

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 12th, 1959
Vol. 35 No. 1796

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



**Proudly
contributing
to an
expanding
economy**



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

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

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Nairobi, Ndola, Salisbury, Gatooma, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, Welkom,
Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town



More Socialist Criticisms of the Federation

Save time and money
with *Gissons* products.

Rapodec plastic emulsion paint



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

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

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

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

Represented by
GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD SADLER STREET NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY (P.O. Box 30067)
D243 *Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika*

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland (with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)

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

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

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

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

NORTHERN RHODESIA

For information APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WYtham 5828 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

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

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

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

COFFEE LEADS

In 1957, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika exported nearly £40 million worth of coffee. East Africa is the largest coffee exporter in the Commonwealth and the fourth largest in the world. But East Africa exports many other commodities as well as coffee.

For comprehensive information about East Africa's exports and trade obtain a copy of —

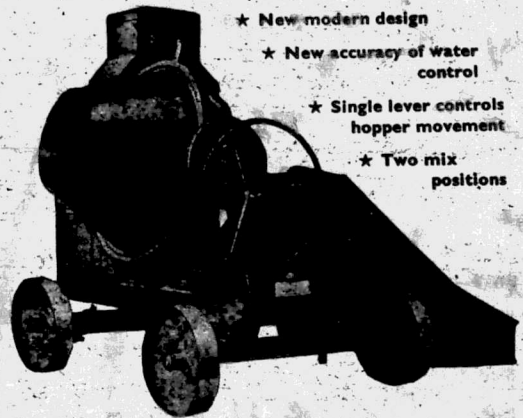
“East Africa 1957”

Obtainable (price 5/-) from the
East African Office, Trafalgar Square, London

Winget 7T/HR

CONCRETE MIXER

(Hopper-fed · Capacity 10/7 cu. ft.)



- ★ New modern design
- ★ New accuracy of water control
- ★ Single lever controls hopper movement
- ★ Two mix positions

WIGGLESWORTH
& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED.
DARES SALAAM, TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA
London Associates

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

TRAVEL
INSURANCE
TRADE
Consult

Dalgety
and Company Limited

Branches at
NAIROBI · MOMBASA · NAKURU
TANGA · DARES-SALAAM · KAMPALA
and throughout
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

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

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

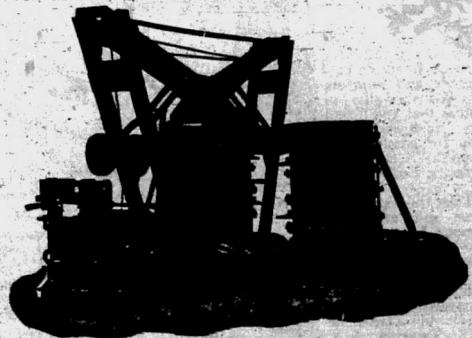
DALGETY
AND COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office 66/68 Ludlow Street, London, E.C.3
Telegrams: "Dalgety, Fin, London" Telephone: ROYal 6650 (16 lines)

“BIJOLI”

BALING PRESS

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



Simple in operation.

Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating
and Brushing Machinery.

Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre
Factories supplied to order.

Special Machines supplied to
Clients' Own Requirements.

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.

ENGINEERS

LETCHEWORTH

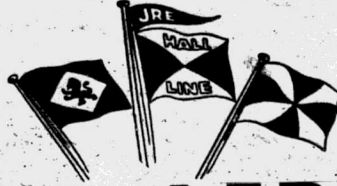
Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH

ENGLAND

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

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

	Casim ¹ S. Wales	Glasgow	B'head
WAYFARER	Mar. 13	—	Mar. 25
CLAN SHAW	Mar. 26	Mar. 25	Apl. 8
HALL LINE VESSEL	Apl. 10	Apl. 8	Apl. 22

¹also Port Sudan

¹also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

¹If inducement

also by arrangement,

RED SEA PORTS —

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

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

THE OWNERS

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

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

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

Where the sun's too hot—We see that you're not!

The right clothes make all the difference between enduring hot weather and enjoying it. We specialise in clothes that you'll find very right indeed—right for comfort and "coolth", right for authentic London styling.

Take this light-weight two-piece suit tailored by the famous house of Steegan—two-button or three-button jacket, self-supporting trousers with zip fly. Formal in styling, easy in cut, it's available "off-the-peg" in Gamelene (50% Terylene, 50% worsted), worsted panama, or worsted and mohair, at £16.16.0, in a comprehensive range of sizes—in stock all the year round.



Other Steegan two-piece light-weight suits from £13.13.0. Also jackets from £5.10.0, trousers from £4.4.0, and tuxedos from £8.8.0.

Send for a copy of 'TROPICALITIES'—our lightweight clothing brochure—with patterns and prices.

AIREY & WHEELER

TAILORS & SPECIALISTS IN TROPICAL WEAR

Est. 1853

'Tropicadilly', 44 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Tel: REGent 8616

Also at 129 REGENT ST., LONDON, W.1. Tel: REGENT 1008

- ★ SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- ★ MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- ★ RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- ★ STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND

London: Locomotive House, 38-34, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. ABBey 7127/8

Tanganyika: Leisner's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 143, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Gentry & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndola

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

For One Year, and until countermanded:

PLEASE SEND ME ORDINARY EDITION (37/6 per annum)
OR
 AIR EDITION (90/- per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature.....



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

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

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

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

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

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

Shipping and Travel Departments: 9 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

Insurance Department: 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

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



the change was in boots and brandy

One strange—but very real—obstacle to early Rhodesian development was a chronic lack of cash.

Barter was the order of the day: newspapers changed hands for a pot of marmalade or a packet of candles: one settler, buying a sack of potatoes with a cheque, received as change

a pair of second-hand field boots and a bottle of Cape brandy.

Amusing? Maybe; but the coming of the Standard Bank of South Africa changed all this.

It was the first bank to provide a banking service in those early days and is now a true part of Rhodesian life.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

THE PIONEER BANKERS IN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

800 offices throughout South, Central and East Africa: agents and correspondents throughout the world. Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-8

Cables:
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC Westcent. London

Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	809	Mr. Stonehouse Debated	817
Notes By The Way	811	Personalia	820
Sir Roy Welensky's		Nominations for N.R.	
Comments	812	Election	824
Nyasaland Situation		Macharia Trial	826
Report	813	Commercial News	831
Commons Debate		Mining	832
Nyasaland	815	Company Reports	833

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1796

37s. 6d. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOCIALISTS IN PARLIAMENT have a very bad record in British African affairs, which are judged objectively by only a small minority of Labour members: Last week that minority must have felt ashamed of its **These So-Called Socialist Leaders.** leaders, who behaved with flagrant irresponsibility; indeed, they were so insulting to Sir Roy Welensky in particular that, if the party were to regain office, it would be difficult for normally cordial relations to be maintained with the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Gaitskell, the leader of the party, professed to find nothing objectionable in Mr. Stonehouse's behave-though-the-country-belongs-to-you speech to the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. Mr. Griffiths, the deputy leader, refused to withdraw his outrageous statement that "all European leaders in Central Africa are showing how completely untrustworthy they are to have the responsibility of leadership". Mr. Aneurin Bevan, third in the hierarchy, apostrophized the Federal Government as "Fascists". Mr. Callaghan, the Opposition spokesman on colonial questions, made as reckless a speech as even he has ever done, his worst offence being to charge the Federal Government with deliberately provoking the present situation. Among the light-weights, Mr. Wedgwood Benn alleged, in disregard of all the evidence, that the "Federation has been moving towards a policy of *apartheid*"; and other Socialists followed their leaders with faithful foolishness. To use words uttered in another connexion by Mr. Patrick Maitland, it was a tawdry, sordid, partisan spectacle. Last week's Socialist record will long be remembered and resented in East and Central Africa.

Mr. Callaghan opened a debate on conditions in Nyasaland with the contemptible assertion that the Secretary of State for the Colonies "will be convicted of the grossest lie if he dares to try to explain to the British electorate that we are faced in Nyasaland with a group of power-drunk African leaders desiring only their own power and willing to murder Europeans in the course of achieving it". The House said "Oh!", and Mr. Lennox-Boyd good-humouredly interjected "Let us calm down", but Mr. Callaghan plunged on in mischief. Nobody, he said, had ever disputed that it was federation which had soured and poisoned relations in Nyasaland; that statement showed his ignorance or short memory, for everyone acquainted with the facts knows that the real cause was not federation itself but the false and vicious propaganda initiated by Dr. Banda from London before there was even a detailed plan for that course. It was he who poisoned the atmosphere and has kept it vitiated—with the ready help of many Socialists in and out of Parliament. Having begun in error, Mr. Callaghan said that Dr. Banda did not need to go to Nyasaland to whip up the Africans against federation, and was but the catalyst of an agitation already existing—existing, we repeat, because it was started, fanned, and continued by Dr. Banda from London and later from Ghana. More serious was the Labour spokesman's allegation that the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments had conspired to provoke the state of emergency in Nyasaland. It would be much nearer the truth to say that the foolhardiness of Socialists in Britain has been the main cause of an insensate African racialism which masquerades as nationalism.

In a speech of which Mr. Callaghan will not be proud in his calmer moments there was no word in denunciation of violence. The dereliction must have been brought to his

Is This Condemnation Of Violence?

notice, for next day he urged Africans not to resort to violence, adding: "Use constitutional means as far and as long as you can; of course, if the leaders are imprisoned, it is difficult to use constitutional means". If he imagines that that afterthought improved the position, he must not expect anyone with knowledge of Africa to agree with him, and certainly not the African extremists, who will translate his words as meaning that, if constitutional means are not successful, they cannot be expected to deprive themselves of such persuasions as intimidation, rioting, arson, and the other methods now being demonstrated in greater or less degree in almost every British territory in Africa. Mr. Callaghan apparently regards these organized breaches of law and order as too trivial for mention or comment. Later in the day he interrupted another speaker to deny that there was any vendetta between the Labour Party and the Federal Government; but he had no answer when Mr. Bennett retorted that people in the Federation could not be blamed for believing that there was a vendetta when within the past three days that House had heard the Prime Minister of the Federation called untrustworthy and incapable of leadership and accused of deliberately conspiring to force a showdown.

The shabbiness of Mr. Callaghan's handiwork was made the more evident by the brilliance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Beginning with the remark that

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Rousing Reply.

history might say of the Socialist Party what its deputy leader had said of the Federal Government, that it was "completely untrustworthy to have responsibility and leadership". Mr. Lennox-Boyd ended with the thrust that the Conservative Government adhered to every pledge given to the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland whereas Labour had monstrously broken the promise given to the House on its behalf by Lord Attlee when the Bill creating the Federation was passed by Parliament. A Socialist Government, having favoured the idea of federation, had offered the Africans no leadership when they cried out for it, had given a miserable demonstration of weakness and indecision, and had lacked the courage to do what they knew to

be best for the Africans of Central Africa. Then, despite the assurance of their leader that, Federation being a *fait accompli*, they would work for its success, the party had set itself to break it up — not merely the lunatic fringe of Parliamentary members, but the Front Bench itself. They had put the worst possible interpretation on every word or action of Sir Roy Welensky and the best possible interpretation on all the words and actions of those who would not hesitate to plunge their country into chaos and confusion; and in their vendetta against the Federation they had shown themselves quite without scruple. Short, sure, and sharp, it was the outstanding speech of the two days. Not even when red riot is rife does the Socialist half of the House of Commons recognize an obligation to limit its partisanship and the need to seek a common front with the Government of the day.

** ** **

THE FEDERATION has a very bad Press in England and Scotland at present. Some of its previous supporters, including the *Sunday Times*, are suggesting that Nyasaland should be **Those Pinpricks** allowed to secede, but **Should Cease.** other powerful organs which were at one time antagonistic, notably the *Manchester Guardian*, are now sufficiently well informed to reject that proposal as detrimental to Nyasaland Africans, to the cause of inter-racial partnership, and to Central African stability in general. In scores of letters published by various newspapers the critics have, as usual, been far more numerous than the champions of an experiment which has had nothing like enough time to prove itself fully. The public attitude would certainly have been very different if unjustifiable aspects of racial discrimination — which Sir Roy Welensky has called "pinpricks" — were a thing of the past. Their continuance has been a main cause of the growth both of the Nyasaland Congress and of doubt in the mind of the British public, which has a deep sense of fair play. The Prime Ministers of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia have again spoken of the development of inter-racial partnership, and if justice in this matter were seen to be done, it would immensely strengthen the Federation's case. The procrastination of the past makes early action of great importance. Mr. Churchill's habit was to send his Ministers memoranda bearing the injunction "Action this day". Some quite simple but important changes are similarly urgent, especially in Southern Rhodesia.

Notes By The Way

Cleaning Up Nairobi

DELIBERATE ENDEAVOURS have for some time been made by Africans in Nairobi to undermine authority and inflame feelings between the races; and there will consequently be a general welcome for the action of the Government of Kenya in expelling a number of the chief offenders. More than 30 have been sent back to their homes in the country and ordered to remain there; and it would not be surprising if the number rose to about thrice the present total—very much to the benefit of the capital. These people had all been warned, some of them repeatedly, but, trading on official tolerance, they have lately revived Mau Mau songs and spread the cult of Kenyatta as the African hero. Intimidation was, of course, employed with customary gusto and success.

Authority Undermined

THE NATURE of *Uhuru*, the organ of Mr. Mboya's Nairobi People's Convention Party, will have been judged from the extracts published from time to time in these columns. The cumulative effect of its irresponsibility has been to undermine authority, especially that of minor African officials—a very serious matter in a country not yet free of Mau Mau and its aftermath and still troubled with K.K.M. and other seditious movements. The removal of two of Mr. Mboya's close collaborators will reduce his own opportunities of making mischief; and that also is of public advantage. Too much licence has been allowed in all the East and Central African territories to African misleaders of their fellows, and it is the African masses who will be the real beneficiaries of firm action by the authorities.

Call for A Pledge

THE DEPUTY LEADER of the Labour Party, Mr. James Griffiths, who was Socialist Secretary of State in 1950-51—and who bears a heavy share of the blame for what is happening now in Central Africa because of his ruling that administrative officers in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should not tell African inquirers exactly why it was felt that federation of those two territories with Southern Rhodesia would be greatly to the advantage of the whole area—has called for a clear pledge by H.M. Government and Parliament in respect of the future of Central Africa. He said in Sutton, Surrey, the other evening: "We should make a plain declaration (1) that the Protectorate status of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia shall be maintained, and that in no circumstances will we confer full Dominion Status on the Federation until full democracy has been established; and (2) that the objective of our Colonial policy in all the territories in East and Central Africa is to work with their people towards the establishment of full democratic self-government, and that until this is established our authority will not be surrendered by the British Government to any minority".

Is Labour Sincere?

HE IS STILL BEMUSED, it will be seen, with the idea of "full democracy"—though he knows perfectly well that the adoption of that policy would mean handing over all East and Central Africa to unsophisticated, inexperienced, unready Africans, all but a tiny minority of whom are entirely without understanding of the matters at issue, and completely incapable of playing any part in the political society which Mr. Griffiths and his party would recklessly impose. Now that it suits

Labour to demand a statement, it wants one of a bi-party character; but for years the Socialists have refused to take part in discussions for the purpose of working out a bi-party attitude to the problems of British Africa. The only useful point about this speech is that it provides an opportunity of testing Mr. Griffiths' influence with his own colleagues in the House and the measure of sincerity in the request; and I greatly hope that Mr. Lennox-Boyd will formally invite the Opposition to appoint a few of its members with some knowledge of Africa to work with an equal number of Conservatives on the draft of a statement which, recognizing the fundamental facts, would be acceptable to men of good will in general and remove the widespread doubts and fears about British policy. Never was such an endeavour more desperately needed.

Not Retiring

ONE OF THE BEST BITS OF NEWS last week was the statement at London Airport by Mr. Lennox-Boyd on his return from Aden and Cyprus that reports of his impending resignation are absolutely untrue; the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that he had no intention whatsoever of resigning, and "as long as I can continue to serve in this Government I shall be delighted to do so". That assurance will be warmly welcomed in Africa, for no holder of his office can have been more zealous or had deeper knowledge than he of the problems of British Africa and of the personalities involved. Wherever trouble occurs—and these are unprecedentedly troublous times for Africa—he knows much more than is contained in the official papers, for he has gone out of his way to win the confidence and acquaint himself with the views of non-officials of all races. There have been few days in the last year or two in which at least one caller from Africa has not expressed the opinion that the situation would be worse if Mr. Lennox-Boyd were not at the Colonial Office. I believe that to be the conviction of all responsible people. Africa owes Mr. Lennox-Boyd a heavy and unpayable debt.

Political Bias

ANY RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION which wanted authoritative information about any African territory would invite the co-operation of able and reliable people on the spot or send out its own impartial investigator. Christian Action did neither when it wanted "a factual report on the situation in the Rhodesian Federation", for Canon L. J. Collins, its chairman, has said that it commissioned Mr. Stonehouse, M.P., to make such a report. Many members of the Churches in the Federation could from their long and intimate local experience have answered any questions put by Canon Collins and his associates, and if they had wanted the guidance of someone without Central African attachments they could have found any number of people far better qualified than Mr. Stonehouse, a young man with restricted knowledge of Africa, a record of bias in regard to its problems, and probably few, if any, of the important personal contacts in the Federation which would have given him access to information denied to ordinary visitors. Christian Action should surely realize that it has a special moral obligation to keep itself free of party politics, and that it ought not to base its policy or statements on information received from persons of known political partisanship. Christian action should be impartial. In this instance Christian Action has employed someone who seeks opportunities of advertising his partiality.

Massacre Plot Known to Government Weeks Ago

Pinpricks Irritating to African Must Go, Says Roy Welensky

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, issued a statement at the week-end about the Nyasaland African National Congress plot to massacre people of all races. He said:—

"The Federal Government, the Nyasaland Government, and the British Government were aware of this plan or plot several weeks before the declaration of the state of emergency. Federal troops were sent to Nyasaland at the direct request of the Governor of the Protectorate. Had they not gone, the position now would have been grim.

"This Congress plan was diabolic. It envisaged strikes, riots, real violence culminating in assassinations of Europeans and Africans, both opponents and apparent friends of the Congress and the Congress's purposes.

"The pattern of events since the declaration of emergency, and indeed in the days preceding, clearly indicates that the disturbances in Nyasaland are directed and are following a fairly clear-cut line. Trouble occurred in the Northern Province in widespread localities. It seemed that an endeavour was being made to draw off the security forces northwards.

"Fortunately the security forces were numerous enough to allow forces to be placed in the Northern Province, and at the same time to provide for the necessary dispositions in the Central and Southern Provinces. Then trouble occurred in the Southern Province, and the present situation is that these two provinces are disturbed while the Central Province is relatively quiet.

"There have been strikes, for example, on the railway and among the employees of the Electricity Supply Commission. There have been riots, and although the policy of minimum force has been rigidly adhered to, shots have had to be fired. The death roll among the rioters up to yesterday (Friday) totalled 38.

"The position is not yet clearly defined, but what is clear is that the calling in of the Federal troops and the declaration of emergency, accompanied by the detention of the leaders of this violent Congress, have materially altered this plan; and all forces available in Nyasaland, Nyasaland police in strength, the Federal Army in strength, and a substantial contribution of Tanganyika police, are intent upon seeing that the plan was not allowed to develop towards its ultimate murderous purpose."

Africans Relieved at Removal of Congress Menace

"The vast majority of Africans are as determinedly opposed as any of us to the policy of violence and murder adopted by the African Congress. Africans in Southern Rhodesia are relieved at the ending of intimidation and extortion of funds and contributions, and in the Federation as a whole there is developing a realization that leadership is substantial and of responsible quality after the removal of the Congressmen. Many Africans must now reorientate their thoughts and accept what the majority have accepted all along—that the vote and a properly constituted Parliament are the right fields for political expression and the only source of Government.

"I believe that Europeans are with me in saying that the way is clear, where violence and unconstitutional means are eschewed, for full development of partnership in friendly circumstances and for the elimination as quickly as possible of those pinpricks which I acknowledge irritate the emergent African. Let me make it plain that this must be a real factor in the future of our country, and that partnership requires a lot more positive effort than some people think.

"All the Governments concerned in these emergencies intend to end the period of disruption as quickly as possible. What has happened has been deplorable. We are paying the price for allowing thuggery to have its head, but when that price is paid and the lesson learned, all races will, I believe, have reason to be most hopeful for the future of this country."

A few days earlier the Prime Minister had said:—

"The emergency proclamation in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will enable us to lay bare the evil nature of the African Congress organization. Threats and intimidation have formed a major part of Congress policy. In Southern Rhodesia, during the short existence of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, since its birth in September, 1957, it has shown few scruples over the methods it has used to secure support and money. There have been many demands for protection, and many Congress leaders have interfered in law-abiding Africans' businesses, and the lives of whole families have been affected by the actions of power-seeking men.

"Within two months of its start Congress was accused by the Federal Member of Parliament Mr. J. Z. Savanhu of intimidating moderate Africans. In one district alone several thousand pounds were extorted by Congress. Moderate Africans were described as traitors, including Mr. S. G. T. Chingattie, who is now a Member of Parliament. The chairman of the Residents' Association, who dared to criticize inflammatory remarks of Nyasaland's Dr. Banda and his Southern Rhodesian colleagues, was threatened with violence.

"The Trading Association's secretary refused to help Congress. A new executive was formed, and all the members were Congress leaders. All traders in the area: it was agreed, would subscribe to Congress funds. Then Congress leaders, with names well known in certain circles in the United Kingdom as well as in the Federation, made a house-to-house tour of Highfield, a Salisbury African suburb, to organize a boycott against non-Congress traders. On February 13 a Congress leader told a public meeting: 'You will know what to do to those traders who do not subscribe.'

"In the two northern territories of the Federation there have been many instances of assaults by Congress members on Africans who have refused to support Congress. There have also been instances of the burning of houses belonging to non-sympathizers of Congress.

"People in Great Britain may find it difficult to appreciate how powerful a weapon in unscrupulous hands is the African's fear of witchcraft and superstition. Both have been used by Congress to threaten the less advanced African, for both are still major factors in the daily lives of many rural Africans throughout the Federation. On the other hand, in many parts of Africa this situation is common knowledge.

"I hope it will be clear to all—not least to the unfortunate Africans who have been misled by the African National Congress—that Congress was not a reputable organization pursuing legitimate political objectives, but a vicious organization led by power-hungry men, which was trying to damage constitutional government by open defiance of law and order."

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Statement

Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, said in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia on Tuesday of last week, March 3:—

"When our own round-up on Thursday last was an obvious success and security risks in Southern Rhodesia had been immensely reduced, full discussions were held between the Federal Prime Minister and myself, with our professional advisers, to decide what additional security forces could be moved to Nyasaland without taking any risks in Southern Rhodesia. In consequence of these talks the troop movements began on Friday and were continued throughout the week-end.

"There are now in Nyasaland the Rhodesian African Rifles less one Company, the 1st (Mashonaland) Battalion the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, the 2nd (Matabeleland) Battalion of the R.R.R., two depot companies of the R.R.R., and powerful units of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

"As a result of a personal appeal to me from the Governor of Nyasaland, a strong contingent of the B.S.A. Police left Salisbury on Saturday afternoon and arrived in Blantyre yesterday evening by train. The train carried all the vehicles, wireless equipment, and heavy stores of the contingent, which was fully operational before midnight, and has taken over special security duties in the Blantyre-Limbe area.

"In order that the B.S.A.P. should not be weakened in Southern Rhodesia I have called up the Police A Reserve for full-time service, and the ordinary Police Reserve is of course available for service at short notice if required.

"Despite these moves ample military forces are still available in Southern Rhodesia, and have been re-deployed in accordance with the needs of the internal security arrangements as a purely precautionary measure, as there has been no evidence of any unrest in Southern Rhodesia since the operation undertaken last Thursday.

"The round-up of subversive elements in Nyasaland began at dawn today, and many arrests have been made, including Dr. Banda and other prominent leaders. They are being flown out of Nyasaland immediately after capture to an undisclosed destination.

"It was obviously impossible for me to agree to the removal of very large security forces until I was assured that there would be no reactions in Southern Rhodesia to events in Nyasaland. It was also obvious that as soon as our own operations succeeded all possible assistance should be dispatched to the Governor of Nyasaland with the least possible delay to make the present operation in Nyasaland possible. The Federal and territorial Governments have acted throughout in the closest union.

"For instance, the B.S.A.P. train was utilized for the carriage of vital heavy military stores, and the Southern Rhodesia Roads Department have moved engineers and heavy units on to the Mtoko road so that it can be kept open for military convoys despite bad weather. On the other hand, the Federal Government have met all Southern Rhodesia's requests for the disposition of troops remaining in the Colony, and have never failed to obtain our approval with regard to Southern Rhodesian units being moved outside the borders of the Colony.

"An inter-governmental civilian committee has been set up to discuss such questions as the effect of the present emergency on the flow of Native labour between the territories, the financial implications of extraordinary expenditure necessitated by the emergency, provision for securing that all Territorials and police reservists regain their employment on demobilization, and certain other matters of common interest on the economic side. I have appointed the Minister of the Treasury and Mines as Southern Rhodesia's representative on the committee.

"The best service the public can perform is to carry on with their normal occupations, so that the minimum of damage is done to the economy. I hope the House will set a good example this afternoon by making steady progress with the very important Industrial Conciliation Bill, which must be passed into law during the present sitting of the House".

The Nyasaland Government last week issued the following statement concerning the state of emergency:

"Government had evidence of a carefully prepared Congress plan designed to disrupt Government services, destroy communications, and commit widespread

violence against property and lives. There is reliable evidence in existence of this plan and of the intention to implement it.

"Events throughout the country have assumed a pattern conforming to that plan; it was inevitable that action of the most drastic kind should be taken to protect lives and property. The first step was the reinforcement of the local security forces as a protection against disorders, which had already started on the lines of the first phases of the Congress plan, and to afford the greatest possible measure of protection against violent reaction following the positive measures of removal of Congress leadership.

"Immediate action has led to the arrest and detention of large numbers of the officers and members of the central body of Congress and its branches. Relations in some places were severe, resulting in a series of disorders necessitating the use of the security forces in quelling them. Normal working conditions were upset, and for 48 hours a number of African employees absented themselves from work.

"The situation is returning to normal, but it is inevitable that Congress plans should carry on with their own momentum, regardless of the removal of Congress leadership.

"The public inconvenience caused to all races by the state of emergency is regretted. The chief sufferers are the African populations, and it is in their interest to co-operate speedily and effectively with the authorities so that this affair can be ended.

"The security forces have a dual role: apprehension of the law breakers and the protection from violence of intimidation of law abiding people. They will be directed with the utmost vigour to achieve both these objects.

Riots and Violence Continues in Nyasaland

Attempt to Sabotage Tea Industry Foiled; More Congress Leaders Arrested

SABOTEURS CUT THE POWER LAND LINES

between the radio location beacon and the terminal building at Chileka, the Blantyre airport, last Monday afternoon. The line was cut in two places. The radio beacon is used for bad weather approaches. The sabotage is considered surprising because of the heavy guards on the airport and the installations. Further road blocks in the Lujeri area of east Mlanje were also reported, while telephone wires were also cut there at three places. Tea factories in the east Mlanje area reported the return of their labour forces on Tuesday after the disturbances of the previous few days.

Dakota aircraft of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, flying from Salisbury, dropped supplies to the security forces in Fort Hill and Karonga, in the north, and in Nkata Bay and Salima. The supplies were dropped either by parachute or by direct drop. They included one day's supply of fresh meat and nine days' supply of tinned rations, medical stores, mosquito repellents and nets, and motor parts.

Africans Warned

Thousands of leaflets in English and the vernacular are being distributed throughout the country. Where road blocks have been built and bridges damaged, the leaflets give a warning that fines will be levied on all the people in the area. The leaflets add that if the police or troops see Africans blocking or damaging roads they will stop them and will shoot them if they run away.

On Monday two armoured cars and a strong patrol of security forces made a dawn swoop on looters and agitators in villages near Limbuli. The ground forces were supported by spotter aircraft and Vampires. Seven agitators were identified and arrested, and 60 others were held for screening. After Limbuli trading centre was evacuated Africans from four nearby villages looted the stores.

While action was being planned against the ringleaders information was received that a campaign of sabotage was about to begin in the area. Shortly after midnight a patrol was sent to Mlanje and then to Limbuli. At 4.30 a.m. it was reinforced by two armoured cars, and a strong party of the

security forces making a systematic search of the villages. Africans were warned by the local district commissioner that severe action would be taken if there were any further outbreaks of lawlessness. Some Africans who resisted arrest were injured. Some loot was recovered and returned.

The local correspondent of *The Times* cabled that the plan had been to damage the tea factories and stop workers from tea plucking, thus paralysing the principal industry. By Monday afternoon workers were going back to the estates and factories. Looters who had tried to cross the Portuguese border were arrested by Portuguese guards. The Nyasaland Government has restricted traffic in to and out of the area for 48 hours. In the Central Province, road blocks were removed compulsorily by local labour.

Disturbances at Mlanje

On Sunday the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the British High Commissioner in the Federation, flew to Blantyre to discuss the situation with the Governor of Nyasaland.

On Saturday night two Africans were killed and four injured at Mlanje, a tea-growing district about 35 miles from Blantyre. Two European soldiers were injured in the fight against an African mob armed with spears, axes, and bicycle chains.

The mob forced plantation workers to down tools, and then surrounded the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bishop, stoning windows and trying to smash doors. Security forces took the couple to another house on the plantation, where the rest of the local white population were gathered under armed guard.

The rioters, now about 500, then moved across country to Limbuli, where they attacked a trading post in which 70 Indians, including women and children, were sheltering. All whites had been evacuated earlier. The Africans tore down telephone wires but were driven off by the store manager, Mr. Aziz Karim, with a shotgun. Troops and police then arrived and evacuated the Asians to Mlanje. Goods worth £200,000 were abandoned.

The district commissioner, Mr. S. Illingworth, told the *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent that the disturbances followed the arrest of a Congressman believed to have been planning a general strike among the 25,000 African workers on the tea estates. Africans armed with axes, iron bars, and bicycle-chain whips had been visiting the estates and intimidating Africans to stay away from work.

There had been some cases of violence. An axe had been thrown at a woman doctor, Mrs. L. W. Stewart, one of the area's oldest inhabitants, but she was not hurt. About 300 Africans gathered round the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shearer, on

Lujeri estate, the second largest in Nyasaland; when security forces arrived they found the unarmed Mr. Shearer calmly taking photographs of the crowd.

A Congress leader in the Mlanje area, whom security forces have been seeking has surrendered. He was arrested with the help of spotter planes of the R.R.A.F., who aided a patrol in the area.

At 2 a.m. on Saturday another 11 Africans were arrested under the emergency regulations in their homes, which were searched.

Only African Barrister

Among them was Nyasaland's only African barrister, Mr. Orton Chirwa, who was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in May. He was legal adviser to the African National Congress. His wife was also taken into custody. Another was Dr. Harry Bwanausi, the only African doctor at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital; two are school inspectors, and one is the headmaster of the junior secondary school of Blantyre Scottish Mission. The wife of one of the inspectors was also arrested. Many others arrested in Blantyre were civil servants.

That day four Africans, including a woman, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fifth to two years with hard labour for rioting after a riot proclamation.

Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, said in an interview broadcast from Salisbury on Saturday that "Operation Sunrise"—the detention of Congress leaders—had not ended. Whether more people bent on carrying out the Congress plan for violence would have to be detained depended on the reaction of Congress supporters. An advisory committee had been established to which detainees could appeal.

According to local reports, it was at a meeting of about 150 Congress members on Mount Mlanje on January 25 that it was decided to kill European, Asians, and non-Congress Africans. Dr. Banda was not at the conference but some of his chief lieutenants are said to have attended. The signal to start the campaign was to be the arrest of Dr. Banda or the announcement of unacceptable constitutional proposals. There was also to be a systematic disruption of communications.

It is said that the Nyasaland Government were at first sceptical of the information received by the police, thinking that it might have been concocted by enemies of Dr. Banda, but when the reports were passed to Sir Roy Welensky the Federal Government is understood to have pressed for reconsideration and action.

Nyasaland's first knowledge of the alleged plot was by B.B.C. broadcast after Mr. Lennox-Boyd had announced it in the House of Commons, for during the first three days of the emergency all newspapers from outside the Protectorate were held for the censor's scrutiny. Press cables from Nyasaland are also subject to censorship, and in one instance an urgent cable was delayed at least 34 hours.

Drums to Signal Massacre

Last Friday Sir Robert Armitage announced that drums were to have been the signal for Africans to massacre Europeans, but that the Government had forestalled the plot. He declined to give further details, but a correspondent of the Salisbury *Evening Standard* reported that the drum which was to have given the initial signal had been taken away by night. That drum, near Dr. Banda's House, was to have been beaten as soon as there was a sign of the doctor being attacked or arrested, and other drums were then to relay the message.

According to a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Governor had walked into a Press conference on Friday which was being held by Mr. M. H. Blackwood, M.L.C., president of the Nyasaland Association. In answer to questions the Governor said: (1) that negotiations with representatives of the African people would begin when the atmosphere was right; (2) that there was no censorship, though Press messages might be subject to delays as they were all read by an official acting for the Government in the state of emergency; and (3) that every detainee would have the right of appeal to a special but not public tribunal.

Mr. Blackwood said that he deeply deplored the partisan attitude in the House of Commons towards Nyasaland. The lack of a bi-party policy was entirely responsible for the African not knowing which way he was going, and a continuous source of encouragement to the Congress leaders, who naturally interpreted it as fundamental British weakness. In such circumstances African politicians could not be blamed if they thought of themselves as Nyasaland Nkrumahs.

Europeans in Nyasaland realized that it must become a black State; their one proviso was that it should remain in the Federation.

Two American missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Rudd, who arrived in Mbeya, Tanganyika, last week, have worked in Nyasaland for 15 years. They were driven out by Congress threats. Their radio had failed, and they knew nothing of the disturbances until their houseboys and labourers suddenly asked for their wages, saying that Congress had forbidden them to work for Europeans. The same day a mob ap-

"Freedom, freedom! Get out; we don't want you. Down with Federation! We will burn you out!"

On the following day teachers from the mission school were beaten, and the mob grew angry because two African ministers had continued their duties; they were told that they would be beaten and their homes burnt unless they ceased their work. When news was received that this threat was to be carried out Mr. and Mrs. Rudd took the two Africans with them in mission transport and left. From Chisanga they were given a police escort to Tanganyika.

Strong Reaction

Following the declaration of the state of emergency in Nyasaland last week and the arrest of Congress leaders there were strong reactions from the African population, particularly in the Northern Province. Reports from official sources said that African civil servants were bewildered by events, and that in Zomba they were allowed to return home to reassure themselves of the safety of their families. Employees at the railway workshops, at the Electricity Supply Commission's offices, and in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs failed to report for work. Blantyre shopping area was normal, but at a demonstration on the Chileka road the police were forced to open fire and three Africans were killed. Near the secondary school in Blantyre an ambulance, a Government vehicle, and a civilian lorry were later burnt. Considerable stoning occurred in Limbe. About 100 arrests were made in the towns.

At Fort Manning security forces were also obliged to open fire, Africans having blocked the way of a police party which had arrested a member of Congress. One African was killed. At Mzuzu security forces used tear-smoke to disperse a large crowd which attempted to force its way to Africans who had been detained; the ringleader was arrested.

At Mzumba a crowd surrounded the prison, burst it open, and released prisoners. There was looting in the trading area, and it was officially reported that women and children were extensively used to screen rioters.

At Nkata Bay a crowd attempted to release detainees and broke into the jetty area. After attempting for an hour to disperse the crowd the security forces opened fire. Twenty Africans were killed, and 25 wounded.

Visanze police post, 57 miles from Lilongwe on the Kota Kota road, was attacked by rioters. The N.C.O. in charge was forced to open fire, and a rioter was killed. A police constable was stabbed and taken to hospital; his condition is serious. One prisoner escaped during the attack.

At Mponela, in the Central Province, an illegal meeting was held, and after the arrival of the district commissioner and a police officer the crowd rapidly increased in size. The D.C.'s party was stoned, but security forces arrived and cleared the crowd.

African Losses

At Rumpi rioters were dispersed with tear-smoke and batons in the morning, but in the afternoon an armed crowd several hundred strong entered the boma area and security forces were compelled to fire. One rioter was seriously wounded, and was not thought likely to live. The D.C. and police were nearly cut off in the market place, and again security forces had to fire. Two rioters were killed. During the night the boma and the house of the head messenger were burned down.

Some 2,000 rioters closed in on Karonga boma on Tuesday, and after security forces had unsuccessfully attempted to disperse them with tear-smoke and baton charges, they had to retreat until they were near the prison, where detainees were held. Then they had to fire. Two Africans were killed and 24 wounded.

Wednesday was generally quieter. In the Cholo area of the Southern Province four Africans armed with sticks were arrested. At the Mudi power station another was arrested for causing a disturbance. In the Northern Province a small gang at Mikolongwe closed the post office after intimidating the African postmaster. Another gang of about 18 Africans, armed with spears and knobkerries, intimidated workers in the Bvumbwe area.

Official reports said that intimidation was particularly noticeable in the Soche and Ndirande areas of Blantyre. Near Zomba a Native authority court was destroyed. At Dowa a hostile crowd of 150 who demanded the release of political prisoners would not disperse and security forces had to fire. One African was killed.

Road blocks were reported on the Kota Kota road between Mvera Hill and Visanze, and also on the main north road. At Fort Manning Chief Mkanda had to barricade himself in his house to avoid a hostile crowd, and one of his councillors was injured. Large crowds roamed the area, and the bridge on the Mkanda road was destroyed. Security

Nyasaland Congress Planned Widespread Violence and Murder

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Vigorous Reply in Commons to Mr. Callaghan

OPENING A DEBATE in the Commons last week on the declaration of a state of emergency in Nyasaland, MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Labour's "Shadow Colonial Secretary", accused H.M. Government of "grossly mishandling" the whole situation and of failing to react to continuous pressure by the Federal Government, which sought to create before 1960 a position in which it would be impossible for Parliament to exercise its responsibilities towards Nyasaland, whether the Government was Conservative or Socialist.

Mr. Callaghan asked whether Government supporters were prepared to push the people of Nyasaland into the Federation rather than bring them forward to self-government. Was that what modern Conservatism meant? The Government was facing a crisis of conscience.

Labour understood the position of the European settler, whose future would be safeguarded in the Federation if he could come to terms with African nationalism and not try to repress it. That was the only way to ensure a long-term future for himself and his children. The Europeans could be of great service if they remained on a basis of equality with the Africans.

Basis of Equality

"If they do not, their future is either bloody for both of them, or African racial nationalism, which can be an ugly feature, will win."

Discussing the disturbances in Nyasaland, Mr. Callaghan said that the Secretary of State for the Colonies could "dust off all the phrases which he used about Cyprus and bring them out again. He will have plenty of occasions to use them during the next few months, and plenty of opportunity to convince the British electorate that what we are faced with in Nyasaland is a group of power-drunk, mad African leaders desiring only their own power and willing to murder Europeans in the course of achieving it. If he dares to try that explanation once during the next few months he will be convicted of the grossest lie."

The stage was set in Nyasaland for a classical drama and the use of force against the nationalist movement. "We shall use all the old arguments and in the end we shall concede to force what we failed to concede to reason. It is the duty of the Opposition to warn the House and the country before this situation reaches the stage where truth cannot be unravelled from lies."

Mr. Callaghan said that he went to the Federation with a Parliamentary delegation 18 months ago. Their unanimous report had stated: "We found the opposition to federation strongest in Nyasaland. Virtually all those to whom we spoke, whether chiefs, African members of the Legislatures, or leaders of Congress, and leaders of Asian organizations, were unanimous in their opposition. To them federation has become a symbol for the frustrations and dissatisfaction which non-Europeans feel about their status in society". The report had recommended a bold increase in African representation in the territorial and Federal Governments.

Government Had Been Warned

The Government had been warned of the growing feeling in Nyasaland by the Labour Party, by the Governor, and by an African delegation. Yet the Colonial Secretary had failed to issue his proposals for reform of the Constitution. The Minister might have anticipated trouble by publishing the proposals, which had been bruited about during the last 12 months. It was now long overdue for them to be put before the House and the leaders of opinion in Nyasaland.

Dr. Banda had not needed to go to Nyasaland to whip up the Africans against federation: he was merely the catalyst for agitation which already existed.

"Do we really think that, in the light of the movement taking place in Africa, the Africans in Nyasaland will sit and wait until they have attained the standards that we set before they can have responsibility for their own government? The tide of history has rolled on irresistibly in Africa, and the Government cannot turn it back — not even though

Captain Waterhouse is now living in Southern Rhodesia and begging the British taxpayer to support him in his interests out there. What responsibility has the British taxpayer to protect the interests of Tanganyika Concessions and other organizations operating there?"

From the published comments of the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister it seemed that the crisis had been deliberately provoked by the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments. They had become increasingly alarmed about the growth and influence of the African National Congress in Nyasaland and had seized every excuse to provoke a situation in which they could clamp down on that organization.

Governor Succumbed?

"Has not the Governor now had to succumb against his better judgment to the views of the Federal Government? And we now import Southern Rhodesian troops — the very thing Nyasalanders feared. If there is one thing the Nyasalanders cannot tolerate it is the thought of being dominated by the racial policies of Southern Rhodesia; and now we allow fuel to be added to those flames by permitting Southern Rhodesian troops to enter a British Protectorate."

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, charged the Opposition with having shown "indifference to the truth and an utter disregard of the serious consequences of their words on their own future relations with the Federal Government."

Mr. Griffiths, a former Colonial Secretary, had said that the Federal Government were "completely untrustworthy . . . to have responsibility and leadership". The judgment of history upon that savage charge must be that it applied to the Socialist Party of Great Britain.

The Labour Government had favoured the idea of federation, but during the years when the Africans cried out for leadership neither Ministers here, nor, because of ministerial orders, officials in the future Federation gave them a lead. Labour lacked the courage to carry through what they knew to be the best thing for the Africans of Central Africa. They gave a miserable demonstration of weakness and indecision.

Now the party was determined to try to break up the Federation, despite the assurances that Lord Attlee gave as leader that once federation came into being they would try to help to make it work. But now Labour put the worst possible interpretation on every word or action of Sir Roy Welensky, a "loyal and true friend of the United Kingdom", and the best possible interpretation "on all the words and actions of those who would not hesitate to plunge their country into chaos and confusion."

Every Excuse

"Determined to try to break up the Federation, they will use every excuse to do so. Today, the Nyasaland Constitution; tomorrow, the affairs of Mr. Stonehouse. In this vendetta against the Federation they are quite without scruple. Needless to say, the charges are, as usual, utterly untrue."

"Dr. Banda returned in July, 1958, to Nyasaland after nearly a lifetime spent in profitable work in London. His return led to disturbances, but at first they were the sort of disturbance that often happens when large crowds assemble and get out of hand. The Governor and I were both very anxious to give Dr. Banda every chance to help in the many constructive tasks which lie ahead in the Protectorate. However, it soon became quite clear that he was determined to reject any constitutional proposals which did not meet the maximum demands of the Nyasaland Congress and then to create disturbances and court arrest."

"Some days ago information came to the notice of the Government of Nyasaland which was of a very serious kind. I have seen this information. I am not in a position to disclose it or its source; nor would any rt. hon. member opposite who has ever held high office. I commend that thought to Mr. Callaghan, who has not yet had that particular privilege. "That information made it clear that plans had been made by Congress to carry out widespread violence and murder of Europeans; Asians, and moderate African leaders; that in fact, a massacre was being planned."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "The rt. hon. gentleman will believe anything".

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It was essential for the Governor to strengthen the security forces, so he asked the Federal Government for troops. He asked the Northern Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Governments for police reinforcements and the Tanganyikan Government for assistance at Fort Hill. It was becoming increasingly clear that the disturbance would make the declaration of a state of emergency inevitable.

"There were grave disturbances in the Northern Province, and information coming to us showed that a large number of Africans were in deadly fear for their own safety and that of their families. Mr. Callaghan suggested that the state of emergency has caused the outbreak of violence. There has been widespread violence in Nyasaland for the last 10 days or so. The situation was exceedingly grave in the Northern Province, and there were serious disorders in the Central and Southern Provinces. It was essential for the security forces to be strengthened before action was taken.

Action Approved

"It is not the practice to disclose consultations carried on between H.M. Government and a Government of a country in the constitutional composition of the Federation. This I can say—the Governor of Nyasaland, in arriving at the conclusion that he should ask for troops and declare a state of emergency, did so at his own exclusive discretion, and not at the dictation of the Federal Government, given either directly to him or indirectly through me or through H.M. Government. We approved fully of the action he has taken.

"The Opposition make much of a report that the Governor had said yesterday that 'no state of emergency was needed in Nyasaland to act against dissidents'. Half an hour ago I spoke on the telephone to Sir Robert Armitage, who emphatically denies that he said yesterday that there would be no state of emergency. He said: 'Exactly what we are trying to do I naturally cannot reveal to you and I would not expect you to press me on this'. He told me today that he had refused to answer questions on future actions and was really not pressed to do so.

"I must remind the House where we stand in regard to the Nyasaland Constitution which came into being in 1956. It would have run until May, 1960, when the life of the present Legislature expires. I have had considerable discussions, and so has the Governor, with the interested parties with a view to working out a new Constitution. It was our intention to bring these discussions to a conclusion this month, and for that purpose the visit of Lord Perth was arranged. We wanted to have discussions through him with the Governor and all interested parties.

"The Chief Secretary told Dr. Banda about Lord Perth's visit and said that it was obviously necessary for the constitutional talks to take place in a calm atmosphere. In spite of this warning, and immediately afterwards, the Congress began to stir up even more widespread disorders; and it is their action which has led to the regrettable action which the Government has had to take.

Significant and Sinister

"I cannot rid my mind of the feeling that there is something significant and sinister in the timing of all this in relation to the constitutional talks. I am forced to think that there are people in important positions in Nyasaland who do not want a tranquil atmosphere for talks and do not want the moderates to have a chance; or perhaps they want, when constitutional changes take place, to ascribe them to the violence that they have themselves created.

"When law and order have been restored, we shall certainly resume the constitutional talks. Towards the end of his speech Mr. Callaghan asked me where we stood about the pledges given to the Africans of the northern territories. We stand absolutely by those pledges—despite the fact that the Socialist Party has broken in a monstrous way the pledges given to the House by Lord Attlee when the Bill was passed."

MRS. ERENE WHITE: "I want to stress the abject failure of Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues in the Federal Government to do anything seriously to commend themselves to the Africans in Nyasaland. They have had several years in which they might at least have done something. At every point they have said: 'Look at what we are paying you out of the Federal Treasury', and have thought that enough.

"I believe that Sir Roy has made one gesture: Africans can now dine on railway trains if they are first or second class passengers. He simply threw away the possibility of bringing the modern opinion in Nyasaland that might have

of being adequately represented at the constitutional talks in 1960. Although we deplore violence we cannot but sympathize with and understand the actions of people who, having no other method to their hand for their salvation, resort unfortunately to violence."

MR. BERNARD BRAINE: "Minorities in multi-racial territories are always unduly sensitive. There is the fear of being swamped. I thought that the great thing about the experiment in Central Africa was that we had set our hands to the task of creating a framework within which our hands for both races to live without fear—for the African population to be brought to the point where they could take an equal share, and in countries like Nyasaland in the course of time take the predominant share in their Government.

"I agree that there is in Nyasaland need for more African representation. But we were at the point of having consultations on the spot when these disturbances broke out it may be that they broke out to prevent consultations. It is clear from the statements of some African political leaders that their object is not constitutional advance within the Federation but a break with Federation altogether."

Mr. Braine summed up a "serious situation" by quoting from the account of the disturbances in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

State of Emergency Inevitable

MR. JOHN HYND: "Mr. Braine criticized those who make the task of those on the spot more difficult. The whole point of this debate upon the emergency in Nyasaland is that we are criticizing the Government and the Colonial Secretary precisely for creating a situation in which a state of emergency now or in the very near future would have become inevitable.

"If any member opposite suggests that we on this side are not concerned with the fate of the white population, I for one have relatives in Nyasaland and I am very concerned about them; I am concerned also for the other white settlers and white workers in Nyasaland and throughout Africa.

"Partnership was the inspiring idea behind federation, but 10 years have rolled by since it was first mooted. Where is its expression in the present Constitution or in the statements or acts of Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues? No attempt has been made to put partnership into operation.

"Mr. Callaghan referred to this as a nationalist movement. I question whether that is a correct description of the present position in Nyasaland. It is not yet specifically a nationalist movement. It is rather a movement of loyal colonial peoples against absorption by an authority which will take them outside the protection of the Colonial Office."

SIR ARCHER BALDWIN: "It has always been my hope that colonial affairs would be dealt with on a bi-partisan policy. Let us quarrel as much as we like about our domestic politics, but what we are having at the moment, a kind of war between two political parties over colonial affairs, is really tragic."

MR. E. L. MALLALIEU (Brigg): "What is the difference between a bi-partisan policy and a thorough-going Tory policy?"

SIR A. BALDWIN: "I should have thought that a bi-partisan policy was a policy agreed by the two political parties, or indeed all three parties; and it is a matter of great regret to me that that is not so. It is also a matter of great regret in the territories affected.

Brought on Quietly

"If the Nyasaland Natives had been left alone and brought on quietly, there would be no trouble there today. The trouble is entirely due to rabble-rousers, and I am glad that the Governor has taken immediate steps to stop more bloodshed.

"Sir Roy Welensky has no desire to dominate Nyasaland. Why should he? Nyasaland is a liability to the Federation. If it were not for the wealth and good will of the Rhodesias the standard of living of the Nyasalanders would be very much lower. I hope that the irresponsible statements against Sir Roy Welensky will cease, because they do great harm.

"The agitation from Dr. Banda and his colleagues is an attempt to scotch any social or constitutional advance for Nyasaland. They do not want a fresh Constitution for Nyasaland unless it is their Constitution and they are the leaders. They want the British to go. They are using the African as a tool and are rabble-rousing to magnify the troubles.

"I hope that we shall take firm steps to prevent further nonsense from the African Congress. They believe that because Ghana has its own leader they should be in a similar position.

"If we take a firm line plenty of Africans will come into the open who are at present intimidated. Only a few days ago in Nyasaland 1,000 Africans threatened the life of a chief. That is the sort of thing that is going on. We shall get the Africans with us if we stop intimidation."

The Stonehouse Affair

Federal Government's Action Defended

IN THE COMMONS last week the Government defeated by 293 votes to 237 a Labour motion criticizing its failure to protest at the Federal Government's action in declaring Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P., a prohibited immigrant.

During the debate MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN stated that the Opposition would be prepared to co-operate with the Government in the appointment of a Parliamentary Mission to go to Nyasaland at the earliest possible date in order to investigate the background to the disturbances.

"We believe that this would give the people of Nyasaland the reassurance they so urgently desire that they are still under the protection of the British Parliament. Such a mission would naturally report back to this House at the earliest possible moment. If the Government accepted the offer Labour would not divide the House, and so help to lessen tension in the Federation.

Innocuous Speeches

In his reply, MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, made no comment on the offer, which the Attorney-General later refused on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Callaghan said that Mr. Stonehouse's speeches in the Federation seemed innocuous. A report of one of them in the *Rhodesia Herald* had called forth a protest from a well-known local journalist, Mr. Clyde Sanger, who had described as dangerous nonsense the suggestion in the *Herald* that Mr. Stonehouse's behaviour at Highfield was that of a "pedlar of mischief" who spoke "fiery words" to "inflamm[e] his listeners".

According to Mr. Sanger, Mr. Stonehouse had said that nationalistic organizations would forfeit the sympathy of the Labour Party if they used violence; they must work for their rights in peace, and their slogan should be: "Work hard, educate yourselves, and organize."

"Use the right way, and you will win. If you use the wrong way, you will be giving the most powerful weapons to those people who do not want to achieve the same things as you do. Have pride in your country. Hold your heads high and behave as though the country belonged to you. If you behave in a way that you are ashamed of, you cannot be surprised if people who are now your friends become ashamed of you."

That was the speech which had provided the first reason for issuing a deportation order against Mr. Stonehouse, said Mr. Callaghan. He fully agreed that discretion was needed in the present tense situation, needed on both sides. "When the Government knew what was happening out there—and they knew from a private telephone conversation from me to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies—they should have taken the Federal authorities quietly on one side and told them of the consequences of what they were doing."

Fact Finding Tour

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT said that he had only just heard that Mr. Stonehouse had gone to the Federation on a fact-finding tour for Christian Action. Nor had Mr. Stonehouse told him, when asking for hospitality and facilities, that he was also acting as a correspondent for *Reynolds News*.

"I am informed by Sir Eldred Hitchcock, at one time president of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, that he answered an advertisement in the 'agony' column of *The Times* in January which stated that the director of an independent economic and commercial research organization, who was about to leave on a tour of East and Central Africa invited discussion on assignments. The reply was signed 'John Stonehouse, M.P.'"

"No fair-minded person would criticize him for undertaking a tour which combined an interesting journalistic assignment with some private enterprise."

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN: "They all do it".
MR. ALPORT: "But it somewhat detracts from the impression given by the Opposition earlier this week that Mr. Stonehouse was in the Federation in pursuance of his duties as a member of this House". There were serious implications.

It would make it very difficult for the Departments concerned to arrange for the normal courtesies and facilities for M.P.s travelling abroad if they were to find themselves portrayed as giving official sponsorship for the member's visit and thereby, by implication, for his activities. Such a situation also caused acute embarrassment to Colonial Governors and U.K. High Commissioners.

The High Commissioner in Salisbury, who had arranged an interview for Mr. Stonehouse with Sir Roy Welensky, had attempted to dissuade Mr. Stonehouse from addressing a meeting of the African National Congress at Harare because in the circumstances he considered it most imprudent, but Mr. Stonehouse refused to decline the Congress invitation.

"What he said in his two-hour speech at Harare is not really relevant. In fact, the Prime Minister of the Federation has made it clear that, whatever may have been the grounds for deciding to declare the hon. member a prohibited immigrant, it was not necessarily the content of his speech . . .

"In existing circumstances Mr. Stonehouse's visit to Nyasaland was not a practicability. In the highly inflammable situation developing in that territory it would have been most inadvisable to add to the preoccupations of the security forces the further duty of providing for the protection of an individual who had already shown himself to be unwilling to accept the prudent advice given to him by those in close touch with the situation."

"The Governor of Northern Rhodesia conveyed to him a message from the Colonial Secretary in which he said: 'I very much hope you will decide to return here and not attempt to visit Nyasaland. This will not, of course, in any way prejudice any rights you may feel you have to raise the matter on your return'."

Services Refused

"The Governor did his utmost to persuade him to accept what he, the Governor, knew to be the legal and constitutional position of the Federation by leaving immediately he had completed his Northern Rhodesian visit. Further, he offered the services of the Attorney-General to advise him on the legal position."

"The hon. member apparently took no more notice of the advice given him by the leader of his party than he did of the other advice he received. I should like to know whether, in the advice that Mr. Gaitskell gave him, he told him to ignore the advice of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and whether he gave him any advice with regard to his attitude to the authority of the Federation acting in accordance with powers devolved on them by this Parliament."

"If they gave no advice in these circumstances the responsibilities of the rt. hon. gentleman and his colleagues on the Front Bench opposite are very serious. Their lack of advice has enabled a position to arise in which the Opposition have placed themselves behind the actions of a private individual visiting the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and in those circumstances there is no doubt that this situation results very largely from the lack of leadership of the rt. hon. gentleman the leader of the Opposition."

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL: "The Under-Secretary of State made no reference to the very serious and constructive suggestion made by Mr. Callaghan that a Parliamentary Commission should be sent out to Nyasaland. Furthermore, my hon. friend indicated that should H.M. Government be willing tonight to accept this proposal in principle we shall not divide the House. This is a serious proposal, and I am surprised that not one word was said about it."

Abdication of Responsibility

MR. DINGLE FOOT: "This debate will serve a useful purpose if it emphasizes that the responsibility for all that goes on in these territories belongs to this House of Commons. How often does it happen at question time that we are told that a matter is simply one for the authorities on the spot and that the Colonial Secretary will not intervene? When, as they so often do, they wash their hands of the whole matter and leave it to the entirely unfettered discretion of those on the spot, that is merely an abdication of responsibility, an abdication which takes place week after week at the Treasury Bench . . .

"If any member of this House visits Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia to discover what is happening, is he liable to be refused admission or to be turned out merely at the whim of the Federal Government? Are we to understand that no representations and no protests will issue from H.M. Government? If so, we arrive at this situation. A member of this House, in the exercise of his parliamentary duties, whether or not he combines it with any other occupation, may freely visit Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika or Zanzibar if he has obtained a permit, a mere formality; but if he arrives at the forbidding frontiers of Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland,

where he has precisely the same degree of parliamentary responsibility, he is entirely at the mercy of the Federal Government".

SIR PATRICK SPENS: "I cannot over-emphasize the resentment which is being felt by the Government of the Federation and all those who are helping in the administration. The danger is that they will be saying: 'The British Parliament gave us these powers and trusted us to exercise them, but the moment we exercise them in a way on political lines of which one party does not approve, or indeed of which the whole House may not approve, we must be stopped from having those powers to exercise'."

"The Opposition are demanding back the powers which we gave the Federation in 1953. The motion cannot possibly be a good one for the House to pass, because it is absolutely contrary to the legal position."

MRS. CASTLE: "The first essential of freedom is that one is entitled to do something of which authority disapproves; otherwise we have the Soviet system, and there is then nothing to which we can object in the Soviet Union."

Typical Red Herring

"It was contemptible of the hon. Minister to try to draw this typical Tory red herring over the scene by suggesting that Mr. Stonehouse had the cool nerve to combine a visit of parliamentary inquiry with journalistic work and some private business. How does the hon. gentleman imagine that an hon. member of the House can travel the Commonwealth unless he combines his visit with some other activity? How, otherwise, are M.P.s. without private means to go? Of course they must combine their visit with writing for a newspaper or with private business."

"Let us stop all this hypocrisy. An M.P., because he is also engaged in some other activity, cannot divorce himself of his rights as a member of Parliament. Does the Under-Secretary of State imagine that if a Conservative member had gone to Southern Rhodesia for private business and in the course of that visit had made a speech to Europeans in Salisbury, saying that in his view Dominion Status should be granted in 1960, the Government would have said that he should be declared a prohibited immigrant for stirring up trouble? There is one law for the Government side of the House and one for this side, just as in the Federation there is at the moment one law for white and one for black."

MR. F. M. BENNETT: "If the vendetta between the party opposite and Sir Roy Welensky, the Southern Rhodesian Government, and the Federal Government continues, one or more of several disasters will occur."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "The hon. member has referred, as did the Colonial Secretary last night, to a vendetta between the Federal Government and the Labour Party. Sir Arthur Baldwin did the same thing. I am not aware of any such vendetta. We maintain that there are certain standards of behaviour and conduct which we believe should be observed by Governments overseas. It is our intention to try to see that so far as possible they adhere to those standards. If they do, of course there will be no attack; if they do not we shall pursue them where we think that they are transgressing."

Difficult Relations

MR. BENNETT: "I accept the assurance of the hon. member that he does not believe that there is a vendetta. I only say that that is not believed in the Federation; and I do not know who could blame the people there if they believed there was a vendetta when in the last 72 hours in this House the Prime Minister of the Federation has been referred to as untrustworthy and incapable of leadership and accused of being guilty of a deliberate conspiracy to force a showdown. Would we like it if a Commonwealth country were to make remarks of that kind about us?"

"If the theme is developed that there is wide distrust of the Federation in the party opposite, it is not scaremongering to say that if they come into office we shall face very serious trouble in our relations with the Federation."

"If this disruptive tendency continues to break up the Federation there is no doubt that Nyasaland will suffer, and that Southern Rhodesia will tend to look southwards. I do not know whether anybody believes that that will benefit the African peoples living in Southern Rhodesia. Similar considerations apply to Northern Rhodesia."

SIR LYNN UNGOOD-THOMAS: "It falls into two parts. There is the objection to the Government's failure to protest to the Federal Government about designating the hon. member a prohibited immigrant, and the general proposition that the entry of a citizen of the United Kingdom into a British Protectorate should not be subject to the veto of the Federal Government."

"Parliament has a grave responsibility towards the Federation and the territories within the Federation. We are responsible for law and order within the territories. Therefore, if law and order break down we may be faced with a

position where British troops have to be sent in. That would involve British troops at British expense."

"The whole of the Federal Constitution is ringed around and shot through with parliamentary responsibility. We cannot carry out parliamentary responsibility except through members of Parliament, who must be assured of means by which they can carry out the responsibility which Parliament has."

"The hon. Member for Wednesbury has, despite all that, been declared a prohibited immigrant, without a bleat from the Government. They have acquiesced in his exclusion from the territory; they even support it."

"What the Government have said is that it is essential that we should be assured that there is no intention of the Federal Government to exclude persons on official business on the authority of Parliament. We cannot accept that assurance as adequate. This is merely an assurance between the present Federal Government and the present Government of this country. It is given today for the first time, apparently under pressure of this debate. It does not apply to M.P.s. going independently into the Federation, even though they are paying for themselves and going purely to find out the position for parliamentary purposes."

Independent View

"What is valuable to Parliament on these occasions is not the official delegation from the Government, but the independent view of the independent member."

SIR REGINALD MANNINGHAM-BULLER, the Attorney-General, referring to Mr. Callaghan's proposal for a Parliamentary Mission for Nyasaland said that it had no connexion whatsoever with the Motion.

"The Opposition have offered not to vote tonight if that suggestion is accepted. We are not prepared to bargain about this matter. We are quite prepared to vote on this motion, and we have no doubt that it will be rejected, as it should be."

MR. GAITSKELL: "I deeply regret both what the learned gentleman has said and the way in which he has said it. We put forward this proposal because we honestly believed that it would help to reduce tension in Nyasaland and because it would help the future of the Commonwealth."

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: "We do not in any way suggest that this proposal was not put forward in good faith, but we have reached the conclusion that I have announced. Views about the consequences of sending a parliamentary mission at this juncture may differ considerably."

"I want to say a word about the entry of a United Kingdom citizen into a British Protectorate. This law is passed by the Federal Legislature applying to the whole of the Federation, and within that Federation are Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. This law covers and applies to them. It would be quite exceptional and wholly unusual for us to insist that there should be any particular right for British citizens to enter any particular overseas territory belonging to the Commonwealth or of a Colonial character. The immigration laws of these countries apply usually to everyone."

"If self-government is to mean anything it must mean that the country which is governing itself must have power to exclude persons who want to enter that country. Having given power to the Federal Government to exclude visitors to a British Protectorate, we cannot turn round and attack the exercise of that power."

No Special Privileges

"A member who travels abroad for reasons connected with journalism or business, or for any other private reasons, is not entitled to any greater privileges or rights than any other citizen of the United Kingdom. That is my answer to Mr. Foot, who suggested that there were some special rights attaching to hon. members travelling abroad."

MR. FOOT: "Not special rights—special obligations."

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: "I would have thought that foremost among those obligations was obedience to the laws of that particular territory. When Mr. Stonehouse was given notice that he was a prohibited immigrant, and when in accordance with the requirements of the law it was sought to remove him from the territory, he resisted."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "He was removed because of his political views."

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: "Whether a person is an undesirable inhabitant or visitor is solely for the Government of the Federation. It is one thing to make inquiries to find out what has happened. It is another thing to lodge a protest. I am sure that the House, if it reflects calmly, will agree that the Government should not lodge a protest with another Government without good and sufficient reasons. The Government made inquiries about the position, but I suggest to the House that there were no reasons here for protesting on the ground of any illegality of treatment or any inhumanity directed to Mr. Stonehouse."

The debate ended.

Kenya African Leaders Detained

Two Extremist Newspapers Proscribed

LAST FRIDAY the Kenya Government detained 34 Africans and proscribed two weekly newspapers, the *Independent*, owned by Air Commodore E. L. Howard Williams, M.L.C., and *Uhuru* (*Freedom*), owned by the Nairobi People's Convention Party.

Among the Africans arrested were Mr. Elijah Omolo Agar, organizing secretary of that party and editor of *Uhuru*; Mr. Joseph Mathenge, the party's general secretary, and Mr. Sammy Maina, secretary of the women's wing. Mr. Mathenge was detained at the office of Mr. Tom Mboya, president of the party.

Mr. Agar and Mr. Maina are being held under detention orders authorized by the emergency regulations. Mr. Mathenge is being rusticated to his Native reserve near Nyeri, about 100 miles from Nairobi. Most of the others detained are leading members of the party and are being returned to their reserves. They include members of the Kikuyu, Embu, Meru, and Kamba tribes.

Air Commodore Howard Williams, who recently bought the *Independent* (formerly *Comment* and *Kenya Comment*) has been sharply criticized for statements made during a private visit to Salisbury, where he urged that Rhodesian troops should be sent to Kenya for training. Three weeks ago the European Elected Members' Organization in Kenya asked him not to attend further meetings. Air Commodore Howard Williams is a founder-member and acting chairman of the new Kenya European Congress.

The *Manchester Guardian* correspondent cabled that the reactionary policy of the *Independent* had done much harm to race relations by unrestrained articles and offensive cartoons. Commenting on the arrest of the Africans, he said:—

Erosion of Law and Order

"The background to these measures is the erosion of law and order by the intimidation of Africans. The process has not yet gone so far as in October, 1952, but there has been the same pressure against the very exposed minor African official, who is the basis of the administrative structure.

"In the weeks immediately before the declaration of the emergency in October, 1952, 20 African headmen and other minor officials were murdered in Kikuyuland. In the South Fort Hall district during the past year members of the new K.K.M. movement, copying the ceremonies and methods of the Mau Mau, have been organizing for murders, especially by poison; and, as in 1952, it has been impossible because of intimidation to obtain evidence for court proceedings.

"In Nairobi there has been a calculated effort to undermine public authority and inflame feelings against Europeans. There have also been instances of African officials, police, municipal employees, chiefs, and headmen being stoned by excited mobs.

"The main and persistent claim of the agitators is that Mboya will be Prime Minister of Kenya within 18 months, and then those who do not co-operate with the extreme African nationalists will be properly dealt with. This claim has proved a most effective way of intimidation.

"Today's measures are in fact designed to deal with the small nucleus of African political agitators who are notorious intimidators, who make a hero of Jomo Kenyatta, and who seek to excite racial hatred."

On Monday Mr. Mboya sent a protest to the Secretary of State against the arrest of members of his party and the banning of *Uhuru*. The Government's action was, he said, "deliberately aimed at stifling legitimate African political development and a monstrous interference with the freedom of expression."

Six European police visited his Nairobi house on Friday night, producing a search warrant which indicated that information had been laid before a magistrate that the house had been used to deposit proscribed and subversive documents. Mr. Mboya, who said that Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, was his guest at the time, stated that no documents were found.

He told the Press that he and his party were committed "to the total liberation of Kenya, and in this nothing shall stop us."

On Monday the Kenya Government arrested another member of the N.P.C.P.

Criticisms of Zambia Congress

Demands for Proscription in N.R.

SPEECHES BY LEADERS of the Zambia African Congress suggest that the organization has criminal tendencies, the chairman of the Dominion Party in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. C. W. R. Fleming, said a few days ago. He called for the proscription of the movement.

Lusaka branches of the United Federal Party have also supported the action of the Kitwe and Nkana branches in telegraphing to the Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia for action to prevent further inflammatory statements by Zambia leaders.

A correspondent of the Rhodesia Herald who interviewed the president of Zambia, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, and the general secretary, Mr. M. Sipalo, in Lusaka, reported that he had been shown a copy of a telegram which had just been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It said:—

"Settlers urge Government precipitate serious situation here. Africans greatly perturbed. Everything serious, Zambia blameless. Zambia completely non-violent but unalterably opposes present Constitution. Promptly send Constitution Commission."

Asked if the criticism of his speeches and those of Mr. Sipalo would make them more careful, Mr. Kaunda replied: "I am not concerned by these people or what they say. They would gain very little by putting Mr. Sipalo and myself in prison. We do not fancy going to prison, but we are not afraid of imprisonment or being banned. If they think they can destroy African freedom that way let them try it and see what happens. In Zambia we value the cause of freedom more than our own personal freedom."

Asked about a rumour on the Copperbelt that Zambia was planning an uprising during the territorial elections in March, he said: "That would be bad planning, bad policy, and bad everything. All the weapons of violence are in the hands of the imperialists."

Mr. Sipalo told a cheering crowd of about 600 Africans in the mine compound at Chinhola recently:—

"Take the case of Cyprus. The people there have struggled for years, and many people were shot. We must have self-government and a democratic Constitution now in Northern Rhodesia. We must get it before 1960 or else face the prospect of Dominion Status; and this means perpetual subjugation to the British. If it means creating a nuisance, then we must create a nuisance. If it means Africans going to gaol, then we must go to gaol. If that is the only language the British understand, then we must talk that language."

Mr. Stonehouse to Visit Kenya Prisons

As a Journalist, Not As An M.P.

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT announced on Monday that Mr. John Stonehouse, the Labour M.P. who was recently deported from the Federation, will be allowed to visit Kamiti prison, Nairobi, and a detention camp near Nyeri, not in his capacity as an M.P., but with a party of journalists. An official statement said: "There has been sufficient interest from the Press — apart from Mr. Stonehouse — to warrant these visits."

Last Friday Mr. Stonehouse had a "very friendly" meeting in Dar es Salaam with Lord Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies, to whom he said that he gave a full report of his impressions of the situation in Northern Rhodesia. He did not discuss his own experiences in the Federation because he intends to take them up in the House on his return.

Mr. Stonehouse said that he had indicated to the Governor of Kenya that, as the purpose of his visit to that Colony might be misunderstood, he would make no public speeches. He did not wish an essentially fact-finding tour to be interfered with by other activities. He is visiting Kenya at the invitation of the Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party (many of whose leaders have been arrested, as reported on another page).

Waiting to meet him at the airport was Major Hughes, a spokesman of right-wing settler opinion, who invited him to attend a meeting of the European Convention of Associations on Tuesday. Mr. Stonehouse accepted.

PERSONALIA

LORD DE LA WARR has returned to the United Kingdom from his visit to East and Central Africa.

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, the last Governor of Nyasaland, who died in December, left £58,586, on which duty of £20,554 has been paid.

CANON T. F. C. BEWES, Africa Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has been appointed Vicar of Tonbridge, in the diocese of Rochester.

MR. W. G. HALL, a former secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and MRS. HALL have returned by the EDINBURGH CASTLE from a visit to Southern Africa.

MR. BERNARD G. S. CAYZER, deputy chairman of the British Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd. and of the Union-Castle Line, returned last week from the Cape in the mailship EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. C. W. ("BILL") STURGEON, who was recently appointed mine superintendent at the Nchanga copper mine, Northern Rhodesia, has been underground manager at both the Broken Hill and the Nkana mines. He has played cricket for Northern Rhodesia and rugby football for the Copperbelt.

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, Q.C., who was recently made a life baron, has chosen the style of Baron Shawcross, of Friston in the county of Sussex. He was one of the Socialist M.P.s. who abstained from voting with his party when it opposed the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. J. A. R. KING, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, who has just been appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, is visiting the Federation for discussions with the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission and representatives of the Lobatsi Cold Store.

The Liwali for the Coast, SHEIKH MBARAK ALI HINAWY, has agreed to continue in office until about the end of October. On medical advice the Liwali, who is also the Governor's personal adviser on Arab affairs, recently resigned from Government service with the intention of retiring at the end of February.

One evening last week, MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, discussed recent events in Nyasaland with MR. COLIN LEGUM in the B.B.C. television programme "Tonight". On another evening, he debated other aspects of the situation with DR. BERNARD CHIDZERO, a Southern Rhodesian African.

GROUP CAPTAIN G. E. CHURCH has been elected president of the Nakuru Branch of the Royal Society of St. George for the ensuing year. MR. MERVYN F. HILL is vice-president, and MRS. M. E. SAYER honorary secretary and treasurer. The other members of the committee are WING COMMANDER G. H. WELSH and Messrs. R. DEAN, N. H. HARDY, L. E. LONG, R. A. SHAPLAND, C. H. C. SYMONDS, and A. W. L. TAYLER.

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, chairman of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., MR. MEREDYTH HYDE-CLARKE, director of the Overseas Employers' Federation, MR. GEORGE FOGGON, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, and MR. JACK LEE, industrial relations adviser for the Shell Petroleum group, will participate in two residential courses for overseas executives to be held at Christ's College, Cambridge, in July.

MR. J. FLETCHER-COOKE, Minister for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika since 1956, has been appointed Chief Secretary. He succeeds Mr. A. J. Grattan-Bellew, who is retiring. Mr. Fletcher-Cooke was born at Burnham in 1911, and educated at Malvern and Oxford. He joined the Malayan Civil Service in 1937. He was caught by the Japanese and from 1942 to 1945 was a prisoner of war. In 1948 he was Special Representative, Palestine, at the United Nations. He became Colonial Secretary in Cyprus in 1951.

MR. V. T. THAKORE has been elected president of Arusha Chamber of Commerce. The president last year was MR. B. E. MAHON.

LADY PAKENHAM has written a story of the Jameson Raid. The book will probably be published in Nyasaland.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, is due back on March 20 from his present visit to the territories.

SIR ROBERT STAPLEDON, Governor of Eastern Nigeria, left London by air at the end of last week. He had been here for medical treatment.

MR. C. SWABEY, Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit East Africa, Seychelles, and Somaliland in April and May.

LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and LADY PERTH are visiting East Africa, to which they flew from London in an East African Airways airliner.

MR. C. W. LITTLE, general manager of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, has recently paid brief visits to Kenya and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. N. DE N. ENSOR, secretary of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa, will visit East Africa next month to discuss training courses and technical assistance requirements.

LORD ALTRINCHAM said when he addressed the West Indian Students' Union in London a few days ago: "Dr. Banda is not anti-white, but anti-white domination; and good luck to him".

BRIGADIER T. CARLETON HARRISON, deputy chairman and managing director of Gillette Industries, Ltd., who returned last week from the Cape in the EDINBURGH CASTLE, recently visited Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR E. C. MOBBS, head of the Department of Forestry in the University College of North Wales, who has recently visited Kenya and Tanganyika, was due in Uganda yesterday for a visit of a week.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES LOEWEN, Adjutant-General to the Forces, and LIEUT.-COLONEL R. M. BREMNER are due in Nairobi tomorrow for a visit of six days. They will inspect military units and installations.

KING PAUL OF GREECE and QUEEN FREDERIKA attended a joint session of the Ethiopian Parliament last week. They have concluded their five-day State visit to the EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE.

MARSHAL OF THE R.A.F. SIR ARTHUR HARRIS, LADY HARRIS, and their daughter are on their way home after spending four months in Southern Africa. At the time of the 1914 war Sir Arthur was farming in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. PIERRE TERVER, who has been appointed regional representative for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, is due in Kenya on Sunday for a brief visit. He will be accompanied by MR. K. C. ABERCROMBIE, head of the Near East and African Section of the Economic Analysis Division of F.A.O.

Bishop Betts Visiting East Africa

THE RT. REV. STANLEY BETTS, Bishop of Maidstone and the Archbishop of Canterbury's representative to the Armed Forces, arrived in Nairobi last week to start a 17-day visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. After calling on Major-General N. P. H. Tapp, the G.O.C., and Brigadier P. W. P. Green, the Chief of Staff, he began a series of visits to units of the King's African Rifles at Nairobi, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Dar es Salaam, and Jinja, and H.Q. 24th Independent Infantry Brigade Group and brigade units in Nairobi, Kahawa, Muthaiga, and Gilgil. Next Sunday the Bishop will preach at evensong in All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi. The service will be broadcast.

N. Rhodesia's General Election

Full List of Candidates

POLLING in Northern Rhodesia's general election will take place on March 20. Most of the urban results will be declared that day, but the last of the returns for the rural areas are not expected until March 24.

The United Federal Party can already claim two seats: Mr. W. G. Dunlop, a former Minister, has been returned unopposed for Chingola ordinary constituency, and Mr. M. G. Rabb, a company director, for Livingstone ordinary. The United Federal Party is fighting 18 of the 22 constituencies (including the two in which it has been unopposed); the Dominion Party is putting up nine candidates, and the new Central African Party six, and the African National Congress one. There are 54 candidates in all. The U.F.P. has four African candidates; the D.P. one.

Under the new Constitution the Legislative Council will number 30, of whom 22 are to be directly elected in single-member constituencies by a multi-racial electorate. The old council consisted of 26 members, of whom 12 were elected virtually by Europeans only, and four selected by the African Representative Council.

The constituencies comprise 12 ordinary constituencies in generally urban areas; six special constituencies in generally rural areas; and two reserved seats for Africans in urban areas and two reserved seats for Europeans in rural areas.

The African reserved seats are in areas of the principal concentrations of Europeans and cover the same areas as the 12 ordinary constituencies for which Europeans are likely to be returned. Conversely, the same applies to the European reserved seats.

Two Nominated Members

Although there are no longer to be two nominated members to represent African interests, the complement of two nominated members has been retained "as an insurance that the increased requirement for Ministers who are not officials, and in particular the need to find two Africans for ministerial office, can be met in the conceivable circumstance that the elections fail to return a sufficient number of candidates who are both willing and able to devote their full time to ministerial duties".

The common voters' roll contains names of ordinary and special voters. Ordinary voters may qualify with four years' secondary education and an annual income of £300 or property worth £500. With a primary education they need either an income of £480 or £1,000 worth of property. Anyone with less than a full primary education needs an income of £720 or property worth £1,500.

Special voters need an income of £150, but anyone with two years secondary education may qualify with an income of £120, or property with £500. There are certain "vocational" exemptions, such as ministers of religion, lay members of religious bodies, and chiefs.

Ordinary voters number 23,388, of whom 20,546 are Europeans, 2,046 Asians, and 796 Africans. Of the 6,846 special voters 20 are Europeans, five Asians, and 6,821 Africans. The voters' roll in the last election in 1954, totalled 15,505, of whom fewer than a dozen were Africans. The total this time is 30,234. It was estimated that some 25,000 Africans were qualified to register under the new franchise.

Every voter will cast two votes, the first for a candidate seeking election in the ordinary or special constituency in which the voter lives, and the second for a candidate in either the reserved European or African constituency of which the ordinary or special constituency forms part. In all constituencies ordinary voters will always count in full, but in the 12 ordinary constituencies and the two reserved for Europeans special votes may not in total count more than one third of the total of ordinary votes cast.

In the following list of candidates, party affiliations are indicated where they have been announced. Abbreviations used are: A.N.C., African National Congress; C.A.P., Central Africa Party; D.P., Dominion Party, and U.F.P., United Federal Party; Ind., Independent.

Retiring members of the Legislative Council are indicated by asterisks.

Candidates and Constituencies

TWELVE ORDINARY CONSTITUENCIES IN GENERALLY URBAN AREAS (in which special votes in total may not count more than one third of ordinary votes cast):—

Chingola Ordinary. Electorate, 1,642 (ordinary voters, 1,317; special voters, 325).

*William Gray DUNLOP (U.F.P.), politician, Chingola (declared elected unopposed).

Mufulira Ordinary. Electorate, 2,132 (ordinary, 1,729; special, 403).

Bertram Cyril REDMOND (D.P.), senior African personnel officer, Mufulira.

Peter John WULFF (U.F.P.), chief underground surveyor, Mufulira.

Kitwe East Ordinary. Electorate, 1,680 (ordinary, 1,485; special, 195).

Francis George SMITH (D.P.), accountant, Kitwe.

Hugh James Edward STANLEY (U.F.P.), Clerk, Kitwe.

Kitwe West Ordinary. Electorate, 2,038 (ordinary, 1,672; special, 366).

Cecil Henry EARL (D.P.), operator, Nkasia.

*Jerry James STEYN (U.F.P.), ventilation officer, Nkana.

Luanshya Ordinary. Electorate, 2,571 (ordinary, 2,296; special, 275).

Robert Bryce GREER (D.P.), winding engine driver, Luanshya.

*Samuel Rodney MALCOMSON (U.F.P.), surgeon dentist, Luanshya.

Ndola Ordinary. Electorate, 3,210 (ordinary, 2,943; special, 267).

Cecil Dennison BURNEY (U.F.P.), company director, Ndola.

Norman Habgood HUNT (C.A.P.), architect, Ndola.

William Hugo VAN ZYL (Ind.), building contractor, Ndola.

Broken Hill Ordinary. Electorate, 2,602 (ordinary, 2,208; special, 394).

Mrs. Gladys Petra DOUGLAS (Ind.), housewife, Broken Hill.

*Herbert John ROBERTS (U.F.P.), farmer, Broken Hill.

Lusaka Central Ordinary. Electorate, 1,530 (ordinary, 1,428; special, 102).

Donald Hugh CLARKE (Ind.), consulting engineer, Lusaka.

Frederick William Edgar GRAY (Ind.), company director, Lusaka.

Ernest Walter SERGEANT (U.F.P.), railway official, Lusaka.

Cyril Francis THATCHER (D.P.), manufacturers' and insurance representative, Lusaka.

Lusaka East Ordinary. Electorate, 1,792 (ordinary, 1,503; special, 289).

Ireen Marilyn BUCHANAN (Ind.), housewife, Lusaka.

*Alfred Edden CARLISLE (U.F.P.), business executive, Lusaka.

Dr. Alexander SCOTT (Ind.), medical practitioner, Lusaka.

*Charles James Wallace FLEMING (D.P.), barrister and solicitor, Lusaka.

Lusaka West Ordinary. Electorate, 2,646 (ordinary, 2,483; special, 163).

*Frank Sheridan DERBY (D.P.), manufacturers' agent, Livingstone.

Douglas James EDMONDS (Ind.), builder and factory owner, Lusaka.

Eric Puel GRINDLEY-FERRIS (U.F.P.), farmer, Lusaka.

Ralph John SEAL (C.A.P.), retired Civil servant, Lusaka.

Dr. Margaretha Magdalena Maria SEBRITS (Ind.), medical practitioner, Lusaka.

Southern Ordinary. Electorate, 1,624 (ordinary, 1,243; special, 381).

Geoffrey Bernard BECKETT (U.F.P.), farmer, Choma.

Dr. Gert Adolph SMITH (D.P.), doctor, Mazabuka.

Livingstone Ordinary. Electorate, 1,340 (ordinary, 1,200; special, 140).

Maurice Gerald RABB (U.F.P.), company director, Livingstone (declared elected unopposed).

TWO RESERVED SEATS FOR AFRICANS (in which special votes will be counted in full):—
Copperbelt African Reserved (Chingola, Mufulira, Kitwe, Luanshya and Ndola Constituencies).

G M. PAIN
Business Consultant

Box 3, Njoro, KENYA

Telephone: Njoro 34/Y/8

Lawrence Chola KATILUNGU (Ind.), President, Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union, Kitwe.
Gabriel Malama MUSUMBULWA (U.F.P.), African personnel officer's assistant, Luanshya.
Robinson Chisanga PUTA, businessman, Bancroft.
*Paskale SOKOTA (Ind.), trader, Kitwe.
South Central African Reserved (Broken Hill, Lusaka, Southern and Livingstone Constituencies).
*Safeli Hannock CHILESHI (Ind.), trader, Lusaka.
Noah Nsunge CHYAPENI (D.P.), farmer and trader, Chilanga.
Gwale Hezekiah HABANYAMA (C.A.P.), chief councillor, Gwembe Tonga Native Authority.
William KAZOKAH (U.F.P.), councillor of agriculture, Plateau Tonga Native Authority.

SIX SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES IN GENERALLY RURAL AREAS (in which special votes will be counted in full) —

Barotseland Special. Electorate, 727 (ordinary, 239; special, 488).

Yuvi Ishee Malundwelo NGANGA, trader, Mongu.
Kwalombota MUIONDA, teacher, Mongu.
Mufaya MUMBUNA (U.F.P.), teacher, Mongu.
North-Western Special. Electorate, 824 (ordinary, 187; special, 637).

Samuel MBILISHI, treasurer, Lovale Native Authority, Balovale.

Beston MUKUKA, public works councillor, Solwezi Superior Native Authority.

William NKANZA, teacher, Chitokoloki Mission, Balovale.

South-Western Special. Electorate, 817 (ordinary, 197; special, 620).

*Robinson Mwaakwe NABULYATO (Ind.), farmer, Namwala.
Harry Mwangi NKUMBULA (A.N.C.), cattle rancher, Chilenje.

Eastern Special. Electorate, 1,476 (ordinary, 686; special, 790).

Chiwala John Andrew BANDA (Ind.), instructor, Fort Jameson.

Shadrack Nelson Elliot CHEMBE (Ind.), trader, Nyimba.
Alfred Hlabani GONDWE (C.A.P.), teacher, Fort Jameson.

Isaac Harris NKHOLEMA (U.F.P.), African personnel assistant, Luanshya.

Northern Special. Electorate, 804 (ordinary, 266; special, 538).

No nominations received.

Luapula Special. Electorate, 799 (ordinary, 306; special, 473).
No valid nominations received.

TWO RESERVED SEATS FOR EUROPEANS (in which special votes in total may not count more than one third of ordinary votes cast) :

Eastern Rural Reserved European (Eastern, Northern and Luapula Constituencies).

*Reuben Percy KIDSON (U.F.P.), farmer, Viombwe, Fort Jameson.

Sir John MOFFATT (C.A.P.), farmer, Mkushi, Broken Hill.

Western Rural Reserved European (Barotseland, North-Western and South-Western Constituencies).

*Henry FRANKLIN (C.A.P.), farmer, Lusaka.
Hugh Robert Emrys MITCHELEY (U.F.P.), barrister-at-law, Lusaka.

†The Northern Rhodesia Government has since extended nomination day in these constituencies to March 19, and polling will take place on April 9. Polling day remains March 20 elsewhere.

Next Constitutional Steps in Uganda Buganda Boycotts Advisory Committee

BAGANDA MINISTERS are unable to understand that any useful purpose could be served by the Constitutional Committee which the Governor of Uganda has decided to appoint.

The following letter, signed by six of the seven Ministers in the Kabaka's Government (the seventh, Mr. Lubwama, Minister of Health, being ill), has been sent to the Governor :—

"We have the honour to submit the views of the Kabaka's Council of Ministers on the appointment of the Legislative Council Constitutional Committee, the main purpose of which is to assess public opinion on the question of the common electoral roll for Uganda.

"When the introduction of direct elections was put up for debate in the Legislative Council acceptance by Government was conditional to the unqualified acceptance of the idea of a common electoral roll and on giving adequate and effective representation to non-Africans on the Legislative Council. It should be remembered that all African representative members of the Legislative Council objected to and voted against that motion.

"We still hold the view that, as the question of the common electoral roll is tied up with the question of citizenship, and in all fairness the right time to consider this matter is after the Uganda Africans have attained independence for Uganda, for this is not a matter which can be decided by the British who are in a position of trustees to Uganda Africans. We fail to see what useful purpose will be served by the appointed committee. Furthermore, in the recent memorandum from the Lukiko it was clearly stated how Buganda would deal with such questions as the recent committee is empowered to discuss. We therefore propose to call a Lukiko session to look into these matters.

The Resident in Buganda, Mr. C. A. L. Richards, replied :—

"The Governor feels that the Ministers have perhaps failed to understand the purpose of the Constitutional Committee—which is to receive expressions of view from all persons and bodies interested throughout the whole of Uganda on the subjects covered by the terms of reference of the committee and to forward those expressions of view to the Governor together with their own recommendations.

"His Excellency hopes that the Lukiko will present its views on the subjects which are being considered by the Constitutional Committee, as some Governments and groups have already decided to do (for example, Bunyoro), and will not put itself in the position of letting the Buganda view go by default. He also hopes that the people of Buganda will do the same.

"His Excellency regrets that the Ministers did not take the opportunity which was given to them of suggesting names of suitable Baganda for appointment to the Constitutional Committee, but wishes the Ministers to know that if they would like to put names to him for consideration his offer is still open. His Excellency was of course unable to appoint any directly elected members from Buganda since none as yet exist."

Satisfaction

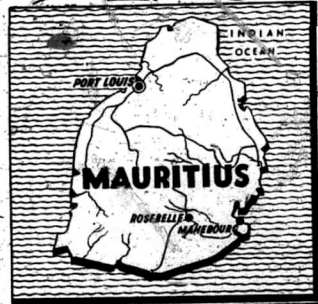
in every packet





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

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



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Mr. Chiume, Flies in to London

Protest Meetings and Demonstrations

MR. W. K. CHIUME, an African elected member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, reached London on Saturday from Kenya. While on his way home from Accra and London, he had got as far as Mombasa when he heard of the arrests in Nyasaland. "The Nyasas there decided that I ought to return to England to clear Dr. Banda's name of the stupid allegations against him. They are not rich people, but they collected £105 for me to fly back."

On Sunday he told the Press that he wanted the British people to know that the real aspirations of Nyasaland Africans were self-government and withdrawal from the Federation. "In Nyasaland they are arresting all the people who can speak for the Africans in order to twist things and hide the issues from the British public."

Mr. Chiume led about 1,000 people, white and coloured, through the West End of London in a two-hour protest march against events in Nyasaland. The demonstration was organized by the Committee of African Organizations. There were no incidents.

After the march Mr. Chiume said that reports of a massacre plot were "the most stupid fabrication I have ever heard", adding: "I will do all I can to destroy the propaganda of those who live in the Colonial Office, of murderous Conservatives, of those who live in Nyasaland, in Salisbury, in Southern Rhodesia, who are waging war against the people of Nyasaland. We in Nyasaland are determined we shall have no other master but ourselves. We are determined the day must come when the Union Jack must be sent back to Britain and its place taken by the flag of the black man of Nyasaland."

About 1,400 people attended a protest meeting called by the Africa Bureau at Caxton Hall on Monday night; they overflowed into three smaller halls, and some who could not get in heard the Rev. Michael Scott and Father Trevor Huddleston address an open-air demonstration at Marble Arch.

Several members of the League of Empire Loyalists were ejected from Caxton Hall, one after walking down the main aisle shouting: "The League of Empire Loyalists says 'Stand by White Settlers'". Others shouted: "Goodnight seditious traitors" as they left.

Lord Hemingford, a Conservative, said that he was proud to take the chair for Labour and Liberal speakers. He later proposed, and the meeting unanimously adopted, a motion that a delegation should see the Prime Minister and the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies to urge that Dr. Banda, Mr. Clutton-Brock, Mr. Chirwa, and other detainees should be charged in court or released, and that a commission of inquiry should be appointed forthwith. Lord Hemingford also appealed for funds for the dependents of those killed in the disturbances or detained.

Mr. Ralph Ibbott, lately a co-worker of Mr. Clutton-Brock at St. Faith's Mission, said that Mr. Clutton-Brock's life was a challenge to privilege, and that was the reason for his arrest. He detailed such improvements in race relations in Rhodesia as the multi-racial university, the new multi-racial club, and permission to hotels to admit Africans.

Mrs. Eirene White, M.P., said that the atmosphere of prejudice made it almost impossible for people to speak their minds in Central Africa without being misunderstood or vilified. "We are therefore duty-bound to hold meetings like this to uphold British standards of justice and democracy."

Disregard of the advice of the African Affairs Board, the ignominious defeat of Mr. Garfield Todd, the resignation of the Rev. Andrew Doig from the Federal Parliament, and that Dominion Status should have been the main issue of the last Federal election were tremendous blows to moderate Africans, who "as the dread year of 1960 approaches naturally ask 'who will speak for us?'" H.M. Government ought to give an "unambiguous assurance" that African interests would not be betrayed.

Mr. Jo Grimond, M.P., leader of the Liberal Party, said that he had been brought up as a "Liberal Imperialist", the proud boast being that the Commonwealth was funded on consent. It was 150 years too late for Britain to deny that all men were equal politically and socially.

Three Principles

He mooted three principles: that Nyasaland should be recognized as a black State; that Britain had an obligation to Nyasaland which she must discharge until her future was settled; and that we should strive for a new type of Government which got away from racialism and treated all men as individuals. But that was impossible unless the aims were clear. The Government was in a vicious triangle, a dispute between Government, settlers, and Africans. If it was in order for Mr. Macmillan to make representation to the Eire Government about the release of detainees, why should they be out of place in Rhodesia?

Father Trevor Huddleston said that this was a moment of crisis for all Africa. One of our dangers in this country was that of over-simplification. It was disastrous to think of Africa as a whole, although there were unifying threads. The Federation was different in many respects from the Union. It could boast enfranchised Africans, a mixed university, and a declared policy of partnership, but what made partnership impossible was the determination of the white settlers to hang on to their privileges and their incapacity to learn to see African affairs through African eyes. Paternalism conditioned their whole attitude.

"The basic quality demanded of those who would deal with the Africans is that of humility. The idea of European initiative dies hardest where settlers are determined to hold their positions and cannot see anything except through their own eyes. That is the most dangerous force at work in Africa to-day. The African will not swallow small doses of freedom. The European pleads for patience—why not when he has got every blessed thing he wants?"

The most dreadful aspect of Africa to-day was the swift use of massive force to silence all effective political opposition. There was a complete failure to come to terms with African nationalism, the desire for nationhood. But contact with the African was essential: "the man we imprison as a traitor to-day is the Prime Minister of tomorrow."

Mr. Chiume said: "In Nyasaland we will have no other masters but ourselves. We are not anti-Asian or anti-European. . . . To us blood is blood, whether it flows from a biological entity called a white man or called a black man."

Earlier he had told journalists that the N.A.C. leaders had no connexion with the Communists, no secret stockpile of arms, and no intention of trying to get any. Their object was independence within the Commonwealth by non-violent means. He dismissed the alleged massacre plot as a "complete fabrication", saying: "I am disturbed that such highly placed people as the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of Nyasaland, in whom we had so much confidence, should have sunk so low as to lend themselves to such a fabrication."

Walk a mile with the Sun...



KENYA

East Africa Tourist Travel Association
 Nairobi: P.O. Box 2013
 London: Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

at beck and call ...

Shell's world-wide resources are at the service of East Africa.

When oil is found it is very often thousands of miles removed from cities and from those service stations, factories and farms that will ultimately require it: it is also, more often than not, hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth. A year spent on drilling an exploration well is by no means uncommon and the driller's work is long, arduous and skilful. His reward is found not only in his pay packet but in the sense of achievement felt when a new well 'comes on stream'.



Getting ready to start drilling. The bit is cleaned and then attached to the drill pipe and screwed fast.

Kenyatta at Macharia Trial

Still "Most Powerful" African Politician

JOMO KENYATTA, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in 1952 for managing the Mau Mau movement, gave evidence last week at the trial of Rawson Macharia, who has pleaded not guilty to swearing a false affidavit concerning his evidence at Kenyatta's trial.

In the interests of security the Governor ordered that the hearing should be moved from Nairobi to Kitale, to which Kenyatta and five other convicts from Lokitaung prison in the Northern Province were brought as defence witnesses.

Kenyatta, who entered the witness-box carrying his silver and ebony cane with an elephant's head, told Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., defending, that the evidence he gave at his trial at Kapenguria was true. He denied that a Mau Mau oath had been administered while he was in a house at Kimwangi in March, 1950.

Questioned about the "Limuru incident", Kenyatta said that Mr. Windley (then provincial commissioner of the Central Province, now Sir Edward Widley, Governor of Gambia) gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Kennaway (then D.C., Kiambu), to whom he spoke about Kenya African Union meetings which he wanted to hold in Kiambu district. He wanted to hold 12 meetings, but Mr. Kennaway agreed to six if he would denounce Mau Mau. Mr. Kennaway had told the court that he did denounce Mau Mau at the meetings.

Cross-examined by Mr. John Marnan, Q.C., Kenyatta said that he realized that he was not being asked what he said at Kapenguria but about the truth of certain matters. Dealing with one Macharia incident, Mr. Marnan said: "You said that Macharia in that respect is a complete liar?" Kenyatta: "I am definite about that."

Kenyatta's Opinion of Kenyatta

Questioning Kenyatta about taking refreshment after an age-group meeting at Gatundu market, Mr. Marnan asked: "Would it be right to say you were an extremely popular figure at that time?" Kenyatta replied: "Not only at that time,

but even now". He agreed that in 1952 he was in a position of great power. Asked if he had been the leader of the Kikuyu people, he replied: "Not only of the Kikuyu, but of all Africa people".

Mr. Marnan: "Could you have put a stop to Mau Mau if you had tried?" Kenyatta: "If I belonged to Mau Mau I could have stopped it". He agreed that there was then no more powerful African politician than himself and he stood head and shoulders above others".

As Kenyatta left the court and was driven away in a small van, Africans standing outside clapped him.

Later he described his own arrest and that of other leaders of the Kenya African Union in 1952 as "an act of foolishness", after which the whole Mau Mau movement had flared up. Until then he had done his best to control Mau Mau, but after his arrest he had no power to control it.

Mr. Pritt asked about the action he had taken against Mau Mau. He replied that his was a political organization and had no business organizing police or Gestapo. The Government had thousands of police and troops, and many spies and informers.

Mr. Pritt: "What would the attitude of the Government have been to you and the K.A.U. if you had sought to establish, in order to fight Mau Mau, a parallel set of police; troops, spies, and informers?" Kenyatta: "We would have been mown down by machine-guns on the ground that we were organizing a terrorist movement".

The Government had never appealed to him personally or to the K.A.U. to try to fight Mau Mau in any way except by speeches and organizing meetings. It had hindered what little opportunity they had by denying them permission to hold meetings in many places.

"I Shall See Them Later"

When he left the court after his final appearance Kenyatta waved to the crowd and said to the editor of *Uhuru* (Freedom: the weekly organ of Mr. Mboya's Nairobi People's Convention Party): "Tell them farewell; I shall see them later".

Kungu Karumba, another of the Lokitaung convicts, was asked by Mr. Pritt how soon after he had heard of Mau Mau spreading from Naivasha he had organized large meetings. He replied: "In 1950 everybody knew we were grown up and prepared to have our freedom and our self-government, and I arranged meetings to tell the people I wanted the Kenya people to unite".

He told the people he did not like Mau Mau. "I said at the meetings that we did not want secret societies which committed crime, because we were grown up enough to talk during the day like other tribes. If a man talked during the night he was a coward".

In his final speech Mr. Pritt said on Monday that the "straightforward and honourable" course for the Government would have been to prosecute Macharia for committing perjury at the Kenyatta trial. He would probably have pleaded guilty. The Government deserved condemnation by all right-thinking men so long as it took no step to inquire into the Kenyatta case.

Macharia had been ready to tell a lie, a very brave lie, one which had had terrible results, in order to get himself a better education. When he made his affidavit he did not want money, and his chances of getting money journalistically for his disclosure were reduced by his making it public. The strongest point in his favour was that it produced from him a high risk of prosecution. He was telling the world he had committed a criminal offence for which he could be sent to prison for seven years.

Wild Life at Kariba

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GAME DEPARTMENT, which has been considering how best to organize the rescue of wild life from islands that develop but will later become submerged in Lake Kariba, does not expect that the flooding along the north bank of the Zambezi will present problems of the magnitude now being faced on the Southern Rhodesian side in the Sinyati basin. Some animals will undoubtedly be marooned, and the first efforts will be directed to driving them to the mainland.

If boats are used it should be possible to capture the smaller species of animals for release on the mainland. For elephant, buffalo, and the larger buck the only hope will be to drive them towards the shore. The Game Department will not attempt to rescue snakes or such vermin as monkeys, baboons, or bush pig: when such animals are encountered they will, in the interests of humanity, be shot if possible.

SERVING

EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA



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

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

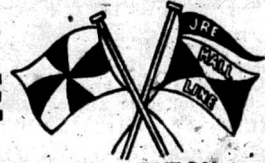
Fly among friends on

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

In association with Central African Airways.

JOINT SERVICE

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF CARLISLE	—	Mar. 23	April 3
†HARRISON VESSEL	April 23	—	May 5

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

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF NEW YORK	—	—	Mar. 20
BARRISTER	—	April 9	April 21

*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

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

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

MANUBITO S.A.R.L.

CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA.
 Cables Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| BULLARD, KING & Co., Ltd. | HOUSTON LINE |
| CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN | HOLLAND WEST - AFRIKA |
| SOUTH AFRICAN LINE | LIJN N.V. |
| CLAN LINE | LLOYD TRIESTINO |
| DAFRA LINE | ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES |
| ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL | SOIETE NAVALE |
| S.S. Co., Ltd | DE L'OUEST |
| HALL LINE | SOUTH AFRICAN LINES |

LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents

BENGUELA RAILWAY

THROUGH B/L SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A. VIA LOBITO

TO

BELGIAN CONGO

Conwarren, P.O. Box 1045, Elizabethville. B.C. and

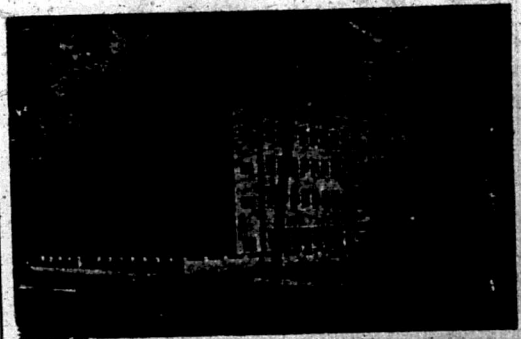
NORTHERN RHODESIA

Leopold Walford (C.A.), Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola N.R.
 And at Kitwe, Mutlira, Luanshya, Chingola, Bancroft

London Office:

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.

48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3
 Telephone: AVenue 5212. Cables: Walfship, London.
 London Telex: 22153



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

Branches :

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

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

Steamship and Airline Agents

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

forces found extensive damage to roads and bridges near Fort Hill, but the town itself was quiet. In the Southern Province the Nyamoi Native authority court-house was burned down.

At Chasepo in the Central Province Africans armed with sticks, axes, and spears refused to disperse, and security forces opened fire, killing one man.

At Nkonisi, in the Central Province, an armed mob attacked and assaulted a European assistant conservator of forests, Mr. C. Bundy. He was taken, seriously ill, to Kasungu hospital.

At Visanza security forces found more road-blocks, and on the Kota Kota road these were guarded by Africans armed with sticks, who attacked a European game officer, who was forced to fire one shot, which injured one of the assailants.

The P.C. of the Southern Province warned Africans in essential services to return to work, and pointed out they would be liable to prosecution under the emergency regulations if they did not. On Thursday there was a general return to work by Africans in the Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba areas. Nearly all the African staff returned to work in the Ministry of Posts, Nyasaland Railways, the Electricity Supply Commission, the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., and the Civil Service generally.

Security forces were fired on when a crowd obstructed them at the Machinga Rice Growers' Co-operative Society near Mlomba. Men armed with spears, axes, and other weapons set up road-blocks, and when the security forces stopped and left their vehicles the crowd advanced. A shot was then fired at the security forces by an African hidden in a tree. The crowd surrounded the forces and threatened to set fire to their trucks. Further shots by the security forces then killed five Africans and injured four.

Some 30,000 leaflets were dropped by aircraft warning people in the Lilongwe and Dowa districts that they would have to pay for the damage done to roads, bridges, buildings, and installations. "Police and troops are being used because you are breaking the law. You will pay for this. The fine will be levied on people in all areas where damage is done, and where police and troops are being used to keep you in order. Money for the fines will be deducted from your prices for tobacco and groundnuts. If you do not stop these disturbances now, tobacco markets in your areas will not be opened, and you will not sell your tobacco."

At Visanza on Thursday, two shots were fired at a security officer following an earlier incident when another officer was fired on twice. In subsequent action one rioter was injured.

Special Areas

On Saturday the P.C. of the Northern Province declared the Karonga and Rumpi districts special areas under the emergency regulations. That means that any person may be stopped and searched by security officers or sentries, and that anyone failing to do so is liable to arrest. Force may be used in making an arrest or preventing an escape.

At Mpolena about 600 Africans armed with spears, axes, and bush-knives, encountered security forces, who opened fire when they refused to drop their arms. One man was killed and 10 were wounded. North of Mponela an African surprised while building a road-block drew a knife when tackled by an askari; though shot in the leg, he escaped.

At Port Herald, in the Southern Province, an African was wounded when resisting arrest by security forces.

On Sunday it was officially reported that a second European agricultural supervisor's house had been burned down in the Northern Province near the Tanganyika border. One veterinary department house and two forestry department African staff houses were also burnt. Five Africans were arrested on Sunday at Nchenachena, following the burning of the European agricultural supervisor's house there on Friday. Property of the supervisor was found in the houses of some of those arrested. In the Central Province the rest-house at Sanche, in the Kisungu district, was destroyed and the watchman attacked.

The houses of Chief Mwafuilirwa and the African postmaster at Deep Bay were also burnt, and dip tanks there and at Nyungwe were destroyed. Two P.W.D. road camps and two schools were also burnt at Deep Bay.

What Does Mrs. Barbara Castle Mean?

"Federalizing" of Non-African Agriculture

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA reported on February 19 that Mrs. Barbara Castle had asked the Colonial Secretary to state that he would not approve the federalization of non-African agriculture in Nyasaland because of the bitter opposition of Africans and because some 13,000 African tenant farmers on European farms would be federalized.

Mr. J. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs, with special responsibilities for information, comments in reply:—

"What does Mrs. Castle mean by the words 'Africans would be federalized'? These tenant farmers in the Central Province of Nyasaland are either on no agreement or on an annual one. They voluntarily ask to farm on estates. Their village homes are not on the farms, but even supposing that their permanent homes were on the farms, as some may be in the Southern Province, why would they be federalized?"

"Land is not being—nor ever can be—federalized. Federalizing of non-European agriculture means that crop direction and research advice are given by the Federal Government, which already directs non-African agriculture in two out of the three territories of the Federation."

"Have the African tenant farmers in Northern Rhodesia complained, or has federalization of non-African agriculture in Northern Rhodesia created anything disadvantageous to the Africans?"

Kenya's Lack of Leadership

A STRONG PLEA FOR LEADERSHIP was made in Nairobi on Tuesday by Mr. George Nicol, chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, at an emergency meeting called to consider the condition of the country.

The statement issued by the European Elected Members' Organization gave no concrete leadership, he said, evidently because the members were not agreed on a policy which could be followed by all men of good will. There was still no acknowledged leadership, which was Kenya's outstanding need.

The right leader, a man of dynamic thought and energy, whose integrity was undoubted, could quickly instil discipline among his lieutenants and in the rank and file. Individualism, personal ambitions for power, and petty jealousies must give way to a true team spirit, for otherwise Kenya would decline into obscurity.

Mr. Nicol suggested that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom should be asked for a categorical statement that it would not relinquish control of the Colony for a long period, for without such a guarantee so-called safeguards would avail nothing.

TANGANYIKA

SALES **FORD** SERVICE



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

Selection of Good Used Cars Always Available

FORD PARTS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Also at:

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA, MWANZA

Nyasaland Debate

(Continued from Page 816)

process again. We have heard the argument which we always hear—that this is a matter of a small disaffected minority; that the majority are unswervingly loyal to the Government; that it is a question of intimidation.

"The British can no longer bat on this wicket. We are not capable of holding down vast areas of Africa by force. The staggering thing is that throughout vast areas of Africa today the ordinary process of law has had to be abrogated and emergency regulations introduced so that men like Clutton Brock can be sent to prison without charge and without trial—and it cannot be said that he is a dangerous agitator, a disloyal and treasonable man out to make trouble. One cannot say that and hope to be believed.

Patriarchy Not Enough

"The settlers there may have done all they can to improve the standard of life and education of the Africans. I agree that the Africans will not be able to improve their standard of living very greatly unless the settlers help them. Whether we are treated as human beings or not is all that ultimately matters to all of us, not only to Africans, and patriarchy will never work.

"One of our great faults in colonial affairs in general is the feeling of indefiniteness and uncertainty about the future that exists and that the strongest power or the strongest will is going to win. Ultimately power has to be given to the Africans. We hope that the white settlers will help to form a multi-racial society, but the ultimate power must rest with the Africans in Nyasaland. No doubt it must come gradually, but during the interim period the Government must govern; and they will succeed in governing only if they make it absolutely clear what the end is. The only possible end for a democratic people in the Western world is government by the people for their own ends."

SIR PETER MACDONALD: "It is over 30 years since, as a young member of this House, I first visited Central Africa and felt that its future should be a federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

"In the last year or so the members of the Opposition who are supposed to be responsible for colonial affairs have done nothing but try to disrupt the Federation—and no one more than Mr. Callaghan. He has done more damage to our relations with the Central African Government than any man I have known since I became a member. I have never seen such a sense of irresponsibility as has been demonstrated by him ever since he has been a member of the Opposition front bench representing Socialist colonial policy. It is the most disastrous thing that has ever happened to the Labour Party.

"In Southern Rhodesia is the finest type of British settler that any country has ever had. Some of them have been there for generations. They have always been on the friendliest and best terms possible with the African people.

"Why has the emergency occurred? It is because of Dr. Banda. [Laughter.] Yes. Until recently he had not lived in Nyasaland for more than 30 years, but he carried on his nefarious work from London, from which propaganda was going out all the time."

White Settlers' Future

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN: "We have heard of happy Natives working for their masters and only stirred up by agitators from outside. The debate is to be wound up tonight by a rabid British nationalist who himself has been in favour of taking all kinds of wild action on the part of British people against others, so we may get a more sympathetic British viewpoint on nationalism than we have had from some Government supporters.

"What we are discussing is the future of the white settler in Africa. That is the hard core of the problem in Africa... The Federation has been moving towards the policy of *apartheid*. The reason is that there is a basic dilemma facing the white settlers in Central Africa; they will not state, Welensky cannot say, nor can any other leader of the Europeans in Central Africa say, what the long-term future of the Federation will be.

"Sir Roy Welensky is responsible to a primary European electorate. It is impossible for him to concede what is bound to come in the end—the majority in Central Africa will govern. This is the basic dilemma of the settlers in Central Africa.

"What we are discussing is not whether the Africans ultimately enter into their inheritance in Central Africa, but how they will enter into their inheritance whether by peaceful means, conceded by Parliament and the settlers, or whether it is ultimately to be the way of violence."

MR. JOHN ARBUTHNOT: "I have perhaps been the most recent visitor from this House to Nyasaland. The fundamental

interest of its people, whatever their colour or political thoughts, is that peace should be preserved, and that they should be left to get on with the job of bringing up their families and generally improving their standard of living.

"I am also convinced that the ordinary people of Nyasaland will be grateful to my rt. hon. friend and the Government for their determination that peace shall not be allowed to be disturbed by rabble-rousers, whether there or in this House.

"Many things said in this debate will do immense damage to the real interests of the people of Nyasaland and the people of Africa as a whole. We all want to see Africa steadily developing, improving her standard of life; and playing a full part in the community of nations. The kind of debate we have had this evening cannot contribute to that aim."

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his reply:—

"We have been told that the major cause of the crisis was the delay over constitutional discussions, that there was no real ground for declaring a state of emergency, that it was wrong to introduce Federation forces into Nyasaland, and that what has happened in Nyasaland has been the result of a conspiracy or machination on the part of the Federal Government.

Conspiracy of Murder

"The truth is that Dr. Banda did not mean to reach agreement on the constitutional issue. He was determined to set very high terms and, when they were refused, to lead a campaign of speeches and then of disturbances with the deliberate purpose of courting arrest.

"The House must have in mind a still more sinister feature. Not only were the African Congress and its leaders aiming at a policy of disturbance and civil disobedience after the failure of constitutional talks which they anticipated, but there was the conspiracy of murder.

"If we had not taken appropriate action at the right moment there may well have been a massacre of Africans, Asians, and Europeans on a Kenyan scale. The Government have to take responsibility in these matters and give the House the assurance of the knowledge which they have.

The settler community and part of the Asian community are scattered throughout Nyasaland. The moderate African leaders are not always easy to protect. If a state of emergency had been declared before there had been sufficient forces in the country there might have been the blood-bath which we feared. The Governor therefore delayed in the proclamation of the emergency. However, the disturbances in the Northern, Central, and Southern Provinces would abundantly have justified the imposition of an emergency before.

"As to the accusation that it was unwise to bring Federation troops into Nyasaland, the Army of the Federation is all Federal troops, so that to introduce extra troops meant introducing Federal troops. There were not enough troops in Nyasaland to contain the situation. Territorial police were also brought in from Southern and Northern Rhodesia, because in an emergency of this kind the essential thing is to have enough forces. It was the Governor of Nyasaland who asked for troops and police.

Complete Travesty

It would be a complete travesty to suggest that there has been pressure from Salisbury. It is from Nyasaland that requests have gone for troops to deal with the situation which the Governor was in the best position to diagnose, and I think that the whole House will agree that he diagnosed correctly.

"The attitude of the party opposite, both last week in the short exchanges we had over Nyasaland in connexion with the incident concerning the hon. Member for Wednesbury, and in the debate tonight, shows that it has only one aim in view—and that is to wreck the Central African Federation. If it does that it will be doing a great disservice to Britain, to the Commonwealth, and, above all, to the Africans in Central Africa.

"We are satisfied that a solution can be found to the problem of Nyasaland—not only through an emergency. This is simply one stage in the process. There will be in due course constitutional talks. Through those constitutional talks the problems will be overcome and Nyasaland will find its future within the framework of the Federation."

The debate ended.

Sudan Military Council Resigns

Pro-Nasser Faction Increases Power

AFTER A TENSE DAY OF RUMOURS, the President of the Sudan, General Ibrahim Abboud, last week announced that he had accepted the resignations of all 12 of his fellow members of the Supreme Military Council, the country's sovereign body since the *coup* of last November.

The President said in a broadcast statement: "All members of the Supreme Council of the armed forces have tendered their resignations to me, and I have accepted their resignations from today. I have therefore called for a meeting of the commanding officers of all commands for consultations about the situation. I appeal to all citizens not to listen to rumours, as conditions are quiet and normal."

No disturbances resulted from the resignations, though military units guarded the post office, the railway station, airport, and other important points in Khartoum, as they had done earlier in the week.

When the Supreme Council was appointed in November 11 of the 12 most senior officers in the Army were included in it. Only one Brigadier was left outside in command of a province.

The diplomatic correspondent of *The Times* commented:—"It seems that the resignation of the Supreme Council is due purely to a clash of senior military personalities. There has been no suggestion that the former political parties or the influential religious sects are involved. Nor is there any suggestion of outside influence from Communist, Egyptian, or other sources. The move apparently springs from keen professional competition for promotion."

Changes in the composition of the Supreme Council were later announced by Radio Omdurman. As five members have been excluded and the three newcomers are Arab nationalists, the political complexion of the Sudan's controlling body has been radically altered. General Abboud remains head of the Government.

The leaders of the new movement are reported to be Brigadier Hassan Beshir Nair, a member of the original Supreme Council, and Brigadier Abdel-Rahim Shenan, one of the three new members.

After the new Supreme Military Council took the oath on Monday it decided to relieve Major-General Ahmed Abdel Wahab of all his duties. General Wahab, who had just been sworn in as second member of the newly-constituted Council, had been Minister of the Interior and Local Government for nearly four months: a supporter of the Umma Party, he was believed to favour the West, and his exclusion must be considered to reflect pro-Egyptian sympathies.

Brigadier Ahmed Masoud Bahari is the new Minister of the Interior, and Brigadier Abdel-Rahim Shenan has taken over the Ministry of Local Government. Brigadier Moheidin Ahmed Abdullah has succeeded Brigadier Bahari as Minister of Communications, and Brigadier Markaboul El Amin has been made Minister of State. Thus the three newly-appointed members of the Supreme Council have entered the Cabinet.

African Doctors in Tanganyika

THERE ARE NOW 76 GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS or dispensaries with beds in Tanganyika: in addition, 36 mission hospitals have resident medical practitioners, and similar facilities are provided by plantation companies and other industrial concerns. Eight African doctors are in Government service; three more who have qualified at Makerere College are serving on probation; and 21 Africans from the Territory are studying medicine at Makerere.

If there is no wastage of serving officers, there will be 32 African doctors in the Tanganyika Government service by 1964. That will mean that two out of nine medical officers on the establishment of medical practitioners of all races on non-superscale posts, at present standing at 147, will within five years be filled by Africans.

This information was given by Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke, Minister for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika, when he addressed the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

From Slave to County Chief

Not Released Until 1914

IT MAY SURPRISE some readers to hear that a man who has just retired from the office of a saza chief in Uganda was for years a slave, and that his captivity lasted until as late as 1914.

Mr. Leubeni Madaba, whom the editor of the magazine of the Diocese of the Upper Nile describes as "the much-loved saza chief of North Bugisu", has contributed to that publication the following story outlining his life:—

"I was born at Butandiga, the son of Najimesi. At about the age of six years, when I was following my brother, taking cattle to a salt-lick, I met people carrying tusks who later turned out to be Arabs. They were followed by a long line of people whom I afterwards found to be slaves. I was captured and taken with them. We walked a long way and camped that night at Greek River. I could not understand the language of my captors but I remained peaceful because of the gestures which implied violence if I made any noise. The following day we went through the Karamoja plains and eventually reached Turkwana, where the Swahilis and Arabs had made a strong camp.

"From here we travelled to Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, eventually reaching Mogadishu on the coast (now in Somalia). At Mogadishu the Arabs handed me over one evening to a Somali named Hassan bin Amed, and I never saw them again. My new master made me look after his donkeys, but very soon he took me with him to Pemba.

Sold As a Slave

"After about four months the Somali handed me over to an old Arab woman named Asha bint Said. It was at this place that I first realized that I had been sold as a slave, for I constantly noticed lots of people being sold. This woman treated me very cruelly indeed. In 1914 she took me with her to Zanzibar, and there died, leaving me to her brother, Hamisi bin Said, who later took me to Mombasa, where I learnt some Arabic.

"With the aid of friends I was eventually able to escape from my master and after a time to join Buxton High School. That was between 1915 and 1920. I then qualified as a teacher and was transferred to Nairobi. When people asked me where I came from I said I was a Muisu-Karamonjong of Butandiga, which was the only place I could remember.

"In 1927 Archdeacon Mathers was in Nairobi attending a missionary conference and heard about me. He asked to see me, and I had a long talk with him which resulted in my returning in that year as a teacher at Nubumali High School. In 1929 I was transferred to Buwalasi Primary School. In 1931 I left teaching and became a coffee buver at Simu Bulaao. Then in 1932 I became a clerk in the D.C.'s office in Mhale. In 1934 I was appointed a muluka chief, continuing until 1939, when I became a gombolola chief, and finally in 1948, saza chief of North Bugisu.

"It is interesting to see how much our country has developed in my life from the time that the slave trains freely roamed through Bugisu. During my slavery I accepted the Islamic creed, then for a short time I became a Roman Catholic, and for many years now I have lived in the freedom of Anglicanism."

G. & R. Appoint African Manager

GAILEY AND ROBERTS, LTD., have promoted one of their African staff to management status. He is Mr. Japhet William Ochilo, aged 36, who has been salesman in charge of their Kakamega sub-branch since June last.

Educated at Maseno Secondary School, he joined G. & R. at Nakuru in 1946 after five years in the P.W.D. in Nairobi. Deciding to open his own shop in Nairobi, he left Gailey & Roberts in 1949, but two years later rejoined at the Eldoret branch.

Keenly interested in municipal affairs, Mr. Ochilo has sat on several committees in Eldoret, and two years ago he visited the United Kingdom for a local government course. At the end of it he visited some of his company's suppliers in the United Kingdom and was then shown the activities of various departments in Unilever House, London. After returning to Kenya he was transferred to Nairobi for special training before he took over in Kakamega.

"Africa has not yet put its imprint on the world's literature. It will"—Sir William Haley, editor of *The Times*, addressing the Library Association.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Tea Growing in East Africa Capital Investment Now About £25m.

ABOUT £25M. OF CAPITAL is now invested in tea growing in East Africa, where the acreage under the crop has risen in the past decades from 29,000 to 57,000 acres.

Sir Bruce Hutt gave those facts when he opened the new laboratory buildings of the Tea Research Institute at Kericho.

He also said:—

"Not until 1925 had tea growing in Kenya reached a stage worthy of inclusion in the agricultural census; in that year there were 382 acres planted. By 1933 it had increased to 12,500 acres. From 1933 new planting was limited by the International Tea Agreement, from which East Africa withdrew in 1947. During those 14 years the tea-estate in Kenya increased from 12,500 to only 16,500, but by 1957 the area under tea exceeded 30,000 acres, of which over 18,000 acres are in the Kericho area, the largest tea-growing district in East Africa.

"It is very appropriate therefore that the headquarters of the Tea Research Institute should be established here. New planting will almost certainly continue for some years at the present rate; the Tea Board of Kenya has issued licences for more than another 50,000 acres.

"In Uganda the area under tea rose from 186 acres in 1926 to 1,700 acres in 1934, to about 5,000 acres in 1947, and to 13,400 acres in 1957.

"The pattern has been much the same in Tanganyika, where the first commercial plantings were started in 1924. In 1934 the recorded acreage was 2,700; it had risen to 7,700 by 1947 and to 13,700 in 1957.

"In the past 10 years the estimated production of tea in East Africa has risen from 18m. to 36m. lb. a year; Kenya's production has risen from 13m. to 22m., Uganda's from 4m. to 8m., and Tanganyika's from 1½m. to 6m.

Set Fair

"The industry looks to be set fair for a prosperous future provided the overall balance between world production and consumption remains reasonably stable. Unfortunately, this problem is again beginning to cause concern in the main tea producing countries; and at recent informal discussions in Colombo between the tea associations of India and Ceylon it was agreed that, subject to the approval of the Governments and the producer interests concerned, it was desirable to renew the International Tea Agreement so that machinery for the regulation of exports could be introduced should the necessity arise.

"Although exports of tea from East Africa amount to only 3% of world exports, they consist largely of plain teas, of which there tends to be a world surplus. Fortunately for us, however, the cost of production in East Africa appears to be appreciably lower than in Ceylon or India. These territories might therefore well consider that it would not be to their advantage to participate in any tea regulation scheme.

"We are fortunate that 27% of the tea we produce is consumed locally; and with the steadily rising African standard of living local consumption is bound to increase.

"Tea production involves the employment of just under one adult worker per acre; and the conditions under which they are employed set a standard which is hardly to be found in any other industry in East Africa.

"This Research Institute was set up eight years ago on the initiative of the industry itself—not, as with the research stations for some of the other crops, as part of the activities of Departments of Agriculture. Its budget today is over £40,000, which represents about two cents of a shilling on every pound of tea produced. With the opening of these new laboratories and the development of the 400 acres of land made available by the Kenya Government in the West Mau Forest Reserve, it now has widened opportunities for its work; and this will be extended when sub-stations are opened in Uganda and Tanganyika later in the year."

East Africa Dinner

THE EARL OF SELKIRK, who served in East Africa during the last war, and the Countess of Selkirk are to be the chief guests of the East Africa Dinner Club at this year's banquet. It will be held in the Connaught Rooms, London, on Wednesday, July 1.

Associated Chambers of Commerce

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa was opened in Nairobi last week by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

Mr. Rudolf Anderson, president for the second time, is the first person born in East Africa to have been twice elected to that office. The association celebrates its jubilee this year.

Sir Evelyn Baring, having described East Africa's progress in the span of one man's life as amazing, emphasized that confidence could be maintained and development continued only if men of good will in all the races worked together. Given mutual faith and trust, the prospects could scarcely be exaggerated.

The Governor concluded:—

"It is fashionable in some quarters to say that these territories should look less to the United Kingdom and more to themselves or elsewhere. After many years in Africa, and a good many in East Africa, my considered conclusion is that if the confidence essential for material progress is to be continued close links with the United Kingdom must be maintained.

"There is an immense task for all of us here during the periods of quiet development which in varying degrees are required and, indeed, are essential in East Africa. We should all base our private and public activities on these basic truths. Confidence will, I am convinced, develop under the benevolent guidance and protection of H.M. Government, backed by the enlightened co-operation of all people of good will of all races in the three territories."

British India Line's Profits Halved

BRITISH INDIA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., reports a consolidated operating profit of £3,467,834 for the year ended September 30, compared with £7,090,232 in the previous year. Depreciation required £2,579,375 and taxation £796,289, leaving a group aggregate net profit of £384,918 (£3,243,694).

Tonnage replacement reserve receives £50,000, dividend on the 5% cumulative preference stock £20,125, on the 5½% cumulative preference stock £3,250, the 4% interim dividend £172,500, and the final recommended dividend of 2%, less tax, £86,250.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, £2m. in 5½% cumulative preference stock, and £7½m. in £50 shares. Capital reserves are £15,294,583, revenue reserves £3,469,401, reserve for future U.K. taxation £6,778,091, liabilities and provision £6,167,017, fixed assets £33,575,384, and investments in subsidiaries £2,968,010. Current assets are £5,365,698, including £503,167 in cash.

The directors are Sir William Currie (chairman), Mr. E. J. Pales and the Earl of Inchcape (deputy chairmen), and Messrs. K. M. Campbell, W. J. Campbell, W. Dalgarmon, A. T. Orr Deas, and C. S. Mundy. The managing directors are Sir William Currie and Messrs. E. J. Pales, W. J. Campbell, K. M. Campbell, and C. S. Mundy.

National Overseas and Grindlays Bank

NATIONAL OVERSEAS AND GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD., reports a consolidated net profit for the year ended December 31 of £371,707, after providing for taxation, transfers to staff pension funds, contingencies reserve, and depreciation. The profit in the previous year was £427,490. The first interim dividend of 7½% absorbed £122,973 (less tax), and the second interim is at the same rate. The carry-forward is £727,296 (£781,536).

The paid-up capital of the parent company consists of £2,851,563 (12s. 6d. per £1 share). Reserve funds total £3,168,579, current liabilities £145,101,732, current assets £156,516,853 (including £20,758,005 in cash), interest in subsidiary company £1,052,032, and fixed assets £3,840,571.

The directors are Mr. J. K. Michie (chairman), Sir Toby A. R. W. Low and Mr. E. J. Mackenzie Hay (deputy chairmen), Lord Colgrain, Sir H. G. Cooper, and Messrs. T. T. K. Allen, N. W. Chisholm, W. G. Lely, Ronald Mann, A. M. McGrigor, and E. H. Owen.

Commercial Brevities

Marchwiel Holdings, Ltd. (formerly Freehold Properties of South Africa), now controlling Sir Alfred MacAlpine and Son, announce a group trading surplus of £332,322 for the 16 months ended October 31, 1958, compared with £8,808 in the previous year. The MacAlpine interest was acquired in February, 1958. A final dividend of 3½% makes 13½% for the period, equal to 10½% per annum, against 10% for 1956-57. The net profit for the period of £168,022 compares with £16,424 after tax of £178,713 (£15,325).

Standard-Triumph (East Africa), Ltd., which has an authorized capital of £50,000, has been registered in Kenya, with offices in Mombasa, to import and distribute the products of the Standard and Triumph motor manufacturing companies. The directors are Messrs. W. J. R. Warren and M. Whitfield, both directors of Standard Motors Co., Ltd., J. E. L. Bryson, a director of Boastead and Clarke, Ltd., Mombasa, and J. H. Stoker.

Lyons Ice Cream (Kenya), Ltd., has five directors: Mr. George Handelman, of J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., London; Mr. J. F. Byng-Hall, a director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.; Mr. J. Block, a director of Block Hotels, Ltd.; and Mr. J. A. Macdougall, and Mr. M. H. Taylor, both of Nairobi. The authorized capital is £19,000 in cumulative preference and £31,000 in ordinary shares.

The **Uganda Co., Ltd.**, has recommended a final dividend of 6%, less tax, for the year ended August 31 last, compared with 11% in the previous year. The distribution for the year is therefore 10%, against 17%, the adjustment being made after the bonus issue of seven-for-10 shares during the year. Group trading profits totalled £386,658. Taxation absorbed £88,865, and dividends £120,271.

The **Uganda Government** has announced a new price support scheme to enable associations of coffee growers who are licensed to operate estate factories to enjoy the benefits of the Price Assistance Fund, even though they sell their coffee direct to the world market and not through the Coffee Industry Board.

Congo-East African Tourist Agency, Ltd., has been registered in Kenya. The directors, all resident in Nairobi, are Messrs. J. de la Vallée Poussin, L. C. Warham (a director of Nairobi Travel Services, Ltd.), and F. H. Gross (a director of the East African Marketing Co., Ltd.).

Ferranti, Ltd., have received an order worth £47,000 for summation metering equipment for the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, comprising precision grade integrating meters, electro-mechanical summators, printometer demand recorders, and suites of metering cubicles.

Plans to extend the **Kyle Dam canal** 12 miles to the boundary of the Hippo Valley citrus estates have been approved by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The work will cost some £250,000.

The **cashew nut crop** of the Southern Province of Tanganyika is expected to exceed 21,000 tons. British East African cashews command better prices than Portuguese East African nuts.

East African Trust and Investment Co., Ltd., which has an authorized capital of £10,000, has as its first directors Lord Twining, Mr. A. G. Jones, and Mr. R. Kirkpatrick.

The tallest building in Salisbury, **Pearl Assurance House**, was opened last Friday by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister.

A **Soviet delegation** is in Khartoum to discuss details of Russian offers of financial aid, technical assistance, and trade exchanges.

The **Aviation Corporation of East Africa, Ltd.**, has been registered by Messrs. K. Bechgaard and J. S. Le Poer Trench. **Dalgaty and Co., Ltd.**, have declared an interim dividend of 3% tax free for the year ending June 30 next.

Dunlop's new factory in Bulawayo has begun production.

Blantyre and East Africa, Limited

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., reports an income of £76,822 for the year ended September 30, compared with £145,630 in the previous year. Taxation requires £23,000, and £18,000 was transferred to general reserve and £2,000 to special reserve. The preference dividend, less tax, absorbed £264, and ordinary dividends, less tax, £25,876. The carry-forward is £41,790 (£40,505).

The issued capital consists of £7,656 in preference shares and £500,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Revenue reserves total £104,460, and the reserve for future U.K. income tax £3,500. Provisions are £38,145, current liabilities £88,454, fixed assets £92,404, and current assets £448,148.

The directors are Major Lancelot Errington (chairman) and Messrs. A. R. Stark, J. A. Meston, A. Brown, and F. H. N. Walker.

Meeting: March 25 in Edinburgh.

MINING

S. Rhodesia's Record Gold Output

Minister's Warning on Electricity Tariffs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S gold production achieved the record value of £6,950,302 last year, and Minister of Mines, Mr. C. J. Hatty, confidently expects production in 1959 to exceed £7m.

Reviewing the 1958 figures, Mr. Hatty said that the output had beaten the 1940 record by about £8,000, and was 4½% greater than in 1957.

The total value of minerals produced in 1958 was £25,351,732, only 1½% below the 1957 record. Asbestos maintained its top position at £8,593,726, but the figure was 4½% lower than in 1957. Coal output had dropped by 7% to £3,327,860, the first decline for many years, caused chiefly by reduced railway consumption and the use of hydro-electric power from the Congo by the Copperbelt.

Chrome, at just under £4m., fell by 12%, which was not unexpected, for it was affected by industrial conditions overseas, particularly the fall in United States steel output.

Discussing the prospects for 1959, the Minister said that he expected asbestos to maintain the lead but to show some further decline. The demand for chrome was likely to be rather slack for the first half of the year, but he hoped for some improvement later.

Copper output (valued last year at just over £1m.) should rise significantly following the installation of a second mill at the Mangula mine; but the output of individual mines would be directly and considerably influenced by the decision on the application of the Electricity Supply Commission to increase its charges.

"Any increase would undoubtedly have an adverse effect upon mineral production. The output of gold in particular would be affected, and there is no doubt that some cut-back in production of other minerals would result from an increase in electricity tariffs."

Messina (Transvaal) Results

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., report a group net profit of £687,141 for the year ended September 30 last after providing £238,932 for taxation, compared with £1,159,674 in the previous year. General reserve receives £225,000 and capital reserve £23,306. The first dividend of 2s. 6d. per unit of stock absorbed £165,000, and provision for the second of 4s. 0d., absorbs £204,000. The carry-forward is £58,125 (£33,608).

The issued capital consists of £330,000 in 5s. shares. Share premium is £1,125,000, share options £650,000, and capital reserve £1,893,855. Revenue reserve and surplus stands at £1,954,305.

There is a 6½% unsecured sterling loan outstanding of £1,950,000, minority interest in a subsidiary appears in the balance-sheet at £1,049,639, provisions and current liabilities total £2,368,926, mining assets are valued at £8,270,386, trade investments at £980,716, and current assets at £1,884,670, including £56,833 in cash.

The directors are Commander H. F. P. Grenfell (chairman and managing) and Messrs. R. P. Grenfell, D. E. Cox (joint managing), P. U. Rissik and C. M. Stuart. The group secretary is Mr. R. E. C. Jobling.

Meeting: Johannesburg, March 18.

N.R. Mineral Production

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Northern Rhodesia last year was valued at £77,225,327, compared with £96,352,691 for 1957. Blister copper production was valued at £23,191,913 (£34.2m. in 1957), electrolytic copper at £46,659,091 (£54.4m.), copper concentrates at £126,900 (£119,906), and other copper at £125,844 (£66,953). Zinc output was valued at £1,994,631 (£2.4m.), pure cobalt at £1,877,120 (£1,983,090), and other cobalt £1,068,830 (£464,932).

Oil Prospecting in Kenya

THE B.P. SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION of Kenya, Ltd., has been registered in the Colony with an authorized capital of £100,000 for the purpose of exploring, prospecting, and drilling for oil.

Wankie Colliery Interim

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., had declared an interim dividend of 6d. per share for the year ending August 31, 1959 (1958 interim—same).

Company Report**National and Grindlays Bank****Features of the Year's Working****A Sound Business****MR. J. K. MICHIE'S SURVEY OF FAR EAST AND AFRICA**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK, LIMITED, will be held on April 7 in London.

The following is the statement of the chairman, Mr. J. K. MICHIE, circulated with the report and accounts:—

"Having become the National Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Limited, on January 1st, 1958, we were able to shorten the name to National and Grindlays Bank, Limited, on January 1 last. The first accounts of the integrated banks are therefore presented under the new title, which I am glad to say is a more popular and a simpler one.

"At the last annual general meeting I reported verbally the sad and severe loss we had sustained in the sudden death of the then deputy chairman, Mr. A. N. Stuart, C.B.E., whose wide knowledge and experience, which he put so freely at the service of the bank, we greatly miss. We also mourn his loss as a friend. When illness struck him he was in fact engaged on bank business and was staying with our manager in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Stuart had been a member of the board for eighteen years and deputy chairman for over eleven years. As many of you will know, his father was a member of the board and was also deputy chairman for a number of years.

New Deputy Chairman

"In succession to Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. J. Mackenzie Hay was elected deputy chairman. He has been a member of the board since April, 1948, and has all the qualifications for the position.

"At the conclusion of our last annual general meeting we lost the services of Mr. W. H. Miles, and to fill this vacancy we were fortunate in having Mr. Ronald Mann join the board in April, 1958. His wide connexions with and experience of business in Ceylon and East Africa will be known to many of you and will be valuable to the bank. His appointment falls to be confirmed at the annual general meeting.

"With the amalgamation of the two banks the calls on the time of the chairman and the deputy chairman naturally increased, and it was decided that the best method of meeting this need was to appoint a second deputy chairman in the person of Sir Toby Low, who both by training and by family tradition is eminently fitted to undertake this wider rôle.

Factors Affecting Profit

"The total of our balance-sheet at £151,491,479 shows a reduction of £10,613,741 on the amalgamated figure for the year 1957. Our net profit is also lower by £55,783 at £371,707, arrived at, as usual, after providing for taxation, for bad and doubtful debts, and for other necessary reservations. Two interim dividends of 7½% have been declared, the total distribution therefore being unchanged at 15%.

"The reasons for the smaller profit figure are several. One which will be non-recurring is the inescapable expenditure in connexion with the amalgamation, which though limited by all possible means was still considerable.

"Then, as will emerge from my remarks on our individual territories, apart from the ever-increasing com-

petition which is a feature of banking in the East and in East and Central Africa—in some cases from growing indigenous banks and in others from new entrants in the field, or from both—in none of our territories were conditions more favourable for bankers and in most they were more difficult than in recent times.

"On the other side of the scale, British Government securities staged a considerable rise during the year and our inner reserves have benefited in consequence. Incidentally, it has been and still is the policy of the bank to meet out of current income depreciation in the values of what can be termed 'local' securities held by branches, but we do not write up such securities should they appreciate but leave the reserve untouched until realization or maturity.

India

"At this time last year India was facing a critical balance of payments situation, which I am glad to say has been at least temporarily resolved partly by her own exertions and by the aid obtained from the World Bank and various Governments, including our own. There are still hurdles ahead, but I think there is justification for believing they too will be cleared and that when many of the larger capital projects now being financed come into operation the present difficulties in this respect will lessen.

"Nevertheless, food production must continue to be the fundamental problem of countries like India which have both a low average standard of living and a rapidly growing population, and one cannot help being a little doubtful if agriculture gets its fair share of attention vis-a-vis industrialization.

"Because of the international recession in textiles India's exports of finished goods have fallen to 70% of the 1957 figure. Jute, too, has had a depressing year, with continuously falling prices. Tea exports on the other hand have risen appreciably, and the trade benefited in some degree from the difficulties which developed in Ceylon.

Lending Rates

"Last year I commented on the paradox that in India money was simultaneously scarce and cheap. Now is it not quite as scarce—but despite the relative financial situations of the two countries lending rates remain much on the same level in India as in this country, and of course they never reached the heights in India which they did here when our Bank rate was 7%.

"The balance-of-payments position resulted in a distinct reduction of the amount of overseas business flowing through normal banking channels in 1958, and in consequence the exchange side of banking was and still is adversely affected. Indeed, this movement has been accentuated by the methods of purchase followed by the Government of India, as an increasing part of such business is being channelled through the State Bank of India which in other circumstances would be spread over commercial banks in general.

"The growth of indigenous banking has always appeared to us to be both desirable and inevitable, and our hope—until recently justified by event—has been that though our share of banking would be smaller in percentage it would not necessarily be so in volume.

Pakistan

"As a means of rectifying the political and economic ills which had beset Pakistan for some time, a proclamation was issued by President Mirza on October 7th abrogating the Constitution and placing the country under martial law with the Commander-in-Chief, General Mohammed Ayub Khan, as chief martial law administrator. Two weeks later General Mohammed Ayub Khan succeeded General Mirza as President.

"Very strict measures of currency and other controls have been instituted, and the Government claims that already the balance-of-payments position has improved materially. The Government also proposes to introduce very far reaching changes in the ownership of land which it is hoped will lead to higher yields of agricultural produce, which since Pakistan became a separate country have undoubtedly been disappointing, particularly in food grains.

"Swinging increases in import duties, mainly on what are regarded as luxuries, have recently been announced, some of which will particularly affect European residents.

"In January the State Bank of Pakistan raised its rate from 3% to 4%, a level which cannot be regarded as too high.

"In common with India, the cotton and jute trades of Pakistan have had a difficult time, although recently the jute milling industry, which earlier was running into difficulties, has enjoyed much better trading conditions. A rising threat to this industry in both countries is the rapidly increasing production of jute in China.

"The Pakistan tea crop was recently estimated to be about 15% larger than in 1957, and exports reflect this increase.

Ceylon

"The difficulties in regard to port labour which I reported a year ago had a very adverse effect on the economy of the country last year, and this was accentuated by the most unfortunate racial riots which broke out in May and which continued for several weeks. Tea and rubber shipments were seriously delayed and markets lost to other producers, and in the first nine months of the year Ceylon's external reserves dropped by Rs. 56 millions to Rs. 883,300,000. Credit conditions naturally have been tight and banks had to finance stocks of tea, rubber, etc., for much longer periods than usual.

"It is to be hoped that the recent racial animosities will soon be forgotten and that a country so blessed by nature will this year find firm ground both politically and financially.

Burma

"On somewhat parallel lines with Pakistan, the control of Government passed into the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, General Ne Win, late in October of last year, when he took over from the Prime Minister U Nu and formed a new Cabinet. Administration was tightened up in many directions. On February 13, however, General Ne Win tendered his resignation to the President, but at the time of writing a successor has not been appointed or a new Cabinet formed.

"A year ago it was expected there would not be much more than 1,200,000 tons of rice and rice-products available for export in 1958, but an additional 200,000 tons, nearly all of which was disposed of on a Government-to-Government basis.

"The surplus available for export this year is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, which would be the highest figure achieved since the war, and indicates a reviving interest in production by the cultivators in answer to the better terms they are being offered. About 800,000 tons should be available for disposal through ordinary trading channels, and altogether the financial prospects

of the country are considerably brighter. Fortunately the Government has also put a stop to capital expenditure on projects which promise no immediate advantage to the economy of the country.

"At December 31 last foreign exchange reserves showed a rise of over K10 crores since the end of 1957. The difficulties I mentioned last year over remittances of profits, etc., and in respect of overdrafts to foreign controlled companies I regret continue.

East Africa

"New branches have been opened at Nandi Hill (sub-branch to Eldoret, Kenya), Shinyanga (sub-branch to Mwanza, Tanganyika), and Korogwe (sub-branch to Tanga, Tanganyika).

Kenya

"The Government of Kenya and other public bodies have so far still been unable to float any public loans in London — although a loan of £2,750,000 was raised locally in December — but I understand prospects for entering the London market later in the year are more favourable.

"Monetary conditions have been tight throughout the year, and this state of affairs has been aggravated by the declining prices made for coffee, one of Kenya's staple exports.

"Tea production continues to expand, and a year ago the acreage had reached 30,000 against the licensed maximum of 70,000 acres — a target it will take many years to achieve at present costs.

Uganda

"In the event both the main cash crops of the Protectorate did distinctly better than was feared, 351,000 bales of cotton being produced, against an estimate of 310,000 bales, while coffee did even better with a yield of 62,000 tons, against an estimated 45,000 tons.

"In the coming season a record cotton crop of 435,000 bales is expected, while the coffee yield is estimated at 65,000 tons. These figures should ensure a sound economy.

Tanganyika

"After a distinguished governorship lasting ten years, Sir Edward Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E. (as he then was) was succeeded by Sir Richard Turnbull, K.C.M.G., in July last year. Sir Edward has since been awarded a life peerage, and his knowledge of East Africa and its problems should be of great value to the House of Lords.

"Sisal prices are a little better than they were a year ago, but are not highly remunerative, and some estate owners have been, and are, diversifying by developing tea growing, which is a wise policy of spreading the risk.

"The cotton crop in the Lake Province reached a record yield of 151,000 bales last year, but this year it is expected to be smaller. Coffee areas have suffered as elsewhere from the falling market.

Aden

"Political factors affect the volume of trade passing through Aden, and these have not been very stable over the past year.

"A federation of six States has just been agreed to, which should help to restore confidence in this area, but what is also wanted is a firm understanding between H.M. Government and the Yemen, for it is through Aden that a larger part of the trade of that country passes. Activity in the port continues at a high level.

Somaliland Protectorate

"Rainfall was good last season, with beneficial effects on the export of livestock. The harbour facilities at Berbera are being considerably improved.

Zanzibar

"The inevitable reaction from a record crop of cloves duly happened, and the estimated yield for the 1958-59 crop is 5,000 tons, as against the 21,500 tons produced in 1957-58, much of which has still to be digested.

"Ceylon's troubles over shipments of coconut and copra gave Zanzibar an opportunity of entering the European market for those commodities of which she took good advantage.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland

"1958 was not an easy year for banking in the Federation, for it was one of economic adjustment, which included the restriction of imports and a continuance of the restriction on lending imposed upon banks. However, proceeds of the tobacco crop realized practically the same figure as the previous year, while as I write copper is being sold at around £236 per ton, as against just over £160 a year ago.

"Recently a local loan of £6½ millions was raised, and a loan of £10 millions has just been subscribed in London.

"In consequence of the easier conditions the Central Bank has lifted its restrictions governing lending by commercial banks and relaxed certain restrictions on hire-purchase transactions. The Central Bank discount rate is unchanged at 4½%.

"During the year Belmont sub-branch (to Bulawayo) and New Highfield sub-branch (to Salisbury) were opened.

Liability for Uncalled Capital

"At present this is 7s. 6d. per £1 share, and the fact that there is such a liability undoubtedly narrows the

market for your shares and we know has exercised the minds of some of our shareholders.

"The question of arranging for the elimination of this disability and the method to be used has been engaging the attention of the board, and it is their intention to place proposals before you in the near future. However, the board also consider it right to let you know that unless a higher level of income eventuates than they now foresee they would not consider it prudent to recommend any increase in the amount paid out in dividends.

General

"Since I last addressed you a metamorphosis has happened in the financial affairs and standing of this country and of the pound sterling, bringing with it two outstanding results—the gold and dollar reserves at the end of December had moved up to £1,096 millions, which compares with £660 millions to which they fell in September, 1957, and the Bank of England rate has fallen to 4% from 7% current a year ago.

"That these manifestations of improved economic health spell security is neither the belief of the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor of any unbiased person, but at the lowest assessment they mean that we have ridden the storm more successfully than was hoped or feared, and that, given no major setbacks in world trade or world politics, we are on the road to better things. What these may be must await amongst other things, the budget.

"As to our own immediate future, we have a sound business and a good and loyal staff, to whom we are again beholden. Although, as I have told you, we have difficulties to contend with, some of which are new and unpalatable, I am sure that we shall as in the past surmount or adjust ourselves to them."

**THE EAST AFRICAN
POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.**

associated with **TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.**

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,493	351,000,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 80609, NAIROBI.
Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Narurki.
System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 226, DAR-ES-SALAAM.
Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Morogoro, Mwanza, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga.
System: A.C. 400/220 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE:
66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.A. Telephone CITY 2946

Company Report**Cable and Wireless
(Holding), Limited****Merits of Investment Trusts**

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE & WIRELESS (HOLDING), LIMITED, was held on March 6 in London.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.G., D.L., J.P., LL.D., F.C.I.S., the governor, in the course of his speech commented on another record year and reviewed the ten years of steady progress since the company became an investment trust company.

He said that the investments now held were worth over £28,000,000, an increase of £12,000,000, and added:—

"In 1950, £100 of stock could be purchased for about £96, yielding a gross income of £6. Since then a further investment of £35 in order to take up the 'rights' issues would provide a stockowner with stock now worth £392 instead of £96 and a gross income of £15 14s. instead of £6. Those who put their money in ten years ago have trebled their capital and more than doubled their income."

Referring to 1958, Sir Edward said that gross income was up by £137,772. They were again paying a 10% dividend but on a larger capital, transferring £250,000 to general reserve and carrying forward £459,000, more than a full year's dividend.

The Small Investor

"I have endeavoured to play my part in encouraging the small investor, by splitting the shares of our group of trust companies into five shilling units.

"Whilst unit trusts are admirable methods of investment, I do not think it is being made sufficiently clear to the small investor that by buying an interest in a unit trust or for that matter, in an investment trust, he is risking his money. I would prefer it to be made more clearly known that he is putting up "risk capital" by investing indirectly in equity shares.

"To my mind, a properly managed investment trust is an even better medium for the small investor. If a shareholder invests 13s. in a 5s. share of this company his investment is covered by a stake in about 850 companies. The market value of the shares is not dependent on a day-to-day valuation of its investment, and furthermore it is the general practice for an investment trust to put something away out of its profits and thereby create a reserve against a possible rainy day.

"I am greatly heartened in my efforts to attract the small investor by the warm letters recently received from stockowners expressing thanks for the success of their company and the benefits which they have enjoyed as a result.

"Looking ahead, I have every confidence in the future prosperity of this company, and apart from any unforeseen circumstances beyond our control, am confident we shall be able to continue paying a 10% dividend; our policy is to plough back any additional profits."

The report was adopted.

Company Report**Falcon Mines, Limited**
Output Raised and Costs Reduced at Dalny**MR. F. L. WIGLEY'S STATEMENT**

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, will be held on March 31, at Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the statement of the chairman, MR. F. L. WIGLEY, dated February 17, 1959, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1958:—

"The net profit for the year was £136,653. The sum of £60,000 has been appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets and mine stores. After providing an amount of £560 for Northern Rhodesia territorial surcharge tax in respect of the M'tuga tribute and for dividends Nos. 9 and 10 totalling 10½d. per share (17½%), which absorbed £79,433, there remained a balance unappropriated of £12,601 compared with £15,941 brought forward from last year.

Dalny Mine

"At the Dalny mine, the new reduction plant units were brought into operation in October, 1957, and the rate of tonnage milled was raised gradually to about 20,000 tons per month. Your board is satisfied with the results obtained from the treatment of the additional tonnage, having regard to the mechanical and metallurgical difficulties which followed the starting-up of the new plant.

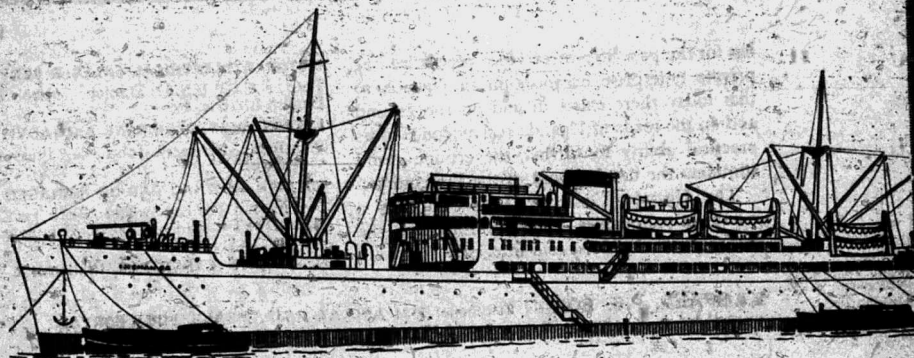
"Working costs have been reduced during the first four months of the current financial year following the improvement in operating conditions but it will not be possible to maintain this reduction if a recently proposed increase in the electricity tariff is assented to by the Electricity Council. The new tariff would have the effect of increasing working costs by about eightpence per ton milled as from February 1, 1959.

Ore Reserves

"The estimated ore reserve at September 30, 1958, was 572,600 tons valued at 4.42 dwts. over a width of 97 inches, an increase of 36,300 tons and 0.1 dwts. per ton in value as compared with the previous year. The year's development results were satisfactory, the percentage payability and average value of the footage sampled being well maintained. The crosscut north from the 7th level, Dalny section, reached the Pixy Reef area in September, 1958 at a point some 1,000 feet west of No. 2 borehole. This borehole as mentioned in the chairman's review for 1956, intersected an ore-body assaying 33 dwts. per ton over a true width of 92 inches at a vertical depth of 425 feet. The crosscut intersection was made in disturbed ground and the area is now being explored by development and diamond drilling. To assist this exploration, a shaft has been sited and sinking from the surface has commenced.

"First-class brains in Kenya are said to be doing their best to avoid taxation while second-class brains are doing everything to catch them out and third-class brains are engaged in running the Government". — Mr. W. F. Coutts, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED



OPERATING
**THE
INDIAN
AFRICAN
LINE**

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

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

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES

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

* Carrying Passengers

Details of Freight, Passage, etc. from Managers:

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



THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

has for the past fifty-three years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that today there exists in and on the ground and on the roads of Uganda real evidence of its practical ability to further the economy and stimulate the development of the Protectorate.

The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies known throughout the territory for enterprise and integrity.

MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE
Ford: A.E.C.: B.S.A.: Dunlop: Castrol: Exide: English Electric, etc.

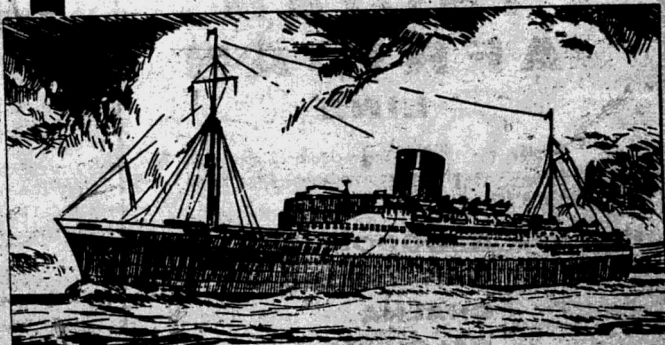
COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS AND ADVISERS
Platt Bros. Machinery: John Shaw Presses: H. Young Steelwork.

ESTATES—OWNED AND/OR MANAGED
East African Tea Estates Ltd., Toro Tea Co. Ltd., Nandi Tea Estates Ltd., Salama Estates and Ankole Tea Co. Ltd.

MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AGENTS

KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1. Telephone: 3121 AND AT JINJA, MBALE, FORT PORTAL
London: 16 Byward Street, E.C.3. Tel: ROYal 6488

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



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

- † "Edinburgh Castle" - - Mar. 19
- ** "Winches Castle" - - Mar. 26
- †† "Capetown Castle" - - Apr. 2
- †† "Birling Castle" - - Apr. 9
- †† "Pretoria Castle" - - Apr. 16
- ** "Pendennis Castle" - - Apr. 23

**INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON & CONTINENT**

- From London Rotterdam
- †† "Kenya Castle" - - Mar. 17
 - †† "Bloemfontein Castle" - Mar. 24
 - †† "Rhodesia Castle" - - Apr. 1
 - †† "Bras oar Castle" - - Apr. 22
 - † "Warwick Castle" - - May 15

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

† 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:
ROTHENKOPF HOUSE, 10-11 OLD BOND STREET, W.1. TEL: NYD 9400

OFFICES AT: SOUTHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW

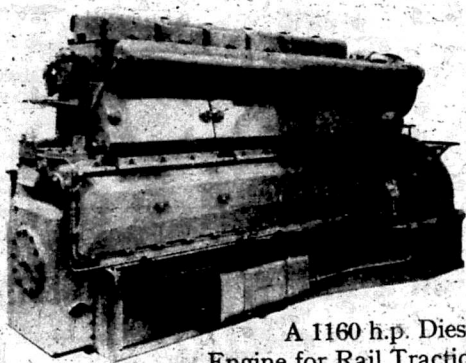
HEAD OFFICE:
CAYKRE HOUSE, 9-6 ST. MARY AXE, E.C.3. TEL: 1 AVE 5040
FREIGHT DEPT.:
GREENLY HOUSE, CHICHESTER LANE, E.C.3
TEL: 1 WAA 5000 AVE 5040

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

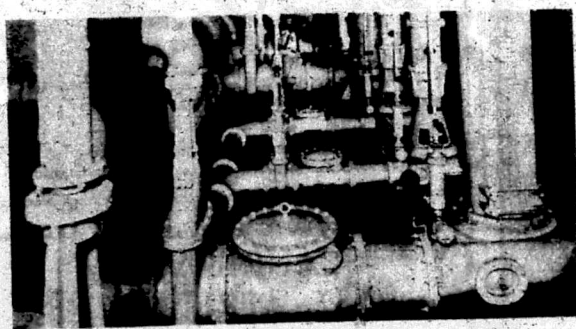
Thursday, March 19th, 1959
Vol. 35 No. 1797

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

SULZER



A 1160 h.p. Diesel Engine for Rail Traction



**LEADING RAILWAYS
OF THE WORLD ARE
USING SULZER
DIESEL ENGINES**

Recent British Railway contracts include 123 diesel engines for main line and mixed traffic locomotives of 1160-2300 h.p.

SULZER also manufacture:
Pumps, Fans, Blowers, Boilers, Steam Turbines, Compressors, Refrigeration Machinery, Heating and Ventilating installations.

◀ Sewage pumps with a total available capacity of 64 M.G.D.

REPRESENTED IN EAST AFRICA BY



WIGGLESWORTH

& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, MOMBASA, TANGA, KAMPALA
London Associates, Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. 34 Mincing Lane E.C.3

Socialist Blame for Happenings in Central Africa



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

General Agents:

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

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

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

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)

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

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Biantyre to Selima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Isala II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

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

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

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephones: WITHELL 5828 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

&

EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

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

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

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"
SPUI 10A • AMSTERDAM

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



AN
SE



COASTAL SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNION NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Trading Subsidiary

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu,
Kampala, Masaka, Mbale,
Dar es Salaam, Mtwara

**Wholesale Stockists of
Electrical and other
Engineering Supplies**

With resident consulting and installation engineers.

Agents for:-
J. & E. HALL, LTD., refrigeration and
air-conditioning.
THE VISCO ENGINEERING CO., LTD., dust
extraction, air filters and water-cooling towers.
F. H. BIDDLE, LTD., ventilation.

RHODESIA

NYASALAND



*"Equal rights for every
civilized man"*

One of the fastest developing
countries in the world,
rapidly advancing towards
the realisation of a great
vision, offers opportunities
and rewards for service
as the needs of its
people expand and increase.

To be well informed on
progress in the
Federation and the
contribution to be made
by commercial
enterprise and
investment, consult—

**The Office of the High Commissioner for
RHODESIA & NYASALAND**

Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel: Covent Garden 1212

**Get your Goods the
West Coast Way**

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

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

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

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

Ship Via

LOBITO

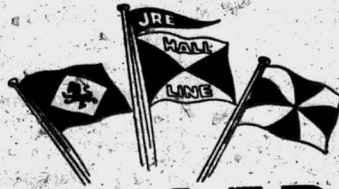
AND THE BENGUELA RAILWAY

TRAFFIC AGENTS in the Federation:
LEOPOLD WALFORD (CA) LTD. P.O. BOX 1567
Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Also at Kitwe,
Mafikira, Luanshya, Chipinga and Banbolt.
Benguela Railway Company, Lobito, Lisbon, London.



CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

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

	Casim, * S. Wales	Glasgow	B'head
WAYFARER	—	—	Mar. 25
CLAN SHAW	Mar. 26	Mar. 25	Apl. 8
CITY OF CARLISLE	Apl. 10	Apl. 8	Apl. 22

also Port Sudan
also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

*If inducement
also by arrangement,
RED SEA PORTS:—

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

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

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

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

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

COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE
"BELGIAN LINE"

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

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

MATADI: Angola, New York

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

Managing Agents:

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE

ANTWERP: BRUSSELS:
1, Meir 41, Cantersteen

Agents in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi:

Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Kolwezi, Usumbura

Angola: Lobito

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ndola agents: Leopold Walford (c.a.) Ltd., Collet House, King George Avenue, Ndola (P.O.B. 156-7)

COFFEE LEADS

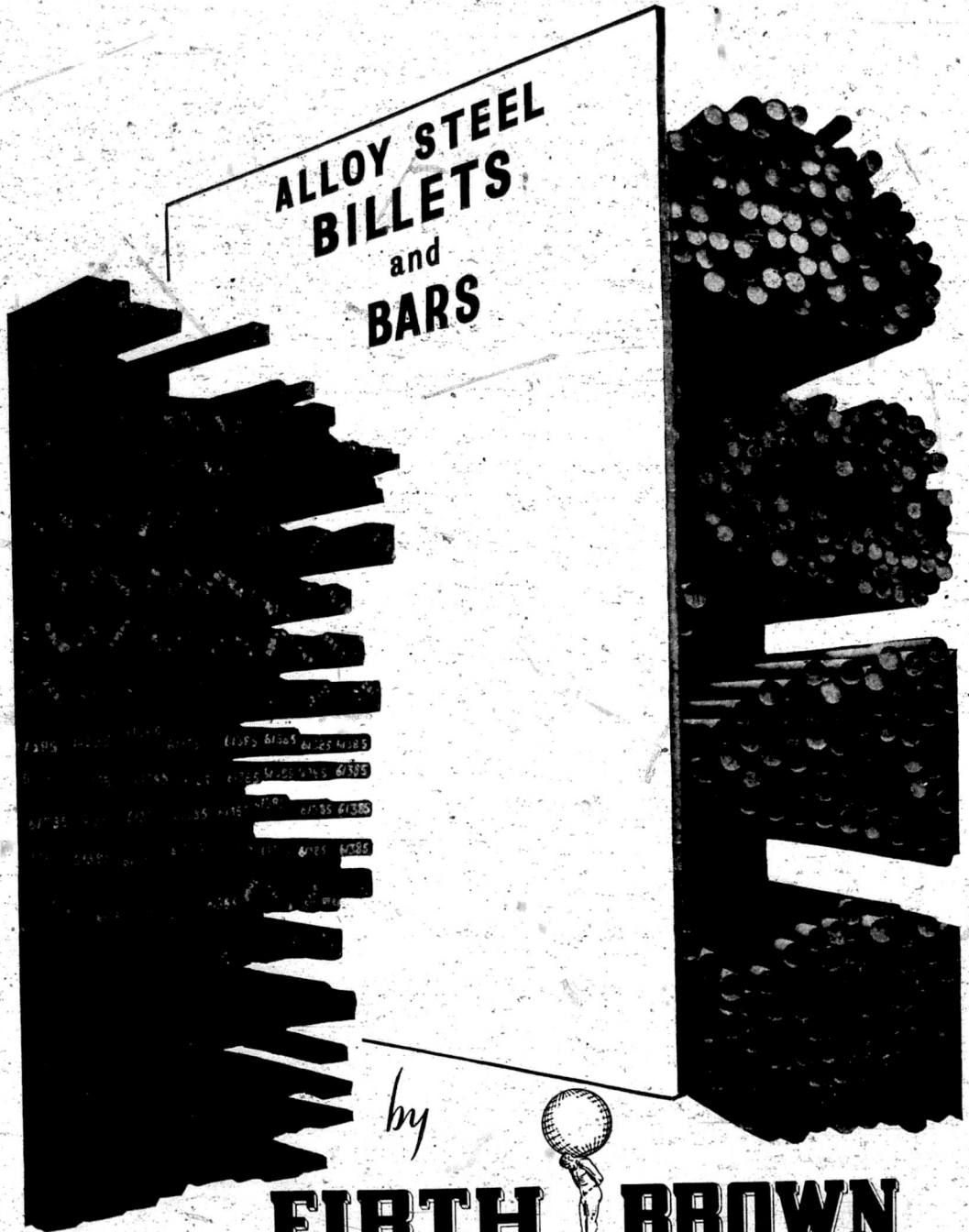
In 1957, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika exported nearly £40 million worth of coffee. East Africa is the largest coffee exporter in the Commonwealth and the fourth largest in the world. But East Africa exports many other commodities as well as coffee.

For comprehensive information about East Africa's exports and trade obtain a copy of—

"East Africa 1957"

Obtainable (price 5/-) from the
East African Office, Trafalgar Square, London

ALLOY STEEL BILLETS and BARS



by



FIRTH BROWN

ALLOY STEELMAKERS

FORGEMASTERS

STEEL FOUNDERS

HEAVY ENGINEERS

THOS. FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LIMITED SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

Representative in East Africa

AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Dar-es-Salaam . Mombasa . Zanzibar
Kampala . Nairobi and Tanga.

Representative in Rhodesia

BALDWINS (S.A) LTD.,
Salisbury . Bulawayo . Gwelo
and Lusaka.



With branches covering all the important points within South, Central & East Africa, we are well fitted to assist you with information on market conditions throughout these territories. Your enquiries will be welcomed.



**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE : 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E04

800 Offices throughout South, Central and East Africa

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC Westcent. London

Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	841	Personalia	852
Notes By The Way	842	Federal Affairs on TV	853
Sir R. Welensky		Macharia Trial	855
Accuses Labour	844	Unlawful Organizations	
Governor's Broadcast in N. Rhodesia	845	Bill	856
Situation in Nyasaland	847	Parliament	858
Mr. J. Stonehouse's Statement	848	Conditions at Khami Prison	866
Lords Debate	850	Commercial News	868

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1797

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDISTS, including in particular more than a few members of the Parliamentary Labour Party, bear a large share of responsibility for the present political situation in Central Africa, for over a long period they have encouraged inexperienced and ill-balanced African political agitators in courses which were bound to end unhappily for the mass of the people, only a tiny proportion of whom have any real understanding of the programmes which they are alleged to support, and for which many have been constrained to contribute and demonstrate by all kinds of intimidation. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has criticized these Socialist speakers and writers again and again over a very long period for their irresponsibility and for making party capital out of grave questions which should have been kept outside party polemics, but the so-called colonial specialists on the left wing have grown more stubborn and extreme, and therefore more dangerous as advisers of the Africans who turn to them for comfort. More sensible members of the Labour Party, including some leading trade unionists who do not sit in the House, have from time to time advised Africans of the unwisdom of extreme courses, but on many occasions, and probably on all, such warnings and reprimands have been destroyed by the contradictory statements of the less reliable and more excitable zealots. For years this paper has argued the need for a bi-party attitude to major colonial issues, and though some Socialist M.Ps. have made no secret of their private conviction of that need, the party, purely for its own convenience, has rejected the idea.

of Commons a few days ago. The acknowledged Socialist spokesman on colonial matters, he said expressly that he was authorized to tell the Government that his party was ready to co-operate with it in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to go to Nyasaland to investigate the background of the present disturbances, in the conviction that that would reassure the Africans of that Protectorate. For quite obvious reasons the offer was rejected. When one party decides to offer co-operation with the other on any issue, it is customary for private notice to be given, so that the matter may be considered by those primarily concerned before they are publicly faced with the responsibility of acceptance or rejection. On this occasion not even that courtesy was shown; and that omission was presumably calculated to ensure refusal by the Government. If so, the proposal was not genuine; if not, Mr. Callaghan and his colleagues are more naïve than we had thought. A pertinent factor is that for days before this offer was made Mr. Callaghan and other prominent Socialists had vied with one another in making such outrageous statements about the situation in Central Africa that no Conservative Administration could have been expected to invite some of them to sit on a joint commission to Nyasaland now or in the early future. For good measure Mr. Callaghan included the insulting implication that Africans in Nyasaland could be reassured about the reality of British protection only if some Socialists were sent by Parliament as joint bearers with Conservatives of such an assurance.

That is the background to the curious action of Mr. James Callaghan in the House

Had they not sought for years to stimulate the resistance of politically-minded African demagogues to the Federation of which

Nyasaland is a constituent State, the movement would have died down long ago. If the activists on the spot have been the leaders of the African National Congress, the super-activists have been a few score extremists, nearly all of them in London, who have encouraged the Bandas, Chirwas, Chiumes and other burrowers in the structure of the State. Civil disobedience having now resulted on a scale which has led to many deaths, these encouragers of insensate opposition to a course approved by two Parliaments and two Legislative Councils cannot contain their satisfaction. There has been scarcely a word in condemnation of violence, but torrents of blame for those on whom falls the duty of re-establishing law and order. Some of the allegations have been monstrous; so much so that among the more sensible Labour M.Ps, a revulsion against the leadership has shown itself in the past few days. That is at least something; but the damage has been done and cannot be repaired — except by a bi-party declaration that there can be no secession from a Federation which is recognized to be permanent.

After his few well-advertised days in the Federation Mr. Stonehouse is, of course, a great authority. His colleagues on the Opposition benches should therefore note that he told journalists in London on Friday: "Beneath the surface there is good will; if we build on that federation could

work". Then, slipping into the inevitable jargon of his party, he added: "but it must be on the basis of democracy, not domination of the country by a tiny minority". Naturally he was not thinking of the tiny Congress minority whose drive for domination has been halted, but of the civilized minority who are the opponents of mob rule. They must not dominate: Socialists prefer domination by Nkrumahs, Bandas, and Mboyas. What matters at the moment is that a man who has made no secret of his dislike of the Federal Government, and especially of the Federal Prime Minister, has to concede that given good will, federation could still work. In that respect at least the Socialist investigator is at one with Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Mr. Garfield Todd, Lord Home, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and the best Africans. Until the Socialists cease their clamour, what hope is there of constructive consultation on the spot? It is in Africa that action must proceed, in the dual spirit of firmness and understanding; and that course will not be helped by the shocking behaviour of a party which has abandoned all restraint or sense of responsibility. Nothing could be worse than to appoint any of its members to a commission of inquiry. If there is to be such a body, all party politicians should be excluded, for it would be too much to expect them to be objective. A far better course would be to send a commission of, say, three members — a judge of good record and wide colonial experience, a colonial administrator of unquestionable competence, and a constitutional expert of sound judgment.

Notes By The Way

Timing, Not Terminus

MR. WILLIAM CLARK, a well-known journalist, broadcaster, and television personality, who two years ago visited East, Central, and West Africa, has asked in a letter to *The Times* whether Great Britain is prepared to fight a series of wars all over Africa in order to hold back self-government for a generation while Africans are gradually prepared for that responsibility, or whether this country will "accept the fact that by 1965 every British territory in Africa will have the substance of self-government or will be fighting us for it". In that passage there is no recognition of the fact that the policy of both political parties in the United Kingdom is to grant self-government to dependent territories overseas as they become capable of managing their own affairs; they disagree about the timing, not the terminus.

Africans Not All Alike

NOR IS THERE ANY RECOGNITION that the very people who object to the next constitutional step for the Federation are those who agitate for immediate African majorities in the Legislative and Executive Councils of

Nyasaland, though there are scarcely any Africans in that Protectorate who are competent to discharge such duties capably. Like many other people, Mr. Clark makes the nonsensical assumption that what Ghana can do — and Ghana is certainly not a shining example of "democracy" — can be done by other Africans anywhere. Never do the left-wing pundits admit or even consider that Africans differ immensely in background, outlook, attitude, experience, character, and potentiality; yet to pretend that all Africans are alike is as absurd as it would be to fail to recognize the differences between Germans and Greeks, Scandinavians and Spaniards, Belgians and Bulgarians, Finns and Frenchmen, Celts and Croats.

A Point Never Made

THESE DIFFERENCES are steadfastly disregarded by the people in this country and elsewhere who encourage the fantastically unrealistic ambitions of the small minority of politically-minded Africans, most of whom have pushed themselves into prominence simply by their gift of speech. A high proportion are disgruntled men with poor records, men who mislead rather than

lead, who extort funds from the complacent masses by all kinds of intimidation, who often dip their fingers into the party till, and many of whom have been dismissed from civil service, mission, or commercial posts for dishonesty or worse crimes. Not very long ago I was told by a highly responsible person from one territory that of the ten most prominent African political agitators in his country all but two were known to have committed rape, but that the crimes could not be brought home to them because those who should have been ready to give evidence were so terrified of vengeance that they preferred to deny all knowledge. The bad character and lack of principle of so many of the African politicians are greater obstacles on the road to self-government for their countries than their inexperience. But this point is never made in public.

False Prophecy

WITHIN SIX YEARS, says Mr. Clark, every British territory in Africa will have the substance of self-government or will be fighting us for it. If by self-government he means government by Africans, as apparently he does, the prophecy is obviously false. There is not the slightest possibility, for instance, that Africans will dominate the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia or the Parliament of the Federation by 1965 — or at any time which can now be foreseen. It would be safe, I imagine, to expect some African to sit in the Southern Rhodesian House by that date; indeed, the pity is that some are not now members. In the Federal Parliament the number of African elected members has just been increased from six to twelve, and the next adjustment must obviously depend on the impression which they make on their colleagues and the public as a whole.

It Depends Upon Africans

IF THEY TEND TO ACT as a racial bloc they will invite resistance among even the most liberal Europeans to any increase in their numbers; but if they judge problems fairly and divide on grounds other than colour they will encourage confidence in the policy of progressive increase in their numbers. For years Lord Malvern has spoken openly of a time when Africans should share political power in Central Africa equally with Europeans — not as the result of weak appeasement of a few blustering agitators, but because the general body of Africans will at some future period justify admission to full partnership. It is by achievement, by character and capability, that Africans must advance stage by stage; and the basic benefit of the arrest of about a thousand Congress intimidators is that their removal, if sufficiently protracted, will release the millions of Africans from fear and give them the opportunity of co-operating with the Government in work for their own well-being.

Reply To A Salvo

THE *Central African Examiner* has reproduced the sharp criticism which appeared in this column recently of its allegation that Mr. Garfield Todd, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was using his visits to India, Australia, and New Zealand to persuade the Prime Ministers of those Commonwealth States to resist any proposals which Sir Roy Welensky may make next year when the Constitution of the Federation will be considered by a conference of the five Governments concerned. I described that innuendo as scurrilous and contemptible, and suggested that the *Examiner*, even if it assumed the worst of Mr. Todd and Mr. Nehru, might at least have refrained from accusing the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand of willingness to participate in a plot to frustrate the

Federation. My criticism was fairly and prominently quoted under the heading "A Salvo from London".

Not On The Target

THEN FOLLOWED AN UNCONVINCING and almost irrelevant footnote, the main point in which was the statement that "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA obviously believes that the Federation's best interests will be served by its being granted Dominion Status in 1960". Nothing in my comment justified that interpretation, and I should be astonished if any regular reader of this paper had made that deduction from the leading articles in which the subject has been discussed from time to time, for it has always been on the basis that there were strong arguments against impetuosity in this connexion. On the first occasion on which a United Federal Party spokesman stated that a demand for Dominion Status would be placed before the 1960 conference, this journal described the plan as premature and unfortunate, if only because nobody could foresee the situation several years hence and it was possible that circumstances, including much less profitable prices for copper, might bring economic and political complications which would make it wiser for the Federation to postpone any constitutional advancement which would involve an increased drain on its finances and man-power. That argument has been repeated on several occasions; and it has, I think, as much validity today as when first made a couple of years ago. The purely political argument has unquestionably been weakened by the present situation, for there would now certainly be no early prospect of getting general consent to any major constitutional change; and that consent is stipulated by the Federal Constitution.

Africans Earning Four-Figure Salaries

IT IS SO OFTEN ALLEGED that capable Africans are deliberately denied the advancement in Government service to which their qualifications entitle them that every case in disproof of that perversion of the truth deserves to be given some prominence. There have been at least two recent cases of African civil servants in Northern Rhodesia reaching the four-figure salary level: Mr. E. H. K. Mudenda, B.A., B.Sc., a plant breeder in the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. John Mwanakatwe, B.A., an education officer in the African Education Department, are both on the £990 to £1,950 salary scale. Mr. Mudenda, the son of a chief in the Choma district, was educated in Northern Rhodesia, at Makerere College, Uganda, at Fort Hare College, South Africa (where he graduated B.Sc.), and at Cambridge University, where he took his B.A. and did a year's post-graduate work in the Institute of Plant Breeding. There have been similar instances of recognition of real capacity in other territories; of course, and if the departments concerned care to send the facts to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA they will be published.

Disgraceful Cartoons

DISGRACEFUL CARTOONS have been published by the *Observer* and *New Statesman*. That in the first-named journal showed Sir Roy Welensky watering cudgels labelled "White Supremacy" and "Police State Methods" so that they might grow to the size of monster cudgels dominating the landscape of South Africa. The *New Statesman* surrendered the front-cover position usually occupied by a leading article to a caricature of Sir Roy with his right foot on a prostrate African and his left hand holding a great club, the figures being upon a plinth labelled "Partnership". The theme, though so similar, had been adopted by two different artists. Did it occur to neither that the African National Congress extremists were the people who first resorted to force, with widespread murder as their path to power?

Sir Roy Welensky Denounces Labour Party

Socialists Trying to "Stir Up Racial Hatred" in the Federation

THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY was doing its best "to stir up racial hatreds" in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This was the allegation of the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, when he addressed a public meeting in his own constituency, Broken Hill, last Monday.

"The suggestion is," he declared, "that I was able in some mysterious way to get two Colonial Governors, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies to agree to the declaration of a state of emergency in Nyasaland because I wanted a showdown with the African people.

"The facts are very different," Sir Roy continued. "I state categorically that I applied no pressure whatsoever on the Nyasaland Governor (Sir Robert Armitage) to declare a state of emergency. I did not move one single member of the defence forces to Nyasaland, except at the request of the Governor". He added that the declaration of a state of emergency in Nyasaland had averted "an insurrection that would have had to be put down with considerable severity".

The Prime Minister then said that he wanted an apology from the Labour Party for what had been said about him personally. If this was not forthcoming, he would issue a challenge. "If Mr. Fenner Brockway, or any of his colleagues, will make the statement they made in the House of Commons outside its precincts, I will make him prove it in a court of law". He referred to Mr. Brockway, who is M.P. for Eton and Slough, as "that dear friend of the white man in Africa and lover of the British Empire".

Since the Labour Party lost the 1951 election, they had never lost an opportunity to damage the Federation. They had done their best to stir up racial hatreds, and had shown what the future held for the Federation should they regain power.

Referring to the review of the Federal constitution scheduled for 1960, he said that he could not accept that major decisions on the future of the Federation should rest outside the hands of the people living there. "The tragedy is, of course, that if we had not had a gutless Labour Government in office in the period that led up to Federation, when the African was asked to make up his own mind on this issue, we would not be facing the difficulties we are today".

Tragedy of Labour Government

It was almost hopeless to try to convince the Labour Party that the solution to the Federation's problems was not a political one. The problem was poverty, and the solution was in the main an economic one. He added that he was not suggesting that politics should be ignored, and nobody could accuse the Federal Government of doing that, for in six years the Africans had achieved 25% representation in the Federal Parliament.

Sir Roy Welensky commented on a recent call by Mr. Garfield Todd, formerly Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister and now a leader of the new Central Africa Party, for a "massive and immediate" breaking down of the colour bar. The Federal Government, Sir Roy said, had already made various important changes, such as the admission of Africans and others to railway dining cars and restaurants. More changes could be expected during the life of the present Parliament.

But the Government did not intend considering legislation for social matters, which were for the individual to decide. "If races wished to mix, that is their business. There will be no compulsion from the Government either to mix or not to mix."

"I am also satisfied that if all discrimination were removed, Africans, to a very large extent, would be the greatest sufferers".

Dealing with the Northern Rhodesian general election, Sir Roy said that voters had a chance to give themselves the gift of a responsible government. They could do this by returning one political party with a majority of at least one over all other parties. And only the United Federal Party had put up enough candidates for this.

If the Governor accepted the advice of the U.F.P. leader on who should be appointed ministers in the Executive Council, the party would be able to provide a government for Northern Rhodesia. The two Governments in the Federation that were responsible governments—the Southern Rhodesia government and the Federal government—were both in the hands of the U.F.P.

"It would be of tremendous value if the third side of the triangle, Northern Rhodesia, were to choose a responsible government, and for it to be a United Federal party one. It would make easier the task of those of us who are going to negotiate in 1960".

Rising Planned in Accra

The plans for the uprising in Nyasaland were inspired at the Pan-African Conference at Accra. This was stated by Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when he spoke at an election meeting in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, last week.

"I must register a protest that plans of this nature should have been evolved at a conference held in that country. I do not consider this as a friendly act to a fellow member state of the Commonwealth. At the Accra conference, the Russians had a strong team, and what is more, we have it from factual evidence that direct contact was made between the Russian representatives and certain of the African leaders from the Federation".

Dealing with what he called "fallacious arguments", that the white man's days were numbered and that his rule would disappear by 1970, Sir Roy Welensky said: "I should make it abundantly clear to those people who have in their minds that we, the element that I consider as civilized in this part of the world, are likely to abdicate in 10 or 15 years, that they ought to prepare themselves for a rude shock."

"Is it seriously argued that if the Europeans were to leave this part of the world the ordinary Africans, as individuals, would have any say in running the country? If people would believe that, then they would believe anything, because the thugs who recently inspired and sparked off the troubles in Nyasaland certainly do not suffer from any qualms about democratic rule."

He was not blind to the march of African nationalism, but it must be harnessed and guided in the interests of all people, and not in the interest of unbridled hatred and a desire to see a return of the dark days of Africa in the nineteenth century. He was also alive to the fact that there were Africans who saw in the possible success of Federation the end of their hopes of an all-black Government.

"What shocks me is that there are so-called intelligent people, in the United Kingdom in particular, who are prepared to support this particular line of thought. I believe the prospects of a successful multi-racial society in the Federation are good, and I am prepared to believe that the vast majority of Africans and Europeans here want it to succeed."

"The African, as he shows his capability of participating in the government and making his contribution towards the development of the state, will be given a greater say in the running of the Federation. But one thing I want to make crystal clear—I do not visualize the future on the basis that there will be domination by any one race".

Sir Roy Welensky said that the recent clashes in the House of Commons had demonstrated the extent to which the Labour Party would exploit any situation for party gain. The Labour Party with no knowledge of the facts relating to the insurrection in Nyasaland, had rushed straight in to the rescue of members of the African National Congress, not the slightest bit deterred by the fact that "these gentlemen" were to start on a policy of violence, destruction, and eventually of assassination.

Dealing With Mr. Stonehouse

He had been approached directly with a request that he should sanction efforts to tar and feather Mr. John Stonehouse, the recently deported British Labour M.P. While Mr. Stonehouse was in Northern Rhodesia, the Government had to warn certain individuals that they would get into trouble should they attempt to "deal with" him.

Mr. A. Bottomley, one of the Labour Party's spokesmen on Colonial affairs, retorted: "This is the pot calling the kettle black. Harsh things have been said by some Socialist M.P.s; but that is no excuse for a Commonwealth Prime Minister to indulge in singular abuse. The policy which Sir Roy Welensky's Government is following at the moment is one that will result in the Europeans becoming weak and isolated in the future".

Governor Explains Why Zambia Was Proscribed

No Need to Declare Full Emergency in N. Rhodesia—Sir Arthur Benson

THE ZAMBIA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS movement was banned in Northern Rhodesia last week. This was announced by the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, in a broadcast.

The Governor said:—

"Two weeks ago my Executive Council stated that no circumstances then existed in Northern Rhodesia justifying a general state of emergency; and that my Government was satisfied that it had taken—two years ago—all the powers it needed to deal quickly and soundly with any threat to the public safety of Northern Rhodesia.

"When we said that we had in mind the powers under which I have acted this morning—powers which Southern Rhodesia did not have. And my Government had other powers also, which have also been used this morning.

"This is what has been done. Under the Societies Ordinance, I have declared the Zambia African National Congress and all its branches illegal societies. As from now, any person who claims to be or continues to be a member of Zambia is guilty of an offence. Any person who continues to take any part in the Zambia organization as any kind of office bearer or manager, or who gives any instructions to anyone else in the name of Zambia is guilty of a more serious offence. Let all people know that as from now the Government will not tolerate any longer any Zambia organization or any Zambia activities whatsoever.

Nipping Trouble in the Bud

"I have also made regulations under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. I repeat—I have not declared a state of emergency. Conditions which would call for a full state of emergency in Northern Rhodesia do not today exist. But this is what our law says: if the Governor is satisfied that any action has been taken or is immediately threatened, which if continued, would empower him to declare a state of emergency; or which in his view will probably lead to such a situation, the Governor may make regulations prohibiting, restricting or otherwise regulating any such action. In simple words, this legislation is designed to nip in the bud any plan or conspiracy which, if left to develop, might endanger the public peace.

"I will describe briefly the regulations I have made for you after I have told you with the utmost frankness the full reasons which have led me to take this action.

"A conference, was held, in Accra in December last. It was attended by many people, and amongst them were Dr. Hastings Banda of Nyasaland and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Harry Nkumbula of Northern Rhodesia also attended the conference, but he disagreed with certain things and left before it had ended. At that conference a number of resolutions were passed, but one of them was of great significance. In the past, African political leaders have announced that they intend, in trying to achieve their political and other aims, to follow a policy of strict non-violence. The Accra conference varied this. They said in effect that if they found it difficult to achieve their aims, even by civil disobedience, they could use violence against any legitimate force used by the authorities against them. In other words, if it was impossible to achieve their aims without violence, then violence might be used.

"As I have said Mr. Harry Nkumbula, leader of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress—which now has nothing to do with Zambia—left the meeting at Accra early. You will know that both before and since his return to Northern Rhodesia, a bitter quarrel has developed between him and his followers on the one side, and between Dr. Banda of Nyasaland, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, Mr. Sipalo and other Northern Rhodesian Congress leaders on the other. This has resulted in the establishment of the quite separate organization known as the Zambia African National Congress. It is the Zambia leaders in Northern Rhodesia who have, since

the turn of the year, been threatening violence to other Africans, been making violent speeches, been declaring that Africa is for Africans alone, been organizing disobedience to just laws, and have in particular, been making plans and preparations to prevent, by violence and intimidation, any African voter from casting his vote at the elections on March 20.

Ample Warning

"Twice within the last fortnight Government statements have warned everybody in the country that any interference whatsoever with the rights of voters will not be tolerated. In spite of this, certain leaders of the Zambia organization have deliberately continued their plan, by spreading uncertainty and fear, to prevent registered African voters from exercising their newly-won right. This they have done openly, in public; but worse—far worse—is what they have done privately in the villages and in the towns at night. There, they have instituted a reign of terror. They have placed men in fear of their lives; they have threatened death and mutilation to their wives and children; they have invoked witchcraft and other unmentionable cursings in order to deter their fellow Africans from voting. And because all these things take place in private, and at night, with no witnesses, they are desperately difficult to deal with in law. This is on all fours with what happened to millions of law-abiding Americans when the comparatively few Chicago racketeers established their protection rackets, corrupted the local governments, ruled by the gun, the sap, the knuckleduster, the bicycle chain, and went on to establish the organization of killers which was known as "Murder Incorporated".

"Zambia is a subversive and a seditious organization. This is no question of race relations, of black against white. The main attack of Zambia is indeed against Africans. But this is only because, whilst legitimate grievances exist among Africans—and they do exist and must be eradicated—it is easier for a set of racketeers of this kind to attract Africans into their ranks.

"Government's information about this seditious organization is very full and detailed. We know far more about it than its leaders thought. So far it has concentrated, in the open, mainly on our elections. Any seditious organization, which wishes to overthrow the constitution by unconstitutional means, or to take any action whatsoever, other than peaceful persuasive action, to change the constitution which governs us, or to make anyone disobey lawful orders given in the name of Her Majesty to introduce that constitution and make it work, will not be allowed by my Government to continue. Any such organization must look round for some issue on which it can begin its defiance of established authority. And our forthcoming elections have provided them with this particular opportunity and excuse.

"I have spoken about the Accra conference. In Nyasaland, Dr. Hastings Banda and his associates worked out plans, of which you have been told by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and by the Federal Prime Minister. The first stage was to be widespread civil disobedience, particularly the holding of illegal and seditious meetings, the second stage, designed to stretch the forces of law and order to their utmost, was to be widespread rioting, particularly in connexion with the trial and imprisonment of those who held such meetings, and consequent looting; and the third stage was to be an outright revolution with personal, murderous attacks on those in authority, coupled with the killing of any Africans, Asians and Europeans who might resist this gangster rule.

Plans Went Off "Half-Cock"

"I speak subject to correction by the Governor of Nyasaland, but my belief is that these plans in Nyasaland went off at half-cock. My government knows that the Secretary-General of the Nyasaland Congress visited Northern Rhodesia and had discussions with Mr. Kenneth Kaunda and Mr. Sipalo, Mr. Kapwepwe and other leaders of Zambia; and that the object of his mission was to create such trouble in Northern Rhodesia that we would not be able to send help to Nyasaland. In this, because the first and second stages of the Nyasaland plans were put into operation too soon, he was unsuccessful. But he was also unsuccessful because, as my government also know, Zambia was not ready to put the same kind of plan into operation here. My Government has information which has made it crystal clear that what was to happen in Nyasaland would form the pattern for events in Northern Rhodesia, if Zambia ever became strong enough. At the same time, my government knows that they are not

strong enough yet. Their plans have not yet been fully detailed or drawn up for wrecking our elections. But a meeting had been arranged to take place at the end of this week to settle those plans for action by branches throughout the territory. If they had success over the elections, then the full violence which has been created in Nyasaland would be repeated here.

Ready for Action

"My government has stood ready to take action at any moment. At the same time, it has been determined to choose precisely the right moment in order to ensure that the action it takes removes entirely from our body politic our bit of this cankerous growth to which Sir Edgar Whitehead has referred in Southern Rhodesia. My government has watched the situation with complete care and has chosen its own moment; and we have refused to be stampeded into acting too soon either by the insults or by the Press articles to which we have been subjected in the past two weeks. All thinking people in Northern Rhodesia will know that there are times when any statement made by the government whatsoever to the public might itself defeat the success of the plans which the government has made and render them abortive.

"The regulations which I have made this morning immediately bring into force and highlight a number of offences, all of which I know have in fact been committed already and are planned for committal by the leaders of the Zambia African National Congress. Half of those regulations deal specifically with offences already committed, and planned for committal, in connexion with our forthcoming election, all of them designed to prevent voters from exercising their full rights as voters. The other half deal with offences, all of which I know have been committed, and are planned for further committal, of seditious and subversive nature. As I have said, these plans have not yet been worked out in full detail, nor co-ordinated for implementation throughout the territory. The particular meeting and series of meetings which was to carry out this task will not now take place. The leaders of the Zambia African National Congress have today been served with restriction orders of such nature that no such meeting can take place. They are indeed now on their way to places where they cannot meet or continue their plotting. While they are on their way there they are in lawful custody. And simultaneously the Zambia African National Congress, as an organization, is banned, and is finished.

"It remains for me to give the assurance to all law-abiding citizens of Northern Rhodesia, if any such assurance is needed, that they can go about their work and their play without fear or worry; that if they do so they will not need, whether they are Africans or Europeans, any private organizations or action groups to protect them; that they can, and they should, play their full part and record their votes without any fear of any kind on election day.

Zambia Leaders Detained

On Thursday morning, the Chief Secretary announced that orders restricting the movements of the leaders of Zambia had been served on most of the individuals concerned in an operation which had begun shortly after midnight. The leaders affected included Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, the president, Mr. M. Sipalo, the secretary-general, and Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, the treasurer-general. They have been conveyed to their tribal areas, where their movement will be restricted.

On Friday morning between 3 a.m. and 6 a.m., plate glass windows were broken in Lusaka, the capital of Northern Rhodesia. Three attempts were also made to start fires with bottles of petrol. One of them gutted a display window before the local fire brigade extinguished it. Members of the mobile platoon of the Northern Rhodesian police following a group of Africans seen running from the area, searched one of the African compounds and detained a number of Africans for interrogation. Later in the day, African constables armed with pick-axe handles patrolled the streets, while police cars kept the area under observation.

An official statement last Saturday said that district commissioners in the line-of-rail centres had reported that African reaction to the banning of the Zambia African Congress and the placing of its leaders under restriction orders had generally been one of relief and satisfaction.

Last Sunday the Northern Rhodesian Territorials were stood down. They were mobilized shortly after the declaration of the state of emergency in Nyasaland.

The first deaths due to violence in Northern Rhodesia occurred on Tuesday.

Two African rioters were killed when a district commissioner's party was attacked by a hundred Africans armed with spears and clubs on Chilubi Island, in the Lake Bangweulu area. In the clash, two white officials were injured. Mr. G. E. K. Walsh, the district commissioner, was slightly

wounded in the shoulder, and his assistant, Mr. E. J. Sharp, was seriously wounded by spears.

A Government statement said the two officials, with a party of uniformed African district messengers, had gone to Chilubi in answer to a message from a local official who had arrested a member of the Zambia Congress. The local official reported that villagers had become hostile and menacing after he made the arrest, and, to avoid bloodshed, he had abandoned his prisoner along with documents he had seized.

An air reconnaissance of the area later showed that rioters had burned the Government rest house, the statement added. Police reinforcements reaching Chilubi made about sixty arrests in twenty minutes. A report from a plane flying over the area said other Africans were leaving the island in canoes.

Lord Perth in Nyasaland

Talks with Officials and Detainees

AT THE REQUEST of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Lord Perth, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, interrupted his East African tour to visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. An official announcement said that he would not at this stage be able to undertake formal consultations regarding constitutional changes in Nyasaland, but that one of the purposes of his visit would be to look into the question of when it would be possible to take up this question again.

It was originally arranged that Lord Perth should visit Nyasaland on February 27, but his visit was cancelled "in view of the unsettled conditions, and after consultation with the Governor". He later left for the remainder of his planned tour of African territories.

When Lord Perth arrived at Chileka airport last Friday afternoon, the airfield was heavily guarded by white soldiers standing on the tarmac. The Minister was accompanied by Lady Perth. He said on arrival that after making his survey of the situation in Nyasaland, he hoped to see Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister. He would then fly back immediately to London to report. He planned to stay in Nyasaland for two or three days, and hoped later to complete his East African tour.

On Saturday Lord Perth had a full day of discussions, first with members of the Executive Council, and then in the afternoon, with loyal chiefs, African civil servants, and heads of the different communities. One of the Africans he met was Mr. Wellington Chirwa, the former Federal M.P., who asked Lord Perth for the immediate publication of the plans of the Nyasaland African National Congress for an uprising, in order to relax tension. He also asked the British Government to declare that Nyasaland should be a black state.

Mr. Chirwa gave Lord Perth a memorandum suggesting that a British Parliamentary commission, with three independent Africans from Nyasaland on it, should be set up to inquire into the Nyasaland situation. *The Times* reported that Mr. Chirwa had written in his memorandum that "we need harmony among the races, and Britain should assist in creating ideal conditions. Europeans and Asians should be made to look to this country for their security and not to Southern Rhodesia". He advocated a Legislative Council of 32 Africans and six non-Africans, including the Financial Secretary and Attorney-General as government members.

On Sunday, Lord Perth visited the Central and Northern Provinces. He flew to Lilongwe and was met at the airport by the Provincial commissioner and the area commander. He also met Mr. Chinyama, M.L.C., and other Africans, as well as government officials, and Asian and European leaders. In the afternoon Lord Perth visited a detention camp and spoke to some of the people held since the emergency began.

On Tuesday he flew to Salisbury for talks with Sir Roy Welensky. He is expected back in London at the week-end.

Massacre Plan

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Bulawayo on Tuesday that the details of the Nyasaland "master massacre plan" would be published "in all its murderous and unpleasant aspects" at the right time. The public must accept that should some aspects of the plan be sub judice and action in the courts be contemplated, it would be improper to make them known at present.

Security Forces Continue Operations in Nyasaland

African Resistance in Fort Hill Area "Definitely Hardening"

SMALL INCIDENTS OF violence continued to be reported from Nyasaland throughout last week. On Thursday, a patrol of security forces which had been sent to clear a road near Katumbi, 35 miles north of Rumpi in the Northern Province, found numerous road blocks. Villagers ordered to remove them refused. When the patrol tried to make arrests, they were stoned, and eventually were forced to open fire. No casualties were reported.

In the Santhe area of Kasungu district, gangs of Africans were reported to be armed with bicycle chains. On Friday, a maize mill was burned down in the Fort Manning area. Security forces carried out a successful night crossing of the swollen Bua river, using rafts made of car tyres. As a result, 25 Africans were arrested without a shot being fired. In the Northern Province, security forces carried out another amphibious operation, a patrol travelling from Karonga to Deep Bay on Lake Nyasa in barges. Two Congress leaders were arrested.

Leaflet Warning

In the Kofa Kota district of the Central Province, leaflets signed by the Provincial Commissioner were dropped from the air asking Africans to hand in firearms and ammunition to the authorities. The leaflets carried a warning that anyone found with arms or ammunition in their possession after the deadline would be liable to heavy penalties. It was the Government's intention to hand back firearms to responsible owners who had shown themselves loyal to and co-operative with the Government when the emergency was over. 560 members of Congress, many of whom had been sent out of the country. Altogether 45 Africans have been killed since the emergency began, and 68 injured.

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* reported a senior Army officer as saying that African resistance in the Fort Hill area in the Northern Province was "definitely hardening". Entire African villages had turned out to attack patrols, and troops had been met with volleys of spears and rocks, which had forced them to open fire on several occasions. *The Times* reported that security forces based on Fort Hill were mounting an offensive to catch saboteur gangs of the Nyasaland African Congress hiding in 500 square miles of broken and difficult country on the Tanganyika border.

The *Times* correspondent described how he flew 400 miles from Blantyre to Fort Hill by Royal Rhodesian Air Force Dakota.

"The flight was over hundreds of the tiny tobacco fields of Central Province and then into the mountainous Northern Province, where the main road runs up the mountain spine of the country and Lake Nyasa is visible on the right. The airstrip at Fort Hill has been hacked with hoes out of the bush. Half a mud hut by the side of the strip now serves as operations room for the Air Force, with radio van standing near."

Women Watched

"The squadron leader in charge of the airfield showed by maps how the Misuku hills had been systematically searched from the air. Provost aircraft watch for the movements of people in the hills, particularly for any unusual movement of women. This was important, as the Congress men hide by day in the bush and rely on the women to bring them food."

At the Fort Hill airport the correspondent described "the tiny battered radio hut in which Mrs. N. James, wife of the European representative of the labour recruiting organization there, was trapped when the rioters took over. They hacked down the door with knives and axes, dragged her out, pummelled her, and then broke the radio dials in the belief that this would immobilize the sets."

"An Army vehicle took us along a rough road through a half-deserted village. The villagers turned away from us. 'Yes', said the squadron leader, 'they are frightened. They are scared of Congress reprisals. But they are still glad we are here'."

In a special broadcast message, the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, said last week-end that it could not be expected that the steps taken in the emergency would have the immediate effect of stemming the campaign of violence organized by the Nyasaland African National Congress, despite the considerable numbers of security forces brought in to aid Nyasaland's own resources.

After thanking the security forces for their work, the Governor continued:—

"The Congress plan was deeply based in many areas, and the initial stages were immediately implemented by the leaders remaining at large. As a direct result, there occurred the tragic events with which you are only too familiar, and which have brought such sorrow to the country. I don't wish to dwell further on these events; our one consolation is that they are as nothing to what would have occurred had the leaders of Congress been in a position to take unbridled action."

Back to Normal

"We can derive some comfort from the fact that in a great many parts of the country, the steps the government has taken have already borne fruit. In these parts, people of all races can once more go about their normal business without fear for their lives and property."

"In these areas, I am grateful for the good sense which has been shown by the people, and I am particularly proud of the staunch loyalty of many of our chiefs. In other parts, relief at the Government's action has been so great that there is a real danger of complacency. The danger is one of the reasons for my speaking to you. You must remember that there are still many people at large in this country who are bent on pursuing a policy of violence. They are still doing their utmost to get supporters to help them stage disturbances."

"That they have not been more successful in doing so can be ascribed in the main to the fear of reprisals from the security forces which we see in strength in their midst. They are also failing because many people realize that these agitators are bad and disturbers of the peace. In areas which appear to be peaceful, intimidation is still rife, and many people are going about their normal work in conditions of considerable strain."

"Don't be misled by appearances. Until we have followed up the action already taken by bringing all those with evil designs to book, trouble will remain on our doorstep. I would therefore call on all those who have been giving such splendid assistance in the maintenance of law and order to make no relaxation in their efforts."

"If further tragedies are to be avoided, we must not rest until all subversive elements have been deprived of all power for effective action. We have put our hand to the plough; let us not turn back until we have completed the task of ensuring that everyone in the country can live without further threats to their safety, but with the prospect of lasting peace and amity."

Asian Opinion

Whether Nyasaland remained in the Federation or not was a question of whether better racial understanding could be created, was the view of Mr. Sattar Sacranie, leader of the Asian Convention in the Protectorate. He did not think sufficient attempt had been made. With the leaders of the Nyasaland African National Congress detained, he could see no leadership left which was acceptable to Africans. The only exceptions were Mr. Wellington Chirwa, the former Federal M.P., and Mr. T. D. T. Banda, leader of the Congress Liberation Party. Neither had a very large following.

In an interview in Limbe recently Mr. Wellington Chirwa reiterated that the Nyasaland Africans' main aim was self-government outside the Federation. He added that this could be achieved without violence. Mr. Chirwa admitted he had been at loggerheads with Dr. Banda, who had made mistakes because he lacked political experience, knowledge of the political situation, and of the Nyasaland Africans. Mr. Chirwa believed there would always be a place in Nyasaland for Europeans and Asians.

The Federal Defence Ministry has announced that about 600 territorial troops mobilized in Southern Rhodesia last month because of the unrest in Nyasaland were being stood down.

Mr. Stonehouse's Personal Statement to the Commons

Not to Raise Deportation With Committee of Privileges

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, the Labour M.P. who has been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Federal Government, made a personal statement in the House of Commons last week after his arrival in London from Kenya.

Mr. Stonehouse said that towards the end of last year he was invited by Mr. J. Grimston, the Conservative Member for St. Albans, to accompany him in his private plane to Kenya and the Federation. Mr. Grimston, however, was unable to make the journey owing to business commitments in Britain, informing him of this a few weeks before they were due to leave.

Certain arrangements had already been made in East and Central Africa, and he felt it important to make the visit. "As I have no private means, I was unable to finance the air fares personally", Mr. Stonehouse said. He continued:—

"I am associated with an economic research company called Independent Commercial Surveys, Ltd., which has been set up with a view, not of personal profit but to help finance the Institute for Group and Society Development, a non-profit-making social welfare organization of which I am chairman.

"In January, this organization asked me to undertake some economic research during my visit to Africa. In connexion with this an advertisement was inserted in *The Times* inviting discussion of assignments. Quite independently of this I was asked by "Christian Action" to submit a report to them on conditions in the Federation. I was also asked by *Reynolds News* to write articles for that newspaper. It was then obvious that I would be fully committed in political fact-finding duties, and the idea of undertaking economic research work had to be shelved.

Sir Eldred Hitchcock's Letter

"Sir Eldred Hitchcock, who had written from Tanganyika seeking advice on the research organization, was informed in the one letter I wrote to him that I was fully committed on this particular trip. I did not contact him when I was in Tanganyika. In fact, I should make clear to the House that throughout my four-week tour I did not undertake any business activity whatsoever.

"Whilst in Kenya, I was invited to speak to the East African Institute of International Affairs on 'Democracy in Africa'. This I accepted. When I arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Thursday, February 19, I was invited by the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress to address meetings on the following Saturday and Sunday in Salisbury and Bulawayo on 'The Labour Party's Colonial Policy'. I accepted this invitation also. On Friday, February 20, I fulfilled three interviews arranged for me by the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, from whom, however, I received no official hospitality. I discussed with the High Commissioner the meetings I had arranged to address, and he said he wondered whether in view of the incidents which had just occurred in Nyasaland it would be wise for me to speak. I explained that I would be stressing non-violence and he agreed that this would be a good thing to do.

"Before I left Salisbury I received a copy of the programme which had been arranged for me by the Northern Rhodesian Government. I still have a copy of this programme which is headed 'The Secretariat, Lusaka' and gives details of my arrival at Lusaka Airport on Tuesday, February 24, and engagements arranged for me by the Government every day during the succeeding week to Tuesday, March 3. The programme is quite detailed and concludes with the particulars of the 7 a.m. aircraft from Lusaka for Blantyre in Nyasaland. It is signed by Major D. M. Talmadge for the Administrative Secretary to the Government.

Notice to Quit

"I was pursuing this programme without hitch when at Kitwe on Saturday, February 28, just after midnight, I was disturbed at the Government Rest House by the Chief Immigration Officer of the Federal Government, Mr. J. Wood. He read a statement from the Federal Minister for Home Affairs, Sir Malcolm Barrow, to the effect that as the Federal Authorities could not guarantee my personal safety and that as my visit to Nyasaland might lead to breaches of the peace I should leave the Federation within twenty-four hours. I replied that I would consult the Governor and higher authority through him. The Chief Immigration Officer then said, 'If

you do not accept this warning, I have authority here to declare you a prohibited immigrant'.

"I then took the Federal officials to the house of the District Commissioner and read to him details of the statement, of which he had no previous information. The following day I continued my tour and was the guest of the Senior Provincial Commissioner at Ndola. On Monday I flew to Lusaka and met the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson. He said he could make arrangements for me to fly from Lusaka either to Salisbury or to Dar-es-Salaam on my way out of the Federation. I replied that I considered it my duty as a Member of Parliament to visit Nyasaland, particularly as the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, had not directly withdrawn the invitation to me to stay with him. The Governor told me that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had sent a message advising me not to go to Nyasaland. This was presumably in reply to a cable of protest I had sent to the Secretary of State on the previous Saturday, in which I asked the British Government to take responsibility. At that time I had also sent a cable of protest to the Leader of the House of Commons. I have not yet received a reply to this.

Ministerial Direction

"During my conversations with the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, up to 12 midnight on Monday, neither of us was aware that a special debate had been arranged for Wednesday evening. I explained to the Governor that although I was prepared to accept direction from the Secretary of State or from himself, as these actions could be questioned in the House of Commons I could not accept advice which would put me in the position of accepting the effect of the Federal Prohibition Order.

"Earlier in the evening I had booked a telephone call to the Leader of the Opposition, but this had not come through by the time I left Government House. I took the call later at an hotel at 1.30 a.m., Rhodesian time. The Leader of the Opposition told me of the debate which had been arranged and advised me to return for it if I could not continue my journey to Nyasaland.

"During Monday night I also received a telephone call from the *Daily Herald* correspondent in Blantyre to the effect that at a Press conference that afternoon the Governor of Nyasaland had announced that full official facilities would be available to me if I visited Nyasaland. Four-and-a-half hours later I went to Lusaka Airport to catch the first available plane out of Northern Rhodesia. My ticket to Blantyre was accepted by the Central African Airways and I was given a boarding card, which is still in my possession. My case was also weighed and taken to be placed on the aircraft.

"I had intended to continue on this aircraft to Salisbury on my way to London for the debate if the Governor had sent instructions to the airport at Blantyre that I was not to stay in Nyasaland, but before I could proceed further I was approached by Mr. Wood the Federal Chief Immigration Officer, who informed me that a state of emergency had been declared in Nyasaland and that the plane to Blantyre had been cancelled.

Appealed to Police

"He said that arrangements had been made to fly me in a Piper Apache aircraft to Dar-es-Salaam. I said I wished to consult the Governor and to make further inquiries. Mr. Wood and his assistant, Mr. Wicks, then took me by the arm and pushed me towards the tarmac. I appealed to the Territorial Police in the persons of a superintendent and inspector to intervene. They refused, although I made it clear that I wished to consult the Governor who was responsible for law and order in the Territory. The Federal Immigration officers then made no other suggestions to me regarding transport and I was, in fact, compelled to board the Apache aircraft—a four-seater plane—which took off by 7.30 a.m. I was not allowed to consult any Northern Rhodesian Government officials.

"At Kasama Airport, Northern Rhodesia, which was the first stop on our route, I was handed a copy of a cable received from Mr. James Griffiths which asked me to return in time for the debate the following day. Through the District Commissioner I sent a further cable to the Secretary of State for the Colonies protesting at my deportation from the Territory. At Mbeya, Tanganyika, which was our next stop, I consulted the Provincial Commissioner, who was at the airport, regarding the possibility of diverting the aircraft to enable me to reach Nairobi in time to catch the London-bound plane. After consultation with the pilot, this was judged to be impossible.

"When the aircraft eventually arrived at Dar es Salaam at 5.30 p.m. there were no plane connexions available to enable me to get to London in time for the debate. Through the Governor of Tanganyika on the following day, March 4, I sent a cable to the Secretary of State for the Colonies further protesting at my eviction from Northern Rhodesia and giving details of what had taken place."

Immediately after his statement in the Commons, Mr. Stonehouse held a Press conference at Transport House, headquarters of the Labour Party. He made it clear that he does not intend to ask the House of Commons to refer his deportation to the Committee of Privileges. "I feel that the main issue should not be obscured", he said, when questioned on privilege. The issue was that a Member of Parliament responsible to the British electorate was interfered with in his duty to a British territory responsible to the Parliament of Britain, by a government in no way responsible to the British electorate, at a time when that M.P. was undertaking an officially arranged tour of Northern Rhodesia.

Speeches Misinterpreted

Mr. Stonehouse denied that he had "inflamed" Africans in Southern Rhodesia. His speeches had been misrepresented by the local Press and that misinterpretation had built up a great deal of feeling. He had found no evidence of an assassination plot in Nyasaland, and he described as "stupid" the federal authorities' action in refusing him permission to enter that territory. He contended that Mr. Alport, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, had made at least six direct mis-statements to the House during the debate on March 4.

His theme in Salisbury and Bulawayo was that Africans and Asians had to live together, and he had begged the Africans to have understanding for the European point of view, not to entertain hate, and not in any circumstances to use violence. He had emphasized the necessity for economic development and described at length the Labour Party's plans for helping some of the newly developing countries. He had said: "The Labour Party is united with you in the joint struggle against poverty" but certain newspapers had quoted him out of context, omitting the words "against poverty".

He was reported as saying: "Lift your heads high and behave as though the country belongs to you". But here he had been asking the Africans to have pride in themselves. "I told them that they could not expect us to have any respect for them if they behaved in a way in which they would be ashamed of themselves".

He said the *Rhodesian Herald* had said that he had described what was already well known—Labour's policy towards the federation—and that he appealed to his listeners not to use violence. "Yet it went on to say I was a peddler of mischief and that I should be banned from the federation", he said.

Referring to "mis-statements" by Mr. Alport, he said Central African Airways had offered him no alternative aircraft from Lusaka Airport to Salisbury, and there was no suggestion of cars being offered by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

When Mr. Alport referred to the letter in the Commons, said Mr. Stonehouse, "there was a suppression on somebody's part of a sentence I put in". It was deleted. He had never said his tours were "officially sponsored". He had said they were "officially arranged" throughout.

Tense Situation

Asked about the situation in the Federation during his visit, Mr. Stonehouse said that it was tense, although that was always so, because the partnership between Europeans and Africans was such that the Africans were kept on one side of the railway line and not allowed on the European side. "But there was no violence and I am sure that the African National Congress in Southern Rhodesia were not planning subversion", he said.

On the journalistic aspect of his tour, he said: "The suggestion that my fact-finding will be in any way obscured or influenced by writing a report for 'Christian Action' or *Reynolds News* gives the impression that I was going there as a newspaper hack, without engaging in an objective, fact-finding tour. That implication is a reflection on the tour and on the Press as a whole. My assignment in no way handicapped my duty as an M.P. in objectively finding out the facts in Rhodesia."

Before he flew home Mr. Stonehouse visited a detention camp and a prison in Kenya with a Press party. He had originally been given permission to visit the prisons as an M.P. but he said that the Kenya Government had withdrawn this. Later, the Govern-

ment had said that as there had been a demand from other journalists as well as Mr. Stonehouse to visit the prisons a Press party would be arranged.

At a briefing before the tour of Aguthi detention camp near Nyeri, Mr. Stonehouse raised the question of the risk of Africans being detained wrongfully. He said he had been informed that no-one was released unless he had confessed to taking part in oath-taking or other offences. A prison official assured him that this was not so.

Detainees' Letters

When Mr. Stonehouse referred to letters from former prisoners alleging ill-treatment, an officer said that when these had been investigated it was usually found that the writers did not exist. There had been only one case in which the author of a letter had been traced, and he had since been released. Mr. Stonehouse replied: "I have never had replies from the Colonial Secretary that these letters were forgeries".

When the party toured the camp Mr. Stonehouse tried to question nine hard core Mau Mau detainees. The men had refused to answer questions at first but later, apparently, had heard that the party consisted of journalists and said they wanted a list of their grievances. Mr. Stonehouse asked that they should be told who he was, and said: "Tell them they can make complaints to me if they want to". But officials pointed out that Mr. Stonehouse was attending as a journalist and journalists could not interview prisoners.

A number of prisoners who were in the yard broke away from the guards and three of them reached the Press party and asked to make complaints. The Prisons Commissioner said he would see them in his office. When the men persisted, Mr. Stonehouse asked: "Would you like to see me, too?" The men indicated that they would. The authorities were prepared to arrange this, but an official with the Press party pointed out that Mr. Stonehouse ranked as a journalist and if he saw the prisoners all the other journalists should do so. The authorities could not agree to this.

Anti-British Demonstrations in Accra

A BIG CROWD OF DEMONSTRATORS besieged the offices of the British High Commissioner in Accra last week, while seven of their leaders, including Mr. Krobo Edusei, the Minister of Transport and Communications had gone inside to present a petition to the Commissioner, Mr. Ian MacClennan. It protested against the "mass shootings of innocent Africans in Central Africa", and demanded the immediate release of Dr. Hastings Banda and other African political leaders in Nyasaland.

The demonstrators, organized by the ruling Convention People's Party, and the permanent secretariat of the All-African People's conference, were carrying numerous placards bearing anti-imperialist slogans. Mounted policemen surrounded the building housing the High Commissioner's office to prevent the demonstrators rushing on the High Commissioner and other British officials there.

Mr. Kofi Baako, Ghana Minister of Information has denied Sir Roy Welensky's allegation that the recent Pan-African conference in Accra inspired the disorders in the Federation. Mr. Baako said violence had never been on the programme of either the Pan-African People's conference in December or the conference of independent African states held in Accra last April.

The ruling Convention People's Party in Ghana has decided to give £10,000 to the Nyasaland African National Congress to maintain the dependants of those who died or were arrested during the riots. The general secretary of the party, Mr. Badiako Poku, said last week that the party had also decided to brief four leading barristers to defend all Africans who were put on trial "on framed-up charges of committing violence".

The Indian Congress party's working committee passed a resolution earlier this week condemning recent developments in Nyasaland and elsewhere in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It said:—

"Congress has always supported the movement for freedom in African states, and has welcomed the emergence of some of these states as independent countries. It has appreciated the policy of the United Kingdom government in this respect and has looked forward to its rapid implementation in other states."

The continuation of a policy of racial discrimination was not only against basic principles of the United Nations Charter, but would lead to terrible conflicts. The committee urged the Indian communities to offer the African peoples sympathy and support in their legitimate demands.

Deliberate Plot of Nyasaland Congress to Flout Law and Order

Lord Hastings and Lord Perth Give the Essential Facts in the Upper House

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS there was a debate on the adjournment—a rare occurrence in the Upper House.

LORD OGMORE, a former Socialist Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that there was no truth in the suggestion that the feeling against federation was simply and solely the work of a few agitators. The bulk of the population were against federation with Southern and Northern Rhodesia. It was therefore most important for the Minister of State, Lord Perth, to go to Nyasaland.

The Federation Acts contained an absolute promise that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should continue under the protection of Her Majesty to enjoy separate government so long as their respective peoples desired. To the Africans that was an essential pledge.

Southern Rhodesia was about the worst possible place to which the arrested leader of the Nyasaland African Congress could have been sent.

LORD BOOTHBY said that he had accepted the economic arguments for federation but not the political. Some kind of confederation which would allow political separation was probably the ultimate solution, for Nyasaland would never accept in the long run government from Salisbury.

To have depicted the leaders of the Nyasaland Africans to Southern Rhodesia was absolutely crazy. It gave the impression of a total abnegation of responsibility on the part of H.M. Government. If any member of the Government thought we could get out of this situation by turning over Nyasaland to Sir Roy Welensky he had better think again.

Trustees for the Africans

THE EARL OF SWINTON said that the Government of this country were the trustees for the Africans and it is our duty to discharge that trust in their best interests. There could be no question of any of the pledges enshrined in the Orders in Council under the Federation Act being abrogated, and that would not be sought by any respectable persons in the Federation.

"We should not blame the Governor of Nyasaland for declaring an emergency. Very often it is wise to declare an emergency in good time. It prevents bloodshed. Some of the most humane and successful administrators have been those who took action before the situation got out of hand.

"It is the Governor who has proscribed and arrested Dr. Banda and others. Certainly I would trust the man on the spot. The Governor would be sympathetic to the Nyasaland point of view, and he would not have arrested those people and sent them out of the country if he had not believed that they were responsible for inciting to disorder and bloodshed.

"Whilst it is easy to agitate and make speeches, it so often happens that the people who riot and are shot down and who are then suppressed are not the people who made the speeches. Those people very often either get removed into safety or equally often when things get hot make for safety."

LORD HASTINGS challenged Lord Ogmores' statement that Nyasaland wanted to remain under the Colonial Office, saying:—

"What Dr. Banda and his associates are asking for is self-government and independence—not under the Colonial Office at all. Even two years ago when I was having lunch with some of the African members of the Legislative Council—they are all members of the National Congress—they made it quite clear to me that they want to be another Ghana.

"Lord Ogmores referred to the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress as being very strong. It is extremely weak. Up to last year they did not exist. Years ago there was a branch Bulawayo and another Salisbury, but they collapsed for lack of support. It was revived last year, based on the Bulawayo branch, and Mr. Nyandoro became president. It has

made considerable progress in the last few months, largely as a result of liaison with Dr. Banda in Nyasaland.

"The Southern Rhodesian Government has taken the very wise precaution of not under-estimating the damage that 200 fanatical organizers can perpetrate in an otherwise peaceful economy. They are not prepared to take the risk. Southern Rhodesians are not in the least the sort of people who would get panic-stricken:

"I can think of few peoples who have a more complete faith in their future destiny, a more complete lack of fear of the way in which they will achieve it, and a more complete certainty as to the way in which they are achieving their destiny, whether it be political, economic, or anything else. They are not a people who get into a panic at all; they know exactly what they are doing.

Liberal Prime Minister

Sir Edgar Whitehead, who took the decision to arrest these people, is, in the opinion of Mr. Garfield Todd, a liberal person, and there is no question of his having taken an action from panic motives or reactionary motives.

"Sir John Moffat is one of the outstanding liberals in Northern Rhodesia and also one of those most closely in touch with the Africans in the Federation. It is his opinion that 90% of the Africans—and I am not at all sure one could not say 99%, but I have not got the exact quotation with me—are perfectly willing to co-operate with the Europeans so long as they are treated well and can be sure of a gradual and steady advance politically as well as economically. It is only the small minority of the nationalists and political fanatics who are stirring up these people to demand more than they would be perfectly satisfied with. That is the opinion of Sir John Moffat.

"Nyasaland has no right to blame Southern Rhodesia for what has happened in Nyasaland since federation; Southern Rhodesia did not, in fact, want Nyasaland originally to come into the Federation—Lord Malvern has said that publicly. Do not blame Southern Rhodesia for dragging in Nyasaland; and please do not blame Southern Rhodesia for everything that goes wrong in Nyasaland, because what has happened in Southern Rhodesia has had little influence on developments in Nyasaland; it has been used as a scapegoat for the rabid nationalists in Nyasaland only to enable them to make speeches and frighten people about what will happen to them if the wicked Southern Rhodesians ever get control.

"Pledges have been given frequently by H.M. Government, and I cannot think there can be any doubt that the territorial Governments are going to remain territorial and are not going to be handed over to an independent Dominion until a majority of the inhabitants wish it. Those pledges were given and have been given again to-day, and see no reason why they should be doubted.

"The noble lord behind me spoke as if Sir Roy Welensky were a man-eating ogre. I hope that no attempt will be made to fasten that sort of label on him or Southern Rhodesians. I am sure the right action has been taken to avoid bloodshed before the situation gets out of hand.

"We have not acted in other places soon enough, and we have seen the results. I think it wise both of the Southern Rhodesians and of the Colonial Government in Nyasaland to put a foot down firmly before it is too late. I do not despair unduly of the situation, so long as H.M. Government handle it firmly and fairly and produce a new Constitution for Nyasaland on reasonably liberal lines in the near future."

Model Colony

THE EARL OF LUCAN: "Before federation Nyasaland had been in racial matters almost a model Colony. Things went on there that could never happen in Southern Rhodesia. There were football and hockey matches between white and black teams. There were black civil servants well above the ordinary clerical grade. There were men in responsible positions in the post office and on the railways. I visited a rice growers' co-operative on a very large scale in the Karonga neighbourhood which was staffed entirely by Africans, with a few Asians. Nyasaland was well advanced and race relations were extremely good.

"What they saw and knew of the Rhodesian attitude to race relations was the cause of the bitter opposition to the idea of federation. As for economic advantages, it is surely well enough known by now, that the spirit of nationalism takes no account of economic advantages. We may think it foolish, but if people think they are not going to be treated as equal

(Continued on Page 862)

Embarrassing the Federation

Colonial Secretary Accuses Labour Party

SINCE THE FEDERATION of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the Labour Party had done everything possible to discredit and embarrass it, said Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the annual meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations in London on Friday.

This campaign of malice, he said, had been deliberately conducted in the last few years and had reached its culmination when a predecessor of his on the Labour front bench [Mr. James Griffiths] had described in the House of Commons a friendly Government as "utterly irresponsible" and "utterly untrustworthy", and the *Daily Herald* had described the Prime Minister of the Federation as "the ruffianly Prime Minister".

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that this hardly helped Britain in its task in Central Africa, but, far more important, the long-term consequence of this unbridled language had yet to be seen.

The meeting passed by a large majority an emergency motion expressing "anxiety for the continuation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on a partnership basis and its opposition to extremism", and a readiness to welcome "full ascertainment of the facts of the present situation and the state of European and African opinion".

In Daily Touch

Discussing events in Nyasaland, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he was in daily touch with Sir Robert Armitage, the Governor. "There is not the slightest truth that he has been coerced into some action by Federal pressure. No Royal Commission ought to be necessary to prove that a Secretary of State talking to the Conservative party's Central Council is telling the truth".

The Governor reported plans for widespread violence, sabotage and murder in certain eventualities. "This report was such that no responsible Governor or Secretary of State could ignore it. I cannot at this stage say more than that, but I hope that over the years I have built up confidence and trust among the Conservative party and outside which would cause solemn words like that to be taken very seriously".

There was no question of any division of opinion between himself the Governor of Nyasaland, or between them and Lord Home, or between any of them and Sir Roy Welensky on the need for a state of emergency or the use of troops or police.

The political opposition to federation received a huge filip with the return to Nyasaland of Dr. Banda. The campaign against federation had grown in intensity and violence. It was not surprising in such an atmosphere, people should get tense and that serious disorders break out. What was surprising was that people who were ready to plunge their own country into that sort of chaos were treated here as if they were wise statesmen whose every word should be regarded with respect and complete acceptance of its truth.

On Lord Perth's visit to Nyasaland, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the proposals which he took with him were cast in a very imaginative manner. Dr. Banda had been asked to ensure tranquil conditions for Lord Perth's proposed visit in February. "I cannot get out of my mind that he did not want the talks to take place in a calm atmosphere", the Minister said.

Not Retiring

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, denied rumours that he was retiring from politics when he addressed the executive council of Mid-Bedfordshire Conservatives on Saturday. "If it is the wish of my supporters, I am very ready to offer myself as Conservative and Unionist candidate for Mid-Bedfordshire at the next election", he said.

Some 500 Africans have been repatriated to Nyasaland as a result of the strike of African labourers at the Kariba Dam last month.

African Minister for Tanganyika

Governor's Reference to Subversive Activities

FIVE NON-OFFICIALS in Tanganyika Territory, three Africans, one Asian, and one European, are to be given portfolios on July 1 in a reconstituted Council of Ministers. That announcement was made in the Legislative Council on Tuesday by the Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, who also gave the terms of reference to the Post-Elections Committee which is to advise on constitutional changes in general.

He warned the country against the Africans who have set themselves to create a climate of disrespect for the law and a contempt for established authority, in consequence of which a larger share of the revenue must now be devoted to strengthening the police force.

The text of the Governor's address will appear next week.

Mr. J. B. Johnston

MR. J. B. JOHNSTON has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa, in succession to Mr. R. H. Belcher. Mr. Johnston, who is 40, was educated at Banbury Grammar School and The Queen's College, Oxford. He joined the Colonial Office in 1947, and became principal private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1953. He was head of the Far Eastern Department in 1956-57, before transferring to the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1957. He is at present head of the Defence and Western Department.

The Berlin Mission building, for 70 years a landmark in Dar es Salaam, has been demolished to make way for a luxury hotel.

BACKGROUND BOOKS ON CENTRAL AFRICA

The Birth of a Plural Society

L. H. GANN. The history of the development of Northern Rhodesia under the British South Africa Company, 1894-1914. "Describes the beginnings of European settlement in what was before wholly African territory, and the patterns of thought and behaviour then established which still largely influence the climate of opinion in Central Africa. One would wish this illuminating book to be widely read". — *Manchester Guardian*. 25s. net.

Politics in an Urban African Community

A. L. EPSTEIN. "This important pioneer study is a most valuable contribution to our understanding of contemporary Africa". — *International Affairs*. "Illuminates the grass roots of political ambition in one of the most sensitive spots in Central Africa... admirably describes the social realities that underlie modern African industrial and political movements". — *Venture*. 28s. net.

Tribal Cohesion in a Money Economy

W. WATSON. The African peoples of Northern Rhodesia are now involved in a money economy. The author examines the effect of this on the Mambwe, a cattle-keeping people. 30s. net.

PERSONALIA

VISCOUNT CHANDOS was 66 last week.

LORD MALVERN has arrived in London by air.

LADY FITZGERALD has arrived from Mombasa by the s.s. KENYA.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA has returned to London from his visit to the Sudan.

COLONEL LAURENS VAN DER POST sailed on Sunday for the United States.

SIR STEPHEN LUKE, Crown Agent, left by air on Monday for Port of Spain.

LADY RANKINE, of Hove, Sussex, left £7,882, on which duty of £2,514 has been paid.

CAPTAIN H. E. HOPKINSON, R.N. (RETD.), has arrived in London from Mombasa.

WING COMMANDER and MRS. DURBIN are recent arrivals in this country from Kenya.

LORD HALEY is not expected back from his visit to Southern Africa until about mid-summer.

LORD and LADY TWining are expected to arrive in this country from Kenya about the end of April.

PROFESSOR and MRS. W. M. MACMILLAN have returned from visits to South, Central, and East Africa.

SIR ELDRÉD HITCHCOCK will leave London this afternoon for Tanganyika Territory, breaking his journey in Rome.

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS FESTING, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has returned to London from his visit to Kenya.

LORD and LADY MILVERTON arrived at Liverpool last week from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the SYLVANIA.

MR. J. K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, M.P., Minister of State of the Board of Trade, was the guest at luncheon last week of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. JOHN BOOTH has been appointed managing director of the British Cotton Growing Association. He succeeds MR. E. D. REYNOLDS, who has retired.

MR. N. THOMPSON, a director of Ind Coope and Allsop, Ltd., and of Allsop's East Africa, Ltd., and MRS. THOMPSON have arrived by sea from Mombasa.

MR. F. A. POPE, a director of Nyasaland Railways, and MR. E. A. SHORT, secretary of the company, left London on Saturday for a routine visit to the Federation.

MR. J. BAXENDINE, manager in Dar es Salaam of National and Grindlays Bank, and MRS. BAXENDINE arrived home last week in the British India liner KENYA.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND has been appointed a director of Tube Investments, Ltd. For the past decade he has had charge of the group's interests in South Africa.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, MR. GUY HUNTER, MR. PHILIP MASON, and MR. JACK THOMSON will be among the speakers at an introductory course on Central Africa to be held at Moor Park College, Farnham, Surrey, from April 14 to 17 under the auspices of Overseas Service.

MR. BENN LEVY, the London dramatist, and Socialist M.P. for the Eton and Slough division of Bucks, from 1945 to 1950, is visiting Kenya. He has been asked to adjudicate at this year's Drama Festival.

THE EARL OF NORTHESK was judge last week at a dog show in Nairobi. He has also been asked to judge the Mashonaland Dog Show. Lord Northesk is one of the leading dog judges in Great Britain.

MR. MICHAEL WOOD, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, who lives in Nairobi, is about to pay a short visit to the United States. He will break his return journey to Kenya by a brief stay in London.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the London Cattle Food Trade Association, which was held at Grosvenor House, London, last week.

MR. FRANK MCEWEN, Director of the Rhodes National Gallery, is spending two months in America on a Leader Award at the invitation of the State Department. He will study art and the methods of teaching it.

MR. J. K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, Minister of State for the Board of Trade, and previously chairman of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization, is to visit Australia in August. He recently paid a brief visit to East and Central Africa.

SIR ARCHIBALD MCINDOE, surgeon-in-charge of the Queen Victoria Plastic and Jaw Injury Centre, East Grinstead, Sussex, who farms in Tanganyika, attended a private luncheon party given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace last week.

MR. D. R. MILLBOURN, lately manager in Tanga of Barclays Bank D.C.O., from whose service he is retiring, and MRS. MILLBOURN and their family are recent arrivals in England. Mr. Millbourn is a brother of SIR ERIC-MILLBOURN, of the Ministry of Transport, who has paid frequent visits to East, Central, and South Africa.

The Governor of Kenya, SIR EVELYN BARING, is to remain in office for another six months. He was due to retire on March 29, but a Government statement issued in Nairobi at the beginning of the week stated that an extension of his term of office until September 29 had been approved. Sir Evelyn took over the Governorship from Sir Phillip Mitchell in 1952.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, was the host at a luncheon given on Monday by the Government for MR. MEKTI ABBAS, Executive Secretary for the Economic Commission of Africa. He is at present visiting Britain. Other guests included MR. JULIAN AMERY, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MR. ATO KEBBEDE ABBEDE, the Sudanese Chargé d' Affaires.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER will open an exhibition of paintings and sculpture by young commonwealth artists in London at the Royal Commonwealth Society on Tuesday. MR. KEITH GRANT, who painted the mural at Rhodesia House, will show sketches and photographs on which it was based. MR. JONATHAN KINGDON, who was born in Tanganyika, is organizing the exhibition and is showing paintings. He is now studying at the Royal College of Arts. MR. SAM NTIRO, who is also showing paintings, is tutor at Makerere College. He went to the Slade School of Art and has previously exhibited in London.

G. M. PAIN

Business Consultant

Box 3, Njoro, KENYA

Telephone: Njoro 34/Y/8

Television Debates About the Central African Situation

Mr. Joelson's Disagreements with Dr. Chidzero and Mr. Legum

CONFLICTING OPINIONS on happenings in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were expressed in the B.B.C. television programme "Tonight" by MR. COLIN LEGUM, colonial correspondent of the *Observer*, and MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The chairman, MR. MICHELMORE, opened with the question to MR. JOELSON: "What kind of an organization is the African National Congress? Is it likely to resemble any of the other terrorist organizations we know—E.O.K.A. or Mau Mau—or is it something quite distinctive?"

F.S.J.—"I would say that the Nyasaland African National Congress, like all similar movements in East and Central Africa, is an association of political extremists who have regularly used intimidation as an instrument of policy and have quarrelled frequently amongst themselves, with the consequence that it is extremely difficult at any given moment to say what Congress policy is. I suppose there is nobody except those intimately concerned who would have been able to tell you even last week exactly what Congress might have done today or next week. Now their leaders are behind prison bars."

C.L.—"That is a view with which I flatly dissent. I've had some experience of the Nyasaland African Congress over a period of years. They're a recognizably political movement trying to organize themselves in admittedly difficult circumstances. It's not always highly disciplined, but it can be and at times has been capable of working responsibly; at times it has not been as responsible as political organizations of this country. It certainly resembles nothing like E.O.K.A. or Mau Mau."

CHAIRMAN: "How important is Dr. Banda in all this? Do you think that he is extreme enough as a man to have planned the imminent massacre that was being talked about yesterday?"

C.L.—"There are two different questions there, aren't there? The first is Dr. Banda. He's a very old friend of mine; I've known him intimately for 15 years, and he's a man I've admired very greatly. I have no reason yet to change that opinion."

"Is he extreme enough to have planned a massacre? Well, I'm not convinced that a massacre was planned. What have we got at the moment? A piece of paper, which the Colonial Secretary does not disclose, suggesting that a massacre was planned. I've heard this sort of thing before in our Colonial history. Maybe it's true, but I would first like to have positive evidence, because we are brought up to believe that we don't hold people to be guilty until they've been proved guilty, and until anybody has proved that Dr. Banda was guilty of planning a massacre I frankly don't believe it. My own experience of him would show that he is not the kind of man capable of planning a massacre."

F.S.J.—"My view is that Dr. Banda is a split personality. I've known him for many years, but possibly not quite so long as Mr. Legum. Dr. Banda in one mood is a most balanced, cool individual, but as soon as he gets on to politics it's the easiest thing in the world to arouse the extremist in him, and again and again in private conversation, in small meetings, and in larger meetings I've seen the most extreme agitator in Dr. Banda."

"That does not mean that I say that he has planned a massacre. I don't know. But I'm perfectly sure that if a massacre was planned those most closely associated with it will each have an excellent alibi, and that it will not be able to be pinned on them. I have not the slightest doubt that any of the Congresses which have used intimidation so very freely would, if they thought that it would serve their purposes, go to the most extreme lengths."

C.L.—"Extremism, says Mr. Joelson; and Dr. Banda himself describes himself as an extremist, and gives the reasons for being an extremist. He said that in a situation where you have white settler politics, unless the African is going around in a kowtowing mood the settlers don't listen to them; he has to make his influence felt. He's an extremist certainly to the extent that he's extremely opposed to the Federation of Central

Africa, which, as Mr. Joelson knows, was imposed on the Africans six years ago against their overwhelming opposition. Dr. Banda is certainly extreme in his opposition to Federation."

CHAIRMAN: "Mr. Joelson, there are only 8,000 Europeans to nearly three million Africans in Nyasaland. Do you think that the emergency measures now announced will resolve the situation quickly? Or are they going to make matters worse in the long run?"

F.S.J.—"I am perfectly sure, as I have been sure for a long time, that the right policy for the Governments of all these territories is to maintain law and order. Law and order have been flouted, largely because the Congresses have been allowed to engage in intimidation; the Governor of Nyasaland has for months talked about intimidation by the Congress, and so long as law and order are allowed to be flouted you are obviously playing into the hands of the extremists."

C.L.—"Law and order—the same tiresome story every time: it's a question of imposing law and order. You impose what you want on Africans or other colonials. When they don't like it and resist in the way open to them we say we must establish law and order. Where has it worked? Not in Cyprus or Palestine; it hasn't worked anywhere where you've tried to force down a nationalist movement. You banish the chaps; they come back more powerful than before. And I have no reason to believe that the use of force in Central Africa is going to be any different from the results in Ghana, Cyprus, or any of the countries where we started with maintaining law and order."

F.S.J.—"We must either protect the values for which we stand or engage in appeasement. In so many of these countries what we've done has been to appease weakly, appease the worst elements; and you obviously don't get the right solution in those circumstances. What we're doing in Central Africa today is certainly not to attempt to impose anything for the benefit of the white man. What we're trying to do is to establish the best standards for the benefit of the mass of Africans; it is they who have stood to lose most and who stand to lose most today."

Discussion with Dr. Chidzero

IN THE ASSOCIATED TELEVISION PROGRAMME "Right to Reply", which is usually seen by about five million people, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, a Southern Rhodesian African, and Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, discussed aspects of the situation in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Ludovic Kennedy, the chairman, having recalled that Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, had dismissed the idea of adult suffrage for Africans, asked Dr. Chidzero, a graduate of McGill University, Canada, what he thought of the suggestion that Africans in the Federation were not fit to govern themselves.

The following abbreviated report of the discussion has been taken from a tape recording.

DR. CHIDZERO: "Government is an art which is acquired by actually doing the thing. There will never arise a day when overnight the African will be fit to govern himself. So we thought we should learn to govern ourselves, but we are confronted with the handing over of this whole area to Europeans who will dominate us. For that reason we are opposed to any change in the status of the territory and to any manner of race discrimination. We are not anti-white in this area. All we want is a negotiated settlement which takes fully into account the wishes of the Africans and of the Europeans—but not a settlement dictated from one side only, the European."

MR. KENNEDY: "One of the severest critics of the present African moves within Nyasaland and the Rhodesias is Mr. Joelson, founder and editor of the London weekly paper EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, who has studied African problems for over 40 years. Mr. Joelson, what have you got to say in reply to Dr. Chidzero?"

F.S.J.—"By implication he agrees that there ought to be a qualified franchise, and that is the view of the most experienced people on the spot; and at present such people are almost wholly European."

"As to domination, in present circumstances you have either to have domination by experienced people or domination by the inexperienced African masses. The struggle is between a paternal domination, which has operated for three-quarters of a century in Nyasaland in the interests of the Africans, and the

violent domination now being attempted by the African nationalist leaders.

"The best proof that the African masses do not agree with this attempt at a violent revolution is that the African nationalist leaders everywhere have to rely on intimidation. If the policy of the African leaders commended itself as a matter of reason to the African masses, they would not have to use intimidation—which is today one of the gravest threats to Africa."

B.C.—"It isn't true that African leadership in this area depends on intimidation. In Nyasaland there has not been any intimidation; we have not had this at all. There is spontaneous African support of its leadership."

F.S.J.—"I am amazed to hear Dr. Chidzero say that last week the Governor of Nyasaland used the word 'intimidation' in a public statement; the Chief Secretary of Nyasaland used the word 'intimidation'; the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia used the word 'intimidation'; and the Prime Minister of the Federation used the word—all within the last seven days. It is astonishing to be told that there is no intimidation."

"Intimidation in Nyasaland has gone so far that children in the schools are being incited to strike. Several hundred children have had to be expelled from schools in the last three months, simply because these young minds, which have no idea of what is at stake, are being incited and intimidated."

B.C.—"There is no African Press to indicate African support for a cause and no African in the Government, and here you are deeply embedded in a race problem. One race accuses the other, but the African has no effective say in Government."

L.K.—"I think Dr. Chidzero's point is that only 40,000 Africans in the total population of seven million in the Federation are entitled to vote. Should not more have the vote?"

F.S.J.—"As time passes a very greatly increased number will have the vote. Lord Malvern—who holds the Empire record for length of service as a Prime Minister, more than 23 years, and who was the creator of the Federation—has spoken of a black African Government in Nyasaland under a black Prime Minister."

Three Remarkable African Editors

"I am astonished at another statement of Dr. Chidzero—that there is no African Press. One African-edited newspaper in the Federation is far better than any African-edited paper anywhere in East Africa. It is the *African Daily News*. It has produced three remarkable editors in succession. The first, Mr. Savanhu, is now a Federal M.P., who is wholly in favour of federation and is a whip in the Federal party. His successor, Mr. Vambe, has written most courageously in favour of federation."

B.C.—"The African Press is European controlled. It is not an African Press, but a European Press edited by Africans who are directed in matters of policy by the European."

F.S.J.—"Last Friday, just before he left by air, the present editor, Mr. Shamuyarira, spent an hour with me. I know the proprietor and manager of the concern, Mr. Paver, and about the last question I put to him was: 'To what extent is Mr. Paver responsible for editorial policy?' He replied: 'To no extent. He is the most patient European I know. If any question needs to be discussed he will give three or four hours to make us understand all aspects of the matter, and then he says, 'Now go and write your leader.' Mr. Shamuyarira added, 'I couldn't work for a better boss, or one more anxious that true African opinion should be expressed.' That is what the present editor told me on Friday."

B.C.—"The people mentioned are fairly well known as Africans who look interestedly at their job. In spite of their integrity, they have to live."

"I have another kind of question to put to Mr. Joelson. Does he agree that in the Federation there are extreme cases of legal and practical discrimination—that an African cannot go to a cinema or a restaurant, that he may not travel with Europeans in the same bus? If he agrees, does he think that this is the sort of thing which sits well in a country where there is partnership?"

F.S.J.—"Dr. Chidzero knows that that is a rhetorical question, for he has read leading articles against these practices which I have written in my own paper, to which he has been a subscriber for a long time. I doubt whether he can quote any English journalist here or in Africa who has more frequently criticized these racial discriminations. I think they ought to go."

L.K.—"How do you think these things can be justified?"

F.S.J.—"I don't think they can be justified, and I think it a great pity that the Federal authorities have been so slow in removing these pinpricks, as Sir Roy Welensky has called them. There ought not to be notices on lifts, for instances, that they are for Europeans only. Dr. Chidzero would not disagree, I think, that there was historical justification for some of these

things 20, 30, 40 years ago in the circumstances of the day."

L.K.—"Would you say the reasons for it going on now are that the white man is really terrified of losing what he has got, and that he holds on to these old prejudices because he wants to hold on to what is his own?"

Apathy Characteristic of Officialdom

F.S.J.—"No, I should put it down very largely to the apathy characteristic of officialdom. Officialdom everywhere says that it will do this or that and does not do it, and so years pass before things get done."

L.K.—"You don't think the white man is afraid?"

F.S.J.—"He is not afraid of removing that kind of notice. But there are certain aspects of discrimination over which there is still a considerable amount of fear. The outstanding case has been the advancement of Africans to skilled jobs on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, where after years of discussion and despite several strikes, the mining companies have had the courage to embark upon an advancement programme; and the position today is that there are more skilled jobs waiting for Africans than there are Africans skilled enough to fill those jobs."

B.C.—"These jobs have been preserved all the time for Europeans, and now when they are open there are no Africans because no training has been provided for them. Facilities should be made for Africans to take over these jobs and be trained."

"Mr. Joelson mentioned that I'd agree that there should be a qualified franchise. Is this not extremely difficult where you have the standard set by only one section of the community, the European, without the participation of the African to see which standards are agreeable to all, so that today you have income qualifications which are extremely hard for most Africans to meet? An African gets about £70 annual income. The minimum voting qualification is £150 a year. I think a qualified franchise may be accepted so long as it is negotiated and accepted by all sections of the populations."

F.S.J.—"I am one of those who think that money can be enormously over-rated in almost every aspect. I agree that there are much more important things than money qualifications. What really is important is the character of the people concerned and their capacity to make some useful contribution to the life of the country. It is much more important to enfranchise African mission padres, who may have a small income, African teachers, Africans of some achievement—and in these complicated franchises—at least some effort has been made to bring in people of this sort, including men who have served in the police or as chiefs."

L.K.—"And there we must leave our discussion on African nationalism."

Inquest on Mau Mau Detainees

THERE WERE INQUIRIES on the bodies of the Mau Mau detainees from the Hola irrigation scheme whose deaths were announced last week, according to medical reports. An inquest is to be held as soon as the police have completed their inquiries.

An official statement said that the post-mortem examinations on the 10 detainees who died on March 3, and on one other who died afterwards, indicated that there were injuries on the bodies which may have been due to violence. It added that when the result of the inquest became known, the Government would decide whether to hold another inquiry.

When the deaths were originally reported it was officially stated that the men were in a group of 100 working on digging furrows. The deaths occurred after the men had drunk water from a water cart, which was used by all members of the working party and their guards. The incident was reported to the European medical officer at Hola, to the police and to a magistrate.

It was also reported from Nairobi last week that the Kenya Government is conducting an inquiry into complaints contained in an affidavit sworn by a former prisons officer, Mr. V. C. Shuter. The affidavit, which is said to make allegations against conditions and treatment in various detention camps, has been brought to the notice of the European Elected Members' Organization. A statement signed by the chairman, Sir Alfred Vincent, said that the allegations merit a full inquiry. "Accordingly the organization has requested a full investigation by the Government, and understands that such an inquiry is already in process". The statement added that the matter would be raised in the Kenya Legislative Council as soon as it resumes at the end of this month.

Macharia Trial: Closing Speeches

Judgment to be Given on April 4th

JUDGMENT IS TO BE GIVEN on April 4 in the case of Rawson Macharia, who is accused of swearing a false affidavit about the evidence he gave at the trial of Jomo Kenyatta. The Nairobi magistrate, Mr. Isaac Rosen, announced this after the prosecution's closing speech.

Macharia had pleaded Not Guilty. The hearing took 29 days spread over seven weeks. When it closed last Thursday, the magistrate thanked Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., defending, and Mr. John Marnan, Q.C., prosecuting, for their "very interesting and helpful submissions".

In his closing, two-day, speech for the Crown, Mr. Marnan invited the magistrate to draw the conclusion that it was not only impossible to believe Macharia as to any detail of the manner in which he became a Crown witness at Kenyatta's trial, but "variations in that story within the space of three months are characteristic of deliberate lying".

Mr. Marnan went on: "If in 1958 he had genuinely believed he had been suborned, he would have been able to tell a simple story which was consistent at least as to its vital elements, and I further submit it has now been proved that Macharia was not suborned to give false evidence, and that you must hold so unless you are prepared to reject the evidence of both Mr. Henderson and Mr. Somerhough on this part of the case".

Mr. Henderson was a man of outstandingly high character. His distinguished record in the service of the Crown was well known and he was entitled to the credit his character and career commanded. Mr. Somerhough was also entitled to consideration from the point of view of his unblemished character. Although the magistrate could be no respecter of the position of any witness, nevertheless Mr. Somerhough was entitled to regard for the fact that he has given evidence in his present status as a High Court judge.

First Principles

Mr. Marnan added that Mr. Somerhough was personally responsible for the conduct of the prosecution at Kapenguria. "I need not emphasize the importance of the case and the publicity it was bound to attract. It would be a very brave man, as well as a very wicked man, who saddled himself with someone who to his knowledge was about to commit perjury, as his first or second witness in such a case".

Mr. Marnan submitted that there was no evidence that the majority of the witnesses asked for money compensation until long after they had given evidence, and there was nothing in the case to suggest that Mr. Somerhough could have foreseen the payments which were later made. "If Mr. Somerhough and the Attorney-General had innocent minds, and admittedly not being able to see into March, 1953, when the payments were made, it is at least understandable that neither of them ever thought of disclosing the protection plan at all. Even though a mistake might have been made there was no evidence of a guilty mind".

Earlier, Mr. Marnan said Macharia was a self-confessed perjurer. When he found he could get no more money by playing loyal, he changed his tack and told a new story. He was now perjuring himself in the present case, and again for personal gain.

Referring to the evidence of Police Superintendent Ian Henderson and Mr. Justice Somerhough (who was Crown prosecutor at Kenyatta's trial) concerning the necessity of protecting witnesses in 1952, Mr. Marnan said it was impossible to apply a fair judgment to the actions of the Government at that time without bearing in mind the general conditions prevailing in the country. Witnesses who had known about Mau Mau were no longer prepared to come forward and tell it in court; if some brave or exceptional man did, he would, in the normal course of events, almost certainly have been murdered.

The plan, which was on a high level and could not have been made without the knowledge and approval of the Governor, was no more than was necessary and proper for the protection of witnesses.

By taking them from their homes and putting them into the witness-box the Government was exposing them to "exceptional peril". They were taken to camp at Nyeri, first, for their own protection and, second, because they had to be persuaded to appear in open court. It was also reasonable that these men should be protected after the Kapenguria trial.

At one point Mr. Marnan said that, if the Kenya Government had planned to buy perjury, it was "one of the most

wicked and sinister things ever to take place in government circles at such a level since the days of the Borgias".

Mr. Pritt referred in his closing speech for the defence to the removal of the court to Kitale (where Kenyatta and other convicts from Lokitaung gave evidence); he said that the law had been altered solely to prevent six people, "and particularly one of them probably", from being seen in Nairobi. "One wonders why: did the Government fear overwhelming demonstrations of affection?"

The evidence of the Kitale witnesses was that of honourable men who had gone into the witness box to tell the truth and, to the extent to which the cross-examination happened to give the opportunity to make their political declarations, they had stated them fearlessly, clearly, and correctly.

Servants of the Government had been implicated in some very dishonourable transactions. Many people always suspected Governments and thought they had very little conscience, especially frightened Governments. The Kenya Government must have been very frightened in the autumn of 1952.

It had made a clear statement at Kitale that it had never been part of the prosecution case that the evidence given by Macharia at Kapenguria was true. The Crown's attitude was that it did not care. From every standpoint the acquittal of Macharia was the only proper solution.

Last week's issue carried the first part of Mr. Pritt's closing speech. All told, it lasted six hours.

Prince Henry Kimera

MR. MICHAEL KINTU, the Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda, has announced in the Lukiko that a message had been sent to Prince Henry Kimera, the younger brother of the Kabaka of Buganda, informing him that he was no longer recognized as being in line of succession to the Kabakaship, following his marriage in London last week to an English girl. The disqualification would also apply to all his descendants. On March 11, Prince Henry Kimera married Miss Carol Ann Withey at the Paddington register office.

Satisfaction

in every packet



New Powers For S.R. Government

Permanently Outlawing African Congress

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT last week introduced a bill in the Assembly which would permanently ban the African National Congress. The Unlawful Organizations Bill empowers the police to search without a warrant any building in which they believe an unlawful meeting is taking place and to arrest all those present and seize documents, insignia and other property.

The bill also empowers the Governor to outlaw an organization if, it appears to him that since February 26, 1959, any of its members had attended meetings outside the colony attendance at which by someone living in the colony would render them liable to detention.

The Bill would impose fines of up to £1,000 with the alternative of five years' imprisonment on members or supporters of the African National Congress movement or of any organization affiliated to or controlled by a number of movements outside Southern Rhodesia.

These outlawed organizations are: The World Federation of Trade Unions, The World Peace Council, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Union of Students, and the African National Congress of South Africa.

The bill fulfils the undertaking given by Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, when he declared a State of Emergency on February 27. Sir Edgar told the House that he considered the bill could remain effective for at least five years, when it would be reviewed by Parliament.

The Prime Minister said during the second reading that if the Government had delayed the Emergency for another three months a congress civil disobedience and riot campaign would have broken out. Existing legislation, he said, had failed to control the evil spread of subversive movements within the country.

Top of the List

The Ghana Conference, he said had paid special attention to the Federation, and a system of priorities had been worked out with Nyasaland heading the list. "It was then cohesion began to appear between congress bodies in the Federation and we realized meetings were being held between different branches."

Both the Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Governments had confirmation that there was a plot of violence for Nyasaland. The meeting at which the plot was organized was attended by a member of the Southern Rhodesia Congress, who subsequently went to a Northern Rhodesia meeting with Zambia. Sir Edgar Whitehead claimed that when events came to a head in Nyasaland diversion would have been staged in Southern Rhodesia preventing troops being sent to Nyasaland.

All the banned organizations excepting the South African Congress were Communist. Schools in Russia taught subversion and sabotage and the Government sought legislation to hold anyone taking "iron curtain school" courses and to catch them on returning to the country, not after dissemination of information. The Bill was not designed to apply to one section of the community but against subversion alone, and the Government believed all people of the country would benefit.

The Opposition Dominion Party greeted the Bill with cries of "Shame", "Absolutely disgraceful", and "Non-sense". But during the second reading its spokesman, Mr. Peter Grey, announced that it would support the bill under certain conditions that there were certain amendments and that the legislation should not be permanent. Mr. Grey said the bill was "so far-reaching that it cut across all conceptions of British justice".

Dr. A. Palley, deputy leader of the Dominion party, told the Press: "Certain sections of the Unlawful Organizations Bill are contrary to the spirit of both English and Southern Rhodesian law. I shall object to a section that actions of civil servants and police are not open to question in a court of law. I shall also object to automatic assumption of guilt and to proof of innocence resting with the defence."

"The Government is attempting to deal with the symptoms of African discontent instead of trying to cure the disease. Their efforts should be directed towards canalising African grievances into orthodox political channels".

The Archbishop of Central Africa, Dr. R. W. J. Hughes, said on Friday that he took "grave exception" to the clause in the bill which places onus on the accused to prove he is not a member of an unlawful organization.

Dr. Hughes said: "I am in conscious bound to register a public protest against proposed legislation whereby the onus of proof of innocence is placed upon the accused. This is so grave a departure from the traditions of British justice that it can only be termed scandalous. I yield to none in my belief that any Government worth its salt must not tolerate disorder and violence, and must make laws to prevent such things, but I am shocked to discover we appear to be devoid of both statesmanship and legal skill and must resort to methods characteristic of the Hitler régime".

Lawyers' Resolution

A special emergency meeting of the Salisbury Bar adopted a resolution expressing concern at "the encroachment upon the right of free association contained in the Bill". The Bar considered that certain provisions of the Bill "seem to impinge unnecessarily upon the rule of law".

The Prime Minister's Office has banned all public meetings in African townships until further notice following a meeting on Saturday which broke up in confusion. Two M.P.s had tried to address Africans at Highlands, Salisbury. They were Mrs. Muriel Robinson and Dr. John Burrows, both of the United Federal Party. Mrs. Robinson started to speak but was shouted down, and even the public address system was drowned by the noise.

Dr. Burrows shouted: "You are supposed to be responsible Africans. I will not expose my guest speakers to such a display of bad manners". The meeting ended in disorder.

Information Services of Uganda

Report of Committee of Inquiry

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY appointed by the Uganda Government to report on the organization, policy, and operation of the Information Services thus states its main conclusions:—

"In Uganda, as in other countries, official information services are an important and integral part of administration. They are not a substitute for policy but assist in its implementation by explaining it to the people."

"In Uganda the tasks and opportunities before the Government information services are beyond their capacity as at present organized."

"Government's information effort is dispersed over too wide a departmental field for the most economical and effective application of the limited resources available."

"Continuous higher planning and control of priorities, targets and comparative expenditure is essential for the most effective deployment of the Government information services, and there should be a system of regular review at official and ministerial level."

Overall Cost

"The cost of Government information services should be considered not in isolation but in relation to the contribution they make to the national income by helping to encourage higher productivity and better standards of living."

"The Government information services should be reorganized and strengthened on the following lines:—

"(a) The ideal broadcasting system for Uganda is an independent corporation, established and controlled on the lines of the B.B.C. For this time it is not yet ripe. As an intermediate step the Uganda Broadcasting Service should be established as soon as possible as a separate department of Government. The broadcasting service should be strengthened by the introduction of simultaneous transmissions. Programmes should be extended and improved in quality and interest."

"(b) The Department of Information should be reorganized and strengthened, particularly with regard to Press relations and work in the field in co-operation with the district teams. The department should continue to publish newspapers to meet the needs of readers in areas which an independent Press is not yet adequately serving."

Debate on Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock

AS THIS ISSUE WENT TO PRESS, the House of Commons was debating the arrest in Southern Rhodesia of Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock, who holds British and Rhodesian citizenship. Mr. A. G. Bottomley, the Labour member for Rochester and Chatham, raised the subject on the adjournment. A full report will appear next week.

HILLMAN

A name for reliability in any language



All over the world, owners of the famous Hillman Minx have discovered that no other car gives such long term reliability, brilliant performance and superlative comfort for the money.

ROOTES

DISTRIBUTORS

EXPORT DIVISION • DEVONSHIRE HOUSE • PICCADILLY W.1

KENYA Rootes (Kenya) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 3020, Gloucester House, Victoria Street, **NAIROBI**

TANGANYIKA The International Motor Mart Ltd., P.O. Box 409, **DAR-ES-SALAAM**

UGANDA Hunts Motors Ltd., P.O. Box 55, **KAMPALA**

Parliament

British Forces in Africa

Common Prudence—Mr. Lennox-Boyd

THERE WERE SHARP EXCHANGES in the Commons last week after Mr. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had given the House reports on Nyasaland. He added that the community in Northern Rhodesia was naturally anxious about developments in Nyasaland, "particularly in case activities of Zambia [the breakaway Zambia African Congress] should bring about a similar situation there". There had been favourable reactions among Africans in Nyasaland to the arrest of the more extreme Congress members.

SIR L. UNGOED-THOMAS asked if H.M. Government had offered British troops now in Kenya to the Federal Government. "If that is correct, would the Minister say since when have the British Government abandoned their responsibility for law and order within this British Protectorate to Sir Roy Welensky? Is it not deeply humiliating to hand over British troops to Sir Roy, and by what right was this done?"

The Minister replied that some of those assumptions and the inferences drawn from them were completely false.

"A small part of the United Kingdom Strategic Reserve is stationed in Kenya. It would be common prudence, when there is a state of disturbance in Central Africa, for measures to be taken to alert those forces, but there is no need for them to be used. Responsibility for law and order remains, as it has always remained, the responsibility of territorial Governments."

MR. GRIMOND, the Liberal Leader, asked if that meant that the Colonial Secretary wanted to see the Southern Rhodesian troops replaced by British troops.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have every hope that forces outside Nyasaland can be withdrawn shortly because of the restoration of law and order, but I have no wish that Federal forces outside Nyasaland should be withdrawn in order that U.K. forces should replace them. The troops are there because the Governor of Nyasaland asked for them and for police reinforcements."

Complete Fabrication

MR. BROCKWAY: "Has the Minister yet received any evidence from the police of the story of a plot to massacre? Is it not the case that this information came from rewarded informers who had overheard a conversation in a forest last January? Is it not the case that Dr. Banda was not even there? Is it not the case that the Governor rejected this story? It was not until Sir Roy Welensky accepted it that any action was taken on the matter?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is a complete fabrication. The information given to me by the Governor was such that neither he nor I could possibly fail to act upon it."

LIEUT.-COLONEL BROMLEY-DAVENPORT: "Is not the policy of revolutionaries in these countries to seize power by murder and bloodshed and then to abolish freedom? Is it not a pity that this policy seems to be encouraged, however unwittingly, by certain left-wing politicians?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The forces of law and order do not always get the support they deserve, but in this and other cases I am very anxious to build bridges for reconciliation rather than to destroy them."

At the end of a long statement on incidents at Blantyre and Livingstonia, Mr. LENNOX-BOYD said: "In view of the conflicting reports which are current the Governor has informed me that the details are being checked, and should there be any variation in the information which I have given, I will immediately inform the House."

MISS HERRISON: "Is the Minister aware that the information which he has just given to the House is completely different from that supplied by Mr. McAdam of the Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre? Is he aware that the Rev. Macpherson denies completely being stoned, a statement which the Minister has again made? Is he aware that Mr. McAdam has said that the truth is that the police initiated violence and acted irresponsibly? A commission from this House ought to find out what exactly is happening?"

MR. HAMILTON: "Is the Minister aware that the letter from Mr. McAdam makes some extremely serious allegations, among them that the B.B.C. gave wrong information about this incident and that the local official report is not just biased, it is blatantly provocative?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor can be relied upon to sort out the conflicting stories, and I will tell the House the final conclusion."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Who will check the facts? It not the Governor several hundred miles away in Blantyre? Is there

any independent person who can check the facts unless it is somebody from this House or some equivalent body?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that few hon. members would conclude that we have the monopoly of independence. There are, of course, people there who are qualified to arrive at a fair conclusion."

MR. N. PANNELL: "Does not the Minister consider that in the present difficult circumstances it is of the utmost importance to support the forces of law and order and protect them against unauthenticated innuendoes?"

MR. GRIMOND: "Would he represent to the Governor that the B.B.C. and other information services should make sure of the facts before they are broadcast all over the world?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is always desirable; but here we have two different statements made by people of equal credibility."

MR. DINGLE FOOT asked how many persons had been detained under the emergency regulations in Nyasaland.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The latest information available to me is that 142 persons have been detained under detention orders made by the Governor. One is Mr. Chipembere, the only member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council to be detained. In addition, 113 persons have been detained under emergency regulations for a limited period of 28 days. Of the total of 255 detained 102 have been removed to Southern Rhodesia."

"Persons detained under detention orders made by the Governor can lodge objections in writing to an advisory committee, and it is the duty of the chairman of the committee to inform objectors of the reason for their detention. Detainees are informed of their right to lodge objections against their detention."

MR. FOOT: "An advisory committee is no substitute for trial in a court of law. Since allegations of a conspiracy to murder have been put forward, is it proposed to take legal proceedings against any of those supposed to be implicated?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is a matter for the Attorney-General in the territory. In problems of this kind there is often great difficulty in finding people ready to come forward as witnesses."

Referring to Labour's repeated request for a commission of inquiry, Mr. LENNOX-BOYD said: "We would not rule out or ignore any proposal which would enable Parliament to discharge its responsibilities or to be accurately informed, but we consider that the obvious next course is that the Minister of State for the Colonies should visit Nyasaland."

MR. FOOT: "In the Gold Coast in 1948 Dr. Nkrumah and other persons against whom serious allegations had been made had the opportunity at a public inquiry of answering the smear campaign against them. Ought not this precedent to be followed in Nyasaland?"

Learning from Labour

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am aware that the Socialist Government in their time also found it necessary to take strong action against law-breakers. If we can learn any profitable lesson from their experience we will certainly do so."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Is not the Secretary of State aware that when we were faced with a similar situation in Kenya the dispatch of a responsible commission from this House did a great deal to inform the country of the situation there? Is not the situation the same now in Nyasaland?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In the case of Kenya the circumstances were different, as those who went in 1954 on the useful Parliamentary mission will realize; but we are closing no doors in this matter."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Are the people of Nyasaland to have the opportunity of choosing their own form of Government in the same way as the people of the Gold Coast had that opportunity? Further, as regards Lord Perth's visit, will he have the opportunity of talking with the detained African leaders? If not, with whom among any representative Africans will he have conversations?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "If the decision is that Lord Perth goes out at an early date, I will tell the House, and there will then be an opportunity to question me as to the range of his talks and activities."

MR. BRAINE: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that a closer parallel was provided in Malaya, where an emergency was not proclaimed by the party opposite until after scores of Chinese, Malays, and Europeans had been killed, though subsequently Mr. Griffiths was responsible for detaining 25,000 persons without any charge being brought against them?"

MR. SWINGLER asked the time of the receipt by the Governor of Nyasaland of the information which caused him to declare a state of emergency and the time of its receipt by the Colonial Office.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor informed me of the probability that he would have to declare a state of emergency in a telegram which reached the Colonial Office at 10.30 p.m. on February 26; and he told me of his definite intention to do so in a telegram which reached me at 2 p.m. on March 2. I had been aware even before February 26 that

Daily Mail

EAST AFRICA NUMBER

THE Daily Mail dated March 18 carries an authoritative survey of vital importance to all with East African interests at heart—an up-to-the-minute, factual picture of the East African scene, social, industrial and potential.

** Extra copies of this special issue of the Daily Mail may be obtained from
The Commonwealth and Overseas Business Department,
Northcliffe House, London E.C. 4*

the Governor considered that the declaration of a state of emergency would probably become necessary."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Will the Colonial Secretary make available to the House the details of the plot upon which the Governor acted?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is impossible to give an answer of an affirmative kind to that question, anyhow at this stage. An affirmation of this kind is bound to be confidential, as anybody who has held high office under difficult circumstances, knows only too well."

SIR ARCHER BALDWIN, having asked the Colonial Under-Secretary how many Africans from Nyasaland were living in Southern Rhodesia, both permanently and as migratory labourers, added: "In view of the allegations made by the other side in the smear campaign against Sir Roy Welensky and the Southern Rhodesia Government, is it not extraordinary that the number of Nyasalanders who want to go to Southern Rhodesia has to be limited, because so many want to go?"

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Colonial Under-Secretary, indicated assent.

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Does the Minister say that there is a smear campaign going on?"

MR. AMERY: "Yea, sir."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Or is it that the Minister agrees that the conditions in Nyasaland are of such a character that these people have to leave the country and go elsewhere to find work?"

Suez Smear

MR. AMERY: "I confirm that in our view there is a smear campaign going on on the other side. Mr. Callaghan tried earlier to draw my attention to the dangers of attributing all effects to economic reasons. I agree with the hon. member, but the spectacle of Satan rebuking sin must be amusing to the House."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the Minister aware that we do not want any lessons from a Suez rebel about smear campaigns? Is he not aware that there are, not only even but especially on his side of the House, hon. members who still have some regard to principles in this matter and who believe that what has been happening in the Federation in the last week would not meet with the approval of a great many people in this country? It is upon that basis that the Opposition is basing its present position."

In a written reply on troops from other territories moved to Nyasaland, MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated: "The 1st Bn. of the King's African Rifles from Northern Rhodesia and units of the Royal Rhodesia Rifles and the Rhodesia African Rifles from Southern Rhodesia. Assistance is also being given by the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. The following police units have been sent to Nyasaland: two platoons of mobile police from Northern Rhodesia, detachments of the British South Africa Police from Southern Rhodesia, and a platoon of the Tanganyika Police which has now returned to Tanganyika."

Last Wednesday, MRS. CASTLE asked what recent consultations had taken place between the territorial Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Federal Government concerning the exercise of their concurrent powers of deportation.

MR. AMERY: "I know of no such consultations."

Territorial Powers

MRS. CASTLE: "Is it not an astonishing reply? Is not it a fact that the territorial Governments have concurrent powers with the Federal Government over deportation? If no consultations take place when deportations occur of the kind which we have seen recently, does not it mean that the concurrent powers of the territorial Governments are meaningless? Does not it mean that control of immigration into all three territories is in fact under the Federal Government and under a Federal immigration board on which no African sits, nor is there a single representative of the two Protective Governments? Is not it time that the territories were given greater powers in order to be able to control this very important matter?"

MR. AMERY: "I understand that the Federal authorities were proceeding not under the Deportation Act but under the Immigration Act. Immigration is the exclusive responsibility of the Federal Government."

MRS. CASTLE then asked if it was a fact that if British protected persons from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who happened to be temporarily resident in Southern Rhodesia were arrested and detained without consultation with their territorial Governments this was a violation of their British-protected-person status?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The hon. Lady has that quite wrong. There is no particular right of a British subject or British protected person to be immune from the law of the country where he happens to be living. These people have been arrested because they were considered a danger in Southern Rhodesia."

Partnership the Only Solution

"Infinite Patience" to Work It Out

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in London last week that everyone in Britain should realize that there was no other solution in Central Africa than partnership. It would take time and infinite patience to work out, "but partnership there must be if there is not to be war."

No one here, he said, should make the situation part of a political campaign. Partnership could be wrecked by those who were partisan and especially those so blindly partisan that they used violence. "It is one thing to champion African rights—I hope that is our daily practice and our clear goal—but Africans who adopt force and inspire hatred are enemies of the vast majority of both Africans and Europeans who know that partnership is the only key to order, progress, and understanding."

The League of Empire Loyalists have written to Mr. Butler the Home Secretary, and Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, asking why the Government tolerated the presence in Britain of Mr. Kanyama Chiume, the Nyasaland M.L.C., and publicity secretary of the proscribed Nyasaland African Congress.

In a message to the Labour Candidate in the East Harrow by-election, Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, said that after Suez and Cyprus we once again appeared to be starting out in Nyasaland on "the all too familiar cycle of repression leading to violence, and violence leading to repression... our faith in the brotherhood of man and our belief that all human beings, whatever their colour or their race, are entitled to equal consideration, leads us to understand the aspirations of people of other nations and territories in a manner which is impossible for the Tories and those who share their outlook."

Government Spies

Addressing a protest meeting at the London School of Economics, Mr. K. Chiume, an African M.L.C. from Nyasaland, said: "We do not have to meet secretly, as they would have you believe. We know that our meetings are attended by Government spies and half-breed informants, but that does not stop us. The white people have not the right to determine how we shall live and die. We are not anti-white. Those who are in Nyasaland are welcome to stay in our midst."

A resolution deploring the killing of Africans and calling for action by the Government to recognize African aspirations for independence was passed by the meeting and delivered to the Federal High Commissioner.

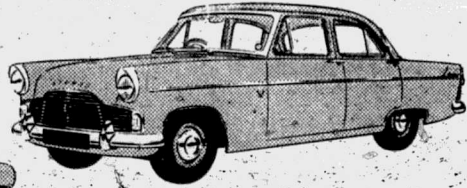
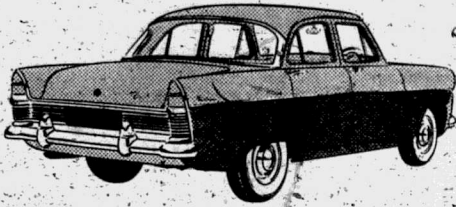
The Trades Union Congress has issued a statement expressing "deep concern and distress" over events in Nyasaland, and saying that, whatever the causes of the disturbances, there is a deep underlying sense of injustice among Africans in Nyasaland.

The Baptist Union, in a resolution sent to the Colonial Secretary, maintains that the only hope lies in building a constructive partnership between the races, and urges the Government to "honour its promises to safeguard African and Asian rights and interests in the Federation."

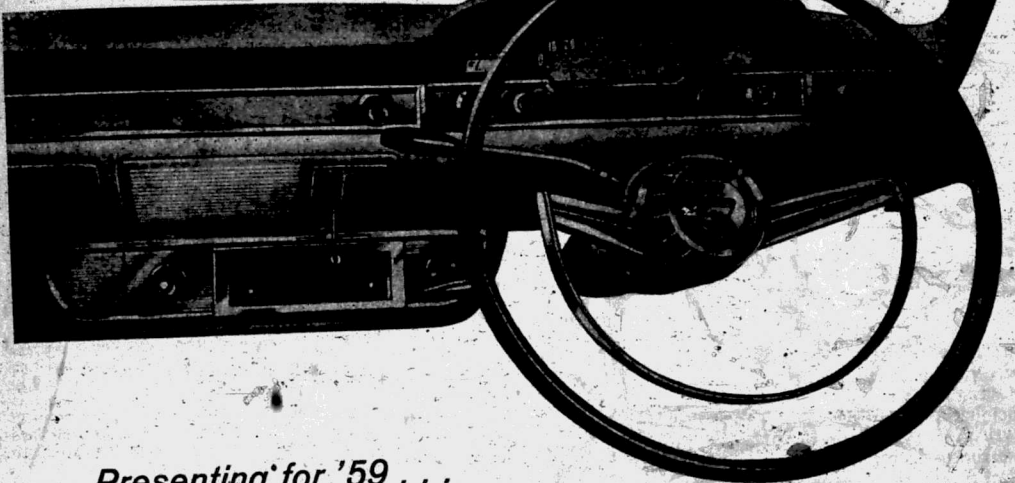
Oxford University Liberal Party has approved a motion supporting the African demand for independence and self-government, and, above all, for freedom from the policies of racialism being practised by the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia. It calls on H.M. Government to release political prisoners and resume constitutional talks immediately.

University Protest

London University students marched through London last week shouting: "Release Dr. Banda," and "Welensky Must Go". At least half the demonstrators were from the Commonwealth; Nigerians and Indians predominated, but there were also men and women from Malaya, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Tanganyika, Mauritius, and St. Lucia. Six "pall-bearers", three coloured and three white, bore a dummy coffin to symbolize the death of democracy in Nyasaland. One banner read "Federation Means Apartheid". The parade was said to be the first of a number of demonstrations which were designed to "embarrass the Tory Government and force them to realize that 19th century ideas will not work in the 20th".



NEW CONSUL · ZEPHYR · ZODIAC



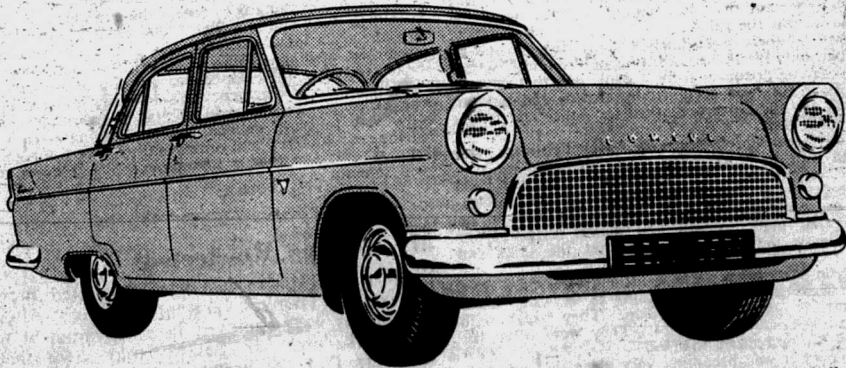
Presenting for '59 . . .

THE NEW LOW SLEEK LOOK

See how they sweep into '59, with the new, low sleek look. Consul, Zephyr and Zodiac stay way ahead, with lower roof lines, more dynamic styling, sparkling new chrome body features. . . all-new fascia panel . . . new, gay interior colours! Now, more than ever, the world's top 6-seater value. See them now at your Ford Dealer's.

FORD

MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED · ENGLAND



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

Lords Debate on Nyasaland

(Continued from Page 850)

citizens with white people they will not regard comfort and economic prosperity as a substitute.

"The long delay in giving Nyasaland constitutional advance has been one of the factors in keeping the underlying hostility to federation alive."

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER OF HILLSBOROUGH said (in part):—

"Lord Hastings said that in other cases when troubles have arisen we have been too late in acting. Nobody wants to speak against proper steps being taken to have civil order in the State, but let us admit that in practically every case which must have been in the mind of the noble lord we have had to shake hands even with murder before finally coming to the situation of granting constitutional freedom and development such as we might have done long before without all the troubles arising.

"We need to get law and order restored in the quickest way we can and to regain the confidence of the majority of the Africans that the pledges made by the British Government will be carried out, so that they can look forward to developments with sound, reasonable Constitutions which will enable them to expand and evolve into something really worth while. They must have a hope and a faith which will carry them on.

"I earnestly hope that something can be done by H.M. Government to find out the facts about the case of Mr. Stonehouse. He is a co-operator and a member of my Co-operative Party. He is not an ignoramus; he is quite an educated person. He may have been wrong or right, but we ought to know the facts.

"In conclusion I would say this: if we can help at any time to promote or aid whatever Government is in power to restore confidence to the African people, we shall be only too glad to do so. We ought always to remember that they are entitled just like anybody else to every condition set out in the Declaration of Human Rights; and we ought to make sure that, in all we are doing, saying, and negotiating we stand on that principle."

Minister's Reply

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs; said in the course of his reply:

"Over the last months there have been constant cases of members of the Congress Party deliberately flouting authority. They have been doing that up and down Nyasaland to such a degree that a number of the simple African people have begun to wonder who, in fact, is in authority in Nyasaland—whether it is the Congress or the Government.

"Those members of Congress have been flouting authority, not just over such matters as paying taxes, which might be serious enough, but in other ways, such as refusing to follow the regulations in regard to soil erosion or other matters which are clearly for their benefit. They have said that they will not do so because the leaders and advisers of the Congress have told them not to bother: that soon Congress will be in charge and that they need worry no more.

"A great number of chiefs and Africans in different parts of Nyasaland were very worried about this state of affairs. They may or may not have had sympathy for certain of the things for which Congress stood, but it was quite clear that they were not behind this flouting of authority and the disorders which were going on up and down the country. It was becoming very important that they should see that while the Governor ruled he was the ruler.

"On February 20 there were fairly serious riots in one or two places, particularly in the Northern Province, where crowds tried to rescue prisoners from a gaol. On that day the aerodrome at Fort Hill was occupied by crowds and put out of use. On that day the Governor asked for police and troops from Northern Rhodesia.

"On that day the Chief Secretary, Mr. Footman, saw Dr. Banda and said to him: 'You know that we are proposing to have constitutional talks very shortly and that Lord Perth is coming out for that purpose. Clearly if these disturbances go on constitutional talks cannot be held in an atmosphere of that kind, so will you please restrain your followers and leave the situation such that the talks can continue?'

"For a day or two things were a little quieter and there was some hope that perhaps all was going to be well. Then the troubles started again very seriously. They began with bad incidents on February 22 and 24. They were often the cause of loss of life and many injuries.

"At that moment it was becoming very clear that we were losing control. When Fort Hill aerodrome was out of action it was because we could not get there and put it right again. That state of affairs lasted about a week.

"About the 27th the Governor felt he must have further help, and he asked for the Royal Rhodesia Regiment from Southern Rhodesia and for some contingents from the British South Africa Police. These were all forthcoming. We owe a particular debt of gratitude to Southern Rhodesia for their readiness to provide these forces for the restoration of law and order. People somehow seem to think Southern Rhodesians have run this affair. They have not. It is the Governor who is responsible.

"Lord Shepherd quoted something out of a paper about how the Governor said on Sunday that things were all right: there was no need to have any emergency regulations. All I can say is: 'Do not believe all you read in the papers'. We asked the Governor by cable what in fact he did say. I quote his reply. He said:—

"I can tell you at once—and these are his opening remarks to the Press—'that we intend to re-create conditions of law and order so that the life of the country can go on as usual in peaceful circumstances. We also intend to arrest those people who have committed offences and created disorders. Exactly what we are going to do I naturally cannot reveal to you, and I would not expect you to press me on this.

"I refused to answer'—he goes on—'any other questions on future actions, and was not really pressed to do so'.

"That is the Governor's own report of his conversations of Sunday. I think we should all agree that very often in such circumstances the Press should not be believed.

Last Analysis

"The situation was extremely serious, and while I am not going into detail about the intimations we had of real threats and violence that lay ahead, the Governor came to a conclusion—not after Sunday but after a long period of time, with the full knowledge and approval of the Government, whom he consulted. But in the last analysis, we always leave it to the man on the spot to take the decision. I should not like it to be thought that we did not do so in this case. We knew about it and we had complete confidence that in doing it when he did he was absolutely right.

"A question which has arisen is why many of these detainees have been sent to Southern Rhodesia. That was the Governor's decision. He took it because in his own territory the situation was so grave and we had already seen two or three cases of what happened when there were prisoners in Nyasaland. There were riots and loss of life, and at a moment like this to have the prisoners in Nyasaland might well lead to further disturbance. So they were sent to Southern Rhodesia.

"It is important to make clear that, although they are sent to Southern Rhodesia, the Governor will decide when these detainees should be released or what should happen to them. They are not taken away from his control.

"There have been several requests that H.M. Government should say something more on the pledges in relation to the 1953 Act. We accept the Act in its entirety—not just one bit or the other.

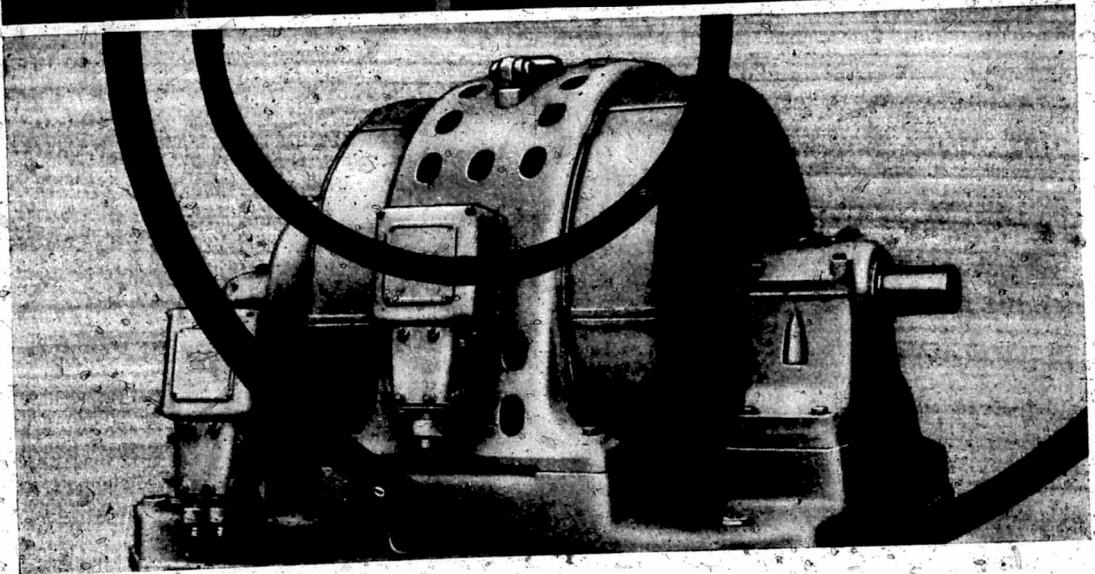
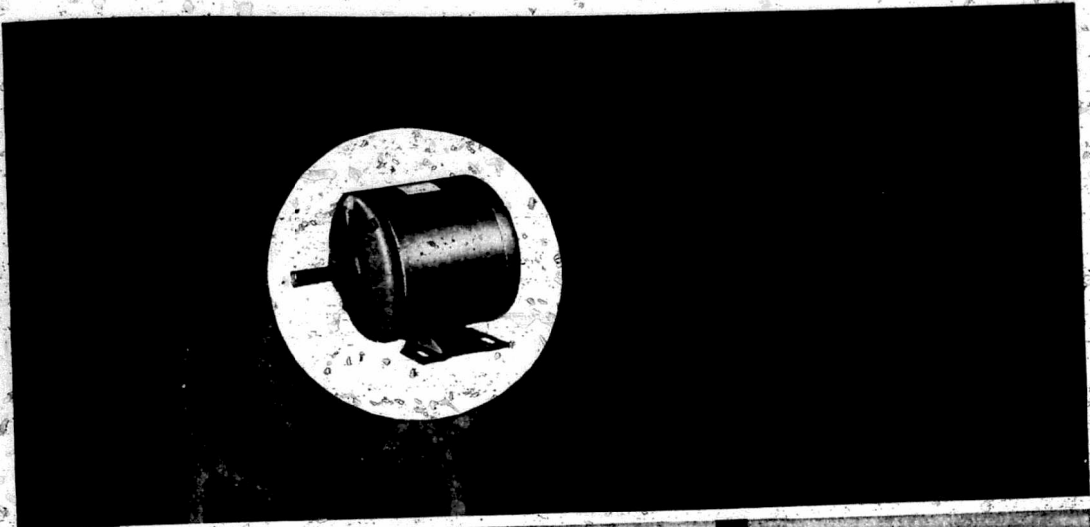
"Noble lords have asked that a Queen's Minister should soon go to Nyasaland. Clearly that must depend on what the Governor thinks the appropriate time. He knows our anxiety. He also is anxious that somebody should go out as soon as possible. But if one went too soon, while these troubles are going on, it might do a great deal more harm than good. Even if there is not the question of having any constitutional talks, I am sure the Government will consider most earnestly when somebody can go out.

"When we get law and order re-established the next and most important thing is to regain the confidence of the Africans. Although I should not like it to be thought that there are not already a lot of Africans who have confidence in us, there are others who are or may be worried. Clearly we have a job to try to regain their confidence as soon as we can.

"This state of emergency is something none of us likes, but the decision was not suddenly taken overnight. It was the only way to crush deliberate plot, running over a period of time, to flout law and order, and to have resort to any means to that end; and that is something which I know none of us will tolerate."

Mr. Mboya Re-elected

MR. TOM MBOYA has been re-elected president of the Nairobi People's Convention Party. About 40 of its officials were removed in a Government round-up last week, and Mr. Mboya told more than 1,000 followers that the arrests were "aimed at crippling our party and the political movement of Kenya Africans". The detention of three more members of the party had been officially announced shortly before.



A.C. or D.C. Motors . . .
a fraction of a horsepower or more than a thousand

These include a recently re-designed range of F.H.P. motors embodying the experience of many years; NEMA ventilated and totally-enclosed, fan-cooled, induction motors 1-50 H.P.; large totally-enclosed fan-cooled motors with separate internal and external air-circulation; and very large, open, pedestal-bearing machines. There are also Crompton Parkinson generators delivering from 10 kW. to 2 MW. and alternators from 3 kW. to 2.5 MW. including self-regulating types.

All these machines embody the highest standards of workmanship. Their design is based on 80 years' experience of electrical equipment in all parts of the world.

CROMPTON PARKINSON also make Switchgear, Transformers, Cables, Instruments, Lamps, Lighting Equipment, Batteries, Stud Welding Equipment, Traction Equipment, Ceiling Fans.

Crompton Parkinson LIMITED 
is a good name for electrical equipment 

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

African Support for Federation

But Mr. Shamuyarira Has Qualifications

MR. SHAMUYARIRA, editor of *African Daily News*, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who has been in this country for some weeks at the invitation of the Commonwealth Relations Office, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA just before he left London to spend a week in Ghana and a few days in Nigeria on his way home:—

"The Federation should be kept intact, but Nyasaland has always been an African country and its 8,000 Europeans cannot expect and do not expect to dominate nearly three million Africans.

"The immediate grant of African majorities in the Legislative and Executive Councils would show that the Europeans really mean to advance the Africans politically. But I should like to see the introduction of a common electoral roll on a qualified franchise. As to the objection that the Nyasaland African National Congress would have none of this unless it were allowed to contract out of the Federation, I reply that I do not believe that the Africans of Nyasaland are of that mind.

"In Central Africa we tend to get our ideas out of perspective. Two of the great businesses in this country which I have recently visited, one a tobacco manufacturing and the other a motor car company, have both an annual turnover larger than that of the Federal Government.

Importance of Stability

"Every business man who has talked to me on the subject has emphasized that what he wants above all is stability of Government; he is not concerned about the colour of its members if there is real assurance of stability. That is an important point for all African politicians to remember.

"One of the things that has struck me most is the complete absence of colour bar in this country. I have had not the slightest difficulty in entering any place I wished. Why cannot I enter a restaurant or a cinema without hindrance in my own country?

"Federation has been advantageous to the Africans, and there has been a better racial atmosphere since it was established."

Mr. Godwin Lewanika, African Federal M.P. for the Luangwa constituency of Northern Rhodesia, accused Dr. Hastings Banda of being out of touch with the mood of the Nyasaland people, when he spoke at a meeting held in Kitwe last week. Dr. Banda had been away from home too long, and had failed to appreciate the gap in his education and that of the Congressmen surrounding him. He had wrongly compared his country with other advanced countries, and had failed to study the effect of his "must get independence" programmes on his countrymen. Mr. Lewanika appealed to Nyasalanders to remain calm and to save their country from becoming another Cyprus. If the riots continued, Africans would suffer most. He urged African chiefs and leaders to summon up courage and stop the riots, thereby giving the authorities a chance to study the situation in a calm atmosphere.

Peaceful Negotiations

MR. L. KATLUNGU, president of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers Union, said in an interview after the banning of the Zambia African Congress that he believed in any peaceful method of negotiation. He would "co-operate in any combat against lawlessness in any form, and in the enactment of any legislation as a measure to achieve complete security and peace for Northern Rhodesia.

"As a man of peace, I feel that no statesman could have acted in a more sensible manner than Sir Arthur Benson in his bold action to combat a lawless group of men whose plans of violence could be described as nothing but evil.

"Whatever feeling we may have about the present Northern Rhodesian constitution, we should take the fullest advantage to participate in the election of men who will be responsible to rule and shape the destiny of the people and the country, and who will continue to negotiate peacefully with the Northern Rhodesian and United Kingdom governments for a constitution under which Africans and Europeans will be entitled to freedom from fear and domination of each by the other.

"I have praised the Northern Rhodesian African National

Congress for its newly adopted moderate attitude towards the political situation in Northern Rhodesia, and all credit to Mr. Nkumoula and his followers for achieving this."

In Lusaka, Mr. S. Chileshe, another candidate in the election and a former member of the Legislature, said that the Governor's statement had revealed many things about the Zambia National Congress. "It is true that all leading Africans share the demand for greater participation in politics. Only a small section of the people approve of gangster methods to increase participation in politics. If such ruthless acts were to be used later, the Government would be justified in protecting the people. I repeat that all want greater participation in politics; but I disagree with methods which endanger the public."

Mr. Todd on the Emergency

Colour Bar Should Be Broken Immediately

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and president of the Southern Rhodesia division of the Central African Party, last week called on every citizen to "give full support to the Government so that the emergency can be brought to an end at the earliest moment". He also gave a warning that the colour bar should be broken "massively and immediately". He proposed that an immediate statement should be made by the British and the Federal Governments to the effect that dominion status for the Federation should neither be sought nor granted until a satisfactory degree of confidence had been achieved between the Africans and Europeans, and the electoral law changed.

On Friday Mr. Todd sharply criticized the Unlawful Organizations Bill which the Southern Rhodesia Government introduced into Parliament last week. He was particularly critical of the provisions that allow no appeal to the courts and that it places upon persons suspected of being members of unlawful organizations the burden of proving that they were not in fact such members. Southern Rhodesia had sufficient powers already to deal with an emergency without bloodshed. "Why then give added powers to the Government—powers which threaten the liberty of the subject and act on his access not only to the courts of Southern Rhodesia but also to the Federal courts?"

Panic Measures

A law of this nature could place any citizen in the hands of unscrupulous men and might do much harm. It would not be difficult to place incriminating documents in a house and then bring an action against the owner. Rhodesia should not panic and put on the statute book measures which were unworthy of Rhodesian traditions. "Let us see that no men are detained for any period in excess of the emergency unless such men have been convicted by the courts", said Mr. Todd.

Rhodesia would be given new hope, he said, if the Federal Government introduced a Bill of Rights giving every citizen certain unalterable rights, including freedom of religion, of speech, and of the Press, of assembly and the right to petition the Government for redress of grievances. The bill should also guarantee the right of people to have access to the courts and to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Mr. Chad Chipunza, an African Federal M.P. and a member of the United Federal Party, criticized Mr. Todd's call for an immediate end to the colour bar. Mr. Chipunza said that Mr. Todd was "speaking like a missionary and not a politician". He said that Mr. Todd had had four years of leadership and a large majority in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly but he did not remove the colour bar.

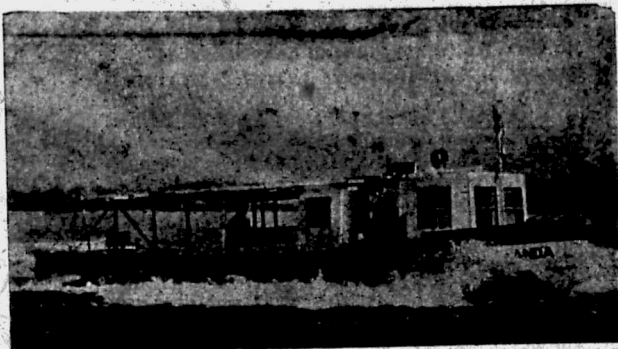
Along with all other meetings in the African township, a meeting to have been addressed by Mr. Todd at Harari township, Salisbury on Monday has been banned by the Southern Rhodesia Government. But permission was given to hold it in a hall in the centre of Salisbury.

About 6,000 Africans and 500 Europeans attended this meeting at which Mr. Todd protested against the racial policies of the Government. Most of the Europeans, however, stayed outside the hall and appeared to be critical of Mr. Todd. There were shouts of "Go back to Ghana". Mr. Todd said the Unlawful Organizations Bill offended against the basic principles of British justice.

MAMBANDA

This 42-foot Shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for towing barges of ten ton capacity in the Cameroons. For greater manoeuvrability and astern performance on her 12-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented flap at the after end of the tunnel and, with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her sisters, Muyuka, Malende and Mokoko, giving creditable and economic performance.

All these craft were specially designed and built for service in Africa by



ALDOUS

SUCCESSORS LTD.
BRIGHTLINGSEA · ESSEX
ENGLAND

Tel.: Brightlingsea
Grams: Slipway, Brightlingsea

A P T I C

These initials stand for African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre; and actually there are two of them—in London (at 4 Grafton Street, W.1) and in Nakuru.

Their purpose? Simply to provide all the technical information—as to application, formulae, method of use, etc.—that any prospective user can possibly want. A simple purpose, yes; but, as you will appreciate, of an importance that cannot be exaggerated.

Issued by the

PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA
PYRETHRUM BOARD OF TANGANYIKA
SOCIÉTÉ CO-OPÉRATIVE DES PRODUITS
AGRICOLÉS, BELGIAN CONGO

SERVING

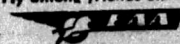
EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA



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

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

Fly among friends on



EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

In association with Central African Airways.

Conditions in Khami Prison

M.P. Welcomes Minister's Assurances

SPEAKING IN LEEDS over the week-end, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., welcomed the assurances given by Mr. Julian Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, that African detainees in Khami Prison, Bulawayo, were well treated.

Mr. Brockway disclosed that he had received through a friend in Southern Rhodesia a copy of a letter from a member of congress which had been smuggled out of the prison.

The letter said:—

"It may seem funny to write to you on toilet paper but you will no doubt understand the position. Our condition is perhaps worse than under the Gestapo methods. Since we came into prison we have been under close confinement in the cells, some in single cells and some three in each. We are not allowed newspapers, pencils, or notepaper, and there are no magazines. All the Nyasaland leaders were flown to this prison, although it is a top secret outside. Some from Nyasaland have wounds, some open and some just about covered, and there is no proper medical care. We do not know just what is to happen to us. No charges have been preferred on us. Over a week in the cell without exercise or fresh air. Sleeping all the time on hard plank beds, no pillows. No change of clothes—even pants. If that goes on any further we are bound to lose our heads.

"We are about seven hundred, including Nyasaland leaders, in this prison. We are not allowed to see lawyers, though we spend the whole day pestered by members of the Criminal Investigation Department. Please do what you can".

Legal Aid

Mr. Brockway said that knowing the writer, he had no doubt that the charges made were then true. But it was good to be told that the detainees now received the medical treatment and were allowed exercise. "I note that detainees who wish to see a lawyer will be allowed to do so. I hope this will immediately be made known to them and that lawyers will be found in Southern Rhodesia who are prepared to act on their behalf.

Mr. Brockway added that he was shocked by Mr. Green-

field's statement that it was customary for Africans to sleep on planks in prison. "This remark illustrates how Africans are regarded in Southern Rhodesia: Europeans sleep on mattresses, planks are good enough for Africans".

No "Gestapo Treatment"

In his detailed reply to the letter, Mr. Greenfield said that anyone accommodated in Khami prison who complained of "Gestapo treatment" obviously had no experience of the real thing. The prison was the most modern in the Federation, possibly in the whole of Africa. It had been specially cleared of ordinary prisoners to make way for political detainees.

It was true that some of the detainees were accommodated in single cells while others were being kept three to a cell or in dormitories; this was normal prison practice. It was also true that some of the detainees were sleeping on planks instead of mattresses as was the custom with African prisoners. He added: "I have no doubt, however, that some of the police and military security forces now serving in Nyasaland are having to put up with more severe discomforts, in addition to risking their lives".

It was not true that all those Congress members detained in Nyasaland had been moved to Khami prison. At present, 128 of the 519 who had been detained in Nyasaland were in custody in Southern Rhodesia. The remainder were detained in Nyasaland.

"As soon as it was known that at least one of the persons detained in Nyasaland had been injured, arrangements were made for a Government medical officer to meet the plane which brought them to Bulawayo. Since then the detainees have received all necessary medical attention.

"The detainees are being allowed to write letters and to receive them as provided in the detention regulations. Applications for additional letters are being sympathetically considered by the prison officials. Magazines are being distributed as they become available, and the detainees at Khami have two prison libraries at their disposal.

"It is true that no charges have yet been preferred against the detainees. They are political detainees. If grounds for criminal charges are revealed against some of them, these charges may be preferred. But this is the responsibility of the territorial Government concerned".

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI.

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

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

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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

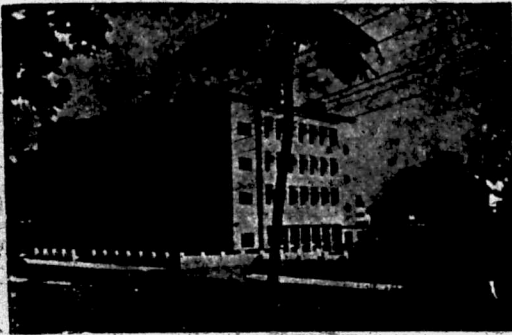
Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE:

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone CITY 2646



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

Branches :

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

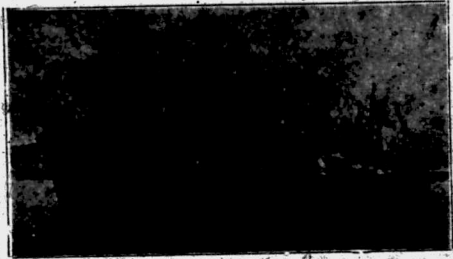
Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

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

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

12, Bd. de la Madeleine - PARIS (9) - Tel. OPE 0760 - RIC 8840



m.v. "LE NATAL" — 9300 TONS

Monthly service between:

ANTWERP • DUNKIRK • LE HAVRE

LA PALLICE • MARSEILLES

and

MOMBASA • DAR ES SALAAM

BEIRA • LOURENCO MARQUES

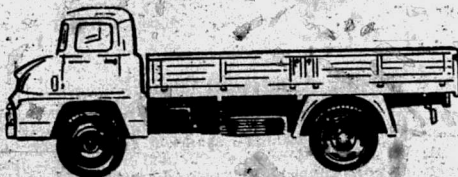
LONDON OFFICE (AGENT GENERAL FOR THE U.K.)
72/75 FENCHURCH STREET - LONDON - E.C.3. Tel. ROYAL 2197-8-9

TANGANYIKA

SALES



SERVICE



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

PARTS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Also at:

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, NOSHI, IRINGA, MWANZA

Highest Quality Products

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



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton
Braided Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.

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

Telephone:
Battersea 2273/4

Telegrams:
"Wandleside London"
Agents: Messrs. LOCKRIDGE, MOORE & BAY

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

For One Year, and until countermanded:

PLEASE SEND ME ORDINARY EDITION (37/6 per annum)
 OR
 AIR EDITION (90/- per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature.....

Commerce and Mining

Uganda Company Report

THE UGANDA CO., LTD., report a group trading profit of £386,658 for the year ended August 31 last, compared with £469,980 in the previous year. Depreciation absorbs £83,037, debenture interest £27,302, and remuneration of parent company directors £7,285. Taxation takes £88,865 (£117,399), leaving a balance available for appropriation of £180,169 (£228,081). The interim dividend of 4%, less tax, absorbed £46,823, and the proposed final dividend of 6%, less tax, £73,448. The carry-forward by the group is £392,376 (£331,811).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,035,782 in 10s. shares. Capital reserve is £348,260, revenue reserve and unappropriated earnings £57,057. Current liabilities are £1,020,757, fixed assets £102,580, trade investment £17,605, interest in subsidiary companies £128,164, and current assets £275,806 (cash £275,233).

The directors are Messrs. J. F. Eccles (chairman), D. A. J. Buxton, S. Bolster, C. J. Holland-Martin, and E. H. Morland (who is also the secretary). Meeting London, April 7.

Bird & Co. Acquiring Consolidated Sisal

CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LTD., have announced that Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., intend to make a formal offer of 7s. 3d. cash for each 2s. 6d. stock unit. After the announcement last week the shares advanced by 10½d. to 6s. 10½d. on the London Stock Exchange. The offer will be conditional on acceptance in respect of not less than 90% of the stock of the company or such lesser percentage as the bidder may decide to accept. In the opinion of the directors the offer places a fair value on the assets of the company; they will unanimously recommend the shareholders to accept and will accept in respect of their own holdings.

Using Lobito

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have called on the shipping companies to cease "discriminating" against the port of Lobito, in Angola. They say that Lobito, being linked by rail with the Copperbelt and Rhodesia, should for strategic and commercial reasons be accepted as a port for the Federation. At present the lines charge higher rates on some cargo for Lobito than if the goods are shipped to South and East African ports. A spokesman for the Associated Chambers has emphasized that if the freight rates on cargo *via* Lobito were more realistic many importers in the Federation would use the route.

Interim Dividends

RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN LTD., are paying an interim ordinary dividend of 1s. 3d. net per 10s. unit for the year ended June 30, compared with 1s. net in the previous year. Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., is raising its interim ordinary dividend from 5s. net per £1 unit to 7s. 6d.

New Holland Afrika Liner

ALL THE CABINS—and the crews' quarters—of the new Holland Afrika line passenger and cargo vessel, RANDFONTEIN, are air conditioned, an unusual feature for a ship of only 13,694 gross tons.

With accommodation for 289 passengers, the 123 first class berths are situated on A deck in cabins taking from one to three persons. There are 166 tourist class berths, which are spacious and well appointed.

In the cargo holds, there are facilities for 48,000 cu. ft. of refrigerated cargo, 22,215 cu. ft. of special cargo, and deep tanks for 1,170 tons of edible oil.

The two main engines—which develop 15,400 b.h.p. and have been designed for the use of heavy fuel—give the RANDFONTEIN a speed of 19 knots.

She is on the run from Bremen to Lourenco Marques, calling at Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban.

Ralli Brothers' Higher Profits

RALLI BROTHERS, LTD., which have large interests in East Africa, report a consolidated trading profit of £272,724 for the year ended August 31, compared with £262,738 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £114,741 and dividends £115,805, and the carry-forward is £145,161.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1m. in 4½% cumulative preference shares, £1m. in 5% non-cumulative preference shares, £1,520,000 in ordinary shares, and £200,000 in A shares, all of £1. Capital reserves are £2,144,444, and revenue reserves £2,395,161. Current liabilities and provisions are £5,866,831, fixed assets £918,883, interest in subsidiaries £1,638,594, trade investments £765,627, and current assets £10,800,363, including £393,592 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. A. Vlasto (president) and Messrs. G. V. Ralli and M. Tombazi (vice-presidents), J. A. Cronopulo, C. J. Damala, A. Metaxa, G. Demetriadi, and L. J. Ralli. The secretary is Mr. F. Fielding.

Falcon Mines' Higher Profit

FALCON MINES, LTD., report a profit from gold mining and tributing of £151,288 for the year ended September 30, compared with £118,928 in the previous year. Dividends absorbed £79,433 and the carry-forward is £12,601 (£15,941).

The issued capital consists of £453,903 in 5s. shares. Capital reserve is £259,030, and profits appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets £91,243. Revenue reserves and unappropriated profits are £14,306, current liabilities £118,485, fixed assets £1,257,558, mine stores, materials, and livestock £75,830, investments £4,925, and current assets £98,654, including £20,151 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. F. L. Wigley, G. Abdinor, S. F. Dench, J. F. Ince, L. A. Jones, P. A. Jousse, and E. B. Pappas (alternate T. C. O'Brien).

Liebig's Raising Additional Capital

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., propose to capitalize £2m. from reserves by distributing to ordinary stockholders one new ordinary share of £1 for every unit to stock now held, and to raise £500,000 by a rights issue at par in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every £4 of ordinary stock held. The directors expect to declare an interim dividend of 8% gross on July 1, after which date the new shares will rank for dividends. So far as can now be foreseen, a final dividend of 8% for the year ending August 31 should be made on the new £4m. capitalization.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

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

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

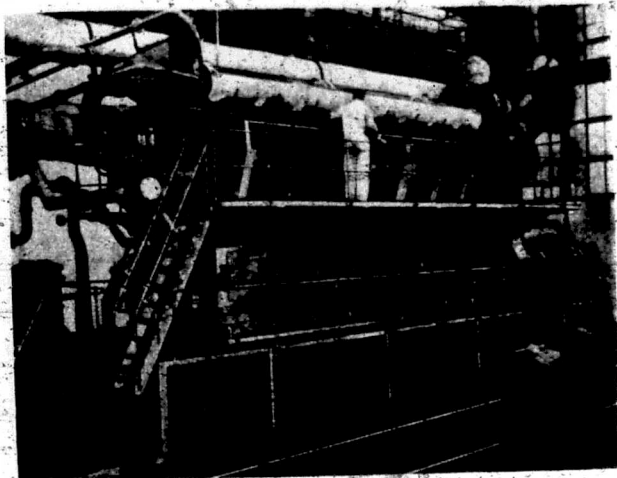
GWELO P.O. Box 447

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460

LOURENCO MARQUES
P.O. Box 557

LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years



H & W

Industrial OIL ENGINES

4-STROKE TURBO-CHARGED "V" TYPE
ENGINES IN POWERS UP TO 5,000 B.H.P.

4-STROKE TURBO-CHARGED "IN LINE" TYPE
ENGINES IN POWERS UP TO 2,000 B.H.P.

ATMOSPHERIC INDUCTION ENGINES ARE
AVAILABLE IN DUAL-FUEL FORM

All can be supplied as complete power units, with
H. & W. Alternators or D.C. Generators.

16-cylinder 4-stroke turbo-charged "V" type engine on test bed. This engine will be direct coupled to an alternator of our manufacture, producing 3,300 kw.



HARLAND & WOLFF

LIMITED

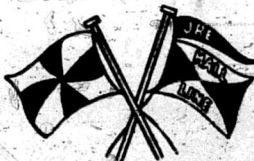
Enquiries: Queen's Island, Belfast

London Office: 9, Whitehall, S.W.1

BELFAST GLASGOW LONDON LIVERPOOL SOUTHAMPTON

JOINT SERVICE

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF MANCHESTER	—	Mar. 23	April 3
*GOVERNOR	April 23	—	May 5

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

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF NEW YORK	—	—	Mar. 20
BARRISTER	—	April 9	April 21

*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

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

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

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Corporation's aims are to encourage the establishment and expansion of all forms of industry in Uganda.

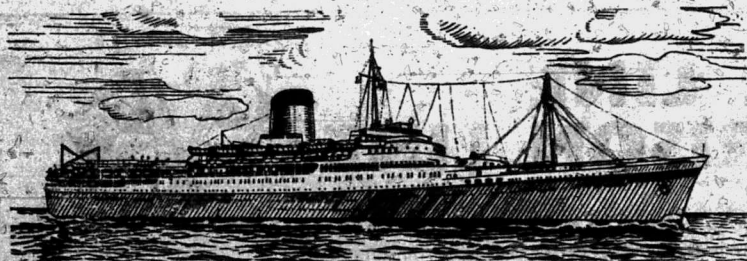
It provides information on all aspects of the economic life, local conditions, and natural resources of the country. Particular technical points may be referred to its Technical Development Division.

With an authorised capital of eight million pounds, of which over five million pounds has been subscribed, the Corporation will consider the provision of capital where such assistance is desired.

Industrialists and others who are interested in the possibilities of this prospering and rapidly developing country are invited to use the facilities provided by the Corporation.

Head Office:
P.O. BOX 442,
KAMPALA

London Office:
UGANDA HOUSE,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2



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

Sailing Southampton

*WINCHESTER CASTLE	March 28
†CAPE TOWN CASTLE	April 2
*STIRLING CASTLE	April 9
†PRETORIA CASTLE	April 16
*PENDENNIS CASTLE	April 23
†ATHLONE CASTLE	April 30
*CARNARVON CASTLE	May 7
†EDINBURGH CASTLE	May 14

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

Sailing London Rotterdam

*BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE	March 31	April 1
†RHODESIA CASTLE	April 14	—
†BRAEMAR CASTLE	April 23	April 24
†WARWICK CASTLE	May 15	—
†DURBAN CASTLE	May 25	May 26
†KENYA CASTLE	June 5	—
*BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE	June 18	June 19

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

Timings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

Head Office:
Cayser House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Tel.: AVE 2010

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

Freight Dept.:
Greenly House, Creechurch Lane, E.C.3.
Tel.: MAN 2550 AVE 2010

South and East Africa