Kenya with a further grant of £800,000 and an interest-free loan of the same amount for the United Kingdom financial year 1959-60.

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## Parliament

### Kenya's Prison and Detention Camps

#### More Allegations of Ill-Treatment

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked in the Commons last week whether, in view of the further statements on oath by Mr. A. J. S. Williams-Meyrick and Mr. L. S. Bird regarding alleged ill-treatment in Kenya prisons, the Government would now institute an inquiry into Kenya prisons and detention camps.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that he had asked the Kenya Government to make inquiries into the allegations made by Mr. Williams-Meyrick and Mr. Bird, and that he preferred to await the facts before forming a view as to whether a more extensive inquiry was desirable.

#### Tangata System

MR. AMERY said that it was not yet possible to state when the *tangata* system would be finally liquidated in Nyasaland, but that steady progress had been made since 1955, and that the number of resident African families still subject to *tangata* obligations had been reduced from 42,000 to 15,700. The British South Africa Company owned 23,731 acres of land on which 550 African families subject to *tangata* obligations lived. The Minister added: "It is not possible to estimate how many of the 15,700 African families still subject to *tangata* obligations actually pay rent to European estate owners, but I am informed that in the great majority of cases rent is neither demanded nor paid".

#### Northern Rhodesian Police

MR. AMERY stated that on December 31, 1958, the establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police was 4,944, consisting of 814 Europeans and 4,130 Africans. The gazetted officer establishment was 121 and the strength 105; all Europeans. Africans holding ranks above that of sergeant numbered 150, including 31 assistant inspectors and 60 sub-inspectors.

#### Arms for Sudan

MR. ROBERT ALLAN, Foreign Under-Secretary, stated that the recent gift of 655 tons of arms made to the Sudan was the first consignment of a gift with a total value of £587,000.

MR. E. FERNYHOUGH (Lab.): "Are we contributing to the peace of the Middle East by continuing to pour in arms? Is it not time that H.M. Government learned the lesson from past events and began to pursue a policy which would bring pacification to the area rather than aggravate the situation?"

MR. ALLAN: "These countries require arms. I think it preferable in the interests of peace that they are supplied from this country rather than others".

## Federation Making Steady Progress

### Ex-Governor's Faith in Rhodesian Good Sense

"SOME PEOPLE TELL ME that they are pessimistic about the future of the Federation, and they speak apprehensively about the difficulties of working the new Constitution and the policy of partnership; but that is not the impression one gets from responsible people who live in the Federation". Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia from 1946 to 1954, told a recent Press conference in Cape Town while on a visit with Lady Kennedy.

Sir John said that a responsible Rhodesian had told him not long ago that he had never known that the Federation had so many troubles until he came to England and heard about them from people who had no first-hand knowledge of the country.

The former Governor continued: "The Federation has had a difficult start in many ways. It would be foolish to deny that their problems are formidable, and the constitutional set-up is very far from perfect. But it is my belief that it is making steady progress, and I have complete confidence that the solid good sense of the people of the Federation will solve the very real problems which face them with the same success as in the past. Rhodesia has always been greatly blessed in its political leaders, and is so still".



## Promoting Inter-Racial Confidence

### Need to Give Hope to Europeans and Africans

THE FEDERATION needs neither a saviour of the black man nor of the white man, but one for all our people.

That was the text of a long and wise leading article recently published by the African-edited *African Daily News*, of Salisbury, on the formation by Mr. Garfield Todd and Sir John Moffat of the Central Africa Party. It also said:—

"The party should provide a home for all those Europeans and non-Europeans who believe that measures should be taken to re-instate mutual respect, confidence, and co-operation between black and white. The U.F.P. certainly means this, but if it has not so far succeeded, the Central Africa Party should fill the vacuum. Many Africans sincerely believe in multi-racialism in this country.

### How Nationalism Has Changed

"The Europeans are scared by African nationalism, which has changed within the last 12 months from demanding just justice and fair-play to a dogged determination for dismantling federation. This the African anti-federationists will probably never achieve, but with the present political atmosphere we are not assured of peace, order, and freedom, things which we all hold dear.

"If any political party can re-assure the European that he is safe in this part of Africa and the moderate African that ability and merit alone, not race or colour, will determine the level to which he must rise politically, socially and economically, there will be hope for us all . . .

"Something faster and yet not too fast—the determining factor really is the capability of the people to receive it—is required in order to allay European fears, inspire African hopes and confidence in the white man and build real national unity.

"We urge our people to support all those parties which promise the country peace and progress, not as white and black, but as one nation in which due regard is paid to the worth of every man".

## New Federal Defence Units

THREE NEW VOLUNTEER UNITS have been added to the Federation's defence forces. They are: The Governor-General's Troop, The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Artillery; No. 2 Field Squadron, The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Engineers; and No. 1 Wireless Troop, The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Signals. The late Lord Llewellyn first suggested a Governor-General's Troop in the Federation, in the style of the King's Troop, The Royal Horse Artillery. The suggestion was taken up by the local Gunners' Association, who asked for a saluting troop to be formed on a purely voluntary basis. The troop will be responsible for firing gun salutes on all ceremonial and other appropriate occasions.

## Federal Foxhounds

FOXHOUNDS WILL BE SEEN in the Federation for the first time since the war when the Mashonaland Hunt Club holds its opening meet at Mr. Rodney Morris's farm near Salisbury on April 19. The meet has been arranged in co-operation with Salisbury Hunt Club. The Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Queen's Horse, has written to the Mashonaland Hunt Club: "It is splendid that new packs of hounds are starting all over the world, and I was delighted that you were making a start near Salisbury".

## Kaunda Canard

A SENIOR POLICE OFFICER in Lusaka last week denied a public statement by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda that after a disturbance between Asians and Africans the Government had obtained rifles, machine-guns, and ammunition and placed them in a basement at the central police station. The spokesman said that there was no truth whatsoever in the statement made by the leader of the Zambia African National Congress.

## Mr. Savanhu Denounces Extremists

### "Secret Pact" to Destroy Federation

MR. J. Z. SAVANHU, an African member of the Federal Parliament, and a United Federal Party Whip, has written in its official journal:—

"White politicians who see the survival of their race in continued European political domination, and black politicians who see in African political domination the solution to African advancement in the Federation, must come down to earth.

"The Dominion Party proposal that the boundaries of the Federation should be redrawn so as to reserve for Europeans those parts that have been industrially developed and those with the greatest natural and mineral resources is extremely selfish. The mines and manufacturing industries have been developed by the capital and skill of the European and the indispensable labour of the African. The one without the other is useless.

"An equally selfish motive, and one which foreshadows political confusion and suffering for millions of our people, is the secret pact to break up the Federation signed by Congress leaders at the Accra conference.

"Such dismemberment of the Federation would only result in the Europeans gaining control of the line of rail, including the Copperbelt and the whole of Southern Rhodesia. This area would, for greater European security, join the Union of South Africa. If that were to happen the benefits which Africans generally have derived from the Federation's recent phenomenal industrial expansion would cease altogether, and also African advancement on the copper mines . . .

"The European provides the driving-force in the economic development of the Federation, and will not allow himself to be pushed about, much less to be chased out.

"But the U.F.P. recognizes that the African has a legitimate right to play his full part in the economic and political life of the country of his birth".

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E. A. & R.

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## Higher Education Report

(Continued from Page 759)

courses of training in technological and other professional subjects to the highest professional standards but also courses leading to university degrees. We therefore recommend that by measures of reconstruction and the addition of appropriate facilities the Royal Technical College should be transformed into the second inter-territorial university college in East Africa. We strongly urge that immediate steps be taken to effect this transformation.

There will have to be a reconstruction of the academic staff, a considerable increase in their number, and a substantial strengthening of the administration. It will necessitate physical expansion as well as rearrangement of the space available in the present building. It will also involve a change of name: we suggest the title of the Royal College, Nairobi. The college should seek to enter into special relationship with the University of East Africa with the power to grant its own degrees.

### Tanganyika University College

*University for Tanganyika.*—The 1955 working party expressed the view that "in Tanganyika the plan for establishing a university college should be actively prosecuted during the next 10 years". Three years have passed. The arguments in favour of such a development are convincing, and we would urge that the necessary preparatory measures be undertaken to make practicable the opening of a university college in Tanganyika in 1965-66 or as soon thereafter as possible.

A provisional governing council should come into being at an early date. This council should proceed to appoint a principal who would be and who could conduct all the many-sided negotiations associated with the execution of the scheme. Professors and other heads of departments should be selected so that they can take up their appointments some considerable time before the expected opening of the college or of their departments. The principal would then have a body of expert advisers to help him in what could otherwise be a lonely task.

Dar es Salaam could not provide what is wanted; shortage of land and unfavourable climatic conditions ruled out this area. Places seen by members of the working party are Arusha, Dodoma, Kisarawe, Morogoro, Tabora.

An ideal site should satisfy several conditions: (1) the available land should be sufficiently extensive to allow for future development; it should not be too expensive to acquire, prepare and exploit. (2) Water, electric power and drainage should be readily and inexpensively available. (3) There should be an adequate supply of skilled and semi-skilled labour. (4) The site should be accessible from all parts of East Africa; communications by road and rail should be good during all seasons of the year. (5) Climatic conditions throughout the year should permit students and staff to live and work in reasonable comfort and without loss of efficiency. (6) Living conditions should be healthy and not subject to regular risks of infection or epidemics. (7) Provision for the education of young children should be at hand. (8) Nearness to a large centre of population which enjoys a developed social and intellectual life would provide an outlet for the interests of members of the staff and probably assist recruitment.

Our view is that of the areas visited by members of the working party only Arusha and Morogoro meet a sufficient number of the conditions outlined.

### Arusha Site

The Town Council of Arusha has offered to set aside an area of freehold land of the size thought to be necessary and has mentioned 1,000 acres or more. This site about three miles from the town centre lies on the Themi estate which the council recently acquired. If grouped around Ngiro Hill, a college would enjoy an open situation of great beauty, presenting admirable opportunities for the construction of academic buildings at varying levels, of staff housing and halls of residence, and with ample space for playing fields. Assignment of further land would make possible the provision of a college farm when the introduction of agricultural courses becomes desirable. Climatically, too, Arusha possesses great advantages. But more general considerations have persuaded us reluctantly to pronounce against it as the home of the college. Its geographical location within Tanganyika Territory, while fittingly near to the colleges at Makerere and Nairobi, is from the viewpoint of Tanganyika sentiment a serious disqualification.

Morogoro is agreeably situated at the foot of the Uluguru Mountains at a distance of 123 miles by a good tarmac road and 140 miles by rail from Dar es Salaam. It has road or rail links with most parts of Tanganyika and would be easily accessible to students coming from Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar,

and elsewhere. Although the climate is not ideal, the relatively low degree of humidity makes conditions of living and working preferable to those in the coastal strip.

The proposed site lies about two miles north-west of the township astride the Morogoro-Korogwe trunk road, and comprises more than 700 acres of open, gently undulating ground suitable for building. The area provides substantial space for the main college buildings, halls of residence, playing fields, and for some staff housing. We are assured by the Town Council Development Committee that for further staff housing a number of good sites have been provisionally reserved within the township. The Native Authority Council also declared that it will always be prepared to give any help in so far as land under its control is concerned. In addition, the Town Council is willing to recommend that a permanent green belt be maintained between the university college site and the light industrial areas to the north of the town.

Water supplies are within easy reach and plentiful all the year round. The town has an adequate supply of electricity. With the maturing of the Pangani Falls hydro-electric project the power line will pass through the middle of the college site and should provide electric power at satisfactory rates. Ample food supplies, including meat, milk, eggs and fresh fruit and vegetables in great variety, are obtainable locally at reasonable cost. Within the Morogoro site it would not be possible to include a college farm for a Faculty of Agriculture.

After balancing all the relevant advantages and disadvantages, we recommend that Morogoro is an appropriate site for the university college.

*Zanzibar.*—The colleges on the mainland must continue to meet the higher education needs of Zanzibar. The more immediate needs are for an increase in the opportunities for secondary education. If such expansion were achieved a corresponding increase in the numbers of Zanzibari students qualified to proceed to the colleges could be expected. We express the hope that, if the college to be instituted in Tanganyika should decide to set up an extra-mural department, it will explore the feasibility of posting a resident tutor in Zanzibar.

### Single University

*University of East Africa.*—Our second term of reference requires us to give attention to the future pattern of a University of East Africa. We have no doubt whatsoever that within the next 10 to 15 years the real interests of East African higher education will best be served by pursuing the idea of associating the several colleges in the framework of a single university.

Makerere College has had students reading for degrees of the University of London under the scheme of special relationship since 1949. The licentiatehip of its well-established medical school was recognized by the General Medical Council in 1957. There are now at the college 151 students in the degree courses, 100 reading for the licentiatehip of medicine, 187 for college diplomas in agriculture, art, education, and veterinary science. The remaining 381 students, apart from three post-graduate students, are in preliminary courses made necessary by the paucity of opportunities at secondary schools to gain a Higher School Certificate.

The Royal Technical College of East Africa was founded as late as 1954 and opened its doors in April, 1956. It at once justified its inter-territorial title by having in its first term 141 students from Kenya, 26 from Tanganyika, and 45 from Uganda. Its primary purpose was to provide professional training in various branches of technological and allied studies and certain courses in arts, science, and commerce.

Makerere College has the additional title of the University College of East Africa. There are in the college 272 students from Uganda, 316 from Kenya, 216 from Tanganyika, 16 from Zanzibar, and six from other areas. The college is thus inter-territorial; it is also multi-racial. In addition to Africans, the present student body contains 48 Asians, 10 Arabs, and four Europeans.

### Inequality of Status

It is reasonable to suppose that by a date not later than 1966 Makerere College will have reached the status and acquired the experience necessary for the assumption of full university status.

In comparison with Makerere College—and by any other criterion—no other college in East Africa, contemplated or in existence, could by 1966 be in a position to assume similar powers. This inequality of status leads at first sight to the conclusion that Makerere College must either wait for a greater measure of academic autonomy longer than would otherwise be necessary or take its place as possibly the sole college working for East African degrees at a time when other colleges in the same area are working for University of London degrees in special relationship. Neither alternative seems satisfactory.

(To be concluded)



## Macharia "Has No Case to Answer" Defence Submission at Nairobi Trial

THE DECISION to prosecute Rawson Macharia was not taken simply and solely on a study of the possible case against him, but was intimately linked with the anxieties of a Government faced with the problem that if something was not done it would be virtually impossible to resist the demand for a judicial inquiry.

That statement was made in court in Nairobi last week by Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., defending Macharia, who has pleaded not guilty to swearing a false affidavit about the trial of Jomo Kenyatta at Kapenguria.

Mr. Pritt submitted to the magistrate, Mr. Isaac Rosen, that Macharia had no case to answer. Referring to the words in the charge, "under such circumstances that the false swearing, if committed in a judicial proceeding, would have amounted to perjury", Mr. Pritt said that they must mean that if Macharia had sworn his words in a judicial proceeding they would have touched on a matter which was material to a question depending on these proceedings. There had been no attempt by the prosecution to establish this vital element in the offence of false swearing.

The prosecution had not investigated or suggested any purpose for which Macharia made the statement except one extremely useful to the defence—that he made it to get money. The evidence enabled him to suggest the possibility that his client might have made his statements to give additional weight to an assertion he had already made, perhaps in order to assist politicians in that or some other country to persuade some Government to arrange for the holding of a judicial inquiry.

To make out a *prima facie* case the Crown, said Mr. Pritt, must prove that when Macharia said that he and six others were suborned to give and did give false evidence, not only what he swore was untrue but that he did not believe it to be true.

Mr. Pritt continued: "Undertaking the burden of proving (a) that the evidence at Kapenguria was true and that (b)

Macharia could not possibly have believed it was false, on the evidence as it stands now the Crown has not got anywhere near discharging any such burden".

Earlier Mr. John Marman, Q.C., had closed the prosecution case after Mr. John Haydon Lewis, Commissioner for Prisons, had returned to answer such questions from Mr. Pritt as the Attorney-General permitted on payments to and for witnesses.

Mr. Lewis said that £10,000 was the original limit and the total amount authorized was £11,550; not all of it was spent, but more than the original figure. There was never any account set out on paper that could be called an *imprest* account, nor any cash book except his own. All information was kept in his notebook.

The Crown case had lasted four weeks, during which 47 witnesses were called.

## Dr. Banda and Northern Rhodesia "Poking His Nose in Our Affairs"

DR. H. K. BANDA, president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, has again been rebuked by the Northern Rhodesian African Congress "for poking his nose into Northern Rhodesian affairs". Mr. Titus Mukupo, general secretary of the A.N.C. in that territory, said in Lusaka recently: "We do not wish to be unkind towards Dr. Banda, but when he starts poking his nose into our affairs he must expect to get bitten".

He was criticising the Nyasaland leader for suggesting separate black and white federations in Central and East Africa, under which plan a predominantly white federation would be formed between Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia's line-of-rail white settlement areas.

"We want Northern Rhodesia to remain as a whole, and we will fight for freedom for the whole of Northern Rhodesia; we mean to get it and we shall get it", said Mr. Mukupo.

The plan for partition which Dr. Banda is suggesting is fantastic, and one which no reasonable man in Northern Rhodesia, black or white, would tolerate. It is very similar to that proposed by the Dominion Party.

If Dr. Banda wanted co-operation from the Northern Rhodesian Congress, he should first secure freedom for Nyasaland. "After we have each achieved our democratic objectives we could then consider working together on some things which we have in common".

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## Two Brave Tanganyika Africans Saved European from Certain Death

THE BRONZE MEDAL of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines has been awarded to two mineworkers from Tanganyika for outstanding bravery. The two men, Mr. Kasomewa Keputa and Mr. William Simbezi, were presented with their awards recently by Mr. H. C. Koch, immediate past president of the chamber.

The incident leading to the awards occurred last March, when a European miner, who had just lit a round of explosive charges, was trapped by a fall of rock when only 15 feet away from the burning fuses. Though the charges were timed to explode in less than four minutes, the two Africans, who were 30 and 100 feet away at the time, immediately ran back and tried to free the European. With considerable difficulty they managed to release him from the rock pinning him to the ground and drag him to safety.

When presenting the medals Mr. Koch said that the Africans' courage was that of men who realized what risks they were taking. Both had had previous experience in the mines and understood the dangers of explosives. By virtue of their selflessness and absolute courage a man had been saved from certain death.

## Africans and State Lotteries

THE SUGGESTION of a Select Committee that Africans in Southern Rhodesia should have their own lottery has been rejected by the Southern Rhodesian Legislature. Most members accepted a recommendation that Africans should be allowed to bet on horses, and contended that if Africans were prepared to risk a few pounds on a horse race they should be allowed to buy a 10s. lottery ticket. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Stewart Aitken-Cade, was, with the Minister of Justice, Mr. Reginald Knight, about the only member who supported the idea of a separate African lottery.

Southern Rhodesia's Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Cyril Hatty, recently received a delegation from Salisbury African Welfare Society which made representations about the report of the Parliamentary Select Committee.

Surprise has been expressed at a meeting of the society at the committee's recommendation that Africans should be barred from participating in the lotteries. The point was made that to create a separate lottery for Africans would represent *apartheid*.

Mr. Jasper Savanhu, who with Miss B. Tredgold constituted the delegation, said afterwards that, if the Southern Rhodesian Government wanted to antagonize moderate African opinion, the creation of a separate State lottery on a racial basis was the way to do it. He had no objection to the creation of a second lottery with cheaper tickets if it was left to the individual to participate in whichever lottery he could best afford.

## African Policeman Murdered

AN AFRICAN POLICE RADIO OPERATOR was murdered and his patrol car wrecked last week by a gang believed to have looted an Arab shop and injured the shopkeeper at Burguruni, near Dar es Salaam. Police threw a cordon round the area and screened about 1,500 Africans. Later 29 appeared in court, charged with murder. They were remanded in custody until February 27.

## Aga Khan Buried

AGA KHAN III, who died in Switzerland in 1957, was reburied last week in a new mausoleum beside the Nile at Aswan. The body was carried to its last resting-place by the present Aga Khan and other leading figures of the Ismaili sect of Muslims. More than 2,000 white-clad Ismailis chanted and burned incense, and many wept, as their former leader was taken to his last tomb.

## News Items in Brief

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has assumed responsibility for the Tropical Products Institute from the Colonial Office.

The Uganda Ministry of Works has received a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant of £218,000 towards the cost of major road improvements.

A four-man delegation from the House of Commons, led by Mr. R. H. Turton, presented a Speaker's chair to the Ghana National Assembly last week.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament passed last week by a majority of six votes an amending Bill which permits multi-racial hotels in European areas.

The Asian seat for the Southern Province in the Tanganyika Legislature has been won by the candidate who was supported by the Tanganyika African National Union.

Fifty representatives of sporting bodies in Kenya have formed a committee in Nairobi to investigate the possibility of creating a national federation to co-ordinate sporting activities in the Colony.

African crowds stormed and looted the offices of the local Belgian Congo administration and ransacked a Roman Catholic church at Ngufu, 60 miles south of Leopoldville last week. Army units then occupied the district.

The University of London has been granted \$14,000 by the Ford Foundation for an international conference to recommend improvements in teaching African and Asian languages in countries in the Atlantic community.

Three Italians and 14 Africans were killed last week by falling 200ft. down a shaft at the site of the Kariba dam when the platform on which they were working collapsed. The shaft leads to an underground power-house on the south bank of the Zambezi.

The foundation-stone of Juba Cathedral in the Southern Sudan has been laid by the Archbishop in Jerusalem, the Most Rev. A. Campbell MacInness. The cathedral is being built as a memorial to the late Rt. Rev. L. H. Gwynne, Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan from 1920 to 1945.

Since the Federal Ministry of Health announced that Nyasaland Government doctors would not be allowed private patients after June 1, private doctors in Salisbury have inquired about starting practices in Blantyre. Consultant services given by Government doctors are unaffected by the order.

## Progress at Kariba

THE LAST CONCRETE in the Kariba Dam wall will be laid in April. More than 1m. cubic yards of concrete have already been laid, and the ultimate total will be about 1½m. A considerable amount of finishing-off work will remain to be done after April, Dr. A. Bergamsco, managing director of Impresit, the contractors, stated recently, including completion of the road across the top of the dam and the assembly of the gates. By August or September all work above ground-level on the dam should be finished, but work will still continue in the underground chambers.

## From London to Lagos

THE EIGHT MEMBER GOVERNMENTS of C.C.T.A. — Belgium, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, France, Ghana, Liberia, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom — decided last week at the 14th session held in Monrovia, Liberia, to transfer the commission's headquarters from London to Africa to Lagos, where office accommodation has been offered by the Federal Government of Nigeria. An advance party, consisting of the secretary-general and a small staff, will move in the middle of this year.

## Another Accra Conference?

DR. NKRUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, announced last week that he will soon call a conference of African Prime Ministers, from both dependent and independent territories, to discuss common problems.



Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Chartered Company's £44m. Profit****Mining Income £6m., Investments Nearly £2½m.**

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY reports income from mining — after providing for payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of net revenue from the exercise of the company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia — of £6,120,829 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £8,758,252 in the previous year. Profit from African agricultural estates adds £98,651, income from investments £2,434,327, interests and underwriting commissions £389,752, and interest on tax reserve certificates £83,022.

Taxation absorbs £3,625,986, and the consolidated profit available for appropriation is £4,363,217 (£4,830,496). Formation expenses of subsidiary companies written off total £37,186, and £366,725 is retained by subsidiaries. General reserve receives £1½m., the interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, less tax, absorbed £629,661, and a proposed final dividend of 3s. 3d. per share, less tax, will require £1,637,119.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £11,368,782 in 15s. units and £1,771,971 in shares to bearer of the same denomination. Capital reserve totals £7,852,175, and revenue reserves £17,579,085. Staff superannuation fund totals £598,839, unclaimed dividends £127,700, and current liabilities £6,050,102. Fixed assets are £3,859,457, investments £39,986,138, and current assets £1,375,359, including £694,971 in cash.

The directors are Lord Robins (chairman), Viscount Malvern, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir Charles C. G. Cumings, and Messrs. L. F. A. d'Erlanger, M. F. Berry, A. Comar Wilson, Robert Annan, P. V. Emrys-Evanis, H. St. L. Grenfell, and H. F. Oppenheimer.

Mr. E. D. Hawkesley is secretary in London, Mr. J. N. Kiek investment manager, Mr. D. C. Kempson chief accountant, and Mr. C. Parker registrar.

In Rhodesia Sir Charles Cumings was until quite recently the resident director. Mr. E. S. Newson is assistant general manager in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. H. C. Boys assistant general manager in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. A. L. Austen resident mining engineer.

Meeting, London, March 19.

**Industrial Relations in Sisal Industry****Professor Jack To Make Inquiry**

PROFESSOR D. T. JACK, who was recently appointed by the Tanganyika Government to inquire into the country's wage-fixing machinery, has also been appointed a commissioner to inquire into the state of industrial relations in the sisal industry. He is due in Dar es Salaam in mid-March for a visit of about six weeks.

His terms of reference are: "To inquire into the state of industrial relations in the sisal industry, with particular reference to the nature and suitability of the existing arrangements for joint consultation within the industry".

The Governor has directed that the inquiry, for which the industry had asked, shall not be held in public.

**Adverse Trade Balance**

THE FEDERATION ENDED 1958 with an adverse balance on visible trade of nearly £15m., according to provisional figures published by the Central African Statistical Office. Imports last year dropped to £158m. from £171.5m. in 1957, a fall of 11%; merchandise exports totalled £136m. and gold just under £7m., compared with £156m. and £6.9m. respectively in 1957. As the effect of the Copperbelt strike on the balance of payments and the federal revenue is now regarded as likely to be negligible by the end of the current financial year, the real deficit on visible trade in 1958, however, may be no more than £9m., rather than the apparent deficit of £15m.

**£95m. More for C. D. & W. Schemes****£100m. in U.K. Exchequer Loans**

AN ADDITIONAL £95m. is provided in the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill. As some £44m. from previous Acts is likely to be still available on April 1, there should be £139m. for the Colonies over the next five years to be spent on schemes approved by H.M. Government. The new Bill authorizes the extension of grants until March 31, 1964.

It includes a new scheme, proposed at the Montreal Conference, for loans to the Colonies from the Exchequer of £100m. in the next five years, with an annual ceiling of £25m.

A White Paper published with the Bill notes the economic progress made in the Colonies, but points out that more needs to be done by way of external assistance, particularly from the U.K. The Paper emphasizes that Colonies will be expected to make every possible use of the London market for external loans, and that H.M. Government will allow resort to the Exchequer only if a market operation is not possible.

This discouragement is evident in the proposed terms. The first condition is that these loans must be repaid by equated annual instalments of capital and interest, which means that the annual cost to the borrower of servicing an Exchequer loan is likely to be above the annual cost of servicing a market loan.

The interest rate to be charged by the Exchequer will not be that at which the British Government can itself borrow at the time plus ½% management charge, but the rate at which H.M. Government lends to public corporations (which is related to the Government's own borrowing rate) plus ½%. At the moment this is about equivalent to the 6% coupon (offered at a discount) which would be needed for a colonial issue on the London market.

**Liebig's Extract of Meat Company****Taxes of £1.2m., on Profits of £2m.**

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., reports a consolidated profit before taxation of £2,022,101 for the year ended August 31, compared with £1,168,376 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £1,102,000. The share of the group profit attributable to the parent company is £986,668, and retained in subsidiaries is £599,035.

From the profits brought into the accounts of the parent company £50,000 is transferred to general reserve; the 5% preference dividend, less tax, absorbs £28,750, the 4½% preference dividend £25,875, the 4% tax free interim on the ordinary stock £80,000, and a proposed final of 7% tax free £140,000. The carry-forward in the accounts of the parent company is £275,727 (£234,576).

The parent company's issued capital consists of £1m. in 5% cumulative preference stock, £1m. in 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference of £1, and £2m. in ordinary stock. Share premium account is £686,837, capital reserve £834,733, and revenue reserve and undistributed profits £1,295,727. A 4% unsecured loan stock 1975-80 stands at £500,000. Provisions total £262,276, and amounts owing to subsidiaries less dividends receivable £2,807,456. Current liabilities are £1,927,685, fixed assets £1,069,174, shares in subsidiaries at cost £5,664,168, amounts owing by subsidiaries £980,714, and current assets £4,628,658 (including £52,689 in cash).

The directors are Mr. R. R. M. Carlisle (chairman and managing), Sir Francis Glyn, and Messrs. W. J. Gunther (managing), J. G. Phillimore, J. V. Cooper, and J. R. Stourton. Mr. J. V. Cooper is secretary.

Annual meeting: London, March 12.

**Rhodesian Assembly Uneconomic**

SIR REGINALD ROOTES, deputy chairman of Rootes Motors, Ltd., has scouted the economic possibility of assembling cars in the Federation. Speaking in Salisbury just before his departure for East Africa, he said: "I do not see how it can be done without putting up the price of cars, taking into consideration the number of cars that are sold in the Federation. I know it would not pay us to assemble cars here, and I am doubtful if it would pay anyone else". He added that the assembly of Rootes commercial vehicles had already started in Salisbury in a small way.

## I. F. C. Interests in Africa

### Impressions of a Two-Man Mission

THE RAPID GROWTH of African purchasing power was the most striking feature that he had found in his visits to South, Central and East Africa, Mr. John G. Beevor, vice-president of the International Finance Corporation, told a Press conference in Dar es Salaam recently.

That was a magnificent thing for the future of all the countries. From the I.F.C. point of view it was only through the growth of African purchasing power that markets large enough to support industrial units of sufficient size to seek I.F.C. investment could be created.

His colleague, Mr. Edward M. Lamont, and he had discovered that African savings were rising rapidly and that their purchasing had grown more selective. More attention was being paid to quality, and much more emphasis was being put on durable goods than the clothes, food and drink which were the first requisites of all human beings. Mr. Beevor thought that change in purchasing emphasis an excellent sign.

As a matter of policy the I.F.C., which invested in productive private enterprise in association with private investors without a Government guarantee, made investments only in under-developed countries. In the early years that would be confined primarily to industrial or mining enterprises, since those activities were the most helpful to most member countries in speeding up development. A second reason was that it was easier to encourage foreign investors to put their money into industry or mining than into agriculture.

When he passed through London later on his way back to Washington Mr. Beevor said that the I.F.C. was beginning to liberalize its lending arrangements. Having accumulated a modest reserve in the two and a half years since it started business, it now felt able to arrange for a portion of its new loans to be expressed in currencies other than dollars. It was probable that a number would be partly denominated in sterling.

The I.F.C. also felt that the time had come for it to raise its limit for participation in investment projects beyond the present level of about \$2m. The geographical boundaries of its activities were also being widened.

## Gailey & Roberts Motor Development

GAILEY & ROBERTS, LTD., have been awarded the full Austin franchise in Uganda and Tanganyika with effect from August 1 next. They will establish a separate and independent organization, to be known as Gailey & Roberts Motors, with headquarters in Nairobi, to handle the Austin franchise, their existing Albion/Leyland/Scammell and Bosch agencies, and such other automotive agencies as may be acquired later. The new organization, which will draw on the resources of the G. & R. business for staff, premises, accounting, and other services, will have as general manager Mr. L. P. Gardner, at present general manager of United Africa Co. (Kenya) Ltd.

Mr. Gardner will shortly arrive in England on leave, and is likely to be absent from East Africa for three months. During that period Mr. J. W. W. Johnston, managing director of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., will assume responsibility for the Motors business.

Mr. Gardner, a director of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., and of U.A.C. (Kenya) Ltd., is to become chairman of the latter company. Mr. J. N. Keech and Mr. F. Waller, as area managers, will assume full administrative responsibility for the U.A.C. business in Kenya and Tanganyika respectively; Mr. Keech will also supervise the company's business in Uganda, where Mr. H. B. Carr will remain the area manager.

## Seychelles Exports

EXPORTS FROM SEYCHELLES last year included rather more than 5,600 tons of copra, 82 tons of cinnamon leaf oil, 1,063 tons of cinnamon bark, 6 tons of vanilla, and 54 tons of cinnamon quills and quillings. Prices are officially stated to have been very remunerative for copra, low for cinnamon oil, phenomenally high for cinnamon bark, and good for vanilla.

## Commercial Brevities

**Building plans approved** by Salisbury City Council dropped about 40% last year, but the city architect, Mr. J. Howard Wilson, has said that "we are still exceeded in Southern Africa only by Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Durban — and the two latter are only just ahead of us". Future plans include extensions to the Anglican Cathedral costing £200,000, a tobacco floor costing £160,000, a £180,000 store for a South African multiple concern, and buildings worth £500,000 for two buildings societies.

**Paper produced in Italy** from raw material from the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia will be returned to local converters for testing in a few months. Rhodesian Cellulose Development Co., Ltd., with a representative of the Italian rayon organization S.N.I.A. Viscosa as chairman, and with Federal Government and Southern Rhodesian Government participation, was recently formed to investigate the possibility of a paper factory in the Umtali area.

**Ready markets for Turkish-type tobacco** from Northern Rhodesia are predicted in the annual report of the Agricultural Department. Demand for Rhodesian Turkish leaf being much higher than production, there has been considerable pressure from buyers to increase African production of both Soluk and Samsun types. The department considers that American markets for Rhodesian Turkish will probably increase progressively.

**The Colonial Development Corporation (Central Africa)** is in future to be known as the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Development Corporation, Ltd. The C.D.C. started operations in Nyasaland in 1948, mainly in the Northern Province, and subsequently extended its activities to the Kasungu district of the Central Province. Its main interests are now the Vipya tung estates at Mzuzu and the Kasungu estates in the district of that name.

**Barley production in the Federation** may be greatly stimulated in the next few years by the decision of Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., to proceed with plans for a £3m. brewery in Salisbury. In the past three years the output of winter barley has more than doubled. The entire crop is used by the breweries, which also import substantially.

**Richard Costain, Ltd.**, who have large interests in Central Africa, were last week awarded a £4½m. contract for the construction of a deep-water berth for super-tankers in the Persian Gulf, as a joint venture with Raymond International and DeLong Corporation.

**The International Co-operation Administration Assistance Programme of the U.S.A.** is to finance the import into the Sudan of buses, lorries, tractors, agricultural equipment, iron and steel, and machinery for mining, constructional, or industrial purposes.

**Tanganyika Corundum Corporation, Ltd.**, has been formed to exploit certain ruby-corundum occurrences in the Northern Province of Tanganyika. The directors are Messrs. E. F. W. Wolff, C. E. D. Stiebel, and A. W. Robson.

**African Marine and General Engineering Co., Ltd.**, of Mombasa, have been awarded a contract by Kenya Bus Services (Mombasa), Ltd., to construct a new Likoni ferry craft. It will carry 21 cars in three lanes.

**The Federal Government** is to consider proposals put forward by the British Motor Corporation, Ltd., in regard to the possibility of setting up a car assembly plant in the Federation.

**Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa), Ltd.**, have taken over the agency of the Zim Israel Navigation Co., Ltd., which in the past few years has developed trade with East African ports.

**Lyons Ice Cream (Kenya), Ltd.**, has been registered in Nairobi. The shareholders are J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., London, and Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.

**House of Manji, Ltd.**, Nairobi, biscuit manufacturers, have bought Amekas Macaroni Industries, of Arusha, Tanganyika.

**Post offices in Nyasaland** will not sell anti-malarial tablets after June 30, since sufficient stores now stock these remedies.

**For intimidating dockworkers at Mtwara** and seeking to prevent the loading of a ship seven Africans were arrested.

**The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland** had an adverse balance of payments last year of £53m.

**Offices costing about £250,000** are to be built in Delamere Avenue, Nairobi, for Hughes, Ltd.

**Prices of all grades of petrol** have been reduced by ½d. a gallon in the Federation.

## Sisal Outputs for January

**East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.** — 230 tons of sisal and tow, making a total of 1,390 tons for the seven months of the current financial year (1,375 tons).



## MINING

## Tanganyika's Mineral Output—£6m.

## £4½m. Spent on Search for Oil

THE ANNUAL VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION in Tanganyika passed the £6m. mark for the first time last year. Provisional figures indicate that the final total may be in the region of £6.6m., an increase of over £1m. on the 1957 figure.

This was largely due to a larger diamond output, though increases were also recorded in the output of coal, garnets, gold, kaolin, lead concentrates, lime, magnesium bentonite, magnesite, meerschau, waste mica, tin concentrates, and vermiculite.

During the year progress was made in developing two new mines, the Kaborishoke tin mine in Karagwe district and the Kiabakari gold mine in Musomá district. Mill plants with daily capacities of 1,000 tons and 700 tons respectively were under construction and are shortly due to come into production. This should result in a marked increase in tin, gold, and silver production.

Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., reached a new output record, exports of rough stones from the Territory totalling approximately 151,762 carats, of an estimated value of £4,391,000, an increase of 143,160 carats and over £1,149,000 in value. The Mwadui mine of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., supplied all but 13,778 carats, valued at approximately £116,400, produced by Alamasi, Ltd., from their adjacent property.

## Downward Trend Arrested

The downward trend in production from gold mining during the past three years was arrested, and for the first time since 1954 the yield of gold turned upward; but the amount of associated silver was less than in 1957. Exports of metal refined from mine bullion amounted to 56,299 oz. of gold and 18,552 oz. silver, worth £705,180 and £5,887 respectively. It is expected that final returns will show an additional recovery of some 10,000 oz. gold and more than 500,000 oz. of silver from the smelting of lead concentrates from Mpanda mine.

At the close of the year 19 exclusive prospecting licences were current in respect of minerals other than mineral oil, covering a total area of 34,548 square miles. The largest single area held under exclusive licence is one of 34,000 square miles in western Tanganyika, where widespread prospecting operations employing modern scientific methods were actively pursued throughout the year by Western Rift Exploration Co., Ltd.

A large phosphate deposit, which may prove to be of major importance is a source of fertilizer, was discovered by New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., when prospecting for other minerals in an area held under exclusive licence 70 miles south of Arusha. A small pilot plant has been installed for research into the best method of beneficiating the mineral.

The third East African deep test well, and the second in Tanganyika, was "spudded in" in March at Mandawa, between Kiliwa and Lindi, by B.P.-Shell Petroleum Development Co. of Tanganyika, Ltd. By the end of the year it had reached a depth of 12,711 feet. Important thicknesses of rock salt, associated with anhydrite and gypsum, which will be available for exploitation at a later date, were penetrated during the boring.

Elsewhere in the coastal region, the company's geological, geophysical, topographic survey and stratigraphic drilling parties were active. By the end of the year an estimated £1,350,000 had been spent on exploration work, bringing the company's expenditure on prospecting in Tanganyika since operations were begun in 1952 to over £4½m.

## Fourth Cobalt Producer

THE FEDERATION is now the world's fourth largest producer of cobalt, used in the heat and stress resisting alloys for modern jet engines and machine tools. Less than 15,000 metric tons are produced in the world each year, and of this Rhodesia accounts for 1,400 tons. The greatest producer is the Belgian Congo, which supplies more than half the world's supply; then follow Canada and the U.S.A.

## Limestone Deposits

A LIMESTONE DEPOSIT, estimated to contain 100m. tons, has been discovered near Hartley, Southern Rhodesia. Negotiations to exploit it have been discussed between local and overseas interests.

## Synthetic Diamonds "Break Monopoly"

## Could Supply American Industry

AMERICAN INDUSTRY has broken the British diamond cartel's stranglehold on the world supply of valuable stones, Mr. J. D. Kennedy, of the American General Electric Company, told the Society of Mining Engineers in San Francisco last week.

He said that there were far greater uses for the synthetic product of his company than was generally realized, and that enough diamonds could be made synthetically to satisfy industrial demand. U.S. industry used about 75m. dollars worth of imported diamonds a year, and "our synthetic could start filling about 20m. dollars of that load as soon as necessary".

Gem diamonds, which constitute the major part of the Diamond Corporation's sales, would continue to be a "British monopoly".

It is believed in London that the cost of the synthetic diamond is slightly over 21s. a carat, compared with the 20s. charged since August, 1957, for the comparative natural crushing board. U.S. buyers might be prepared to pay more for the domestic product for strategic reasons.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer said last May when reviewing the operations of De Beers in 1957, that with the increased productive capacity of the Belgian Congo mines he would be very surprised if synthetic diamonds could be produced as cheaply as natural stones, but, because in the past the chief limitation on the use of diamond abrasives had been shortage of supplies, he thought that there might be room in the market for both the natural and the synthetic products.

## M.D.T. (Mangula), Results

M.T.D. (MANGULA), LTD., reports an income from copper realization of £703,471 in the year ended September 30. Sundry revenue added £24,418. Working expenditure totalled £675,000, and after other adjustments a net profit of £3,740 is carried forward.

The issued capital consists of £4½m. in 5s. shares. Provisions and current liabilities total £146,524, mining assets at cost stand at £4,850,630, and current assets at £777,774, including £47,056 in cash.

Despite low production during the initial test period the first aerofall mill achieved an output for the year of 10,700 short tons of concentrates, with an average copper content of 51.96%; the output was shipped to refineries overseas. Installation of the second mill unit is planned for the first quarter of 1959, after which the mine will work up to full production.

Ore reserves on September 30 were 26,578,000 short tons, assaying 1.34% copper, compared with 25,881,000 short tons assaying 1.36% at the end of the previous year.

The directors are Commander H. F. P. Grenfell (chairman), Sir Charles W. Meredith, and Messrs. D. E. Cox, P. O'B. Frost, P. U. Rissik, F. Elliot and C. M. Stuart.

Annual meeting: Salisbury, March 11.

## Federation's Mineral Output

THE VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED in the Federation last year was the lowest since 1953. According to provisional figures issued by the Central African Statistical Office, the value of minerals produced showed a reduction of £102,557,000 worth of minerals produced showed a reduction of £18,650,000 on the 1957 total. Northern Rhodesia's share was £77,225,000, a fall of just over £19m. Copper, by far the most important mineral, dropped from £88.8m. in 1957 to £70m., thus accounting for nearly all the decrease in the value of mineral production for the year. Copper production was lower by about 46,000 tons as a result of the strike in the last quarter of 1958. The average value per short ton of copper in 1958 was £166, compared with £190 in 1957.

## Progress Report

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd.—(December quarter): loads treated, 60,000; carats recovered, 4,058.75; estimated revenue less royalties and realization charges, £23,400; working costs, £23,124.

## Company Reports

# Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

## A Successful Year's Trading MR. K. R. M. CARLISLE'S REVIEW

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 12 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman, MR. K. R. M. CARLISLE, which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

"The accounts (group profits less losses before taxation £2,022,101 compared with £1,168,376) reflect a successful year's trading and fully confirm the expectation of improved results expressed by the retiring chairman in his statement last year.

The improvement has been achieved largely through the restoration of profit margins of the group's branded products, an increased sales turnover, larger-scale operations in Paraguay and the elimination of losses in certain overseas subsidiaries. On the other hand, the overall results from the African subsidiaries covering the year ended December 31, 1957, were again unsatisfactory.

"Your directors recommend payment of a final ordinary dividend for 1957/58 of 7%: tax free, and have declared a special interim ordinary dividend of 2%, tax free, for 1958/59.

"It will be noted that it is proposed to retain in subsidiaries the sum of £599,000 and to transfer a further £50,000 to general reserve of the parent company. This is felt to be desirable in view of the present need to improve our liquid resources and to provide for future development.

### Oxo, Limited

"The Oxo Company had another year of great activity and increased substantially its turnover and its profits.

"Sales of the Oxo cube were buoyant.

"Success in the sales of canned meat products under the Fray Bentos brand was resounding. Record turnover of Fray Bentos and Beefex corned beef was achieved and also in Fray Bentos canned meats manufactured in the United Kingdom.

"The market for canned soups is difficult and becomes increasingly competitive each year. Even so, sales of Fray Bentos canned soups continued to expand.

"The reorganization of the company, to which my predecessor referred last year, has progressed steadily. In particular the reorganized sales division has played a major part in obtaining the increased turnover.

"Exports in general were at a higher level than previously, despite the import restrictions obtaining in Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan, to replace which, other outlets had been found. Oxo (Canada), Limited, had a profitable year.

### Continent of Europe

"Competition remained keen on the Continent and in some countries there was a tendency for profits to decline further. Vigorous action is being planned to halt and to reverse this trend, and the advent of the European Common Market is being borne well in mind in the formulation of such plans, as are the negotiations for some sort of Free Trade Area.

"In this movement towards freer trade in Western Europe, the Liebig group is not unfavourably placed to take advantage of developments, owing to its widely distributed sales and manufacturing companies on the Continent. Changes in the pattern of trade are being watched closely and will continue to be the object of much study and research.

After a detailed review of the group's activities in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, the statement continued:—

### Africa

"The unsatisfactory results from Africa for the year to December 31, 1957, to which I have already referred, arose in Southern Rhodesia and in Tanganyika.

"As regards Southern Rhodesia, there were two main causes: first, the high price of cattle, which could not be recovered by increasing the selling prices of finished products; secondly, initial losses in the canning and dehydration of vegetables by our recently acquired interests in the Eastern districts.

"The results of Tanganyika Packers, Limited, for 1957 suffered from a drop in the market price of corned beef just before the bulk of that year's production came on to the market.

"Returns for the year ended December 31, 1958, are much better, due to more ample meat supplies and to a hardening market in the United Kingdom for canned meats, together with certain active measures taken to eliminate losses.

"Towards the end of 1957 we were approached by the Kenya Meat Commission to help the Commission operate a canning plant at their Athi River factory. An agreement covering manufacture and sales was signed and very satisfactory relations have been established and good progress made.

"Our sales companies in the Union of South Africa, in the Central African Federation and in East Africa, were active in 1957, but general economic conditions then and in 1958 have not been helpful towards increased trading. This applies particularly to the Federation, where lower prices for copper and the extended strike on the Copper Belt have resulted in reduced purchasing power.

### Outlook

"In Africa, there is evidence that more cattle will be available for processing in 1959 and this will be particularly welcome for the Tanganyika factory, where a larger production is required to put it on a sound economic basis.

"As regards The Nigerian Canning Company Limited, I am pleased to report that, together with the other shareholders, we have reviewed the activities of this company and it is now considered possible to concentrate on the production of corned beef and to keep the cannery in operation. The results of recent months are more encouraging and give cause for reasoned optimism as to the cannery's future.

"In general, there is no present reason to suppose that the current year will prove less satisfactory than its predecessor. I must, however, remind you that we are engaged in an increasingly competitive business which, because of the wide geographical spread of its operations, is also particularly exposed to climatic, economic and political hazards over which we can have no control.

"Reorganization of your company throughout the world is steadily continuing and every effort will be made to ensure that the fruits of this long term operation will be gathered in due course.

"Meanwhile a welcome and commendable trend towards a freer economy is developing in several countries in which we operate, notably Argentina and France, and this should eventually be of assistance to us in our activities."

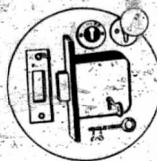


# SECURITY WITH CHUBB

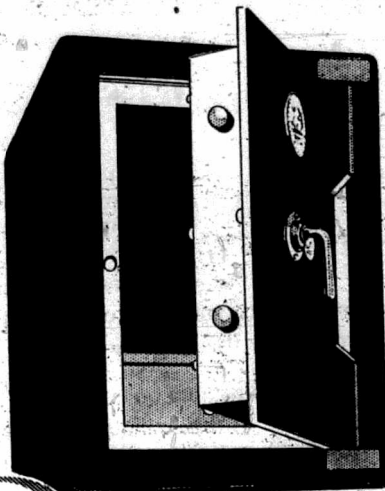
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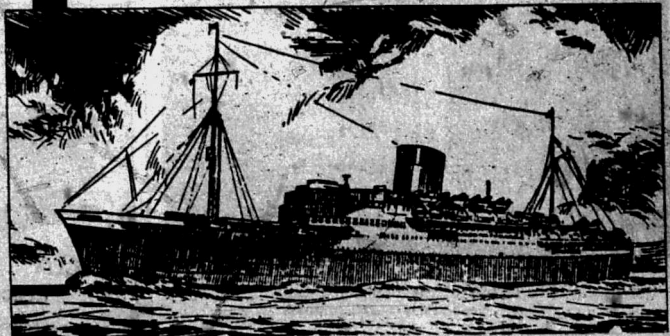
Consideration will be given to the provision of capital where such assistance is desired.

## UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

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EAST LONDON AND DURBAN  
From Southampton

•••Pendennis Castle	-	-	Feb. 26
†••Aldobe Castle	-	-	Mar. 5
•••Carnarvon Castle	-	-	Mar. 12
†••Edinburgh Castle	-	-	Mar. 19
•••Winchester Castle	-	-	Mar. 26
†••Cape Town Castle	-	-	Apr. 2
•••Stirling Castle	-	-	Apr. 9

\* Via Madetra. † Via Las Palmas

INTERMEDIATE AND  
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES  
FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

	From London	Return Ann
•••Durban Castle	-	Mar. 5 Mar. 6
†••Kenya Castle	-	Mar. 17 — 6
•••Bloemfontein Castle	-	Mar. 21 Apl. 1
†••Rhodesia Castle	-	Apl. 24 —
•••Braemar Castle	-	Apl. 28 Apl. 24
†••Warwick Castle	-	May 15 —

†Out East Coast, return West Coast.  
•Out West Coast, return East Coast.  
‡Out and return West Coast.

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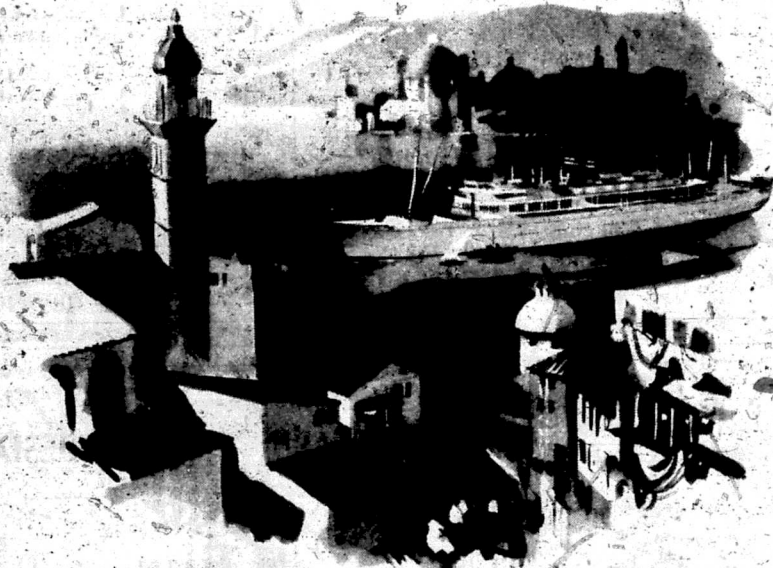
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 5th, 1959

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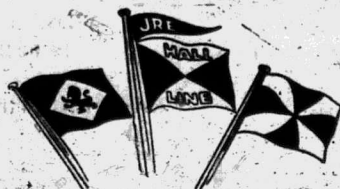
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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	781	Royal Tour	791
Nyasaland Emergency	784	Kenya Debate	792
Situation in S. Rhodesia	786	Macharia Trial	794
Mr. Stonehouse Departed	788	Parliament	796
Personalities	790	Commercial News	800
Letter to the Editor	791	Company Report	802

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1959

Vol. 35

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT STIRS UP THE SOCIALISTS in the House of Commons when organized violence seriously threatens law and order in the Federation? Apparently not anxiety for the prompt re-establishment of normality, for they have not spent five minutes discussing that aspect of the matter, and apparently not even concern for the people primarily affected, for they have not sent five words of good wishes to those of all races who are the victims of this African National Congress conspiracy. What has aroused the Socialists is a side-issue, on which they wrangled on Monday for an hour as a prelude to a three-hour debate while this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is being printed. The lack of balance of the Parliamentary Labour Party in regard to British Africa could scarcely have been better demonstrated. Dangerous political agitators and deliberate organizers of subversion are not the targets of their fuss and fury, which are directed especially against the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, and the Prime Minister of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Edgar Whitehead, for having taken firm action against a Socialist meddler from the United Kingdom.

According to reports in the most reputable papers, that person, Mr. John Stonehouse, told African nationalists in Southern Rhodesia that they should hold up their heads,

### Mr. Stonehouse in Rhodesia.

behave as if the country belonged to them, and remember that the British Labour Movement was with them in their struggle. Though claiming to have been misrepresented, the Member for Wednesbury has not denied using those phrases — which, remarkable to relate, are regarded by his party leader, Mr. Gaitskell,

as quite unexceptionable. It would, in our view, be an insolent intrusion for any public man from this country to make such remarks in any self-governing territory of the Commonwealth in normal times; and the discourtesy is aggravated and the danger greatly increased at a time of civil strife, especially when the audience consists of inexperienced and excited Africans who would naturally discount any warnings against violence and exaggerate the importance of a visitor from England who spoke words of encouragement.

Instead of dissociating themselves from Mr. Stonehouse's recklessness, or at least refraining from comment on his gratuitous interference, the Socialists in the House are busily trying to exploit the decision of the Federal authorities to deport him. To make matters worse, Mr. Griffiths, deputy leader of the party, made during Monday's discussion the shocking assertion (which he declined to withdraw) that "the panic which all European leaders in Central Africa are showing with this minor difficulty shows how completely untrustworthy they are to have the responsibility of leadership". A man who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies should have had enough discretion to refrain from such criticism of Commonwealth leaders overseas, and he should have avoided the ambiguity of doubt as to whether "this minor difficulty" was in his view Mr. Stonehouse or the threat of civil war (which, we repeat, seems not to be worth even mention by the Opposition; they rate far higher the status of one of their number during a brief trip to Africa).

Mr. Bottomley, a former Socialist Cabinet Minister, described the issue as that of the freedom of an M.P. on tour in a British-

protected territory; Mr. Callaghan protested heatedly against a "member of this House being denied permission to visit a British Protectorate without so much as a squeak of protest from the Under-Secretary of State"; and Mr. Aneurin Bevan held that no part of the Commonwealth should exclude members of the House of Commons on the ground of their political undesirability. All ignored the simple but fundamental fact that an M.P. travelling in a private capacity has merely the rights of any other person. The Speaker had to emphasize that point, saying that if an M.P. went of his own accord into another jurisdiction it was no concern of the House of Commons; that privilege belonged to the House, not to any individual member, who did not carry it about with him; and that Mr. Stonehouse had the same status as any other British citizen. Mr. Bevan disputed even that ruling, claiming that a Member of Parliament was in a different position from other people. Ordinary people will consider that the attitude of the Opposition to an order for the deportation of one of its members from the Federation contrasts unsatisfactorily with its complete failure to register disapproval of the conspiracy which has forced Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to declare a state of emergency.

It was not until midnight on Monday of this week that Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, took that step and caused the Congress leaders to be arrested.

**Procrastination That Needs Explanation.** Southern Rhodesia had acted in that way four days earlier; and since Sir Robert had already asked the Prime Ministers of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia for troop reinforcements, they must have understood that the state of Nyasaland was then one of serious emergency. That has certainly been the general view of Europeans in the Protectorate. As late as Monday afternoon, however, Sir Robert Armitage told the Press that the situation made it unnecessary to declare a state of emergency. How can he reconcile those words with his action a few hours later? Since there was no deterioration in the interval, or, according to the official *communiqués* in the last few days, there is no escape from the conclusion that the declaration should have been made days earlier. The procrastination ought to be explained. Vacillation is inexcusable when mob violence is being incited over great areas by known agents of disruption.

**MR. CREECH JONES** scrupulously avoided a party polemical attitude when he opened a debate in the House of Commons on the detention of Kenya Africans who had been engaged in subversive activities and on conditions in Kenya's prisons and detention camps. The Socialist spokesman began with a very good point—that the issue need not have been raised in England if European elected members in the Legislature of the Colony had dealt with the matter themselves. Though some complaints made by the Parliamentary Opposition about incidents in the camps have been admitted to be justified, there has been little indication of interest in the Kenya Legislature, not as a result of callousness of course, but because the elected members are satisfied that conditions are as good as circumstances permit. Yet there is need for local vigilance (which is not to be confused with emotionalism) and for non-official members, whether elected or nominated, to be seen to be willing to bring representations from responsible people to the notice of the Government privately or publicly according to the particular circumstances. It is better that blunders should be rectified on an initiative in Kenya than after complaints at Westminster. Greater watchfulness by public men in the Colony would be good for them, good for the community, and good for the Government, which would assuredly prefer anxiety to be expressed from reputable East African quarters than as long-range and probably inaccurate criticism from London. All the territories would benefit from more regular scrutiny of official actions. In some Legislatures a whole session has passed without a single question; but lately there has been a better realization, particularly perhaps in Uganda, of the value of parliamentary questions and answers.

Lord Balniel, the first Conservative speaker, who was as unpartisan and unprovocative as Mr. Creech Jones, agreed that the prisons and detention centres must be above reproach, but **Because Witnesses Were All Murdered.** emphasized that many of the African detainees had reached the lowest depths of human degradation before they were arrested. As to the continued detention of men who had never been charged, many were known to have committed ghastly crimes, but could not be put on trial because there were no witnesses; for instance, the perpetrators of the Lari massacre could not be successfully prosecuted



because every beholder of that atrocity had been murdered. He reminded the House that an all-party delegation of its members had studied the situation on the spot two years ago and reported unanimously that the Government of Kenya and its officers "have done and are still doing everything possible to make malpractices impossible, and where they occur to detect them and bring the offender to justice; in the administration and the field of law and order Kenya is fortunate in having the services of men of the highest integrity and good will".

Though saying that she wanted a non-party debate and that it would be a tragedy to divide on the motion, Mrs. Barbara Castle recapitulated some old stories at length and dwelt on her affirmation that many Socialist M.Ps. received letters of complaint from Kenya "every week of the year, sometimes every day". She would have done better to begin with her subsequent admission that she and her friends wondered whether the allegations of "a whole catalogue of horrors" were part of a smear campaign against the Kenya Government. Because of that doubt — which scarcely appears to have been reflected in their eagerness to put frequent questions to the Secretary of State — they were, she declared, hesitant to act, but were impelled to proceed by the flow of affidavits from Europeans in Kenya, "not all of whom were disreputable" and against some of whom no criminal charge had ever been made. It was a strange speech. Mr. Bernard Braine took an entirely different view, complimenting Kenya on having done a magnificent job of rehabilitation, and stressing that if there had been no powers of detention tens of thousands of sullen and fanatical Mau Mau terrorists could not have been transformed by confession and work into decent citizens, thanks to devoted men like David Waruhiu, the son of a Kikuyu chief murdered by Mau Mau, and Mr. Gordon Dennis, a dedicated Scottish missionary who was a blood-brother of the Kikuyu. Mr. Braine recalled in some detail the foul crimes of many of the detainees.

Nevertheless, Mr. James Johnson wanted the state of emergency to be ended immediately, and failed to understand why African members of the Legislature should be prevented from visiting the detention camps. "Because two of the African elected members have said in public that they still look to Kenyatta, founder of Mau Mau, as their

political and spiritual leader", Mr. Patrick Wall interposed. But Mr. Johnson, who had just asked for avoidance of party bickering, retorted brusquely and inconsequentially: "I dismiss that, as I dismiss some of the earlier contemptible emotional stuff that we have heard; I can see no objection whatever to African M.L.Cs. going to these camps". And that is the type of Labour member who presses his advice on African politicians! Mr. Julian Amery said when winding up that it would be folly to allow legislative councillors who spoke of Mau Mau terrorists as "freedom fighters" to go to camps and say in conversation with detainees words which must disturb the whole process of rehabilitation. The Under-Secretary of State listed the many controls on the camps, recalled the favourable reports made by a number of independent investigators, including the International Red Cross, and rejected the request for an outside inquiry because that must weaken the morale of the prison service and shake public confidence in the Government of Kenya. It was a good, factual, tolerant speech, which deserved to be followed by withdrawal of the motion. The Opposition, however, was bent on carrying its demonstration into the lobbies, careless that that would be interpreted by African extremists as a further indication that nearly half of the members of the House of Commons are on their side.

## New Nominated Members in Kenya

MR. J. A. R. KING and MR. WILLIAM OLE NTIMAMA have been appointed nominated members of the Kenya Legislative Council, and they were sworn in last week.

Mr. John Alwyne Richard King first went to East Africa in 1929 to sell decorticators to the sisal industry for an engineering company in Lincoln to which he had been apprenticed. He joined Dalgety & Co., Ltd., in Tanganyika in 1932, and later became director in charge of Tanganyika for a merchant banking firm.

Born in India in 1906, the son of a member of the Indian Civil Service, Mr. King was educated at Clifton. He learned to fly in 1933 in Tanganyika and bought a second-hand Fessenden Moth from the old Wilson Airways. That aircraft he flew to London in 1937, the trip taking 14 days.

During the war he served in the Royal Air Force as a fighter pilot, and after seeing action in Iraq, Greece and the Western Desert, was appointed personal pilot to Air Marshal Lord Tedder, who was then Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean.

Having combined ranching with sisal planting at Athi River, Mr. King entered public life in 1950 as a member for Machakos North in Nairobi District Council, which later became Nairobi County Council. He became chairman of that body in 1956, and still holds the position. In 1957 he was appointed chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission.

MR. WILLIAM ROSGORUA OLE NTIMAMA is a teacher, who has played a prominent part in the spread of education among the Masai people, and has helped substantially in the introduction of education for Masai girls.

Born in the Narok district in 1928, he attended the Government Masai School in Narok, and later trained as a teacher at Kahuhia in the Fort Hall district in 1945-46. Then he taught at a district education board primary school in Narok until 1950, when he joined the staff of the Government Masai School. He remained in that post last September, when he became secretary and treasurer of Narok African District Council. He had obtained his Cambridge Overseas School Certificate as an external student of the Alliance High School in 1954.

# State of Emergency Declared in Nyasaland

## African Congress "Bent on a Course of Violence and Intimidation"—Governor

A STATE OF EMERGENCY was declared in Nyasaland by the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, in the early hours of Tuesday morning. This was officially announced for the first time over the Federal Broadcasting Service from Salisbury at 7 a.m. Leaders of the Nyasaland African National Congress have been rounded up and the Congress movement proscribed. All schools for Europeans, Asians, and Coloureds in the Blantyre, Limbe, Cholo, Zomba and Lilongwa areas were immediately closed, and parents warned to keep their children off the roads and at home until further notice.

The first indication of the emergency was when the Nyasaland Government's temporary blue band radio broadcast warnings to parents at 6.30 a.m. about the closing of schools. This was repeated continuously until 7 a.m. when listeners were asked to tune to F.B.C. for a special announcement and news bulletin. The Governor then announced, in a recorded speech, that he had declared a state of emergency.

### Threat to Law and Order

The following is the text of the Governor's speech:—

"Just after midnight, I declared a state of emergency throughout the Protectorate. I have taken this step because of the action of the leaders of the Nyasaland African National Congress. It has, day by day, become increasingly apparent that they were bent on pursuing a course of violence, intimidation and disregard of lawful authority. This policy constitutes a threat and danger to all law abiding persons and to property throughout the country.

"At the same time as declaring a state of emergency the Nyasaland African National Congress has been proscribed as an unlawful organization: so have the Nyasaland African National Congress Youth League, and the Nyasaland National African Congress Women's League and all branches of these organizations.

"Under the emergency powers the principal organizers of the campaign of violence and unlawful demonstrations are being arrested and will be detained. Those arrested at once being removed from the country. Persons who continue to manage or assist in the management of the Nyasaland African National Congress, or of the Youth League and Women's League, or branches of those organizations, will be guilty of a felony and liable to imprisonment for 14 years. Persons who continue as members of the Nyasaland African National Congress and other proscribed organizations, or knowingly allow meetings of them to be held, will be guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for seven years.

### Security Forces

"With the declaration of state emergency, regulations have been published under which the authorities have powers to direct movements of persons with a view to maintaining transport communications and essential supplies and services. Considerable security forces are now available within the Territory to deal with any continuing violence and protect law abiding people of all races. It is the duty of all members of the public to co-operate with the Government and the security forces and to obey all orders given to them by the authorities.

"Stern and immediate measures will be taken against all persons failing in this duty or behaving in any way which hinders the restoration of normal peaceful life in the Protectorate.

"You can best carry on your duty by continuing your normal working activities, unless special tasks have been

assigned to you. You should however take precautionary measures to avoid exposing yourselves or your families to unnecessary dangers or risk. Security forces throughout the Protectorate are performing a task which is essential to the restoration of normal conditions in the Territory. There is a difficult task, and I and all the persons of good will are grateful to them.

"Steps which have been and are being taken have become necessary through the resort to violence and lawlessness by a group of political agitators. This is a warning to others who may contemplate similar action. They will be brought swiftly to justice. Through these security measures, irksome as they may be, normal conditions throughout the country will be restored rapidly. It is my profound belief that the good sense and the peaceful intentions of the majority of the people of Nyasaland will then prevail."

### Dr. Banda Arrested

Dr. Hastings Banda, president-general of the Nyasaland Congress, and Mr. Chipembere a leading Congress figure and member of the Legislative Council, together with a considerable number of other Congress leaders, were arrested under the detention orders and removed from the country.

Royal Rhodesian Air Force Vampires and Provosts carried out continuous patrols from first light. The arrest of the Congress leaders was reported to have come as a surprise, and early reports stated that there were no incidents. Crowds then gathered at various places. At Domasi, two miles north of Zomba, two hundred people were seen, and two policemen investigating were stoned but were reported unhurt. The crowd then dispersed peacefully.

Nyasaland has been divided into two military commands under the overall command of Brigadier R. E. B. Long, whose headquarters are at Zomba. The commander of the Southern Province is Colonel J. Anderson, headquartered at Blantyre and the commander of the Northern and Central Provinces is Colonel R. Putterill, whose headquarters are at Lilongwe.

Crowds subsequently gathered at Limbe and Blantyre, and police made several baton charges and used tear-smoke to disperse them. The police were subsequently forced to open fire. Three Africans were killed, and two wounded. One African policeman was seriously wounded.

In the Central Province, official reports said that people were going to work as usual. Some road blocks reported in the Mzuzu district, and eight Africans found constructing them were arrested. The road blocks consisted of trees and ditches dug across the road.

Some 150,000 leaflets in Chinyanja and English were dropped on the towns and important villages in Nyasaland, stating that the emergency had been declared. People were asked to help the Government to stamp out lawlessness, and told to keep away from meetings and demonstrations.

### Attacks on Authority

Sir Robert Armitage, the Governor of Nyasaland, told a Press conference in Zomba on Monday afternoon that no state of emergency was needed in the Protectorate to act against dissidents. The laws of the country gave powers to proscribe unlawful organizations. The recent disorders in the Territory could be regarded as "very definite attacks on Government authority". But he did not think troops could hold Nyasaland against the wishes of 3,000,000 Africans, and he said there would have to be a constitutional solution some time.

The situation in the northern province was quiet, while the Karonga and Fort Hill areas were being "contained". A Beaver aircraft had landed at the Fort Hill airfield, and he hoped to send in bigger machines. The attacks at both places had been deliberately staged by the Nyasaland African National Congress.

The Government intended to arrest those who committed offences and created disturbances. But Sir Robert gave no indication as to whether he intended to proscribe the African National Congress in Nyasaland and detain its leaders, as had been done in Southern Rhodesia. He admitted that there were a number of Africans in the Congress who were "very anxious to play a militant rôle to try and subvert the Government". Sir Robert estimated the strength of Congress—those with membership cards—to be 3,000. There was considerable



opposition to the Congress troublemakers. The majority of the 150 chiefs were loyal.

The situation in the Protectorate was reported quiet, but police have asked people living in Bvumywe, a small European settlement outside Limbe, to move their families to Blantyre.

Security forces in Nyasaland were compelled to open fire last Friday on a violent crowd outside the Chigaru Native authority court, which is between Blantyre and Limbe on the Matope road.

Two officials of the Nyasaland African National Congress were being prosecuted at the court, and a security patrol in the area came across about 200 Africans demonstrating outside it. These were joined by others, armed with sticks and iron bars. The crowd became violent and were ordered to disperse. They refused to move, and demanded the release of the two Congress prisoners. Tear-smoke was used to try and force the crowd to disperse, but it had no effect, and the riot proclamation was read. As the crowd remained violent the security forces were forced to fire four shots. Three people in the crowd were injured. One has since died, and another has been detained in hospital.

### Illegal Procession

Two African women charged in Zomba with taking part in an illegal procession were acquitted on the same day. Some 20 people waited outside the court, but there were no incidents. In Blantyre police turned back three lorries full of women who were apparently heading for Zomba.

On Thursday afternoon an African was injured in Limbe in a car accident. Africans immediately stoned the car, which had been driven by a Portuguese, but when the police arrived the crowd was reported to be orderly. Half an hour later a police patrol car was stoned by a small group of Africans on the Blantyre-Chikwawa road. In the morning a European was stoned and assaulted at a quarry in the Soche area. His shot-gun was stolen, but was later returned.

A transport convoy of the King's African Rifles reported sloping and road-blocks at Kafakule, 45 miles north of Msimbi on the main north road. A patrol visited the Fort Hill area and escorted two missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Udd, from Misuku to the Tanganyika frontier.

On Saturday a contingent of Tanganyika police crossed the border and reoccupied the airfield at Fort Hill. The action was carried out by arrangement with the Governor of Nyasaland in order to protect the lives of law-abiding citizens endangered by rioters in the Northern Province. It was also taken to prevent an incursion of lawless people into the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. Fort Hill airfield had been put out of action earlier in the week when rioting Africans blocked the landing-ground with boulders and empty oil drums. No incidents were reported during the action.

The *Times* correspondent in Blantyre reported that the Tanganyika Government had insisted that its police should go in and re-open the Fort Hill airfield, and that it was backed by the Federal Government, which is concerned at the indecision of the Nyasaland Government in curbing the rioters.

Fort Hill was occupied by the rioters after they had given way to troop and police reinforcements arriving there by air. The reinforcements went on to Karonga and the rioters returned. One penetration was made by the police, who then left the area.

### Troop Movements

The same correspondent cabled that on Sunday: "Today has been one of troop movements at Blantyre airport, with some 70 aircraft of all kinds bringing in men of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment fully armed. Traffic is a record for the airport. Vital points there are being surrounded with barbed wire, and guns peer from clumps of grass. European patrols are constantly at work."

"Blantyre this morning was in a state of siege, with troops and police patrolling. People from the Cholo and Mlanje tea areas have moved into the town with their families, and many Europeans have sent their children to Salisbury for safety. Country schools have moved into the town."

"There is considerable anxiety here that the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, has not declared a state of emergency and rounded up congress leaders, as Southern Rhodesia has done."

Two congress meetings were held in the Northern Province on Sunday. At Mzuzu a jeep was stoned and eight Africans were subsequently held on various charges. The meeting was dispersed with tear-smoke, and no further incidents were reported. At the congress meeting at Rumpi there were no incidents.

## Sir Roy Welensky on Mr. Stonehouse Might Refer Matter to Commons Speaker

THE FOLLOWING statement on the deportation of Mr. John Stonehouse, the Labour M.P., has been issued by Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation.

"The decision to exclude Mr. Stonehouse, M.P., was not taken lightly and events and the behaviour of Mr. Stonehouse indicate that the decision was right and proper. Indeed, today's statement by the Governor of Nyasaland, in which the intention of the African National Congress leaders to pursue a course of violence is brought to light makes it abundantly clear that in the interests of law and order this guest of those very Congress leaders should not be allowed to excite them at this time.

"Two further aspects of a visit of this nature must be considered. One is the categorical assertion by Mr. Stonehouse that he intended to refuse to obey the laws of the Federation. Irrespective of the correctness or otherwise of the attitude of the Federal Government in deciding to declare him a prohibited immigrant, the Government of the Federation is a duly constituted Government, set up under the act of the United Kingdom Parliament. Is it therefore right and proper that a member of the House of Commons should come here and deliberately flout the authority of the Government?

### Discrediting Mother of Parliaments

"He is a visitor in a country in which many people of different races carry very high regard for the views of a member of the House of Commons, and I have the gravest doubt that Mr. Stonehouse's declared intention to flout the authority of the Government of the Federation is likely to receive much support from responsible politicians in the United Kingdom, whether of the Conservative or Socialist Party. His example of irresponsibility in this matter would discredit some embryonic legislative council, never mind the Mother of Parliaments."

"The other matter is of such importance that I am considering drawing the attention of the Speaker of the House of Commons to it, because this is not the first time that it has happened in recent years."

"Mr. Stonehouse came to the Federation on what he described as a fact-finding, not a fault-finding mission, as a member of the House of Commons, and as such he was given opportunities to meet every one of any standing in the two Rhodesias, both in the federal and territorial spheres. As a matter of fact he is on record as saying that his programme was arranged in Northern Rhodesia by official circles."

"The question that I believe should be put to the Speaker is whether or not visiting members of the Commons should not disclose before they come to the Federation if they are in fact acting as journalists for a particular newspaper of a particular group of newspapers in the United Kingdom, because I am satisfied that the facilities that are placed at the disposal of these itinerant politicians would not be extended to the normal newspaperman. Mr. Stonehouse stated that he would report to the newspaper he was serving only when he had returned to London. In fact he despatched more than one report during his stay."

### "Almost a Nonentity"

"I very much regret that it was necessary for the Federal Government to take the action it did against Mr. Stonehouse, because I am quite satisfied that he has been very happy at the notoriety given him as the result of this action. That he insisted on carrying on with his visit of Nyasaland, knowing full well the tension that exists there, is a clear indication of the way his mind was running. Mr. Stonehouse is almost a nonentity; his only claim to fame being that he is a member of Parliament; but he was until recent days an obscure one. The last thing I wanted to do was to add to the publicity given to his visit; but as I was aware of the steps that were to be taken in Nyasaland I should have done less than my duty had I allowed him to go there at such a time."

Three Africans in Northern Rhodesia were sent to prison last week for from one to eight years for their part in derailing a train near Lusaka last September.

# "Reasonable Fear" of Trouble in Southern Rhodesia

## Government's Powers to Detain Any Person for One Month

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced in a broadcast to the Colony early last Thursday that a state of emergency had been declared, and that leaders of the African National Congress movement had been taken into custody under the emergency regulations in swoops by police and military units which had begun at 2 a.m.

The following is the full text of Sir Edgar Whitehead's statement:—

"The Governor issued in the very early hours this morning the following proclamation, which has been published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* for public information:—

"Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Public Order Act, 1955, it is provided that if at any time it appears to the Governor that any action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any persons or body of persons of such nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely (a) to endanger public safety, (b) to disturb or interfere with public order; or (c) to interfere with the maintenance of any essential service in the Colony or in any part of the Colony, the Governor may by proclamation declare that a state of emergency exists; and whereas it appears to me that action is immediately threatened by certain persons in various parts of the Federation of such nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely to endanger public safety or to disturb or interfere with public order or to interfere with the maintenance of certain essential services in the Colony, now therefore, under and by virtue of powers vested in me as aforesaid, I do hereby declare that a state of emergency exists in the Colony."

### Congress Responsibility

"Ministers advised His Excellency to take this action in view of the general security situation in the Federation and the grave situation which has occurred in Nyasaland following the policy of violence pursued by the Nyasaland African National Congress among the African population. The fact that this policy has been and is supported by the African National Congress in this Colony has given rise to the reasonable fear that a similar grave situation may occur here unless immediate steps are taken to deal with this emergency. Three sets of regulations have been published this morning and are now in force under emergency powers.

"The first set deals with the maintenance of public safety and public order, and provides for the appointment of protecting authority with power to control the local situation, to prohibit meetings of more than three persons, and to restrict the movement of persons. There is provision for the control of weapons and power to impose a curfew. There is prohibition against spreading rumours and distribution of literature likely to cause alarm and dispendency. Power is taken to control publication of information relating to plans, movements and dispositions of the security forces and to enter and search any premises whatsoever.

"The second set of regulations gives the Minister power to detain any person for the period of one month if his detention is considered to be in the public interest.

"The third set of regulations has the effect of banning as illegal organizations within Southern Rhodesia, the Nyasaland African National Congress, the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress, the Zambia National Congress and the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress. It will be an offence for any person to continue to be or to become an office-bearer, officer, or member of any of these organizations.

"My Government believes that these regulations, though stringent, will be readily accepted by the public during the current emergency, and they hope that it will not be necessary to retain them for any great length of time. It is my Government's intention during the emergency to lay before Parliament certain amendments to permanent legislation so that a recurrence of the present situation can be prevented when the emergency powers are withdrawn.

"The Government had closely followed the development of extremism in the African National Congress in the past few months, but their powers under existing legislation were inadequate to curb this trend.

"In particular, the growing tendency of the movement to incite people in the rural as well as the urban areas to defy law; the persistent attempts to suborn African employees of the Government from their loyalty, and the campaign of intimidation and boycott against moderate Africans who openly supported racial co-operation—all this was becoming intolerable.

"Most of the leaders were young men who had never established themselves in a reputable business or trade, and a considerable number had criminal records involving crimes of dishonesty. One quality they had in common was the ability to incite crowds to abuse and ridicule all constituted authority, whether of chiefs, Native commissioners, missionaries, Federal African Members of Parliament, or many others working for the benefit of the African people.

"It had become evident that, if these people had been allowed to continue indefinitely in their courses, disorder and probably bloodshed would be the inevitable result. The existing laws were not designed to deal with a subversive movement which had as its ultimate objective the overthrow of all existing authority, and, although many prosecutions were instituted, it soon became clear that completely new measures were necessary to deal effectively with the menace.

### Break with Tradition

"It is a very ancient tradition of the British people that the Government should defer action against subversive movements until actual rioting or bloodshed has occurred. My Government does not subscribe to this tradition. As soon as it became evident that normal methods could not check mischief, preparations were under way for the measures that are being taken today. I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that the security forces have always been a little in advance of subversive elements in Southern Rhodesia.

"Instructions have been given under the emergency powers to detain all office-holders and executive members of the four African Congresses and all branch officials simultaneously, from Umtali to Wankie and from Sipollo to Matobo. Many weeks of planning have gone into this operation, which is in progress at the present time.

"The federal government were informed of our intentions about three weeks ago, and gave their unstinted approval and the most generous support with all the forces they had available. The closest co-ordination has been built up not merely between the two Governments, but between their respective security forces.

"Operations so far have been completely successful. They were synchronized to start at 2 a.m. today in all parts of the Colony. There has been no trace of disorder at any centre, and the great majority of persons against whom orders of detention have been made are already in custody. The greatest credit must go to all ranks of the British South Africa Police and the military units which supported them.

### No Change of Policy

"My Government wish to make it absolutely clear that the action which has been taken against certain subversive groups in no way involves a change of policy. They are determined to continue their stated policy of giving greater opportunities to African people in all spheres, to improve African agriculture, education and housing, to proceed with the Industrial Conciliation Bill, and to remove any unnecessary racial discrimination. They feel confident that the measures taken against irresponsible agitators will make their take of co-operation easier, not more difficult.

"They appeal to people of all races to continue their normal daily avocations as though no emergency exists. They believe that with the removal of those principally responsible for stirring up strife the emergency should be of very brief duration, and that with its end all races can continue their joint efforts to build up a prosperous and contented country free from the anxieties which have recently overshadowed many people's minds."

Speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament later in the day, Mr. Stewart Aitken-Cade, Leader of the Opposition, fully supported the Government's action. Unanimous approval was given to a motion moved by



Sir Edgar Whitehead to continue the emergency regulations for a month. He thought that period would suffice. There was a real emergency in the Federation.

"If we only clean up the situation in Southern Rhodesia and nowhere else there is a risk of re-infection. I hope we shall find the other Governments follow the example that Southern Rhodesia has set".

At a Press conference that evening, the Prime Minister said that he still had faith in the Federation and a multi-racial society. Extreme nationalism on either side would be fatal to the whole concept. If the members of the European National Congress grew tiresome he would have no hesitation in putting them behind bars.

Between 250 and 500 people had been detained in the police swoop, including two women. They would be housed in ordinary prisons, although kept apart from criminal prisoners.

### Congressmen Arrested

Among those arrested were Mr. George Nyandoro, general secretary of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, Mr. Joseph Chikerema, the acting president, and Mr. Joseph Malukeke, a self-styled African trade union secretary, who has figured in a number of industrial disputes. Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the Southern Rhodesian Congress, is believed to be in Cairo, after attending the Pan-African Conference in Accra.

In addition to the territorial forces, the police reserve has been called up in Southern Rhodesia. This has caused considerable dislocation in the life of the country, the railways being particularly badly affected, especially in the mechanical and maintenance departments.

Speaking in the Legislature, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labour, said that reports from industrial officers indicated that throughout the Colony the situation was quiet and industrial workers were reporting for work normally. In all centres feeling of relief had been expressed at the Government's action in banning Congress: "in many cases African workers have thanked industrial officers for this action by the Government".

The Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments denied that there was any need to declare a state of emergency in their Protectorates.

A Northern Rhodesian Government statement said: "The Government has sufficient powers under ordinary laws to ensure public safety against anything now threatening in this territory, and the need for a state of emergency does not therefore at present arise. The Government is carefully watching activities clearly directed towards interference in the forthcoming elections, and prompt and effective action will be taken to deal with any person or organisation attempting interference. If at any time it appears that ordinary powers are not adequate for whatever cause might arise, extraordinary powers under emergency legislation will be taken in good time; indeed, they were in 1956 to meet and stop the particular situation from developing in the Western Province at that time".

Earlier in the week the European National Congress—a Southern Rhodesian group which urges white unity throughout Africa—criticized the Federal Government for calling up troops in Southern Rhodesia because of the Nyasaland disturbances. Mr. D. W. W. Blackman, founder and chairman of the group, said its members viewed the decision with considerable misgiving: "This action can do nothing but affirm the view already strongly implanted overseas that Rhodesia is a police State solely committed to the suppression of enslaved Africans". He called for immediate Government action against leaders of the African National Congress to "put an end to the artificially stimulated unrest at present prevailing".

### Threatening Letters

Last Saturday, the Southern Rhodesian Government announced that some Africans in Highfields and Harari had received notes, which had been placed under their doors, advising them to take strike action and threatening them if they failed to do so.

The four people who committed this offence were subsequently arrested, and are to be dealt with according to the emergency regulations. The penalty is a fine of £100, or up to six months in prison. The Southern Rhodesian Government gave an assurance that any action instigated by persons of ill-will would be "known immediately and vigorously action taken". Police are to provide full protection for anyone being intimidated. A statement which had been circulated to the effect that some of the African detainees had escaped was officially denied.

The Emergency (Temporary Detention) Regulations, 1959, make provision for the maintenance of the wife and dependants of a detainee, and the Government has announced that arrangements have been made in this respect.

On Wednesday of last week, prior to the declaration of the emergency, a company of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment was flown to the site of the Kariba dam when it became clear that the entire African labour force was joining the strike of underground workers which had developed on the previous day over a pay dispute.

### Minister's Statement

The following statement was issued by the Federal Minister of Power, Sir Malcolm Barrow: "Yesterday the main contractors at Kariba made an offer to the African underground workers in response to a claim for an increase in pay. This morning surface workers also failed to report for work and also claimed an increase in pay. The position is now that almost all the main contractors' employees have failed to report for work. The Federal and territorial Governments are in close consultation continuously, and labour officers of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Government representatives are present at Kariba to facilitate the settlement of the dispute. The Governments are determined that consultations shall proceed against a background of law and order, and if any breaches of peace occur they will be dealt with immediately. To that end the Federal Government has arranged for the dispatch of security forces to Kariba".

Meantime Italian workers of the main contractors, Impresit, carried on as best they could without African assistance, concentrating on only one of the 42 blocks spanning the gorge.

That evening the Italian contractors issued an ultimatum to the strikers, that either they should accept an increase of 2d. per hour or dismissal by the following evening. An hour after the ultimatum was delivered 120 troops arrived by Dakota. An official of the contracting company was reported as saying: "We do not expect them all to report for work tomorrow. Many have been intimidated. Those who reject the offer will be handed their cards and they will then leave Kariba".

The ultimatum was reportedly directed at the 1,300 Nyasaland Africans who were responsible for the intimidation.

On Thursday the rate of concrete poured at the project dropped to below 600 cubic yards, compared with 4,000 on the previous day. At 2 a.m. 2,483 Africans were reported to wish to be discharged, but soon afterwards 120 underground workers returned to work, and by 9.45 the number was approximately 700. By the afternoon 40% of the shift was working. A small group of Africans indicated that they wished to be discharged, and arrangements were made for their repatriation.

Impresit then repeated their offer of increased pay for Africans working underground, and announced that it was to be made retrospective to January 26. The Minister of Power later announced that there was no evidence that the strike was other than an industrial dispute. It is thought to have arisen from the accident in the previous week, when three Italians and 14 Africans were killed.

On Monday, about 1,500 African workmen stopped work again. No reason was given.

## Guy Clutton-Brock Detained

### First White Arrested in S.R. Emergency

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN POLICE last Friday arrested Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock, former agricultural adviser to the St. Faith's Mission farm, at Rusape. They also arrested the African manager, Mr. John Mutasa, and three African teachers. The arrests were made under the emergency regulations, and no charges have been preferred against the five men.

Mr. Clutton-Brock is the first European to be detained under the emergency. A 53-year-old Rugebeian and Magdalen graduate, he went with his wife and daughter to Southern Rhodesia in 1949 to launch a new experiment in racial partnership on 10,000 acres of land owned by the Anglican mission. Before going to Rhodesia he won a considerable reputation in Britain for his work in the Borstal service and at the Oxford House settlement in the East End of London.

Mr. Clutton-Brock is one of the dozen Europeans in Southern Rhodesia who have joined the Congress movement. His influence has always been on the side of non-violent political action. Recently he decided that his work was finished at St. Faith's, and he had accepted an invitation from Chief Tshetedi Khama to help start a new agricultural settlement in Bechuana-land. The Rev. A. R. Lewis, the priest in charge of St. Faith's, said last week that Clutton-Brock had resigned from the mission on January 5 and had not returned since.

# Labour M.P. Forcibly Deported From Federation

## Scenes at Lusaka as Mr. Stonehouse is Hustled to Aircraft

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, was forcibly deported from the Federation early on Tuesday morning. He had refused service of a Federal order declaring him a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Stonehouse had gone to Lusaka Airport to catch an aircraft to Blantyre, only to find that the plane was required for other purposes. He alleged that the Government had intervened. The Federal Chief Immigration Officer asked Mr. Stonehouse if he would leave voluntarily. He replied that he did not recognize Federal authority in Northern Rhodesia and claimed he would seek protection of the Northern Rhodesia Police.

The Chief Immigration Officer then asked the senior policeman present if he recognized his Federal authority and was assured on this point, and was also told that he could rely on police assistance. After further requests to leave Mr. Stonehouse still refused to go. Finally another Federal immigration officer pushed him out of the terminal towards the plane and a short struggle ensued.

### Police Stand By

An eye-witness said that the Labour M.P. had an immigration officer on each side of him, with two policemen standing by. Mr. Stonehouse said: "Please let go of my arm. Give me the button off my coat. Please understand that my visit does not finish until seven o'clock [it was then 5 a.m.]. I wish to make further inquiries from the Governor of Nyasaland, to who is responsible for law and order here". Turning to a reporter, Mr. Stonehouse said: "Please note that I am not allowed to consult the Governor. I protest that territorial police did not come to my assistance". As Mr. Stonehouse was led away he said to an immigration officer: "There is no need to use such brutality".

The previous evening the Federal Minister of Home Affairs said that Mr. Stonehouse would definitely leave the Federation on Tuesday, voluntarily or involuntarily.

Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, told a press conference at Zomba on Monday that he would be prepared to give all facilities to Mr. Stonehouse. Sir Robert said that the Federal Government's declaration that Mr. Stonehouse was a prohibited immigrant had nothing to do with him and he had not been consulted.

On Monday, Mr. Stonehouse said that he still intended to complete his tour of the Federation, though Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister for Home Affairs had said earlier in Salisbury that his tour would end at the conclusion of his Northern Rhodesian programme.

About fifty Europeans barracked Mr. Stonehouse as he boarded a plane at Ndola for Lusaka. They shouted: "White Kaffir", "Go back to your black mammie", and "Live in a compound next time" and "Don't come back, Stonehouse".

In Lusaka, where he had talks with leaders of the African National Congress, Mr. Stonehouse was greeted by Europeans shouting "Beat it", and some leading Europeans boycotted a cocktail party for him.

### Original Request

The original request to leave was made to Mr. Stonehouse by the chief immigration officer about midnight last Friday. Because Mr. Stonehouse was not prepared to agree to the request, the immigration officer attempted to serve an order declaring him a prohibited immigrant. Mr. Stonehouse refused service of the order.

On Saturday, Mr. Stonehouse said in Northern Rhodesia that he would ignore the order and finish his tour as planned. "I do not intend to recognize the authority of a Federal prohibition order over a British M.P. in a territory directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the British Parliament".

Mr. Stonehouse said that the police in the Federation were

territorial, and if they did not co-operate the Federal Government had to find some other way to enforce its order.

"If the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had been worried about the effect of my visit and was anxious for me to leave, he would certainly have told me so. He has done no such thing. Instead, full official facilities have been available for my visit and continue to be made available for me".

The Federal Government's request made to Mr. Stonehouse was in the following terms—

"Events in the Federation at the present time, and the unfortunate publicity which has attended your visit here, must give rise to fears for your personal safety. As you know, the security forces in the country are preoccupied with other serious matters, and in the circumstances it would be expecting too much of them to ask them to make arrangements for your protection. It is understood that you propose to visit Nyasaland, and your presence there in the special circumstances could only be regarded as potentially provocative and likely to lead to a breach of the peace followed by injury to persons and property and loss of life. This risk cannot be accepted in present circumstances".

### Flouting the Law

Sir Malcolm Barrow said on Sunday night that if Mr. Stonehouse failed to obey the order to leave the Federation "the consequences will be entirely of his own making". The visitor had been treated with every courtesy and given permission to finish his tour of Northern Rhodesia, but "now he apparently intends to flout the law". His statement in Northern Rhodesia was "provocative and insolent".

It was Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who advised Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, that he considered Mr. Stonehouse's visit, as "inopportune and that I would be glad if he (Sir Roy) would take appropriate action". Sir Edgar disclosed this in reply to a question in Parliament. He added that he doubted whether there was sufficient evidence in the possession of the Federal Government to warrant them going to the extreme length of declaring a British M.P. a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, said in Halifax at the week-end that he was astonished to learn that Mr. Stonehouse had been threatened with expulsion. "I gather that objection has been taken to some speeches he made to African audiences. The reports I have seen contain nothing of which one can complain. Far from being in any way provocative he specifically warned his audiences against violence".

Addressing a meeting of African National Congress supporters in Salisbury, Mr. Stonehouse is alleged to have said: "Lift your heads high and behave as though the country belongs to you". He asked Europeans to search their consciences and ask themselves what future there was for the Colony if the people living there were not given the right to participate in the ruling of the country in which they lived. He told Africans that if they could develop a non-racial community living in peace in Southern Rhodesia, "it will have a great effect on your brothers in South Africa".

### Advocated Non-Violence

Mr. Stonehouse has denied that his week-end speeches to African meetings in Salisbury and Bulawayo had been in any way inflammatory. "I consider that my speeches were made at an appropriate time. I advocated patience, understanding between the races, and non-violence. I told the Africans to have a pride in their race". He said that universal franchise should be the goal of the Federation, but it would have to be gradual.

During his visit to Salisbury Mr. Stonehouse was the guest of Mr. Paul Mushonga, treasurer-general of the African National Congress. Mr. Stonehouse took three leading Congress officials to Meikle's Hotel for dinner. He was told that all the tables were occupied and was asked to go to the old Meikle's Hotel, where Mr. Stonehouse could be served but not the Africans with him. The party then left for the Jameson Hotel.

A spokesman for Meikle's said that Mr. Stonehouse had declined a private dining-room. He added: "It is not our policy at the moment to admit Africans into the public rooms of the hotel unless previously arranged".

Mr. Stonehouse told a packed A.N.C. meeting in Bulawayo on February 22 that if Labour came to power at this year's election in Britain it would certainly not grant independence to the Federation in 1960 unless the majority of the people of all races wanted it. "It would be a terrible mistake to give all power to a small minority before the majority have had a chance to have their say", he said.

Having fought for human rights for more than 100 years,



British Labour was not content to ignore the rest of the world. All other people must enjoy the human rights and dignity for which they have fought. "We are united with you in the struggle ahead against poverty. We believe that all discrimination and the colour bar must go. People cannot live together in real friendship if they live in segregation."

If Africans felt wounded because some European had been cruel to them, they should ask themselves: "Would I not have done the same if I had been a white man?"

## Commons Statement on Legal Position Federal Government Responsible for Immigration

Mr. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations said in the House of Commons on Monday:—

"As a result of information reaching my rt. hon. friend the Leader of the House to the effect that the hon. member for Wednesbury had been or was to be declared a prohibited immigrant to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, I asked the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Salisbury to make immediate inquiries.

"The legal position is as follows. Law and order is a territorial subject, but only insofar as it does not impinge upon any of the matters specifically allocated in the Constitution to the Federation. Under the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order-in-Council 1953 the Federal Legislature is given power 'to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Federation with respect to any matter included in the second schedule to the Constitution'. One of the matters included in the schedule is immigration into and emigration from the Federation.

"The Federation is solely responsible for the law dealing with immigration. The Federation is under no duty to consult H.M. Government in the United Kingdom with regard to such law, and H.M. Government have no powers with regard to the operation of a law made within the powers of the Federal Legislature.

"The High Commissioner has informed us that the hon. Member for Wednesbury refused to accept service of an order declaring him a prohibited immigrant and that notice was accordingly given to him orally. He has or had a right of appealing against this within 24 hours. I have no information as to whether he exercised this right, but I understand that he is being permitted by the Federal authorities to conclude his tour of Northern Rhodesia."

### Passport Control

Mr. J. CALLAGHAN: "Are we to take it that the Federal Government did not even consult H.M. Government before they issued this order? Does the Under-Secretary agree that this is a matter of immigration? Is this not a matter of passport control, which is specifically reserved to the Nyasaland Government? Is not my hon. friend going to Nyasaland to stay with the Governor? Therefore is he not responsible for my hon. friend's safety and for passport control? Have we really got to the stage where a member of this House can be denied permission to visit a British Protectorate without as much as a squeak of protest from the Under-Secretary?"

Mr. ALPORT: "This is not merely a question of passport control. The Federal Government have power with regard to immigration, which is going into, and emigration, which is going out of, a territory. There is no disagreement between the Federal Government and the territorial Governments on that score."

Mr. PATRICK WALL: "While expressing profound disagreement with the political views and distaste at the manners and lack of tact of Mr. Stonehouse, may I ask whether it is not the right of every member of this House to visit territories of the dependent Commonwealth provided that he does not break the law? Has the hon. member broken the law?"

Mr. ALPORT: "The law concerned is that of the Federation. It is a matter for the Federal Government to decide. Once the Parliament of the United Kingdom devolves powers upon a Government overseas it cannot lightly interfere or obtain the return of those powers to itself at its wish."

Sir L. UNGOED-THOMAS: "I understand that Mr. Stonehouse is, in the view of this Government, rightly expelled from a British Protectorate because, under the Constitution of the Central African Federation, power to deal with emigration from the Federation is in the hands of the central Government.

"Does the Minister realize that that interpretation of 'emigration from the Federation' is startling? Has he obtained the advice of the Attorney-General? Does the Minister realize the extremely far-reaching nature of the interpretation which he has put upon the words, 'emigration from the Federation'?"

"The result of his interpretation means that the Federation has a right of veto on anybody which the country sends into

a British Protectorate for the purpose of carrying out the duties of this country in connexion with that Protectorate and for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities which this House has towards that Protectorate? If that interpretation had been put before this House the Order in Council would never have been passed".

Mr. ALPORT: "It is quite clear that the Constitution gives the Federal Government control over movement into the Federation and out of the Federation. That was clear when the Order in Council was laid and debated in this House."

Replying to Sir L. UNGOED-THOMAS, the Attorney-General (Sir REGINALD MANNINGHAM-BULLER) said: "The question here is one of immigration into and emigration from. Under the Constitution the Federal Legislature has power to deal with all questions of immigration into the Federation."

### Offending One's Host

LIEUT.-COMMANDER MAYDON: "Is it not well-known both inside this House and outside that visitors to other countries, particularly if they happen to be members of this House, should refrain from making statements which are objectionable to the Governments of their host countries?"

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON: "Is the Under-Secretary quite sure of his facts? If so, they are at variance with what Sir Roy Welensky has said. I was in exactly the same position two years ago, when the mayor of Salisbury, Alderman Olley, wished to have me barred from going into Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Roy Welensky went on record in the Press of Salisbury as saying that he had no power to bar me and that if he had he would not do so?"

Mr. ALPORT: "I cannot be responsible for the interpretation put forward by a Commonwealth Prime Minister with regard to the powers and rights of his own Government. All I am clear about is that in this particular circumstance the Federal Government are acting within the powers devolved upon them by this Parliament."

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS: "May I ask why, since this is a matter concerning M.P.s. in a Protectorate for which the ultimate responsibility rests with H.M. Government and this Parliament, the statement has not been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies? This is a constitutional question of great importance, but the Under-Secretary is not responsible for the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in this House.

"Mr. Stonehouse is in Northern Rhodesia. Have representations been made by the Government of Northern Rhodesia that he should be asked to leave? All that we have heard is that the Federal Government have intervened.

"Why does the hon. gentleman think that it would be inopportune for any M.P. to go to the territory because the Minister of State is not going there? In our view, it is very unfortunate that the Minister of State is not going, because we believe that the presence in Central Africa of hon. members from this House at this time would go some way to reassuring the Africans on the dangers which they fear.

"Finally, may I ask the hon. gentleman whether he will convey to all European leaders in Central Africa that the panic which they are showing over this minor difficulty shows how completely untrustworthy they are to have responsibility and leadership?"

Mr. ALPORT: "The consultations that may have taken place between the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the Federal Government is a matter for the two Governments. There is no doubt that the Government of Northern Rhodesia were fully informed of the circumstances of the Federal Government's decision."

Mr. F. M. BENNETT: "So far as the law is concerned, surely the position is no different from that of Mr. Christopher Shawcross being sent out of Ghana."

### Fundamental Distinction

Mr. CALLAGHAN: "Is it not a fact that the Governor of Nyasaland said long before this happened that passport control was a matter reserved to the Government of Nyasaland?"

Mr. ALPORT: "You perhaps have not realised that there is this fundamental distinction—that the control of passport issues concerns movement out of a territory. In this case, the point at issue is movement into the territory and that the hon. member for Wednesbury is being declared, or is being threatened with being declared, a prohibited immigrant. Therefore, there is no analogy between the power used by the Federal Government in this case and the powers remaining with the territorial Governments with regard to the issue of passports for British-protected persons moving from the Federation outside."

Mr. ANEURIN BEVAN: "I am sure that on both sides of the House we are very deeply concerned about the bonds that link the members of the Commonwealth together. Would it not be extremely undesirable, if the practice started, for one part of the Commonwealth to exclude members of this House

(Continued on page 798)

# PERSONALIA

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has left London for a quick trip to Persia.

SIR ELDRÉD HITCHCOCK has arrived in the United Kingdom from Tanganyika Territory.

MR. C. W. ROBBINS has been appointed trust department manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa in their head office in London.

KING PAUL OF THE HELLENES, accompanied by QUEEN FREDERIKA, is visiting Ethiopia. He is the first reigning European monarch to do so.

MR. E. CARLISLE, who has been on the staff of the Rhokana Corporation in Northern Rhodesia for the last 24 years, has been made a Justice of the Peace.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM-POWLETT Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has had his period of office extended for one month, to December 26 next.

MR. EDWIN R. DEAN, a student of economics at Columbia University, U.S.A., is in the Federation of Rhodesian and Nyasaland to study its economic growth.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE will leave London next month to make an extensive lecture tour of Canada. His theme will be "The Challenge of Commonwealth".

LORD PORTAL OF HUNGERFORD, who is now visiting East Africa as a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has resigned the chairmanship of the British Aluminium Co., Ltd.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., was last week invested as president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

SIR NEWNHAM WORLEY, Chief Justice of Bermuda, and lately president of the East African Court of Appeal, has been elected an honorary Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

LORD REITH left London Airport on Sunday for East Africa. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that he will soon resign the chairmanship of the Colonial Development Corporation.

MR. TOM MBOYA, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has been refused entry into the Union of South Africa. He had been asked to preside at an African trade union congress meeting in Durban.

SIR DOUGLAS HALL, lately Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, who has recently been appointed Governor of Somaliland, was invested with the K.C.M.G. by THE QUEEN at Buckingham Palace last week. LADY HALL had the honour of being received by HER MAJESTY.

MR. R. BETTS, principal of Kabete Technical and Trade School, is retiring this month after 29 years' service with the Kenya Government. He has taught at Machakos, Nyeri, Kakamega, Mombasa, and Nairobi. MRS. BETTS has taught in European and African schools for the past 15 years.

LORD SINCLAIR OF CLEEVE is to resign the chairmanship of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., after next month's annual meeting, and will then become president of the company. His successor in the chair will be MR. ROGER CLARKE, now deputy chairman. LORD SINCLAIR recently revisited Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. N. H. WILSON, general secretary of the Dominion Party, will retire from that office after the federal congress in Salisbury next month. Mr. Wilson, now aged 72, arrived in Rhodesia in his late teens and was in the B.S.A.P. and the Civil Service of Southern Rhodesia from 1906 to 1924, when he entered politics. He was at one time M.P. for Salisbury Central. Later he edited various local publications.

## Kenya Will Stand on Its Own Feet

MR. E. A. VASEY, Kenya's Minister for Finance and Development, has told the Legislative Council that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's statement, published in full last week, means that Kenya will regain its financial independence by July, 1960, which is in accord with the Kenya Government's programme. The Minister added:—

"It also means that Kenya will have to face the burden of financial independence, meeting all its recurrent expenditure from its own resources.

"The Government has made plans to absorb this emergency expenditure without imposing too great a strain on our economic structure, and I have every confidence that this can be done. I need hardly emphasize the advantage of the greater flexibility in the financial structure which will be gained by the resumption of financial independence."

He expressed Kenya's appreciation for "this further financial assistance given in such generous measure, and for the help given to us over the past years".

The British Government has granted £800,000, and an interest-free loan of the same figure for the U.K. financial year 1959-60.

## Riots in Somalia

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF MOGADISHU and four police were injured, and two men were killed and 16 people wounded last week in riots lasting several hours in the capital of Somalia. About 300 people have been arrested, including leaders of the Greater Somaliland League and the Somali National Union, who demand that the territory's first elections shall be delayed until they can be held "in an atmosphere of greater democracy". They say that the Somali Youth Union, the leading political party, is too much under the influence of foreign interests. The Greater Somalia League, a pro-Nasser party formed a year ago, has refused to participate in the elections, alleging that there are irregularities in the lists of candidates. It has appealed to the United Nations.

## Loss to Dominion Party

MRS. ELSIE DICKS, one of the founders of the Dominion Party, and its secretary in Southern Rhodesia for the past two years, has resigned because she "sees no point in wasting further time or effort in supporting a party whose sole object seems to be to destroy all that which we have helped to create". Her husband resigned simultaneously. Mrs. Dicks declined to accept a salary or reimbursement of her travelling expenses, and has said that her work for the party last year probably cost her about £1,000.

## Obituary

### Princess Arthur of Connaught

PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, DUCHESS OF FIFE, who has died at the age of 67, visited Rhodesia and East Africa with her husband after his retirement from the office of Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in the middle 'twenties.

Before her marriage she accompanied her father, the Duke of Fife, to the Sudan for the consecration of Khartoum Cathedral in 1912; he died from pleurisy in Aswan on the way.

By special remainder his elder daughter succeeded him as Duchess of Fife and Countess of Macduff. She married Prince Arthur of Connaught in 1913.

She had trained as a nurse, doing her full turn of duties at University College Hospital, London. During the 1914-18 war she nursed wounded soldiers at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. That experience was most valuable when she went to South Africa in 1920. In 1939 she opened her own nursing home in London, and, in addition to her duties as matron, was sister-in-charge of a casualty clearing station from the time of the outbreak of the last war.



*Letter to the Editor*

## African P.R.O. Needed in London Support for Our Proposal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Your wise plea for the appointment of an African public relations officer on the staff of the Federal High Commissioner in London should be responded to immediately. Nothing can save the Federation from further violence and disruption but an honest attempt to save its real purposes from duplicity or derision.

There are, we know, even yet Africans who risk being described as European "stooges", who are realistic enough to see in the opportunities of a wide Federal homeland living-space for a multi-racial society and its economy. This needs day-in-day-out exposition to both sides, in Africa and here in England. Nyasaland is dangerously over populated; its Southern Province must either overflow or starve. It is in the overcoming of the formidable obstacles to Federal settlement—lack of water, communications, power—that Africans and Europeans of intelligence, perseverance, and good will can find a field for continuous co-operation.

If Sir Roy Welensky could bring himself to choose an African as a junior Minister now he would slay the hydra-headed beast of an implacable African opposition and an obstinate Rhodesian narrowness. It is a moment not for clenched fists but for the firmness that comes from real power resting on the poise of a humane and patient outlook.

Even in the impassioned anger of African Nyasalanders, roused to mob violence by a Shamanistic leader, there may be detected something of the vocation which impelled David Livingstone to make the removal of the slave-trade the heart of his explorer's mission. The spirit of Livingstone may still brood over Nyasaland, as that of Rhodes over Rhodesia. These two spirits must come to terms in the hearts of their citizens, black and white.

Lord Perth's visit to hold constitutional talks would obviously have produced little more than unbridgeable argument at the present time. But the deadlock will not be broken merely by repression. New ideas of increased self-administration, perhaps on tentative cantonal lines, must be advanced.

And Sir Roy Welensky must show his statesmanship by enlisting, through appointments such as you suggest, honest-minded Africans in the cause of commonsense solutions.

Fontrwell Magna,  
Dorset.

Yours faithfully,  
ROLF GARDINER.

## The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club is to be held at 3 p.m. on March 10 at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. The committee consists of Sir Gilbert Rennie (president), Lord Robins (chairman), Sir Gordon Munro, and Messrs. P. F. Barrett, J. C. Budd, Julian Crossley, E. D. Hawksley, F. H. Keenlyside, Michael Payne, W. R. T. Picton-Warlow, John H. Wallace, and R. E. Williams. All offer themselves for re-election. During the year Mr. C. R. Hill resigned on his retirement from the city, and his successor as general manager in London of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Mr. R. E. Williams, was elected in his place. The club has arranged a dinner for Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Amery on Tuesday, April 21. Details may be obtained from Mr. E. D. Hawksley, the hon. secretary.

## End of A Memorable Royal Tour

### Queen Mother Flies Home from East Africa

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER flew home last Friday after her resoundingly successful tour of East Africa.

The Queen and Princess Margaret were present at London Airport when the royal Comet touched down. It had been half an hour ahead of schedule but circled over Epsom to enable it to arrive on time. On arrival, the Queen Mother thanked the commander of the aircraft, Captain E. E. Rodley. Among those to welcome the Queen Mother home was Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

On Thursday, her last day in Uganda, Her Majesty had an informal meeting at Government House, Entebbe, with representatives of the women's voluntary organizations. It was followed by a reception for members of the Press who had covered the royal tour. In the evening the Kabaka of Buganda paid an informal farewell call.

Visiting the Murchison Falls National Park on Tuesday, the Queen Mother received an enthusiastic welcome from representatives of the Northern Province. As she drove from the airfield to the baraza site, she was greeted by a line of dancing Acholi warriors wearing ostrich plumes and beating drums. Leading the dancing was Mr. Edward Omara, who won the George Cross for spearing an elephant to save a man's life. He also led the Acholi royal dance, the *bwola*.

A loyal address was presented on behalf of the Northern Province by Mr. T. K. Otim. In her reply the Queen Mother mentioned that most of the recruits to the armed forces in Uganda came from that province.

Traditional gifts, including a leopard skin, on which the Queen Mother stood while speaking, were presented to her on behalf of each district. After the baraza the Queen Mother mingled with the guests. Among those whom she met was Mr. Bilal Marbut, who was a gun-bearer on her safari in Uganda in 1925.

Later the Queen Mother made a short tour of part of the Murchison Falls National Park and a trip by launch on the Nile.

### Crowded Day

On Wednesday she flew to Jinja in the Eastern Province for another crowded day. At the airfield Sir Frederick Crawford presented the provincial commissioner, Mr. T. R. F. Cox, and the chairman of Jinja municipality, Mr. C. K. Patel, who read a loyal address. The Queen Mother, replying, drew comparisons between the Jinja she visited 34 years ago and the progress and development since achieved.

Her Majesty then drove to the Owen Falls Dam, where she was met by Sir Amar Maini, Minister of Commerce and Industry. After inspecting the dam and power-house, she lunched in the officers' mess of the 4th Bn. The King's African Rifles. Afterwards Brigadier V. K. H. Channer, Honorary Colonel of the battalion, presented a silver statuette of an askari.

In the evening there was a reception at which the Kyabazinga of Busoga, the Ekereban of Teso, and the chairmen of the Bukedi and Bugisu district councils read loyal addresses and presented gifts, which included a drum and knife from Busoga, a stool from Bukedi, coffee beans from Bugisu, and musical instruments from Teso. The Queen Mother said in replying that she would long remember the loyalty and kindness of the people of Uganda, whose spirit of courage, confidence, and enterprise was a good omen for the future.

Shortly after leaving Entebbe Airport for the United Kingdom in the Comet 4, the Queen Mother sent a message to the Governor of Uganda expressing her appreciation of the welcome extended to her. "It has given me great pleasure to be able to visit all four Provinces of the Protectorate and thus to have an opportunity of meeting and talking with so many people", the Queen Mother declared. "The warmth of the welcome which I have everywhere received has deeply touched me, and I shall always look back on his visit with great happiness".

The Governor replied on behalf of the people of Uganda and thanked the Queen Mother for her gracious message.

## Commons Debate on Kenya

### Labour Defeated on Prisons Motion

BY 268 VOTES TO 232 the Government last week defeated a Labour motion in the House of Commons urging an independent inquiry into the conditions and administration of prisons in Kenya and asking for review of the prolonged detention of men against whom no charge had been made.

Opening the debate, MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES said that he did not raise the issues in a spirit of party polemics, but because of the mounting anxiety about affairs in the prisons and detention camps.

"It is our duty—particularly because the European elected members in Kenya have not raised this question and pressed their Government hard in respect of it—that we should bring the matter to the notice of our own Government and urge them to take action which has not been taken in Kenya", said Mr. Creech Jones.

He emphasized that Labour was not attempting to smear the security forces and the Administration. But the Secretary of State for the Colonies had a responsibility to the British Parliament for sound administration of justice in the Colony.

Labour recognized the bestiality and terror of Mau Mau and that abuses were inevitable in emergency operations. Excesses were not limited to one side.

A more constructive approach to the problems arising from the treatment of detainees had followed criticisms made in that House, as a result of the resignation of Colonel Young and his protests, and thanks to the criticism made by Miss Eileen Fletcher, but anxiety continued. Reports in various newspapers and correspondence addressed to M.Ps. showed that there was ground for investigation into conditions in the prisons and detention camps.

The last annual report on prisons in Kenya had revealed an alarming state of affairs. Questions had been asked in the House, but the Colonial Secretary and Under-Secretary had dismissed all arguments or stonewalled. The Opposition was entitled to be suspicious that the Administration in Kenya was hiding something, particularly as more recent allegations had come from "Army officers, prison officers, prisoners, detainees, and a host of other reputable persons whose character is high and whose truth cannot be challenged".

### Graphic Accounts

Their statements gave detailed and graphic accounts of some of the "dreadful things" happening in the camps. They were not vindictive people with a grudge, and stood to gain nothing by their revelations, but, in the names of justice and of clean and good government, asked that these matters should be investigated.

"Speaking with the responsibility of an ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, I say that with so much *prima facie* evidence of trouble, disorder and wretched conditions in many of these camps, I would have ordered an independent investigation right away. I cannot see what reasons there are for refusing such an inquiry. Our good name is involved. We cannot condone cruelty and irregular and illegal practices against British subjects or anyone else, whatever their race or colour".

Discussing the 2,400 Africans still detained without any charge having been brought against them, Mr. Creech Jones protested that that was "repugnant to our own idea of civil liberty". To say, as Mr. Amery had done the other day, that 80,000 detainees had been released was no answer in respect of those still detained. He appealed for more urgent action in reviewing these cases.

LORD BALMIEL said that whether persons should be detained in prison without trial was clearly an important question, but that another duty of a Government

was to ensure that the innocent members of society were protected from fear and assault.

If people were shut up without trial the Administration had an extra special responsibility to ensure high standards of conduct among prison officers. He believed that those standards were maintained.

"Having visited a number of these prisons, I have been struck by the way in which the prison officers devote themselves to the rehabilitation of the largest possible number of Mau Mau prisoners who have offended against humanity... It is their own people, not Europeans, who are the judges and who determine whether they should return to their own villages. This regeneration and return of about 60,000 Mau Mau is a very fine achievement".

When an all-party delegation of the House had visited these prisons at the height of the Mau Mau rising it had reported: "Overcrowding and lack of staff apart, the Prisons Department has discharged its duties well; the treatment of prisoners is good". Two years later the report of an independent inquiry into the Kenya Prison Service, signed by Mr. Heaton, had found that the morale and discipline of the staff were good and that the prison officers were "men of the highest integrity and good will".

### Bipartisan Approach Urged

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE hoped there would be an all-party agreement in the House on the need for an inquiry, saying that it would be a great tragedy "if we are compelled to divide the House because the Government insist on rejecting the motion in a party spirit".

It was not pleasant for those Socialists who raised these points in questions to the Colonial Secretary, "when all we get are accusations of ill-will, and on many occasions even of ill-faith".

The Colonial Secretary owed an inquiry to the Administration in Kenya because it was the best way of proving where it was succeeding and where it was failing; to himself, because if he refused it he would stand under an accusation of complacency and uncritical loyalty to officials; and not least important, to Parliament, "because many of my hon. friends receive letters every week of the year, sometimes every day, from detainees and others on these subjects.

"I have a pile of letters here so deep that I do not know where to store them. What are we to do about them? Are we to ignore them when pleas of ill-treatment come with circumstantial evidence, with names, dates and details, with men signing their names and therefore risking punishment for having written and made specific charges of a similar kind in a pattern which has become almost monotonously regular over the past four years? We must take some action. We should be failing as a Colonial Power if we did not".

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (CONS.) said that without the use of the powers of detention, of intensified interrogation, and of redemption through confession and work, it would have been impossible to have turned tens of thousands of sullen, fanatic Mau Mau into decent citizens. But among those still detained were some who had not hesitated to butcher thousands of their fellow tribesmen, not to mention white settlers, in the most savage and bestial fashion imaginable.

"If we had let these men loose we should never have been forgiven by tens of thousands of loyal Kikuyu who withstood the tortures and the hellish persecution and terrorism of Mau Mau... we should have proclaimed to the whole of the people of Kenya our inability to prevent vast numbers of human beings coming under the spell of the most perverted and filthy doctrine ever known to man".

He did not say that the prison camp system was perfect, but no case could be quoted in which the Kenya Government or the Secretary of State had refused an inquiry into an allegation.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) agreed that the Kenya Government had made initial inquiries into camps and prisons, and that there had been the Heaton and International Red Cross inquiries.

"But there are widespread feelings, which I share fully, that further investigation is due by a person from outside the Colony, the Colonial Office, and the Colonial Government in Kenya itself. We need an investigation by a judge of the High Court of England. There is no other way whereby these damaging facts cannot be conveniently hidden away. We have heard speeches both inside and outside the House of smear and counter-smear, and now things are reaching the stage which existed in America in the days of McCarthy".

The all-party delegation led by the late Walter Elliot, of which he was a member, had reported that "brutality and malpractices by the police have occurred on a scale which constitutes a threat to public confidence in the forces of law



and order" and that "increasing political pressure has been brought to bear on the Government with a view to securing the abandonment of at least some of the principles upon which British justice is founded". That had been said in 1954, and those words represented the feelings today of many people inside and outside the House.

He hoped to visit the camps when he went to Kenya at Easter. But if an M.P. could go to the camps, why not African and European M.L.C.s in Kenya? "Any Government that fears ventilation of the conditions of camps within their Colony cannot fail but give the impression that there is something to hide."

MR. PATRICK WALL said that Mr. Johnson had asked why the emergency regulations could not be lifted.

"He knows that the situation in Kenya is still tense and that two African M.L.C.s have said that Kenyatta is still their leader. He knows that K.K.M., the aftermath of Mau Mau, is still in existence and has dangerous potentialities. He knows that villagers who were given badges to show that they were loyal Kikuyu are now frightened to wear them because of the fear of intimidation. The Kikuyu tribe is now becoming a prosperous settled community, due to the rehabilitation programme which must not be upset."

Nearly all the complaints quoted during the debate had come from persons with chips on their shoulders, people with resentment against the Kenya Administration, people who had been dismissed from the service for one reason or another or had made a failure of their own lives and were getting back at the Kenya Government.

Where criticism had been justified, action had been taken and people punished by imprisonment or dismissals, as the House would wish. While every case should be investigated as it arose, it was necessary to beware of a political smear campaign designed to undermine the authority of the Kenya Government and belief in the European tradition of liberty and justice.

"The motion should be decisively rejected to show that we have faith in our own people in Kenya, who believe in justice as much as we do."

#### Public Confidence

That appeal was echoed in the concluding remarks of the Colonial Under-Secretary, MR. JULIAN AMERY, who said: "I submit that our system is sound, and practice is proving that it is reliable. In those circumstances an inquiry could only shake public confidence in the Government of Kenya and weaken the morale of the prison service. We cannot advise the House to accept the motion."

Earlier the Minister had said (in part):—

"It was not only very difficult for us to understand at the time the situation created by the Mau Mau emergency; it is very difficult for us to remember it today. Murders were being committed in the presence of hundreds of people, and yet no witnesses would come forward and the weapons could not be found. Unless we were to relinquish all ideas of law and order, we had to detain persons about whom we had legitimate suspicion, though these could not be proved in the courts.

"Some of these people are in detention still. It is no good saying: 'If you think them guilty of these actions, why do you not bring them to trial?' because the circumstances in which they were detained were circumstances in which no witnesses would come forward.

"Detention was necessary for the security of Kenya, and that was accepted at the time on all sides. Detention was also necessary for the sake of the detainees themselves; there could have been no rehabilitation and no washing away of the Mau Mau taint had there not been detention. It was precisely because the detention camps were also the rehabilitation camps that the great majority of the Mau Mau convicts were taken out of their prisons and put into the detention camps, so that they could go through the process of rehabilitation. The results speak for themselves: of more than 80,000 detainees, a little over 2,000 now remain in detention. Who would have thought this possible two or three years ago?

"Two problems remain in connexion with detention—the problem of the hard core of detainees, and the problem of whether it is necessary to keep detention longer. In the view of the Government of Kenya and of H.M. Government, no one can be judged permanently irreconcilable, but, equally, so long as a detainee shows himself to be irreconcilable, it would be very dangerous in many cases, perhaps in all cases, to release him.

"There is a second problem concerning the application of detention powers to the rest of the community. One of the reasons we have been able to release as many detainees as fast as we have done is that the detention powers still exist. We

have been able to take risks by releasing some people about whose rehabilitation we have not been absolutely sure, because, were we proved wrong, we still had power to take them in again.

"Kenya as a country is normal, but there is still a pretty serious tension under the surface. Last year 1,700 K.K.M. elements had to be arrested, and the great majority of them were convicted in the courts. About 350 were detained. These were the leaders of the organisation against whom it would not, I think, have been possible to produce a criminal charge. Without the emergency regulations we should not have been able to detain them. Had we not been able to do so, it is quite possible that there might have been serious trouble and bloodshed, and a halt called to much of the constructive work which has been going on.

#### Hard Core Thugs

"The last thing that the Government want to do is to detain anybody for a day longer than is necessary. The speed with which the camps have emptied speaks for itself. We shall release all the detainees as soon as possible, but responsibly. That time has not yet come. To turn back into the Kenya community 2,000 cases, be they of hard core thugs or unrepentant political adherents or sympathizers of the Mau Mau movement, could at this stage interfere with the constructive attempt being made to rehabilitate Kenya.

"It is essential, however, that there should be checks to ensure that the power of detention is not being abused. What are the checks which we have? First, the ordinary administrative review. There is a tendency to believe that administrative reviews may be biased, but the fact remains that it is by administrative review that well over 90% of the releases have already been secured.

"The next check is the advisory committee, headed by a judge of the Supreme Court: about 2,500 appeals have been heard by this committee, and more than 1,000 individuals have been released. The committee is now hearing again a number of cases.

"The House has to consider whether the system under which the Kenya prisons and camps operate is properly designed and has proper machinery for ensuring that abuses are checked; and it has to consider whether that machine is working effectively.

"Every system under British control provides machinery for investigating complaints and checking abuse. Have we the right machinery in Kenya? The system is broadly similar to



-they have such a good name

ours. Instead of a visiting committee or board of visitors which we have in the United Kingdom, Kenya has visiting justices and official visitors to prisons. They have wide powers to see for themselves what is going on in the prisons they visit and to call for papers. Visiting justices are judges, magistrates, and Ministers. Official visitors are mostly non-officials. Detention camps have a similar system of committees of inspection. Official visitors and committees of inspectors include Asians and Africans. In addition, ministers of religion are allowed in, as are senior prison officers on routine tours of inspection.

"There have been a number of visits by members of the Legislative Council—members of all races—to the prisons in the last year. They have not been allowed to go to the detention camps. The essential purpose of the camps is to rehabilitate the Mau Mau detained there and to persuade them to give up the doctrine of Mau Mau.

"Some of the members of the Legislative Council have been making what I can only call pro-Mau Mau speeches, with references at Accra to Mau Mau as freedom fighters. If they were to go to the camps and say these things in conversation with detainees or to a large audience, that could have a disturbing effect on the whole process of rehabilitation.

"That is why members of the Legislative Council have not been allowed in the camps whose chief duty is rehabilitation, although they have been allowed to go to the prisons and to make suggestions, which in many cases have been adopted. To go to political camps and refer to Mau Mau as freedom fighters would not help the rehabilitation or the orderly release of the Africans.

"All prisoners and those in detention camps have the right to petition the Governor, just as they have the right to petition the Home Secretary here; they have also the right to petition the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We have always been ready in Kenya to investigate even anonymous allegations, but the process has encouraged more unfounded allegations.

"In 1952 there were 43 European officers, 1,100 Africans working with them, and 9,000 prisoners. Then came Mau Mau. In terms of the prison problem it meant that by 1954 the number of European officers had risen from 43 to 457; the number of Africans from just over 1,000 to 14,000, including officers and warders, and the number of prisoners from 9,000 to 87,000.

### No Time For Training

"This expansion was met by local recruiting, secondment from the prison reserve, the police reserve, and the Kenya regiment, and contract recruiting in the United Kingdom. Most of those recruited had no previous experience of prison work. There was little or no time to train them.

"The House can imagine the implications of this for the African prison staff, who required longer training in pre-emergency times than did the European staff. Camps had to be improvised; and one camp received about 5,000 prisoners in five days. There were attacks on prisons by Mau Mau from outside, and mutinies inside. Hon. members know the sort of character that some of the prisoners had.

"Inevitably, as the Heaton report makes clear, in these circumstances there undoubtedly was some malpractice, which was not brought to light. It is not surprising that this should have been so. Like Mr. Heaton, I am much more surprised at how little there was. But in remembering that there was malpractice which was not brought to light we should salute the 99% of the prison service which did an extremely difficult job in an exemplary manner.

"The load on the prisons and camps has been greatly reduced. Only 2,000 are left in detention, as well as an ordinary prison population of criminals which is slightly higher than it was before the emergency. Standards have been raised and indiscipline has been punished by prosecution or dismissal.

"In 1956 there were 56 convictions in the courts against prison staff. In 1957 there were 73 convictions. I pass over dismissals or ordinary reprimands. Not all of these, not even most of them, sprang from ill-treatment of prisoners. They were the result of acts of indiscipline of various kinds. Several cases were brought before the House.

"These prosecutions and dismissals show that the Government of Kenya and the prison service in Kenya are perfectly capable of keeping their own house in order and are doing so. Our contention is that the organization of the prison service is right and that the safeguards against abuse are effective."

[Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.]

### Federal Immigration Falls

LAST YEAR 16,479 European migrants entered the Federation, compared with 23,694 in 1957, a fall of one-third, making the 1958 figure the lowest since 1954. Southern Rhodesia took 12,101, Northern Rhodesia 3,732, and Nyasaland 646. The percentage fall in immigration from 1957 to 1958 was greatest in Northern Rhodesia—43%—followed by 26% in Southern Rhodesia and 21% in Nyasaland.

## Kenyatta to Give Evidence Macharia Trial Adjourned to Kitale

JOMO KENYATTA and five other convicts at Lokitaung Prison are to give evidence at the trial of Rawson Macharia. Mr. Isaac Rosen, the Nairobi magistrate, has therefore transferred the hearing to Kitale, where the trial was resumed on Tuesday.

Macharia has pleaded not guilty to swearing a false affidavit about the evidence which he gave in 1952 at the Kenyatta trial at Kapenguria, 35 miles from Kitale.

At one point last week, following remarks by the defendant which, Mr. Rosen said, clearly referred to him personally, Mr. Rosen offered to adjourn the trial of Macharia for an application to be made to the Supreme Court for a change of magistrate. However, he decided to continue with the hearing after warning counsel that he would adjourn if it happened again. Macharia later assured him that he had not intended any reflection on him.

When questioned about "trouble" mentioned in a letter, Macharia said that he had been arrested over 10 times "for nothing" since his return from England. Under cross-examination he alleged that Superintendent Henderson and others knew that he was going to lie at Kapenguria, he said that Mr. Henderson "knew everything about the falsehood" and that the deputy public prosecutor (Mr. Somerrough) must have known, because he was the first man to read the arrangement made between him and Mr. Henderson. He agreed that Mr. Somerrough had not said anything that indicated that he knew that the evidence was false.

Mr. Rosen had previously dismissed Mr. D. N. Pritt's submission that Macharia had no case to answer. Macharia then said: "This is a mockery of English courts," a remark which the magistrate described as the grossest contempt of court.

Macharia later stated that the Kenya Government did bribe me to give false evidence," and that "they also promised other witnesses money to give false evidence against Jomo Kenyatta in my presence."

He alleged that at an interview with Mr. N. F. Kennaway, D.C. of Kiambu, in August, 1952, Mr. Kennaway said that the Government had nothing to prove that Kenyatta had any connexion with Mau Mau; "he told me he wanted me to find out information as to how Kenyatta could be exactly picked out with Mau Mau oath-taking". Later he had told Mr. Henderson that he did not think he could help with evidence against Kenyatta, "because I knew nothing very much about Kenyatta's activities and had never seen him giving Mau Mau oaths, and in fact I had never been in a Mau Mau oath-taking".

### Education and a Job

Mr. Henderson then said that if he got the information the Government might send him to England for a university education, give him a high post as district officer in Tanganyika or Uganda on his return, and give him land and money for his family.

At another meeting he told Mr. Henderson that he remembered seeing Kenyatta on March 15, 1950, at Kiamwange with George Waiyaki. Mr. Henderson suggested that they should imagine that a Mau Mau oath-taking was being conducted that evening, and that it would be a good idea to bring more people into the ceremony.

Macharia described an interview in his presence between Mr. Henderson and Muthondu Ndtu, who said at first that he did not know anything about Kenyatta and Mau Mau. It was then suggested that Ndtu should say he had heard Mau Mau songs sung at Kenyatta's home. Ndtu asked if he could have a lorry as a gift for giving evidence. After bargaining with Mr. Henderson Ndtu got 6,000 shillings and a piece of land.

Describing the model court, Macharia said that Peter Okola sat as judge and Busani as prosecutor. When a witness did well Mr. Henderson would shake his hand as he left.

Macharia said that just before his departure for Britain Mr. J. H. Lewis (now Commissioner for Prisons, but then attached to the Attorney-General's Department) suggested that the Government would be interested in something about the historical background of Kenyatta. Nine-tenths of memorandum which he wrote was absolute lies: the Kenya Government wanted lies, and he wrote it to please them.

Cross-examined by Mr. John Maran, Q.C., Macharia said his main object in swearing the affidavit was to leave no doubt that he was bribed to give false evidence. If the British people could see the mistake which had been made they would intervene and have Kenyatta set free. "I did wrong and the Kenya Government did wrong, but Kenyatta never did wrong, and he did not deserve the punishment he has been undergoing for seven years".



## Press Comment on Nyasaland

### Front-Page News in Britain

NYASALAND can never have had such prominence in the world's Press as during the last few days. News from that Protectorate has made the front page of practically every daily paper in the United Kingdom, in most cases day after day. Many have also published editorial comment.

Of the week-end reviews the *Spectator* had the longest leading article, entitled "And Now Nyasaland." It said (in part):—

"The troubles in Nyasaland are more likely to increase than diminish. If Sir Roy Welensky cannot think of any better policy than to 'use the most rigorous methods legally at our command to maintain law and order', he cannot hope for any sort of pacification.

"It is absurd to ascribe the sporadic rioting, the passive and active resistance to authority that has been going on for months, to the subversive agitation of a few 'irresponsible' Congress politicians ruthlessly stirring up a contented if ignorant African populace for the sake of their own personal aggrandisement. In Nyasaland Congress is probably more fully supported by the vast majority of Africans than in any other African country, and the articulate leaders of Congress express the deep discontent and resentment of the whole population.

"Dr. Banda is a colourful character, given to violent and sometimes injudicious utterances, but he has risen so rapidly to pre-eminent influence because he can express what Africans are feeling, not because he puts words into their mouths.

### Awkward Anomaly

"Rhodesian Europeans did not particularly want an African State in the Federation. But Nyasaland was an anomaly, a small, awkwardly shaped, barely self-supporting unit, whose future in modern Africa was far from clear, whose continued government was a burden to Britain. We chose to disregard the human reality—that the chiefs and people were bitterly opposed to federation with the Rhodesias—for the sake of expediency in solving the financial and political problems of Nyasaland's future.

"Federation brought, with undoubted financial benefits, a deterioration of relations between Government and governed, between administration and chiefs, where Federal officials took control. The fact that Africans from Nyasaland are not free to travel to the federated territories of Northern or Southern Rhodesia but are subject to the Inter-Territorial Movement of Persons Act and the Migrant Labour Act, while any European may come or go as he wishes, does not appear to Nyasalanders a convincing vindication of the equality and partnership on which Federation is supposed to be founded. And they nourish a suspicion which, however baseless or neurotic, is ineradicable: that the white man has come to take their land and to create in African Nyasaland the conditions of European conquest and occupation that prevail in Southern Rhodesia.

"Nyasaland is the only country in Africa in which those generally most cautious and conservative men the senior chiefs are at one with the young intellectuals in supporting Congress and its demands, where the nationalist movement is nation-wide.

"Unless the Federal Government's racial outlook can alter to an extent that seems at present inconceivable, Nyasaland within the Federation will continue to be a centre of ever-increasing violence, to its own detriment, to the detriment of the Federation, and to the detriment of Britain's position in Africa and the world. The promised new Constitution is likely to be so bedevilled by white racialism emanating from Salisbury as to be unacceptable to black, white, or brown."

### "Flare-Up"

"Flare-Up in Central Africa" was the heading of the *Economist's* leader, which said, *inter alia*:—

"The proscribing of the African Congress parties and jailing of their leaders, suggests either that Sir Edgar Whitehead has wind of a new uprush of African violence or that Southern Rhodesia's nerves are badly shaken.

"The Minister of State for the Colonies, Lord Perth, had planned to go out to discuss a new territorial Constitution for Nyasaland. Cancellation of this trip and the actions of Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead may be seen by Africans as further proof that ultimate power in the Federation lies with the white settlers and in Salisbury, not in London.

"These events come when Sir Roy has not yet taken an African into his Government, and before he has made a single liberal gesture towards the Africans of Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia. On the other hand, the white settlers have applauded his prompt action, and the right-wing Dominion Party has

promised full aid. All this must make Sir Roy look too much like the white baas ruthlessly enforcing baaskap throughout the Federation. The rush of settler support may be as bad for him as adulation is for African leaders like Dr. Banda.

"These events hardly set the stage for growing racial partnership in the year that is left before the London conference on the Federation's Constitution and future. They are as disastrous for Sir Roy as for everyone else, black or white; and it is unfortunate that the opportunity to discuss means of saving a deteriorating situation with Lord Perth has been deferred. Mr. Lennox-Boyd will have to take a hand himself."

### "Unwilling Partner"

The *Sunday Times* wrote, under the heading "unwilling Partner":—

"The troubles in Nyasaland are much more serious and deeply-rooted than the public were initially led to believe. The movements of troops and the declaration of a state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia, with the arrest of leaders of the African National Congress in that Colony, do not speak of a mere local and superficial disturbance.

"The agitation appears to be well organized and determined. The eventual object is to destroy the Federation as an essay in racial partnership, in favour of African majority rule throughout Central Africa.

The excision of Nyasaland from the Federation would in many ways be no loss to the latter. On the other hand, Nyasaland is poor and seemingly incapable of finding by itself the money needed for any rapid social or economic advance. In this respect it has been subsidized by the Federation, and separation would put a sharp brake on its progress. It is incapable of conducting its own affairs on Western administrative standard for a long time to come.

"It would be a breach of our trust to the people as a whole to give away to an agitation engineered for sectional political ends. But the idea of 'partnership', with the white partner having authority in proportion rather to his education and wealth than to his numbers, looks less appealing to a people who can dream of unshared African power than it does to ourselves. It may well be that the future of Nyasaland lies rather with its neighbour Tanganyika, and thereby with Uganda, than with the Rhodesias. A forced and unwilling partnership is unlikely to be a success. The key is to know what the feelings of the people of Nyasaland really are."

### "Volcano"

"Volcano" was the title of a long leading article in the *Observer*. It contained these passages:—

"Sir Roy Welensky's stubborn insistence on independence in 1960 has precipitated this crisis. But the British Government must share the blame, for it has steadfastly refused to declare itself opposed to his demands. It is not too late to do so now. But the African nationalist leaders are no longer so willing to trust in British justice. One cause of the present troubles is their growing belief that the British Government is more easily moved by militancy than constitutional methods. The only possible policy now is to retrace our steps to the point where British policy took its disastrous turning towards arbitrary action in 1953.

"The principle of federation is not necessarily invalidated, provided the dogma of white supremacy is abandoned. The African leaders may perhaps yet be persuaded to accept some kind of federation if they can be assured that the territorial Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will definitely be placed in the hands of the Africans and that the Federal Parliament will leave the way open to an eventual African majority there also. They will never accept a Constitution in which the white settlers of Southern Rhodesia have the major say in the timing of political progress.

"The starting-point for an agreement should be the grant of internal self-government (with varying Constitutions) to each of the three territories. Once the Africans felt themselves secure in the two northern territories and the settlers felt themselves secure in Southern Rhodesia, the difficulties of constructing an acceptable Federal Constitution would be lessened. The alternative is to allow each territory the right of secession.

"The only practicable hope of economic development is an honest partnership to which Europeans and Africans can contribute their special skills. But it must be based on the full and free consent of the Africans. Without that, the economic and social life of these territories will be built on a volcano. With that consent, industrial progress would be slow, but it would be soundly based. This may be the last chance to get that consent."

**Parliament**

## Situation in Nyasaland

### Government Stands By Pledges

STATEMENTS ON THE DAY-TO-DAY SITUATION in Nyasaland were made in the House of Commons on Wednesday and Friday by MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On Wednesday, MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS said that it appeared that one of the factors behind the disturbances was the fear that H.M. Government would seek to surrender the Protectorate status to the Federal Government. To allay this fear, he urged H.M. Government to "stand firmly by the declaration that they made in 1953, that there would be no amalgamation of these territories at the end of the period of Protectorate status except with the consent of the inhabitants of these territories".

MR. AMERY: "Her Majesty's Government have never departed from their pledges given at the time the Federation was introduced".

MR. J. JOHNSON: "Are you aware that in the sister Protectorate in Northern Rhodesia, where the Africans are as equally adamant against federation as in Nyasaland, there is not this physical violence because they have a new Constitution which the African Congress is prepared to work although it does not like it? Are not H.M. Government to blame because of their procrastination in this matter? Are not the acts of violence which have occurred and which I do not condone due to this delay? Why has it been so long before the Minister of State has gone to Africa? Could he not have gone some months ago? We have warned him about the situation, yet he has delayed his visit".

#### Pacifying Influence

MR. AMERY: "I have already rejected the accusation of delay. I do not think that there has been any undue delay".

MR. J. CALLAGHAN: "Will you make sure that the fullest publicity is given in Nyasaland to the statement which I understand you to have made, namely, that Dominion status will not be considered in 1960, as this would have a pacifying influence on the situation? Will you bear in mind that as long as the Nyasaland people are not represented by their own representatives this trouble will continue? Will you keep the House informed about the publication of the constitutional proposals and undertake that they will be published in the near future—certainly as soon as the Minister of State can return from his projected journey?"

MR. AMERY: "I made it clear that we stood by the declaration and pledges which we gave".

On Friday, MR. CALLAGHAN asked if there was any likelihood that the Government would follow "the panic-stricken measures" adopted in Southern Rhodesia, and why the visit was postponed of Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

"Have we not yet impressed upon the Government the absolute essential first importance of getting on with these constitutional proposals, so that the people of Nyasaland know where they stand?"

MR. AMERY: "It would have been quite impracticable to have held the constitutional talks against the present back-

ground of rioting and violence. Indeed, we were advised by the Governor that to have gone ahead with the talks now would have been to risk provoking further serious disturbances, and in that situation it would have been quite wrong to have gone ahead".

MR. PATRICK WALL: "Is there complete co-ordination between his own Ministry and the Commonwealth Office, and how far the situation in Nyasaland has to deteriorate before a state of emergency is introduced; and, also, whether he feels that military forces under Federal control and police forces under territorial control is conducive to the rapid restoration of law and order?"

MR. AMERY: "The presence, side by side, of my hon. friend and myself will, I am sure, reassure him that there is the closest co-operation. On the control of the police forces and the Army, when the Army is in support of the civil power it comes under the command of the Government as do the police. The decision to declare a state of emergency is one for the Governor alone".

MR. L. HALE: "Will you remember that when this Constitution was imposed upon Nyasaland against the most bitter opposition in this House, and the opposition of almost every African in Nyasaland, the clearest undertaking was given by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Chandos, to the House that the Constitution, if not worked effectively, could be revoked.

"Surely the time has come when the Government must take a strong line in the matter, because it is nonsense to suggest that while the principal leader of the African people in the most populated territory is a prohibited immigrant in the rest of the Federation this is an effective Federation. If the Government wish to avoid trouble a strong line must be taken and a clear indication given of the will of this House".

MR. AMERY: "I do not think that these great political issues can be advanced, and still less decided, by exchanges across the Floor of this House".

#### Troops for Kenya?

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS FESTING, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, said in Nairobi on Sunday that consideration might be given to sending more British troops to Kenya because it was a "handy part of the world and a wonderful training area". Its potential as a training area was not limited to infantry or any one particular arm, he said, but could cover force including gunners, sappers and armour. He added, however, that discussions would have to be held between the authorities in Britain and Kenya before more British units were sent there.

#### Minister's Visit Cancelled

LORD PERTH, Minister of State for the Colonies, cancelled his visit to Nyasaland last week in view, as a Colonial Office spokesman put it, "of the unsettled conditions and after consultation with the Governor". Lord Perth will still go to East Africa as planned, arriving in Dar es Salaam at the end of the week. The Minister was to have gone to Nyasaland and to sound official and non-official opinion on constitutional reform.



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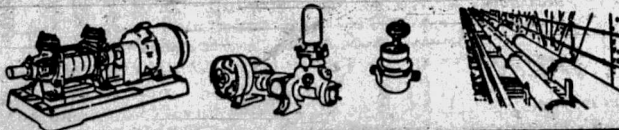
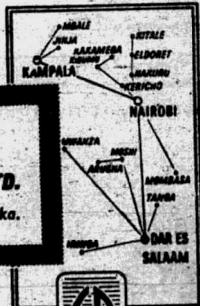
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## Commons on Federal Powers

(Continued from page 789)

on the grounds of political undesirability? Would not that do very serious damage indeed to the future of the Commonwealth? Ought not Her Majesty's Government to have expressed some concern about the step which has been taken, which—and I use the phrase advisedly—may do great spiritual damage to the relations between members of the Commonwealth?"

MAJOR LEOGE-BOURKE: "As I read it, page 79 of the 16th edition of Erskine May makes it abundantly clear that whether it is a case of a British Member of Parliament or not has no relevance whatever, and that when an hon. member goes out from this House in a private capacity he is, in fact, in exactly the same position as any other citizen?"

MR. SPEAKER: "In general, the position is that if an hon. member goes of his own accord into another jurisdiction that is not the concern of the House. I have tried to look at the matter, from what I have read about it in the Press this morning, in relation to the possible outcome of a question of Privilege, but, of course, Privilege belongs to the House and not to the individual member; he does not carry it about with him wherever he goes. Privileges generally are concerned with seeing that an hon. member has free access to this place and free speech when he is here. I know of nothing that has been done against that."

### Private Visit

"The real position, as I see it, is that if the House had sent Mr. Stonehouse on its own business to Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia, or wherever it may be, then any refusal to facilitate his progress by the authorities there might have been regarded by this House, in certain circumstances, as approaching a contempt of the House because he was a delegate of the House. The facts in this case are that the hon. member has undertaken the journey upon his own volition and with no authority from the House. I really do not see any way in which the member, as a member of Parliament, on his journey, can be considered as being different from any other British citizen."

MR. PARKER: "Surely, Mr. Speaker, if the House and the Government have some responsibility for territories within the Central African Federation, a member of the House

is entitled to go there to find out what is happening and whether the authorities are carrying out their job."

MR. SPEAKER: "If he goes there and places himself under that jurisdiction, he enjoys no privilege apart from that of the ordinary British citizen."

At the end of these exchanges the Leader of the House, MR. R. A. BUTLER, promised a full-scale debate on the situation; it was in progress as this issue went to press.

## New African Elected Member

### Mr. D. I. Kiamba Returned in By-Election

THE NEW AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBER for Machakos is Mr. David Itumo Kiamba, who was unopposed. The only other candidate, Mr. George Wilson Nthenge, being disqualified because he did not possess all the qualifications essential for a candidate.

In addition to being registered as a voter in the electoral area in which he resides an African candidate for the Legislative Council must have attained the age of 25, have completed intermediate education or its equivalent, have had an income of £120 during the 12 months immediately preceding nomination day, and be entitled to claim one further qualification other than those for education and income.

Mr. Nthenge had claimed as a qualification additional to those for education and income that he had had seven years' self-employment in commerce, but the returning officer ruled that such self-employment did not qualify under the heading of long service, which is one of the categories for additional qualifications.

Mr. Kiamba, who is 40, was until recently a commercial traveller for a Machakos firm. He was educated at the Government African School in Machakos. He joined the East African Posts and Telegraphs in 1936, and from 1940 to 1945 he served with the East African Forces in India and Ceylon. On leaving the Army he was employed by Machakos African District Council, first as a clerk and from 1946 to 1956 as the first African treasurer.

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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Imps Profit Exceeds £14m.**

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY (OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND), LTD., which has large Central African interests, report a trading profit of £24,293,066 for the year ended October 31, compared with £21,554,565 in the previous year. Dividends and interest add £5,492,924. United Kingdom taxation absorbs £15,459,707, leaving a profit available for appropriation of £14,326,283. Revenue reserves receive £6,485,019. Dividends on preference stock absorb £490,020, and on the ordinary stock £7,257,182 (both less tax). The balance carried-forward is £11,074 (£41,320).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £4,959,249 in A cumulative preference, £5,260,469 in 6% non-cumulative preference, £2,638,218 in 10% non-cumulative preference, and £60,100,880 in ordinary stock. General reserve totals £31m., leaf replacement reserve £6,223,717, contingencies reserve £10,910,069, profits less losses on realization of investments £27,294, and transfer from profit and loss account £2m. The sum set aside for future taxation is £10,213,681.

Loan capital totals £55m., and other borrowed money £36,062,305. Deposits by and current accounts with subsidiaries total £1,772,397. Other liabilities are £26,913,745. Fixed assets appear at £28,332,694, subsidiaries £9,902,724, trade-investments £13,472,195, and current assets £202,875,650, including £239,651 in cash.

The directors are Lord Sinclair of Cleve (chairman), Mr. R. S. Woodchurch Clark (deputy chairman), Sir G. W. Anson, Mr. John Anstey, Mr. F. M. Arkle, Mr. E. G. C. Beckwith, Mr. C. Broadhead, Mr. K. G. Y. Browne, Mr. N. M. Bruce, Mr. P. G. Cardew, Mr. W. S. J. Carter, Mr. C. H. Clements, Mr. W. T. Davies, Lord Dulverton, Sir Percy Grigg, and Messrs. E. C. Fieldsend, B. H. Harrison, C. C. W. Havell, J. R. Hutson, S. G. B. James, J. McK. McKeirrell-Brown, A. B. Money-Coutts, E. J. Partridge, J. A. Player, W. Ritchie, P. V. Roberts, H. C. L. Rogers, G. G. M. Simpson, W. Sommerville, A. G. Thomson, E. J. I. Whitcroft, and H. C. Williams.

Meeting, London, March 24.

**B.M.C. in Federation**

PROMISING DEVELOPMENTS for a new car assembly plant in Rhodesia are reported as a result of conversations between the Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. F. S. Owen, and Sir Leonard Lord, chairman of the British Motor Corporation, Ltd., and members of his South African board. Mr. Owen said last week that the Federal Government would now consider proposals put forward by the corporation which were designed to ensure that production could be carried out in the Federation without any increase in the price of cars and commercial vehicles. The initial assembly programme would involve significant processing, including the welding together of panels and entire body erection, finishing, painting, and all upholstery work. The corporation would make full use of such Federal materials as could be procured economically.

**Gailey & Roberts New Board**

FOUR NEW DIRECTORS have been appointed to the board of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi. They are Mr. P. M. Thrower, Mr. L. M. Dinwiddie, Mr. A. K. Markland, and Mr. A. G. S. Hart.

Mr. D. R. Thomson has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr. H. L. Cornish, at present technical director, is to retire from the board at the end of the month, but will continue to be associated with the company as a part-time consultant.

Mr. P. M. Thrower is merchandise manager responsible for the company's machinery division, which now includes spares and service. He is 35 years of age, and joined the company in December, 1947.

Mr. L. M. Dinwiddie is merchandise manager for the general division, which covers building materials and hardware. Until recently he was employed by African and Eastern (Near East), Ltd., in Iraq. His age is 40 years.

Mr. A. K. Markland has been staff manager for four years, and is 39 years old.

Mr. A. G. S. Hart, the chief accountant, joined the company in August, 1954, at the age of 30.

Mr. H. L. Cornish joined the company in April, 1936. After three years as manager in Kisumu he was appointed technical sales manager in Nairobi, and became technical director in 1950. He has been closely associated with the extensive building and modernization programme of Gailey & Roberts, which culminated in the completion last year of the new headquarters in Nairobi—Uniafric House in Sadler Street. He has also been closely concerned with the development of the technical training school and with the company's cotton ginning business. It is with this particularly that Mr. Cornish's continued part-time association with the company will be connected.

The board of the company will now be: Messrs. J. W. W. Johnston (chairman and managing director), D. R. Thomson (deputy chairman), L. M. Dinwiddie, L. P. Gardner, A. G. S. Hart, A. K. Markland, and P. M. Thrower.

**Plan to Cheapen Air Passages**

IN THE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL the Air Transport Advisory Council, which make recommendations to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation on the provision of new British air services, will hear proposals by two independent British air-line operators to inaugurate cheap air services between London and the Colonies. The concerns, Eagle and Hunting Clan and Airwork, who propose a joint service, have made similar but independent applications.

The fares which they would charge are in most cases about half those charged by the State corporations. The B.O.A.C. tourist return rate from London to Nairobi, for instance, is £234: the Hunting Clan Airwork proposal is £100, and that of Eagle £101. The Hunting Clan Airwork fare proposed for the return flight from London to Salisbury is £145, whereas B.O.A.C. charges £264 12s.

The independents are seeking flying rights because they feel that the cost of air travel must be brought down if the volume of air transport is to expand. They also claim that these low fares would create an entirely new travelling public of people who might not otherwise fly at all.

B.O.A.C. has entered objections to the companies' proposals.

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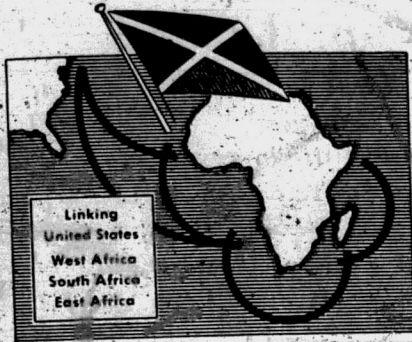
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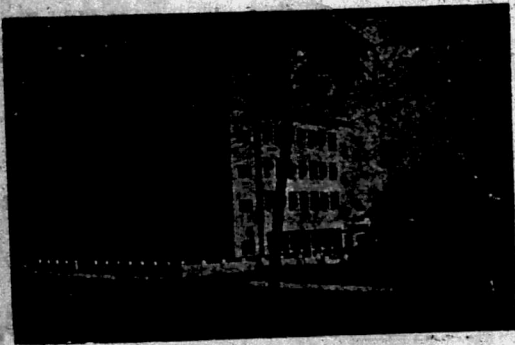
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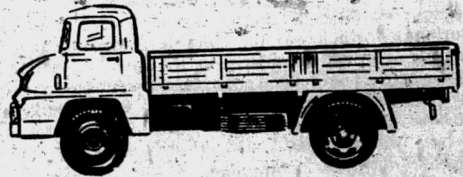
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Company Report**Mitchell Cotts Group, Limited****Factors Affecting the Year's Results****Review of World-Wide Activities****MR. H. C. DRAYTON ON CURRENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS**

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS GROUP, LIMITED, was held on February 27 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London E.C.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON, the chairman, who presided, said:—

"The consolidated profit for the year amounted to £1,343,000. After deducting depreciation, auditors' remuneration, directors' fees and interest on unsecured loan stock there is a profit for the year of £873,000. To this sum has to be added £12,000 adjustments from previous years and £156,000 profits on sales of fixed assets. Your directors have declared two interim dividend payments totalling 25 per cent, which enables £272,000 to be added to the carry-forward, making that £2,651,000.

"The profit on sales of fixed assets of £156,000 arises mainly from the sale of properties in South Africa, our Nairobi head office and a building site in Khartoum. We have appropriated £150,000 from contingencies reserve to write down our stocks in Iraq. The contingencies reserve was created for the purpose of taking care of what might be termed exceptional items. And we think the writing down of our Iraq stores falls in this category.

**Reasons for Fall in Earnings**

"When addressing you last year, I expressed the hope that the results for the year ended June 30, 1958, would not be substantially different from those of the previous year. In the event, as you can see, this forecast proved too sanguine, as in fact our consolidated profit is quite materially down as compared with 1956-57.

"There are three main reasons for this fall, the most important of which was the collapse of earning power from our shipping subsidiary in the last four months of the year. The second was the revolution in Iraq which brought business to a standstill, and thirdly the restriction of imports into the Sudan.

**Shipping**

"To deal with our shipping interests, in common with all other shipowners, we have had a trading year of constantly falling freight rates which, over a very short space of time, fell in an unprecedented way. It is a matter of concern to all in the shipping business that there has been no sustained improvement and I think there is very little doubt but that we shall have a further drop to face on this side of our business in the current year.

"The following figures will illustrate the nature of the problem and will show that, without a considerable expansion in the volume of world trade, we may have to be patient in waiting for the end of the present recession.

"Despite the slump in the freight rates, the size of the world fleet has steadily risen and even during the last quarter of 1958 a net gain occurred of no less than 612,000 tons dead weight. This comprised new buildings of 727,000 tons, less tonnage scrapped amounting to 115,000 tons.

"During the last five years, there has been a steady increase in tramp shipping tonnage in operation. The figures are:—

1954	16,500,000 tons
1955	17,750,000 "
1956	20,500,000 "
1957	23,000,000 "
1958	24,750,000 "

which show that the world fleet is now more than 4,000,000 tons larger than it was at the end of 1956 and these 4,000,000 tons of shipping represent for the important North Atlantic trades an additional carrying capacity of probably at least 36,000,000 tons of merchandise.

**Pride in the Fleet**

"Against this continued expansion in the size of the fleet, in spite of 18 months of depression, the scrapping of old ships is taking place at much slower rate than one might expect. In the four quarters for instance of 1958, the following were the figures:—

	Tons dead weight
First quarter	157,000
Second quarter	129,000
Third quarter	135,000
Fourth quarter	116,000

If these figures show anything, it is that shipowners are as a body of men full of courage and also most optimistic. This is understandable as the shipping freight market has always been one of ups and downs. There is in addition, however—and I think I may say it applies to our own shipping department—a pride and a feeling of responsibility that ships must be run certainly to try and make money, but also with a full sense of duty they owe to their country and industry. We ourselves are keeping our ships in operation, and with us there is an additional factor that as from time to time the control of our own ships is valuable, either to our own trading activities or very often to our principals in other businesses as well.

**A.I.M. Steel Co.—Important New Contracts**

"Our A.I.M. Steel Company which operates in Canada naturally suffered in the recession that developed in that country, with the result that the year's figures were worse than we had originally hoped for. However, they did during that time keep their turnover up, and I feel certain this has created goodwill for the company, which will stand us in good stead in the future. These bad trading conditions have persisted during the current year, but within recent weeks I am able to tell you that we have had two pieces of good news. Our company has been successful in open tender in obtaining important bridge building contracts. One is for the Alexandria Bridge over the Fraser Canyon and forms part of the Trans-Canada highway, and the other for the Queensborough Bridge. The total of these contracts comes out at approximately \$3,000,000, and we hope they will provide work remunerative for A.I.M. Steel for the next year to 18 months. However, none of this is likely to show in the results of the company for the year ending June next.



### Produce Department

"In our produce department in the United Kingdom we experienced difficult trading and did not produce the profits which we usually expect.

### Iraq

"In Iraq the change in government brought to a halt a number of projects which had been started by the previous government. Our business there is an agency for earth moving equipment and similar engineering lines and maintains the necessary workshop to support them and a big store for spares. Business ceased with the change of government and while it is now starting to revive, it would appear that the majority of projects for the advancement and development of Iraq are likely to be given a different order of priority by the present government, with the result that we thought it wise to take £150,000 from our contingencies reserve to write down our spares and stocks. This does not mean that they will not be used, but they will take a much longer time to move off the shelves. You will appreciate that a change in policy such as I have described is something which is difficult to take into account in running a business such as ours.

### The Saint Line

"In previous years we have provided full depreciation for the ships owned by our subsidiary, the Saint Line. These stand in our books at a low figure which is well below their realizable value, even in today's depressed markets. It does not seem sensible therefore to continue to depreciate further and we have not provided anything in that subsidiary for the depreciation of our ships in the year under review, but we are still maintaining them in full operational efficiency and providing for their periodical surveys.

### The Accounts

"Following the reorganization and the transfer of the business activities to a subsidiary company, the Company's own legal balance-sheet which you will find on pages eight and nine, becomes what is in effect a colourless document—I was almost going to say a formal document. The consolidated balance-sheet is of greater interest to shareholders and shows the effect of the transfer of £150,000 from the contingencies reserve, to which I have already referred.

"Our provisions and current liabilities at £6,980,000 are down from £7,491,000 last year. On the other side of the balance-sheet our current assets, that is stocks, work in progress, sundry debtors, cash, etc., at £15,791,000 are down from £16,429,000. In that figure of £15,791,000, you will see that our cash is up by approximately £470,000, but this is not a bull point, as it means in effect that our volume of trade is down, and therefore does not require so much financing. As I mentioned to you last year, we hoped that the C.I.C. would give the Company permission to issue more capital, and I did point out what the consequences of not doing so would be—a possible decrease in our exports owing to more highly competitive conditions existing and the necessity to give increased credit. To our surprise, the C.I.C. did not give us permission to issue more capital, and our exports have dropped from £8,350,000 to £7,050,000. There is no need for me to say anything more about the demise of the C.I.C., at any rate as regards raising new money in this country. To mourn a mischief that is past and gone, is the way to draw a new mischief on."

"There is a note on our balance-sheet that we have capital commitments on hand amounting to approximately £643,000. This includes the commitment we had

on June 30, 1958, for our new offices in Camomile Street. I am pleased to tell you that we have since sold this building to an institution, and we are leasing the offices back as tenants. This means that as regards the balance-sheet for June, 1959, £131,000 will come off our leasehold land and buildings, and the balance of the liability to pay for the completion of the building will be reimbursed to us. We have similarly been able to release the capital locked up in our East African headquarters in Nairobi by a transaction of the same kind.

### Sudan

"The Sudan Government found it necessary to bring in a system of import restrictions which has reduced our business considerably. In fact, we have not had an import licence granted to us since last May. However, we realized the necessity for this measure, and I am pleased to say that there are signs of a return to more normal conditions and we are helping in every way we can to support the Government from whom we have received assistance in the past. These import restrictions arose through a system of marketing the Sudan's cotton which was not practical. Within recent weeks that system has been abandoned and, although this has immediately led to the establishment of lower price levels, the cotton itself has started to move in encouraging quantities. I hope our friends in the Sudan will permit me to congratulate them on the wisdom and realism of this step without which I firmly believe that their original markets would have been lost to them. There is little doubt that the spinners of England and the Continent were progressively losing confidence in the Sudan's market arrangements and were more and more turning elsewhere for their supplies.

### Buildmore Co. (Sudan) Ltd.

"Since the end of the year the Group has acquired the outside shares not previously owned by us in a Company called Buildmore Co. (Sudan) Ltd., in which we have been minority shareholders for many years. This company was formed jointly by ourselves and the Kfouris family many years ago to be the vehicle through which both sides traded in building materials in the Sudan. The Buildmore Company has had a long and creditable career under the control of the Kfouris; with whom we have always enjoyed the closest and most friendly association.

"It is now a logical extension of this that we should take over their controlling interest and make the company a 100 per cent. subsidiary of our Group. At the same time, we are very pleased that the two members of the family, Mr. Charles Kfouris and Mr. Alex Kfouris, who in recent years ran the Buildmore business, have not only agreed to stay on in the same capacity, but have also joined the board of directors of our own principal subsidiary in the Sudan, Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Middle East) Ltd. It is a matter of disappointment that this new association should begin during what is, as I have explained elsewhere in my speech, temporarily a difficult time in the Republic of the Sudan, but I have no doubt at all that in the longer view this will prove to be a wise extension of our interests there.

### John Shields & Co.

"Last year I told you about John Shields. I am pleased to say that the Company had the honour last year of winning the Textile Section award given annually by the Council of Industrial Design. This was a great encouragement to the young team we have in Perth, and particularly of course to our designer who is still in his early twenties. It will also interest shareholders to know that on Wednesday, February 25, when Her Majesty the Queen visited the Textile Exhibition currently being held in London, Shields were greatly

honoured in being allowed to present a sample of their work to Her Majesty. The British textile industry has had and is continuing to have a very difficult and unprofitable time, but we are confident we are on the right lines and that we can look forward to John Shields taking its place with any upswing in trade in that industry. Our managing director, Mr. Phil Dunkley, has done a magnificent job in making this company efficient.

### Egypt

"Like other interested parties, we have been watching the course of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations with great interest. Though never a particularly important profit-earner for us, our Cairo, Alexandria and Suez branches all had their places in our overall organization. The assets which we had in Egypt were sequestered and written off by us at that time, so that anything we do in fact finally recover will fall into our profit and loss account. The question of whether or not we should start business once more in Egypt is one that has got to be very seriously considered and I would not like to express an opinion today as to whether your directors will do so or not.

### Libya

"In Libya, we have been going ahead quite fast with our development programmes. Our farming activities have continued with their planned development, and, as I told you last year, we regard this project as a long term one. We have added asparagus to the range of crops we are growing there, and trial shipments are arriving in England now. If this succeeds in the way we hope, there seems to be a good prospect of our being able to ship early asparagus over here some months ahead of its normal appearance on the English market.

"During the year, we have opened an oil fields supply department of our Libya business, which is concerned, as its name suggests, to render a wide range of catering and other services for the oil companies who are currently looking for oil in Libya. I do not think this is going to make any contribution to our revenue this year—because the initial expenses of starting up a venture of this sort are fairly considerable—but we already have contracts on hand which suggest that we ought to have a really worth while department. Obviously it can only succeed so long as exploration work continues on a fairly large scale, so I think it is encouraging that something like 14 of the major oil companies have got concessions in Libya and a great majority of them are actively looking for oil. There have been one or two strikes and, although it is early days yet, the indications are that the experts think that Libya has quite a fair chance of oil being found there in commercially exploitable quantities. If that should be so, then I think there will be a considerable impact on the economy of that country which would give its development a considerable impetus. Whether this comes about or not, we ourselves have an important trading unit in Libya, whose part in the business life of the country is, I believe recognized and appreciated by the authorities there.

### South Africa

"In South Africa, owing to a certain slackening in trade, our profits did not reach the high level of the previous year, and in addition the special uranium contracts enjoyed by Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers came to an end. Fraser and Chalmers reorientated their business, but a major change such as this takes time to accomplish, and although their profits were satisfactory they again did not measure up to the previous year. Our agency business in South Africa is being

reorganized, and certain internal amalgamations will take place which will give greater efficiency and produce economies, and in due course should show itself in additional profits from that area.

### The Directorate

"Mr. Burnie upon reaching retiring age has given up his appointment as a managing director, but I am extremely pleased to say that he has agreed to remain on the board and make himself available for consultation. This I am sure will be of great value to the Company and to our executives.

"It is with regret that I have to tell you that your board received a letter from Mr. Frederick Knight, who is one of our joint managing directors and looked after our South African interests, indicating that his doctors had laid it down that he must discontinue all executive duties. Consequently we have had to accept his resignation as one of the managing directors. However, whilst his health does not allow him to carry on the day to day detailed executive work, he is remaining in South Africa and will continue as a director and be at the disposal of our new South African manager when he is appointed. This will be of material assistance to our Company, to your directors, and to the new manager.

### Current Year's Trading

"Nearly eight months of our present year which ends on June 30 next have passed, and after my endeavour last year to tell you what I thought the results would be and being wrong, I am not quite so keen on making a prophecy as to what our profits to June next are likely to be. I will, however, try to give you one or two pointers. On the shipping side we must expect a further drop in profits. This not only applies to our ship-owning activities, but also to our overseas shipping offices and agencies in that in times of recession they have fewer ships and cargoes to handle. In the Sudan the full effects of the import licences will fall with severity on this year's figures, and I do not think for the year ending June next we can look forward to any more from South Africa. On the other hand, East Africa, after a difficult period, looks like doing better than last year, and I also have hopes that the London produce side will show better results. Iraq, although it is now looking up, will not, I am afraid, be able to contribute much to this year's profit, but I am optimistic, and I think if all goes well there we can look forward to better times in the next year. Whilst I am confident that Canada with the new contracts it has got in bridge-building are going to show a profit, again I do not think it will be able to contribute anything in the year ending June, 1959. So that on the whole I am not optimistic about the present year's figures.

"However, this is a trading company, and in the past the directors have been extremely conservative in the distribution of dividends, and have taken the view that our business is one which must be taken over a long period. My own view is that in a company of this sort it is necessary to take a five-year view of results and average out the profits over such a period."

The report and accounts were adopted; the retiring directors, Mr. H. L. Burnie, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., and Captain The Rt. Hon. Lord Teynham, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (retd.), were re-elected and the board were authorized to fix the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Mann, Judd & Co.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, executive and staff.





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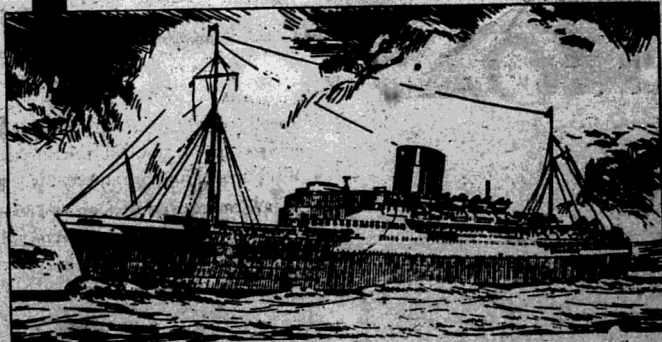
Staffed by highly qualified chemists and engineers, and possessing well-equipped laboratories, workshops and pilot plant, its Technical Development Division is available for research into technical aspects of industrial development.

Industrialists and others interested in the potentialities of Uganda's expanding economy are invited to use the extensive facilities provided by the Corporation, which is also willing to consider the provision of capital where such assistance is required.

KAMPALA, UGANDA  
P.O. BOX 442

UGANDA HOUSE  
TRAFALGAR SQUARE  
LONDON W.C.2

## SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



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

From Southampton

† "Amlone Castle" -	- Mar. 5
† "Carnarvon Castle" -	- Mar. 12
† "Edinburgh Castle" -	- Mar. 19
† "Windsor Castle" -	- Mar. 26
† "Capetown Castle" -	- Apr. 2
† "Stirling Castle" -	- Apr. 9
† "Pretoria Castle" -	- Apr. 16

\* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

### INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

From London Rotterdam

† "Durban Castle" -	Mar. 5 Mar. 6
† "Kenya Castle" -	Mar. 17
† "Rhodesia Castle" -	Mar. 21 Apr. 1
† "Warwick Castle" -	Apr. 14
† "Durban Castle" -	Apr. 28 Apr. 29
† "Warwick Castle" -	May 15

† Out East Coast, return West Coast.  
\* Out West Coast, return East Coast.  
‡ Out and return West Coast.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

## UNION-CASTLE

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE:  
SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, 10-11 OLD BROAD STREET, W.1. TEL: HYD 2400

OFFICE AT: SOUTHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW

HEAD OFFICE:  
CAYEN HOUSE, 3-4 ST. MARK AXE, E.C.3. TEL: AVE 9010

FREIGHT DEPT.:  
GREENLY HOUSE, GREENWICH LANE, E.C.3  
TEL: MAN 2600 AVE 9010