

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 7th, 1959
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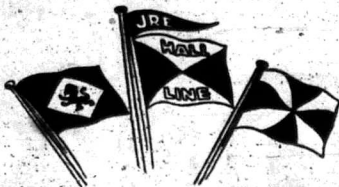
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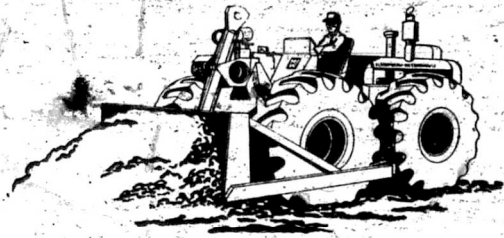
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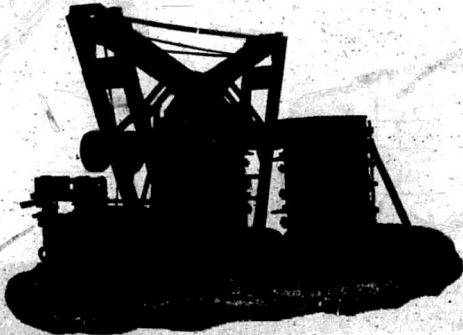
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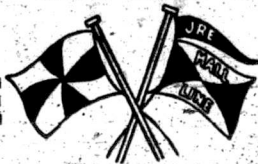
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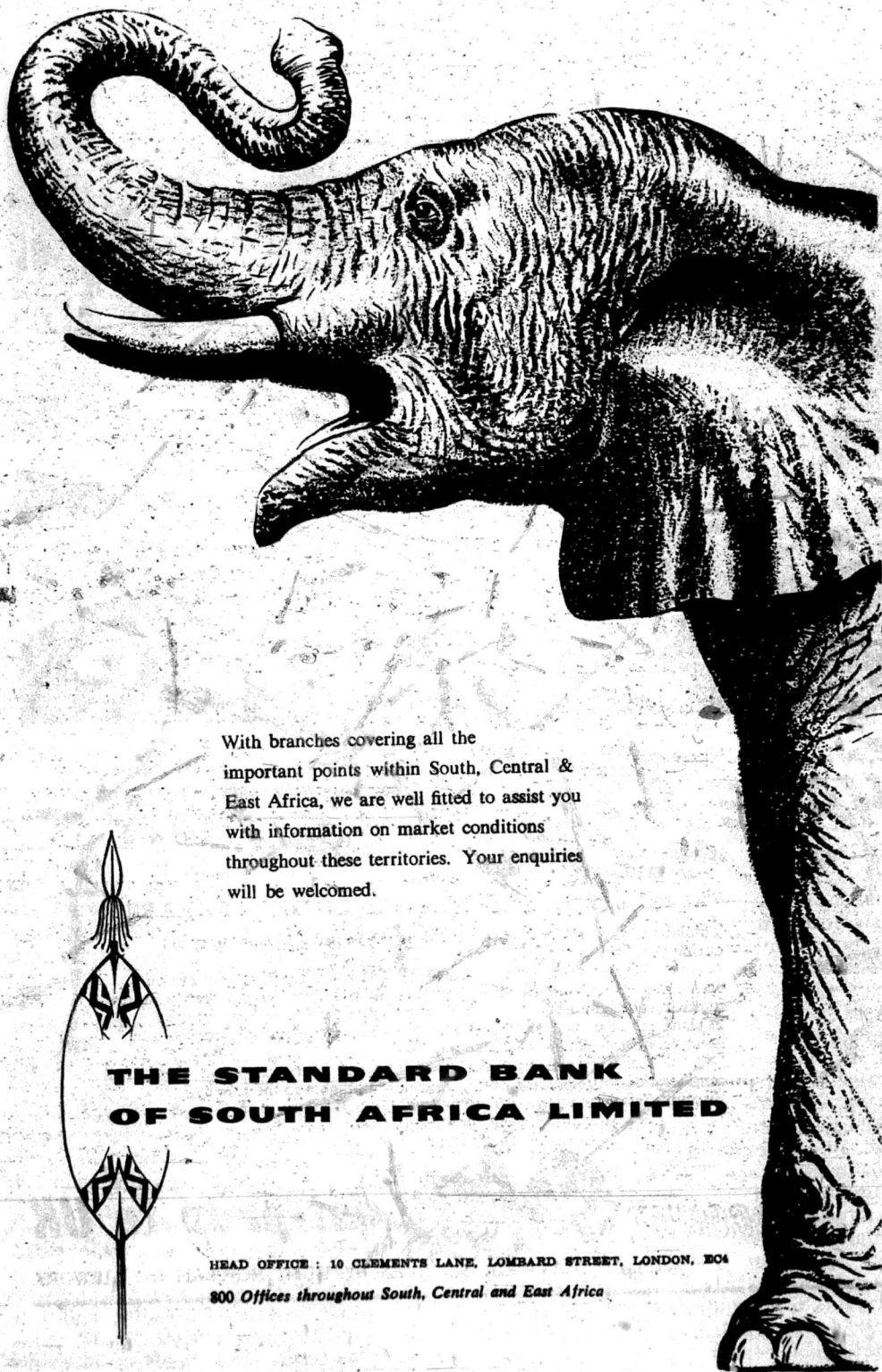
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1959

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD SALISBURY, who often comments wisely on East and Central African affairs, suggests in a letter which is quoted on another page that what is at stake in Central Africa is confidence

A Matter Of Confidence. in the good faith of the Governments and those sections

of the local communities upon whom rests the responsibility for Government policy. That is also true of East Africa. Lord Salisbury adds that great damage has been done by those who have sowed mistrust between race and race, and that continuation by political speakers and writers in this country of their malignant misrepresentation of the motives of our kith and kin in the Rhodesias might goad them to the melancholy conclusion that a closer relationship with the Union of South Africa offered the only hope for Europeans in Africa. That idea may repel the left-wing critics, but they should take serious account of it, and know that it is they and those whom they have misled who are the recruiting agents for the notion of a South Africa enlarged to embrace Rhodesia. Though that drastic step makes no appeal to the overwhelming proportion of knowledgeable Rhodesians, they are still less attracted by Socialist conceptions of universal suffrage tomorrow and consequent disaster the day after.

They have sympathy for a democracy of quality, but not for some artificial scheme which disregards character, capability, and the other civilized values. That is why they

No Truck With Artificiality. will have no truck with plans to transplant a system which works none too well in Britain to the very

different circumstances of Central Africa; and that refusal is the basic cause of the anger of the Parliamentary Labour Party, which in its chagrin has made reckless and ruthless attacks upon the Europeans in

Rhodesia — though, as Sir Roy Welensky has recently emphasized, no fewer than forty-six of every hundred of the Europeans in the Federation have settled in British Central Africa from the United Kingdom within the past five years. That is an amazing fact, paralleled nowhere else in the Commonwealth. Will any sensible person believe, as Socialist propaganda suggests, that these men and women have so quickly shed the sense of decency and fair play which is characteristic of their race? Only if that ridiculous idea were tenable would it be possible to justify much that has been said and written in this country in recent weeks about Rhodesia.

If the aim had been to increase mistrust both between Great Britain and Rhodesia and between Africans and non-Africans in the Federation, what has been said and written would have

From Frenzy To Silence. been more appropriate. That is the condemnation

of the unbalanced critics — that their words and actions have been so little related to the circumstances and so extravagant that they would have served much graver and more disreputable purposes. Not until the Socialists had pursued their vendetta for weeks did they call a halt to their disgraceful campaign. Their turmoil then gave way to sudden silence — not, be it noted, to apology, even partial retraction, or explanation. The reason, assuredly, is that the party hierarchy belatedly recognized the danger of continuing its criticisms until the public received the report of the Devlin Commission — which will, we are confident, justify the authorities in Africa and in London for the course which they have followed. If that assumption is correct, it is nothing more respectable than party convenience which has turned the Griffithses and Callaghans, not to mention the orna-

ments of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, from frenzy to silence.

Now that there is tranquillity on the Socialist front in Parliament, is it too much to ask the Socialists to accept Lord Salisbury's advice to reflect on the dangers of sowing mistrust and the importance of creating confidence? There have been times, especially when Mr. Creech Jones was the Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, when the party acted for the nation, not merely for one section of it. Mr. James Griffiths, his Socialist successor, filled the same office with something of the same spirit — though unhappily he blemished his record badly by abandoning his objectivity and adopting a fervently party attitude to Colonial affairs the moment he had surrendered his seals of office. Parliamentary

passion having died down while the Devlin Commission is at work. Mr. Gaitskell, leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Griffiths, now the deputy leader, Mr. Creech Jones, its best adviser on Colonial affairs, Mr. Gordon-Walker, a moderate-minded man of experience in Commonwealth matters, and other should impress upon their colleagues that the time has come for the party to show some propriety in its attitude to British Africa. The Socialists could, of course, best make amends by sharing in a bi-party pronouncement on United Kingdom policy for Colonial Africa. Middle-of-the-road Socialists, far from sharing the extremism of their left wing, hold views which scarcely differ from those of middle-of-the-road Conservatives, and it is a major tragedy that that broad agreement should be denied expression by schemers for party advantage who care not what hurt they may inflict so long as their temporary and trivial convenience be served.

Notes By The Way

Back to the Council

ON THE VERY DAY LAST WEEK on which this newspaper suggested that the Government of Kenya should reply to the boycott of proceedings in the Legislative Council by the African and Asian elected members by drastic reduction of the salary of members and simultaneous raising of the daily attendance allowance, the offending Africans and Asians decided to abandon their demonstration, which had lasted since November. The coincidence was certainly not a case of cause and effect; but EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published its proposal at that time because it felt that the African and Asian elected members, anxious for some excuse to end their folly, would pretend that things had gone so well for them in their talks in London with the Secretary of State for the Colonies that there was no need for further protest. That expectation has proved justified. Indeed, they were in such a hurry in the matter that they did not even wait for their second meeting with Mr. Lennox-Boyd — or for agreement with Mr. Mboya about what they should say, with the consequence that they have been contradicting one another.

Fiction and Fact

IF MR. MBOYA had been a participant in the discussions, instead of being engaged in a doubtless lucrative lecture tour in America, the boycott might not have ended, for he has been the chief objector to the inclination of some of his colleagues to return to the House. His absence in the United States undoubtedly made it easier for Mr. Odinga and Dr. Kiano, the two other African nationalist leaders, to come to their decision. The idea is being propagated that it is Mr. Lennox-Boyd who has changed his mind in agreeing to a round-table conference. The truth, of course, is that he and the Governor of Kenya have repeatedly said that they would welcome a conference so long as the proceedings were free, whereas Mboya and company have insisted that their ideas must be accepted in advance. At last the African elected members appear to be in a more sensible mood. May it continue!

Calibre of Politicians

A FRIEND has sent me a newspaper cutting which suggests that Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, "should now fulfil the promises which he has made from time to time about admitting non-Africans to the ranks of T.A.N.U. and so bring to Legislative Council an effective opposition of the highest possible calibre." He asks what I think about the suggestion. To start backwards — which is often quite sensible in this topsy-turvy world — I am intrigued by the idea of a Legislative Council in Tanganyika of "the highest possible calibre" whatever the source of recruitment. Will anyone with personal knowledge of the Territory say that it has ever had even a moderately good team of non-official members, let alone one of high calibre? The unhappy truth is that few of the non-official members of any race have left their mark on the Legislature in the 30 years of its existence. Many men have sacrificed their time and done their best, but the sum total of their endeavours has not represented "an effective opposition", and at no time has there been a team that inspired non-official public opinion or caused anxiety to the Government of the day. That truth — and I believe it to be a truth — may be somewhat softened by the reminder that Britain itself has had a long succession of poor quality Parliaments; and that nobody expects professional politicians to provide a House "of the highest possible calibre".

Captives, Not Captains

THAT MR. NYERERE should now be expected to achieve the miracle of producing such an Opposition would be comic if it were not tragic — tragic chiefly because it indicates the lack of faith of many Tanganyikans in the contribution which Europeans must still make if that Territory is to progress satisfactorily. The notion that the way forward for the European community is in the ranks of T.A.N.U. is fantastic. The Tanganyika African National Union has been racist throughout, and it is astonishingly naive to imagine that the ad-

mission of non-Africans would purge its past, heal its mind, and fix its future in the right direction. Any European members would be its captives, not its captains. Mr. Nyerere, creator and leader of this organization, agreed quite recently with other nationalist leaders from East and Central Africa that their aim must be "nationalism [obviously meaning black nationalism] virile and unrelenting", in order to give each territory "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines". Yet some Europeans crave admission to T.A.N.U.!

Intimidation

INTIMIDATION in BUGANDA is spreading again, according to a friend of long residence, whose letter continues: "You do well to emphasize that intimidation is at the root of so much of the trouble and unrest in East Africa. My experience causes me to agree with your remark in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that probably not one of the African political movements would have got anywhere without the use of intimidation. Only a tiny minority of Africans are even now interested in political matters, after all the propaganda of the post-war period, and the semblance of wide support is the product of acts which are a denial of that democracy which is supposed to be the aim of the politicians. In this country in particular there is a deep cleavage between the African politicians and the traditionalists (who are playing politics of a very different kind). Buganda is seeing the struggle between the ambitious young men and what you in England now call the 'establishment'; while the emergent politicians want everything at once, the establishment intends to surrender nothing quickly and little before it becomes necessary. Socialists in England should talk and write less and apply themselves to understand the rudiments of the clash in Buganda. For once they would find that they could not just take the part of the African on the assumption that the European must be wrong; here is a very real clash between Africans and Africans."

Test for Mr. Callaghan

HAVING DESCRIBED MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, the Socialist "Shadow Colonial Secretary", as one of the most robust party fighters in the House of Commons, one of the few who appears to enjoy political combat, a political commentator of the *News Chronicle* has expressed surprise that he should nevertheless "be determined to seek a national rather than a party approach to the Central African issue". Since Mr. Callaghan has flaunted extreme party bias for months, and has gone out of his way to say bitter things about the Federation and its Prime Minister, this alleged determination, if it exists, is as sudden as it is belated. Mr. Gaitskell having deputed him to speak for the Labour Party on such matters, he has unique opportunities of dealing broadmindedly with East and Central African affairs and of preparing the way for a much overdue bi-party attitude. There was never a time when it was so desirable to abandon the party polemical approach, and it is by his contribution in that respect that Mr. Callaghan must be judged. Will he put the national interest — which coincides with the true interest of the millions of Africans in the territories — above calculations of temporary party advantage? That will be the test.

Massacre Plot

A PRIVATE LETTER from a friend in Nyasaland tells me that a man whom he knows well was one of two European special constables sent to arrest an African

headmaster who was known to be an ardent worker for the African National Congress. Asked if he was still a member of that body, which had just been proscribed, he said "Yes" somewhat defiantly. When asked how a man whose task in life was to guide the young could take part in a plot to murder Europeans, the schoolmaster made no attempt to deny that there was such a plot, but said merely: "Not all Europeans; only some" — adding that the European who was questioning him was known by Africans as a "good European". So perhaps the liquidation list omitted some Europeans. Those politicians and journalists who have expressed scepticism about the "massacre plot" should note that in one case at least an educated African admitted its existence. I am also told that just before the trouble started many strange Africans visited the servants' quarters of European residents and asked about their habits and the security of the houses.

Student of What?

THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER with the largest circulation in Uganda has published a report from a Muganda student in London that "British public opinion about the boycott started by the Uganda National Movement is that if it lasts long the Government will ultimately have to grant what is demanded of it". That must have been the strangest story of the week, for it is quite safe to say that "British public opinion" has never heard of the boycott, let alone formed any views about it. A few students in Mutesa House or in a British Council hostel in London may think that the Uganda National Movement can intimidate the Government, and some misguided Africans in Buganda have evidently the same idea, but I know not one European in London of that way of thinking. A day scarcely ever passes on which some people with East African interests do not discuss matters of mutual concern with me, but only one has even mentioned the boycott, and that briefly. So much for this nonsense about U.K. thought on the subject.

Love-Labelled Lakes

BRIGADIER H. ROWAN-ROBINSON'S BOOK "Wavell in the Middle East" has, I find, an interesting and to me novel note about Lakes Rudolph and Stephanie in Northern Kenya. He writes: "Count Teleki, a Hungarian, had been in love with the Crown Princess of Austria. The Crown Prince challenged him and he accepted, but the dual was forbidden and Teleki exiled. The Hungarian count then set out to draw good from evil and won fame as an explorer. One day, after a particularly hot and tiring journey, he came to a beautiful lake of pure sweet water, surrounded by cool and shady trees and refreshing green foliage. He called the lake Stephanie after the woman he loved, and spent a day or two of pure enjoyment by its shores. Resuming his trek, he came to another and much larger lake. It was dried up, the trees on its shores were sparse and withered, and the water too bitter to drink. The atmosphere was noisome, hot and steamy, and crocodiles abounded. He named it Rudolph after the Crown Prince, and passed hurriedly on".

"To most Bantu, education is a vendible commodity, the student does not expect to get it for nothing, any more than the teacher expects to give it without recompense. The great popularity of correspondence courses (for which the fees are often high) demonstrates this point". — Mr. T. R. Young, writing in *Oversea Education*.

Early Admission of African Master-Farmers to Kenya Highlands

Mr. Blundell Tells London Press About the New Kenya Group

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, leader of the New Kenya Group, told a Press conference in London on Monday that there was no reason why an African master-farmer should not be admitted to the White Highlands of the Colony within the year.

That answer, given to a question about the need to prove the sincerity of the group's land policy, was qualified by the statement that it would depend upon the necessary administrative steps having been taken to provide adequate safeguards against land fragmentation and lack of skill and knowledge.

Mr. Blundell had opened with the following remarks:—

"Largely as a result of the creation of the New Kenya Group and the issuing of its aims and objects together with the statement of the Secretary of State, the political climate in Kenya has recently undergone a considerable change.

New Group

"A month ago it was negative and gloomy and there seemed no end to the extremes of racialism. A number of members of the Legislative Council therefore got together to produce a policy which was designed for Kenya as a whole rather than for any one group of people alone. We based this policy on the permanence of our association together, however different our racial background, and the clear-cut intention to move towards nationhood and the creation of a country.

"To achieve this we need (1) the continuing help and control of Great Britain; (2) maintenance of the contribution which the smaller groups have made to the country, especially in the economic field; and (3) the full advance and development of the African people who will eventually form the majority of our educated and capable citizens.

"The policy statement which we issued is intended to show our aim and objective only and details must follow. We obviously cannot produce a plan solely for Europeans, Africans, Muslims, or Indians individually. To do so would be to admit failure, as our need is for a plan for Kenya as a whole.

"It is obvious that the more extreme elements in every race will certainly oppose us as they will want a Kenya only for themselves. I want to stress this today, as I do not think our task will be easy, and each and every race will need to make adjustments in its individual ambitions and demands. Whatever emotion dictates, the plain fact is that we are all there and depend upon each other.

"It is encouraging to report that a great many people of all races have supported our policy in principle, including some Indian and Muslim elected members. Before leaving Kenya, and after consultation with some of my colleagues of all races I issued an open invitation to any elected member of the Legislative Council to join our group with a view to working out the detailed steps necessary for the achievement of our objective."

Land Barriers

Mr. Blundell added that land barriers should be reduced. If they could not be eliminated forthwith in the African areas because the Africans needed to be protected, the Europeans areas also required safeguards for economic reasons, safeguards which would ensure the maintenance of skilled management and prevent the destruction of capital assets by extensive fragmentation and unskilled land use. Reduction of the barriers would have to be progressive, changes being made in tune with local opinion. One need in the African areas would be a willingness of the people to move from densely to less densely populated localities.

As soon as the necessary administrative measures had been taken it would be wise to give proof of sincerity by introducing into the Highlands competent persons of race other than European. Much moderate opinion in Kenya accepted the principle that farming should be on the basis of skill and resources not on race or colour. A start could be made within the year.

Invited to comment on the present Constitution, Mr. Blundell said that the Constitution ought to be made to work because there could otherwise be no stability. Circumstances had made it necessary to impose the present Constitution but it was the duty of the country to try to operate it, though there was naturally a preference for the discussion of necessary changes. His group which was not composed of ostriches, left-wing intellectuals, or dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries, recognized the need for alterations to meet developing conditions. If African elected members would take their place in the Government they would gain experience and gain and give confidence; and confidence was a major need of the country.

To the suggestion that the New Kenya Group was unrepresentative, Mr. Blundell replied that it was supported by most European opinion, by a considerable number of educated and moderate Africans, and by 21 elected members of the Legislature of all races. Some Muslim and Indian members were also friendly to it.

Differences Narrowed

There was not a wide gap between the group and the delegation of Africans and Asians which had recently had talks with the Secretary of State; their differences, mainly about methods and timing, could, he believed, be narrowed by discussion.

The group's ultimate aim of a parliamentary system for Kenya did not necessarily imply universal adult suffrage. As Turkey had shown a nation could be built on other lines. In Kenya, for instance the Arabs were conservative about granting the vote to women.

Europeans recognized that the majority of citizens would be Africans. What concerned sensible Europeans was that majority opinion among Africans should be of educated and capable people who were not bitter.

Mr. Blundell said emphatically that it would be premature to abolish the emergency powers until the Government had greatly strengthened authority for the preservation of law and order. The aftermath of Mau Mau remained, despite the fact that all but a handful of the 77,000 detainees had been released under what he believed to be the most imaginative rehabilitation plan after a rebellion ever adopted by any country.

As to the claim of African politicians that the emergency powers were used to prevent them from holding meetings, the purpose was to maintain stability, and it could scarcely be said that harmony and co-operation would be promoted by the political gatherings of an anti-white party. The provisions in respect of meetings operated inter-racially; Mr. Blundell himself had not been able to obtain a permit to address a meeting in Mombasa recently.

Asked about the franchise the speaker said that it must be on a basis which would bring people of different races together. It would be wrong to eliminate all the minority groups, and that would happen if mere numbers counted, for Europeans were outnumbered by Africans by about 100 to one and Asians by 40 to one. Their votes must nevertheless be kept effective. The franchise qualification must also not be put so high that Africans would not be adequately represented for that would breed suspicion and opposition. Perhaps as a first step the electoral college system might be extended.

Fear of Intimidation

Much Indian support for the new policy was inarticulate for fear of imitation; and there were elements in the Indian community which felt that they would do better to come to terms with African nationalism. In such circumstances the degree of intimidation would be decisive.

Amplifying that reply, Mr. Blundell said: "for political reasons there has been a boycott of Asian shops in Uganda for some weeks, and that has forced the owners either to accept a point of view with which they may not agree or to sell their property; and such circumstances are naturally observed in neighbouring Kenya.

"It is time for Europeans in Kenya to make up their minds where we are going", Mr. Blundell concluded. "We must face reality, and the ideas for which the group stands must be sold to the people of Kenya. All opinion in the country is not stratified by race. There are moderates and extremists in all the racial groups. In all communities forces develop around personalities, and that is no less true of Africans than of the rest of us. Not all the African elected members think alike."

Emergency Surcharge Abolished in Kenya Budget

Increases in Indirect Taxation; Personal Tax Rate Lowered; and Estate Duty Abolished

IN HIS BUDGET SPEECH to the Legislative Council, Mr. E. A. Vasey, Kenya's Minister for Finance and Development announced the abolition of the emergency surcharge, imposed in 1954, of 75 cents (about 9d.) in the pound on all chargeable incomes in excess of £800. Mr. Vasey estimated the cost of the concession at £350,000 during 1959-60.

The Minister said that he had always regarded the removal of the surcharge as a matter of first priority. "During recent difficult years it has been impossible for me to reduce this additional burden. It would indeed have been most inappropriate to do so at a time when we were so largely dependent on Her Majesty's Government to meet our expenditure requirements", he said.

Mr. Vasey also proposed that the bottom level of personal tax should be reduced from 25s. to 20s., which would affect incomes of under £120. For those with incomes ranging between £120 and £160 a year, Mr. Vasey reduced the rate from 50s. to 45s. Both reductions become effective on January 1, 1960, the cost to the Exchequer being about £265,000. The Minister hoped it might be possible eventually to eliminate the lower rates of Personal Tax so that those at the very bottom of the scale might be spared the burden of direct taxation.

In the interests of economic development, Mr. Vasey decided to utilize the balance available for tax reliefs to abolish estate duty, which range from 1% on estates of £5,000 to 25% for those of over £1m. "There is little doubt in my mind that in a developing country of this kind one of the most serious deterrents to capital formation is the knowledge that if anyone accumulates a sizeable fortune his estate will at death have to pay a considerable sum to the Exchequer. . . We have very few large accumulations of private capital, and the need to meet death duties creates a great amount of disturbances in small family estates and businesses, particularly in the limited markets for disposal which are at their command", the Minister said.

Mr. Vasey announced a wide range of increases in indirect taxation. Commercial vehicles (with certain exceptions, such as ambulances) are to be subjected to an *ad valorem* import duty of 15%, which should bring in £387,000. The duty on wine and spirits is raised from 12s. to 14s. per imperial gallon, or about an extra 2s. 80 cents on a bottle of brandy, whisky or rum. Locally brewed beer goes up 10 cents a bottle; imported beers 1s. and 50s. a gallon. There are also increases on liqueurs, and other mixed potable spirits and perfumes.

Increased Import Duty

The Minister's other revenue proposals included import duty increases for cinematograph film, enamel holloware, blankets, and travelling rugs, knitted tubular fabrics, nuts and bolts, and book-binding fabrics—the last two measures being designed to assist local industries. At most the effect of these increases is that it would not add more than one point to the March cost of living figure of 288.6.

Gross local revenue totals to £30,793,000, plus H.M. Government's contribution of £1,600,000. Expenditure takes £32,325,000, leaving a surplus of £68,000. A possible debit balance of £25,000 at the end of the current year might reduce the overall surplus to £43,000.

In the course of his speech Mr. Vasey said that he had found it necessary to warn the Government from time to time that although the Colony enjoyed a basically sound economy it could not expect progress at the same "remarkable rate" as in the years up to, and including, 1956.

"My own belief is that we shall have steady but un spectacular progress, and that we shall continue to be able to afford our necessities although we shall have to do without luxuries. A further factor to be taken into consideration was the knowledge that the U.K. Government would assist Kenya in financing her Emergency expenditure until 1960, but that after that date we must either provide for our own recurrent

expenditure or apply to be a grant-aided territory with all that that means in the way of detailed control by the Colonial Office and H.M. Treasury.

"With this knowledge and the belief that unless there was a remarkable improvement in the world economic situation in so far as primary producing countries were concerned, we could only expect future increases in revenue at the same level of taxation to be marginal; believing also that any appreciable over-all increase in taxation would be detrimental to the Colony, I invited my colleagues to review the expenditure situation."

Earlier Mr. Vasey pointed out that in spite of the fall in commodity prices, the American recession, the credit squeeze, domestic income of Kenya held up very well in 1958. The industrial structure had improved and broadened. But there were still in all spheres opportunities for improving efficiency, developing better systems with better uses of manpower, which would allow the same resources to do more than in the past.

Mr. Melmoth's Speech

Taxation changes to bring in an estimated extra £400,000 a year to offset a probable revenue budget deficit of £1m. in 1959-60, were announced by Uganda's Minister of Finance, Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, when he presented his Budget in Legislative Council last week. He said that collections from existing taxes were expected to fall by about £2m. during 1959-60 and measures to raise additional revenue could not be avoided.

The increases in duties on spirits and beer and other measures announced by Mr. Melmoth are the same as for Kenya. But there is a number of local measures, such as increased township and water rates.

A suspended duty on rice of 10s. per 100 lb. is to be imposed to bring the position in Uganda into line with that existing in Kenya and Tanganyika. It will make it possible to discontinue the control of imports and the special customs arrangements which have had to be imposed while rice has been duty free in Uganda. The estimated revenue is £50,000.

In a full year, Mr. Melmoth said, the Customs and Excise changes should bring in additional revenue estimated at £400,000. Including the revenue from higher fees for Government services, increased tax measures would bring in not far short of £500,000, and in turn reduce the probable deficit on the Revenue Budget to rather more than £500,000.

Recurrent expenditure next year would amount to £204m. against recurrent revenue expected to yield rather less than £20m. To meet capital expenditure at £54m. drawings on the Capital Development and African Development Funds of £5m. would be necessary. "So next year we will draw on our capital and revenue reserves to the extent of about £54m. bringing the amount by which development since 1953 has been financed by running down our reserves to £27m. by July, 1960," Mr. Melmoth said. But he warned that it might not be possible to meet deficits in this way by 1961-62. He had been assured, however, that should a time come when Uganda needed recurrent assistance and could demonstrate its needs the Protectorate could count on a measure of help from H.M. Government.

This did not mean Uganda could "turn on the tap" of expenditure regardless of the consequences. It meant that it would be necessary to make the maximum use of resources before asking for external aid. But it also meant Government could plan more positively for the maintenance in 1960-61 for basic services at acceptable levels and the assumption of recurrent costs of reasonable development in the knowledge that should Uganda's resources be exhausted and revenue could not be increased H.M. Government will play their part in sustaining development in the Protectorate.

Instead of planning the retrenchment measures which seemed inescapable before the assurance was given, plans could now be made to make the most effective use of some increase in total provision for recurrent expenditure in 1960-61 to a limit within which it was hoped it would be possible to provide for a modest but realistic improvement in basic services.

The Minister announced that to help make the most of the Protectorate's limited resources it proposed to appoint two persons of considerable experience in public administration and organization and methods to review departmental establishments and make recommendations to Ministers for the more economical operation of Government services.

Mr. Melmoth also announced that Uganda, through H.M. Government, had asked the World Bank to carry out a "thorough economic survey" of the Protectorate, possibly in 1960.

Establishing a Genuine Partnership Significance of Commonwealth

Bridging Cultural and Economic Differences

"NO SYSTEM of government can establish a harmonious multi-racial state or bring about a genuine partnership between the races", Sir John Moffat, the territorial leader of the Central Africa Party, told a recent study conference in Northern Rhodesia.

"These things", he said, "can develop only outside politics. They will come by education and by closing the cultural and economic gap between the races. We need badly as a stabilizing force a large and prosperous African middle class.

"If we can reach the stage at which doctors or artisans or miners, or architects show group loyalties based on common interest, which cut across race, then there will be no race problem to solve because it will have disappeared. We are far from that stage now.

"The great danger to us in both the Federal and Territorial Governments is the wide difference between the average European and the average African because these differences make racial alignment inevitable.

"Every man forms his own circle of friends and quite naturally these friends are people who tend to have the same outlook the same background and the same tastes. Because the two main races are in general so widely dissimilar, it is only the exceptional African who has any genuine European friends.

"This is nobody's fault but it is a danger and it would be wise to make deliberate efforts to remove it. This natural tendency to race alignment tends to develop into race rivalry", Sir John added: "We should modify our present system to make it impossible for Europeans to abuse power while they have it and which would also prevent Africans doing the same thing when they get it".

Retirement of Canon Bewes

[Services to Church Missionary Society

SIR KENNETH GRUBB, president of the Church Missionary Society, told the annual meeting on Tuesday that Canon T. F. C. Bewes, who had been the Society's Africa Secretary for the past 10 years, was about to retire. He said:—

"Canon Bewes has borne the heavy responsibility of the oversight of C.M.S. affairs in Africa and has endeared himself to the large number of missionaries who have come to know his work and devotion. His home has been a kind of open heaven—I nearly said heaven—for Africans and friends from Africa arriving in this confusing country. We part with deep regret, knowing that we shall continue to have in him a valued counsellor, that Africa will continue to have a true friend, and St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Tonbridge, to which he goes, will have a minister whose merits they probably think they know but will soon find they have yet to discover".

Overseas mission expenses of the C.M.S. during 1958 totalled £431,118 and the total expenditure was £584,033. Contributions amounted to £430,577, legacies, based on the 10-year average, are calculated at £127,417, and the income from investments, was £28,326.

"European" Cinemas

EUROPEAN CINEMAS in Southern Rhodesia are unlikely to follow the present trend in live theatres in admitting Africans. Mr. D. Campbell, local representative of African Consolidated Theatres, Ltd., said in Salisbury recently that if application was received from any group of Africans for admission to cinemas, he would have to refer the matter to the company's head office in Johannesburg. For the present, entrance would be restricted as it always had been. Commenting on this, Mr. J. Savanhu, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs with special responsibility for race relations, said: "I do not intend to try and push this business of integration down people's throats". He pointed out that admitting Africans to European cinemas would raise censorship problems, for as well as ruling out certain age categories, some censorship certificates specifically banned Africans from seeing certain films.

Education Minister's School Circular

MR. GEOFFREY LLOYD, Minister of Education, urges in a circular issued to local education authorities last week that more should be done in this country to bring home to children and young people the significance of the Commonwealth as a living and growing partnership.

The circular outlines the opportunities for teaching about the Commonwealth in schools, but points out that the teachers themselves were the best judges of what should be taught, and that many already undertook some study of the Commonwealth. There was therefore no need to introduce the subject as a new one in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools. The Minister suggests, however, there should be opportunities in some secondary schools for a sustained course of Commonwealth study. Among the contemporary issues deserving of study were the problems of multi-racial societies, the Colombo Plan, and the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

Where a sustained course of Commonwealth study was not possible, individual stories, achievements and geographical features drawn from the wealth of Commonwealth material available could provide excellent illustrations in history, geography and other subjects. These include first class stories in the mythology of India, the Sea Dyaks of Borneo, the building of the Canadian and Pacific or Uganda railways; and the lives of men such as Cecil Rhodes, Mungo Park, Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, and Raffles of Singapore.

The Minister says there was also a need for more exchange of help and experience between teachers and others concerned with education in the various Commonwealth countries. "This two-way traffic in ideas and traditions cannot fail to strengthen the greatest multi-racial society of free peoples the world has ever known".

The circular gives much information to help the teacher, including details of the special facilities provided by the Commonwealth Institute, the Central Office of Information and the Royal Commonwealth Society.

Manica Trading Company's City Party

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. R. ALSTON, chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., and his colleagues on the board entertained business friends last week at the Gresham Club. The guests were received by Colonel Alston, Mr. T. H. Burling, managing director, Mr. R. I. Bloxham, director, Mr. B. R. Cohen, director resident in Africa, and Mr. H. W. Fern, secretary. Those present were:—

Messrs. G. Allen, M. J. Adler, M. H. Arnold, P. J. Anderson, J. S. Bevan, G. Bedford, J. W. Bonner, W. E. Bernard, W. H. Bishop, R. M. Cardall, Eskell Cohen, D. B. W. Chambers, F. J. Chapman, S. D. Day, Cdr. V. A. de Mauty, Messrs. G. Drummond, D. H. A. Doggett, J. Eden, R. E. Evans, W. J. G. Forbes, W. E. Fordham, Jnr., F. T. Fletcher, Felix Fletcher, S. A. Fordham, C. M. Gaunt, L. R. Glanville, J. A. Gray, John Hawkes, E. D. Hawksley, J. D. Hopkins, A. W. Hinds, F. S. Joelson, J. S. Jonas, J. Lambourne, Lt.-Col. E. G. Loudon-Shand, Messrs. Keith Loudon-Shand, J. H. Lambert, A. V. Maunder, M. D. Morrissey, C. R. Melville, P. H. Mack, R. D. Moore, F. H. Maunder, G. M. Nicholls, A. Newman, A. Neish, O. S. Naylor, G. Parker, Graham Phillipson, W. R. T. Pictou-Varlow, L. Pickering, L. V. Ridgeway, L. J. Rogers, J. B. Redwood, A. L. Scott, S. Smith, V. Sanderson, E. P. Sonneborn, Major P. Spearling, Messrs. G. E. Schroder, P. A. Scott, R. Tadmán, J. A. Thomson, W. L. Woof, Gordon West, and E. J. Warrington.

Freedom

THE AFRICA FREEDOM DAY celebrations in New York ran into criticism, much prominence being given by American newspapers to the refusal of two State governors to attend because Israel's representatives at the United Nations had not been invited though a South African official had been asked to attend. "No reception should bar Israel" was one newspaper headline. Mr. Mboya's speech was widely reported.

Letters to the Editor**The Record of Dr. Hastings Banda****Comparison of Fictions and Facts**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—We are told from England that the present tragic state of affairs in Nyasaland is a nation-wide protest against the infamy of federation. The truth is that even today 90% of the African people know nothing of federation. Of those who do understand something about the matter, I am certain that more are satisfied with it than against it.

Government estimates Congress membership at well under five figures. If, however, they were 25,000 to 30,000, they would then be 1% of the population. An increasing number of Africans have been writing to the papers criticizing Congress and supporting federation, and far more are quietly in favour. In every country reputable and decorous people are shy of becoming embroiled with rabble-rousers and fanatics, and here there is also the tremendous and sinister factor of intimidation, which influences human activities all through the country.

What have been the political actions of the protestants these last few weeks? Missions looted and ransacked, and one burned; Native schools burned; agricultural officers and their Native helpers assaulted and the property of both looted or burned; the same with Forestry and Veterinary Department officials and livestock supervisor; several dipping tanks destroyed; country post offices sabotaged; an ambulance burned—and all these were for the Africans' own benefit.

There have been many lootings and burnings of Indian stores, and a horrible affair at a school for small Indian and Coloured children near Blantyre, where the poor mites were terrified by howling savages smashing every window; they had to be rescued and put in hospital under guard. Any car seen on the road was liable to be stoned, and there has been destruction of bridges and the making of road-blocks.

It is significant that after the first sizeable public disorder on October 26, following Banda's meeting, African "politicians" were swearing that it had nothing to do with Congress or Banda. Yet the intensified stonings and the brutish savageries above-mentioned are now perforce admitted to stem from both. Frantic attempts were made to compel all African workers to stay away from work in support of the fiction of country-wide sympathy with Banda. These efforts met with little success in the country but had certain success in the townships, where there are massed gangs of the toughs and toughs who form the *corps d'élite* of Banda's men in those areas.

Let us look back and take stock. On July 29 last Mr. M. M. Hove, a Southern Rhodesian African member of the Federal Parliament, said that unless the Nyasaland Government did something about the activities of the African National Congress in its territory there would soon be no freedom for anybody; he added that the remarks of some of the Members in the debate reminded him of the Kenya Europeans who took things too lightly just before Mau Mau. The importance of these statements from a trustworthy Bantu source is surely apparent in the light of recent events.

In January a Rhodesian African said in a letter to the *Herald* that if the whites went away there would be no Nyasas left alive in Rhodesia in 12 hours. On February 18 a Rhodesian African wrote that all Nyasas should be banned from Rhodesia because they were corrupting the country by their sedition and lawlessness. On February 26 Impresit officials at Kariba affirmed that the ring-leaders of the trouble there were Africans from Nyasaland who intimidated other

workers. The *African Daily News* of March 2 declared that the crisis was caused by "the activities of the Nyasaland African National Congress, Dr. Banda's unbridled political ambitions, and the Government's indecision".

The most exact analogy with the riots is the Gordon Riots as described in "Barnaby Rudge"—the same insensate destruction, the liberation of jailed people, and looting, with the vast majority of the rioters having no idea of what they were supposed to be protesting against.

There are innumerable fallacies about Dr. Banda, some unhappily attributable to white men. In a well-written interview with Dr. Banda in November one writer spoke of his super-egoism and megalomania, and described his general psychotic behaviour; yet he took his word that he was the idol of the whole country. In fact, before the riots thousands of Africans in Nyasaland who had heard of him in a vague way were not enthusiastic about him. To their honour thousands of men of 30 years and upwards not merely shunned his meetings but said bluntly that they were mischievous.

For a time after Banda's arrival it appeared as though, on a petty scale, he was cast in the rôle of Nguib to a composite Nasser consisting of the worst and wildest of the A.N.C.; but he soon outstripped all others in extravagance and irresponsibility. His first speech in the Mlanje district was an unscrupulous bid for popularity among raw and ignorant Africans, whom he encouraged to ignore agricultural and forestry ordinances, saying that when he was in power there would be no such oppressive and vexatious rules and laws. This is a man who is supposed to be civilized and even scientific!

In a northern area in which there is a strong vein of pietism and outward religiosity he preached a sermon in a local Church of Scotland mission; yet later in Mlanje on another visit on February 9 he told his largely pagan hearers: "The God of the Christians does not look after us, the spirits of our ancestors will".

Bwala la Nyasaland published in November an account of a delegation of two men and a woman (followers of a certain "blind prophet") who asked Banda if he was the Messiah. "The reply which Dr. Banda gave them has not been disclosed, but a source close to Dr. Banda reported that the delegation went away rejoicing and glorifying God".

Most of his statements bear out Lord Lugard's dictum that "self-conceit and vanity are the weakness of the African character". Others are quite ridiculous; e.g., "I have got Congress where I want it, and I did it in three months"; again, "one word from me and the Africans of this territory will boycott Asian stores throughout Nyasaland"; yet again "things in South Africa are not so bad as in Southern Rhodesia". He also said that an independent Nyasaland would attract more industries and friends than she now has!

On December 28, back from Accra, he described Nyasaland—which is notorious for leniency even among other Colonial Office territories—as a "police state, just like Russia". In Salisbury on December 22 he said: "In Nyasaland we mean to be masters; and if that is treason, make the most of it".

People in England, who know none of these things, are told that Banda is worshipped by every African in the Federation. This is a totally false idea, as can be shown from African sources. Last July the African-edited *African Daily News* scathingly criticized the build-up of the "Banda myth" among ignorant rank-and-file Africans, and pointed out that he was a human being "as ignorant of the true state of affairs in Nyasaland as the average educated Englishman". It called the build-up "political trickery of the worst kind". *Bwala la Nyasaland* later described as "untrue

and mischievous" a statement made by Banda about Europeans in the Federation.

Mr. Nkumbula, the Northern Rhodesian African leader, has called him "blinded by hatred and irresponsible". "Leave Rhodesia in peace and spoil your own Nyasaland", said a letter from an African in the *Rhodesia Herald* on January 4. Mr. Titus Mukupo told him brusquely "to keep your nose out of Northern Rhodesian affairs". A Mr. Mangeviso—no white stooge, for he is anti-Welensky—was reported on December 27 as saying: "It is time Dr. Banda was told a few home truths by people of his own race; the methods of action he is advocating will plunge many Africans into trouble". The epithet used by an American Negro journalist, Mr. William Gordon, was "rabid".

Numerous African letters criticizing and berating Banda have appeared in the *Nyasaland Times*. Here are some of the statements about him: "Just a letter who likes to shout"; "a good doctor, but politically many people doubt his ability"; "Banda usurped Congress; he is a dictator"; "Dr. Banda should face facts and stop misleading the people, as he has done since he came from London"; "his is a dictatorial régime"; "such leadership is absolutely dangerous to the African people"; "for him to say only 'For myself I am sorry about the stoning incident' is not enough" and "how dare Dr. Banda promulgate such plans". Do these comments suggest the unanimous and uncritical adoration of which we are told?

It was significant that on Banda's third visit to Zomba no crowds gathered. Why? Because Congress "whips" were not drumming up the people that day. So no one took any notice of him. Where admiration is sincere and spontaneous, nothing prevents people from crowding round.

The idea of Banda as a sapient statesman, universally revered in the Federation, will stand as little investigation as the notion that a tough loots stores and burns ambulances because he disapproves of Federation.

Luchenza,

Yours faithfully,

Nyasaland.

W. P. RONALDSON.

History of the Kenya Police

Author's Appeal for Co-operation

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — I have been commissioned to compile a history of the Kenya Police and am now at work upon it. I should be most grateful to anyone who can loan me old records or photographs, which would be well safeguarded and returned in due course. This help would be invaluable, as old records appear to be somewhat scant, and it is desired to make the history as comprehensive as possible.

Of special assistance would be material concerned with the participation of the Kenya Police in the 1914-18 war and in the second world war.

Amongst your readers may be some who can help with notes covering the years from 1909 to 1959. The Mau Mau Emergency period is being well covered.

Yours faithfully,

P.O. Box 94,
Nanyuki, Kenya.

W. ROBERT FORAN,

Major.

Bouquet

"PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE living in Africa obtain from the pages of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA an overall picture of what can not only be done but should be done to ensure the right race relationships. It is a privilege to benefit from your outstanding and outspoken opinions and challenges".

Time Running Out, Says Mrs. Huxley

Nationalist Politicians Ignorant and Conceited

EUROPEANS IN EAST AFRICA are no longer certain that things will last their time and Africans no longer think it cannot pay to challenge authority, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley has written in the course of an article to which the *Sunday Times* has given great prominence in its issue this week. The title was "Time Runs Out in Africa". Mrs. Huxley wrote, *inter alia*:—

"Change and insecurity are in the air. I doubt whether any significant body of European opinion, outside Southern Rhodesia perhaps, now seriously disputes the main tenet of African nationalism: that Africans, where they are in a majority, will sooner or later govern themselves.

"Nationalism in East and Central Africa cannot be met by immediate abdication on the West African pattern. If there were no cash to pay the school-teachers, every nationalist dream would vanish like a pricked balloon. What is at stake is not merely the fortunes of the Europeans and Asians, but the very success of nationalism itself. Nationalists who grasp this are as rare as phoenix eggs.

"The economies of this region lean on outside capital and skill like a man on crutches. In Nyasaland, 57% of the country's production is derived from 2.6% of the land still in European hands. In Tanganyika the comparable figure is around 50% of production for export from 1.1% of the land and from the mines, nine-tenths of whose output is produced by non-African companies. Over 90% of Northern Rhodesia's exports are mineral and the whole of the country's economy and revenues revolve round copper. In Kenya about 80% of the exports are produced in that 5% of the land farmed by Europeans.

"To talk economics to most African nationalists is like exhorting a haystack.

"In none of these countries does one meet more than a handful of politicians and a very small handful at that with real mental grip and ability. Their lieutenants however amiable, seem steeped in ignorance and conceit; and there is still such a little pool of talent to draw on.

"Out of Tanganyika's 9m. Africans less than 2000 are receiving higher education, and only about 10% of its children attend even the primary schools. Nyasaland has 16 Africans at college. To find even three Ministers to join Tanganyika's Cabinet next July is causing difficulty. The nationalist movement in Tanganyika consists virtually of one man, Mr. Nyerere".

Sudan Critics Purged

Arrests for "Insulting" the Government

THE COMMITTEE of Sudanese military officers set up to purge the civil service will be "pleased to listen to what any citizen has to say against any Government official or organization". While the purge is claimed to be necessary for the good of the country, a diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has written that "the conclusion is inescapable that denunciations are being invited against any public employee whose enthusiasm for the military dictatorship is in doubt. Even those who wisely abstain from political activity under the present insecure circumstances will hardly escape allegations by their private enemies".

Many waverers or critics of the military regime have already been dealt with decisively, although without bloodshed. Brigadier Hasheed, an officer recently retired on pension but without gratuity and without reason, has been banished to Kutuk in the deserts of Darfur. Dr. Husni, a Khartoum lawyer arrested on a charge of "spreading reports against the Supreme Council", was released without warning. A Greek engineer employed by a public utility was deported recently after a conviction of "insulting the Government". While the sentence was quashed it was too late to prevent him receiving 20 lashes for his offence.

It has been officially reported that a mutineer—one of the small armed band roaming in the hills near the Uganda border since the 1955 mutiny—has been shot dead in a recent round-up operation. Three more were captured. In an attack by the mutineers on a remote police post last month two policemen were killed.

Kenya's Constitutional Future

Two Cordial Meetings With Mr. Lennox-Boyd

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has confirmed that no subject would be debarred from consideration at the proposed Kenya conference, but emphasized that H.M. Government had not altered their views on the basic principles governing the Colony's constitutional future. This is made clear in a joint statement issued by the Colonial Office and the Kenya delegation last week. The delegation, led by Mr. Oginga Odinga, returned home on Sunday.

The statement records two meetings with the Secretary of State. Among matters discussed was his speech during a Commons adjournment debate in which he outlined the four criteria for Kenya's political development. While appreciating the Government's aims, the delegation reserved their position in a number of details, and also urged that there should be no undue delay in convening the conference.

The Minister pointed out that the views of other interested parties, apart from constitutional experts, would have to be heard and then he would have to discuss them with the Governor before decisions were taken on the timing of the conference and the form of expert advice.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd assured the delegation that he would discuss the emergency regulations with the Governor; they were both anxious to see them removed as soon as it was clear that it would not prejudice public order by "encouraging a trend towards violence or unconstitutional action".

At a Press conference, Mr. Odinga said that the delegation was pleased with the reception given them by Mr. Lennox-Boyd. There was a difference of opinion about Jomo Kenyatta. His continued rustrication, said Mr. Odinga, could only engender strong feeling among Africans. He had served his sentence and should be restored to complete personal freedom, even if barred from public life. "We feel he is a respectable person. We ought to forget the past. We can't go on blaming one another all the time".

Strong Feelings

Mr. Odinga said that Mr. Lennox-Boyd expressed equally strong feelings about Kenyatta — on the other side. He feared, said Mr. Odinga, that Kenyatta would "boost up African Nationalism. These fears are groundless".

Questioned on whether the delegation regretted the withdrawal at the last moment of its only European member, Mr. Odinga said that they fully appreciated Mr. Cooke's motives. They would have preferred him with them "but he gave us a blank cheque, and said he would come to London at once if he was wanted".

Commenting on the new Kenya Group, Mr. Odinga believed that Mr. Blundell's followers had been "boosted up in London", but they had no constituency following, and were just a handful of representative members of the Legislative Council. Mr. J. C. M. Nazareth, o.c., an Asian member of the delegation, said that Mr. Blundell's Group had no effective strength. They were subject to the Government whip, and the support of elected members might easily fall away.

Dr. G. Kiano, an African member of the delegation, said that Kenya wanted a clear lead from the British Government that it would not be controlled by the small European minority: "Kenya really has no chance of being controlled essentially by the Europeans", he added. Asked to define "essential control", he quoted the example of the Federation, where the Europeans, he said, allowed Africans to become M.P.s, but only to take a very small part in the government of the country.

Dr. Kiano continued: "Since Africans began to sit in the Legislature the Europeans have been on the defensive". They constantly seek protection as a minority, and once a man talks about safeguards for minorities he has already conceded majority rule". On the other hand the Africans were very much on the offensive: "We have thrown out two constitutions", said Dr. Kiano. He was more hopeful about the third.

Mr. T. Mboya, who is on a lecture tour of the United States, said in New York that he welcomed the proposals, with certain reservations. "If the Africans are being asked to ride on Mr. Lennox-Boyd's bus, then we must know in which direction his bus will lead us." Mr. Lennox-Boyd should explain what he meant by "self-government with parliamentary institutions" — South Africa and Central Africa had parliamentary institutions and self government. "We cannot accept the vague position as repeated by Mr. Lennox-Boyd. Kenya is principally an African country and will always remain so. We have committed ourselves to establishing a democracy recognising the individual rights of all citizens, regardless of race and colour. That is all that should be expected of us".

Stormy Reception for Mr. Blundell

Meeting at Kitale in Uproar

BEFORE LEAVING FOR LONDON Mr. Michael Blundell — with four others — addressed a stormy meeting at Kitale. The other speakers were his colleague in the New Kenya Group, Mr. R. Alexander, and three of their strongest critics — Group Captain L. F. Briggs, Major F. W. J. Day and Mr. J. R. Maxwell, three of the four European elected members of the Legislative Council who refused to sign the group's policy statement.

The meeting was attended by 450 people in a hall, with more than 200 outside. It was in uproar at times, and ended in confusion after a motion supporting the New Kenya Group's policy had been declared carried on a show of hands. Amid cries of "Out-out!" and noisy scenes a large number of people left the hall. Group Captain Briggs and Major Day later claimed the vote was invalid since no attempt had been made to count the votes of those outside the hall.

In the 30 minutes of speeches, Mr. Maxwell cited Mauritius as an example to Kenya. He said that when a policy of political and social integration had been applied there most of the Europeans left the colony. Group Captain Briggs said that he was convinced that the Blundell group's policy could lead only to a reversion to the conditions prevailing in Kenya before Europeans arrived.

In reply, Mr. Blundell said that the European community had never been so isolated in the Kenya Legislature. It was essential to build a bridge of co-operation with other races. He believed the interests of moderate men throughout Kenya were the same: the interests of the African business man who had established himself were diametrically opposed to the views of such men as Oginga Odinga and Francis Khamisi.

Extremists in Kenya, he continued, were in two categories — the "bash-em-on-the-head boys" and the "scram-out-of-Africa boys." The task was to resist such pressures and consent to a reasonable readjustment.

Royal African Society

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY'S annual meeting, held in London last week, elected Sir Charles Arden-Clarke to be chairman in succession to Lord Hailey, who has retired from that office at the age of 86.

Two of the vice-presidents who fell due to retire, Mr. Kenneth Bradley and Mr. F. S. Joelson, were re-elected, and Mr. C. R. Hill and Sir George Beresford-Stooke were elected vice-presidents.

Miss Marjorie Juta, Brigadier R. S. G. Stokes, Dr. Roland Oliver, and Messrs. E. R. Baines, J. S. Bevan, P. H. A. Brownrigg, H. St. L. Grenfell, and Oliver Woods were elected to the council.

Votes of thanks for their services during the year were accorded to Mr. Brian Macdona, vice-chairman, Mr. C. R. Hill, honorary treasurer, and Mr. D. Lawrence-Jones, honorary solicitor, and Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., honorary auditors.

African Middle Class

A BLACK AFRICAN MIDDLE CLASS with a stake in the country was of vital importance to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland", Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies said at Weymouth last Friday. It was essential that this sort of social revolution should happen before people found themselves overwhelmed by a political revolution". Mr. Lennox-Boyd agreed that race relations in Southern Rhodesia still needed a "great deal of improvement". The Colonial Secretary praised the work, past and present, of Mr. Blundell, who he said had done more for African agriculture than any other single man. He had now put himself at the head of a growing movement of sensible people of all races. "We have every chance of eventually seeing this movement finally win the day".

PERSONALIA

MR. G. W. LOCK is writing a book on the East African sisal industry.

MRS. ENGELBRECHT has been re-elected chairman of the Gilgil District Association.

MR. W. P. SMITH, of Fairey Air Surveys, Ltd., has left London by air for Khartoum.

MR. FINN POULSEN has been appointed a director and general manager of Karara Ltd., Kenya.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER will visit Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons between May 12 and 31.

SIR E. DE V. MOSS, Road Traffic Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in the United Kingdom on leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. S. ANDERSON, Colonel of the King's Own Regiment, has recently visited the 1st Bn. in Kenya.

THE REV. T. P. CLARKE, U.M.C.A. Metropolitan area secretary, has been appointed vicar of All Saints', Blackheath.

MAJOR GENERAL and MRS. W. W. RICHARDS have moved from Sunningdale to 31 Preston Drive, Brighton, Sussex.

MR. N. A. PANNELL, M.P., who has visited East Africa, has accepted an invitation to join the board of Ashanti and Bibiani, Ltd.

SHAIKH SALIM MOHAMED MUHASHAMY, Liwali of Mombasa, has arrived in England to take a five months' course in local government.

LADY ELEANOR COLE, who has been engaged in M.R.A. work in Nigeria for some months, will return to Kenya about the end of May.

MR. G. C. DRAPER, lately publicity manager of Aer Lingus, the Irish air-line company, has joined Central African Airways Corporation.

MR. JACK THOMSON, chairman of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee in London, is about to spend four or five weeks in the Federation.

MR. JOHN QUARRY, manager of the legal and general department of the Shell Co., of East Africa, Ltd., has retired after 30 years' service with the company.

MRS. B. C. WATERHOUSE, wife of CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE, chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., arrived in London on Friday from Rhodesia.

LORD SINCLAIR OF CLEVE is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bristol University, which is about to celebrate the jubilee of the grant of a royal charter.

SIR ERIC ASHBY, Vice-Chancellor of Belfast University and Master-elect of Clare College, Cambridge, is to be chairman of a commission which is to investigate education in the Federation of Nigeria.

MISS LESLIE GREENE, honorary organizing secretary of the League of Empire Loyalists, is to contest Peckham as an Independent Loyalist at the general election. Peckham is a Labour seat.

MR. J. H. MARTIN, appointed to be Kenya's trade representative in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will be attached to the office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

MR. R. W. HENDERSON, managing director of the Cementation Company (Rhodesia), Ltd., is to attend a 12-day conference in London of senior executives of the group from 12 countries. MRS. HENDERSON will come to London at the same time.

MR. R. W. BURT has been elected president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. MR. R. E. ANDERSON, president last year, has agreed to act as vice-president for a year. The honorary treasurer is MR. P. J. GILL.

MR. R. E. J. OXLEY, Regional Commissioner of Customs in Dar es Salaam, and MRS. OXLEY, and the REV. D. J. ROWLANDS, chaplain in Dar es Salaam to the Mission to Seamen, and MRS. ROWLANDS will leave London today for Tanganyika in the s.s. UGANDA.

MR. R. O. S. BOOTH, aide de camp to the Governor of Uganda, SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, and MR. T. E. BURGESS, who went to East Africa as *Times* correspondent during the visit of the QUEEN MOTHER, were homeward passengers last week in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

SIR HUGH BEAVER, managing director of Arthur Guinness, Son and Co., Ltd., past president of the Federation of British Industries, vice-president of the British Institute of Management, and a director of the Colonial Development Corporation, is to be a member of the British trade mission to Russia.

PROFESSOR J. CLYDE MITCHELL, of Rhodesia University College, has been awarded a grant by the Carnegie Corporation, to visit America to see university departments of anthropology and African studies. Next February, Dr. Mitchell takes up a teaching appointment at the School of Advanced International Studies at John Hopkins University.

MR. A. W. PURVIS, Clerk of the Kenya Legislative Council, leaves the Colony in July on retirement leave. He was with the London County Council for 21 years, broken by war service. He went out to Kenya in 1949 to join the Medical Department as administrative secretary. Mr. J. R. Nimmo, who will act as Clerk to the Council, will be attached to the staff of the House of Commons while he is on leave during May and June. Mr. Nimmo belongs to an old Kenya settler family, and was brought up in the Colony. He served with the K.A.R. in Ethiopia and Burma, winning the M.C. in 1941. Last year he became an assistant secretary in the Ministry of African Affairs.

CAPTAIN M. C. H. PRICE & Miss A. R. NICHOLSON

THE MARRIAGE TOOK PLACE on Friday at St. Peter's, Old Woking, of Captain Michael Crofton Hilton Price, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, son of Major C. W. Hilton Price and the late Mrs. Hilton Price, of Cheltenham, and Miss Ann Rosemary Nicholson, daughter of Mr. R. A. Nicholson, of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. John Wallace, of The Chalfonts, Woking. The Ven. V. J. Pike, Chaplain-General of the Forces, and the Rev. K. C. Phillips officiated.

The bride was given away by her stepfather, Mr. John Wallace, and was attended by three children, George Bullivant, Theresa Nicholson, and Caroline Price. There were three grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Jane Neville, Miss Susan Wallace, and Miss Belinda Stephen. Captain Martin Crawshaw, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, was best man.

A reception was held at The Chalfonts, and the honeymoon is being spent in France and Italy.

G. M. PAIN

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and at Nairobi

MR. P. C. ALDRIDGE will leave London tomorrow for the Federation after a short visit.

LIEUT.-COLONEL and MRS. STANLEY GHERSIE are due in London tomorrow from Kenya for a visit of about three months.

DR. JULIEN I. E. HOFFMAN, only son of MR. and MRS. B. I. HOFFMAN of Salisbury, has been awarded a senior scholarship of the San Francisco Heart Association for 1959, valued at about £2,150. Dr. Hoffman, who was educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, is at present at the Children's Heart Research Unit, Harvard University, Boston. He is a graduate of Witwatersrand University.

The Tanganyika Government has appointed SIR JOCK CAMPBELL to the board of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., with MR. JOHN L. LEYDEN as his alternate. Sir Jock Campbell is chairman of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co. Ltd., and of the Commonwealth Sugar Exporters' Group. Mr. Leyden is the resident director in London of the Uganda Development Corporation and the Tanganyika Government's director on the Board of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. The other directors appointed by the Tanganyika Government are: MR. M. A. CARSON, MR. D. P. K. MAKWAIA and MR. M. J. DAVIES.

Obituary

Dr. Ernest Neville Cook

DR. ERNEST NEVILLE COOK who has died in Goring-by-Sea, was a noted missionary doctor in East Africa.

Born in Hampstead in 1882, he came of a distinguished medical family, being a nephew of the late Sir Albert Cook, the discoverer of the cause of sleeping sickness, and Dr. J. H. Cook, both founders of Mengo Hospital in Uganda. He was educated at St. Paul's School and University College, London, and studied at University College Hospital, finishing as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1908), M.B. and B.S.

In July, 1909, he was accepted as a missionary by the Church Missionary Society and sailed for Uganda in February of the following year. He took with him a complete Röntgen ray installation for Mengo Hospital where he served until 1926. His service there was interrupted in 1917 by a short spell at Toro Hospital, but, owing to another doctor coming home sick, he had to return to Mengo.

In 1926 Cook was appointed to the East Africa Medical Service in Uganda, and he resigned from the C.M.S. in 1929 and on his Government appointment being made permanent. Cook was the author of "Doctors in Africa", published by the Uganda Medical Service, and was always interested in the training of African doctors.

He married in 1915 Aldwyn May Gordon, who survives him.

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER AITKEN, a well-known Rhodesian politician and businessman, has died aged 53. He was a firm believer in the maintenance of European control in Southern Rhodesia and was well known for his outspoken attacks on Government policy. He was a member of the Confederate Party and later the Dominion Party. At the 1954 territorial general election he contested the Hatfield seat with Mr. S. E. Aitken-Cade and Mr. Gordon Harper and was defeated by one vote—508 to 507. Mr. Aitken was born at Esbank, Scotland, and came to Southern Rhodesia in 1926. In 1930 he married Ina Fraser Brown. MR. HAROLD CLARK HUNTER, a well-known Rho-

desian musician, composer and conductor, has died in Salisbury at the age of 69. Mr. Hunter formed and conducted the first Salisbury Orchestra in 1929, and was the winner of the 1956 Johannesburg Golden City Festival with his song "The Greatest of Them All". Born in Glasgow, Mr. Hunter devoted most of the latter part of his life to writing and composing songs, and two complete piano concertos. He leaves a widow and five daughters.

MR. CECIL DRYDEN DRYDEN of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died in London. Born in Sagaing, Burma, in 1893, he served in the 9th Gurkha Rifles and retired in 1922. He then qualified in London as a chartered accountant, and settled in Salisbury in 1926. Director of numerous companies in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, he was honorary treasurer of the United Party of Southern Rhodesia in 1946.

MR. BRENDAN QUINN, M.B.E., for more than 30 years on the staff of the London office of the 1820 Memorial Settlement Association (now the Settlers' Association of Southern Africa), and London manager when he retired three years ago, has died in England.

MR. FRANK ARCHIBALD WILLIAM LUCAS, Judge of Appeal for the British High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, and a former judge of the South African Supreme Court, has died in Johannesburg, aged 77.

MR. DENZIL MORTON STANLEY, adopted son of the late Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the great African traveller, has died at his home in Pierbright, Surrey. He is survived by Mrs. Stanley.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD GREENWAY has died in Tanganyika Territory.

Time Runs Out in Africa

The tide of nationalism in Africa has risen so swiftly that it threatens to submerge all other considerations. Time in which to find solutions that will preserve the economic and social welfare of all races from the extremist flood seems dangerously short.

ELSPETH HUXLEY

author of many books on East Africa, has just returned from studying conditions in British African territories from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia. Her conclusions are published in an exclusive series now appearing in the

SUNDAY TIMES

One of the World's Great Newspapers.

Correspondence on Federation

Lord Salisbury's Reply to Miss Perham

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has written to *The Times* (which misspelt her name as Marjorie): —

"We must not allow the Federal leaders to intimidate or alienate us by threats of secession and rebellion. If the Federation is to continue—and there are strong reasons for detaching Nyasaland at least—then we must coolly judge our responsibilities: —

"First, our constitutional obligations. We cannot too often re-read their definition in the Federal Constitution. The two Protectorates 'should continue under the special protection of Her Majesty to enjoy separate Governments for so long as their respective peoples so desire, those Governments remaining responsible (subject to the ultimate authority of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom) for, in particular, the control of land in those territories, and for the local and territorial political advancement of the peoples thereof'; and the Federation should advance to 'full membership of the Commonwealth only when those inhabitants so desire'. (My italics.)

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd has confirmed that this makes a Federal declaration of independence impossible. But too often we have seen a façade of constitutional rectitude maintained while its foundations were quietly removed from behind. Unfortunately such a process has begun here.

"In Central Africa last year I found that in face of challenging assertions from Salisbury, unanswered by Britain except by disturbing concessions, there was fear and doubt not only among Africans but among our Overseas Service. Their independent position, essential if Protectorate status is not to be a sham, was being condemned even by Cabinet Ministers in Salisbury.

"Secondly, Britain's political responsibilities. The dangers which threaten Central Africa arise from the Africans' lethal sense of humiliation as they become aware of their own

poverty and political immaturity. This cannot be remedied by an immediate grant of majority rule, but only by some 10 to 20 years of whole-hearted and overt measures to hasten their advance towards a proclaimed goal of political equality.

"There is still a chance that the Protectorate Africans might accept this training, essential for the ultimate success of the Federation, from Britain. They will certainly not accept it from Salisbury."

The Marquess of Salisbury replied: —

"Many like myself who are admirers of Miss Perham will have been sad to read her letter. It will, I am afraid, only have the effect of exacerbating an already sufficiently delicate situation.

"What is all this talk of the Federal Government intimidating or alienating us by threats of secession and rebellion? There are no people more loyal to Britain and all Britain stands for than the white inhabitants of Rhodesia; and I firmly believe that they, as much as Miss Perham herself, desire the advancement of the African within the Federation.

Goaded by Misrepresentation

"But even they—and it is surely folly to ignore this fact—could, if goaded too far by misrepresentation here, be driven to the melancholy conclusion that the only hope for Europeans in Africa lies in a closer relationship with the Union. That would mean the break up of the Federation. Southern Rhodesia would look south; the other two States would look north to Ghana. None of them, I firmly believe, would, as Miss Perham seems to hope, continue to look to London. And what would she and those who think like her propose then?"

"The harm would have been done; the battle for British influence in Africa would have been largely, if not entirely, lost; and the intellectuals, who had by their attitude gone far to destroy the Federation, would have to bear the main responsibility for this disaster.

"What is most necessary for the peoples of the Federation today—for the white inhabitants as much as for the black—is sympathy and encouragement for a joint solution of their problems, not the sowing of further mistrust between race and race.

"They know as well as we do the constitutional obligations by which they, as we, are bound. They fully intend, I am sure, to carry out those obligations, indeed even perhaps more so than Miss Perham herself, for she, though shocked by the idea of the secession of Southern Rhodesia from the Federation, seems to view with perfect equanimity the separation of Nyasaland, which is equally an integral part of the federal scheme approved by Parliament.

"But it must be made possible for those who direct the destinies of the Federation to carry out their obligations. That largely depends on confidence; and letters such as Miss Perham's will not make their task easier."

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY wrote: —

"Miss Perham states that it will take '10 or 20 years of whole-hearted and overt measures to hasten their (the Nyasalanders') advance towards a proclaimed goal of political equality'.

Wise Chiefs

"This is the rub. While there may be or have been wise chiefs, Nyasaland has never thrown up an educational leader like Dr. Aggrey or a statesman like Tshekedi Khama. Most of the African members of Legislative Council have given no evidence of their desire to lead their people or learn about the difficulties and responsibilities of government.

"It took Southern Rhodesia 20 years of trial and error to evolve a successful and responsible government. It must take 10 to 20 years before the individuals in Nyasaland can know enough to take a leading part in government, yet Nyasaland must be given every chance of training for self-government within the Federation. In Tanganyika lately five Ministers (one Asian, one European, and three Africans) from the non-official members are beginning to learn the art of state-craft. This opportunity should in due course come to Nyasaland.

"It is also essential to create a home-based civil service of all races, drawn not only from Nyasaland but if necessary from the neighbouring countries. It is a question of finding and training able and keen men and women who will help Ministers to govern the people without fear or favour and to safeguard all the capital investment created by local endeavour or brought in from overseas.

"Time and willingness to learn are essential. There is available a wealth of experience in the United Kingdom, going



-they have such a good name



KINGSTON: the capital of Jamaica, owes its birth to the earthquake which almost obliterated Port Royal in 1692. The damage was so extensive that a new town was planned and a 200 acre site purchased for £1,000. This town—Kingston—progressed slowly at first, but the fire of 1703, which again ravaged Port Royal so disheartened its inhabitants that they moved in great numbers to Kingston which from that time prospered. By 1716 it was the largest town in Jamaica and a centre for the island's trade, and in 1872 it became the seat of the Jamaican Government. Kingston has had to withstand many disasters, culminating in the earthquake and fire of 1907. But like the phoenix it rose again and again from the ashes, and today, with a population of about 300,000, Kingston remains the chief city and main port of Jamaica, destined by its situation to play a leading part in the island's ever-expanding economy.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Jamaica are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Kingston and elsewhere in the island are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



back for over a century, and the experience of Southern Rhodesia since 1923. There is also available advice and help in financial and technical matters, but, as regards administration, what applies to companies applies equally to governments. Management from afar is out of date and impossible. The day-to-day working of a company or a Government must be in the hands of handpicked, and responsible people on the spot: this is the ideal to work for.

"Now that Miss Perham has set out the constitutional case, is it not time for this long-range shelling to cease? People all over the Federation have had their say. We in England have had our say. Nyasaland before the influx of new money and new ideas was a happy and friendly country; with good will this state can be restored, but nothing could be worse for her than to continue to be the shuttlecock of controversy, and nothing could be more to her advantage than a close season."

Assurance to Civil Servants

CIVIL SERVANTS IN NYASALAND have been reminded by Mr. Justice Devlin, chairman of the commission of inquiry into the Nyasaland disturbances, that any evidence given to the commission—oral or written—will remain "the property of the commission and the commission only, and will not at any time be revealed to anyone else, whether inside or outside the Nyasaland Government service". A civil servant wishing to give evidence may do so "without fear that what he says will become known to anyone else, and without fear that, whether what he says is in favour of or against the Government, it could be in any way used against him". The Commission is planning to fly to Bulawayo on May 13, when it will hear evidence from detainees held in Southern Rhodesia and from federal troops involved in incidents during the Nyasaland disturbances. Before that the commission plans to sit in many centres in the Northern Province of Nyasaland hearing evidence from the public and from detainees.

Kenya: Citadel of Civilization

Colonel Grogan's View of New Kenya Group

COLONEL EWART GROGAN said recently in Kenya:—
"This country is a citadel of civilization in a shimmering sea of potential atavistic savagery, and we representatives of the local Britons, who have accepted the local share of Great Britain's obligations at Great Britain's invitation, will never in the light of current circumstances accept any Constitution which might place these obligations in jeopardy and does not assure to Britain and Kenya Britons the final year or nay in the basic affairs of this British Colony.

"We are anxious, subject to two vital provisos, to collaborate to the full with Mr. Blundell's troupe in their major objective, namely, the association of the non-Anglo-Saxon ethnic groups with us in the administrative and legislative machinery of his British Colony in some realistic proportion to their respective contributions to the common weal.

"We hold that:—

"(1) The principle of the common electoral roll is inapplicable to the widely variant human components of Kenya society after a mere half-century of contact with Western civilization—while it has been found impossible in Cyprus to achieve an administrative symposium between Greek and Turk other than on a strictly communal principle after their co-habitation for some thousands of years in the very cradle of all non-Mongolian civilizations; and

"(2) The open-market principle of land in areas at present reserved by Order in Council for the exclusive ownership of ethnic groups would necessitate complicated legislation to prevent its absorption by Oriental usury, as was found necessary in Zanzibar.

"Land is not a mere 'economic asset', as claimed in the statement of policy. In fact, it is the cauldron of profound, deep-rooted emotions which inspire most of the world-wide revolutionary movements of today."

Social Fusion

In a letter to the *East African Standard* Colonel Grogan wrote:—

"We should be proclaiming far and wide that social fusion, as distinct from ethnic fusion, is proceeding in Kenya at a rate which would have been inconceivable a decade ago.

"The Blundell group's statement is obviously intended only as the warp of our social fabric; the colour pattern of the woof remains for closer designing. An immediate caveat, however, must be entered against the heading 'franchise' in so far as it adumbrates an advance towards the principle of the common roll.

"In any complex of groups of heterogeneous origin there will persist for generations divergences of outlook with taproots reaching deep into the subsoil of atavistic and religio-neurotic emotions. The problem of statecraft is to find where their real interests coalesce and to steer such common objectives to co-operative achievement, leaving the immiscible residuum to effervesce *in vacuo*.

"Such a programme is obviously more likely to progress in the quiet, socially comfortable atmosphere of the committee room than by the frenetic mob-tickling shrieks of the hustings.

"The applicability of the common roll principle to Kenya conditions requires the most careful study in the light of the lessons afforded by world-wide trends. What are the outstanding facts of today?"

"INDIA: When the integrating hand (with its common roll principle) of the British *raj* was lifted the erstwhile co-ordinated Indian Empire broke loose in communal massacre, comparable with Hitler's communal elimination of the Jews, and the communal reshuffling is still continuing in terms of tens of millions.

"POLAND: Seven million Germans have been expelled and replaced by Poles.

"ASIA MINOR: The Turks expelled the Greeks and the Jews have expelled the Arabs from Israel.

"CYPRUS: Turks and Greeks have agreed an uneasy but only tolerable equilibrium on strictly communal lines.

"DARWINIAN EVOLUTION: Herds of Coke's and Jackson's hartebeeste (differing visibly only in the shape of their horns) maintain a nodding acquaintance on the same grazing ground, but retain their communal identity.

"Why then, should Kenya pretend to swim against this flooding tide of communalism, and how otherwise than on the communal principle can the ethnic groups share in the Government of Kenya in some realistic proportion to their contributions to the common weal?"



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

Protest From University

MEMBERS OF THE academic staff of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have, joined with the Salisbury Bar, the Central Africa Party and Church leaders in protesting against the new Preventive Detention Bill.

The protest, sent in a letter to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Edgar Whitehead, was signed by 37 full-time staff members — out of a possible 42 who were then present at the University — and includes the signature of the principal, Dr. Walter Adams.

The letter recognized that the Southern Rhodesia Government had gone some way to meet the objections raised against the earlier Preventive Detention Bill. "Nevertheless, having carefully considered the new Bill, we cannot accept that it sufficiently meets our original objections. We believe that the new Bill contains provisions which are still incompatible with the principles of the rule of law and the fundamental rights of the individual."

Few Detainees Left

UP TO THE END OF APRIL 77,970 detainees have been released from camps in Kenya over the past few years, according to figures released by the Government on Monday. There are now less than 1,000 detainees still in custody, including all the hard core detainees at the Manyani, Hola, and Athi River camps, and about another 100 serving sentences for Mau Mau crimes. The figures do not include all Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen repatriated to their districts from other parts of the Colony under the emergency regulations. In the Fort Hall district alone 88,000 detainees and repatriates passed through the rehabilitation "pipeline". Mr. W. F. B. Pollok-Morris, the Fort Hall district commissioner, says in his annual report that he considered that the re-absorption into the district of so many thousands of persons reflected the greatest credit on the district officers, chiefs, and headmen and all officials connected with the rehabilitation programme.

Wrong Man Detained

AN AFRICAN DETAINED by mistake for 38 days under Southern Rhodesia's emergency regulations as an African National Congress member has sued the Government for £600. He is Mr. Moses Makone, a member of the ruling United Federal party at the time of his arrest. Mr. Makone, who runs a cobbler's shop in Salisbury, claims damages for loss of reputation and business. He was arrested late on the night of February 26 and handcuffed to a chain in the back of a lorry. Police admit they thought he was Mr. Savanhu Makone, another person. Mr. Moses Makone says he has since resigned from the United Federal Party and joined the Central Africa Party.

Big Animals Shot at Kariba

LARGE ANIMALS such as buffalo and zebra are proving almost impossible to rescue from the islands in Lake Kariba because they will not swim to the shores and are too big to be transported in the boats available. Most are therefore being shot. This was stated recently by Mr. William Mitchell, a Northern Rhodesian game officer.

Baboons and dangerous snakes are also being shot. Large game which cannot swim are being driven from islands into the water and escorted ashore by rescue boats. Smaller animals are driven into 30-yard nets and carried aboard the boats.

Parallel with the rescue operations, the Game Department is carrying out a scientific survey. Anything new about mineral habits is carefully recorded and the weight of each animal rescued is gauged.

Equipment which the British public can give to help in the rescue operation has been listed by an official of the Game Department, Mr. Derek Kelsey. We need boats, outboard engines, portable radio sets, binoculars and a good camera. "We do not want fancy boats with cabins or excess superstructure, but practical boats with a maximum amount of space and reliable engines. Most of our work is done where the tops of trees are still poking out of the water, so the best are flat-bottomed boats." Six portable radios were needed for communications between rescue boats on the lake.

Legal Proceedings Against Africans

OVER 100 AFRICANS have been convicted in Northern Rhodesia for various offences against the Societies Ordinance, the Safeguard of Elections and Public Safety Regulations, and other laws, following the banning of the Zambia African National Congress.

Most of the cases occurred in the Luapula and Northern Provinces, where the Z.A.N.C. had gained considerable support, and were the result of incidents that occurred within a few days of the action against the Z.A.N.C. on March 12.

Following riots on Chilubi Island, in Lake Bangweulu, where two officers of the Provincial Administration were injured, an African named Lumpa Chikonde has been committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder. Fifty-seven persons charged with arson, looting, or rioting on the island have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms of up to two years.

At Chinsali, in the Northern Province, 17 Africans found guilty of arson had their cases referred to the High Court for sentence. Two others found guilty of arson at Mueheleka School, Luwingu, were sent to prison for three years.

At Fort Rosebery eight were convicted last week of assaulting a cadet in the Provincial Administration. One was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, the others to eight months.

"Intimidation by members of the Nyasaland African National Congress has been widespread and ugly, and it has not been eliminated. 'Join us or we will come tonight and beat you up or burn your house', is the usual form. Mr. C. J. Matinga, one of the Federal M.Ps., has had his house burned or damaged three times" — Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, telegraphing from Nyasaland to the *Sunday Times*.



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Mr. Stonehouse Attacked

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., and Christian Action have been sharply attacked by the Rev. A. J. Barnard, of the Queen's Road Baptist Church, Wimbledon, in his parish magazine, for their part in the Nyasaland controversy.

"These people are doing grave disservice to the cause of justice and peace in Africa in fomenting discord and exasperating all those who will ultimately have to handle the thorniest of all earth's problems. It is ungentlemanly of a visitor, when asked to leave, not to do so, and it is all the more unseemly when the visitor is a member of the Mother of Parliaments. The African needs our sympathy as he struggles towards the possession of the liberties it has taken us four centuries to create; none-the-less the European in Africa deserves our sympathy as the man-on-the-spot who must wisely lead the African to the moment when liberty can be used without fear of creating a tyranny more grievous to bear than white hegemony."

"Welensky" Spy

MR. CHAD CHAPUNZA, an African Federal M.P. from Southern Rhodesia, was booed and heckled by an angry crowd of demonstrators at his hotel in Accra last week. Shortly after his arrival, rumours went about that he was a spy of Sir Roy Welensky and that he was being sent to the United States to challenge the speeches made there recently by Mr. Tom Mboya. Subsequent to the demonstration Mr. Chapunza left for the United States 18 hours earlier than planned. He was escorted to Accra Airport under police guard, and there were plain clothes men among the crowd to see that nothing happened to him.

News Items in Brief

The Kenya Government is to set up a commission to examine the possibilities of introducing television in the Colony.

Fines totalling over £20,000 have been imposed by the Nyasaland Government on districts where damage was done in the recent disturbances.

The Queen Mother's visit to Kenya is described in considerable detail in the current issue of the magazine of East African Railways and Harbours.

An inquiry is to be held on May 15 into the riot and the murder of an African police constable at Buguruni village, near Dar es Salaam, on February 16.

The motion "This House disapproves of Her Majesty's Government's policy in Africa" was carried by 134 votes to 133 in a Cambridge Union Society debate last week.

Of the gross sale of tickets in the Nkana-Kitwe lottery since its inception in 1946 of more than £3m., almost £2m. has been paid to prize winners. More than £757,000 has been paid to charities in Northern Rhodesia.

The complete typescript of the Bible in the Teso language, which is spoken by 500,000 Africans in northern Uganda, has been flown from Uganda to London, where it is being prepared by the Translations Section of the British and Foreign Bible Society for early publication. It weighed 35 lb.

Soviet experts have proposed amendments to plans for the Aswan dam in order to reduce its overall cost. Egyptian experts have agreed that water should pass through open channels and not through tunnels as was originally planned. Under an agreement signed last December Russia granted Egypt a credit of 400m. roubles (about £33m.) for the construction of the first stage of the dam.

The last European troops from Southern Rhodesia serving in Nyasaland have returned to the Colony. They were 150 members of the Territorials who were engaged in their normal 4½ months' training at Llewellyn barracks when the disturbances started. The Federal Ministry of Defence stated that they had been guarding airports and installations at Chileka and Lilongwe, as well as vital road and communication points such as the Liwonde ferry.

African attendances at schools and colleges in Kenya rose by 43% between 1955 and 1957, the total in the first year being about 353,000. In girls' education in the three years there was an increase of almost 300% in secondary school enrolments. In 1954 only 76 of the 2,334 African teachers in training had been recruited from secondary schools; three years later there were 480 who had had at least two years in a secondary school in a total of 3,070 African teachers.

The number of South African born people in Southern Rhodesia is now nearly equal to the numbers born in Rhodesia, while the Dutch Reformed Church shares with the Presbyterian Church the status of the second largest church in the Federation. The final figures for the 1956 census shows that of the 177,000 Europeans in Southern Rhodesia in 1956 more than 51,000 (29%) of the total population were South African born, compared with 57,000 (33%) Rhodesian born. People of British birth, including immigrants from Eire, numbered 50,000 (28%). Fewer than seven per cent of the Colony's European population was born outside the Commonwealth. Figures for religious beliefs in the Federation showed that the Anglican Church still had the largest number of adherents (95,000). There were 32,000 Dutch Reformed Church adherents and a similar number of Presbyterians. The number of Roman Catholics totalled 31,000.

Youth Hostels Venture

"OPENED AS A PILOT SCHEME in August, 1958, Kenya's first youth hostel has got away to a good start in a disused railway station at Uplands Escarpment, on the edge of the Rift Valley. Young Europeans, Asians, and Africans were quick to visit this attractive hostel and join in the first cross-country courses in rock climbing, map and compass work under the guidance of a hostel warden and a team of volunteer instructors drawn from the King's African Rifles, Kenya Police, and other bodies. The Kenya Youth Hostels Association thus joins the Outward Bound School at Loitokitok in offering first-class and open-air recreational training for Kenya youth. It plans expansion of the hostel system, if enthusiasm is maintained, towards the coast, Lake Baringo, and Mount Kenya regions". — Oversea Education.



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Parliament**Death of African Detainee****Governor of Kenya's Directive to European Staff**

A STATEMENT on the action taken by the Kenya Government following the death of Kabugi s/o Njuma at the Aguthi Works Camp in Kenya was made in the House of Commons last week by MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Minister said: "On the Attorney-General's instructions, Samuel Githu, a district assistant at the camp, was charged on three counts of inflicting actual bodily harm upon three detainees, including Kabugi. Githu was found guilty on April 23 on all counts, and sentenced on each to two years' imprisonment. He has given notice that he will appeal. Whether further criminal proceedings will be taken against any person as a result of the trial and finding is a matter for the Attorney-General.

"The Governor and I deeply regret this deplorable incident and he is considering urgently what further steps, besides full enforcement of the law, are necessary to prevent any repetition. He has already issued a personal directive emphasizing the need for close and effective supervision by Europeans especially over the arrival and departure of detainees and while they are at work".

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE: "Will you in due course make a further statement on the disciplinary action that the Governor may find it necessary to take arising out of the conduct of affairs in this camp? It is deplorable that a wander can be accused and found guilty of deliberate and calculated assault, including threats to bury a man alive in a pit, as a result of which one man died?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have never attempted to minimise the gravity of this offence or what the Governor and I—indeed, all the people in Kenya—feel about it."

MR. P. H. REMNANT: "Will you agree that this is a very exceptional case which should be put into its proper perspective and not taken out of it?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, that is indeed true. I would ask those who think that this would not have been ventilated had it not been raised in the House to read again the speech of the Under-Secretary of State on February 24."

Detained Persons

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked when it was proposed to remove restrictions upon the residence and movement of ex-Senior Chief Koinange, Achieng Oneko and others detained for over six years in Kenya after acquittal in the courts; of B. M. Kamau and others detained without trial for a similar period; and of Jomo Kenyatta who had concluded his term of imprisonment.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The restrictions on the residence and movement of ex-Senior Chief Koinange, Achieng Oneko and B. M. Kamau will be removed when the Governor is satisfied that they are no longer necessary for the purpose of maintaining public order. The restriction of Jomo Kenyatta was specifically recommended by the court which convicted him of managing and being a member of Mau Mau, and has no term."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "Do you not think that Chief Koinange, who is a very old man, could be released from these restrictions?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "He is 90 years of age. The right hon. Gentleman knows the Kikuyu as well as I do, and he knows that that fact, if anything, adds to his influence among the Kikuyu. An acquittal on a specific charge of murder does not mean that his complete liberty of action can be restored without a threat to public order."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I have made private representations about this matter. Surely it is now time for us to show some mercy in this case and to release this old man so as to allow him to live the last months or years of his life in quiet and peace?"

MR. PATRICK WALL: "Many Africans, including all Kikuyu loyalists, would be horrified at the idea of lifting the restrictions on Jomo Kenyatta."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That consideration must be borne very carefully in mind."

Nyasaland Constitution

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told Mr. Stonehouse that he was not at this stage in a position to make any statement on constitutional proposals for Nyasaland.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Are you aware that there is the danger of a cat and mouse game here? Are you aware that there is some public interest in the speeches he is making on the subject? Will you tell the House what you told the Conservative Commonwealth Council Conference?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Anything I said was said at a public meeting of which reports appeared in the Press. If we all repeated in the House what we said in public, business would be impeded. I have no intention of playing the part either of a cat or a mouse in this business."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that there is a complete political vacuum in Nyasaland at this moment? Will he consider suspending the present constitution, which is completely bogus and is not functioning, and having some kind of interim constitution with men who are not behind bars but who could function until he gets out a constitution for the 1960 elections?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that a very interesting suggestion."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "While I am glad the Minister recognizes that this is an important matter, may I ask him how he proposes to get some constitutional changes going? Is he debarring himself from making changes until it is decided to bring charges against Dr. Hastings Banda and other leading Africans or to release them? Is that not the first step to take before we get on to further constitutional changes?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor and I are not debarred from making constitutional changes or suggesting them. I cannot make any further statement at the moment."

Illegal Organizations

MR. STONEHOUSE asked what evidence was produced in the cases brought against Africans charged with membership of an illegal organization in Nyasaland.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "A number of cases have arisen in different districts in which the charge of being a member of an unlawful society has been made under Section 72 of the Penal Code. The Governor is making inquiries to establish the main categories of these charges."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Will you arrange to make a statement to the House on this, in view of the great public concern following the quashing of the case of Miss Kahumbe? Will you also make clear in your statement what allegations have been made against the nearly 200 men charged with offences? Were those offences committed after the state of emergency was announced?"

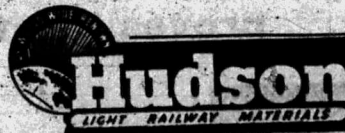
MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot say in what way it would be best brought to the attention of the House, but I will see that any facts I have are brought to the attention of the House."

Higher Education

MR. AUSTIN ALBU asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action was being taken to implement the Report on Higher Education in East Africa.

MR. JULIAN AMORY, Colonial Under-Secretary: "The recommendations of the Working Party on Higher Education and the financial implications of its Report are still being studied by the East African Governments, and action upon them will be decided when that study is complete."

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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Lake Kariba Recreation Facilities****Floating Hotel to Be Built**

LAKE KARIBA is to have a £80,000 floating hotel and dock with berthing facilities for all types of recreational craft. The scheme has been divided into two parts and work is to begin on the south bank installation, which is eight miles from the dam wall, in July.

The first stage will be the building of a floating dock to combine mooring facilities with repair shops, engine servicing, refueling, dry storage and the sale of fishing equipment. When the waters of Lake Kariba reach their highest point, in about two years' time, a floating hotel or "fotel" will be built. This will include a number of floating bungalows, a swimming pool, restaurant, grill room and a bar.

Prime movers in the scheme are two Dutch businessmen, Mr. A. W. Tops and Mr. A. F. Kuyf, who have submitted their plans to the Federal Tourist Board. They plan to spend about £20,000 during the first 12 months after July, much of which will go towards preparing a natural harbour on the site of the floating dock. The first services to the public will be the erection of a tourist office for information on boating and accommodation facilities. Work will also go ahead on an access road to the "fotel" site.

Sudan's New Rail Link

DARFUR, Sudan's most westerly province and until 1916 an independent sultanate, was linked with the rest of the Sudan last week when President Abboud arrived by special train at the new western terminus of Nyala. The journey from Khartoum took three nights and two days. The new extension takes the railway 400 miles further west. The next stage in the development of the Sudan's railways is a branch line to Wau in southern Sudan, which is to be completed by 1961. For this expansion programme and for new locomotives and rolling stock the Sudan has obtained a \$39m. loan from the World Bank. Because the Darfur region is cattle country, the new rail link may give a big impetus to meat exports from the Sudan. At present the livestock of the west is moved on the hoof either to the El Obeid railhead or directly to the Egyptian border. With these treks of hundreds of miles cut out, the cattle should be bigger and better when they reach the market. The veterinary service is also making efforts to improve the Darfur strain.

Oceana Development

OCEANA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., report a profit from dividends and interests of £15,871 for the year ended December 31, compared with £15,036 in the previous year. Net profit on realization of investments adds £12,568. Taxation absorbs £25,902, and £15,500 is transferred from the tax equalization reserve. Proposed 10% dividend absorbs £8,074, leaving a carry-forward of £10,115 (£5,671).

The issued capital consists of £131,821 in 5s. shares. Share premium account is £45m. Revenue reserves and surplus is £32,000 and reserve for future taxation £16,550. Current liabilities and provisions are £23,644, investments are £224,866, sundry debtors and debit balances £756, and cash at bankers £33,508.

The directors are Messrs. F. R. Peters (chairman), R. Franklin, I. Wright, and H. R. Bourne.
Meeting, London June 2.

Industrial Development Corporation

AN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION is to be set up in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and will probably commence business in January 1960. This was announced last week-end by Mr. D. Macintyre the Federal Minister of Finance who said that the corporation would be a public company incorporated in the Federation with a capital of £1m. It would have considerable borrowing powers. The Federal Central Bank and the Commonwealth Finance Co. Ltd., have undertaken to subscribe the capital and encourage subscriptions, both locally and in London. African and European enterprises would be dealt with on the same terms.

Rhodesian Corporation Report

RHODESIA CORPORATION, LTD., report a profit on the sale of properties of £3,655, income from dividends and interest of £61,993, profit on the sale of investments of £40,937, net revenue of £5,823 for the year ended September 30 last. The total income of £122,705 compares with £204,231 in the previous year.

Depreciation absorbs £20,241, directors' emoluments £8,750, administrative expenditure £21,073, and taxation £2,828. The liability to U.K. tax, at £52,892, as computed on the profits for the year, has been offset against losses brought forward. Interim dividend of 4d. per unit, less tax, absorbs £62,150, £5,000 is written off mine property and shafts, and £2,499 off investments (unquoted). The carry-forward is £70,120 (£68,321).

The issued capital consists of £1,080,870 in 3s. 4d. shares. Reserve and undistributed profit totals £170,120; current liabilities are £153,841, fixed assets are £400,682, mining claims and properties £149,500, and investments £593,688. Current assets are £260,961, including £91,255 in cash.

The directors are Mr. F. R. Peters (chairman), Mr. C. J. Burns (vice-chairman), Major-General W. W. Richards, Lord Walsingham, and Messrs. C. H. Higgins, P. A. Jousse, and F. L. Wigley.

Meeting, London May 26.

Unemployment in Nyasaland

THE FEDERAL AND NYASALAND GOVERNMENTS have present building and civil engineering contracts in Nyasaland worth £1,015,000, while £1,000,000 worth of public contracts are planned in the next year. This was stated recently by the Nyasaland Government in answer to concern expressed earlier by the president of the Nyasaland Master Builders' Association, Mr. R. T. Pryor, about Nyasaland's serious unemployment in the building industry. The statement said it was hoped the Government's firm action during recent disturbances would restore the confidence of private investors in Nyasaland. To some extent the unemployment was due to the fact that several large Government buildings and civil engineering contracts had come to an end in recent months and had not been replaced. It was also a manifestation of the Federation-wide temporary recession resulting from the adverse balance of trade in the early part of 1958.

First Industrial Court

THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL COURT in the Federation will be headed by a retired judge or advocate, who will then choose the other two members of his court from a list of "suitable" candidates provided by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Labour. The court will have the power of final decision on all industrial matters in the Colony, except on points of law. It has been established under the Industrial Conciliation Act. Questions which it is likely to decide include acceptance of members by trade unions and employers' organizations, reinstatement of expelled members, alterations of conditions of employment and appeals by employers or trade unions against refusal of admission to industrial councils. The industrial court will order the payment of costs on the same basis as in magistrates' courts.

Arusha Industries' Prospects

Arusha Industries, Ltd., formerly Arusha Plantations, Ltd., is proposing a rights issue on the basis of one new 2s. share at 14s. 6d. for every share held. Proceeds will be applied as to £600,000 towards repayment of the group's bank overdrafts and a balance of £138,173 as working capital. Provided that estimated profits are realized, the directors intend to recommend a final dividend in respect of the 15 month period to September 30, 1959, of 25% on both the existing shares and the shares now being issued. An interim of 15% is to be paid on June 1 on the present ordinary capital. The directors also intend, provided that the profits of the group justify such a course, to recommend dividends for the year ending September 30, 1960, aggregating not less than 75% less tax.

Commercial Brevities

Unemployment difficulties continue in Northern Rhodesia, states a report by Mr. R. Philpott, the acting Labour Commissioner. At Lusaka Europeans who left firms that had recently closed down found it hard to find new jobs. Increases in building activity and road construction, the report says, should absorb some skilled and semi-skilled Europeans, but the position was likely to worsen for the growing number of unskilled and unqualified people. The Copperbelt situation is described as somewhat static. There was a steady flow of African unemployed from Luanshya to Southern Rhodesia and Kariba.

Net operating receipts of the Benguela Railways Co., Ltd. for the first three months of 1959 were 38,944,000 escudos, compared with 52,304,000 escudos in the first three months of 1958. Receipts for passenger traffic were (all figures in escudos) 4,354,000 (4,024,000); local traffic; minerals 4,846,000 (5,158,000), other 14,904,000 (18,085,000); transit traffic: minerals 55,015,000 (60,179,000), other 15,658,000 (21,848,000); miscellaneous receipts 2,422,000 (2,481,000). Working expenses in Africa totalled 58,255,000 (59,471,000).

Total earnings from railway and harbour services provided by the African Railways and Harbours during March was £2,030,000, about £62,000 below the estimated level for the month. Total earnings for the first three months of the year were £6,102,000, compared with £6,102,000 in the same period of 1958.

Work has started on the PRINCE PERFEITO (20,000 tons), the biggest liner to be built in a British shipyard for Portugal. Owned by the Companhia Nacional de Navegacao de Lisbon, she will carry about 1,000 passengers at 20 knots on the Lisbon-Lobita Bay-Cape Town-Mozambique run.

The cess on each 100 lb. of tea manufactured in Kenya is to be reduced from 2s. to 1s. 6d. in May. Under the Tea Ordinance, a cess of up to 4s. may be levied on each 100 lb. of tea manufactured in the Colony. Last year the cess was reduced from 2s. 6d. to 2s.

A grant of £100,000 to create a revolving loan fund for the advancement of African agriculture in Kenya has been made by the International Co-operation Administration of the United States Government.

Only Highlands lamb and Highlands mutton surplus to local requirements are to be exported from Kenya in the future.

At last week's London auctions, 11,290 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 2.63d. per lb., compared with 11,194 packages averaging 3s. 1.56d. per lb. in the previous year. Sales to date total 118,459 packages averaging 3s. 1.24d. per lb., compared with 86,591 packages averaging 3s. 4.85d. per lb., in the previous year. The highest price, 4s. 6jd., was for a consignment from Kenya.

A factory building in Germiston, South Africa, is being dismantled and will leave by train for re-erection at Que Que in Southern Rhodesia. After its 700 mile rail journey it will be rebuilt on a 13½ acre site at Que Que to house the new foundry of City Engineering and Carron, Ltd., which will make porcelain enamelled baths and basins, cast-iron sanitary-ware, pipes and fittings.

Impresit Kariba Criticized

OFFICIALS of Impresit Kariba, Ltd., the Italian consortium building the Kariba dam, were criticized at an inquest on 17 men, three Europeans and 14 Africans, who were killed when scaffolding over a 230 foot drop collapsed last February. Mr. John Cockle, senior machinery inspector for Southern Rhodesia said at the inquest that the scaffolding was too light for safety and was poorly constructed, with the beams not adequately secured and the welding unsafe.

African Agriculture

AFRICANS SHOWED a marked improvement in their attitude to agricultural schemes in Northern Rhodesia last year, but public opinion was not yet sufficiently enlightened to understand the fundamental needs of the industry, states the annual report of the Agricultural Department. Overall progress was nevertheless well maintained during the year. Effective extension work was conducted mainly through various betterment schemes in which individuals and communities undertaken to practise improved methods received financial assistance. The report adds that while there were no grounds for complacency it could be stated that the overall conservation situation in African areas was reasonably well in hand.

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MINING

Copper Companies' Profits Rise

Higher Price and Increased Sales

THE PROFITS OF THE COPPER MINING COMPANIES in Northern Rhodesia continue to recover. The Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., report an estimated profit (before taxation) of £1,532,000 for the March quarter, compared with £997,000 in the December quarter. Profits for the nine months ended March 31, 1959, were £3,342,000, compared with £1,801,000 in the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

During the March quarter 26,162 long tons of copper were produced (33,465), and sales totalled 20,611 long tons (19,251). During the nine months ended March, 1959, copper production totalled 55,275 long tons (60,215), and sales 59,251 long tons (57,512).

Revenue from copper sales during the March quarter totalled £4,789,000 (£4,304,000), operating and administrative expenditure was £3,004,000 (£3,092,000), and provision for replacement and obsolescence and interest payable £253,000 (£215,000). During the nine months the comparable figures were: copper sales £12,798,000 (£10,280,000); operating and administrative expenditure £8,798,000 (£8,374,000); provisions for replacement and obsolescence £661,000 (£105,000).

Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., report an estimated profit before taxation of £2,002,000 during the March quarter, compared with £1,500,000 during the previous quarter. Estimated profits during the first nine months of the financial year were £4,695,000, compared with £3,192,000 during the same period of the previous year.

Increased Production

Copper production during the March quarter totalled 28,094 long tons (14,693), and copper sales were 22,593 long tons (21,254). During the first nine months production totalled 61,357 long tons (69,396), and sales 65,966 long tons (67,148). Revenue from copper sales amounted to £5,408,000 during the March quarter (£4,971,000), and operating and administrative expenditure was £3,206,000 (£3,297,000). Provision for replacement and obsolescence was £200,000 (£174,000). During the first nine months the corresponding figures were: copper sales £14,901,000 (£12,739,000); operating expenditure £9,632,000 (£9,347,000); provision for replacements £574,000 (£200,000).

Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., report an estimated profit of £420,000 during the March quarter (£23,000). Production of copper was 5,982 long tons (3,160), and sales 5,489 long tons (2,947). During the quarter cobalt sales totalled 741 tons. For the nine month period production totalled 12,883 long tons (21,940), sales 12,527 long tons (18,216), and cobalt sales 741 long tons (260).

Income from copper sales totalled £1,249,000 during the March quarter (£626,000). Operating and administrative expenditure was £754,000 (£501,000), and provision for replacements and obsolescence was £98,000 (£102,000). Provisional profits on cobalt sales were £23,000 during the March quarter. During the nine month period, income from copper sales totalled £2,668,000 (£3,280,000), operating expenditure was £1,829,000 (£1,950,000), and provision for replacements £302,000 (£297,000).

The metal output for Chibuluma for the year ended June 30, 1958, considerably exceeded the mine production rate owing to the smelting of a stock of concentrate accumulated prior to June, 1957.

The estimated profit before tax, attributable to the parent company, the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., (63.98% interest in Mufulira and 64.29% interest in Chibuluma) was £1,525,000 for the March quarter, compared with £949,000 during the December quarter. For the nine month period, the figures were £3,283,000 (£2,510,000).

Rhodesian Selection Trust has no appreciable income other than dividends from the Mufulira and Chibuluma companies. Dividends from the latter are subject to restriction until the loan from the General Services Administration of the United States Government is repaid. To date £2,080,000 has been repaid, leaving a balance of £2,920,000.

Kentan Interim

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 7½% on account of the nine months ended March 31, 1959. The directors anticipate a 10% final.

Union Corporation Report

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., report a group income from dividends and interest received from share and debenture holdings of £2,257,376 for the year ended December 31, 1958. Realized profits on investments and government securities add £484,382, and net revenue from fees, interest and sundry receipts, less administrative expenses, adds £326,494. After deducting directors' fees, interest on unsecured notes and loan capital, provisions for staff pension fund, and for depreciation; and writing £150,000 off investments and paying £516,071 U.K. income tax, £42,087 profits tax, and £142,083 Union of South Africa and Rhodesia tax, the consolidated profit for the year is £1,924,999 (£1,621,635).

Issue expenses absorb £32,902, £150,000 is transferred to general reserve account of subsidiary companies, £350,000 is transferred to exploration reserve account of parent company and £60,000 to exploration account of subsidiaries. The parent company dividends are: 1s. interim, less U.K. tax, which absorbs £247,272, 2s. final, less U.K. tax, absorbing £494,543, and a 6d. bonus, less U.K. tax, which absorbs £123,635. The carry-forward is £1,291,593 (£845,888).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,162,000 in 2s. 6d. shares. Capital reserves are £4,480,000, revenue reserves are £4,656,890, and 6½% registered unsecured notes 1974/83 total £1m. Current liabilities and provisions are £11,659,123, contingent liabilities are £1,992,431, sundry participation and claim and land holdings are £26,402, investments £10,993,509, and debtor and cash assets are £11,938,602 (including £1,220,891 in cash).

The directors are Sir Charles J. Hambro (chairman), Mr. T. P. Stratten (deputy chairman and managing director), Lord Harlech, Viscount Leathers, and Messrs. C. B. Anderson, A. V. Conrad, L. W. Douglas, H. L. Monro, C. T. Pott, and M. W. Richards.

Meeting, Johannesburg May 26.

Globe and Phoenix Results

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD., report an income from bullion output of £534,336 for the year ended December 31 last. Profit from the Bell group of mines was £21,295 and from the Que Que stores and farms £1,847. Sundry revenues were £4,936, bank and other interest was £17,138, and dividends on investments £18,612. Taxation absorbed £174,296, £15,000 was transferred to general reserve, and £20,000 to abnormal costs reserve. Depreciation received £10,334, and the carry-forward was £51,505 (£45,000).

Total development during the year amounted to 5,016 feet, a decrease of 2,452 feet on the previous year. The payable footage in the Phoenix mine was 190 feet averaging 28.71 cwt. over a width of 37.78 inches. There was no payable development in the Globe mine.

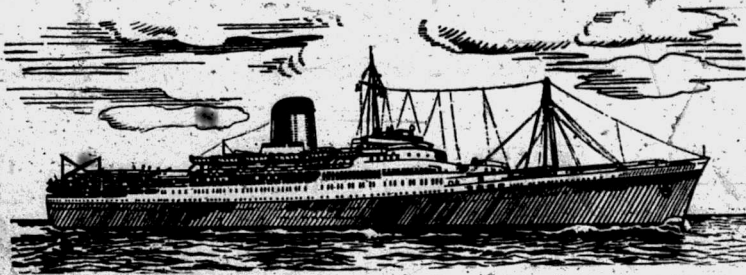
The issued capital consists of £200,000 in 5s. shares. Revenue reserves and surplus totals £655,113, current liabilities are £75,813, fixed assets £207,003, investments £153,719, and current assets £570,204, including £80,037 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Alexander Macquisten (chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie Watt (deputy chairman), Sir Richard Snedden, Mr. James Younger and Mr. P. Macquisten (alternate). Meeting, London May 26.

Progress Reports

Falcon Mines, Ltd. (March quarter)—Dalny mine: 60,000 tons of ore milled, yielding 11,193 fine oz. of gold, and a working profit of £34,878. Sunace mine: 2,884 tons of ore milled, 599 oz. gold, working profit £32. Bay Horse mine: 2,510 tons milled, 794 oz., working loss £107. Total profit at the mines (with additional revenue received in respect of gold produced during November and December, 1958, and January, 1959), £37,849.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. (March quarter)—Loads treated 58,377 carats recovered 4,118 carats per 100 loads 7.054, estimated revenue less royalties and realization charges £22,900, working costs £23,030.



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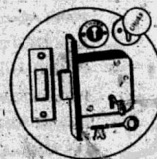
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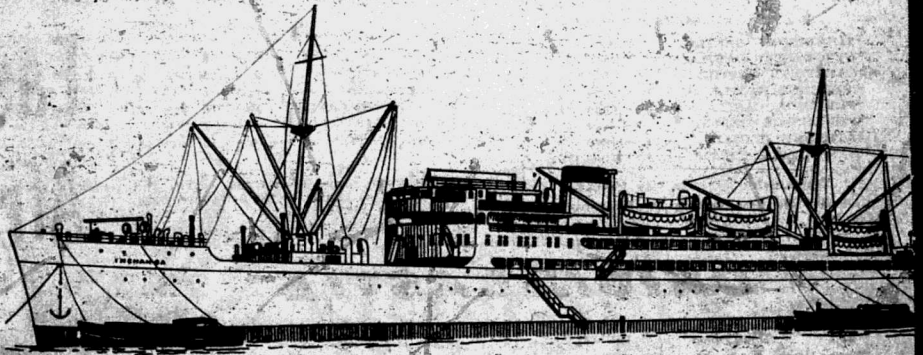
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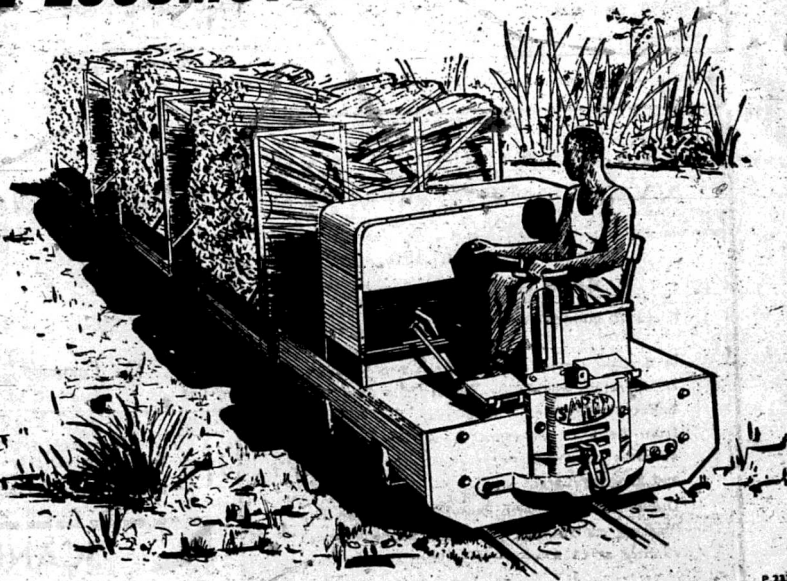
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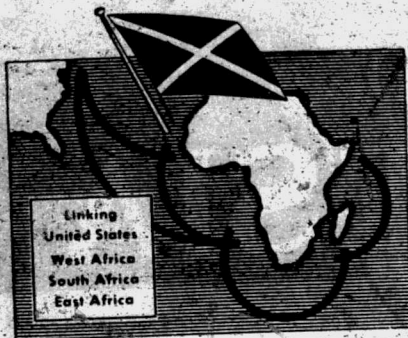
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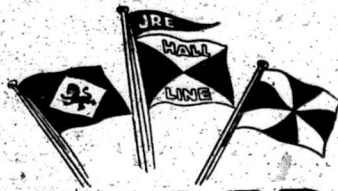
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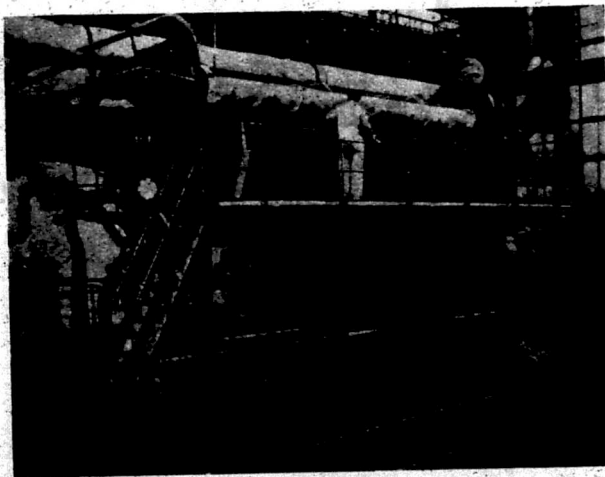
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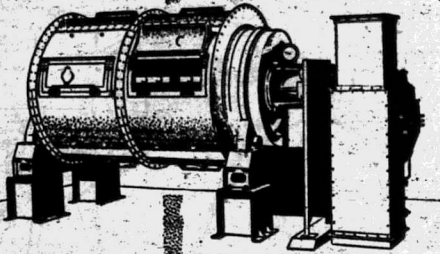


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SINCE HIS ARRIVAL in London at the beginning of last week Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, has been busily explaining its aims. He has seen the Secretary of State for the Colonies, other leaders of both political parties, and the Conservative and Socialist parliamentary committees concerned with Commonwealth affairs, and he has addressed the Joint East and Central African Board, the Royal African Society, the Institute of Race Relations, and a large meeting of London journalists. He has also broadcast about the movement. He could, indeed, scarcely have had greater publicity in the time, and there is little doubt that he has carried his audiences with him, not least because he has answered their questions candidly, thoughtfully, and capably. A significant fact is that he appears to have had equally cordial receptions at the meetings of the two political parties — which corroborates the statement in last week's leading article that middle-of-the-road Socialists, far from sharing the extremism of their left wing, hold views which scarcely differ from those of middle-of-the-road Conservatives — who nowadays constitute the overwhelming proportion of the party, which has no important group of diehards on African questions, but a general attitude of friendliness to practical measures of closer inter-racial partnership. In short, it may be said that Mr. Blundell has conveyed a sense of real optimism about the political position in Kenya, and that many of those who have heard him speak have had their own optimism aroused.

Council, in particular about the franchise and removal of the emergency regulations under which the country has been governed since the Mau Mau rebellion. The Odinga-Mboya-Kiano faction wants universal adult franchise, which would wreck any chance of reducing the racial attitude to political and other affairs, and clamours for abolition of the emergency regulations, primarily in order to prepare the way for a Colony-wide African political movement which would stand for "nationalism virile and unrelenting" and "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines". Here, then, is a chasm of difference, which must be recognized. The African elected members know that most Socialists in Britain are sympathetic to adult suffrage and national political parties, however unready an African territory may be for either development. Difference of opinion about the franchise is, in fact, the chief obstruction in the way of a bi-party British policy for East and Central Africa, and it may well be on this issue that clashes in the House of Commons will be renewed. Fortunately, we have in Mr. Lennox-Boyd a Secretary of State who is so clear-sighted about the need to maintain H.M. Government's overriding control in Kenya that he will not surrender to clamour from the African nationalist parties in Kenya and their supporters here. None knows better than he that in Kenya the Odingas and Mboyas would develop a raging nationalist campaign in that still stricken country, and that the best African elements would be brought under the pressures of intimidation, witchcraft, and violence.

Yet there is a fundamental disagreement between the New Kenya Group and the African elected members in the Legislative

However much the extremist African leaders may be anxious to disguise

it, the plain truth is that the maintenance of British control cannot be associated with licence to agitate for "freedom" on lines which have brought Ghana premature self-government and point to a similar result in Tanganyika Territory. The extremists in Kenya will naturally invoke these and other African territories as precedents, though, if all the circumstances be taken into account, they represent nothing of the sort. When it is made unmistakably clear to the Odingas and Mboyas that they are not to be given *carte blanche* to excite their people politically, some of the present African elected members may split away from the

group because they will not agree with its angry reactions. Whether they do or not, Kenya must expect a struggle, on the one side between moderate men of all races and on the other immoderates who are mainly but not entirely of one race. That being the position, the ten European signatories of the New Group's statement who simultaneously issued a list of their reservations would do well to re-examine their position. The existence of these reservations—even though there is now a disposition to call them amplifications—is a weakness which needs to be repaired, and the sooner the better, for strength cannot come from an ambiguous attitude to major matters.

Notes By The Way

Errant Ardour

DR. DONALD SOPER, one of the best known Methodist ministers in Britain, is also a regular contributor to the Bevanite organ *Tribune*, in which he has recently written under the heading "Lunatic and Criminal": "The lunatic as well as criminal programme of *apartheid* in South Africa, and the equal, though less articulated *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia, are open invitations to Communist propaganda". No publication can be less sympathetic to the policy of *apartheid* than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which, however, has no tolerance for the oft-repeated assertion that Southern Rhodesia's policy is "an equal though less articulated *apartheid*". That Colony and the Federation of which it is a part are earnestly seeking improvements in inter-racial partnership which are the very antithesis of the policy operating in the Union of South Africa. A man in Dr. Soper's position should be less reckless in his public statements, which ought at least to be based on the truth. If he wants the real facts, let him ask Rhodesia House for an up-to-date list of actions by the Government and private employers in Rhodesia which demonstrate that partnership, not *apartheid*, is not merely accepted policy but active practice.

Quick March

MR. TOM MBOYA, the Kenya trade union and nationalist leader, who has been touring the United States at the invitation of the American Committee on Africa, has written what he calls "an autobiography" for its journal *Africa Today*. Recalling his school days, he says: "Sometimes I made the three-day journey back to the plantation where my father worked by train; at other times I walked 72 miles a day, from dawn to nightfall, with no food to my location, an island in Lake Victoria. Taking the day in the tropics as 12 hours, Mr. Mboya thus claims to have kept up a speed of six miles an hour without a break from dawn to dusk. He should claim the all-Africa record. Having myself once walked just over 40 miles between day-break and dark a little south of the equator, I fail to understand how the young Mboya, however athletic, managed to march nearly double the distance in the same time. Will he let us into the secret of this astonishing performance—or ask his United States hosts to amend his claim to the achievement?"

Modest Mr. Stonehouse

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, who was not notably reticent during his recent visit to Central Africa, has been selected, with Earl Russell and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, to address the University City Union of Norway in Oslo later in the year. He is reported to have commented: "I think they usually invite three outstanding persons each year to lecture to them". Will somebody tell me in what respect Mr. Stonehouse is outstanding?

Coffee for the Horse

FROM A COFFEE GROWER in East Africa I have received the following interesting note: "Because I grow coffee I have been sent a newspaper clipping containing a report which might interest many others of your readers. An Italian driver stopped at a bar in Rome, had a drink or two, and then ordered two cups of coffee, one of which he took outside for his horse. That caused a little crowd to gather, and an officious policeman who asked what was going on thought the reply that 'I am just giving my horse a drink of coffee' to be unduly facetious. Thinking an order to move on unjust, the carter uttered an expletive which caused him to be summoned for insulting the police. It was not the first occasion, and the unfortunate man is in jail for six months.

No Queues

"BUT WHY SHOULD A MASTER and his horse not share a taste for coffee? If that be conceded, why need there be any secrecy about it? May a horse not drink in the street? Since the horse is a disappearing animal, there is little risk that horse queues will form outside the espresso bars of Rome, London, or any other city. When Signor Bianchi gets out of 'jug', he ought to be approached by one of the bodies concerned with promoting the sales of coffee. The beverage is not cheap in Italy, and if he, presumably not a man of means, was moved to give his horse a daily ration of the best drink I know, he might be able to persuade his compatriots and others to do the same. Coffee growers should salute him. At least one of them hopes that the horse will not lose his taste for coffee in his six months apart from a kind-hearted master."

Sir Gilbert Rennie Appeals for Fair Play

Church of Scotland Report Distorts Situation in Central Africa

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner for the Federation in London, issued a booklet on Monday commenting on the Church of Scotland's Special Committee's Report on Central Africa. Sir Gilbert's aim is his title — "Let's Be Fair". As he says in his foreword he has tried to make the picture that the committee presents clearer and more comprehensive.

The High Commissioner, who is a former Elder of the Church of Scotland, states that the report ignores some aspects of the problem which were relevant and necessary to a true and balanced understanding. He believes that report concentrates in a highly disproportionate way on certain factors or developments which could be made to seem unfavourable, and so did not give anything like a true picture of the whole situation.

"Who, coming new to the matter, would guess from this report," Sir Gilbert writes, "that here is a land where, in the five or six years since Federation started, industrial openings for Africans have multiplied and wages greatly increased, great strides are being made in education, many thousands of Africans have become eligible for the franchise, Africans are influential in the legislatures and some of them are beginning to appear as Ministers, where, in short, every discernible change is in the direction of bringing more advancement for Africans or integrating them more fully into public life?"

The Federation's mission was magnificent in concept but complex in execution. In a world largely devoted to the purposes of war, the Federation was attempting to further the growth of peace, understanding and concord among all races within its boundaries. The task would be made less difficult, Sir Gilbert concludes, if men of good will in Britain and elsewhere gave their support in sympathy and understanding to those in responsibility in the Federation.

Congresses Forgotten

The booklet claims that the Church of Scotland report shows no consciousness of the existence of the African National Congresses, "bodies which unfortunately have largely monopolised the political field on the African side, especially in the two Northern territories". Their leaders saw that the policy of partnership could threaten their acquisition of power: "they sensed there would be a brake on their particular brand of politics — the easy 'get-on-quick' method of catch phrases and demands unsupported by realism. They knew that in a Federation the African would have to prove his worth by solid work, and not just by rhetorical ability if he were to reach a position of prominence in public life."

With the hopes of black dominance receding, the congresses attacked federation from the start; it was a convenient bogey for all the doubts and suspicions inevitably present in any multi-racial community, especially one excited by the ferment of Africanism.

The congresses played on these doubts and suspicions until they grew out of all proportion and came to be regarded as emanating from existence of the Federation itself. Left-wing support from overseas made the congresses feel more sure of themselves. But the winning over to congress of moderate opinion was not easily achieved. Intimidation and boycotts became a commonplace; non-sympathizers or suspected informers were warned that they would be liquidated when self-rule was achieved. Thousands of Africans joined Congress merely to be left in peace.

Dealing specifically with points raised in the report, Sir Gilbert examines a passage which states that efforts to translate partnership into reality had failed to be fast enough or had sufficient appeal. The implication was, Sir Gilbert says, that efforts to translate partnership into a reality must come from non-African quarters. A great deal had been done by the Federal and territorial Governments, and by the Europeans in the Federation to implement the policy of partnership.

"It is all the more important, therefore, that so many of the African political leaders in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had never really accepted the policy of partnership, but, on the contrary, have made it plain, especially within the past few years, that what they seek to achieve is African domination and not partnership between the races."

The report referred to the statement of the Blantyre Synod of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian. Sir Gilbert thinks this statement "might be called deceitful". He adds that the character of the Blantyre statement was publicly exposed some months ago, and that it had been brought to the notice of the Church of Scotland's Special Committee.

"It is disturbing to find that the statement is now printed as an appendix to that Committee's report and that the committee draws attention to it by means of what almost amounts to a commendatory reference, and without any indication of how the statement has been impugned."

Sir Gilbert points out that the affairs of the Synod had been in African hands for many years and had itself stated that it was virtually in control of its own affairs.

Mistaken Impression

Commenting on the statement that the economic argument for federation failed to impress the African, that he had not seen the claimed benefits, Sir Gilbert says that this did less than justice to the numerous benefits which Africans, especially in Nyasaland, enjoyed under Federation.

"The whole relevant passage in the report seems calculated to convey the impression that the huge additional amounts which have become available since the advent of federation are being spent, not only on the sort of services just enumerated [educational, medical, agricultural, and other services] but on 'enormously expensive modern European buildings and services'." The High Commissioner adds it might be because of falsehoods spread by Congress that people often failed to realize fully the benefits of federation.

Dealing with the suggestion that the structure of the Federal Legislature gave the initiative to Southern Rhodesia Sir Gilbert remarks that the authors of the report did not state how they arrived at this assumption. Events did not bear it out. One of the features of the Assembly was the way in which party politics overlapped territorial boundaries. Moreover, should the Southern Rhodesian and the members from the northern territories clash, the latter out-numbered the former by 18 to 17 in the first Assembly, and by 30 to 29 in the present House.

A key passage in the report states: "Many competent observers in the United Kingdom state that the Federal Act meant a genuine transfer of sovereignty and that accordingly no safeguards could be effectively operated from this country or from any watchdog committee in Central Africa responsible to this country but subordinate in Central Africa. Subsequent developments have proved them, unfortunately to have been true prophets."

Sir Gilbert maintains that if the reference to a committee responsible to Britain was intended to relate to the African Affairs Board it was quite wrong to say that it is responsible to the United Kingdom. The Board was a standing committee of the Federal Assembly, and he failed to see why the board should be described as "subordinate in Central Africa". It was certainly not under the orders of the Federal Government; its powers and duties were prescribed, not by the Federal Assembly, of which it was a committee, but in the Federal Constitution itself.

Nothing To Do With Mr. Todd

Commenting on the assertion that four of Mr. Garfield Todd's Cabinet resigned in January, 1958, "almost certainly as a result of the British Government's unfortunate behaviour in connexion with the Constitution Amendment Act", Sir Gilbert points out that the Act was never an issue in Southern Rhodesia while Mr. Todd was Prime Minister. Its introduction into the Federal Assembly required and obtained the approval of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament while Mr. Todd was Prime Minister. Two of the Ministers concerned were consulted and each stated that the Act had no bearing whatever on the domestic political differences which led to their resignation.

Sir Gilbert draws attention to the fact that during a period of some three and a half years the African Affairs Board could not designate any clause in any Bill passed by the Federal Assembly as "differentiating". It was clear that the Board fulfilled the role prescribed for it in the Federal Constitution and ensured that the question whether assent

should be given to the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Federal Electoral Bill should rest with the United Kingdom Government, and that Parliament should have an opportunity to express its view. Sir Gilbert regards this as a "most effective safeguard".

In all Sir Gilbert refers to 14 passages in that report. His booklet, obtainable from Rhodesia House, also contains appendices on the economic benefits of Federation to Africans; the African Congresses and intimidation; the Constitution Amendment Bill, and a memorandum by Mr. G. H. Baxter; the U.K. Government's discussions with Sir Roy Welensky in 1957; partnership in the Federation; and a reply by three Nyasaland M.L.Cs. to the statement issued by the Blantyre Synod of the Church of Central Africa concerning unrest in Nyasaland.

Off to Edinburgh

SIR GILBERT said at a Press conference that he hoped to be present when the report was presented to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh next week. Only delegates could attend, but he hoped to be given a chance to make his views known to the Assembly. He had sent copies of the booklet to the Very Rev. Sir George Macleod, convenor of the special committee and former Moderator of the General Assembly, and asked him to comment; and he intended to send copies to every clergyman and layman attending the Assembly, and to the 1,500 subscribers to the Rhodesia House newsletter.

Asked to comment on the Conservative and Labour motions tabled in the Commons last week calling on the Government to use the good office of the Church of Scotland in restoring the spirit of partnership between European and African, Sir Gilbert said that anything the Church could do to improve the spirit of partnership would be most welcome. He thought the word "restoring" rather strong; it suggested a complete breakdown of race relations, which was far from the case. He begged those who wrote or talked about the Federation to get the facts right, although he appreciated their elusiveness. "All I ask for is accuracy," Sir Gilbert said.

Asked whether the Church was guilty of deliberate misrepresentation in the reports it sent back from Nyasaland Sir Gilbert quoted passages in the *British Weekly* and an article in a Church of Scotland periodical, and said: "One can only think these remarks are not quite so accurate as they might be".

Territorial Responsibility

He deplored the tendency to blame the Federal Government for everything that went on in the Federation. People failed to realize where its responsibilities ended, and the territorial Governments began. Sir Roy Welensky, for instance was held responsible for the declaration of the State of emergency in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the arrests of African Congress leaders—all matters for the territorial authorities. "We must apportion responsibility to the right door," Sir Gilbert said.

He went on to regret that not all the missionaries of the Church had obeyed the injunction of the General Assembly in 1953 that the Federation deserved to be given a fair trial. The country had not been allowed to settle down quietly, and now had to compete with an opposition that had become more vehement than ever before.

When asked if missionaries should dabble in politics, Sir Gilbert replied: "Who am I to suggest that the rights of free speech should be denied to churchmen?" But, he agreed, it was incumbent on the church to be "scrupulously fair and balanced in its criticisms".

African M.P. on Economic Problems

"THE OUTBREAK of the disturbances has given rise in some quarters to the continuation to press for secession of Nyasaland from the Federation, but we do not share those views, nor do we think that such people are speaking in the interests of Nyasaland," said Mr. C. J. Matinga (United Federal Party), an African elected member for Nyasaland, in a maiden speech in the Federal Parliament.

"The problems which are facing Africans in Nyasaland are not of a political nature, they are economic, and we think that what has happened has given an opportunity to the Federal Government to begin to plan from what could be done to avoid a further outbreak of such disturbances".

Church of Scotland and Nyasaland

Two Motions Tabled in the Commons

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Leader of the House, said in the Commons last week that he realized the importance and the intense feeling behind the Conservative and Labour party motions appealing to the Government to use the good offices of the Church of Scotland to further the policy of moderation and partnership in the Federation.

Mr. Butler said that the motions formed part of the larger question of future policy in Central Africa. "I cannot give a specific day for discussion but I can say that they are being taken into consideration in relation to the formulation of policy".

MR. WOODBURN believed that discussion of the larger question would drown "this rather more localized question". There was considerable feeling throughout the whole of the Church of Scotland that the Government have been receiving rather lopsided advice on certain aspects of the problem. It was desirable that the Government should hear the views of the Church of Scotland.

MR. BUTLER replied that the Ministers concerned were fully apprised of the view of the Church of Scotland "because of its very great missionary record in that part of the world".

MISS HERBISON said that this was a matter of intense interest to Scots all over the world, and urged the Government to find time to discuss these two motions.

The Conservative motion notes "the special position and authority of the Church of Scotland in Nyasaland and recognizes the valuable part it could play in fostering the spirit of partnership between Europeans and Africans and in furthering the policy of moderation and orderly political progress in the interests of the people of Central Africa as a whole".

The Labour motion asked the Government to use the good offices of the church in "fostering the spirit of partnership between European and African now interrupted by the emergency and in bringing about a new effort at orderly political progress based on the consent of the inhabitants of the territory".

Statements Worth Noting

"Sir Roy Welensky and Dr. Hastings Banda are prisoners of the historical stage on which they find each other. African nationalism is calling the tune, not Prime Ministers of short-range view or egocentric and extremist political leaders".—Professor Channing B. Richardson, Professor of International Affairs at Hamilton College, New York, who visited the Federation last year.

"Things have happened between 1953 and 1959 in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which, in an African-white-settler context, have been surprisingly liberal".—Professor Channing B. Richardson, Professor of International Affairs at Hamilton College, New York, who visited the Federation last year.

"Father Huddleston and others are now saying that we have got to come to terms with black nationalism. I suggest that that is to abandon the concept of partnership altogether".—The Rev. C. P. V. Mason, of St. Peter's Mission, Umtali, S. Rhodesia.

"Money and speed, boost and booze are not the qualities of great civilization, even if they make Salisbury into a second Johannesburg".—Mr. Rolf Gardiner, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*.

"Rhodesia's young and expanding economy is the sort which would drop dead if it were not kept moving forward".—Mr. Oliver Woods.

"The great sin in the present context of Commonwealth relations is impatience".—*Round Table*.

Church of Scotland's Views on the Federation

Granting of Dominion Status "Premature and Dangerous"

THE COMMITTEE set up by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in May, 1958, to watch over the interests of the Church of Scotland in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, particularly in view of the conference to take place "regarding the future of the Federation in 1960" has recently issued its first report. The report was finalised before the present disturbances commenced, and the foreword states that a supplementary section is to be added before the General Assembly meets in the light "of the disturbances". This has been delayed until the last possible moment because of the constantly changing situation.

The foreword also points out that since it is often alleged that "bodies" in the United Kingdom are too far distant to be conversant with the facts that the committee had missionaries at every meeting who had spent years in the territories of the Federation.

The first part of the report is devoted to a review of reports made by the Church and Nation committee to the General Assemblies or Deliverances of the Assembly on the Federation. In 1953 the General Assembly noted that federation seemed inevitable, and while deploring that African consent had not been obtained, called for action both by the Government and all concerned to re-assure Africans and convince them of the sincerity of the proposed partnership. Meanwhile it earnestly urged all concerned to give the federal scheme a fair trial in the hope that it may prove beneficial to the three territories.

African Anxieties

In the succeeding years the reports reflected the endeavour of the Church and Nation committee to fulfil their earlier promise of "constant watchfulness" on the Africans' behalf. In 1955 the Deliverance of the General Assembly noted with interest that the economic benefits resulting from the creation of the Federation were already beginning to be apparent. "At the same time, however, the General Assembly view with misgiving certain trends in the racial policy of the Federal Government and urge that, by every means possible, the anxieties of Africans be allayed and the ideal of partnership be translated into practice".

The Church and Nation committee expressed growing anxiety in the following years that economic prosperity was not sufficient. Since "we are now approaching a critical phase in the history of Central Africa and our relations with it, it is necessary to review the main developments of the political controversy". The report then sketches the "nature of Government in the three territories before Federation" and deals with the institution of Federation. The committee points out that while it was argued "that the functions which were more directly related to African well-being were left with the territorial Governments, many of the federal responsibilities were shot through with racial issues—travel on trains, immigration, hospital accommodation, and impact of development on rural populations".

Federation was introduced in the face of considerable opposition and apprehension on the part of the African population. "This opposition was vigorous, persistent, and on the whole, well informed. We base this not only on the testimony of many responsible Africans, but on that of missionaries, anthropologists, and administrators".

Dealing with "seeming safeguards", the committee points out that preambles (referring to the Preamble to the Federal Constitution) have no binding force. The African Affairs Board, the report continues, was "from the beginning . . .

criticized bitterly by the Rhodesian politicians, who were pressing for a strong Federal Government. Many competent observers in the United Kingdom stated that the Federal Act meant a genuine transfer of sovereignty and that accordingly no safeguards could be effectively operated from this country or from any watchdog committee in Central Africa responsible to this country; but subordinate to Central Africa. Subsequent development have proved them, unfortunately, to have been true prophets".

The report continues: "Within the last two years the power of the Federal Government relative to the United Kingdom Government and to the population of Central Africa has grown immensely. Parallel to this has gone a grave deterioration in African good will. Efforts to translate "partnership" into reality have failed to be fast enough or to have sufficient appeal.

There would appear to be sound objective grounds for the Africans' mounting distrust and suspicion. The Government of the United Kingdom has made three great concessions which have increased the powers of the Federal Government, cut deep into *de facto* Protectorate status, and seemed to encourage groups in Central Africa which are critical of the British Colonial Office".

The first concession was the agreement reached in April, 1957, after discussions between Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that among other things the U.K. Government would not initiate legislation to amend or repeal any Federal Act except at the request of the Federal Government; that the Federal civil service would eventually be locally based; and that the constitutional review conference should be held in 1960 to consider a programme for the attainment of such a status as would enable the Federation to become eligible for full membership of the Commonwealth.

The second was the Constitution Amendment Act, by which the Federal Government enlarged the Federal Assembly. The committee comments that the principle of replacing groups of members whose race was specified by ordinary elected members whose race was not laid down was the best ingredient of the measure. "All its other features were retrogressive and, in the racial circumstances, dangerous".

The final concession was the Federal Electoral Act. The best element in this Act was that it extended the franchise to cover not only citizens of Rhodesia and Nyasaland but British Protected Persons. But its overall effect was to raise tension and disappoint white liberals in the Federation.

Dealing with the economic benefits of Federation, the committee state that it is difficult to quote statistics to prove that these are in fact all that have been claimed. "It is clear that the creation of a large and better balanced economic unit has opened opportunities for many major developments such as the Kariba power scheme. It is equally clear that capital will certainly take flight if such a basic tragedy as the breakdown of racial partnership should precipitate the whole Federation into unstable conditions where all peaceful development is imperilled. (This is no idle fear in the growing atmosphere of racial opposition).

Economic Arguments

"Nor must it be forgotten that the African's well-being does not depend on large sums becoming available for enormously expensive modern European buildings and services. The African will rightly demand rather the raising of his own living standards, the increase of training facilities, the development of his land, and of educational, medical and other social services, particularly in rural areas. The economic argument for Federation does not impress the African, for he has not seen the claimed benefits operating among those most requiring aid from the State. Failure to take bold and imaginative measures in this direction, in active consultation with African leaders, has largely brought the argument of 'economic benefits' into disrepute in African eyes".

With regard to the constitutional review, the report says that "most Europeans in Central Africa regard the 1960 conference as the occasion when Dominion status can be demanded and obtained. This is the expressed view of the United Federal Party which governs the Federation. They would, of course, be prepared to erect other safeguards for Protectorate status in the north, but the main argument of this report has been that once the main functions of government have been alienated there is no effective method of operating entrenched clauses, preambles or special watchdog committees from a distance. The Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia (plus a growing element in Southern

from our own people of all communities which will serve all members of the public faithfully, free from racial bias.

The group which I have the honour to represent believes in the evolution of a parliamentary system suitable to the needs of Kenya. There are today two schools of thought in regard to these matters—those who advocate undiluted democracy and those who dismiss democracy as undesirable for Africa anyway. In Kenya we must never forget, however much it may displease the liberal economist, that a small minority of people from the European, Indian, Muslim and Arab communities generate by their enterprise and energy the economy upon which the hope of advance of five and a half million Africans rests.

Not only that, but these efforts by minorities have raised the whole field of endeavour before the eyes of the African population from the limited horizon of an obscure and undeveloped tropical country poor in natural resources to the fair prospect of a modern State, the centre and hub of the activity of a region the size of Western Europe.

Dangerous Talk

A Government based on undiluted democracy in its fullest sense must mean today and for many years to come the complete elimination from political influence of the elements of society in our country which generate the wealth upon which our advance depends. In our immaturity today, such a development would be most dangerous. To some African leaders democracy is a cry particularly attractive to political thought in Western Europe, a cry which is designed not to the orderly development of the idea of contrasting Governments based on the changing opinions of the people but to the grasping of power with little intention of relinquishing it later.

I have been disturbed by the constant reiteration of such phrases as "the paramountcy of the will of the majority" in a purely racial sense by some of our African leaders. This seems to deny completely the whole essence of a true parliamentary system—respect for the views and rights of the minority of the moment in the knowledge that it may well become the majority of tomorrow. At the present moment among our African people the gap between the few educated leaders and the ordinary mass of the people, in training, education and experience is so wide that one of the essential features of a democratic system is lacking.

I refer to sustained, informed, and responsible criticism upon which alternative views can be built and upon which democratic leaders can be made sensitive to the movement of public opinion. In other words, our educational field is still so largely untouched that the few who have had the benefits of it are regarded as oracles of wisdom, and until that field can be immensely extended I do not think that it is wise or possible for us to embark in the condition of our country upon universal franchise.

I have referred earlier to those people who feel that democracy is not suited to the problems of our continent. As I have indicated, it is often regarded merely as a vehicle for power, and both in Ghana and in the Sudan we have seen total or partial withdrawals from the full implection of the parliamentary system as we know it in the United Kingdom. Recently we have had suggestions from the Prime Minister of Ceylon for startling adaptations of our ideas to fit the varied needs of his own country.

In so far as the progress of Kenya is concerned, I believe that much of the thinking in regard to the unsuitability of a parliamentary system in Africa is largely academic, because it is difficult—indeed, almost impossible—for the people of Great Britain, who accept the ultimate responsibility for our country, to transplant anything else.

Franchise Extensions Unwise

As a group, we feel that further extension of the franchise based on racial electorates should be avoided. Indeed, we feel they are unwise, because they crystallize and underline the differences of race between us. We would like to see a replacement of that franchise by an extension, a wide extension, of the principles which are inherent in the method of election of the Specially Elected Members, who are answerable to members of all races in the Legislative Council. We feel that we want to build an electoral system in which common interests and the acceptance of common responsibilities predominate over the individual interests of race. Any such system must allow for the further development of our country, which will take place as the years go by.

Secondly, it must take into consideration the increasing education of the African people generally in the future, and, above all, it must eventually reflect the increasing number of responsible Africans who, by reason of that development and education, are capable of taking part in the full affairs of our country.

I must issue a warning that anything that is designed to shut out the African people from their reasonable expectations

of taking a fuller responsibility in our affairs as the country expands and develops must be doomed to failure.

Some time within the next year we shall be meeting in a conference convened by the Secretary of State to seek a solution to some of our constitutional difficulties. I believe that it would be unwise today to outline in detail the lines upon which we think that conference might proceed. I would merely like to say that too often discussions in Kenya on constitutional matters develop into racial tugs of war with no clear picture on either side of what we are trying to do.

I think it would be wise for all parties to enter these discussions with the firm intention of moving on the lines of a parliamentary system which is suitable to the needs and conditions of our country. It should neither attempt to exclude the views of the great mass of our people, the African, nor should it attempt to eliminate the proper expectations of the minorities, upon whom so much depends, that their views will be respected. It should, however, set us quite firmly upon the path towards creating a self-governing country within the Commonwealth. If this is done, we have a reasonable chance of success.

Let me end by saying that to achieve our aim will not be easy. We have to overcome the long-established feelings of race and see that the new emotions of the African continent are harnessed and channelled to our purpose. We cannot come to this country and buy a full-scale working model of the parliamentary system evolved at Westminster. We shall have to move towards our objective step by step as the development of our country widens the opportunities for our citizens, as education spreads and enables the true pattern of a parliamentary system to be more fully understood, and as our economy expands so that we can stand on our own feet.

Timely Support

In order to evolve this, we need time and the continuing support of the people here in Great Britain, who have accepted the over-riding responsibility for our affairs. Recently, at meetings in Kenya, I have felt that new feelings were beginning to stir; that there was indeed a movement to national, rather than to racial, loyalties. That is something which it is essential for us to develop in our path to nationhood.

It is vital in our country that the African and the European people who are dependent the one upon the other should not become bitterly opposed in their thoughts and views. If this were to happen the result would be disastrous, not only for the African, but for ourselves and the interests of the Commonwealth.

It is often said that the Europeans are not sincere in their genuine desire to move upon the path which I have outlined. Similarly, it is often said that the African people do not know the meaning of the word "generosity". All I would like to say in ending is: now is the time for leaders in Kenya to produce on both sides the sincerity and generosity which can enable us to take the first step towards achieving our aim.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Mr. Blundell

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies has had two meetings with Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, and hopes to arrange a further meeting on his return from Nigeria.

A Colonial Office statement says that Mr. Blundell welcomed the re-statement of H.M. Government's policy for Kenya as expressed in the Secretary of State's speech in Parliament on April 22. He added that the Group were particularly glad to note the prospect that Kenya would enjoy the continued support and control of the United Kingdom in her preparation for eventual self-government.

Mr. Blundell welcomed the decision that expert advice should be available at the forthcoming conference, and said that in the view of his group any expert who was chosen to assist at the conference should also be available to visit Kenya before the conference, to sound out opinion in the various groups on an informal basis.

The Secretary of State said that he fully recognized there might be a need for such help as the New Kenya Group suggested and that he would consider this point further with the Governor.

Inquiry into Detention Camps

Arrangements for Systematic Inspection

AN INQUIRY INTO THE future of detention camps in Kenya was announced in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

He said that Sir George Beresford-Stooke, and Mr. R. D. Fearn would carry out the inquiry beginning work next month. They would consider the future administration of the four remaining detention camps and the arrangements for their systematic inspection, as well as the investigation of complaints by detainees.

Sir George Beresford-Stooke was Governor of Sierra Leone, 1948 to 1953 and was Second Crown Agent from 1953 until his retirement in 1955. He served in Kenya from 1925 to 1933, and in Mauritius until 1936, when he returned to Kenya as Deputy Treasurer. Two years later he was promoted Deputy Chief Secretary. In 1940 he went to Zanzibar as Chief and Financial Secretary. He was Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia from 1942 to 1945, when he went to Nigeria in the same capacity.

Mr. R. Duncan Fair is a Prison Commissioner and Director of Prisons Administration in Britain. He is a member of the Colonial Secretary's advisory committee on the treatment of offenders, and has previously carried out inspections of colonial prisons.

Red Cross Offer

Mr. Lennox-Boyd also stated that the International Committee of the Red Cross had recently offered the Kenya Government the help and advice of its delegates who would visit the camps in the same way as they visited them in 1957. The Minister said that he had accepted this offer on behalf of the Kenya Government.

During the exchanges that followed the Minister's announcement, MRS. BARBARA CASTLE asked whether in view of the coroner's findings, it was not essential that a "totally independent inquiry should be made, not merely one of a number of expert advisers attached to the Kenya Government."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am very anxious indeed that justice should be done, but it would be most unwise of me to prejudice any decisions which the Attorney-General may reach."

MR. K. ROBINSON: "Will the camp commandant, who was found by the coroner to have lied to the court, be suspended from duty at any rate until this further inquiry takes place?"

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN: "Although we have to wait for the decision of the Attorney-General about the criminal charges, does the Colonial Secretary recall that when two policemen recently were accused of having cuffed a boy in a lane in Thurso, they were suspended from duty? Does he not think that some action should be taken against the prison commandant and the senior prison officer, who have been held by the coroner to be fully aware of what was taking place in these incidents?"

"It is only a few weeks ago since the whole of the Government Lobby voted against a motion to set up an independent inquiry into the conditions of administration in these camps. You owe an apology not only to your own side, but also to some of my friends, who pressed this matter in the face of considerable contumely from hon. gentlemen opposite?"

No Case

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think that that is quite fair. In my opinion, there is no case for a judicial inquiry into something at Hola which has been the subject of judicial inquiry through the coroner's sittings and findings, and which may again be the subject of a judicial inquiry should the Attorney-General decide to take action that might involve prosecutions."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "No judicial inquiry was asked for. We asked for an inquiry into the administration of these camps. That is exactly what the right hon. Gentleman now proposes to undertake."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have never denied the seriousness of the charges brought at Hola. As soon as any charge emerged which warranted investigation, both I and the Governor of Kenya were at pains to see that the fullest investigation took place. It would be a wholly erroneous impression to convey that we have been frightened of following up any information which might lead to the detection of gross misconduct of the kind that happened at Hola."

Hola Inquest Findings

"Grave Lack of European Supervision"

I HAVE HAD THE MISFORTUNE in this inquiry not to be able to feel that a single witness of the Hola prison—staff, warders or the detainees—was making any real attempt to tell me the plain unvarnished truth", said the Mombasa coroner, Mr. W. H. Goudie, last week when he gave his findings on the deaths of 11 Mau Mau detainees at Hola on March 3. He was "unable to record that in my opinion no offence was committed".

Mr. Goudie said that he had reached the "irresistible conclusion" that there had been a considerable amount of beating of detainees by warders. He accepted medical evidence that in each case death was caused by shock and haemorrhage due to multiple bruising caused by violence.

But the other evidence was so conflicting that he found it impossible to assess exactly what happened at Hola. "The reason was partly inherent in the disorder itself, partly in the contradictions and covering up generally of the prison staff, but mostly in the blatant lies of all the detainees, whose sole concern seemed to be to paint the blackest possible picture against the entire prison staff, irrespective of how ridiculous the evidence sounded".

Cowan Plan

Commenting on the Cowan plan for putting intractable detainees to work, Mr. Goudie said that intentionally or unintentionally it gave a *carte blanche* in forcing detainees to carry out a task. But he did not consider that the orders were so clearly illegal as to justify his recommending the preferment of charges: that was a matter for the Attorney-General.

"To summarize, I would say that in my opinion there were defects, ambiguities and omission in the Cowan plan. The plan was not executed as it had been intended and there was a grave lack of European supervision of the African warders in the main charged with the execution of the plan."

Dealing with Press hand-outs about the incident, the coroner said that the first was said to have been merely a statement of fact and not an indication as the probable cause of death. "Mr. Campbell (a witness) made something of the fact that the wording of the first Press hand-out read 'the deaths occurred after they had drunk water', and not 'because they had drunk water'. In my view this is merely playing with words, and the inference is quite obvious. Any reasonable person reading the first hand-out would interpret it as indicating the probable cause of death."

He was unable to make a specific finding on the exact circumstances in which the hand-out had been published, principally because there were major discrepancies in the available evidence.

"Potentially Dangerous"

Referring to the general background to the inquest, the coroner said that he accepted that the Hola closed camp detainees, including the 11 dead men, were the inner core of the hard core of Mau Mau—hostile to and contemptuous of any form of authority. He had found them sullen, suspicious, and entirely fanatical. He had taken judicial notice of the historical fact of the killings, atrocities, and mutilations committed by Mau Mau. The men were potentially dangerous, and would certainly be ready to take immediate advantage of the slightest sign of weakness in the camp staff and exploit it to the full.

The warders and camp staff could hardly have had a more difficult or provoking task than to look after them. In spite of this, not a single detainee in the 50 he had questioned or who had given evidence had suggested that a single blow had been struck or that there had been any other form of ill-treatment before March 3.

"We owe it to our African nationalist pupils and friends to demand and require of them that they face the facts of the African situation as it actually is. Ceasing to humour and in effect patronize them, we must treat them at least as our full equals"—Professor W. M. Macmillan.

Mr. Mboya Advises U.S.

Pleads for American Support

MR. TOM MBOYA had urged the United States Government to give more support to African movements for independence. "We believe that Americans generally support freedom for Africa, yet your Government does not seem to", he told the Convention of Americans for Democratic Action last week-end.

Mr. Mboya suggested that the United States should support in the United Nations the concept of defining target dates for partial and total independence for trust territories; work constructively to help colonial areas gain their independence, particularly in Algeria, Central Africa, and Kenya; contribute more generously to non-military projects; attempt to "mitigate and change the inhuman South African policy of apartheid"; develop new and creative measures to bring South West Africa under international control; support African demands at the United Nations that Spain and Portugal should report on their African colonies.

Africans appreciated the United States' strong feeling over its alliance with European powers, Mr. Mboya said. But, he added, "Africa cannot any longer accept that her relations with the world be directed through London or Paris".

A. Kanya Receives 18 Months

Intimidation Handmaiden of Nationalism

AUGUSTINE KANYA, chairman of the Uganda National Movement, was last week convicted by a Kampala magistrate on a charge of threatening violence to an African bar owner, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. An application for bail pending appeal was refused.

Giving judgment, the magistrate said that the prosecution alleged that Kanya told the bar owner that his premises would be burnt down if he did not follow the Uganda National Movement's boycott campaign and cease selling beer. The magistrate rejected the defence that Kanya went into the bar to buy an egg and did not utter threats.

Imposing the sentence the magistrate said that the law must operate when a political movement tried to enforce its aims by violence and threats to the lives and property of law-abiding citizens. "It would appear that intimidation has regrettably become the handmaiden of nationalism", the magistrate added.

The police took precautions against demonstrators near the court buildings after incidents during the hearing in which batons and tear gas were used to disperse crowds. No incidents developed however, and there were no crowds of demonstrators.

Buganda Ministers Summoned

THE BUGANDA FINANCE MINISTER, Mr. A. K. Sempa, and the Natural Resources Minister, Mr. L. Basudde, were last week summoned, as joint proprietors of the newspaper *Munnansi*, on charges of sedition. The editor of *Munnansi*, Mr. Joseph Nambale, was also summoned. The charges arise from an article and picture headed "Blood, Blood, Blood", published on May 1 which, the charge alleges, would promote ill will and hostility between the Uganda police force and the inhabitants of Kampala. Publication followed recent incidents at Kampala in which police used batons and tear gas to clear Uganda National Movement demonstrators.

Bechuanaland Legislative Council

PROPOSALS ARE TO BE INVITED for the establishment of a Legislative Council in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. This has been stated by Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations in a written reply to Major Patrick Wall (Conservative, Maitempire). The Bechuanaland Joint Advisory Council, consisting of eight members from each of the European and African Advisory Councils, is to be informed.

Katikiro's Appeal Dismissed

Buganda Agreement Obligations Legal

THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR EASTERN AFRICA last Saturday dismissed the appeal by Mr. M. Kintu, the Buganda Katikiro (Chief Minister), against the rejection by the Uganda High Court of his claim that he was no longer required to arrange the election of Buganda representatives to the Legislative Council because the appointment of a Speaker to preside in the place of the Governor had changed the council from that mentioned in Buganda's 1955 agreement with Britain. The Appeal Court awarded costs to the Uganda Attorney-General respondent in the suit.

The judgment, which was signed by the Appeal Court President, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, and two other judges, took 75 minutes to deliver. It was read by the court registrar. The original case was filed last June, and was heard by the High Court in November. It ruled that the Katikiro was under a legal duty to arrange selection of members for the council. The Appeal Court's judgment recaps arguments by Mr. Phineas Quasa, Q.C., that the Governor's presence in the Legislative Council was the "visible embodiment" of the protection which the Crown had contracted to give to Buganda, and that the appointment of a Speaker was a "major change"; when in fact the 1955 agreement had stipulated that there should be no major constitutional changes until 1961.

The Appeal Court judgment stated that Uganda's constitution had advanced along "stereotyped lines" for British colonial and protected territories, and it instanced other territories where the Speaker presided over the legislature. The court disagreed with the High Court judge's construction of the issue as one of contract, and held that the relevant wording of the Buganda agreement must be construed as a public enactment. Nevertheless it held that reference in the agreement to the Legislative Council could not be construed as meaning only the council as constituted when the agreement was signed. The court held that the term must mean the Legislative Council "as established and constituted at the relevant time". There was nothing in the agreement stipulating that no major changes must be made in the Constitution before 1961.

The judgment continued by ruling that obligations laid on the Katikiro by the Buganda agreement were legal obligations. The Appeal Court, however, disagreed with the trial judge's finding that the Katikiro was under a legal duty to take steps required of him by the agreement. "It is not to be wondered at that the judge, having found himself unable to declare as prayed, should find the converse. Nevertheless the converse was not necessarily correct. This finding was superfluous".

Ghana Broadcasting Station

THE GHANA GOVERNMENT is inviting international tenders for the construction of what will be one of the most powerful broadcasting stations on the African continent. The contract is for four 100-kilowatt short-wave transmitters for a new international service from Accra.

The scheme is based on plans drawn up by two experts of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation called in last year. Their report suggested a series of services throughout Africa and the Near East. Other areas could be served in a limited way by special programmes, prepared on tape or disc, being re-broadcast over national radio systems in other countries.

A Government White Paper issued with the report said the principal recommendations could be implemented to give Ghana a service which would reach "the whole of Africa and beyond by direct transmission from Accra". Programmes would be in English and French in the first stages. It was intended later to add services in Arabic, Hausa, Portuguese and Swahili.

Editor Released

MR. ANTONIO RUDOLFO PINTO, editor of the Nairobi *Daily Chronicle*, who was arrested and detained under the Kenya emergency regulations in June, 1954, has been released. At the time of his arrest, at the height of the Mau Mau emergency, it was stated by the Kenya Government that he was being held "on general security grounds". Since 1957 he has been living, under restriction, in the Rift Valley Province.

African Appeals to London

Validity of Restriction Order

A NORTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICAN, said to be confined in a remote district under a restriction order made against him by the Governor in 1956, applied to the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on Tuesday for leave to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to secure his release.

Applying *ex parte* on behalf of the man, Andrew Mwenya, a hospital assistant and microscopist, Mr. Neil Lawson, Q.C., said: "Although the gaol is an extensive one, there are walls through which he cannot go except on pain of being captured, arrested, put in custody and taken back to the district from which he came".

Lord Parker, the Lord Chief Justice, said that if it were correct, the argument advanced on behalf of Mwenya would have "rather alarming consequences". The court then adjourned the hearing of the application so that notice could be given to the Colonial Secretary, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and the District Commissioner.

Mr. Lawson said that since November, 1956, Mwenya had been deprived of his liberty by being confined in the Mporokoso district of Northern Rhodesia, under restriction orders which were purportedly pursuant to the Emergency Powers Regulations and the Emergency Transitional Provision Ordinance, both of 1956. These regulations were stated to be made pursuant to an Order in Council of 1939.

The Rules Publication Act, 1893, provided that advance notice of rules such as the Order in Council should be published in the *London Gazette* not less than forty days before the order was made. "In this case the *London Gazette* has been searched and no prior notice of the making of the Order in Council can be found," said counsel.

Mr. Lawson submitted that since the provisions of the 1893 act had not been complied with, the Order in Council was invalid and the 1956 Emergency Regulations, which were made pursuant to the Order, were also invalid.

Mr. Lawson said that earlier in 1956 Mwenya had been subject to a detention order. He applied for *habeas corpus* and judgment was given in his favour. He was released from detention and immediately placed under a restriction order.

Hospital Turns Away Africans

Congress Action Against Discrimination

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has warned managers of hotels, restaurants, cinemas, and other places of entertainment in a letter that it will take steps against all establishments discriminating against Africans. Without specifying what steps would be taken the latter said: "We are launching a campaign against colour discrimination, as we now wish to put partnership into practical application because it is the policy on which the Federation is built".

Five Africans were turned away from the outpatients' department of the European hospital in Lusaka last week-end after being taken there by leaders of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress.

Mr. D. C. Mwansa provincial president of the Congress, said he was told by the medical officer in charge: "We have no medicine here for Africans. You will have to go to the African hospital".

Mr. Mwansa said that Africans had been admitted to Anglican and Presbyterian church in European areas but that they had been turned away from the Dutch Reformed Church. Congress has issued a demand that shops "accept African custom or be boycotted. So far there has been little sign of acceptance.

"It is an obvious disability that the proclaimed British view may be changed overnight by the chances of a general election in which the interests of Central Africa are of little or no account".—Professor W. M. Macmillan.

Make Partnership a Living Force

Federation Must Project Itself

IF FEDERATION IS TO SURVIVE, MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY wrote in the *Sunday Times* at the beginning of this week after a visit to Central Africa, immediate and perhaps dramatic action must be taken to make partnership a living force and then to tackle African opinion with all the skill and energy possible.

The article contained these passages:—

"The rival policy of black nationalism and 'scram out of Africa' is being widely, passionately and cleverly spread, and it is unrealistic to expect the still, small voice of reason to prevail without a powerful and efficient amplifier.

"Taxes paid by whites help to pay for black schools, hospitals, housing and many other things. Funds from Britain supply various amenities and developments. Everywhere Africans are drawing out more than they are putting in. There are few skills they are not now being trained in.

"On the railway and on the Copperbelt they are still barred from some jobs by the attitude of the trade unions. 'How can Sir Roy Welensky talk of partnership when his own railway does not practise it?' I was repeatedly asked. (Railways are a Federal subject and Sir Roy himself started life as an engine-driver). The unions have given some ground, but remain a stronghold of white racialism.

"There are still racial barriers in schools, cinemas and the daily business of living. But in many directions, where it existed *apartheid* is in reverse.

"Yet Africans remain unconvinced. It is the daily experiences of ordinary life that count for most, not arguments on paper. A man who has been arrogantly spoken to by a white shop assistant or ticked off roughly by a mine foreman will think partnership a mockery; and he will see that whites are richer than he is and live much better. If partnership is so appeal to Africans it needs a good deal of making over, and that urgently; and the element of patronage needs to be removed.

Capital Symbol

"One of many mistakes—which it might not even now be too late to remedy—was to put the capital in Salisbury, a symbol to most Africans of white supremacy. Lusaka would have been more central, and far more acceptable.

"The basic mistake lay in trying to sell Federation to whites instead of Africans. There are many whites just as hostile to Federation as Africans, and for the same reasons: they think they are being milked to support it, and fear racial domination. Although no doubt they had to be convinced, it was a cardinal strategic error to concentrate on them and let African opinion look after itself. Enemies of Federation walked straight in through the wide gap.

"What is wanted now is to hang out more flags along the middle way. Somehow it needs to appear exciting and challenging as well as sensible.

"In general, public relations have been lamentable—not for lack of skill and effort by small and often very able information sections, but because there is normally so little sense of public relations among senior officials. The horror of selling anything, even common sense, is too ingrained".

Northern Rhodesian Disturbance

VILLAGERS ARMED with bows and arrows and muzzle-loading guns have injured five members of a police party in a clash near Chinsali, in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia. Three villagers were wounded. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Martin Ray, said in a statement that the incident apparently occurred after the refusal of followers of Leshina Alice, leader of a religious cult, to clean up their village. Police and African district magistrates visited the settlement after the district commissioner and Leshina Alice—a woman who claims to have risen from the dead—had unsuccessfully tried to persuade the people to comply with the order. The statement said the police repelled the villagers with tear gas and small arms. A police inspector, a head constable, and three messengers were injured. Later 40 villagers gave themselves up and a number of others were detained for questioning.

Africans' Goods Seized

Non-Payment of Collective Fine

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the district commissioner in the Mlanje district of Nyasaland that villagers in sub-chief Laston Njema's area who had not paid their 30s. fine would have their goods seized has had a salutary effect.

Up to May 5, £5,000 of the £8,750 collective fine imposed on the area to pay for damage done by rioters had been collected. By last Sunday this figure had reached £6,250, as a result of seized goods being redeemed.

The first two batches of 66 detainees deported from Southern Rhodesia by the Southern Rhodesian Government have arrived in Nyasaland. They came by air, at Southern Rhodesia's expense, and were transported from the aircraft to their homes at the expense of the Nyasaland Government. The families of some of the men arrived at Limbe station two days earlier.

They were met by members of the Red Cross who gave them tea.

The curfew, imposed at the beginning of the emergency has been relaxed. It now operates from midnight until 5.30 a.m.

Finance For Nyasaland

BOTH THE BRITISH and the Federal Governments should pour capital into Nyasaland immediately to restore confidence and to provide employment, Mr. James Johnson, the Labour M.P., said recently after visiting Nyasaland. In his talks with European, Asian and African leaders he had found that all were more concerned with the economic future than the political. He said that the Nyasaland Government should immediately start a programme of public works to provide employment. The Federal Government should put the Shire Valley scheme on the top of its priority list. He had found the majority of Africans were against Nyasaland being included in the Federation. The biggest task facing the Nyasaland Government was to try to get the consent of the African people to stay in the Federation.

Defence Costs

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT is not to be asked to meet the cost — a total of £306,000 — of using federal forces during the Nyasaland emergency. This was stated recently by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, in the Federal Assembly. Defence was exclusively a Federal responsibility, and this had been taken into account in the allocation of revenues between the Federal and Territorial Governments. The use of armed forces in an internal security emergency in aid of the civil power had been contemplated. There would, however, be various charges the allocation of which between the two Governments would be in doubt, and discussions on these had already begun.

Arbitrator Appointed

THE TANGANYIKA MINISTER FOR SOCIAL SERVICE, Mr. W. Wenban-Smith, has appointed Mr. J. K. Williams, resident magistrate, Dar es Salaam, as arbitrator in a trade dispute between the employees represented by the Tanganyika Local Government Workers' Union and the Turu Council, a Native authority in the Singida district of Central Province. The dispute concerns wages and conditions of service of employees in both essential and non-essential services in the district.

EARL JELlicoe, who has joined the board of Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd., is the only son of the first Earl Jellicoe, who commanded the Grand Fleet at the Battle of Jutland and was later a director of Cayzer Irvine. For the past year Lord Jellicoe has been familiarizing himself with the operations of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Company.

Ministry of Reconciliation

Task of the Church in Africa

SIR KENNETH GRUBB, president of the Church Missionary Society, said when he addressed the 160th annual meeting in London that too little attention had been directed to Africa, where Church and mission had unquestionably benefited greatly by the British connexion, not least in consequence of a long line of God-fearing governors and other colonial servants.

In African territories which had obtained or were obtaining self-government African Christians had now the duty of examining and judging public policy in the light of their beliefs; with scarcely a century of history behind them, they had to grapple with the problems of the right and fruitful relations of the life and witness of the Church to the rural, industrial, and political life of the country.

In multi-racial territories Christians of all communities needed to consult, think, and pray about the relation of their faith to the political and economic realities. If that was not done by churchmen, what right was there to preach inter-racial harmony to Africans?

Small group meetings might help men to see the real situation and the meaning of partnership at its best; if mounting tensions were not solved by manifestoes, they could be eased by a number of patient local experiments in bridge-building. That was part of the ministry of reconciliation which the Church was in Africa to practise.

African Speaks

MR. JASPER SAVANHU, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, will be guest speaker when the Kitwe Chamber of Commerce and Industry holds its annual banquet in July. Mr. Len Pinshow, the Chamber's president, said he hoped the Federal Cabinet would see its way to allow Mr. Savanhu to make a policy statement on the occasion. This is the first time in the Federation that an African has been invited to be principal speaker at a commerce and industry banquet. Mr. Pinshow continued: "I hope the action of the Kitwe Chamber will spark off other similar invitations to African M.P.s. and Northern Rhodesian M.L.C.s. Recently the Kitwe Chamber passed a resolution admitting Africans to its membership, which if adopted by other chambers, will enable them to set up junior chambers in which to groom Africans and members of other races for full membership".

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Tour

MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd left London last Wednesday for Nigeria where they will be the guests of the Government of the Northern Region at the celebrations of the region's attainment of self-government. Later they will pay brief visits to the other regional capitals, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos. Lady Patricia will return to London from Lagos, but the Secretary of State will visit Sierra Leone from May 29 to June 2 and the Gambia from June 2 to 5. He will be accompanied by Mr. C. G. Eastwood, the assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office dealing with West African affairs, and by his private secretary, Mr. J. T. A. Howard-Drake.

Congo Legislature

M. VAN HEMELRICK, the Minister of the Belgian Congo, instituted in Brussels last week the new Legislative Council which is replacing the Colonial Council. The Legislative Council is a skeleton senate, the members of which for the time being are chosen from among representatives of various professions having experience in Congo affairs and 12 members elected by the provincial councils of the Congo. They may introduce suggestions to the Government, and are to advise about all draft decrees. Parallel to the Legislative Council, an elected general council of the Congo or Chamber of Representatives is to be created.

PERSONALIA

DR. R. V. BOWLES of Subukia, has arrived in London from Kenya.

THE VEN. E. N. and MRS. BARHAM have arrived in England from Ruanda.

MR. D. C. TRENARY, of the staff of the *Milwaukee Journal*, is in East Africa.

MR. W. A. GODLONTON is shortly due in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. B. JONES-WALTERS, Information Officer in Nyasaland, is on leave in the U.K.

Later this month MR. A. T. STEELE, of the *New York Herald Tribune*, will visit East Africa.

DR. C. F. TAYLOR is a recent arrival in England from the U.M.C.A. Diocese of Masasi.

MR. ROY LEWIS has left London to visit Nigeria and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. NORMAN COOPER has been appointed city engineer of Nairobi at an initial salary of £3,261.

THE VEN. A. RICE-JONES has arrived in England from the Diocese of South-West Tanganyika.

MR. D. POWELL, of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., has left London by air for Salisbury.

The editor of the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, HERR WERNER HOLZER, will shortly visit East Africa.

MR. W. J. BERRY, a city councillor in Nairobi, will be on leave from Kenya until the end of July.

MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN has been appointed a director of Syfret's Executor and Trust Co., Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.

PROFESSOR P. C. C. GARNHAM, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, is visiting East Africa.

THE RT. REV. J. K. RUSSELL and MRS. RUSSELL, of the Diocese of the Upper Nile, have left England for Buganda.

MR. PAUL NITZE, president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation of the U.S.A., has paid a brief visit to Kenya.

MRS. NEEDHAM CLARK is to serve a second year as mayor of Nairobi. MR. ERIC WILSON will continue as deputy mayor.

MR. J. H. HAMPTON, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, will shortly arrive in England for a holiday of about six months.

DR. J. R. GREGORY has been co-opted to Nairobi City Council as alternate for COUNCILLOR BLOCK during his absence from Kenya.

DR. R. KREUZER, of the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, is visiting Kenya.

MR. K. R. McLAREN, of the staff of East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., and MRS. McLAREN are on their way back to Kenya by sea.

LADY PHILLIPS has arrived in England from Dar es Salaam with her young daughter. SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS expects to be in London in July.

MR. CHARLES UDALL is shortly due in this country from Kenya. He will be there throughout the summer. He is an ex-mayor and alderman of Nairobi.

MRS. S. FABIAN, wife of a director of Messrs. R. S. Campbell & Co., Ltd., of Mombasa, is on her way back to that port in the British India liner UGANDA.

SIR WILLIAM WALKER FREDERICK SHEPHERD, chairman of Turner & Newall, Ltd., left estate in Great Britain (gross £47,066, duty paid £156,709) of £16,681.

MRS. DOROTHY HUGHES, elected member for the Uashin Gishu constituency in the Legislative Council of Kenya, is visiting the United States, primarily to raise funds for welfare services for children of all races in the Colony.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, will leave London on May 25 to spend about five weeks in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. R. F. ANDERSON, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, will visit the United Kingdom in the middle of the year.

THE HON. P. L. O'BRIEN, who has recently arrived in England on retirement from Northern Rhodesia, has spent some 37 years in East and Central Africa. He now lives near Ludlow.

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN, editor of the Year Books and Guides to Southern Africa and East Africa, and MRS. GORDON-BROWN arrived in England last week in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

DR. E. STACKMAN is about to pay a short visit to Kenya to study the wheat improvement programme and to visit agricultural stations and centres. The visit is financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

DR. A. J. ORENSTEIN, director of pneumoconiosis research for the South African Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been awarded the gold medal for 1958 of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. A. WALTER PURVIS, clerk of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the past six years, will shortly retire from the Colonial Service. He will live in England. MR. J. R. NIMMO will act as clerk meantime.

MR. N. H. B. BRUCE has been appointed chief cashier to the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MR. S. LAMB secretary as from July 1. MR. L. J. D. PHILLIMORE, the present chief cashier, retires on June 30.

MR. J. A. LORAM has resigned from the chairmanship and the board of Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd. MR. C. A. MBEKIN has been appointed chairman in his stead, and COLONEL D. G. DICKSON has joined the board.

COLONEL A. C. NEWMAN, v.c., a director of W. & C. French, Ltd., civil engineers and building contractors, is visiting the company's East African branch at Nairobi from May 15 to 24. During this time he will tour the company's contracts in East Africa.

MR. A. N. PRENTICE, chief agricultural officer in the Department of Agriculture of the Northern Rhodesian Ministry of African Agriculture has been appointed chief research officer to succeed MR. JACON WILSON, who has been appointed director of the South African Sugar Association's experimental station at Mount Edrecombe, Natal.

MR. PATRICK JUBB will leave London towards the end of the month to take up his appointment as Director of Broadcasting in Kenya, to which he is being seconded from the B.B.C. He represented that corporation in Australia from 1949 to 1953, and latterly has been head of its external broadcasting administration. He will be accompanied by MRS. JUBB.

Members of the Tanganyika Electricity Advisory Board are: Mr. F. H. WOODROW, Director of Public Works (nominated chairman), Mr. S. J. EVERETT, Assistant Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, representing the department, a nominee of the board of the Tanganyika Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., and MRS. S. KEEKA, MR. R. M. D. DONALDSON, MR. M. GOPALANA, MR. E. S. LEKAMOYO, and MR. R. C. J. MASLIN (non-officials).

MR. E. E. CASSELL, a former Regional Director in the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, who was Postmaster-General in Malaya from 1954 to 1958, has been appointed Postmaster-General in British Guiana. MR. and MRS. CASSELL and their daughter have recently spent some months in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, and are now on their way to this country in the PRETORIA CASTLE en route to Georgetown, British Guiana.



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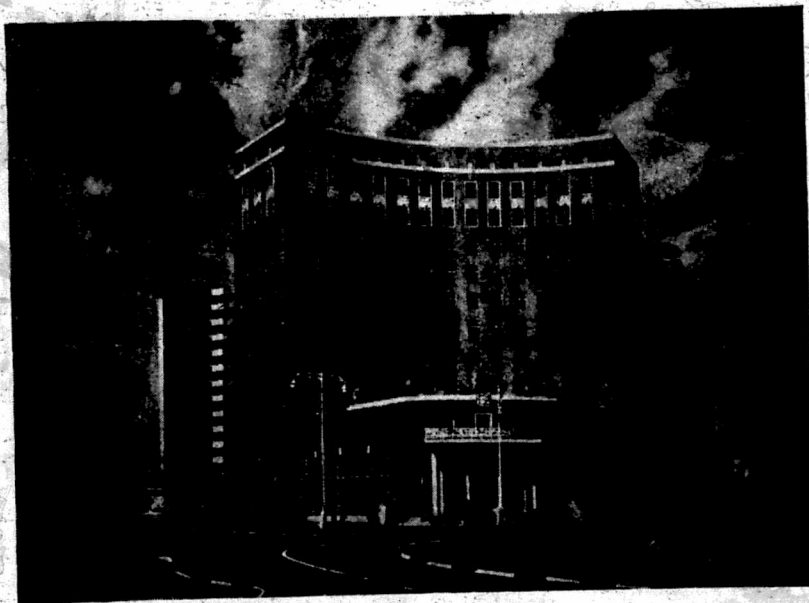
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The British South Africa Company, which was founded by Cecil Rhodes, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1889. The Company has taken a great part in the advancement of civilization in Central Africa, and since relinquishing, in 1923, the administration of Rhodesia, has continued to play a leading part in the growth and development of each of the territories which now form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the course of its history it built up a large railway system which is now operated by the Federal Government.

Before the war the Company sold its mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia to the Government of that territory but still owns very valuable mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, although under an agreement made in 1950, twenty per cent. of the royalties are now paid over to the Northern Rhodesia Government which, in 1986, will acquire them in their entirety without compensation.

The Company has substantially assisted in the

establishment of companies formed to exploit copper and other minerals, and has lent a large sum of money towards the finance of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme. It is also materially interested in many industrial and commercial enterprises throughout the Federation, including the production of ferro-chrome, iron and steel and cement; the flour milling, engineering and forestry industries; and the hotel and property business.

In Southern Rhodesia the company owns agricultural, citrus and forestry estates totalling over 130,000 acres. At the Mazoe Citrus Estate there is a modern plant for the extraction of concentrated juice and oil. Large areas of virgin land are being afforested at the Company's Estates near Umfali and Melsetter.

In these and many other ways the Company, together with its subsidiaries and associates, is making a generous contribution to the future of the Federation, thus carrying on a tradition of 70 years of service in the development of Central Africa.

Obituary

Viscount Templewood

VISCOUNT TEMPLEWOOD died in London last week aged 79. Educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford, he became assistant private secretary to the later Alfred Lyttleton, then Colonial Secretary, in 1905. As Foreign Secretary, he reached an agreement with M. P. Laval in December, 1935, on a series of proposals which it was suggested might be sent forward to the League of Nations, to Italy and to Abyssinia as a basis for a settlement of the dispute between the two nations. On December 9 and 10 the Cabinet met and agreed that the proposals should go forward.

A general outline of the plan "leaked" in Paris and as soon as it was realized that the leakage was deliberate and substantially accurate a storm burst in Great Britain, when it was felt that the plan involved the dismemberment of Abyssinia and the reward of the aggressor at the expense of the injured party. He thereupon tendered his resignation to Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, and later defended his policy from the back benches. He said that the proposals differed in degree but not in principle from those of the Committee of Five which the Emperor of Abyssinia had provisionally accepted before hostilities began, and that they were immensely less than the Italian demands.

THE REV. DONALD REGINALD WESTON, rector of Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, has died in hospital in Lusaka following a car accident. He first went to Northern Rhodesia as a mission priest of the Universities Mission to Central Africa in 1949. Between 1953 and 1955 he was perpetual curate of Plymstock in Devon. He was returning from the Central African Boy Scout Jamboree at Salisbury, which he had attended as Commissioner, when he was killed.

MR. PERCY F. BROWNE has died at Churt, aged 87. He was educated at Uppingham and subsequently joined the Bombay Staff Corps. He served in the South Africa War from 1899 to 1902 and in the South African Constabulary from 1906 to 1908. In the latter year he joined the Kenya Police, in which he served until 1920. He then transferred to Tanganyika as Commander of Police and Prisons. He retired in 1929.

Authoritative Book on Africa

Praised by Northern Rhodesian Newspaper

IN REVIEWING "RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA", the 432-page book recently published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the *Northern News*, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, wrote that readers of the volume would confirm the claim of the publishers that it is the most authoritative book ever published about East and Central Africa. Because the Northern Rhodesia newspaper held that opinion, it gave to a column review the heading "A Big-Name Galaxy Writes on East and Central Africa".

"This book should be studied and treasured by all who are concerned for the past, present, and future of a large part of Africa", wrote the reviewer. He referred especially to the "two fascinating chapters of memories of the old days in East Africa by Lord Cranworth and Lieut.-Colonel Ewart S. Grogan".

The book may be obtained from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, at 26s. 9d. post-free to any address.

Mr. John Sinclair's Appointment

Joint Secretary to Employers' Committee

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER MINING COMPANIES have announced the appointment of Mr. J. H. Sinclair, at present assistant manager at Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., as the first joint secretary to the mining employers' committee of the copper mining industry's joint industrial council.

Mr. Sinclair, who was born in Johannesburg in 1905, started mining in 1923 as an apprentice to a South Wales colliery company. He attended the Cardiff University College and the South Wales and Monmouthshire School of Mines, from which institutions he obtained a joint diploma in coal mining.

He returned to South Africa in 1927, and for the next three years worked on mines in the Union and Southern Rhodesia. In 1930 he joined Rhotana Corporation, Ltd. Three years later he joined Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and started work as a grizzleman. He was successively rockbreaker, shift boss, mine captain, divisional foreman, sectional underground manager and underground manager at both Storke and Irwin shafts.

Mr. Sinclair was appointed assistant manager at Chibuluma in October, 1957. He is a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and is an Associate Member of the British Institute of Management.

Cocoa Expert

AN AUTHORITY ON COCOA, Mr. D. Urquhart, is visiting Tanganyika to investigate and advise on the possibility of increasing cocoa production in the Territory. Mr. Urquhart was for 25 years in the Colonial Agricultural Service in West Africa, and was Director of Agriculture in the Gold Coast at the time when it was necessary to take action against swollen shoot disease. Since 1950, when he retired, he had visited most cocoa producing and potential cocoa producing countries in the world on behalf of Cadbury Brothers Ltd.

Fact Finding Tour

MR. ARTHUR H. GURR, general manager of Clan Line, Ltd., and a director of the Houston Line, Ltd., is making a fact-finding tour of Angola and South Africa. Mr. Gurr said before leaving London that he was visiting Angola to see the new port facilities at Lobito, to investigate the future trade potential of Angola, to see the principals at the port and the African management of the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., and to examine communications in Angola.

First African Archdeacon

THE VEN. R. G. P. LAMBURN having resigned the Archdeaconry of Masasi, Bishop Way has appointed in his place Canon James Kambelo, who has been a member of Masasi Cathedral Chapter since 1955. Canon J. Kambelo becomes the first African archdeacon within the five dioceses served by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. The retiring archdeacon retains his canonry and will continue to hold the post of education secretary in the diocese.

Central African Safari

A BULAWAYO BUSINESSMAN, Baron T. Rukavina, and a former inspector of the B.S.A. police, Mr. N. T. Jocelyn, have joined forces to operate the first safari in Central Africa. It will be of six days duration, two days being spent in the Wankie game reserve and four days in the tiger fishing area north of Mombova, about 50 miles north of the Victoria Falls. The party will travel in a small luxury coach, and the cost for the six days will be £35.

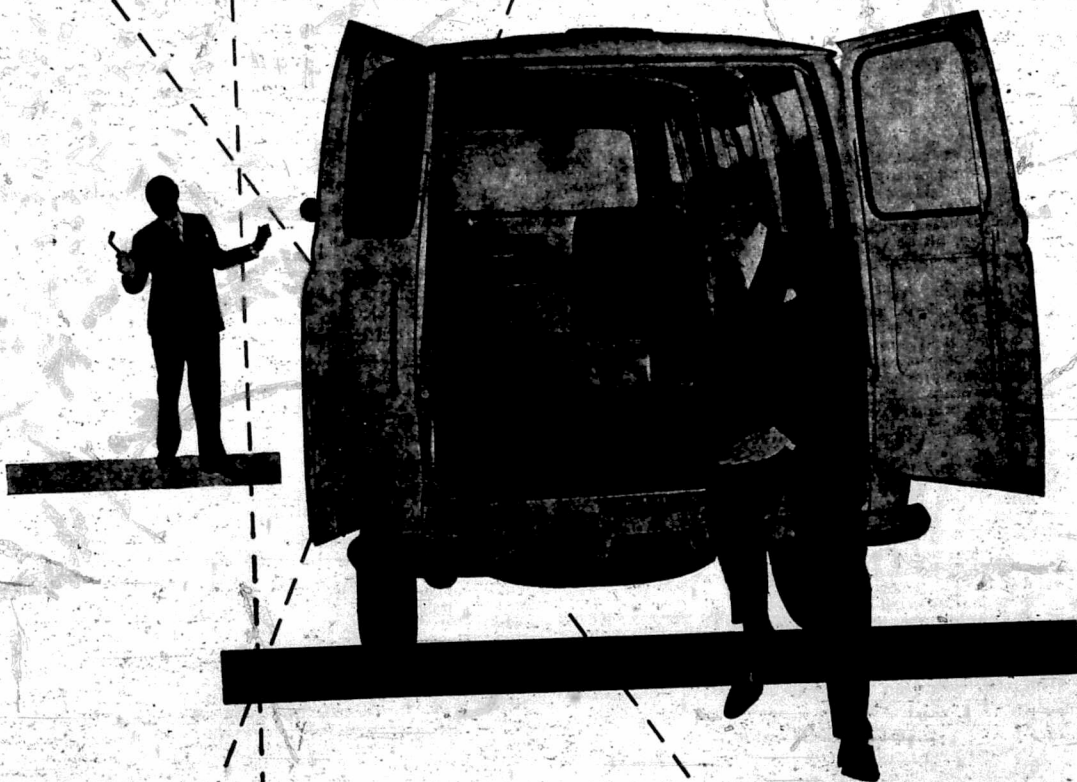
Two New Lodges

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND has granted a charter for Lodge Kariba, at Kariba, Southern Rhodesia, and one for Lodge Somaliland in Hargeisa, Somaliland Protectorate.

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Mandala Motors Ltd., Blantyre, Nyasaland · **Riddoch Motors Ltd.**, Arusha, Tanganyika

African Life and Labour

Earning Four Times As Much As in 1948

AFRICANS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA earned £46m. in wages in 1957; almost four times as much as they had earned in 1948.

Their savings in the Post Office Savings Bank of the Colony are now not far short of £1½m., the deposits of 25,743 Africans in the commercial banks are very little under £1m., and 8,043 Africans have between them deposited £150,731 with local building societies.

These facts are given by the Rhodesian Institute of African Affairs in its booklet "The Progress of Africans in Southern Rhodesia".

The 10-year record of wage earnings, starting from 1948, was as follows: £12.6m., £15.4m., £18.6m., £21.7m., £25m., £30.6m., £33.7m., £37.3m., £41.3m., and £46m.

Africans' earnings from agriculture have likewise increased greatly. In 1957 sales of their cattle at organized cattle sales amounted to £1,792,653 and sales of their grain crops yielded £4,668,400, almost double the figure in any of the previous three years.

There were 1,668 motor-cars and 259 public service passenger vehicles owned in 1957 by Southern Rhodesian Africans, who also owned 1,493 lorries and 146 buses.

So much for the sedulously circulated suggestion that Africans in Southern Rhodesia barely manage to subsist.

Pass Laws

On the subject of passes the booklet says:—

"It is not generally realized that, although a pass is required for an overnight or longer stay in the larger towns, there is no restriction of movement on the indigenous African. He has always been completely free to move anywhere throughout the country; all he requires is a registration certificate which serves as a document of identity and a record of contracts of service.

"There are over 600,000 Africans in employment in Southern Rhodesia, of whom one half have migrated from other territories. Most of these migrants have no roots in the country, and some measure of control is necessary in the interests of indigenous Africans as well as of Europeans.

"There are provisions for exemption from the pass laws for those Africans who have attained the standard of responsibility expected of ordinary citizens".

From the chapter on agriculture this passage may be quoted:—

"At the time Europeans first entered Southern Rhodesia, African agriculture was still following its immemorial practice of half-clearing a patch of land, cutting down or burning the trees, leaving the stumps in the ground, scratching the surface of the land with a hoe, planting and using the area year after year for crops until the fertility of the soil became exhausted. When crops failed the people moved to a new area leaving the old area to be cured by nature.

"Now it is expected that African crop outputs will increase by 50% within five years, and that the total cash value of annual African agricultural output will increase from £10m. to £17½m. within eight years. The cash income from the sale of surplus produce is expected to increase from £3½m. to £11m. after eight years".

Bewildering Contrasts

Elsewhere we read:—

"The African in Southern Rhodesia is criticized for his casual attitude towards modern world standards of work and employment. People frequently overlook that, having always lived a communal tribal existence at a subsistence level and isolated from the world, the African did not comprehend and was not interested in the complicated ways and mode of life brought by the white man. His needs were simple: a piece of land for crops, his cattle, the pleasures and perils of the hunting grounds, and his family and kinsmen around him were all that he wanted and knew of. Why should he forsake the known conditions of his tribal life to enter an unknown and bewildering one?

"No small measure of moral courage was necessary in the African who did undertake employment with the white man. That he was prepared to do so for short periods only can be appreciated when it is realized that in a new and perplexing environment he was cut off completely from kith and

kin. Compensation came when, laden with purchases from his earnings, he returned to his kraal. He became the envy of his fellows, and doubtless inspired some of them to venture temporarily into the sphere of the white man's activities. Thus was the African introduced into the money economy and modern world labour conditions.

"The African will be found in a wide variety of manufacturing industries in Southern Rhodesia, e.g., textiles and clothing, plastics, agricultural implements, brushware, metalware, furniture, radios, etc. He has shown his ability to acquire skills of a specialized nature. In heavy engineering industries he will be seen operating machines, and he is employed in most departments of the railways. In the motor-car industry and its ancillaries he undertakes all varieties of work except the highly skilled. He drives the heaviest of transport vehicles.

Expanding Range of Jobs

"In commerce he operates accounting machines and is employed on clerical work. Government and municipalities employ Africans in an expanding range of work—as policemen, postmen, postal clerks, telephone operators and linesmen, microscopists, meteorological observers, teachers, welfare and probation officers, agricultural demonstrators, and in other spheres.

"Women are employed in some light industries, as children's nurses and in various institutions, but too few enter domestic service. There are training facilities for girls in the nursing and teaching professions. In the farming areas more and more women are accepting seasonal work.

"The emancipation of women, however, is foreign to the African concept of the status of women, which is one of perpetual tutelage. The economic independence of women derived from employment is still resented in many cases by their legal guardians, be they fathers or husbands".

Miss Perham Replies

Disclaims Anti-Settler Bias

MISS MARGERIE PERHAM has replied in *The Times* to Lord Salisbury's criticism of an earlier letter saying:—

"Rhodesian Europeans are embittered if extremist critics here play a party game in which, over there, the counters may be lives, African and European. But I disclaim anti-settler bias. Members of my family have long lived in Kenya and I gratefully remember kind hospitality in the Rhodesias. Most Europeans settled in good faith in Africa's highlands, and I feel deeply for their anxiety in discovering that these lands are politically volcanic.

"Accused of overestimating African character, I reply that to have passed nights in Kikuyu country during the Mau Mau rebellion induces a realization of the savagery inherent in African discontent. But Africa's backwardness and too abrupt awakening make our inescapable problem, and, being human, too much encouragement and responsibility will make them less dangerous than a too persistent denunciation and distrust.

"Lord Salisbury accuses me of undermining confidence. Whose confidence? Africans' confidence may be restored by knowing they need not resort to violence to assert their interests. And some federal leaders may be over-confident in demanding what Africans have the constitutional right to veto. It is dangerous to agree with the violent, but our history shows the greater dangers of ignoring their power or neglecting, early in the conflict, a dispassionate study of their reasons.

"Not only 'intellectuals' are expressing doubts. Surely a Cecil should have considered the views of many churchmen here and also of missionaries whose great work is so tragically affected by the conflict. And there are outstanding liberals within Central Africa who also criticize federal policy.

"Finally, this question of Britain's authority, generally attacked under the pejorative term 'the Colonial Office'. The department, like the people it serves, is sometimes lethargic or short-sighted. In certain practical services for Africans, Southern Rhodesia has surpassed the Protectorates, and Britain's position creates a division of authority against which young European nationalism chafes; but in the Federal context the division may be healthy.

"Southern Rhodesia's ethos and experience are peculiar to herself and cannot be stretched to cover the mainly African lands to the north. No censorship, deportations, or exclusions can insulate the Federation from Africa and the world, and the British presence can be a linking and stabilizing factor. Federal leaders should cease to divide opinion here by abusing the Colonial Office and use its indispensable authority to build up the primarily African States of the north into more equal and so more willing partners".

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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA STARTING 30th MAY 1959

Letters to the Editor

Clerical or Technical Education

Lord Derby on the African's Ambition

SIR, — You have reported Lord Derby as saying that "the moment you educate an African, his aim and ambition in life is to become a clerk; the thought of being an engineer is at the moment repugnant to them, as they consider it a menial occupation."

Granting this to be so, Lord Derby should know that the fault lies not so much in the African as in the educational policy of most, if not all, Colonial Governments in Africa. In their policy much stress is laid on clerical work, to the neglect of technical education; the African is systematically trained to become a pen-pusher under a white master, and little information, if any, is given him about the benefits of technical education.

That the attitude described by Lord Derby is not inherent in the African is perhaps borne out by a report of a survey by Unesco experts ("Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara"). After questioning adults they found (and here I quote) "Occupations involving skilled manual work carry off nearly half the votes, whereas the occupation of clerk was mentioned by only 18% of the subjects, although the whites maintain that this is the 'ambition of every black'. If the young Africans prefer clerical work to technical, we think that this is due to the lack of information given to the pupils, and more especially to the fact that openings for young people are at present very restricted."

It is not that the African's ambition is to become a clerk, but that the African is trained to be a clerk.

Yours faithfully,

U. U. UTCHAY.

Cardiff.

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Films of East and Central Africa

Plea for More Balanced Representation

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Politics apart, the misunderstandings and prejudice (which in their extreme manifestations have involved violence) between the races have been due directly or indirectly to a considerable measure to what people, for instance in Britain, have seen about the Africans in the cinema or read in books.

That the aim of film composers should be public entertainment is obvious; but it is disastrous that it should be attained at the expense of depicting in a derogatory manner the life and ways of rapidly developing peoples. I have made a point of seeing as many films on Africa as possible. Almost without exception, including the very recent, they portray nothing but wild Africans in wild Africa; the people are often represented by the ugliest species available in the locality; sometimes as naked as the earth of which they build their unchanging pattern of tiny huts; no system, no refinement among them. Unquestionably the cumulative effect is to debase a people.

I then sit hoping to see on the screen the new face, the face of today and tomorrow on the whole continent. It never appears; no big towns or cities and none of the contemporary splendour in fact is ever touched. Why? Why should the picture be perpetually one-sided? None can object to the filming of the virgin and exotic beauty of African scenery, such as wild game, for that is indeed one of our proud heritages, but when human beings are co-opted into such a film and on the same level as the animals undesirable consequences follow because: (1) the ordinary Briton or other foreign viewer has his antique ideas about the animalism of the African strengthened by "factual" and up-to-date evidence, and (2) the reasonable and enlightened African feels, and rightly, that he is being unfairly represented; and so a friction of outlook grows between these two.

Man is not governed exclusively by reason, but also by feelings — a combination of both in varying degrees. One of the dynamics of contemporary life is nationalism; it is to some degree on the nobler side of feeling. But it would be unfortunate if such a feeling grew, not because it is an inevitable stage of political evolution (which it should be), but because it is a revolt by a people to assert their self-respect against its prostitution by entertainers of the outside world. It is human that one should put one's best foot forward.

Those who take pictures in, say, East of Central Africa should therefore reassess the effects of their creations. In this connexion the Governments concerned bear special responsibility.

Yours faithfully,

East Africa House,
London.

G. S. K. IBINGIRA.

Reply to Mrs. Barbara Castle

Egocentricity and Self-Righteousness

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Inured though one becomes to "Barbarisms", I think the lady becomes unbearable in her remark about the troubles in Nyasaland that "unless we make this one of the great issues of the general election, then we are betraying everything that this country, and above all the Labour movement, stands for".

The Labour Party (why do they stick to that absurd word "movement"?) the supreme expression of all that is best in Britain! Can Socialist egocentricity and self-righteousness go further?

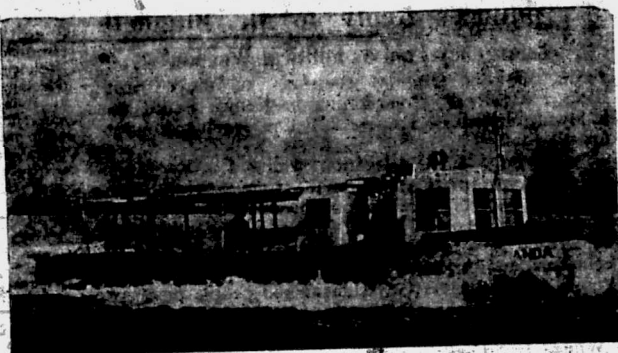
Kikarati,
Uganda.

Yours faithfully,

A. MONTAGUE.

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Mr. Odinga's Reply to Mr. Blundell

Emergency Used as Political Weapon

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization in Kenya, issued the following statement last week before leaving London for Nairobi:—

"The inter-racial delegation which I led to this country reserved its views on the Kenya Constitution until the experts were appointed, but now that Mr. Blundell has raised several questions at his Press conference I would like to make the views of my colleague and myself and those whom we represent known to the British Government and people on these issues before I leave for Kenya.

"Land.—We have repeatedly said that the Kenya 'White' Highlands should be thrown open to African farmers. There is no justification for reserving fertile land for future white man's occupation when Africans in Kikuyu country and other parts of Kenya are heavily congested in the comparatively small land area, and in many cases are landless. This is surely a bad economic policy for a country like ours, which needs rapid expansion in production.

"Our stand on the African land unit is that the African peasant farmer still needs some protection from the Government to ensure that he is not exploited by those who might swoop on land speculations. The white farmer does not need equal or any protection because he is well equipped to hold his own.

Land Hunger

"It must be remembered—and I cannot over-emphasize this—that land hunger was the chief cause of Mau Mau. The Government has done nothing to put the situation right. Instead the Government is carrying out land consolidation while the emergency regulations are still in force. These regulations stence opposition to the scheme, and consequently several people now landless in Central Province are highly dissatisfied. Land consolidation has made the land problem more acute, and Government must find an answer to this by opening the Kenya Highlands to African farmers.

"Franchise.—Our immediate objective is one man one vote for the Africans on their communal roll before the 1960 general election. We cannot see why the African alone should be denied this democratic right when both Europeans and Asians enjoy it under their communal rolls.

"The second objective is a common roll with one man, one vote, to replace the present system of communal rolls. We are fully with Mr. Blundell that the present system perpetuates racialism, and it must go. We are interested in building a nation in Kenya founded on true parliamentary democracy.

"We are willing to meet white men's fears during the interim period by thinking along these lines and accepting in principle that a number of constituency seats could be reserved exclusively for candidates drawn from immigrant communities, although the voting would be, as in other areas, exercised by all adults living in the constituency regardless of race or colour.

"Progressively and in a limited period we should be able to get rid of the reservations and fears of the minority races and live as a completely integrated nation. I see no other way that leads to a democratic goal under which each and every individual counts.

Languishing Leaders

"The emergency.—The Africans have lived under the discomforts and frustrations of the emergency regulations for the last seven years. Many of our staunch political leaders are languishing in detention camps because of their political views. They are asked to confess, but are determined never to commit a crime by confessing falsely when in their minds they know perfectly well that they never committed any Mau Mau crimes. Those who were involved in Mau Mau oaths have confessed and they have been rehabilitated and released. "The entire African community lives under the shadow of the emergency every day. These emergency regulations do not affect other races. I cannot see why Mr. Blundell wants to continue with the emergency unless he does not want the African to live in peace with everybody else. The present situation does not call for these emergency regulations. Mau Mau was suppressed about three years ago, and the police force can be relied upon to maintain normal law and order.

"Does Mr. Blundell want the emergency regulations to continue so that he and his supporters of the New Kenya

Group can organize a country-wide political party while his political opponents—my colleagues and I—are arbitrarily restrained? This would be the very antithesis of democracy.

"Before he left Kenya Mr. Blundell toured the country addressing public meetings to popularize his policies. My colleagues and I are not allowed to do that under the emergency regulations. I cannot be allowed to address a public meeting in Nairobi, let alone in Kiambu or Nyeri in Central Province. If I want to hold a meeting in my own constituency I have to apply for a permit from the district commissioner two weeks before the day of the meeting. Such a permit may be granted with severe restrictions or refused completely.

Dangerous Attitude

"The Africans are not allowed to organize political parties on a country-wide basis, and therefore Mr. Blundell's desire to continue the emergency is more revealing. I suspect that he and his supporters want to use the emergency as a political weapon for frustrating the efforts of their opponents. I oppose this dangerous attitude very strongly, and call upon the British and Kenya Governments to declare the emergency at an end forthwith.

"I therefore conclude by saying that the African community are prepared and willing to work with the other races under equality and human dignity. Our inter-racial delegation to this country was a clear sign, and we shall continue to work with those who agree with our views on various problems which confront any community. I cannot accept a situation heavily weighted against my people, as is that which at present exists in Kenya. I appeal to H.M. Government on behalf of my people to end the emergency immediately. Such a step would create a friendly atmosphere which is vital for the success of the coming constitutional talks."

Kariba Lake Rescues Criticized

More Humane to Kill Animals

MR. DENNIS WALKER, a veterinary surgeon and a leading Rhodesian authority on game and its preservation, said last week that the Kariba game-rescue operations were "ill-conceived, unnecessary and pandering to public sentiment."

Mr. Walker, who has just returned to Salisbury from an extensive survey of the Kariba and Zambezi Valley area, said that what he had seen had convinced him that it would be far more practicable and humane to shoot the animals than to rescue them. "The larger game cannot be rescued. Mr. A. D. Fraser, the chief game officer, protects himself by saying that rhinoceros, for example, can swim. One species of rhino can swim, an Indian species. An African rhino will not. It will not even charge across a shallow water-pan.

"To get a two-ton rhino off an island with the equipment they have is impossible. Their stun-gun is a useless piece of equipment designed in America for small game. Our game here is much tougher than that."

The whole area south of Lake Kariba was a tsetse fly area. If the game was saved it would be shot anyway if it moved out of the two game reserves set aside for it. Animals saved were being released into these two reserves and an attempt was being made to drive herds moving from the rising waters along the 150-mile lake shore into them.

"The Mausandonna area, nearest to Kariba, is about 500 square miles", Mr. Walker continued. "Of this less than a fifth along the lake shore itself is suitable for game. Game need three things to survive: food, water and minerals, mainly salt. The bulk of the area into which the game is being transferred is hilly and short of water. It is also lacking in salt. If the game is to be crowded into this area it will soon become short of salt and food as well. This will mean that disease will spread rapidly among the herds. It will also mean a movement of animals similar to the vast migrations of springbok of the old days.

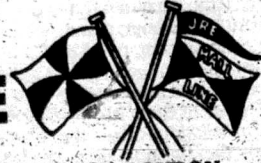
"If the game migrates and I prophesy that it will do so by 1964, farmers will be faced with an influx of diseased game which will lead to a call for wholesale slaughter."

As well as thinning out marooned animals by shooting, the Game Department should start immediately to provide salt-licks for the animals.

Mr. Walker said he had made all these points in a confidential memorandum to Mr. Fraser last September, two months before the Kariba Lake started to fill. But they never accepted it. Now it is being proved that they are working on quite the wrong lines.

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Hola Disciplinary Charges

DISCIPLINARY CHARGES have been initiated against Mr. Sullivan, the commandant of Hola Detention Camp in Kenya, and his deputy, Mr. Coult. No disciplinary charges are contemplated against subordinate staff. This was stated in the House of Lords on Tuesday by Lord Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies.

Lord Perth added that the available evidence did not permit the framing of a charge against identified individuals in respect of identified illegal force used in operations at the camp.

The Labour leader, Lord Alexander of Hillsborough, said the Opposition was glad some disciplinary action was being taken, and asked if any other staff had been suspended. Lord Perth said this applied only to Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Coult.

World Premier

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WRITER, Mr. Alan Paton, recently spent a week in Lusaka watching the local Waddington players rehearse his play, *The Last Journey*, for its world premiere. Mr. Paton said that he had chosen Lusaka for the premiere because its subject David Livingstone was more closely connected with Northern Rhodesia than any other country, while so much was known of the explorer locally that the fear of historical errors had been eradicated. He also said that it would be extremely difficult to produce a play with a mixed racial cast in the Union of South Africa, and he was strongly opposed to segregated audiences. Mr. Paton said he would like to take the play to the United States, where there was a great need for plays in which Negro actors could take major rôles.

Revolution

REVOLUTION — IN AFRICA AND AT HOME is to be the theme of this year's summer school in Malvern of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Miss Mary McCulloch, of the diocese of Nyasaland, will speak on "Revolution in Human Relations", and the Rev. Ronald J. E. Dix on "The Changing Pattern at Home". There will be a number of speakers and visitors from Africa, and the school, which is to be held from August 22 to 29 and also during the following week, will be directed by Mr. John E. Pearson, education secretary of the mission.

Church of Scotland Report

(Continued from page 1077)

Rhodesia regard this conference as the testing time to see whether Federation is to continue or not. They fear the severing of Colonial Office protection.

"Considerable ammunition is provided to extremists on both sides by the cry that the Federation's future is a matter of 'party' politics in the United Kingdom. The committee is of the opinion that stronger efforts should be made in this country to achieve a bi-partisan approach on the main issues.

"This committee feels that the scope of the agenda of this conference will be crucial and should include a fearless examination of the possibility of the refashioning of the present federal structure along lines that will go further to meet the criticisms of the Africans, especially the inhabitants of Nyasaland, than anything suggested in official circles since 1952. Indeed the nature of the agenda may well determine whether the Africans of Nyasaland will boycott the conference or not. The committee also feels that there should be adequate and proper representation of Africans' opinions.

"The Committee is convinced that the granting of Dominion status without the consent of the majority of the people would be premature and dangerous".

News Items in Brief

A Commonwealth Survey Officers' Conference is to be held in Cambridge between August 17 and 26.

Bulawayo and District Agricultural and Industrial Show will be held this year from September 9 to 17.

The fifth International Somalia Fair is to be held in Mogadishu between September 28 and October 12.

Sudan's first military mission to Yugoslavia has left for Belgrade. It is headed by Brigadier Awad Abdel Rahman, who commands the engineering corps.

Nine elders from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia have arrived in British Somaliland and asked for political asylum. They have claimed that Ethiopian forces last month shot 12 Somalis at Gabredarre Wells.

A second consignment of British arms is reported to have arrived in Port Sudan. This is part of the gift presented to the Sudanese Army following General Abdel Wahab's visit to London last year before November's *coup d'etat*.

Grants and loans amounting to more than £34m. were made in the first quarter of 1959 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Broadcasting studios and equipment in Tanganyika received £48,500 and £65,000 was granted to the Kenya Technical Institute.

Nairobi City Council has presented to the 11th Battalion K.A.R. a pair of silver candelabra to mark the return of the battalion to the Nairobi area and in commemoration of the conferment of the honorary freedom of the city on the battalion in November 1950.

A European woman missionary, Mrs. J. Selbourne, had her skull fractured when a north-bound train was stoned outside Lusaka recently. She and her husband were on their way to Kongola, about 600 miles north of Elizabethville, where they are to join the Congo Evangelist Mission.

Talks between senior economic officials of Commonwealth countries, which started in London on May 5 and ended last week-end, have been described as "very useful". The talks were part of normal consultations agreed on at the Montreal conference last year. It is understood that attention was given to a wide variety of trade and economic questions, including the deadlock over the European Free Trade Area and matters likely to arise at the G.A.T.T. session which started in Geneva last Monday.

COMING EVENTS

The Colonial Office Summer Conference this year will consider rural economic development in Africa. It will be held at King's College, Cambridge, from August 24 to September 5.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation's Committee on Commodity Problems is to meet in Rome in June for about a fortnight.

An Association football match between Rhodesia and Bolton Wanderers will be played in Bulawayo on June 10.

A Southern Rhodesia Drama Festival is to be held in Bulawayo between June 15 and July 4.

A Commonwealth Education Conference will be held in Oxford between July 15 and 29.

A Youth Music and Drama Festival is to be held in Bulawayo from August 8 to 18.

Northern Rhodesia's Agricultural Show will be held in Lusaka from August 1 to 3.

G. M. PAIN

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Telephone: Njoro 34/Y/8

and at Nairobi

*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Uganda Electricity Board****Sales Increased by 22% in 1958**

UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD in its annual report for 1958 records a year of steady growth for the Protectorate's electricity supply industry. Units sold within Uganda increased by 29.3m. compared with 1957, an increase of 22%. The numbers of customers increased by 4,191, or 21%. The bulk supply to Kenya was inaugurated on January 1 by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, and during the year 89.9m. units were sold.

There was a record increase in the number of miles of line brought into service during the year, 592 miles being added to the 1957 total making 1,887 at the end of 1958. This resulted from excellent progress in the implementation of the Board's policy to extend the benefits of electricity to the rural areas of the Protectorate.

Revenue during the year was £1,393,987 an increase of £286,622 compared with 1957. In spite of this, the Board finished this year with a small deficit of £2,231. The cost of operation, maintenance and management during 1958 was £392,489. Over 70% of revenue was absorbed by capital charges.

The total staff of the Board was slightly less at the end of 1958 than it was over two years ago, during which period units sold in Uganda have doubled, the number of consumers has increased by 44% and the miles of line in service by 83%. This has been possible by the strict exercise of economy, by greater efficiency and by more mechanization. The Board has found current interest rates an increasingly heavy burden. By the end of the year it had become clear that over 66m. of short term money would have to be replaced by a long term loan at a much higher interest rate. A substantial deficit in 1959 was inevitable and accordingly a tariff revision was necessary. Recommendations were made to Government and approved, and revised tariffs, framed to produce an overall increase in revenue of about 13½% have been applied in areas supplied from the Owen Falls station. This was the first increase in tariffs for six years.

It was still necessary during 1958 to capitalize interest to the extent of £372,528 compared with £446,339 in 1957. The early cessation of capitalization is one of the principal aims of the Board at present. The value of stores in stock was reduced to £700,000 in a year when the volume of distribution work reached a peak.

Training Schemes

The Board's programmes for training indigenous people for posts in all sections were enlarged considerably following the appointment of a full time training officer in April, 1958. Plans to establish a training centre with residential accommodation adjacent to the Owen Falls station at Jinja have been approved and are now being implemented.

Independent schemes to supply up-country areas, including the townships of Fort Portal, Gulu, Masindi, Hoima, Butiaba, Lira and Kabala were approved by the Board, subject to availability of the necessary capital. Negotiations for this are now in progress.

The issue in 1957 of Electricity Development Bonds, designed to attract local capital and particularly in the small investor have proved popular. The total amount invested is now nearing £1m.

The Board's head office organization, which was formerly housed in several buildings in various parts of Kampala, moved in April to Amber House, a five-storey building in the centre of the town. This accommodation is shared with the Lint and Coffee Marketing Boards. The Electricity Board staff occupy 44% of the total accommodation.

Automatic Ginners

MR. G. J. B. GREEN, senior co-operative officer, Mwanza, recently accompanied Mr. P. Bomani, M.L.C., on a four-day flying visit to the Sudan to inspect the first fully automatic roller type cotton ginner in Africa. They were impressed with what they saw, and the Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions, of which Mr. Bomani is the general manager, is now considering the installation of this automatic machinery in its own ginneries. The visit was sponsored by Messrs. Gailey & Roberts, Ltd.

Gallaher's Successful Year

GALLAHER, LTD., report a consolidated trading profit of £7,754,578 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £6,562,896 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £3,844,286 (£3,675,717). General reserve receives £500,000 and additional provision for pensions totals £150,000. Dividend on preference stock absorbs £180,262, interim dividend of 5% on ordinary stock £316,250, and proposed final dividend of 20% £1,347,500. The carry-forward is £3,834,966 (£2,424,853).

The issued capital consists of £5,700,000 5½% cumulative preference stock, and £11,000,000 in ordinary shares of £1. Capital reserve is £645,072 and revenue reserves £8,587,330. Reserve for future taxation is £1,898,000. Loan capital totals £22,000,000. Fixed assets are £5,368,966, interests in subsidiary companies £2,880,776, current assets £66,627,432 (including £295,161 cash), and current liabilities £24,970,038.

The directors are Sir Edward de Stein (chairman), Mr. Cecil W. Mason (managing), Mr. Edward John Foord (assistant managing), Sir Walter Alexander Edmondson, Lord Amphil, and Messrs. John Nicholson Hogg, John Dudley Hopkins, Robert Gregg Knight, Mark Richard Norman, and John Young. The secretary is Mr. George Illiff.

Meeting, London May 27.

Willoughby's Consolidated Report

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., report a consolidated income from ranching (less expenses) of £71,451 and from rents of stands and buildings of £47,575 during the year ended September 30 last. Dividends and interest on investments adds £35,026, and the balance of profit on realizations of stock and shares in companies £2,779.

Directors' emoluments absorbs £9,264, salaries and pensions £4,387, auditors' remuneration £1,056, and stationery and cables £2,351. Debenture interest was £2,750, administration expenses in Southern Rhodesia £7,490, depreciation on fixed assets £14,084, and bad debts £134. Taxation absorbed £54,267 and loss on machinery was £1,236. Refund on taxation in respect of previous years was £64,247. The proposed dividend of 10% on increased capital, less tax, was £51,395. The carry-forward was £142,012.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £762,814 in 10s. shares. Capital reserve is £157,513, revenue reserve £135,401, and 5% first debenture stock 1959-79 £50,000. Provisions and current liabilities are £185,364, fixed assets are £457,423, investments £423,528, and current assets £410,141, including £23,634 in cash.

The directors are Brigadier S. K. Thorburn (chairman), Lord Rathcavan, Earl De La Warr, and Messrs. J. N. Kiek, A. J. B. Ogilvy, and H. St. L. Grenfell.

Meeting, London May 27.

Schweppes Profits Increase

SCHWEPES, LTD., which has East and Central African interests, report a consolidated profit of £3,235,897 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £2,765,478 in the previous year. Depreciation of fixed assets absorbs £656,717, directors' emoluments £136,802, auditors' remuneration £10,019, and debenture and loan interest £19,686.

Profit, before charging taxation, was £1,342,604. Profits less losses applicable to outside shareholders absorbed £85,462. Profit on sales of properties adds £14,071, on the sales of investments £2,819, and over-provision for taxation in previous years £69,738. Debenture redemption reserve receives £9,800, and £401,765 is transferred to reserves. Dividends, less income tax, absorbs £389,047. The carry-forward is £829,469 (£362,745).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,189,396 in 5% first preference shares, and £6,064,228 in ordinary stock of 5s. units. Capital reserves total £833,831, revenue reserves £2,017,132, and reserve for future income tax revenue reserves £2,378,912, fixed assets is £545,000. Current liabilities are £2,322,179, and £4,215,380, interests in subsidiary companies £3,222,179, and current assets £5,890,367, including £485,629 in cash.

The directors are Mr. R. Hanning Philipps (chairman), Lord Rockley (deputy chairman), Sir Frederick Hooper (managing), Viscount De L'Isle and Harry A. F. Canfield, Richard F. Greville, Eric G. E. Rayner, and Lauchlan Rose.

Meeting, London May 28.

New Air-Freighting Service Machinery, Clothing and Footwear

AS A RESULT of investigations recently made in East and Central Africa by Mr. Julius Lada, vice-president of the company, Messrs. Davies Turner & Co., Ltd., of 4 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1, are about to begin a weekly air-freighting service to East Africa and the Federation, one which will represent a substantial saving in transport costs. The first service of its kind to such destinations, it will initially handle machinery, clothing, and footwear.

Whereas, for instance, the normal air freight on machinery to Nairobi and Salisbury is respectively 25s. 4d. and 27s. 7d. per kilogramme, the rates for minimum consignments of 25 kilogrammes by the new service will be 16s. 1d. and 17s. 6d.; and only slightly higher charges will be made for clothing and footwear. As soon as the weekly groupages reach an adequate total, these rates are to be further reduced.

British machinery manufacturers seldom supply spare parts on consignment, and importers are naturally reluctant to tie up much capital in carrying stocks which they may have to hold indefinitely. The consequence is that urgently required spares are often unobtainable locally on demand. By use of this new air transport plan they will become promptly available more cheaply than hitherto.

Commercial Brevities

At last week's London auctions, 13,668 packages of African tea were sold at an average price of 3s. 2.49d. per lb. compared with 11,290 packages averaging 3s. 2.63d. in the previous year. Sales to date total 132,127 packages averaging 3s. 1.37d. per lb., compared with 96,242 packages averaging 3s. 4.88d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price received, 5s. 6d., was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., propose to increase the authorized capital from £300,000 to £500,000 and to capitalize £150,000 of the share premium account and distribute one 2s. share for every two shares held. It is hoped to hold an extraordinary general meeting on June 4 to consider the proposals.

An unchanged second dividend of 6% has been declared by James Finlay & Co., Ltd., agents for companies growing tea and other products, making a maintained total ordinary distribution of 9%. Profits were lower at £577,222 (£744,402), before tax of £304,000 (£410,000).

The British South Africa Co. is to hold an extraordinary meeting on June 2 to consider the agreement made with Cecil Holdings, Ltd., and Union Corporation, Ltd. and to increase the capital of the company from £13,500,000 to £14,250,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 new shares of 15s.

The first stage of the coffee dam which will be built behind the £3m. Kyle dam in Southern Rhodesia has been completed. Water from the dam will be used to irrigate sugar and citrus estates near Fort Victoria.

The Rhodesia and Nyassaland Tobacco Co., Ltd., which recently offered 900,000 shares for sale in the Federation at 8s. 9d., had applications for about 1,350,000. Dealings opened at 9s. 4d.

There was a recent reference to the Standard Oil Company (East Africa), Ltd. It should have read Standard-Vacuum Oil Company (East Africa) Ltd.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened a new branch at Bondo, Nairobi.

MINING

Rio Tinto Co. Report

Continued Interest in Central Africa

THE RIO TINTO CO., LTD., which has extensive interests in Central Africa, report a consolidated group income of £5,063,000 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £4,945,000 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £308,000 (£2,409,000), leaving a net profit for the group, excluding the Rio Tinto Mining Co., of Canada and its subsidiaries, of £2,004,000 (£1,750,000). The net profit of the parent company was £911,000 (£1,306,000). Parent company dividends absorb £754,000, leaving a carry-forward of £1,750,000 (£1,593,000).

In Northern Rhodesia, in areas where Rio Tinto (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., has exclusive prospecting rights, attention was mainly concentrated on certain zones in which copper mineralization of some future promise had been located. None had as yet proved to be of economic grade and tonnage, but work was continuing on the more promising of them. As in previous years, the cost was shared between the British South Africa Company and Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.

In addition to an active exploration programme in Southern Rhodesia, a number of existing small operations were examined with the object of acquiring at moderate outlay rights over areas and properties from which early returns could be expected. In particular an exclusive prospecting order over nine and a half square miles in the Harley mining district was obtained, together with options on two small gold properties and a number of gold claims. Diamond drilling and other work was in progress during the year.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,625,000 cumulative preference shares of £5, £1,062,500 in 5% second cumulative preference shares of £5, and £7,298,200 in ordinary stock of 10s. Capital reserves are £20,188,000; and revenue reserves and surplus £2,750,000. Current liabilities are £2,793,000; interests in subsidiary companies £27,072,000; investments at cost, less amounts written off, £5,967,000; and current assets £678,000 (including £158,000 in cash).

The directors are Mr. Gerald Coke (chairman), Mr. J. N. V. Duncan (managing), Sir Mark Turner, Baron Guy de Rothschild, Lieut-General Sir Archibald Nye, Sir Percivale Liesching, and Messrs. Frank Byers, D. R. Colville, Hugh Saunders, Roy W. Wright, Rene J. S. Mayer, and V. Cavendish-Bentinck.

Meeting, London June 4.

Progress Reports

Falcon Mines (April)—Dalny mine: 20,000 tons milled, 3,778 oz. gold, working profit £11,765. Sunace and Bayhorse: working loss £408. Working profit/loss does not include additional revenue for February which totalled £807 for all three mines.

Kentans Gold Areas (March quarter)—Geita: 55,440 tons milled, 9,897 oz. gold produced, working profit £4,137. Capital expenditure was £2,641.

Globe and Phoenix Gold—6,000 of ore treated, 3,483 oz. of gold produced, profit £22,862.

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Company Report

Uganda Electricity Board: Eleventh Annual Report

Highest Sales in Uganda and 89.9m. Units Sold in Bulk to Kenya

Increasing Burden of Heavy Interest Charges

New Dam and Power Station Planned for Bujagali

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD, covering the year 1958, has been made to the Governor of Uganda. It contains the following passages:—

The Board's operations are dominated by one inescapable fact: interest rates now being paid, and to be paid in the future, place an increasingly heavy burden on the revenue account. This cannot be avoided.

1958 has been a year of steady growth for Uganda's electricity supply industry. Compared with the year 1957, the units sold within Uganda increased by 29.3m. or 22%, and the number of consumers was up by 4,191, or 21%. The bulk supply to Kenya, which started on January 1, was officially inaugurated on March 3, 1958, by Your Excellency, and 89.9m. units were sold during the year.

The revenue rose from £1,107,365 in 1957 to £1,393,987 in 1958, an increase of £286,622, but in spite of this substantial and satisfactory progress, the Board finished the year with a small deficit of £2,231, and it was only possible to avoid a larger deficit by the continued exercise of economies. For example, the total staff of the Board was slightly less than it was over two years ago, but during that time the number of units sold in Uganda doubled, the number of consumers increased by 44%, and the number of miles of line in service by 83%. The gross operating and management costs increased by 26%.

Tariff Increase Inescapable

Economies of various kinds were put into operation, but interest on money borrowed was a pre-dominant expense and, because of this heavy burden, it was clear to the Board towards the end of the year that an early tariff increase was inescapable.

Four factors stood out:—

(1) It was still necessary during 1958 to capitalize interest to the extent of £372,528. This compares with £446,339 in 1957.

(2) At the end of the year the Board's unfunded debt had reached £7.2m. A funding operation to put the Board's finances on a more permanent basis was already overdue. The Board has been in close consultation with the Government as regards carrying out such an operation at the earliest possible moment.

(3) Interest rates have been increasing and it seemed unlikely that a funding operation would be carried out, or new money obtained, at a rate of interest of less than 6%. The rate of interest on the Board's first loan was 3½%.

(4) In the early years of the construction of the Owen Falls scheme it was expected that by 1958 three-quarters of the revenue would come from large-scale industrial development, and the Owen Falls scheme was designed for that purpose. In the event, industrialization has fallen far short of expectations, and in 1958 16% of the revenue came from industry, 10% from the bulk supply to Kenya, and no less than 74% from the ordinary power, commercial and domestic consumer. Had it not been for the rapid development of the Board's distribution network designed to make use of water at present running to waste and of plant at Owen

Falls only partially used, the financial position would have been even more difficult.

Notwithstanding this distribution development and the increase in the sale of electricity, the revenue has not been quite able to keep up with the heavy burden of interest rates, and accordingly at the end of the year the Board was ready to approach Government with a completely new tariff structure designed to give an effective average increase of revenue of 13.4%. This was the first increase for six years, but in the interval there has been a decrease of 5% so that the average effective increase since 1952 was 8.4%. In this period also the Board was able to absorb many increases in cost other than the higher cost of money.

It was with the greatest reluctance that the Board made this application to revise its charges, but it was obvious that capitalization of interest would have to cease soon. The higher rates of interest made this even more difficult.

Important Features in 1958

Other important features of the year 1958 were:—

(a) The value of stores in stock was brought down to just under £700,000 in a year when the volume of distribution work reached a peak.

(b) Electricity development bonds introduced in 1957 as a means of attracting local capital continued to be a popular investment, and the total amount invested at the end of the year was £762,898, compared with £365,749 at the end of 1957.

(c) A full-time training officer was appointed in April, 1958, and a detailed and comprehensive programme covering many trades was under consideration at the end of the year. It was hoped to put this into operation early in 1959.

(d) Schemes to supply up-country areas, including the townships of Fort Portal, Gulu, Masindi, Hoima, Butiaba, Lira and Kabale, from independent sources of supply were approved during the year, and at the end of the year the Board were in a position to advertise for tenders for some of the schemes. Negotiations regarding the necessary finance continued.

(e) Amber House, which now accommodates the Board's head office organization in Kampala, was formally opened by Your Excellency on June 18, 1958.

Statistics

The year's progress is briefly illustrated by the following statistics:—

	1957	1958
Units sold (millions)		
In Uganda	133.5	162.8
To Kenya	—	89.9
Revenue	£1,107,365	£1,393,987
Capital charges met out of Revenue	£790,888	£1,003,729
Cost of operation, maintenance and management	£309,684	£392,489
Capital expenditure at end of year	£25,703,114	£28,238,968
Average rate of loan interest	4.3%	4.5%
Interest charged to capital	£446,339	£372,528

On December 31, 1958, the Board's staff in Uganda, including apprentices and trainees, numbered 1,750, of whom 158 were recruited outside East Africa. Corresponding figures for December 31, 1957, were 1,952 and 159 respectively.

Training Programme

Training is one of the major tasks facing the Board during the next few years, and despite the need for strict economy, the Board accept this as an important part of their responsibilities. At the end of the year the Board approved a comprehensive long-term programme covering various trades and occupations connected with the electricity supply industry. The training centre will include residential accommodation for apprentices and trainees, so that personnel from up-country areas will be able to take part in the various courses and in due course join the Board's staff in those areas. The provision of residential accommodation will also help to build up team spirit among trainees, which will be of great value during and after training.

During 1958 a small training workshop under a full-time Artisan Instructor was set up, and candidates for apprenticeships will spend there a probationary period of six months on a course in general workshop practice before being accepted into a specialized trade. By this means a more thorough selection of candidates will be possible.

Apprentices have continued to attend sandwich courses at the Kampala Technical Institute as boarders; in general, their progress reports on the academic side have been satisfactory, but there is still much to be done to link up industrial training with theoretical studies. A series of condensed technical courses has been started to enable semi-skilled personnel to raise their standards with a view to taking trade tests. These courses will form an important part of future training programmes.

Supervisory Problems

An experimental supervisory job instruction study group of 40 hours' duration was held under the training officer. This was a mixed racial group in order to highlight local supervisory problems. A training manual was produced, and future supervisory courses at all levels will be based on the initial findings.

The first Uganda Electricity Board scholarship has been awarded to an African student from Makerere College who had spent several periods of vacation training with the Board. He started his studies in October, 1958, at the University of Edinburgh for the B.Sc. degree in electrical engineering. Subsequent arrangements will be made for appropriate vacation and post-graduate training with electricity boards and leading manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

Preliminary discussions between representatives of Government and the Board have been held with a view to instituting an electrical technicians' course at Kampala Technical Institute in May, 1959. It is hoped to recruit suitable candidates at Cambridge Overseas School Certificate standard with sufficient mechanical aptitude to follow a five-year sandwich course, with the eventual aim of obtaining an electrical technicians' certificate of the City and Guilds Institute of London.

At the end of the year there were 26 apprentices and 24 other candidates in the category of trainee, and during the year 14 vacation trainees spent varying periods with the Board. A Uganda Electricity Board Apprentice Association was formed in June, 1958.

The general aims for the year 1959 will be to consolidate newly-organized training schemes and to seek methods of overcoming the very great problem of

training indigenous people to understand the responsibilities involved in their jobs in an electricity supply undertaking as well as to master essential skills. At present the scope of "engineering" is not fully understood by Africans, and much has to be done in conjunction with educational institutions to make clear the differences between artisan, technician and engineer grades.

Head Office

Meetings of the Senior Joint Staff Committee have been held quarterly during the year, and have been noteworthy for the full and frank exchange of views, and for the very ready co-operation given by the senior staff in helping to solve some of the Board's problems.

The three joint area staff committees, each containing a majority of elected members of the junior staff, have continued to meet regularly, and one meeting of the Central Joint Staff Committee took place in May. These committees have undoubtedly assisted in the maintenance over the years of the Board's trouble-free labour record.

A total of 486 housing units (houses, flats, chalets, or quarters), has been provided for the staff of the Board and its consultants and contractors in the various areas of supply.

The Board's head office organization, previously located in several separate buildings in Kampala, moved in April to Amber House. The company responsible for this building is Amber House, Limited, the directors of which include the Board's chairman, chief accountant (who is chairman of the company), and secretary. The accommodation is rented by the Uganda Electricity Board, the Lint Marketing Board, and the Coffee Industry Board in the proportions of 61: 29: 10. The three top floors are let to the Electricity Board, two of which are now occupied by the Board and the third sublet to various firms and organizations, including consultants and contractors engaged on the Board's work. Part of the ground floor is occupied by the machine accounting section of the Finance Department. Of the total office floor space of 64,000 sq. ft., the Board occupies approximately 44%.

New offices and showrooms were opened in Masaka and Mbale.

In October the Board's London office was moved to Uganda House in Trafalgar Square.

Many of the areas now being supplied by the Board are populated largely by non-English speaking Africans who have little or no knowledge of the Board and its work. A brochure in Luganda has therefore been prepared for wide distribution explaining the work of electrification and the contribution being made by the Board for the benefit of Uganda as a whole. Publications in other vernacular languages will be issued when necessary.

Owen Falls Scheme

More than 10,000 people visited the Owen Falls scheme during 1958. The Board learned with great pleasure that Her Majesty the Queen Mother intended to visit the Owen Falls on February 25, 1959.

The output from the Board's power stations during the last five years was as follows:

	Millions of Units Generated				1958
	1954	1955	1956	1957	
Hydro-electric	60.406	79.319	94.692	148.527	278.260
Diesel	12.670	0.366	0.224	0.244	0.179
Wood-Fuel	0.107	0.005	0.006	—	—

Total: ... 73.183 79.690 94.922 148.771 278.439

The seventh 15,000 kW generating set at the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Station was commissioned in May, making the total installed generating capacity 105,000

kW. The installation of the eight 15,000 kW. sets and of the embedded parts of sets Nos. 9 and 10 was in hand at the end of the year.

Renovation of the Kikagati hydro-electric station was completed, and the 750 kW. set was commissioned in the early part of the year.

Considerable progress was made with the design of the projected new dam and power station for Bujagali, about 4½ miles downstream of Owen Falls. This station is being designed to house 45 MW. sets and to be remotely controlled from Owen Falls.

Karuma Falls

Detailed investigations of the site for the proposed small hydro-electric station at Karuma Falls, on the Nile north of Lake Kyoga, were carried out and draft specifications were prepared. An access road was made to the site, which is approximately 11 miles from Atura ferry. Two towers for the transmission line crossing over the Nile were erected upstream of the site and a steel cable slung across the river to enable the Medical Department to inject D.D.T. into the water to eliminate *mbwa* fly (*Simulium damnosum*), which was not only such a nuisance during the early years of the Owen Falls construction period but also a menace to the health of the inhabitants of the area.

The consulting engineers prepared a preliminary design for a small hydro-electric station on the Nyakizumba River to give a supply of electricity to the township of Kabale, the capital of the Kigezi Province.

Supplies to Kenya

Electricity supplied to Kenya during the year amounted to 89,903,150 kWh., and the maximum demand was 15,855 MW.

Five interruptions to the bulk supply to Kenya

occurred during the year, the total duration of which was 27 minutes.

In August supervisory equipment was commissioned to enable the 132 kV. switchgear at Tororo to be remotely controlled from Owen Falls. This control is transmitted over the Board's power line carrier system and is giving satisfactory results.

Board Members and Principal Officers

The members of the Board in 1958 were Mr. W. D. D. Fenton, F.R.S.E., (Chairman), Lieut.-Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, C.B.E., M.C., (Deputy Chairman), Mr. C. C. Spencer, C.M.G., Sir Douglas Harris, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. J. T. Simpson, C.B.E., Mr. J. B. Lubandi, Mr. Y. V. Phadke, Mr. H. L. Manning, and Mr. E. Kironde.

The principal officers were: Mr. J. Stock, O.B.E., M.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., chief electrical engineer, Mr. H. W. Povey, O.B.E., A.S.A.A., A.C.I.S., A.I.M.T.A., chief accountant; Mr. E. H. Wilson, M.B.E., B.Com., D.P.A., F.C.C.S., secretary; and Mr. F. J. Lattin, C.M.G., M.A., London representative.

Aswan Dam Offer

THE OFFER of the West German Government to give Egypt guarantee credits of DM 200m. (£17m.) for the Aswan Dam is still valid despite Egypt's agreement with Russia for the building of the first stage of the project, according to the West German Ambassador in Cairo, Herr Becker. The offer had never been confined to one stage of the project. German companies have approached Japanese and Italian concerns with a view to forming a consortium for the project and to obtain credits for the outstanding finance, since the second stage of the project is expected to cost DM 400m.

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Company Report**Unilever, Limited****Multi-National Organization with a Multi-National Outlook****LORD HEYWORTH ON THE SEARCH FOR TALENT**

LORD HEYWORTH, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., said in the course of his address to the recent annual general meeting:—

"In Kenya, Pakistan and Burmah we are in partnership with the Government, and so we are in some of the countries where the United Africa Company is engaged.

"The United Africa Company is a merchant, bringing into Africa the goods which Africans increasingly want and can afford to buy. That means, among much else, all the machinery and gadgets of the West—motor cars, refrigerators, electric sewing machines. The United Africa Company is also more and more engaged in manufacturing, which means that there is machinery to erect and maintain. For these reasons the company needs skilled and semi-skilled labour—which is even scarcer in Africa than elsewhere. If you want it, you must make it grow.

"On the purely technical side, the United Africa Company has established eight training schools—five in Nigeria, one each in Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Kenya. They have about 400 students, and they cover all kinds of courses, from five-year apprenticeships in mechanical and electrical engineering to shorter courses in single trades and refresher courses for those whose knowledge needs refurbishing. On the office side the United Africa Company runs vocational courses for accounts clerks, shorthand typists, comptometer operators, and so on. Throughout their organization, travelling instructors run courses within the framework of training within industry.

Managerial Training

"On this foundation the United Africa Company has begun to erect a system for training managers in Africa. In March the first group of African and European managers entered upon a residential course run with the help of the University College of Nigeria, in Ibadan. This does not in the least prevent African managers from coming to courses in Europe or to work with those holding similar appointments in the United Kingdom which will give them experience which they could not get in Africa.

"But, in general, the United Africa Company takes the view that basic training should be done in a man's own country and as far as possible on the job. It is at a later stage of his career that he and the company will benefit most by additional training in the United Kingdom or the Continent. In any one year the U.A.C. generally brings about 30 such people to the U.K. for training, and probably more will come as time goes on.

"Anyone who works for an international business has the right to be judged by his competence, not by his nationality. He should have the same chance to get on as anyone else of equivalent ability, no matter where he was born. If this principle can be made to apply—and I do not say it is easy—men of any colour or class are on an equal footing so far as their prospects are concerned. What they can do or be trained to do are the things that matter.

"Thirty years ago Englishmen and Dutchmen had the brightest prospects. Things are not like that nowadays. We want to deploy our managers across the world to the best advantage of the business without regard to nationality. For one thing, there will for a

long time be a shortage of trained ability in some of the countries where we operate, which means that foreign managers must come in if the business is to be carried on properly. For another thing we think that managers in an international business ought to have international experience, that promising men ought, as a matter of principle, to serve from time to time outside their own countries for long enough to get the feel of a job and a market.

"At present, leaving English and Dutch managers out of account, we have 225 managers of 21 nationalities working in countries outside their own. These figures represent, we hope, a process of internationalizing opportunity which is still at a fairly early stage. As it goes on, it should make the highest positions in the service of Unilever in any country realistic objects of ambition for any able manager, no matter what his nationality.

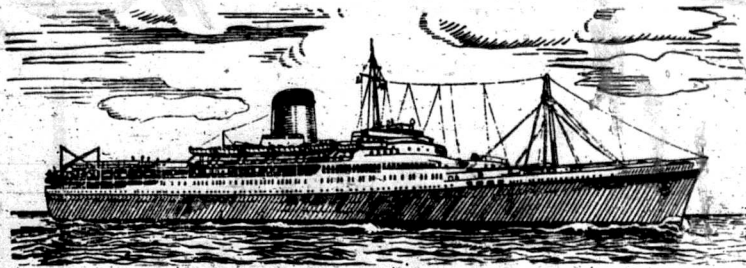
Government Competition

"In some countries, especially those newly independent and little industrialized, the Government is a strong bidder for men of the kind whom we could usefully employ. There is a lot of work in these countries which only Government can undertake. We would not for a moment suggest that a Government should not have first call on the ability of its citizens for work of that kind. Of course it should. But the pressure brought to bear on able men to join the Government service can be very strong, and we ask ourselves sometimes whether it is not stronger than it need be, to the disadvantage of other work that urgently needs to be done, including our own.

"For we think that our work is important to the community. It can help quite powerfully in raising general standards of life. It can help to bring into being patterns of life which are less rigid and which offer opportunities of advancement based on what you can do, not on who your father was. It can, in short, have a liberalizing influence which can complement the influence of Government.

"If we asked other employers not to be selfish in their search for good men, we ought to practise what we preach. This is what we try to do. Within our own organization we insist on our companies allowing men to be transferred from one to another. We should like to see greater freedom of movement between firms, and greater interchange between 'business' in general and other fields of activity, such as the universities and the Government service. You do not willingly let a good man go, but if he is to have the full opportunity of using his capabilities he must be free to go if the opportunity arises. If you hold him back you are unfair to the man and to the community which needs the service of his scarce talents.

"Our experience is that the exchange of managers gives us one of the greatest assets of our business: cross-fertilization of ideas. What we are trying to do is to build up in the countries where we operate management teams of able men, not men of any particular nationality or race. We are developing, we hope, a multi-national organization with a multi-national outlook. In a world where narrow nationalism is not the least, nor the most distant of dangers, we think that is something worth doing."



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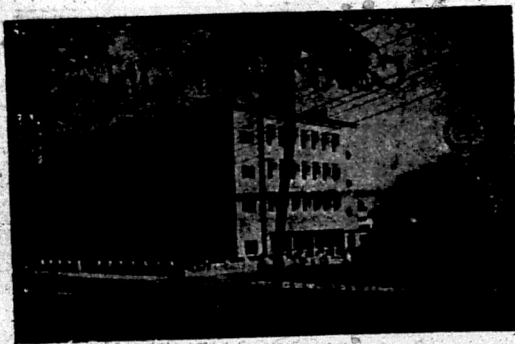
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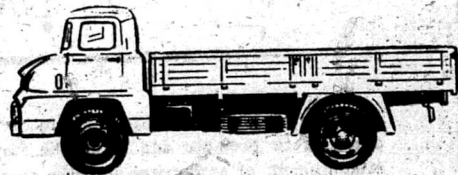
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