

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 21st, 1959

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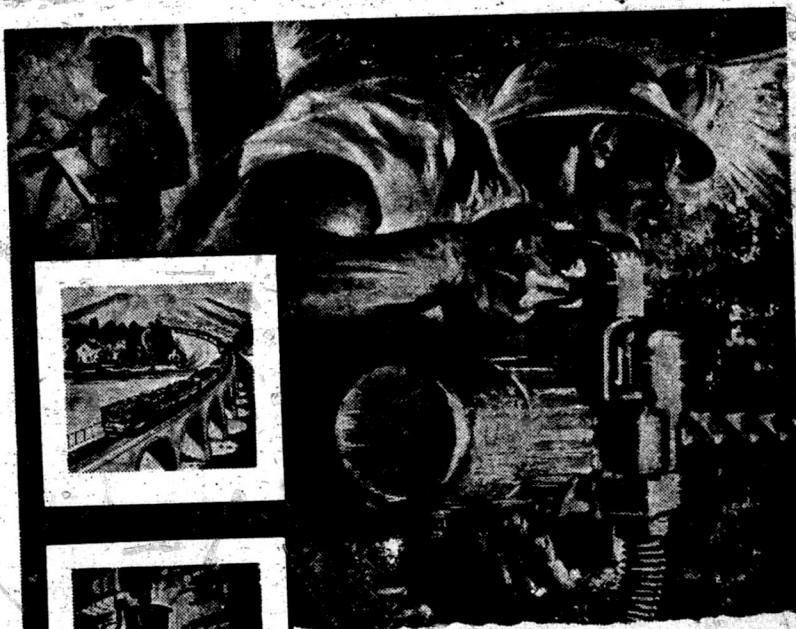
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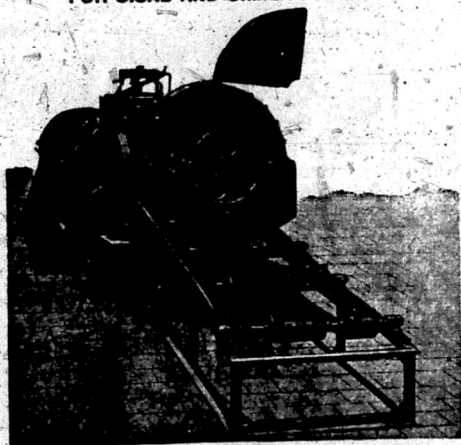
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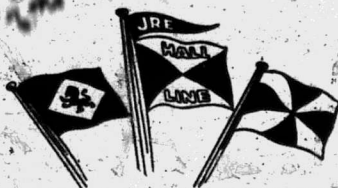
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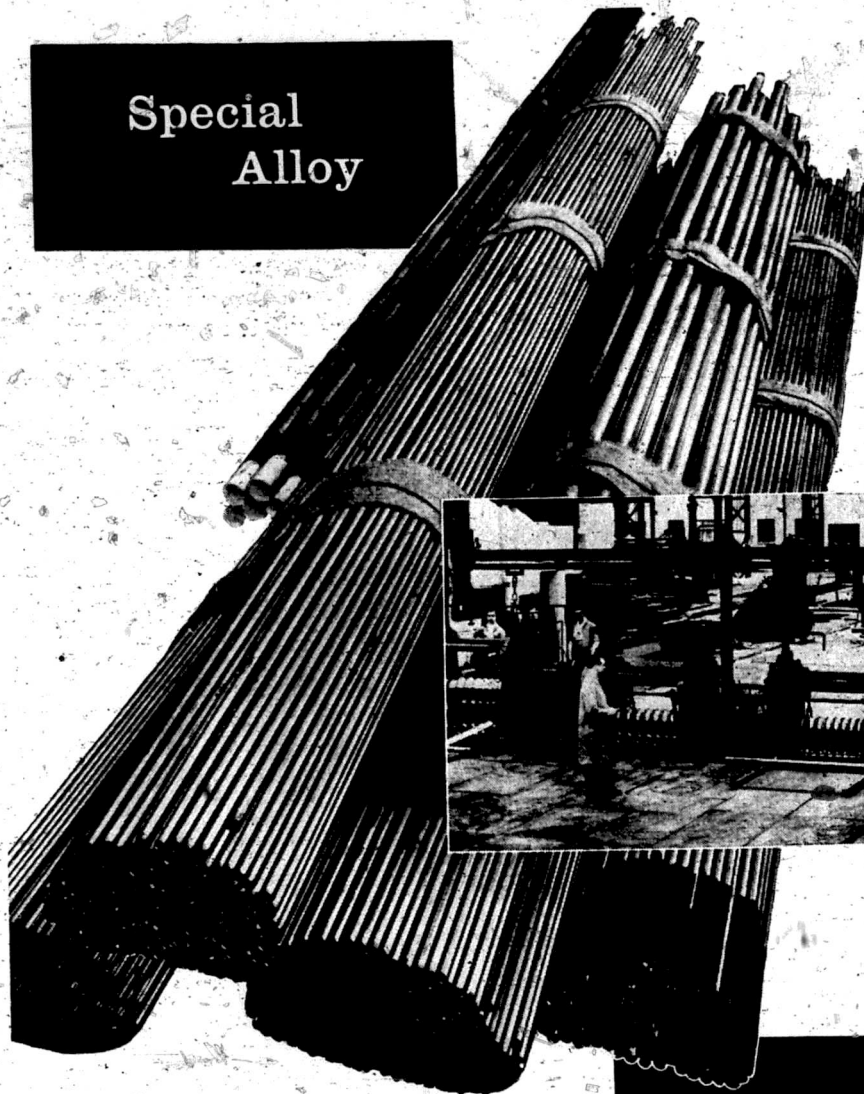
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHATEVER ITS FAULTS, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is Africa's staunchest upholder of civilized standards and the firmest resister of the tendency to transfer power prematurely to ambitious but unqualified Africans; and the cause for which the Governments of the Federation, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland are and have been contending is in that sense the cause of all East Africa also. Many of the propagandists against the Federation have deliberately disregarded these facts and set themselves to create in the public mind the picture of a Federal Prime Minister who is by nature a bully, bent on suppressing the legitimate aspirations of Africans, and but lately engaged in beating down the objections of a Governor in Nyasaland who resisted stern action against an openly subversive African National Congress. Repeated assertions by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations that it was the Governor of Nyasaland who first asked for the dispatch of Federal troops were brushed aside with discourteous and reckless nonchalance, as were the confirmatory statements of Sir Robert Armitage himself. Simply because it did not suit the Parliamentary Labour Party to recognize that the requests for reinforcements had been made by the liberal-minded Governor of a Protectorate which had been thrown into turmoil by Congress machinations, there was hysterical reiteration day after day by Socialists in the House of Commons of the wholly false allegation that Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead had pressed Rhodesian troops and police upon a reluctant neighbour, not because the

state of his territory made military and police action urgent and indeed unavoidable, but because the Prime Ministers of the Federation and Southern Rhodesia were determined not to miss an opportunity of smashing an African political movement of which they disapproved.

No man in his senses — and those Socialists in the House of Commons who in recent weeks have spoken about Central Africa appear to have taken leave of theirs — would have given a moment's credence to such a postulate. He would have known that the two Prime Ministers who deal with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations would as a matter of elementary prudence have been circumspect in their transactions with a Governor who was certain to be in daily, at times almost hourly, touch with London, often directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who must have been very conscious that the Parliamentary Opposition was more interested in scoring party political points in the House of Commons than in contributing to the solution of Nyasaland's grave problems. The five men primarily concerned — Lord Home, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and Sir Robert Armitage — have been more than a match for the angry Socialists in full cry at Westminster, regardless and reckless of the harm done by their extremism to British interests in Africa generally. Those interests would have been immensely more damaged but for the staunch stand of the five men above mentioned. They have had to bear all sorts of unfair and often vituperative criticism, but it is they, not their upbraiders, who have emerged the more creditably.

## Notes By The Way

### Materialism, Not Muhammad

ANY OBJECTIVE STUDENT of African affairs must agree with many of the points made by Mr. Cecil Northcott in a long article from which some passages are quoted on another page, but, not all of his statements seem to me convincing. For instance, there is surely no warrant for the assumption that Islam is destined to conquer Africa — great as is its spread in some areas. Is irreligion not the real threat in Africa south of the Sahara? North of that line Muhammadanism is already triumphant, though in some districts, such as the southern Sudan, Africans converted to Christianity resist the pressure of their fellows, in this case from the Muslims in power in Khartoum. What troubles most missionaries I think, is that the instinctive African sense of a Supreme Being is derided by many of the young educated men. Materialism, not Muhammad, attracts them.

### All Share the Blame

THE GROWING INDIFFERENCE of the young intellectuals of East and Central Africa is attributed by the writer to the fact that Christianity is a foreign importation. But is not indifference a world-wide phenomenon? Does it not disturb thoughtful people in Britain and in almost all parts of the Western world? Is the "creep of secularism" not equally serious in societies more sophisticated than those of East, Central, and West Africa? Perhaps a prime cause of the attitude of so many Africans is their discovery that religion plays so small a part, or no part, in the life of the Europeans whom they observe in Africa and in Europe when they visit this continent. It is too superficial a judgment to allocate all the blame to unsatisfactory Church leadership. Quite recently this paper quoted a statement that the expenditure on all the overseas missionary activities of the churches in the United Kingdom was rather less than Britain's annual expenditure on fireworks. That indicates that a large share of the responsibility for whatever shortcomings there are—and there are many—must rest upon the mass of Britons.

### Kikuyu Martyrs

MR. NORTHCOTT suggests that the "thinness of the veneer of the Christian faith was shown in the Mau Mau troubles among the Kikuyu". That is the lesser part of the truth. An overwhelming majority of the Kikuyu adherents of the missions, Protestant and Roman Catholic, did submit to Mau Mau terrorism, but about one in 20 stood firm at the risk of death, and in many cases at the cost of his or her life. That minority, loyal to their faith, had immense influence, and many Europeans in Kenya are convinced that their simple-hearted fidelity was the chief factor in defeating the dictatorship of the political and other thugs of Mau Mau. The Governor of Kenya and at least one General Officer Commanding have said in public that the struggle against Mau Mau could not have been won but for this nucleus of Kikuyu Christians, and I have heard that opinion endorsed by administrative, police, and military officers who were well placed to judge; most of them added an expression of doubt whether they, with generations of Christianity behind them, could have been sure of demonstrating such inflexible loyalty to the teachings of their faith if in a similar state of trial. What has happened in Kikuyuland in recent years is certainly no proof that Christianity is, in African eyes, "fit only to be discarded". If it is still true that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, Christianity should be a flourishing growth among the Kikuyu.

### Glib Theorists

"CHANGE WAS SO GRADUAL in the Kenya which I first knew", writes an old friend, "that away from the towns it was almost imperceptible from one year to another, but there has been a revolutionary transformation in the recent past, with the unhappy consequence that the political changes which ought to be gradual in order to be healthy are being made at breakneck speed, gravely to the disadvantage of the Africans and the country in general. As you have written so frequently, the blame is primarily that of Socialists in the United Kingdom, who, though knowing so little about our circumstances and nothing about Africans in the mass, have encouraged extremists by their glib theories, to which must be attributed most of our troubles. Though gradualism was the obvious need, they have preached the nonsense of one man one vote, and they have given young men with not even secondary school education quite crazy ideas about their rights, so that some who could not successfully run a village shop consider themselves fit to hold ministerial portfolios.

### Gravest Problem of Modern Africa

"BUT THE AFRICAN POLITICIANS, though they may deceive themselves, trick very few of their own people, who see through their make-believe and would have nothing to do with their propaganda if it were not so powerfully supported by intimidation and acts of violence. You are right to call intimidation the gravest problem of modern Africa. In the old days, witchcraft, a most powerful weapon, was wielded by only a few people. Now witchcraft is mixed with the political intimidation which many African politicians do not hesitate to use; otherwise they get no hearing and the whole structure which they have created would collapse and stand little chance of being re-built. Every Government official and every missionary knows something of the extent of this intimidation, but nothing can be done about it because it cannot be proved in the courts, since for an African to testify against the intimidators is to run the gravest risks for himself and his family.

### Misrepresentation by Press and Radio

"LARGE NUMBERS, especially in Kenya, have lost their lives because they gave information, or were thought to have given information, and it is not surprising that the general run of people keep silent. If this one fact—the fundamental fact in the whole political situation—could be made known to the British public there might be a more realistic attitude to African questions. As it is, they could scarcely be less wisely put by most of the newspapers which I see and most of the speakers to be heard on the wireless. So far as Africa is concerned, the radio seems to be an instrument of mis-education. Misunderstanding is not spread only by people who know nothing about Africa. Some of the worst offenders I have heard have either lived in some of the territories or visited them, but are so biased as to be quite unreliable. The B.B.C. has not been nearly careful enough in selecting people to talk on Africa. I may have been unfortunate, but most of the talks I have heard over the years about East Africa have been wrong on some points of fact, not just of opinion. Surely the broadcasting authorities should prevent wholesale dissemination of alleged facts which are not facts".



# Improving Race Relations in Nyasaland

## Mr. Julian Amery on the Political Role of the Church of Scotland

**THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S** association with Nyasaland, and the question of detainees in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were discussed in two consecutive Whitsun adjournment debates in the House of Commons last week.

MISS MARGARET HERBISON (Lab.) said that in the present troubled state of Nyasaland the Secretary of State for the Colonies had an instrument at hand, which, if used properly, could bring about much better relationships. "It could restore that faith and that loyalty which has been gradually disappearing since 1953. That instrument is our Church of Scotland, and I earnestly pray that the Colonial Secretary and the Government will use it immediately."

Miss Herbison said that David Livingstone's passion for justice and right had always motivated the representatives of the Church in Nyasaland. "Those of us who are members of the Church of Scotland know that from our very earliest days as children we have time and time again been told of the peoples of Nyasaland... Our interest has been long and deep in the welfare and well-being of those Africans in Nyasaland."

### Strong Feeling

"Last Sunday morning, when I was at church, our minister announced that there would be a petition in the vestibule on this very question of Nyasaland. In all the years in which I have attended the church that is the first time an announcement has been made from our pulpit about a petition... It is just a symptom of the very strong feeling in Scotland at present over what the future of the people in Nyasaland is to be."

The Church of Scotland, she added, had nothing to fear from the booklet issued by Sir Gilbert Rennie, Federal High Commissioner in London, criticizing its report on Central Africa.

The Colonial Secretary, Miss Herbison went on, should make clear the nature of the 1960 conference. The Church of Scotland was afraid that if Dominion status was decided then, even if attempts were made to introduce entrenching clauses, the fear of Africans in Nyasaland would not be assuaged.

"If, at this stage, the Colonial Secretary could make it clear that no matters which are of the greatest importance to these people will be barred at the conference; if he will make it clear that our Protectorate status of Nyasaland will not be thrown away unless all the inhabitants—and I mean all—are willing to give up their Protectorate status, then he might find that there was an immediate lowering of temperature in that country."

The economic benefits attributed to federation had barely touched the lives of ordinary Africans, but accepting the possibility of economic benefits, she urged the Colonial Secretary that if these benefits were achieved at the expense of the dignity of human beings, if they meant the loss of political rights, there was no justice in the claim that Britain was different from totalitarian States.

### Incomplete Report

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Cons.) said that the Church of Scotland report which Sir Gilbert Rennie had criticized in his pamphlet was incomplete in many particulars. It did not mention some aspects of the problems which were bedevilling the situation and it produced a far from fair and accurate picture.

"The truth is, though Miss Herbison did not say this, that the Scottish missions in Nyasaland, in their zeal and desire to carry on the great work which they undertook even before government came to that territory, have long dabbled in politics. It may be difficult in this world for the living church not to dabble in politics. I make no comment on that. Let me say, however, that Scottish missions opposed federation from the start. The party opposite knew this. It was known when the Labour Government launched the movement towards federation in 1951 and insisted upon the inclusion of Nyasaland in any federal scheme embracing the two Rhodesias.

"Hope lies in the forces of moderation. I share Miss Herbison's wish, however, that the forces of moderation in the Federation would sometimes display a little more courage.

I entirely agree with what Mr. Garfield Todd said recently, that what remains of the colour bar must be broken massively and immediately. Much more must be done, and done quickly, to remove the discriminatory pinpricks. For what may appear as pinpricks to Europeans, may often injure and hurt Africans deeply and make nonsense of the idea of partnership. "A great deal can be done in that direction. Looking back over the past few years of the existence of the Federation, and remembering the conditions which obtained in 1951, the advance which has been registered since has been dramatic and exhilarating. Let us not jeopardize it now. By all means let us focus attention on these problems and make it clear that we shall not abandon our responsibility to the people in the northern Protectorates, but let us not pursue a course, as some wish to do, which would jeopardise the Federation. Because it stands for a noble ideal, that of partnership between the races, the Federation is probably the last hope for us all in Africa."

OPENING the debate on detainees in Kenya, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) said that he based his argument for their release "on the broad grounds of personal liberty and basic justice", and because it would help to develop harmonious race relations.

The practice adopted in Kenya for the treatment of detainees left some of the best men in detention for the longest period. He doubted the reliability of many of the confessions secured by the pipeline system. It was the man of principle and the man who was innocent who would decline to make confessions of Mau Mau guilt. They would not be likely to become subservient to pressure and "pass through all the paraphernalia of rehabilitation leading to release. The remaining detainees—about 1,000— included some of the best men as well as some of the worst associated with Mau Mau.

### Kenya's Guilt "Doubtful"

Mr. Brockway said he was "very doubtful" about Jomo Kenyatta's guilt and responsibility for Mau Mau. "I am doubtful because, in the years when he was supposed to be organizing Mau Mau, I was in Kenya and was co-operating with him in constitutional, democratic political activities... I find it difficult to believe that if Jomo Kenyatta was at that time thinking of a Mau Mau organization to murder and massacre the European population he was also conducting propaganda among his own people to ask them to look to the House of Commons and to political and constitutional means."

Kenyatta was a legend throughout Africa, a symbol of the struggle for freedom. "If we are seeking to win the co-operation of the African people so that freedom may be gained without violence, I believe that a gesture which would contribute greatly towards it is to reconsider what is the Kenya case."

Commenting on the arrest of the officials of the Zambia African Congress, Mr. Brockway said that the Northern Rhodesian police found documents circulated to congress members denouncing acts of violence which had already occurred and appealing to members not to indulge in violence. These documents, he said, ought to be produced in the defence of these detainees.

Mr. Brockway said he was shocked by the reply given him by the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Julian Amery, that 16 union officials arrested for participation in a strike on the Copperbelt in 1956 were still in detention. "I could hardly believe it. Sixteen of these men had been kept in restriction in isolated villages since November, 1956. They have never been tried and do not know the charge against them. I was astounded that this Government or any British Government should be giving that kind of example of the British way of life to the African population in Central Africa."

Detention was often justified on security grounds, but violence was much more likely to take place if Africans were denied legal rights and liberties. There were now better hopes in Kenya, and he suggested that the psychology for co-operation on the African side would be much deepened if the detainees were released.

"I beg the Minister to think of the grave situation which is developing in Central Africa. Would it not be worth while making a gesture to the African population there which would do something to regain their confidence?"

MR. C. W. ARMITAGE (Cons.) said it was not sufficiently remembered that of about 79,000 men and women who had been detained there were now a little over 1,000 remaining

(Continued on page 1121)

# Canon Broomfield's Account of Federation's Problems

## Need For More Rapid and Obviously Significant Impletion of Partnership

CANON G. W. BROOMFIELD, general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, which has a number of stations in both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, has written in the current issue of the U.M.C.A. magazine a balanced account of the intentions, achievements, problems and prospects of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

By his courtesy EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to quote the following long extracts:—

"The federal scheme, drawn up under a Labour Government in the United Kingdom and put into operation by a Conservative Government, made a genuine effort to meet African fears. These were that their land would be taken from them; that their political advancement would be hindered; that South African *apartheid* would be introduced into their country, and that they would lose the protection of the Queen.

"Therefore the scheme provided that the powers of the Federal Government would be limited; that the two Protectorates would retain their separate Governments, responsible to the Queen through the United Kingdom Government, 'for so long as their respective peoples so desire', and that these Governments would have control over matters particularly affecting Africans, especially their land and their political advancement within their own territories. Moreover, 'partnership' between the races—the direct opposite of *apartheid*—was to be a basic principle of the Federation.

"It was the sincere belief of very many true friends of the Africans that the scheme would protect their interests in these respects, and would also bring to many of them better social services and greater prosperity than would otherwise be possible.

"There was also another very important consideration. Committed as it was to the policy of partnership, the Federation would provide an opportunity, unparalleled in Africa, for Europeans and Africans to learn how to create a society in which they could live contentedly together, equal dignity and opportunities being open to all, according to character and ability, without regard to colour. It was hoped that the Federation would show that could be done, and would be an example to other parts of Africa.

### An Unfortunate Beginning

"The scheme was submitted to the Africans in the hope that they would approve of it. There are many who believe that they might have done so if the district officers, their customary advisers, had been free to commend it to them and explain its advantages. But the United Kingdom Government [then Socialist.—Ed.] had given instructions that this was not to be done, and consequently many Africans believed that neither that Government nor the district officers really thought it would be good for them. The absence of guidance from this quarter left a clear field for those who stressed the old fears and took little or no account of the safeguards.

"Be that as it may, the Africans opposed the scheme, and a new Government in the United Kingdom had to decide what should be done. The decision to implement the scheme in spite of African opposition was made because it was believed that it would in fact benefit them; that they had misunderstood it, and that they would realize its advantages when it was actually in operation. Many good friends of the Africans in Nyasaland, in Rhodesia and at home thought this decision was right. But the Africans had the genuine complaint that Federation had been imposed upon them.

"Another most unfortunate happening, as it seems to many of us, was that the Federal capital was sited in Southern Rhodesia. This has meant that for most Africans the Federal Government has been identified with Southern Rhodesia, and the suspicion which they rightly or wrongly have of that country has been transferred to it.

"The Federation came into being in 1953, and I think it can be said that little if anything has yet been done to justify the original fears of the Africans. They have not lost their land, and notable progress has been made in their political advancement. In Northern Rhodesia the franchise has been given to all who can fulfil certain conditions (which apply also to Europeans); a special arrangement secures that there shall always be some Africans on the Legislative Council; and now the Government includes two African Ministers. Nyasaland has had Africans on the Legislative Council for a long time, and the discussions which were postponed by the emergency would no doubt have led to the appointment of African Ministers.

"An industrial and social colour bar existed before the Federation began, and it could not be eliminated overnight. After all, the Europeans also had their fears. But something has been done.

"Many categories of skilled and semi-skilled employment, previously reserved for Europeans, have been opened to Africans. Africans have been advanced in the civil service. The practice by which Africans are required to go to separate counters in shops and post offices is dying out. There are now two or three hotels where Europeans can entertain Africans. There is the inter-racial university, where both races study together and from now on will occupy the same halls of residence.

"I think it must be said that progress has been lamentably slow in these matters, but it would have been less, and might have been nil, if there had been no Federation committed to the attempt to work towards partnership.

### Growth of African Nationalism

"On the material side Africans have undoubtedly benefited. They have a share—though many would say not a fair or sufficient share—in the greatly increased prosperity of the whole country; and this prosperity is partly due to the federation of the three territories. Nyasaland, which is a poor country, has gained most of all. It is subsidized by the Rhodesias to the tune of £4½m. a year, and the expenditure on education and medical services is three times as much as it used to be.

"What are the causes of unrest? I think one must put first the rapid growth of African nationalism all over the continent. Africa is on the march: Ghana independent; Nigeria and Somaliland to be so very soon; the French colonies now self-governing; Guinea already independent; the Belgian Congo beginning to move in the same direction; Tanganyika and Uganda confident that they will have at least predominantly African Governments within but a few years. African nationalist leaders from many countries meet in conference, and give wide publicity to their hopes and demands. There is no doubt that African nationalist ideas have received a readier welcome in the Federation than might have been the case because the movement towards partnership has been so slow.

"It is also very galling to the increasing numbers of educated Africans, not a few of whom have been to Europe and are accustomed to the Western way of life, that they are so often treated by Europeans in a manner which the latter would not themselves tolerate from other Europeans. To the African these acts of discourtesy are not merely 'sin-pricks', as some Europeans describe them. They go much deeper than that, and seem to imply a denial of his dignity as a man.

"The immediate cause of the present troubles is not far to seek. The Federal constitution will be reviewed by the Governments concerned in 1960, and the Federal Government, with the backing of the majority of the Europeans, has made it clear that it will do its utmost to secure Dominion Status or something as near to it as possible; and the Africans are afraid that it may succeed. As they see it, this would mean their subjection for ever to government by Southern Rhodesia, and to that they have always been vigorously opposed. So far as they have resorted to, or have planned, violence, it is because they knew no other way of giving effective expression to their opposition.

"African mistrust of the Europeans has been strengthened for other reasons too. One was the defeat, and replacement as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, of Mr. Garfield Todd,

who was known for his liberal attitude towards Africans. Another was what Africans regarded (perhaps wrongly) as the over-ruling by the United Kingdom Government of the African Affairs Board, when the latter judged that certain proposed Federal legislation was discriminatory against Africans. Whatever the rights or wrongs of this and other matters, African distrust of Europeans has certainly increased.

"What of the people concerned? This is really the most important question, because fundamentally the whole problem is one of human relationships. The Europeans fall roughly into three groups. Some have no use for the partnership idea and will do their best to secure permanent white domination. Others, although they may not be enthusiastic about partnership, believe that it is right and necessary and that they are committed to it. The third group consists of those who approve of the idea for its own sake and rejoice in African advancement. Recent elections seem to show that the second and third groups together outnumber the first quite considerably. On this basis, it ought to be possible for the ideals of the Federation to be realized.

"When it is asked why so many Europeans support the movement for Dominion Status, the answer is twofold. First, it is a question of prestige; they claim that as Ghana is independent, they should be too; and they do not recognize that an all-African State is no parallel for one which has to solve the difficult problem of race relations. Secondly, there is a fear that the United Kingdom Government, through the Colonial Office, will push on African political advancement more speedily than they, the Europeans, think wise.

"It still seems to be the case that the great majority of the Europeans never, or hardly ever, meet Africans except in the master-servant relationship. This would go far to explain why they appear to understand and appreciate one another so little.

#### Intimidation

"Of the great majority of the Africans I think it is true to say that they are not yet in a position to understand all that is involved in the Federation, or to judge the truth of all that they hear. They have genuine grounds for complaints and disquiet, but many of them are easily swayed by fanatics whose statements are sometimes gross distortions of the truth and give a frightening picture of the supposed evil intentions of the Europeans.

"For instance, when Rhodesian troops were sent to Nyasaland to restore order, the story was passed around, and apparently believed by many, that they had come for a general massacre of the Africans. This was certainly the belief of some who wrote to me from widely separated places. Again, it appears to be the case that large numbers would prefer to live their lives in peace without being involved in political movements; but they are intimidated by the African National Congresses or their agents. That there is a great deal of intimidation is undeniable, especially of those who want to co-operate with the Europeans, and there is good evidence that many were greatly relieved when the Southern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Congresses were banned and their leaders detained.

"In view of all this, it is very difficult to be quite sure what African opinion in general really is, and how far what they do think is based on a true understanding of the actions and intentions of the Europeans. There is an element of unreason in almost any popular movement—in this case it is not more unreasoning than some European colour prejudice—but there is no doubt at all that the African Congresses have a very large following indeed. The feelings which have been aroused are very potent, and, even if they had far less justification than in the case, it would be worse than useless to attempt to brush them aside as unworthy of attention.

"In Northern Rhodesia the African National Congress—as distinct from the Zambia Congress, which is much smaller, is extremist, and has been banned—appears now to be willing to co-operate and to try to make the federal scheme work. But, on the evidence of the Governor himself, there is universal African opposition to the grant of Dominion Status or anything like it.

"Without any question that some opposition is universal in Nyasaland, and there is also a very strong and widespread desire for withdrawal from the Federation. For many years the Nyasas have dreamed of an independent African State, and many Europeans who know them well are now convinced that they will never be content with anything else.

"There are some who think that, as the Nyasaland Africans in particular so strongly desire their country to have an independent all-African Government, the Europeans should withdraw forthwith, and give them the 'freedom' which they desire, even though it would mean the impoverishment of their country. But it is not easy to agree.

"I believe it is the intention of both the United Kingdom and Federal Governments that Nyasaland shall have its own African Government, with complete or a large measure of autonomy within the territory, in the not very distant future (whether linked with the Federation or not is another matter),

but for many years the United Kingdom Government has believed itself to have a responsibility for assisting African progress until they are fitted to manage their own affairs.

"The Nyasas are an intelligent people, but it is very difficult to believe that self-government, if it came now, would bring them anything but trouble. Judging by happenings in Ghana, one has the fear that the African people's real struggle for freedom would be only at its beginning if independence were granted prematurely to their country.

"Whatever may happen in Nyasaland, where the permanent white population is very small indeed, in the Rhodesias I believe it would be unrealistic to think in terms of government other than by Europeans and Africans in combination. This is what is intended and it is gradually being brought about.

"There is a common electoral roll, and both Europeans and Africans can vote for either European or African candidates. But the potential African electorate is about 12 times as large as the European, and the great majority of the Africans are still in a very backward state as compared with the Europeans. For this reason—and it is a good reason—the vote is given only to those who fulfil certain qualifications. The property or income requirement varies in inverse proportion to educational attainments, and is least in the case of those who have taken a two-year secondary course.

"Such an arrangement allows for the enfranchisement of increasing numbers of Africans, but it is attacked by many of their leaders because they believe that the level of the qualifications will be raised from time to time in order to keep them for ever in a subordinate position. If only they could be convinced that this is not intended, their attitude to the Europeans might change considerably. But something much more than this is needed.

"In a country where there is such great numerical disparity between the races, contentment cannot come until it is more generally the case that Africans and Europeans think in terms of non-racial rather than inter-racial government. The latter suggests that each race has its own representatives, and is anxious to get as many as possible, and that they will be mainly concerned with its own interests. When this is the case, racial rivalries are bound to persist. In a non-racial way of thinking the desire is that the best men of either race should be elected by voters of both races, and that they should be concerned with the interests of the country as a whole.

"There are Africans who belong to the same political parties as Europeans, and some have been elected as party candidates. But they need to be brave men, for the Congresses regard them as stooges of the Europeans, and put it around that they have been bribed by the latter.

"I believe that, if the ideals embodied in the federal scheme can still be realized, it is in the interests of both races that it should continue. But, unless certain very definite measures are taken, and taken quickly, it will be able to continue only by the use of increasingly repressive action against the Africans. It is essential that confidence should be restored. For this I believe it is necessary that certain declarations should be made, in the most binding form possible, by both the United Kingdom and the Federal Governments.

#### Honour Undertakings

"First, that they will honour the undertaking given in the federal scheme that the United Kingdom Government's powers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will continue 'so long as their respective peoples so desire'. This was in fact re-affirmed by the Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, in the House of Commons as recently as April 9, 1959, but doubt remains as to how African opinion is to be consulted. At present their political representation would give them only a small minority voice in the decision.

"Secondly, that no change in the qualifications for the franchise shall prevent Africans from obtaining at least equal voting power with the Europeans. I do not think more than this can rightly be asked for at this stage. Further developments would follow the growth of non-racialism, as described above.

"Thirdly, that in Nyasaland, where the Europeans are few, there will be at least a predominantly African Government within a stated number of years.

"Very active measures would have to be taken to ensure that any such declarations were made known to the Africans. Even so, they will not be believed unless there is a much more rapid and more obviously significant implemation of the principle of partnership. Moreover, as Lord De La Warr has written: 'Neither votes nor new Constitutions will soften a heart embittered by a personal insult or a rebuff'.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury has put it like this: 'Let there be some striking acts of trust and reconciliation and by humble partnership made by governmental authority and by every European in the Federation, which will carry conviction to the minds and souls of the Africans, who by nature are so affectionate and so trustful'."

# Race Relations in Commerce and Industry

## Joint Board Urges "Early and Timely" Removal of Discriminatory Practices

RACE RELATIONS in commerce and industry are considered in a booklet issued by the Joint East and Central African Board. The following further excerpts are taken from that source:—

"Africans have a tremendous enthusiasm for education, and it is up to Europeans in Africa to do all that they can to help in satisfying this thirst.

"Firms can take a decisive initiative in the field of adult education. European employees can be actively encouraged to help with simple technical classes—elementary carpentry, radio, and engineering, with the teaching of English and literacy, with art and drama, with knitting, sewing, and homecraft classes for women. Others can assist in recreational activities—boxing, sports, football, cricket, and tennis. At another level courses might be open to all employees on various subjects—economics, African history, etc.

"The aim is not to spoon-feed, but to stimulate the growth of active, self-managing groups. Several large concerns already have well-organized welfare departments; in this case all that is needed is for us all to realize the effect which these activities can have on their European and African employees. Race relations would not end then, as they generally do now, at five o'clock as offices and factories close.

"If smaller firms are unable to establish and maintain these activities, they can urge that central and local governments should aid such activities, or they can subsidize and encourage their employees to support other agents such as the missions, welfare societies, etc., as most reputable companies already do.

"European employees can be advised always to be courteous: they can be told that adult Africans usually resent being called 'boy' and being treated as a thing apart. Banks, offices, and shops can be advised to distinguish between clients, customers and errand-boys, and not to make a purely racial distinction. All this will help, but *respect*, the solvent of insolence and humiliation, can develop only as individuals meet each other.

### Social Status

"Social status and the status of age-groups looms larger in Africa than in England (or than is admitted) and offence can easily be given by ignoring the more senior African and paying excessive attention to the young. The master-pupil or master-servant relationship cannot lightly be discarded in a well-meant effort to be nicer to the African than one normally is to a subordinate in England. But the correct demeanour can really be learnt only by example and experience.

"One of the most difficult points to grasp is that a resolve to banish the colour bar—or race consciousness—does not mean that there is an obligation to force people of all ages and sexes into unnatural social relationships. The African is usually proud, and a patronizing manner is soon recognized and not readily tolerated.

"The Governors of the six territories with which we are concerned and their advisers are as fully aware of the problem of racial discrimination as we are. The Federal Prime Minister has established a special office, under his own direction, to deal with all racial questions affecting the Federal Government; the Northern Rhodesian Government has set up a permanent central committee, with a number of branch committees, to foster better race relations.

"Customs and prejudices die hard, as we have seen in the U.S.A., and local people rightly resent dictation from abroad. But it is in the field of commerce and industry that private companies are best placed to give a strong lead and play a vital part in effecting better race relations.

"At the present stage of development in the Federation most major issues are still in the main academic exercises attracting the attention of the more politically-conscious section of the African community whereas the average African is far more concerned with and perturbed by the day-to-day pinpricks and indignities suffered. These are unfortunately still far too prevalent.

"They are in many ways the more difficult of solution as so many depend on courtesy, good will, vested interests, and the man in the street. It is in this sphere that the biggest obstacles to improved race relations are met.

"The politician fears the reactions of the electorate and the business man fears the reactions of his European customers and a reduction in his turnover. Of the two the business man has less real justification for his fears because the Federation has at present some 7,100,000 Africans, 270,000 Europeans, and 32,000 people of other races.

"The Africans' spending power and desire for a higher standard of living are increasing rapidly, and we have surely reached the stage where commerce and industry must start looking to the seven-odd million Africans as their future customers. It would be very short-sighted of them not to do so.

"But what about the farmer? He usually has to deal with more simple and conservative Africans, but under a new regime in which African politicians have greater influence he has more to fear. Boundary encroachments, cattle trespass, damage to crops are the kind of things he will find it difficult to avoid. If he takes the wrong line he will not get local support, so he must cultivate a good-neighbour policy (as many already do) if he is to survive.

"Our member-firms might usefully look into some of the recommendations of the Northern Rhodesian O'Byrne Committee and perhaps improve matters within their own sphere of influence, e.g.:

"(a) All genuine customers to be served at any counter in shops and business premises; (b) separate counters for messengers are unobjectionable; (c) all hatches, windows, special counters, and side-doors for African customers to be closed; (d) no separate entrances, lifts or queues for Africans, but no objection to distinguishing between customers and messengers. (Agents should be regarded as customers); (e) first come, first served; but shoppers wishing to take time should give way to those who know what they want; and (f) partitions for segregation to be removed.

"Hotels, cafes, delicatessen shops, and milk-bars should not exclude customers on colour alone.

### Employment for Educated Africans

"Governments are doing all they can to give the better educated Africans, who are few at present, suitable employment, but as their numbers increase they will not all be able to find employment in Government service. Unless such men find suitable employment at salaries commensurate with their qualifications and ability they are likely to associate with political extremists. It is in this sphere of employment that commerce and industry will be able to give the very greatest assistance in the coming years.

"The African returning from the United Kingdom must feel that he is welcomed as a valuable member of the community, with an enhanced status. Unfortunately, because of the insistence on the importance of educational qualifications, the first generation of newly-qualified graduates still regards education as the end instead of a means to the end. The result is that, with a few exceptions, they are extremely difficult to place; they are not prepared to start at the bottom and earn their advancement in the normal way.

"At present the vacancies for Africans exceed the number of graduates, and it is not surprising that the few regard themselves as precious and in a position to dictate. It is important that standards should not be lowered for political expediency or other reasons. The Federal Government has already given a lead in Central Africa by the appointment of four African doctors on exactly the same terms of service as their European colleagues. The East African Governments are further advanced, and in Nyasaland the same policy applies.

"Time is very short, and any further delays will result in correspondingly greater difficulties. Frustration and resentment against remaining discriminatory practices are causing increased agitation, and it would be wiser for commerce and industry to remove existing discriminatory practices of their own volition before they are 'forced' to do so.

"Resentment may increase to such an extent that 'incidents' are deliberately engineered and organized, resulting in unpleasantness. Such action would worsen race relations and harden opinion on both sides, whereas the early and timely removal of discriminatory practices will greatly improve race relations".

An appendix on some points of misunderstanding says:—

"Africans are sometimes accused of being ungrateful because of the absence of any verbal expression of thanks on

receiving a present or gift. In some cases the position of the hand in taking the present is in itself an expression of thanks: the open palm of the right hand holds the present while the left hand is brought up to cover it or to hold the wrist of the right hand, and this is a sign of gratefulness. Another sign of pleasure is the African's way of placing his hand over his heart.

"An unsophisticated African sometimes sits or crouches when spoken to, or remains seated on approach. This is often misinterpreted as rudeness because our custom is to stand up when spoken to. The African posture of sitting when spoken to is in fact respectful. Similarly, African women often turn their heads away when speaking to a European. This again is a sign of respect for the person they are talking to and should be understood as such.

"Many Africans are not used to hats and certainly do not know the English custom originating from the lifting of the visor of the helmet; so the hat is regarded by the unknowing as a headgear rightfully retained on the head!

"Answering questions positively when the answer we would normally expect is in the negative often causes annoyance. For example: 'Is it not on the table?' Answer: 'Yes'. The full meaning of the answer is: 'Yes, you are right, it is not on the table'; and grammatically this is more correct than our own usage.

"Ladies before gentlemen'. Why the reverse of this applies in African custom is no doubt well known: the man went in front with his assagai to ward off dangerous beasts, and could not be hampered with babies and luggage.

"The African likes quietly-spoken people who smile often. If his employer is always shouting at him he will think an evil spirit has possessed his employer or himself. He may consequently do one of two things—obtain some special medicine from an African herbalist to make things right between his employer and himself, or leave such an employer for another less afflicted.

"His own custom usually demands that an African should show respect by not speaking until he is spoken to. For this reason he will not usually greet a European until he is greeted. Europeans often mistake such silence for 'dumb insolence'.

### Forms of Greeting

"The exchange of various forms of greeting is a very important part of African good manners, and good manners and cheerfulness are two of the greatest characteristics of most African peoples. It is important therefore for the European to take the initiative in greeting, and the correct ways of doing so should be the very first subject of study in learning an African language. There are many forms of greeting in most African languages which are used to suit different occasions, times of day, and the sex and relationship of those greeting each other. The use of them by Europeans invariably ensures an atmosphere of understanding and good will. If the African speaks or is learning English the normal courtesies in that language are equally effective and usually produce a willing response".

In a section on Africans in the United Kingdom we read:—

"Lonely students and other coloured people drift into the hands of extreme left-wing organizations which fill them with propaganda designed to prevent harmony between the coloured races and Europeans in colonial and other territories.

"A former editor of the *Daily Worker* has described the attitude of the Communist Party towards coloured people in this country, based on a directive from the Soviet Union: the object is to ensure that at least a percentage of Africans returning to Africa should be completely indoctrinated and become organizers of cells in Africa. Any coloured person is treated at social functions and gatherings as a V.I.P.—given the best seats, entertained liberally, and made to feel very much at home".

### Prison Riots

SEVEN AFRICAN PRISONERS escaped last week during a gaol riot at Mbarara, western Uganda. According to the police the trouble began when one of the prisoners was disciplined for being asleep when he should have been working on the prison farm. Other prisoners used tables and chairs to attack warders. At a prison at Lira, in northern Uganda, police shot off the locks on the main door after rioting inmates had driven off unarmed guards with knives and picks and locked themselves inside. Order was restored after police had forced their way into the prison.

## Witness for the "Observer"

### Mr. Cyril Dunn on the Federation

MR. CYRIL DUNN, who has been a correspondent in Africa for the *Observer* in recent years, has written "Central African Witness" (Gollancz, 21s.), it pleads that there should be no advance towards Dominion status for Rhodesia and Nyasaland next year, and that H.M. Government should postpone any decision on the future of the Federation for 10 or 15 years.

The author, who is a very biased witness, asserts that the aim of the present European leaders is not to direct the Federation towards any new form of race relationship but to keep things as they are for as long as possible. That statement is, of course, denied by the facts; but Mr. Dunn is less closely wedded to facts than uninformed readers of the book will realize.

For instance, he described two of the African elected members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, Mr. Kanyama Chiume and Mr. Harry Chipembere, as "temperate men who eschew flamboyance". Anyone who cares to consult the Hansard reports will quickly find evidence that they are extremists who rant and rave and bring almost every topic back to one of race relations. Mr. Dunn declares that Selous, the great Rhodesian hunter, married a black woman: he married an Englishwoman whose son has lived in Nyasaland for many years.

As an example of nonsense, take this passage: "to establish what Africans think of any topic must always be difficult where so few of them have the vote". Does Mr. Dunn imagine that ideas on "any topic" are registered through the franchise? If he knew how his friends had voted in the recent municipal elections in this country, would that have given him any index to their reflections on, say, the H-bomb, the clamour for a "summit" meeting, or the affairs of the Federation (which make front page news)?

His one-sidedness is obvious. He mentions that two well-mannered African newspaper men were ordered out of a restaurant in Salisbury when called there to a Press conference, but nowhere in the book does he admit—as he must know to be the fact—that African journalists normally attend Press conferences throughout the Federation on precisely the same terms as other newspaper representatives.

The book has, however, occasional shafts of surprising realism, as when, in dealing with African boycotts of European shops, Mr. Dunn writes:—

"An African can be an excessively astute customer. In the country stores especially, African shoppers like to take their time. This does not make them unique, as anyone who has served as parcels-carrier to his wife round the shops of London will readily agree. But not even the most selective of London housewives are to be seen propped up in dreamy, murmuring groups all day along the counters in Selfridge's, apparently not interested in buying anything, as is the common sight at white traders' stores in most of the reserves. Africans still quite often prefer to make each purchase in a list of a dozen, however small, an entirely separate transaction. It is an oddity of transcounter relations in the retail trade that Africans, habitually polite, often seem rude when they go shopping, no doubt self-defensively".

"Witness for the *Observer*" might summarize the book in four words; and almost every reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is aware of that paper's attitude to East and Central Africa.—F.S.J.

### Devlin Report "Quite Soon"

THE DEVLIN COMMISSION, which is investigating recent events in Nyasaland was expected to produce its report "quite soon", Mr. Julian Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last Friday. The Minister, who was replying to the adjournment debate on Nyasaland (reported on another page), said: "In think it would be wrong for me to appear as though I was jolting anybody, but I hope it will be quite soon".

# PERSONALIA

MR. AND MRS. E. BELART have arrived in England from Nairobi.

MR. JOHN FOOT, M.P., is shortly due in England for a brief visit from the Federation.

MR. H. J. MCCAFFERY, lately secretary of the Njoro County Club, has left the Kenya Highlands to reside on the coast.

DR. P. B. SPARKE, of Lingfield, Sussex, has joined the Church Missionary Society for service in the diocese of the Upper Nile.

SAYED MOHAMMED HAMAD EL NIL, the new Sudanese Ambassador in London, presented his letters of credence to the Queen last week.

LADY JOSEPH, of Alsager, Cheshire, widow of Sir Francis L'Estrange Joseph, left £123,681 gross, £119,894 net (duty paid £64,770).

MAJOR AND MRS. M. HELY-HUTCHINSON, who have been farming in the Nanyuki district of Kenya, have left for Ireland, where they will settle.

MAJOR GUY LOWDEN, deputy representative in Nairobi of the British Council, has left Kenya on retirement. He was at one time an officer of the 4th Battalion, K.A.R.

MISS E. R. E. DAVIES, after 17 years in the Northern Sudan, and MISS M. L. GUILLERAUD, after 11 years in Ruanda-Urundi, have resigned from the Church Missionary Society.

MR. MARTIN KUANDA, senior master at the Munal Secondary School, is visiting America on a leader-grant award to study the educational system, with particular emphasis on teacher training.

MR. T. W. TYRRELL, director resident in East Africa of the First Permanent Building Society, is leaving Dar es Salaam to reside in Nairobi. He has sat in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

MR. AUBREY BORBIN, for the past two years chief inspector of accidents in the Commissioner for Transport's office, Nairobi, has been appointed civil aviation adviser to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting British territories in the Caribbean during the Whitsun recess. His P.P.S., MR. PHILIP GOODHART, is accompanying him. Mr. Amery will return to London in time for the resumption of Parliament on June 2.

MR. NATHAN SHAMUYARIRA has been appointed editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, Salisbury, the late holder of that office, MR. LAWRENCE VAMBE, having been appointed an information officer on the staff in London of the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

M. CLAUDE CHEYSSON, secretary-general of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara left London last week to establish C.C.T.A.'s new head office in Lagos. It will be about a year before the London office finally closes. Earlier Her Majesty's Government had given a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel in his honour. SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies presided.

COMMANDER HENRY STRONG, of Bromley, Kent, formerly a master with the Union Castle Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., left £50,565 gross, £50,348 net (duty paid £18,773).

MR. W. R. PATERSON is to retire from his post as chief establishment officer to the East African High Commission towards the end of July. He will then join the board of a Nairobi-firm, Messrs. Thornton and Turpin.

DR. D. B. JELLIFFE has been appointed Professor of Paediatrics in the Faculty of Medicine, Makerere College, Uganda. MR. I. W. J. MACADAM has been appointed to the Chair of Surgery in succession to Mr. H. J. CROFT, who was last year appointed Minister of Health in Uganda.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, the Federal High Commissioner, left London on Wednesday for a week's visit to Edinburgh, where he hopes to address the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He will be the guest at a luncheon today given at the Palace of Holyroodhouse by the Lord High Commissioner and the Countess of Wemyss and March.

MR. J. L. PRETORIUS, who represents Nyasaland African interests in the Federal Parliament, and is chairman of the African Affairs Board is making a two-month leader-grant visit to America. He will spend much of the time at American universities which conduct programmes of African studies, and also have talks with organizations and individuals interested in political developments in Africa.

The engagement has been announced of the HON. CHARLES EATON KITCHENER, younger son of the late CAPTAIN VISCOUNT BROOME and of VISCONTESS BROOME, of Chelsea, and MISS URSULA HOPE LUCK and of MRS. LUCK, of Kensington. Mr. Kitchener, who is 39, is heir presumptive to his brother, EARL KITCHENER, returned to Nairobi last week, where he is a housemaster at the Duke of York School.

MR. J. M. A. SMITH, assistant managing director of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., has been elected president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders for 1959-60. He succeeds MR. REAY GEDDES, a managing director of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., who now becomes deputy president. MR. M. L. BREEDEN, joint managing director of Wilmot-Breedon, Ltd., was re-elected for a second term as vice-president. MR. M. A. H. BELLHOUSE, deputy chairman of the Pressed Steel Co., Ltd., was made a vice-president as successor in that office to Mr. Smith. MR. GEOFFREY ROOTES, managing director of the manufacturing division of the Rootes group was elected honorary treasurer for the third successive year. SIR WILLIAM BLACK, chairman of A.E.C., Ltd., and managing director of Associated Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., has been additionally appointed as an honorary officer for 1959-60.

## G. M. PAIN

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*and at Nairobi*

### ENGAGEMENT

THE HON. CHARLES KITCHENER AND  
MISS U. H. LUCK

The engagement is announced between Charles Eaton Kitchener, of the Duke of York School, Nairobi, younger son of the late Captain Viscount Broome, R.N., and of Viscountess Broome, of 56, Elm Park Road, S.W.3, and Ursula Hope, younger daughter of the late Captain C. M. Luck, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.I.N., and of Mrs. Luck, of 38, Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, M.L.C., who farms in Kenya, was 61 on Saturday.

MR. NEIL RENNIE, younger son of SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE, and MISS JUDITH LOCK were married in Cockfosters last Friday.

MR. J. F. PERKINS has retired as general manager of The Magadi Soda Co., Ltd. His successor is Mr. D. A. B. GARTON-SPRENGER.

MR. J. F. R. HILL, who was Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning in Tanganyika from 1951 to 1956, has been appointed Supervisor of Elections in Zanzibar. He will be leaving this country early next month. Mr. Hill was until recently Government Liaison Officer in the Bahamas. He joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1928.

## Obituary

MR. HOWARD ALBERT ARNOLD, who has died at the age of 92 in Durban, was a member of the 1890 Pioneer Column to Southern Rhodesia, of which there are now only four surviving members. He was born in 1866 at Taunton, Somerset. He fought in the Egyptian campaign in 1882 as a 16-year-old cadet, taking part in the bombardment of Alexandria. He served nine years in the Royal Navy, and then in 1889, joined the British South Africa Company Police in "B" Troop. He served in the South African War in the Army Service Corps.

MR. H. L. STRINGER, who was the first provincial information officer, Central Province, Kenya, has died. On his retirement he and his wife took over the Pig and Whistle Hotel at Meru. He had been in ill-health for some time. Three Europeans and three Africans acted as pall bearers at the funeral.

MR. A. B. ACHESON has died at Harrogate, aged 64. He joined the Colonial Office in 1920, and was appointed private secretary to the permanent Under-Secretary in 1923, principal in 1926, and assistant secretary in 1938. From 1948 to 1957 he was assistant secretary, Cabinet Office.

## E. A. Journalists Protest

AT AN EMERGENCY MEETING recently the East African branch of the National Union of Journalists — the only N.U.J. branch in Africa — passed a resolution denouncing and dissociating itself from the decision of the union to sell £2,000 worth of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stock as a protest against events in Central Africa. The East African branch deplored "the irresponsible attitude of the national executive committee in backing such a motion without reference to those who know something of true conditions in Africa", and advised that the selling of stocks should be rescinded. The resolution continued: "If however union members are determined to persist with this insult to their own kith and kin, this branch requests that the national executive committee should do the next best thing and reinvest the money in Kenya, where the so-called colour bar which gives rise to so much hypocrisy in Britain is disappearing almost as fast as it is growing in Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham and Notting Hill." Only one member spoke against the resolution.

"Although puff adders do not appear to be susceptible to the venom of their own species they die fairly soon if bitten by one of the cobra family of the boom-slang. Cape cobras often bite and kill each other, yet Egyptian cobras can bite each other at random without any apparent ill-effects". — Dr. Richard M. Isomonger, director of Salisbury Snake Park.

## Commonwealth Technical Training

### Duke of Edinburgh's Scheme Discussed

AN INAUGURAL MEETING was held at Buckingham Palace last week of members of the Government, senior civil servants, representatives of the Commonwealth, employers' organizations, the T.U.C., and educational bodies to examine the possibility of holding Commonwealth technical training and apprenticeship weeks in 1961.

The Duke of Edinburgh, whose idea the scheme is, called the conference, and presided over the meeting in his capacity as president of the City and Guilds of London Institute. A statement issued afterwards said the meeting accepted the proposal warmly and the High Commissioners present undertook to refer it to their Governments.

"Representative committees are being set up to decide upon the details necessary to carry out the scheme. The City and Guilds of London Institute have accepted administrative responsibility and will issue further information as it becomes available."

Among those present at the meeting were the High Commissioners for India, Australia, Ghana, Canada, Malaya, Ceylon, South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Acting High Commissioners for New Zealand and Pakistan. Government representatives and officials included Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies, Mr. I. Macleod, Minister of Labour, Sir Edward Boyle, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, Dame Evelyn Sharp, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Mr. Maclay, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Mr. Albert Rea, Home Office representative for Northern Ireland.

## Theological Training in the Sudan

### Danger of Insufficiently Educated Teachers

THE COLLEGE COUNCIL of the Bishop Gwynne Memorial College in the Sudan has made this statement in connexion with its decision to embark upon a far-reaching programme of theological training.

"In a church of some 20,000 to 30,000 members, there is no indigenous church worker who has passed the school leaving certificate. This would be dangerous in any situation; it is especially dangerous in a country where the inter-play of Islam, Roman Catholicism, and Protestant Christianity demands from the religious leaders not only spiritual character but wide insight and informed understanding. It is also especially dangerous in a country where the educational standard is rapidly rising and patterns of life are certainly changing.

Pastors of higher educational standards are urgently needed for such pastoral responsibilities as (1) town parishes, especially in province headquarters and industrial centres; (2) chaplaincy work in educational centres and colleges, including the university; (3) direction of the apprenticeship training programme, in which pastors should eventually replace missionaries; (4) teaching posts at Bishop Gwynne College; and (5) for training to teach Scripture in intermediate and secondary schools, which are growing in number."

## Student Politics

THREE UNIVERSITY UNIONS recently debated Government policy in Africa. At Cambridge, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, failed by one vote (134-133) to carry the union against the motion that "This House disapproves of H.M. Government's policy in Africa", proposed by Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, M.P., former Labour Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. At Oxford, Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, lost a similar motion by 150 votes to 65. At Reading University, Mr. J. P. G. Duncan, a Federal M.P., was defeated in a debate with Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Southern Rhodesian African Congress, by 106 votes to 63.

## Hotels Ban Ghana Barrister Rhodesia Replies to Protest

HOTELS IN BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia, have refused to accommodate a visiting Ghanaian barrister in spite of requests from the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments.

The office of Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, issued a statement commenting on Press reports that Ghana had protested to the United Kingdom against the hotels' treatment of the barrister, Mr. Mills Adoi. Mr. Adoi is visiting the Federation as a representative of Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the banned Nyasaland African National Congress, who is detained under the emergency regulations.

The statement said that after their appeals to the hotels failed the Government could do nothing more, as neither had a rest house in Bulawayo. But the Bar Association in the city invited Mr. Adoi to stay with them as their guest, and a Federal Government secretary informed him of this.

Assuming the Press reports are accurate, the protest by the Ghana Government has presumably been made in response to one in which the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom Government was asked to lodge several days ago over the treatment given to Mr. Chad Chipunza, a member of the Federal Assembly, in Accra early this month. Mr. Chipunza, who was on his way to the United States under an American specialist grant, was assaulted and hurt by an undisciplined crowd of Ghanaians outside his hotel.

The statement added that Mr. Chipunza had given the Federation's Minister in Washington an account of the incident, from which it was apparent that, after refusing to say in a broadcast interview that 'Africans in the Federation are treated worse than dogs', arrangements were made for a demonstration outside his hotel in Accra.

Police stood by and allowed Mr. Chipunza to be dragged from his car and assaulted by the crowd, intervening only after a "lengthy interval" to break up the demonstration and escort him to his hotel. The hotel management then refused to put through his telephone calls to the American Embassy.

The statement recalled another recent incident in Accra when Mr. Gordon Harper, of Salisbury, claimed he was molested by demonstrators in his hotel while on a sales promotion tour.

## "Christianity's Lost Continent"?

### Inroads of Secularism and Islam

"CHRISTIANITY'S LOST CONTINENT" was the title given by the *Spectator* to an article in which Mr. Cecil Northcott expressed the opinion that "Christianity, in spite of its pockets of strength, looks like losing Africa to Islam". He asserted that the Christian effort of the last century was waning and left without sense of direction, and, having outlined the immense services of Christian missions hitherto, continued (in part):—

"The Protestant brands of Christianity have failed to identify themselves with African life at its deepest for all sorts of reasons. Outwardly there has been and is a vast amount of 'carbon copy' Christianity in Africa, imitations of Western styles in worship, conduct and attitudes, accompanied by an intensive application to ecclesiastical administration which imposes the patterns of church life so beloved of the Western churchman.

"How thin is the veneer of the Christian faith was shown in the Mau Mau troubles amongst the Kikuyu in Kenya, where for many the faith was essentially the white man's faith and therefore fit only to be discarded.

"In a sense Christianity is still a foreign importation in Africa, a part of the suspected white man's domination, a subtle cement which helps to hold the tottering white fabric together. This sort of attitude accounts for the growing indifference to Christianity on the part of the educated young intellectuals of West, East, and Central Africa, most of whom have some tradition of Christian belief in their families and themselves owe much to it.

"The creep of secularism is growing to a gallop in Africa, and within the echelons of higher education in the resplendent university colleges the Christian faith has for many been left behind. It is just here that some see the most potent sign that Christianity may lose Africa.

"The Church is failing to appeal to the rising generation of young intellectuals—the ones who are staffing the administrations, the governmental young men who see the omniscient State as the universal provider of the good life, and are learning the tricks of files, committees, commissions, and reports.

"Most African clergy start life as village catechists and by dint of faithful service are eventually ordained after periods of theological training which have to be laid on the miserably weak foundations of a totally inadequate general education. Higher education in Africa has so far provided no new stream of recruits for the ministry, which is regarded as a calling for the third and fourth-rate. Unless a change happens here within the next 10 years there will be no African leadership within the Church able to claim the respect of the growing numbers of educated Africans."

[Comment is made under Notes By The Way]

## Charges Refuted

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has replied to charges made by three visiting officials of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who last week spent four days in the Protectorate. The delegation claimed that neither the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress nor its affiliated organizations had been, as such, connected with the disturbances, and alleged that some of the detainees being released were not getting their old jobs back. The Nyasaland Government replied that it had never maintained that the Nyasaland T.U.C. or its affiliated organizations were themselves involved in the disturbances. But many of its officials and members "have been found to warrant detention solely by reason of their activities on behalf of the Nyasaland African National Congress".

## Mr. Todd Refused Permission

MR. GARFIELD TODD, leader of the Central Africa Party, was last week told that he could not hold a public meeting in Limbe, Nyasaland. Under the emergency regulations he had had to apply for police permission.



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



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## Death of Hola Detainees

### Mr. Mboya May Sue Kenya Government

Mr. TOM MBOYA, the Kenya African M.L.C., said when he was passing through London on his way home from the United States last week that he was taking legal advice on the possibility of suing the Kenya Government over the death of the 11 Hola camp detainees.

In a statement issued on his behalf by the Africa Bureau, Mr. Mboya said: "It is my considered opinion that the Government of Kenya must accept full responsibility for these deaths and that even if charges were made against the camp commandant and his assistant they would merely be the scapegoats in a situation in which the Kenya Government will always remain the criminals.

"Time and again in the last six years allegations have been made about the treatment of detainees, time and again demands have been made both in Kenya by the African leaders and also in Britain for an inquiry into the conditions and treatment of detainees and prisoners. All along the Government has resisted these demands and only a few months ago both in the House of Commons and in Kenya the Government reiterated these numerous refusals and clearly stated it was satisfied with conditions in the detention camps and prisons.

"They cannot now absolve themselves from the responsibility for the 11 deaths by using the two officials as the guilty ones. It is not enough that disciplinary action be taken against these two for the question will still remain as to who will bear the responsibility for these deaths and especially who will compensate the families of these men for their loss. Nor can the Cowan instructions be ignored in this connexion, and in as much as the Kenya Government has from time to time defended the conditions in these camps they must fully accept responsibility.

"After seriously considering this situation I have decided that action should be taken by the African leaders, especially to seek compensation for the families of the dead men. In

this connexion I am therefore consulting with lawyers and examining the possibility of suing the Kenya Government and demanding such compensation as is just and fair. I will raise this matter immediately on arrival in Nairobi with my colleagues to secure joint action".

[The Kenya Government subsequently announced that compensation is to be paid to dependants of the 11 detainees].

## Five-year Campaign in S. Rhodesia

### Improving Race Relations

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, recently pledged his Government to a strenuous five-year campaign to improve race relations so that the new Preventative Detention Act could be dropped as unnecessary.

Sir Edgar told Parliament that if its provisions were fairly and reasonably administered it should be "utterly unnecessary" to re-enact this type of legislation after its five-year life had expired.

"We have every intention during the next five years of working most strenuously for the improvement of race relations and the advancement of all peoples of the country," said Sir Edgar.

The country must reach a stage where everyone was so occupied with improving the economic status and working for the future of their families that there would be no time available for worries about the sort of agitation that led to the recent emergency. "Then we can drop this Bill and manage without it".

Sir Edgar said Nyasaland would have to remain in a state of emergency until they also passed more permanent preventive legislation. "I will be very surprised if Nyasaland's legislation is not more stringent than that which we are trying to pass. If such legislation is passed in Nyasaland I will certainly remind all those who have been attacking this Government that it is their duty to make even more fervent attacks against the Government of Great Britain".

## Hotel Colour Bar Must End

The Southern Rhodesian Hotel Association has agreed that the removal of the colour bar in hotels will have to come some time, but considers that the decision should be left to each individual hotelier.

The association has stated that any move to make all hotels in Southern Rhodesia multi-racial would be frustrated if it were "unacceptable to public opinion".


Three senior members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions were debarred from a hotel in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, recently because one member, Mr. Serge Claverie, former general secretary to the Mauritius Trade Union Congress, is coloured.

The delegation said that they would make a formal protest and report the incident to the I.C.F.T.U. Mr. Charles Millard, director of the Confederation, said he failed to understand why the colour bar was practised in Northern Rhodesia and not in the capital of the Federation, Salisbury.

## Fear of Federation

EVEN IN THE REMOTE AREAS of Nyasaland—although the inhabitants have had very little contact with the outside world—there was strong opposition and fear of federation. Mr. J. L. Pretorius, M.P., chairman of the African Affairs Board, told the Rhodesia National Affairs Association in Salisbury recently.

"The Nyasaland villager is loath to be ruled by Southern Rhodesia. One in every two Africans in the Central Province has worked in Southern Rhodesia at some stage or other and his experiences in the Colony as a stranger have deterred him from further contact with it", he said. Asked what features of Southern Rhodesia had caused this fear, Mr. Pretorius said: "The villager who uproots himself from the placid, uneventful cycle of village life and comes to the cities for work and money, finds himself an alien and faced with many disabilities which do not affect the local African".



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## Parliament

Judicial Consequences of Hola  
Insufficient Proof for Criminal Charges

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week Mr. Julian Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a statement on the judicial consequences arising from the Hola Camp incident, in which 11 detainees died.

The Minister said that the Attorney-General of Kenya had decided that on the evidence available no charge could be framed against identified individuals in respect of identified illegal force used in the incident, as such a charge would fail because the prosecution would be unable to discharge the onus of proof of the use of illegal force beyond reasonable doubt.

Disciplinary proceedings were, however, being started against the camp commandant and his second-in-command. Both had been posted away from Hola some weeks ago, said the Minister.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Is the Minister satisfied that the Attorney-General had all the information required at his disposal from every quarter before he made up his mind that no prosecution could be made with prospect of success against any of the individuals who are implicated in this deplorable event, particularly having regard to the fact that the coroner cast very serious reflections upon their veracity? Secondly, will he tell us about the court which will conduct the disciplinary proceedings against those who have been suspended? Will it have the power to dismiss them from the posts in which they are implicated in the killing of 11 men?"

## Deeply Shocked

MR. AMERY: "Let me say in advance that both we and the Government of Kenya were deeply shocked, as was the whole House, by this incident. As far as we are aware, the Attorney-General had all available information at his disposal. Answering the second part of the question, I want to study exactly what are the powers of the court, but I assume from my knowledge that they would cover the possibility of dismissal."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Will the Minister call for a full report from the Attorney-General giving all the information which is available to him and the reasons, on the basis of that information, which led him to his decision?"

MRS. CASTLE: "Is the Minister aware that at the inquest, Mr. Peters, the European officer in charge of the irrigation scheme at Hola, testified that he personally saw continuous beating of detainees, apparently for refusal to work and not for any disturbance that he could see? Has there been an identity parade of the warders who were carrying out this illegal force? If not, why not? Is any lack of keenness with which the Attorney-General is pursuing this matter due

to the fact that, as the Kenya Government are well aware, the real responsibility for the use of illegal force lies with their own instructions and policy?"

MR. AMERY: "I will certainly look into the point about an identity parade, but I repudiate any suggestion that there has been any lack of keenness on the part of the Attorney-General."

MR. P. WILLIAMS: "Is it not a fact that the Kenya Government desire not only to obtain a full disclosure of the truth of this most regrettable incident, but also that anyone who is in any way connected with it should be brought before the most suitable tribunal? Is it not also true that the greatest mischief in this matter can be created by those who desire to show, apparently for no known and obvious reasons, that this is a matter of Africans versus Europeans?"

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "Does not the Minister agree that this is the biggest blot upon our good name in the Colony for many a year? If this had happened in this country, if 11 men had been beaten to death in England, does the Minister honestly believe that the Government would not have taken more action than this?"

MR. AMERY: "We have been just as deeply shocked by this incident as has any hon. member on either side of the House, but I am satisfied that the Attorney-General has investigated it with the closest possible attention, and I do not find it within me to challenge his conclusion."

MR. G. THOMAS: "While in no way doubting the integrity of the Attorney-General in Kenya, and in no way seeking to underestimate the concern which must be felt by everybody in responsible office in Kenya at this outrageous incident, is it not desirable that not only those responsible for policy but those responsible for the perpetration of the deed, who must be known to those in charge of the camp, should also come under consideration, and ought not the full evidence—all of it—which was available to the Attorney-General be made available to the House and subject to debate?"

## Onus of Proof

MR. AMERY: "It would be eminently desirable that those who were guilty of the use of illegal force should be brought to book. The Attorney-General's view, however, is that it is not possible to bring a charge because the prosecution would be unable to discharge the onus of proof."

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Is it not the case that the Attorney-General's difficulty is in being able to discharge the onus of proving that any particular guard or warder used more than justifiable force? If that is so, is it not also clear from the coroner's report that 11 people were murdered by their guards in this camp, the guards acting collectively? Can the hon. gentlemen assure the House that the Attorney-General, in making his investigation, also considered the possibility of a collective charge of conspiracy to murder?"

MR. AMERY: "I am not an expert in legal matters, but I understand that the position is more difficult than that represented by the hon. member. Had there been, for example, an attempt to escape from the camp, or had there been any attempted assault on the prison staff by any of the persons involved, the use of force would not have been illegal and, therefore, there would not in those cases have been murder. Therefore, it has to be established, not only that force was used, but that in all cases the force was illegal."

MR. SILVERMAN: "They died."

MR. AMERY: "Yes, but had it been used where a man was trying to escape, or where he was assaulting a warder, it would not have been illegal. Therefore, the prosecution has to establish not only the identity of the person, but the illegality of the use of force in the particular case."



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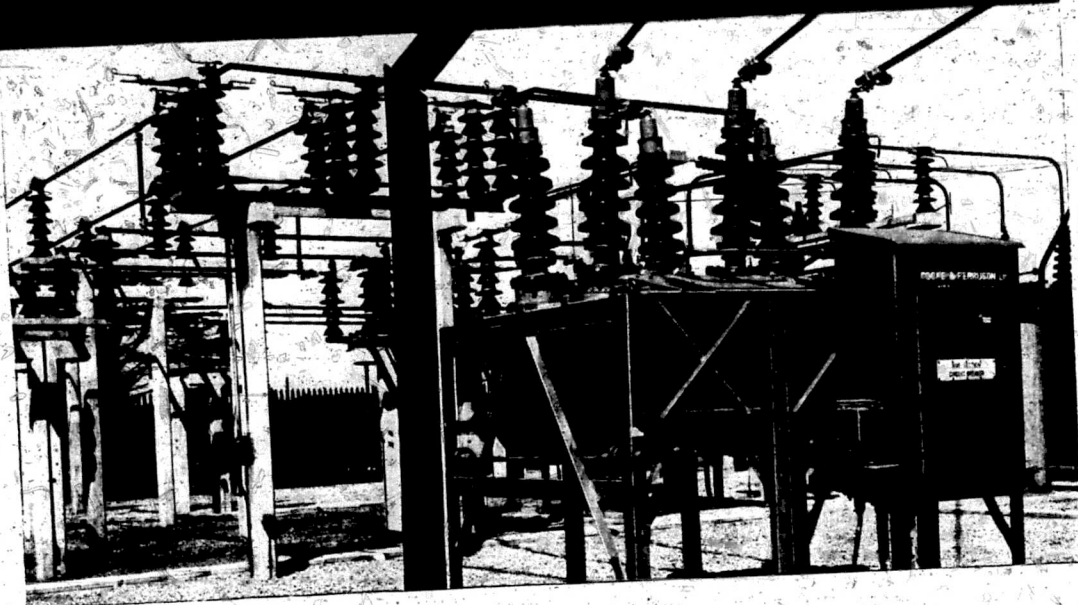
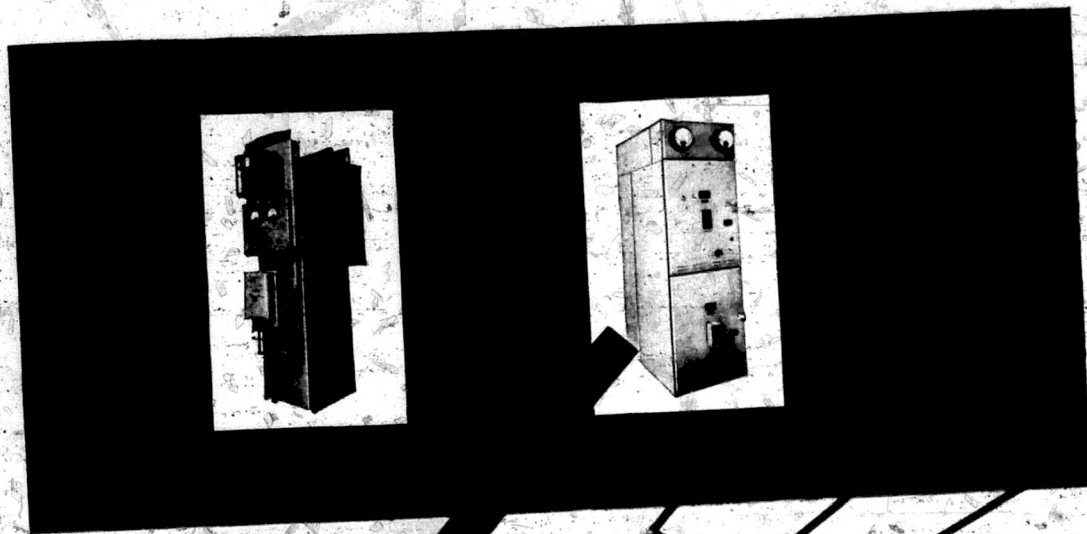
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MR. K. ROBINSON: "As the camp commandant and his deputy claim that they were acting under instructions approved by the Kenya Government, would it not be desirable that the tribunal which hears the disciplinary charges should be wholly independent of the Kenya Government in order that the truth can be arrived at and the responsibility fixed? Is it not a fact that the tribunal has been appointed by the Kenya Government from among their own servants?"

MR. AMERY: "Yes, and I am fully confident that that tribunal will not only investigate the matter, but will take whatever action is required by the gravity of the circumstances under consideration."

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL: "The Under-Secretary will realize how seriously the House as a whole views this situation. Will these disciplinary proceedings take place in public? Will the Minister make available the detailed reasons why the Attorney-General found it impossible to prosecute? Why was he unable to identify in any way whatever the persons responsible for these 11 deaths?"

MR. AMERY: "As to why the Attorney-General was unable to identify those responsible, I would refer you to the coroner's verdict, in which the coroner expressed himself, having started off the inquest, as being unable to identify which particular persons were concerned."

MR. GAITSKELL: "The Minister will surely be aware that a coroner's court very frequently fails to identify the murderer in a particular case. That does not prevent the police from conducting their investigations and eventually perhaps bringing the criminal to justice. Why has that not been done in this case? Further, are disciplinary proceedings contemplated against any persons in addition to the camp commandant and his deputy?"

MR. AMERY: "I do not know of any other proceedings which are being instituted at present. Police investigations have not, as yet, revealed any further information than that available to the coroner's court."

MR. PAGE: "Is it not rather an unsatisfactory way in which to leave this matter, which is of great anxiety to both sides of the House? Am I correct in understanding that the decision depends entirely on the Attorney-General of the Colony, on one legal opinion? Is it not constitutionally possible to have it considered by further legal opinion? In that case, would it not be very unsatisfactory for the moment to disclose the reasons leading the Attorney-General to reach his conclusion?"

#### No Criminal Charge

MR. AMERY: "I must make it clear that the Attorney-General is acting, not in a governmental, but in a quasi-judicial role. Therefore, it is not for us, and it would be quite unconstitutional for us, to require him to do this, that or the other. He is exercising a quasi-judicial function which cannot be added to or taken away from him by others."

MR. GRIMOND: "Are the Government prepared to leave this matter in this way, that 11 people are killed in a prison in Kenya and that no criminal charge is brought against anyone? As I understand it, their argument against bringing a criminal charge based on conspiracy is that the prisoners may have been attempting to escape. Has this ever been suggested before?"

MR. AMERY: "I tried to explain to the House that two points have to be established: first, the identity of the person administering the force; and, secondly, that the force used was illegal. Two issues have to be settled. In the Attorney-General's view, it is not possible to establish that the force used was illegal in each individual case."

MR. JOHN HOBSON: "Will you confirm that the rule which, I understand, applies in England will be applied to the Attor-

ney-General of Kenya, namely that the information upon which he acts and the basis of his decision shall not become a matter for political decision because he is making a quasi-judicial decision?"

MR. AMERY: "The Attorney-General was acting in a quasi-judicial capacity and it is not for Her Majesty's Government or the Government of Kenya to try to influence that decision."

MR. GAITSKELL: "I am not criticizing the Minister for this, but he has not been able to answer a number of questions asked this afternoon. We, for our part, do not intend to leave this matter alone until we are satisfied that everything possible has been done to find the truth and bring those responsible to book. Will the Minister reflect on the whole situation and make a full statement on the position, answering the questions put, immediately after the Whitsun recess?"

MR. AMERY: "I will certainly consider whether it is possible to make a fuller statement, although I think that it will be very difficult for the Government to add to the view expressed by the Attorney-General in his quasi-judicial capacity."

In a written reply MR. AMERY stated that the staff at Hola now consisted of a superintendent of prisons, two assistant superintendents, a chief officer, three principal officers, and 247 subordinate staff. The gazetted officers had had considerable and varied service in prisons, detention camps, and in administration. The subordinate staff had all taken a training course.

## Crisis of the Church in Africa

THE AFRICAN'S PATIENCE is nearly exhausted, Dr. Max Warren writes in the magazine of the Church Missionary Society, continuing:—

"For all it is surviving tribalism—and tribalism is the new Africa's Achilles' heel—Africans are becoming conscious of themselves as standing together 'over against' the white man. That is the tragic sequel to our total Western approach to the African.

"We have refused to treat him with respect as a person. We have insisted on treating him as a ward, a child, or a second-class citizen. He is no longer willing to be so regarded. Arguments about political immaturity and economic necessity, however reasonable they may appear, carry no conviction to Africans.

"The use of such arguments betrays a radical lack of understanding of the dominant mood among an increasing section of African opinion. That is the fundamental fact of the situation, and until we face it there will be no peace in Africa.

"Here is a further harsh point which we Christians of the West have to assimilate: in the Christian missionary enterprise in Africa we have, more often than we have realized, presented the Gospel from a position of political, economic and cultural superiority. The African has had to take it or leave it on our terms. At least that is how it has often seemed to him. The real wonder of the Gospel is that so often, in spite of us, the authentic spark has jumped the gap between us and the African and set his soul on fire.

"That is the exciting reality about the history of the Christian mission in Africa, as well as in Asia. Christ is doing His strange work in Africa, but the African has come to the point where he is discriminating more and more between that which has set his soul on fire and the bounds within which the European has tried to confine it. This is the real crisis of the Church in Africa."

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KENYA PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE, 113, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, or

EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, or direct to

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, P.O. Box 30050, Nairobi, Kenya.

## Race Relations in Nyasaland

(Continued from page 1107)

in the camps. "It was surely quite clear that no one in Kenya wishes to keep in detention a single soul a day longer than necessary. But we are here considering the obsessed and fanatical residue. These are people whom their fellow Africans do not want among them in their present state of mind. It would be criminal to force people of this kind back into African society."

Africans were particularly vulnerable to intimidation. Kenya was a country where a match could burn alive a man and his family living in a thatched house. A credulous and superstitious people could be caused agonising distress if their fears of witchcraft and oathing were preyed upon. It was not extravagant to think that the ruthless minority left in the detention camps were capable of these crimes.

Intimidation was damnable, especially when it hit people whom one knew and of whom one was fond. He believed intimidation to be a far worse an enemy of freedom than corruption or a restricted franchise. "To release this obsessed and fanatical residue before their fellow Africans are ready to receive them would be a betrayal as wicked as it would be foolish."

### Spreading Chaos

MR. STEPHEN SWINGLER (Lab.) urged that those against whom the Government had evidence of conspiring to spread chaos or to disrupt the Constitution should be charged and given an opportunity to answer these charges in court.

"Otherwise, it is the Government who are using force illegitimately and it is the Government who will be responsible for inciting others to subvert the Constitution".

MISS JOAN VICKERS (Cons.) said that of the 2,250 people charged with membership of the proscribed organization Kiama Kia Muinzi, some 94% were ex-members of Mau Mau. It showed, she said, that many Africans had not got rid of their Mau Mau background. While these societies existed it was imperative that those who wanted to live in peace must be protected.

Replying to the two debates, MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: "Detention, or restriction, without trial is repugnant to all of us in this country. The concept for which we have always stood is freedom to live by no man's leave underneath the law.

"At the same time, the first duty of a Government is to maintain law and order. There are situations when those two principles, the duty of the Government and the right of the individual, clash. Such a situation arises where the exercise of the law is paralysed by intimidation."

### Taken Out of Prison

Discussing the problem of detention and restriction in Kenya, the Minister said the Colonial Government had reduced the number of detainees from 80,000 to 1,091 at the end of April.

"So successful has the system been that a number of convicted Mau Mau who were serving prison sentences have been taken out of prison and turned into detainees so as to facilitate their return to normal life. Of the few remaining, there are two categories. One in four are not acceptable in their home district. Either it would not be safe for them to go there or the local African authorities there do not want to see them back.

"We get, in addition, what is known as the hard-core, partly of Mau Mau thugs and partly of those more politically inclined. Plainly it is no good saying in these cases, 'You should either release them or bring them to trial'. The circumstances in which they are being detained were circumstances in which it was not possible to bring a charge because of the danger of intimidation. That situation has clearly not improved. It is more difficult to establish these facts in open court years after the original occasion of the detention."

The situation in Kenya was still pretty difficult. There had been a resurgence of K.K.M. activity. This was not the best time to endanger promising developments by injecting back into the life of Kenya elements whose presence would almost certainly give rise to a sharpening of feelings among all races.

"I think that the wholesale release of Kenya and his associates would alarm many Africans and Asians as well as Europeans. It might destroy all the present prospects of harmony on which we set considerable hope. I cannot, therefore, announce any new policy or any change in attitude where the release of the existing detainees is concerned. The

releases will go on as fast as possible, but the Governor will not release people unless he is satisfied that he can do so whilst safeguarding the Kenya community.

On the situation in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Amery pointed out that no one was under detention there. "There are two persons who were restricted as a result of the 1956 incident in the Copperbelt. There was a *habeas corpus* writ in respect of one of them. I think, therefore, that the matter must be regarded as *sub judice* and it would be wrong for me to give a detailed explanation of the reasons for their restriction.

"The Zambia leaders were determined to prevent if they could the recent territorial elections in Northern Rhodesia and to persuade all Africans not to take part in these elections.

"The Governor was satisfied that they had conspired to make use of intimidation, force, violence and restraint against persons in the territory in order to induce or compel such persons to refrain from voting at or standing as candidates for the said election, and to commit acts under ten other heads including arson, malicious damage to property, corruption of police and other public officers, acts calculated to bring the Government into hatred and disrepute and acts calculated to promote ill-feelings between different classes of the population of the territory. Those were the grounds on which the regulation was introduced which made it possible for the Governor to order their restriction.

"The regulations are in force until July only and, under the ordinance, the Governor has to appoint a person to inquire into the circumstances leading to the introduction of the regulations and to make recommendations. We must wait until the inquiry which has been appointed has reported. It would be wrong for us or the Governor of Rhodesia to produce evidence independently until the inquiry takes place. The inquiry is now in progress.

### Right of Appeal

Giving figures for detainees in Nyasaland, the Minister said that 435 were held under the Governor's Detention Order; under the 28-day Order 163 people were detained; 364 had already been released, and two persons were restricted. Of the detainees 139 were held in Southern Rhodesia.

The detainees had a right of appeal against detention, and advisory committee existed for this purpose. The Governor attended as many appeals as he could. He had heard 155 appeals and the advisory committee had heard 49.

Turning to the affairs of the Church of Scotland, the Minister said: "In the early days the main problem for the Church was that of winning people to Christianity and caring for health and education. More recently, through the development, in Central Africa and the general approach of Christianity in Nyasaland, with the Government taking more and more responsibility for health and education, the Church is itself up against the social and political problems of the modern world which are relatively new in Nyasaland.

"Other factors have been at work. There has been a decline in contributions from the Church of Scotland to Nyasaland; and the Church has been faced with increasing competition from other denominations and secular political movements. All these things have led the Church quite openly to take up a position on political matters in Nyasaland. Many men have been drawn into the service of the missions who have a deep interest in the issues which are part of the daily political life of Nyasaland.

"From the first the Central African Church has been against the idea of federation. No doubt it has studied the problem very objectively but the conclusions it reached have been hostile to federation. This has been made quite plain in its publications and in sermons and talks in Nyasaland.

### Political Activities

"In the process of opposing federation, for reasons which I will not go into in detail today, it has naturally found itself — I will not say in alliance, because I do not think it has been an alliance — but working for a common cause with the African Congress. It has openly campaigned on the issue of federation in churches and schools. I make no complaint about that. But when considering this Central African and Nyasaland problem it is important that we should all realize that the Church is not, as is sometimes the case in our own country, above or outside politics. It is deeply involved. It is one of the parties to the debate. I make no complaint about that at all.

"Miss Herbison made a moving appeal that the Secretary of State should use the Church of Scotland in Nyasaland as an instrument to help in solving the problems of that country. I would reply to that appeal by saying that the Nyasaland Government believe that the Church of Scotland can help in a major way in our policy of promoting the all-round advancement of the African and the well-being and good government of Nyasaland. If the Church does that, its assistance and co-operation would be greatly welcomed."

## African Liberation Committee's Aims Freedom From Foreign Domination

ALLEGED DETAILS of an African Liberation Committee "dedicated to freeing the entire continent of Africa from foreign domination" and including the names of several prominent African leaders in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and in East Africa were read in the magistrate's court at Eldoret, Kenya, by a police witness, assistant superintendent H. Mainprice, recently.

Superintendent Mainprice gave evidence in the case in which Elijah Omolo Barnaba Agar was accused on seven charges relating to possession and dissemination of prohibited and seditious documents. He pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The prosecution alleges that documents relating to the African Liberation Committee which were found in a tin trunk, belonged to Agar and in some cases were written and signed by him.

Superintendent Mainprice read from writing on the inside covers of a document entitled "Manifesto of the Communist Party", which he said appeared to be in Agar's handwriting. He also produced a note on foolscap paper which he claimed was in Agar's handwriting. This was headed "African Liberation Committee, requests presented to the Prime Minister of Burma, Comrade Ba Swe". Under the heading "Action Bureau", the note said: "We would like to arrange at an appropriate time for some semi-military short course of training in Burma".

The Superintendent also read a document headed "African Liberation Committee" and signed "E. O. Agar, secretary, Action Bureau". It was addressed to "Dear Comrades Wijono and Hla Laung" and read: "We wish to discuss with you some essential aspects of the African Liberation Committee's activities and the problems involved before the second Asian Socialist conference".

Attached to the note was a typewritten document which Superintendent Mainprice read out. It was headed "African Liberation Committee—points for discussion with Comrades Wijono and Hla Laung. Arrangements for the passage of the following delegates, Mr. T. B. T. Banda, secretary, Nyasaland African National Congress; Paul Mwangi, organizing secretary, Uganda National Congress; J. Lonamore, African League, London, and Joseph Muhando, Tanganyika African National Union".

The document asked for arrangements to be made for these delegates to stay in Bombay. It also stated that the immediate plans of the African Liberation Committee included the establishment of a headquarters in Khartoum.

## Africans Arrested in Nairobi Wearing Illegal Uniforms

TEN AFRICANS WEARING RED SHIRTS were arrested at Nairobi airport last Sunday. They were part of a crowd of 3,000 people gathered to welcome back Mr. Tom Mboya, M.L.C., after his six-week tour of the United States. A police spokesman said that the Africans would be charged with wearing illegal uniforms.

They had been leading the crowd in singing "freedom songs". Some of the crowd carried placards which read: "Welcome home, Comrade Tom Mboya"; "European settlers go home"; "Kenya is our land"; and "Down with Colonial dictatorship".

Mr. Mboya said after his arrival: "I approve of my followers wearing red shirts, because a man should be allowed to wear any coloured shirt if he wants to. The police action in arresting them is stupid and pointless". Mr. Mboya also said that unless there was a universal franchise in Kenya at the 1960 general election based on one man, one vote, Africans would not take part in it.

The arrested men were later remanded until July 4. They pleaded not guilty to wearing "illegal uniforms".

"We must find a way whereby we can hold Nyasaland in a state of suspended animation—some policy whereby the ego of the would-be African leaders can be satisfied while, for the benefit of the whole population, Nyasaland is still in co-operation with the wealthier parts of the Federation". Mr. Winston Field, Leader of the Dominion Party in the Federal Assembly.

## No Cuckoos in East Africa Results of Crop Spraying in South

Ornithologists and bird-watchers in East Africa have been puzzled by the complete absence of cuckoos in the territories so far this year, and researches into the reason have led to concern among bird-lovers.

The birds are usually seen in East Africa in mid-April, but there has been no sign of them so far this year. Usually they are seen in large numbers travelling northwards through the coastal regions of East Africa on the way to Europe and western Asia.

Mr. John G. Williams, ornithologist at Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, said last week that it was possible the birds had taken another migration route. Another possibility was that they had been wiped out in their winter quarters in the southern half of Africa where large-scale spraying of crops had killed off caterpillars and other insects on which cuckoos feed.

There had been a tremendous decrease in the numbers of other insectivorous birds this year. Only about one-tenth of last year's numbers had been seen. Poisons used in crop spraying were toxic enough to kill small birds and might have been directly responsible for their destruction. Mr. Williams added that the scarcity of small birds would upset the fruit growing industry among others, on which bird activities had a beneficial effect. He thought it unlikely that there would be any lack of cuckoos in Britain this year, as the spring arrivals noted their travel via West Africa. Those passing through East Africa go on to western Russia and to Turkey.

## Lives Saved in Nyasaland

THE PROMPT ACTION of the Federal Government in asking Southern Rhodesia to send troops to Nyasaland recently saved many lives, "including not a few missionaries", the Rev. Frank Mussell, Salisbury Methodist minister, says in a letter to the *Methodist Recorder*, London.

He says: "Federation has come to stay. The benefits of it are becoming very apparent and we cannot allow irresponsible Africans in Nyasaland or elsewhere to undo that which has been done.

"I am sure that the Devlin Commission will have a few surprises in its report, and I hope the critics in England will be convinced that the massacre plot was not a figment of the imagination", the letter says.

"I am bold to state, as a Federal citizen, that all the rapid economic progress that the Africans have made has been entirely due to the initiative, money, enterprise and leadership of Europeans. The whole of African life, if we compare conditions today with those that existed before European occupation, has obviously been influenced for good."

## Hunger Strike

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT stated last week that all 144 hard-core detainees at the Hola Camp were on hunger strike, but that 35 of them later abandoned the strike. The others were given a glucose solution by the camp authorities. A senior prisons officer who visited Hola immediately reported to a meeting presided over by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor. The official said that normal food was being offered to all detainees at regular meal-times, and that none of the 550 detainees in the open camp and on the settlement scheme nearby had joined in. He declined to say what caused the strike.

## May Day Message

"WE HOLD THAT in the world today men of different colours and races must treat each other as equals and accord each other the same consideration due to every human being. We say that no people or government have the right permanently to rule over other peoples but must concede to them the independence they claim for themselves". — Mr. Hugh Gaitskell in a May Day message to the Labour movement.



*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Richard Costain's Profits Up**

RICHARD COSTAIN, LTD., which has interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, report a group trading profit of £605,651 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £432,565 in the previous year, after charging £40,872 interest on fixed loans, £672,495 for amortization and depreciation, and £11,788 for auditor's remuneration.

Income from investments adds £4,110, and taxation absorbs £232,600. Profit available to the parent company was £225,053, out of which dividends on preference shares absorb, less tax, £22,569, the interim dividend on ordinary shares at 5%, less tax, £31,635, and the proposed final dividend of 10%, less tax, £67,395. Profit retained was £103,454 (£88,305).

The issued capital consists of £150,000 in 5% A cumulative preference shares of £1, £550,000 in 5½% B cumulative preference shares of £1, and £1,181,500 in ordinary shares of the same denomination. Capital reserves stand at £1,633,237, revenue reserves at £470,034, and amount set aside for future taxation is £106,788. Secured bank overdrafts total £1,206,606 and mortgages £10,963. Other liabilities total £1,858,597. Fixed assets are £184,729, investments in subsidiary companies £525,671, other investments are £55,892, and current assets £1,670,387 (including £74,329 in cash).

The directors are Sir Richard Costain (chairman and joint managing), Mr. A. P. Costain (deputy chairman and joint managing), Mr. J. W. Whiter (joint managing), Brigadier A. G. Bonn, Colonel P. McA. Sinclair, Sir Donald Ferguson, and Messrs. E. J. Cook, H. F. R. Catherwood, G. Y. Hinwood, and R. Ronald Curtis.

Meeting, London June 4.

**F.A.O. Moves to Accra**

THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (F.A.O.) is to make Accra, the capital of Ghana, the main centre of its activities in Africa. The acting representative of the United Nations in Ghana, Mr. Kouros Satröp, said last week that the United Nations Extended Assistance Board will shortly erect new offices for F.A.O. in Accra. They will be ready by September. Two other sub-centres are to be set up for the organization's work, one of which will probably be in Addis Ababa and the other in an East African capital.

**E. W. Tarry's Circular**

IN A CIRCULAR to shareholders, the chairman of E. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants with interests in Central Africa, states that the directors' attention has been called to recent activity in the ordinary shares which appears to have been accompanied by renewed rumours of a possible sale of the business. Full information was given last December about inquiries received in this connexion, and the statement adds there have been no further developments. Nor do the directors know of any other reason to account for the rise in price. Trading results for the individual branches for the year ended March 31 last are still in the course of preparation, but preliminary information indicates that profits will be less than last year.

**Chartered Quarterly**

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has begun to publish quarterly reports. These do not cover the company's investment income but gives the estimated gross revenue from the mineral royalties, rents and fees, after providing for the payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net revenue derived by the company from the exercise of its mineral rights in that country. The figure for the March quarter is £2.5m., which compares with only £1,464,000 for the same quarter of 1958 and £1,489,000 in the December quarter.

**Powerful Motor Organization**

MR. L. P. GARDNER, who has been appointed head of the new motor department of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., writes in the current issue of its house journal: "We have a long and difficult time before us, but we are confident that in a few years we shall be one of the most powerful motor organizations in East Africa. All the emphasis will be on really first class service to our customers. Gailey & Roberts will on August 1 take over the Austin Motor Company franchise for Uganda and Tanganyika Territory."

**Low and Bonar Report**

LOW AND BONAR, LTD., which has interests in Central and East Africa, report a consolidated manufacturing and trading profit of £962,098 for the year ended November 30 last, compared with £972,548 in the previous year. Income from a subsidiary company not consolidated was £60,424, from associated companies £14,963, and from investments £82,997. Property revenue was £1,285.

Depreciation absorbed £257,442, provision against inventory losses was £5,000, taxation £377,398, directors' remuneration £49,481, contributions to staff pensions £28,419, and £20,000 was transferred to group benevolent and past service funds. In the accounts of the parent company, £75,000 was transferred to general reserve, dividends on first, second, and third preference stock absorbed £13,225, the 2½% interim on ordinary shares, less tax, £23,000, the proposed final dividend of 12% less tax, £122,500, and the 3% proposed bonus £29,400. The carry-forward was £127,759 (£239,503).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £100,000 in 6% first cumulative preference stock, £100,000 in second 6% and £200,000 in third 5½% cumulative preference shares, and £1,600,000 in ordinary shares of £1. Capital reserve is £185,851 and revenue reserves and undivided profit £867,759. Income tax, benevolent fund, and stock and contracts reserve total £216,810. Current liabilities and provisions are £1,575,180, fixed assets £235,311, interests in subsidiary companies £1,891,495, trade investments £927,053, and current assets £1,768,012 (including £7,672 in cash).

The directors are Messrs. Herbert V. Bonar (chairman and managing), Ian C. Low (vice-chairman), Stephen Gillanders, J. C. McDowell, J. Keith Anderson, Louis M. Hill, and T. A. Long. The secretary is Mr. Andrew R. Scott.

Meeting, Dundee June 3.

**Record Tobacco Crop**

NORTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO FARMERS could expect an estimated record crop of 12 to 12½ million lb. of tobacco for the 1958-59 season, according to the regional office of the Federal Department of Conservation and Extension in Lusaka. This estimate is nearly twice the amount grown (6,764,000 lb.) during the previous season which was a bad one for the growers. An estimated 12,500 acres of flue-cured tobacco was planted by 236 growers in the North-Western Rhodesia districts along the line-of-rail from Mkushi to Livingstone compared with 11,000 acres planted by 201 growers the previous season. The yield from this region is estimated to be a record 10½ to 11 million lb., compared with the 5.7 million lb. reaped in 1957-58.

**African Wages Scheme**

PLANS ARE BEING MADE to introduce legislation to cover wages and conditions of service of 55,000 Africans working in Northern Rhodesia. The Ministry of Labour and Mines has said that of the 260,000 Africans at present employed in the Territory the wages and conditions of 110,000 were already regulated either by negotiated agreements as in the case of the copper-mining industry or by joint industrial councils or wage councils. Of the remaining 150,000 Africans 35,000 were domestic servants for whom it was difficult to achieve a minimum wage. Likewise with 15,000 Africans employed by African authorities and 45,000 Africans employed on farms. For the remaining 35,000 Africans employed in various jobs it was planned to bring in legislation to cover their wages and conditions of service by setting up of a minimum wages board.

**U.A.M. Acquisition**

THE UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS GROUP of companies announce that its associate company in Uganda, the Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa) Ltd., has acquired a financial interest in Universal Plastics, Ltd., of Nairobi, which is now producing translucent plastic sheeting for rooflights and other purposes. Joint marketing arrangements for the group's asbestos cement and plastic products have proved satisfactory in the United Kingdom and it is anticipated that similar facilities in the East African territories will also be beneficial.

## Agricultural Experiments in N.R.

### Plans for African Cattle Ranching

THE NUCLEUS of an African cattle ranching industry is being planned by Government officers in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. If the scheme is accepted, Africans will be settled on 2,000 acre farms in the Petauke district. The farms will be laid out in blocks with a water frontage, and the farmers will be encouraged to fence 250 acres, increasing this as their income rises.

In another experiment to induce Africans to earn money by selling cattle—something which is foreign to their traditions—three farms in the Katete district of the Eastern Province, each of 500 acres, are being fenced and water supplies provided. Africans will be encouraged to bring herds to these farms and will be required to sell the surplus as soon as the numbers in the herds reach a fixed level. These farmers will not rely on cattle entirely for their income, but will also raise arable crops.

Katete is also the centre of another new cattle industry experiment, in which Africans have been made aware of the market for processed hides. Hitherto hides of animals slaughtered by butchers and by individual African cattle owners have been thrown away. It is now hoped to establish an industry which will be worth £2,000 a year to Africans in the Province. Veterinary department officers are demonstrating to Africans the frame-drying process for hides. Already a number of sales have been held with the Bata Shoe Company buying the hides. At least one African has increased his income by £20 a month.

Later in the year the Nyasaland Cold Storage is to take over buying the hides and with the help of the co-operative societies in the province, who have agreed to provide drying sheds, and a large-scale publicity campaign in the other districts, it is hoped that the hide industry will become an important new factor in the economy of the Eastern Province.

"The farmers of Kenya have provided the city of Nairobi, their main market, with a milk supply probably second to none anywhere in Africa".—*The Kenya Dairy Farmer*.

## MINING

### Railway Rating Structure Proposals Sliding Rate for N.R. Copper

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY into the rating structure of the Rhodesia Railways has recommended a new sliding scale tariff for the carriage of copper from Northern Rhodesian mines to ports in Portuguese East Africa. The new scale proposed is linked to the London Metal Exchange price. It would, at current prices, save the copper mining companies more than £1m. a year.

At present the copper mines pay a special rate varying between £13 8s. 4d. and £13 15s. per short ton irrespective of current prices. The commission has proposed rates varying between £7 19s. 3d. and £16 18s. per short ton, the sum varying by approximately 20s. for every £20 change in the copper price per long ton quoted on the London Metal Exchange. The lowest rate would apply when the price per long ton did not exceed £160 and highest when the price exceeded £300.

The copper mining companies had asked for a sliding scale ranging between £3 9s. 6d. and £39 4s. per short ton related to values between £50 and £1,400 per short ton. The commission considered this proposal too broad and preferred the London Metal Exchange price "not only because it is an easily identified index of comparative value, but also because the receipts of the railways would not then be influenced by variations in sea freight and related charges".

### Progress Report

Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. (March quarter)—72,629 metric tons of ore milled, 2,121 metric tons of concentrates produced, with a metal content of 44.77% lead, 11.69% copper, 1,553 gms./ton of silver, of 25.66 gms./ton of gold. Gross proceeds of returnable metal £158,142, estimated realization expenses £67,024, working costs £111,371, estimated loss on working (before charging depreciation and interest on loans) £20,253, depreciation £58,521, interest on loans and overdrafts £18,141, estimated loss £96,915.

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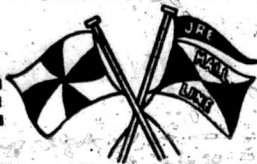


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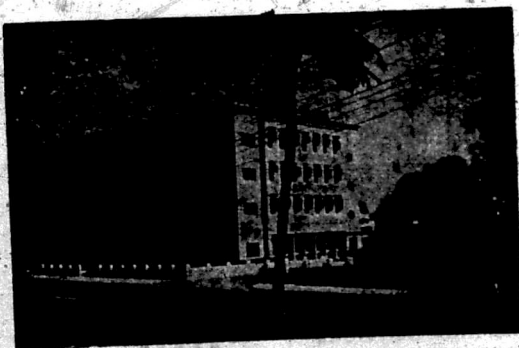
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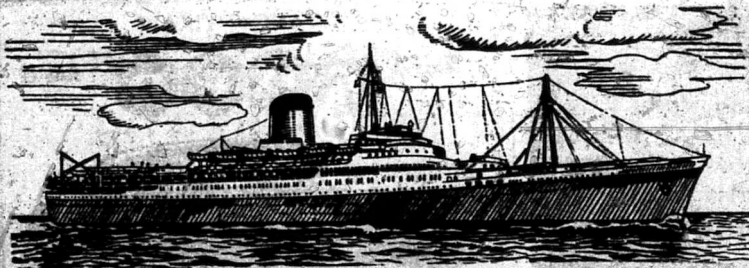
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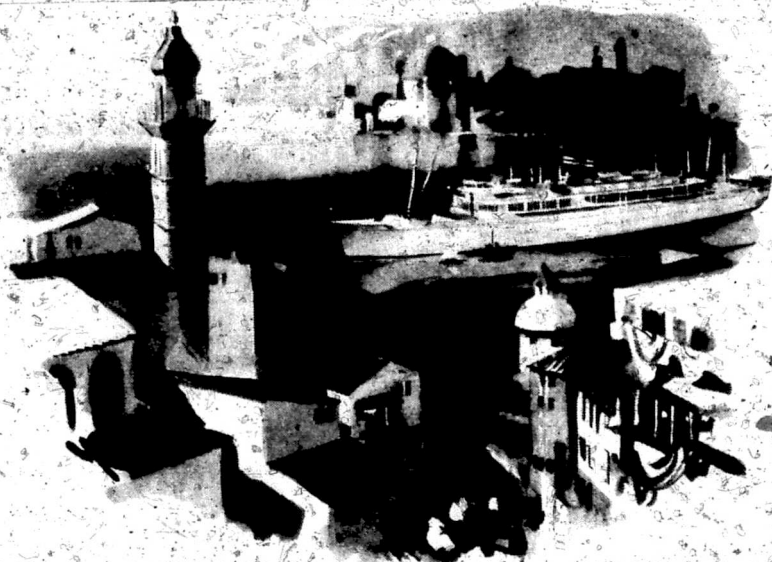
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 28th, 1959

Vol. 35

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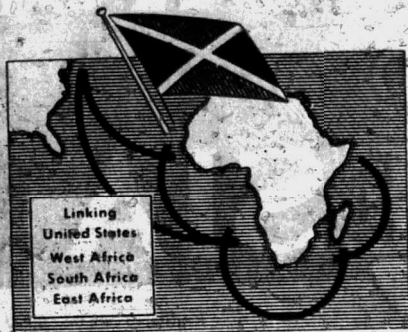


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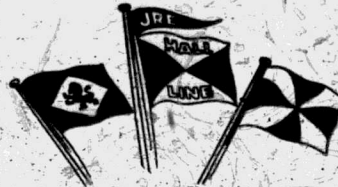


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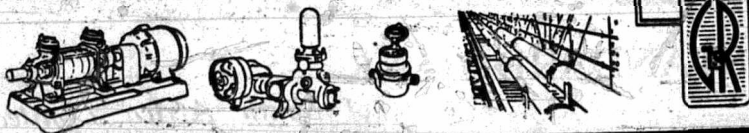
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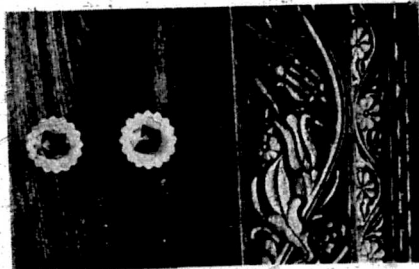
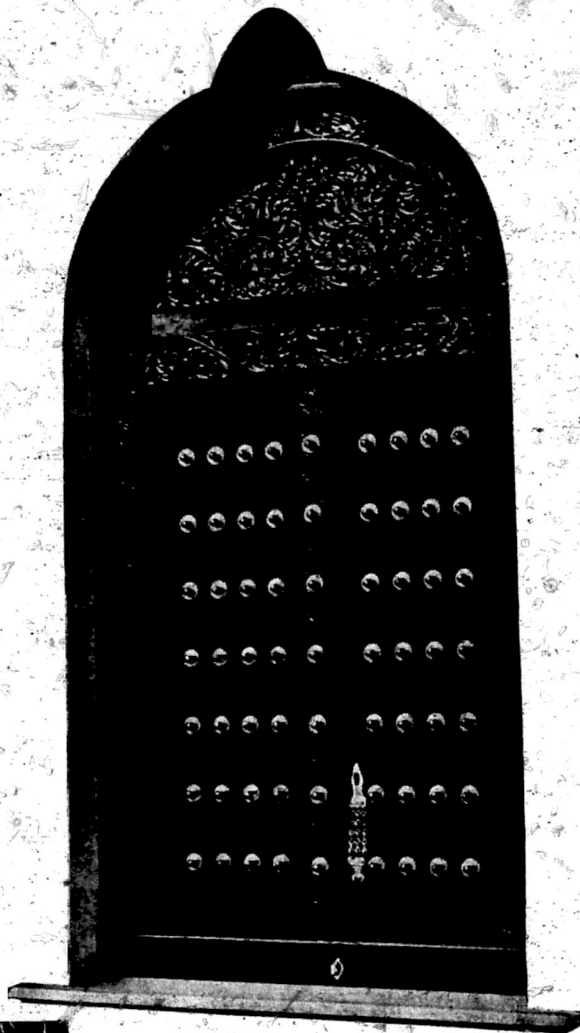


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1959

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

MANY RHODESIANS have been among those who have thought and said that too little has been done to implement the policy of inter-racial partnership since the Federation was established five and a half years ago. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has frequently expressed regret at procrastination in this matter, but it must now be recognized that much is being done, and that there are indications that the front will be widened and the pace accelerated. Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, has claimed, with justification, that more has been achieved for African advancement since the Federation was founded than in the previous sixty-odd years of British rule; he might have added that most of the progress has been crowded into the last few months, and that there is evidence of still further liberalization in the immediate future.

### The Policy of Partnership.

Two striking acts by Sir Roy himself have been the appointment of Mr. Jasper Savanhu to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, with special responsibility for race problems, and of a second African, Mr. Lawrence Vambe, likewise a former editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, Salisbury, to be an information officer on the Federal High Commissioner's staff in London. The Prime Minister — whom Socialist M.Ps. ceaselessly traduce as an *apartheid*-minded reactionary — has thus demonstrated his willingness to give capable Africans preference over less suitable Europeans for special posts and the opportunity of proving both their own personal worth and that men of their race can acquit themselves well in situations of considerable difficulty and delicacy. Incidentally they disprove the claim of the Congresses that all Africans are on their side, which claim,

### Appointments of Africans.

though obviously false, is uncritically accepted by the Labour emotionalists in Britain.

To mention only some of the liberal acts recently taken, the Southern Rhodesian Parliament has lately legislated for non-racial hotels; the Federal Government, which is responsible for postal communications, has begun to remove the arrangements for separate attention to Europeans and Africans in post offices; the commercial banks have embarked on the same policy; and the Industrial Conciliation Bill now before the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia will soon clear the way for non-racial trade unionism. In the face of these and similar changes it is absurd for the critics of the Federation to continue to chant that the policy of the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments is indistinguishable from that of the Union of South Africa, where the whole emphasis is on *apartheid*, or separateness, not partnership. Only the other day the Governor-General of the Federation announced that the Office of Race Affairs which was created last year has already completed a survey of factors which operate against the accepted policy of partnership, and it is common knowledge that a Cabinet committee is at work on that document with the aim of listing recommendations for action.

One of the weaknesses of the Federal Constitution is that — in consequence of the insistence of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom in 1953 — matters which closely affect the daily life of the African are mainly the concern of the territorial Governments, not the Federal Government. Yet it is the Federal Government which is almost always upbraided by United Kingdom speakers and

### Liberal Measures.

Directed to the African are mainly the concern of the territorial Governments, not the Federal Government. Yet it is the Federal Government which is almost always upbraided by United Kingdom speakers and

### Directed to the Wrong Address.

writers for not having done what those critics would have wished to see done. Almost never do they appear to realize, or at least admit, that their complaints are directed to the wrong address. People with any real knowledge of the facts are aware that the three territorial Governments, those of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, have all given proof that they are persuaded of the importance of a liberal attitude in race matters, and that the Federal Government has shown, especially in recent months, that it recognizes the need to couple liberalism with that firmness which is indispensable

to the discharge of its duties. As Sir Roy Welensky frequently mentions, too many "pinpricks" are still the lot of Africans, especially those who have been educated and accustomed to live up to European standards, but it would be unfair and ungenerous not to take note of what has been and is being done — despite the extremism of the Congresses and their threat of civil war. Whereas illiberal Administrations would have used such circumstances to curtail African liberty in the Federation, that has not happened. Could there be clearer proof of determination to treat the African generously?

## Notes By The Way

### Politicians First

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE in the United Kingdom, when asked to state "what kind of people you most admire", have put politicians first, entertainers second, royalty third, sports stars fourth, and other categories of citizens nowhere. Serious-minded folk might comment that the far from satisfactory state of the United Kingdom is reflected in such levity, and cynics might add that there is not much difference nowadays between many British politicians and the entertainers who run them close in the regard of that section of the public which expressed its opinion — or, let us say in charity, its ill-considered emotional response to a snap question. It is not long since Britons had better standards of admiration — and more admirable politicians on whom to focus their confidence; politicians much less susceptible to dragooning by whips or public, much more determined to state the truth as they saw it, a good deal less absorbed with personal popularity, and immensely more concerned with Britain's place in the world.

### Fooling the Public

THAT YOU CAN FOOL a large section of the people for a sadly long time is evident from this preference for politicians at the very time when the Parliamentary spokesmen for a party which represents almost half the nation have behaved disgracefully day after day and week after week in regard to British Central Africa. It must be conceded that the newspapers which appeal particularly to Labour Party supporters recorded nothing like the full enormity of the offences of Socialist speakers, including the Leader and Deputy Leader of the party, and some allowance should be made for that fact. Still more must be made for the shortness of the public memory, which is assuredly the chief reason for the country's failure to recognize the bad record of so many politicians — and by no means all of them are in the party which seems perennially anxious to advertise its antipathy to British endeavours in Africa.

### Shocking Commentary

IN RECENT WEEKS it has recklessly and repeatedly impugned the veracity of the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, of two Prime Ministers in Africa, and of one Governor, with the consequence that it became desirable to send to the Federation a committee of inquiry under a High Court judge, not to make recommendations of any

kind, but essentially to corroborate the assurances of outstanding public men and high officials that the "massacre plot" of the Nyasaland African National Congress was not just a figment of their imagination — or, still worse, of their conspiracy — conveniently produced in order to smash that racialist organization. It is a shocking commentary on the present House of Commons and its standards that such an investigation should have had to be granted by the Government of the day. Yet a section of the public — and presumably not merely a lunatic fringe — can simultaneously express abounding admiration for politicians!

### Diocesan Diatribe

THE BRISTOL DIOCESAN GAZETTE has just given one-third of an issue to an article about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which contains this disgraceful statement: "The self-interested policy of the settlers in Kenya produced the Mau Mau revolt and consequent slaughter of many thousands of indigenous inhabitants and misery to very many more; and the same narrow, self-interested policy is producing the same inflammable conditions in South Africa and the Federation". Any publication of any Church is under a special obligation to be truthful and charitable; that sentence offends against both tenets. To allege that Mau Mau was the product of the policy of Kenya's European settlers is false; it is also silly, because the settlers had not and have not a majority in the Legislative Council and cannot therefore dictate policy.

### Fiction and Facts

NOTE ALSO THE RECKLESS PHRASEOLOGY, with the assertion that settler self-interest caused the slaughter of thousands of Africans. Very few of the readers of the pamphlet are likely to know the truth — that they were slaughtered by Kikuyu thugs who had been indoctrinated and trained by Kikuyu politicians content to employ or accept any bestiality in pursuit of their aims. Not one Kikuyu would have lost his life in consequence of settler policy, however self-interested. A further piece of fustian is the allegation that inflammable conditions are being created in the Federation by "the same narrow, self-interested policy"; they are being caused by self-centred and self-seeking African political extremists whose attitude is far more narrow and far more self-interested than that of the most narrow-minded and obtuse of Europeans.

# Church of Scotland Accepts Special Committee's Report

## General Assembly to Speak for Africans in Federation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of Scotland, meeting in Edinburgh last Monday, decisively endorsed the report of the special committee, convened by the Very Rev. Dr. George MacLeod, on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and rejected the amendment moved by Brigadier Bernard Fergusson to discharge the committee and absorb its work in the Church and National Committee.

All nine deliverances proposed by the special committee were approved, together with one drawn from the counter motion calling on all the inhabitants of the three states in the Federation to exercise patience during "these critical times," to take full advantage of the various opportunities for advancement, and for Europeans to do all in their power to accelerate race equality.

In moving the acceptance of his committee's deliverances, Dr. MacLeod emphasized that the controversial content of their advice on Nyasaland did not represent the insertion of anything approaching panic clauses.

### Advice and Guidance

Dr. MacLeod went on to explain the wide range of advice and guidance which his special committee had been given both by missionaries with years of service in the African territory and from conveners of important General Assembly committees, and he added: "Your committee is not a bunch of starry-eyed eggheads. We are not a pirate landing party; it is the old crew carrying on."

Dr. MacLeod then said that the ship which was the Central African Federation was dangerously heeling over to starboard, and the heavy list was occasioned by the weight of detainees it carried. For the time being someone had to speak for the Africans and they in the Church spoke, not to be difficult, but as the only realistic way to peace. Their view was that some creative act of trust or of bearing was needed to put the ship on a more even keel; some creative act of trust in the Africans again, including the release of all detainees who could not have criminal activities laid at their door.

The supplementary report issued last week in the light of the emergency had only one deliverance referring to effective power for the Africans. "It is the one that has caused most comment in the past four days. Even this is not a panic clause," Dr. MacLeod said.

### High Commissioner's Pamphlet

Commenting on the pamphlet "Why Not Be Fair?" issued by Sir Gilbert Rennie, the Federal High Commissioner in London, Dr. MacLeod said that despite its emotional title, the High Commissioner had a perfect right to reply. As they had had so little response since 1952 from London to all their warnings and protests about their duty to Protectorates, it was refreshing for the Church occasionally to get a reply.

Dr. MacLeod then talked of a piece of "irresponsible journalism" — a reprint from the *Central African Examiner* called "The Kirk's New Face in Nyasaland", which had been distributed by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee.

"Had we had time we might have replied to that in a document entitled perhaps 'The Central African Examiner's New Face in Nyasaland'. For it has ceased to be a liberal paper. It no longer courageously holds the ring between contending parties in the Federation. The paper might now be better entitled 'Lord Malvern's Meanderings', or 'Huggins's Haverings'. You think I am being rude: I assure you I am being charitable.

"This document is not justified. The article is deficient in history, ignorant of the true nature of the Church and most unworthy in innuendo. Our only surprise is that the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee should have so misjudged the temper of the Kirk as to give it their imprimatur."

Dr. MacLeod spoke about remarks by Lord Malvern to white students in Bulawayo, when he said that one of the least stabilizing influences in Nyasaland had been the Church of Scotland. "I charitably suppose he was hawing. But if

I really thought those student parliamentarians were seriously taking in his words, and if I were an African in Nyasaland, I would rather risk sedition than allow myself to be further merged with the white majority in Southern Rhodesia. I still do not believe Lord Malvern represents the white majority in Southern Rhodesia."

The deliverance to the supplementary report was not in the first report because the committee then still hoped for a revised Constitution for Nyasaland to be before the Assembly. A revised Constitution was first hoped for in the middle of 1957. "Hope delayed maketh the heart sick — and one of the sicknesses in Nyasaland has been this weary delay. We are still without an official new Constitution, so we made a general deliverance."

Dr. MacLeod said he was glad Brigadier Fergusson had proposed what was in essence the direct negative. There was much in his motion with which everyone agreed, but it was a counter-motion all the same, and, deleting the crucial deliverance as it did, it was a vote of no confidence in the burden of their report.

### Boisterous Storm

"Brigadier Fergusson underrates the extent of the storm. We do not yet believe it is a tornado. No one need yet pull for the shore. But before God this storm is boisterous. Courageous action must be taken before it blows us out."

It was no good arresting hundreds in Southern Rhodesia — keeping 100 in prison, as it was just now — and introducing legislation whereby they might be kept in prison without trial for five years; it was no good doing much the same thing in Nyasaland; and it was no good, in face of this, lightly crying 'Peace, peace' where there was no peace."

There were two misapprehensions he wished to scotch. One was that the special committee had paid no attention to the difficulties of the Europeans and was forgetting them. In Southern Rhodesia there are eleven Africans for every white man. The vast majority of Africans are on the land, and only one-tenth of the whites. Yet under the Land Apportionment Act the Africans get 63,000 square miles and the Europeans get 75,000 square miles. So far, 80,000 Africans have been moved to conform with the Act, and another 90,000 were to be moved before the apportionment was complete. "Europeans have done marvels for the country," Dr. MacLeod said. "But it seems to us they have plenty to speak for them."

There was also the misapprehension "that the trouble started with the African National Congress, and that Dr. Banda put the lid on it. It is the assertion that African opposition has always been in the hands of a few dissidents. Now they are safely tucked away, peace is round the corner if only a few idealists would not bleat."

### African Opposition

Dr. MacLeod recalled that in 1952 the African Representative Councils of the two northern territories voted solidly against federation. In the same year the Blantyre Mission Council recorded itself as against federation; and in 1953 Nyasaland chiefs came to Britain to lodge their opposition.

Since then there had been other indications of the African opposition to federation. It was nonsense to suppose that a few dissidents had been responsible or nonsense to suppose that Dr. Banda had upset the applecart. "Rather the inflamed timber was already dry as dust before his coming. It is the African people who fear that as federation was imposed by a Southern Rhodesian referendum, Dominion status will be brought nearer by an over-weighted conference in 1960."

Dr. MacLeod closed with the reminiscence of the most brilliant man — an African — he had met in his Moderatorial year two years ago. That man was now in prison and he wrote a few days ago: "We are well here, all things told. Food has improved a bit. We have more time outside to play football or just talk. Community feeling is excellent and we pray together every morning and every evening. We hope and pray that the same spirit will make the truth that has been so grossly neglected and make us all a community that looks for the good in all."

Dr. MacLeod commented: "I would like to think that if the most brilliant man in this country was similarly arrested and held without trial for nearly three months he would still be writing like that."

Seconding the report of the special committee, Sir Gordon Lethem, a former Colonial Governor, said he wished to press in the strongest possible terms the sovereign necessity for obtaining the understanding, confidence, and acceptance of the African communities.

"I want to say," he added, "if we are not to secure this,

the Government would be forced to rule by force, and that inevitably means military patrols and shooting."

He was not opposed to federation in the light of his own 25 years' experience as an administrator in Africa. The one crucial question was whether or not the African community was to be given a fair say in deciding their political destiny. In northern areas of the Cameroons the people were going to be given a free plebiscite on whether or not they would join the Nigerian Federation. In Central Africa the people did not yet have a similar right.

"There is no kind of reason whatever to think that the Cameroons people should be regarded as more fit to exercise such a right. I speak from the closest intimate knowledge. I was the first British administrator to reside in that area after the transfer from Germany."

He concluded that the time had passed for easy preambles and easy assurances from Ministers. The time was past for modest constitutional reforms which might have sufficed in 1953. The time had come for a great radical vision with more effective power placed in the hands of the African when he spoke in the 1960 discussions. Every party must be represented on an equal basis.

Describing the situation in Nyasaland as "very inflammable", the Very Rev. Dr. J. Pitt-Watson urged the Assembly to adopt an attitude of sobriety and judgment. There was no necessity for the Assembly to defend its missionaries against unworthy attacks and innuendoes made against them, particularly in the pamphlet "The New Face of the Kirk in Nyasaland".

### Support for Federation

They did not wish to give countenance to the belief which persisted in many quarters that the Church of Scotland was opposed to federation in principle. The reverse was true. What could be more clearly a valediction of their Christian principles than that they should be able to establish a Dominion under the British Crown where multi-racial society was not merely a verbal disguise for white domination but a working reality?

In conclusion, Dr. Pitt-Watson said he agreed with the report but would have liked it to be more balanced. Their own case was so strong that he felt the committee could have devoted more to the case of the opposition.

"On this matter there can be no wavering. Our Christian faith and principles, and historic relations with Nyasaland and its people, will make it inevitable that here we stand, and we can do no other."

The counter-motion that the special committee on Central Africa be thanked and discharged was moved by Brigadier Bernard Fergusson. The Assembly, he said, had a right to expect a strictly objective viewpoint. That including the Africans' case as seen by the missionaries, the case of the Africans and Europeans who disagreed with the missionaries, as well as the case of the Federal Government and others.

Most of the commissioners had no opportunity of finding these things out for themselves. That was the whole object of setting up a committee—to find out the facts. The committee had only given them the Africans' case as seen by the missionaries. But the Assembly needed more than that. They should certainly believe what the missionaries said, but the missionaries' views should not be the only ones taken.

### Dealing With Adolescents

"We are dealing with African peoples who are developing very fast but who are still, as a nation, adolescent", Brigadier Fergusson said. "Adolescence is always a difficult time in individuals and in races. It is just the time when everything depends on wise guidance and education in the widest sense."

Was the Assembly certain that that was the kind of guidance the Church's missionaries had been giving? "If we accept this report it means that we as a Church have deliberately accepted guidance that we know to be one-sided."

The committee were asking the Assembly to endorse the action of our own missionaries against the policy of all five Governments concerned. Brigadier Fergusson said it had been suggested that he had been "put up" by the Government to oppose the committee's case. To that he replied: "I assure you, Moderator, my combustion is entirely spontaneous."

Europeans had to work harder and more quickly to find a solution to the problem, and Africans must show patience a little longer and grasp every opportunity of learning the job of rearing themselves, both as individuals and as a community.

"The easiest solution would be for us to hand over. We would earn a lot of cheap applause for doing so, but, my goodness, it would be ill-earned, and any suffering that might

ensue would be by the Africans and not the Europeans. It is a question of getting both sides together, and it is along that road our duty lies", he concluded.

Seconding the counter-motion, Lord Ferrier said he did not doubt the sincerity of the convener and his committee. But he felt he was expressing the sentiments of a great body of opinion in the Church of Scotland that the committee's examination of the position had been one-sided, even reckless, and brought about a situation which tended to discredit the Church of Scotland as a whole.

### Partisan Report

One result had been, since its publication, that bitter things had been said and unworthy implications had been made. "I gravely doubt the wisdom of the transactions of this committee, to put it mildly. I feel in Nyasaland we have taken a partisan stand in a strictly political problem. It is the greatest disadvantage of the Church of Scotland as a whole and to the cause of Christian evangelism throughout the world. We do not think that the report is just."

The counter-motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Rev. Dr. Neville Davidson, Glasgow Cathedral, moving the deletion of the section of the deliverance dealing with the transfer of power to the African people, said: "I feel extremely unhappy about this point. The supplementary report was prepared rather hurriedly, and one or two of us who were members of the committee were not able to attend the meetings concerned and received the report too late to make any comment."

"If the Christian Church is to help towards this desperately important and complicated problem, then it must understand the difficulties on both sides."

This final point, if accepted, would almost seem to carry with it the implication that we do not trust the Government at all in the handling of this matter, and that we fail to understand the legitimate fears on both sides."

It seemed to him that the Church must show that its concern was sufficiently wide. "It must show that it understands the difficulties, not only on the side of the African. If its influence it to count in this matter, if it is to prevail with the Government to modify its policy in some ways, it will be much more likely to do so by not pressing to the ultimate extreme as is suggested."

Sir Alick Buchanan-Smith, seconding, said it was the duty of the Church to be reconciliatory about all, rather than in any way to rub salt into the wound. "Here is the opportunity for us as a Church to emphasize our duty to reconciliation."

Dr. Davidson's motion was defeated.

### "Justice is at Stake"

An addendum to the deliverance urging that the Government take steps to have African detainees in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia released or brought to trial was approved. The Rev. Thomas S. Colvin, of Blantyre, who moved the addendum, said that since March 3 when the emergency in Nyasaland had begun there had been a round-up of Africans who had been kept in detention without trial.

"Some of these Africans are the most excellent of people. It is a tragedy that they should be imprisoned. It is not because they are saints that I plead this cause; it is because British justice is at stake in this matter."

Amid cries of "No, no", Lord Ferrier, who opposed the motion, said that was a question for the Government alone. "This is not a spiritual matter."

"I think it is only fair to remember that the Government has got to govern, and we have got to bear in mind the problem of intimidation here."

The Assembly also approved an addendum by the Rev. J. C. Middleton, which instructed the committee to present the views of the General Assembly to the Devlin Commission.

### Informal Talks

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner for the Federation, held informal talks in Edinburgh on Sunday night with the leaders of the Church of Scotland special committee on Central Africa on the eve of the General Assembly's debate. Among those present were the convener of the committee, the Very Rev. Dr. George MacLeod, Sir Gordon Lethem, who served in the Colonial Service in West Africa, and was formerly Governor of the Seychelles and British Guiana, and Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, secretary of the committee, and formerly a missionary in Nyasaland. During the debate Sir Gilbert sat in the public gallery.

## Lord Malvern Still Confident

### Advises Contempt For Overseas Critics

NOTHING, INCLUDING THE RECENT DISTURBANCES in Nyasaland — which he had expected — had shaken his confidence in the Federation, Lord Malvern told the League of Student Parliamentarians in Bulawayo last week.

"It is a very good thing the balloon went up in Nyasaland", Lord Malvern continued. "It would have been a lot worse if it had been two or three years hence. It has caused the Europeans to do some hard thinking. It is not only people overseas who are ignorant; our own people are grossly ignorant about their own affairs; where they are going, and how they are going to get there."

He then urged Rhodesians to treat the Labour Party "with as much contempt as you can. Members of the party are blowing out their chests like pouter pigeons and adopting a holier than thou attitude, telling us how to manage Africa when they cannot manage their own party". Mr. H. Gaitskell, he added, "cannot control his party at all".

### Whistling Match

The thing which had hurt the Labour Party more than anything was the fact that the Federal Government had been able to send help to Nyasaland without asking anyone in Britain for aid. "If Imperial troops had gone into Nyasaland", Lord Malvern continued,

"with no one knowing anything about the African, there would have been hundreds shot in ignorance. As it is half the row turned into a sort of whistling match. With our own men there they knew the African and the African knew them".

The Labour Party had agreed to a federation in 1953, but instead of helping it they now encouraged anyone with a grievance against it and practically put into their heads the idea that they would "blow the whole thing up".

One of the least stabilizing influences in Nyasaland had been the Church of Scotland. It resented any other controlling influences. The Church had ceased to be a government and had never got over it.

Lord Malvern went on to say: "Europeans here are sensible enough not to care two hoots what is said in the House of Commons". The Federal Constitution was the best available in 1953 "from politicians in Britain who were in a blue funk and with very limited knowledge of conditions in Africa".

Finally Lord Malvern said that "the formula for those in control of the Federation must be: for overseas critics as much contempt as you can, and for our own people keep the public sweet".

## Tanganyika Cotton Delegation

A DELEGATION representing the Tanganyika Lint and Seed Marketing Board has left Nairobi for Bombay. The purpose of the visit is to establish "goodwill" with the official Indian bodies concerned with the issue of cotton import quotas and to investigate the requirements of the cotton industry in India. The delegation consisted of Mr. J. Bellamy (manager of the Board), Mr. C. Den Hill (vice-chairman and ex-officio member), Mr. P. Bomani, an elected member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, who is representing the growers of Lake Province, and Mr. V. M. Clark, vice-chairman of the East African Cotton Exporters Association.

"If we are not to land in a most awful mess we must make sure that a man can qualify and get a job on the grounds of skill, ability and application alike, and not for any other reason". — Mr. J. Roberts, Northern Rhodesian Minister of Labour and Mines, addressing the annual conference of the Federal Trade Union Congress.

## General Assembly "Misled" by Report

### Important Factors "Ignored and Concealed"

MR. G. H. BAXTER, director of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee and a former Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, when asked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to comment on the debate in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, said that it was a most unhappy thing that representatives of the Church should in spite of warnings, have allowed themselves to be misled into accepting the special committee's report.

Mr. Baxter continued: "The special committee had been set up for the purpose of studying the problems and keeping the Church informed. Unfortunately it did so in an utterly one-sided way and produced reports which were thoroughly misleading because they ignored and concealed important factors necessary to a proper understanding of the situation."

"It happens that I am peculiarly well placed to speak about this aspect. The Very Rev. Dr. George MacLeod, the convener of the special committee, wrote to the Press a few weeks ago and, with a view to indicating that the committee had heard all sides, mentioned that it had given a whole afternoon to a discussion with me. That discussion took place last autumn and I welcomed the opportunity, which indeed was provided at my own request. I have not so far made any public reference to it; but it is right that I should now mention that, as the discussion proceeded, I had the strong impression that I was speaking to people with minds already closed, who were far from willing to hear truths which ran counter to their pre-conceived opinions."

"I did, for example, produce conclusive evidence (certainly I know of no attempt to refute it) that the notorious statement of the Synod of Blantyre was completely misleading and untruthful. I pointed out that it was disreputable that such a document should be used by a Christian body for the purpose of influencing opinion and emotion on matters of such vital importance. Despite this the committee printed that statement in full as an appendix to their main report, gave it some commendation, and conveyed no hint whatever that it was impugned in any serious quarter."

### Who Speaks for Africans?

"Now a series of resolutions have been passed as a result of eloquent speeches by — amongst others — Dr. MacLeod, whose theme appears to have been that 'someone has to speak for the Africans'. What a profound mistake it is to suppose that the cause of 'the Africans' is necessarily the same as that of Dr. Banda and his Congress associates! These latter have shown precious little interest in the well-being and true advancement of their fellow Africans; they are deeply involved in the matters now under investigation by the Devlin Commission; but unfortunately the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian appears to be politically hand-in-glove with them."

"I was in Nyasaland shortly before the declaration of the emergency there. It appeared to be common knowledge there that under the new constitutional proposals then expected, while ultimate power would for the time being be retained in official hands, the majority of non-official seats would go to Africans. It is certainly too early, in the judgment of sensible people, to hand over the running of the Protectorate to purely African hands. The obligations of the British Government are towards the population as a whole, including the Europeans and the Asians, but emphatically including the vast majority of relatively inarticulate Africans."

## U.F.P. Congress Motions

OF THE FIFTY-TWO MOTIONS tabled for the annual congress of the Southern Rhodesian division of the United Federal Party which is to be held at Umtali, twenty advocate African advancement in one form or another and five others urge the removal of various restrictions on Asiatics and people of mixed race. No motion advocates discrimination, open or disguised, against Africans or other non-Europeans.

## Buganda Declared A Disturbed Area

### Uganda National Movement Planned

LAST FRIDAY the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, declared Buganda a disturbed area, and the Uganda National Movement an unlawful society. The Governor had previously declared several areas of Buganda as disturbed areas following the movement's trade boycott on non-African goods and services and the intimidation and disturbance it provoked.

Shortly after the proscribing of the Uganda National Movement had been announced its leaders announced that they had formed a new body with similar aims, called the Uganda Freedom Movement.

Orders have already been served on 16 leaders of the Uganda National Movement, forbidding them to leave their own sub-county areas without permission.

The Governor said in a statement that moderate opinion was being "suppressed through fear and intimidation". Since March 16 some 50 people had been prosecuted for intimidation, assault or other criminal action arising from the boycott, and there were probably many more cases where witnesses were afraid to come forward to testify.

"This situation, in which individual liberty and freedom of choice are being restricted cannot be allowed to continue", the Governor said.

### Avoiding Further Clashes

A number of those who had lost their jobs through the boycott had formed themselves into an association and one clash had recently occurred between them and the U.N.M. "Serious trouble was avoided on this occasion, but similar clashes could have much worse repercussions", Sir Frederick said.

Under the Uganda Police Ordinance, which the Governor invoked, the police may regulate or prohibit the use of all vehicles in Buganda; prohibit the possession of firearms or ammunition; prohibit the carrying of spears, sticks, or other weapons; impose curfews; take possession of any land or buildings; and prohibit persons from entering or leaving the area. Offenders may be arrested without warrant and be liable to a fine and imprisonment. The police intend to restrict the movements of "any person whose activities might lead to further instances of lawlessness and disturbances of the peace".

The Kabaka's Ministers have been informed of the serious situation, and have been asked for their full co-operation.

The Uganda National Movement, which is centred in Buganda, was started three months ago, and it launched the boycott last month. The boycott has been chiefly directed against Indian traders, but also includes such things as European-manufactured beer and soft drinks, and European-owned bus services. Local Indians organized a counter-campaign and are refusing to buy food from African traders.

### Sentenced for Intimidation

The chairman of the Uganda National Movement, Mr. Augustine Kamyu, is now serving 18 months imprisonment for threatening to burn the bar of an African who sold European beer. In recent weeks, police have used batons and tear gas against demonstrations in Kampala by members of the movement.

There could be little doubt, cabled the Kampala correspondent of *The Times*, that most people in districts outside Buganda, where the U.N.M. was widely regarded as the militant arm of the Buganda anti-traditionalist movement, would welcome the Government's actions as a means to preventing a widening of present divisions between the Baganda and other tribes.

The Governor's statement was followed on Saturday by a warning by the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell. He told a Press conference that the Government would introduce Press censorship if it considered that the aims of the banned organization were being furthered by the Press. He said a number of African vernacular newspapers had been supporting the trade boycott by means of favourable articles and news items.

His announcement aroused strong objection from the African editors present, some of whom said their readers

did not wish to read anything but "news" of the Uganda National Movement and the boycott.

When they complained that the movement's leaders had not been invited to discuss their "grievances" with the Governor of Uganda, Mr. Hartwell said the Governor could not negotiate with people who were carrying out a campaign which was resulting in lawlessness and was promoting bad feeling between people of different communities and tribes.

### Street Scenes

The announcement of the proscribing of the Uganda National Movement was followed by scenes in Katwe, the large African town adjoining Kampala, where crowds chanted "freedom" as other Africans drove furiously up and down the congested main street shouting other slogans. There was also street fighting between Uganda National movement supporters and rivals from the Uganda National Congress.

The formation of the new Uganda Freedom Movement was announced to the Press by a small group of people, including the former acting chairman of the Uganda National Movement, Mr. Haji Busungu, and the president of the Progressive party, Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, who were prominent in the proscribed organization. Others were unable to be present, having been confined to other sub-counties by the new police orders; but Mr. Mulira announced a list of 34 sponsors, who include all the former U.N.M. leaders.

The Uganda Freedom Movement's aims are stated to be independence for Uganda by 1960, replacement of the Uganda Legislative Council by a "genuine democratic national assembly", and "economic independence of the African, who has hitherto been exploited by foreigners". It calls for the setting up of a committee, separate from the existing constitutional committee now studying Uganda's future, to be formed from the Buganda Lukiko and other "traditional assemblies".

### London Delegation

On Monday the Uganda Freedom Movement announced that it is sending a deputation to Britain "to present the political situation in Uganda to the Colonial Secretary, M.P.s., Press and public".

Mr. Mulira said that the delegation would consist of himself, Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, a barrister, and three representatives from other Uganda provinces.

Mr. Mulira said the new movement, whose leadership is almost entirely the same as that of the banned movement, "will fight for freedom by constitutional means. It denounces intimidation and appeals to the Baganda public not to move about unnecessarily at the present time". Mr. Mulira added: "The movement restrictions will not hinder organizing and controlling the new movement".

## Rival for T.A.N.U.?

TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION has threatened to expel members who join a new party, said to be based on religion, which it is alleged has already asked the Government to delay the introduction of self-government for the Territory.

At a recent meeting of T.A.N.U., the chairman of the Dar es Salaam province, Mr. Iddi Lubumba, referred to "that underground party", whose leaders had not come out openly. Once they came out "T.A.N.U. would drown them".

There was no harm in people differing in policy, but when religion was used to stir up a quarrel between people of different creeds, it would not be tolerated.

### Cocoa Prospects

MR. D. H. URQUHART, the cocoa expert who has been investigating the possibilities of developing cocoa-growing in Tanganyika, said recently that most of the areas he had examined showed promise of being able to support cocoa production and were worth investigation. Mr. Urquhart saw Maramba Estate, and areas suitable for African production in the Bondei Chiefdom, the Luengera Valley, the Nguu Hills, and Kwamsisi in Handeni district. It is hoped that these areas will fall within the limits of rainfall, altitude, temperature and soil which are suitable for cocoa. The Agriculture Department will conduct further investigations.



## Time to Transfer Power to Africans

### Church of Scotland's Second Report

"THE TIME HAS COME for a daring and creative transfer of power to the African people," states a supplementary report by the Church of Scotland's special committee on Central Africa, which, with the committee's earlier report, was debated by the General Assembly on Monday.

The report, signed by the Very Rev. Dr. G. F. MacLeod, contains only one resolution. This urges the assembly to "earnestly recommend" to the Government that "effective power" be given to the Nyasaland Africans as an expression of the Kirk's belief that the time had come for a radical revision of the constitution.

The report says that Government statements here and in the Federation had "cumulatively assaulted the public mind with the imminence of massacre." Almost equal publicity is given, the report adds, to the probability that none of these detainees would be tried. Many of them are known intimately to some members of this committee, are members of mission staffs, graduates of eminence, and friends of moderation. It is impossible to identify them with plans for massacre.

"So long as the record stands that no Europeans seriously harmed but 53 Africans killed, so long as no kind of evidence is made public of the plot, so long as no kind of assurance is given that open evidence will ever be led, the Church at home must retain its doubts regarding the extent of the massacre plot, and especially the relationship of any plot to the vast majority of the detainees.

"The Church cannot conceive of any possibility of a return to normality till the detainees are either released or condemned in open trial. The committee are frankly embarrassed at the official assertion of the British Government that the decision, for or against the ultimate prosecution of the detainees, is in the hands of the judiciary. They find it impossible to believe that such decisions are unaffected by political considerations."

### Federal Politics

The report expresses the regret of the special committee of the church that "the Federal Prime Minister hardly fosters partnership in the Federation—as a bi-partisan possibility in the United Kingdom—by his irresponsible statements."

It identifies as "the most serious recent development in the area of federal politics" the absorption of the African Affairs Board by the United Federal Party.

On Northern Rhodesia, the report declares that the Scottish people's present preoccupation with Nyasaland should not obscure the basic importance of Northern Rhodesia as the real test of Britain's desire to uphold Protectorate status.

The time had passed the report concludes, for working with nicely balanced arrangements relating the territorial Government, the European inhabitants, and the African population. "The time has come for a daring and creative transfer of power to the African people." No political situation could be effective without reconciliation and attacks made on the Church of Scotland mission and the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian were regretted as making more difficult the Church's task of reconciliation.

## Advice to Young Missionaries

### Keep an Open Mind for Two Years

THE RT. REV. DR. R. H. W. SHEPHERD, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, last week told missionaries just going out to overseas stations that they should accept other people's customs with "an open and charitable mind." Dr. Shepherd, who was giving the missionaries the Church's blessing, spent 40 years in Africa as a missionary.

He said that he had often counselled new missionaries to "dump into the sea near the port where you disembark all the preconceived notions that you entertain. For two years at least let your mind be absorbing all the impressions you can receive, but come to no conclusions—at least no adverse conclusions—as to your colleagues, your work, or the folk among whom your lot is cast.

"Their ways may be different from yours, but you will find how often they have a closeness to their needs that justified them through and through."

## Living Up to Pioneer Tradition

### Church in Touch with Life of the People

THE REV. J. L. KENT, convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, told the General Assembly last week that the actions of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian since the emergency in Nyasaland had upheld the traditions of Laws, Hedderwick, and Donald Fraser.

The Church was concerned with more than purely spiritual matters, otherwise it would lose contact with the life of the people. The Church had to speak out, but when it did, it was not so much concerned with politics as with reconciliation.

Mr. Kent said he had received a message from the Synod of Blantyre which declared that in the difficult days through which Nyasaland was passing, the knowledge that fellow-Christians in Scotland were by discussion and action seeking to contribute to a solution of their problems was a source of strength and comfort to them.

By any standard, the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian was a good church. Its three synods together represented a Christian community of 500,000 people, a force to be reckoned with, he said, in a total African population of just over 2,500,000. In a land where literacy was not common, the communicant membership of the Church was nearly 100% and the moral conditions of membership were stern. Like every other young Church, it had its manifest weaknesses, but it was a vital Church.

### "Regrettable Withdrawals"

Commenting on Church of Scotland affairs in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Kent said that they had been compelled to make "regrettable withdrawals" because of the shortage of money and staff. Education work would be largely turned over to the Government, and they had also been forced to give up two of their three hospitals.

These withdrawals had nothing to do with the political situation in the Federation, Mr. Kent said. To a large extent they arose from the inability of the church to meet its financial commitments. If more money was not forthcoming, contraction was inevitable.

Mr. Kent believed that the missionary's task was also frustrated by the "ineradicable defect" of his white skin. He might know the language, beliefs, customs and traditions of another race, but his whiteness by itself was not fully acceptable as long as he stood alone. In common with other missionary bodies, they had strengthened the young churches in order to make them self-governing, self-supporting and self-propagating branches of the universal church.

## Massacre Plot Evidence

THE RT. REV. FRANK THORNE, Bishop of Nyasaland, has written in the Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle that he had no doubt that the proscribed African National Congress had plotted a massacre in the Protectorate. He was commenting from personal knowledge. "I have myself seen a copy of a black list of 24 prominent Africans marked down for assassination by the Congress on the Island of Likoma" (in Lake Nyasa). The idea of an assassination plot was abhorrent to the vast majority of Africans, and was not known to the great majority of Congress members. Until it was proscribed it was completely possible for a Christian to be a member of Congress and to remain loyal to God, Church and State. The Bishop wrote that if he had been an African he would almost certainly have been a member of Congress.

## Africans Still Detained

THE GENERAL SECRETARY of the proscribed Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, Mr. George Nyandoro, is among the 100 Africans, including one woman, still detained under the Preventive Detention Act. Originally about 600 were detained when the state of emergency was declared on February 26. The state of emergency ended almost unnoticed. Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Africans living in Southern Rhodesia who were arrested have been repatriated.

## Last Bastion of British Ideals

### Finding a Basis for True Partnership

LORD DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board said at its annual meeting in London on Monday that East and Central Africa were the last bastions of British ideals and civilization in Africa.

The problems of evolving a multi-racial societies in these territories were most difficult. "Somehow we have got to find a basis of true partnership in the Federation, not a parrot-cry of reality. Our advice, our pressure in this country and overseas has always been in the direction of true partnership", he said.

Ultimately, he thought, the question of racial harmony would have to be decided between individuals. The one British weakness was that we tended to think too much in terms of politics. But this problem would be solved in terms of personal relationships between Europeans and Africans. The board had tried to help matters by issuing its report on race relations in industry and commerce, which, Lord De La Warr added, had been very favourably received, and it was now in its fourth printing.

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Under-Secretary of State, spoke of the importance of establishing a sound, incorruptible local civil service before a territory assumed the responsibilities of self-government. Whatever institutions we left behind when we handed over they would continue to function only if upheld by impartial, competent administrators.

### Strengthening British Influence

The board's annual report states that its policy was to maintain and strengthen British influence in Africa. It did not seek to interfere in the domestic affairs of the territories.

"Its aim rather is to ensure that local views have proper opportunities for expression in the United Kingdom. It must, however, always have regard to the effects which territorial policies may have upon the progress of East and Central Africa as a whole. It firmly believes that the future pattern of political development lies along the path of regional grouping. For this reason it has supported the Federation of the Rhodesias with Nyasaland and the gradual evolution of the East African High Commission" the report says.

The board supports the "vigorous development of African economic resources, the uplifting of the social and educational standards of the great mass of its peoples, the shaping of new-born African aspirations in accordance with the values of our free and democratic civilization, and the maintenance and safeguarding of the interests of trading and settler communities which bear grave responsibilities for the peaceful progress of Africa in the years to come".

Lord De La Warr was re-elected chairman of the board, and Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P. and Mr. J. P. Macdonagh were re-elected vice-chairmen. The director is Mr. P. B. Broadbent.

## Mr. Nkumbula's Car Fired

A NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT CAR at the disposal of Mr. Harry Nkumbula, member of the territorial Legislative Council and president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, was damaged last week when standing outside Mr. Nkumbula's house in New Chilenge African township, near Lusaka. Fire caused by petrol, which had been poured into the interior and lighted, burned and scorched the upholstery, and the windscreen was smashed. The Northern Rhodesia police are investigating the incident.

## Former Editor Sentenced

ELIJAH OMOLO AGAR, organizing secretary of the Nairobi People's Convention Party and former editor of the party news sheet Uhuru (Freedom) was sentenced to prison for 14 months at Eldoret, Kenya, last week for preparing and disseminating publications with seditious intent and possessing prohibited and seditious documents.

## Britain's Active Interest

SIR HENRY LINTOTT, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Relations Office, has questioned an assumption that there was widespread ignorance in Britain about the affairs of the Federation.

Sir Henry, who has been visiting Central Africa, said at a news conference at Lusaka that there had been differences of opinion in Britain about the Federation, but he considered there was a very active interest in its affairs. It would be unfair to say there was "widespread ignorance".

Sir Henry Lintott, who is on a fact finding tour, emphasized that his visit to Northern Rhodesia was in no way associated with the forthcoming review of the Federal constitution. It was, he said, part of his job in the Commonwealth Relations Office to visit various countries with which the Ministry was concerned, and his Federal tour was one of a series that had included Canada and Commonwealth countries in Asian areas.

Commenting on results of the Northern Rhodesia elections he said the general feeling in Britain was one of satisfaction that they went off so well.

## Services Rendered

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, the Governor of Nyasaland, has expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by Government officers in connexion with the emergency. In a letter to the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. W. F. Footman, the Governor says: "Now that the immediate and most urgent phase of operations is drawing to a close, I would wish to ask you to convey to all Government officers, particularly those who have been closely connected with the planning and administration of any operations connected with the emergency, my most sincere thanks for all the long and sometimes anxious hours of work which they have put in, both in preparation for the emergency and during it. . . . Much, I am afraid, still remains to be done but I know that I can rely on them not to let up and to continue their loyal and selfless service to Government".

## Review Tribunal Appointed

THE REVIEW TRIBUNAL appointed under the Southern Rhodesian Preventative Detention (Temporary Provision) Act, which will make recommendations for the continued detention or release of political detainees, is to sit in Bulawayo. The president of the tribunal is to be Mr. Justice T. H. W. Beadle, of Bulawayo. The other two members are Mr. Francis Farewell Roberts, chief magistrate of Bulawayo, and Mr. Sidney Charles Parker, the provincial Native commissioner, Bulawayo. Mr. D. P. McCormac, legal adviser to the Southern Rhodesian Government, will lead the evidence, and Mr. D. F. Gawler has been appointed registrar of the tribunal.

## Devlin Report

THE DEVLIN COMMISSION OF INQUIRY into the Nyasaland disturbances expects to finish its work at the end of July. This was stated in London by two members of the commission, Sir John Ure and Mr. E. T. Williams, when they arrived back in London last Sunday. Sir John said that hundreds of people had been interviewed in Nyasaland and he was confident that the commission had a "reliable picture" of the situation. The commission would continue its work in Britain to take statements from "one or two people".

"Although puff adders do not appear to be susceptible to the venom of their own species they die fairly soon if bitten by one of the cobra family or the boomalangs".  
—Mr. Richard M. Isemonger, director of Salisbury Snake Park, Southern Rhodesia.

## Liquor Brewed at Hola Discovery Caused Hunger Strike?

HARD CORE Mau Mau detainees at Hola — where 100 have been on hunger strike — have been fermenting alcoholic liquor from maize which they had hidden under the ground. This was revealed last week by a Kenya Government spokesman. They had also made and buried a number of objects, such as iron bars, which could be used as weapons.

The detainees normally had their meals in their own quarters. When it was discovered that maize meal was being buried and then used to make alcoholic drinks, the prison staff arranged for meals to be taken near the camp kitchen. It was believed that this order sparked off the hunger strike.

Earlier this week the Kenya Government said that it had not so far been necessary to forcibly feed any of the Mau Mau detainees on hunger strike. Last Saturday the Kenya Government stated that 82 detainees were still not eating and that arrangements had been made for forcible feeding. Those still refusing to eat have food put before them at every meal time and are being given water fortified by essential minerals and glucose.

It was also learnt last week that 43 former Hola detainees now released had applied to return to the camp's settled villages, where former detainees and their families live under restriction but cultivate land apportioned to them. Out of the hard core group 62 had been selected for rehabilitation, but 23 of these had also applied to stay at the camp's settled villages.

The Government has refused to arrange for a Press visit to the camp before May 29, the date the Governor leaves by air for talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London.

### Flown to Hospital

On Tuesday the Kenya Government decided to fly six hunger strikers to Nairobi for hospital treatment. The detainees are not being forcibly fed, although it was announced at the week-end that preparations were being made to do this if necessary.

The Government statement said that 60 out of 144 detainees who started a no-food campaign a fortnight ago are now taking a medically prescribed diet which, a spokesman said, consisted of gruel and skimmed milk.

Nineteen other detainees are in the camp hospital and 15 of them have started taking normal rations. The remaining 59 are eating regular meals and have been separated from hunger strikers.

### Americans in Kenya

A GROUP of approximately 30 senior United States civil and military career officers recently spent three days in Kenya as part of a course conducted annually by the National War College in Washington, D.C. The leader of the group, Mr. Selden Chapin, was formerly U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands, Panama, and Iran, and is at present deputy commander of the National War College. The group were briefed during their visit by Mr. C. D. Withers, the U.S. consul-general in Nairobi, and by key officers of the Kenya Government, including the Chief Secretary, and military officers including the G.O.C., East Africa Command.

### Tshekedi Khama III

TSHEKEDI KHAMA, uncle of Seretse Khama and former regent of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, who has been in Mpilo African hospital, Bulawayo, has been flown to London for medical treatment. He is reported to be critically ill.

"A gorilla nest is the most comfortable bed in which I have ever slept." — Dr. Nils Bolwig, senior lecturer in zoology at Witwatersrand University.

"Our only stable party in Kenya is a sundowner." — Mr. R. J. Hillard.

## K.K.M. A Resurgence of Mau Mau Double Killing Oath Prevalent

KIAMA KIA MUINGI ("Assembly of the People") has been revealed as "undoubtedly a resurgence of Mau Mau", Mr. N. Harris, European Minister without Portfolio, told the Kenya Legislative Council last week. Killing oaths similar to those administered by the Mau Mau had been administered, and there was evidence that members of the society were collecting rat poison. "Last year the double killing oath 'May it kill me if I do not kill someone' was quite prevalent", the Minister continued.

In the year up to the end of April there had been 2,520 arrests and 2,168 persons had been prosecuted. Of these, 2,137 had been convicted. Of those convicted, 182 had been sent to prison, 96 had gone to prison in default of fines imposed, and 1,859 had been fined. Of those not prosecuted, 329 had been detained and 23% restricted. Of those arrested, 94% were former members of Mau Mau.

Mr. Harris said that the situation was under control, but that there were some disturbing features in it. The Government had tried relaxing the emergency regulations in the Central Province, but in many respects it had been a disappointing experience.

"Because of the Kikuyu's extraordinary love of secret societies there is an inclination to take advantage of relations to start the whole thing again."

The Minister added that in the Central Province there was nothing to indicate any lessening of activity. The K.K.M. was proscribed in January, 1958, when the Government stated that it had aims similar to those of Mau Mau and was planning to rid the country of Europeans, if necessary by poisoning them.

A stone placed on a railway line derailed the two front bogies of the engine of a goods train near Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, last week. A similar attempt at sabotage was made near Lusaka a few days earlier.

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# PERSONALIA

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE OF ETHIOPIA is shortly to visit Cairo.

SIR EVELYN BARING, the Governor of Kenya, is due in London tomorrow.

MR. R. H. J. DICKINSON, sales manager, the Shell Co. of Rhodesia, Ltd., and MRS. DICKINSON are visiting London.

PROFESSOR H. J. ROUSSEAU, of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is paying a visit to the United Kingdom.

MISS M. M. WOOD, assistant U.K. Trade Commissioner for the Federation, left Southampton last week in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

SIR HENRY LINTOTT, Deputy Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, has arrived in Nyasaland for talks with the Governor.

SIR CLAUDE DIXON GIBB, late chairman and managing director of C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., left £250,857 net. Duty paid was £205,092.

MR. A. W. BROWN, managing director of Redline Transport, Ltd., and MRS. BROWN, have arrived in the United Kingdom from Salisbury.

MR. R. H. BROWNE, general manager of Allen Wack & Shepherd (Rhodesia), Ltd., and MRS. BROWNE have arrived in the United Kingdom from Beira.

LORD DE LA WARR attended the self-government celebrations in Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, as a delegate of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY will be the guest of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND when he visits the Union of South Africa later this year.

MR. J. W. W. JOHNSTON, chairman and managing director of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., is paying a short visit to this country. He plans to fly back to Nairobi on June 7.

MR. W. E. CROSKILL has been made captain and MR. J. HENDERSON vice-captain of the Highlands Golf Club, Molo. MR. E. C. PALMER agreed to continue as honorary secretary and honorary treasurer.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, returned last week to London from Accra where he spent a week at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Ghana, DR. K. NKRUMAH.

MR. MILTON BRACKER, a roving correspondent of the *New York Times* who recently visited East Africa, was fined £4 last week at Windhoek, South West Africa, for having entered a local African location without a permit.

FERHAT ABBAS, head of the Algerian "Government in exile", arrived in Khartoum last week for a three day official visit. Senior Sudanese ministers were delegated to form a reception committee.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. J. C. SPANTON, who for the past three years commanded the 6th Bn. K.A.R., has left Tanganyika to take up a posting in this country. The new C.O. is LIEUT.-COLONEL B. PENFOLD, who was until recently with the British Joint Services Mission in New York.

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 Edgecombe, Natal.

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, presented the insignia of knighthood to SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, Paramount Chief of the Barotse, at a public ceremony at Mongu on Monday. Mwanawina III, Paramount Chief of the Barotseland Protectorate since 1948, was appointed K.B.E. in the New Year Honours List.

The Trustees of the Leverhulme Research Fellowships have awarded a research fellowship to DR. K. R. S. MORRIS, epidemiologist attached to the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine Inc., Harbel, Liberia, for an historical and epidemiological study of the movement of sleeping sickness across Africa. DR. R. E. ROBINSON, Fellow of St. John's College and lecturer in history, University of Cambridge, has been awarded a research grant to prepare a history of the African continent from 1850-1958.

MR. A. G. W. HAMMOND has been appointed to succeed MR. SINCLAIR HORNE as Public Relations Officer, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. Mr. Horne is leaving to engage in private work. He started the Press and public relations section in 1957. Mr. Hammond has been Deputy Regional Director in Tanganyika for E.A.P. & T. for the past four years. He was with the British Post Office until he went out to East Africa in 1947. During the war he served with Air Formation Signals. As a Lieut.-Colonel in Italy he was awarded the O.B.E. He also earned a "mention".

MR. JOEL OJAL, a teacher at Masemo Secondary School, has been appointed acting headmaster during the absence on leave of MR. B. L. BOWERS. This is believed to be the first time an African has acted as headmaster of a secondary school in Kenya. Mr. Ojal, 42, is a science graduate of Hull University; he also took the London certificate in education. He was recently appointed vice-principal of St. John's College, Ng'ya, a teacher-training centre, and will take up his duties at the end of the year. He comes from Asembo Location in Central Nyanza. His father, MR. SHADRACK ADEM, was one of the first Luos to be converted to Christianity in the Ramba area of Asembo.

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## Obituary

### Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Lewin

LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS CHIPINDELL LEWIN, a former commanding officer of the 5th (Kenya) Battalion, King's African Rifles, has died in a London hospital at the age of 52. He flew to London last January for medical treatment.

The younger son of the late Brig.-General A. C. Lewin, of Njoro, Kenya, he was with the 5th K.A.R. in the Abyssinian, Madagascar and Burma campaigns, won the Military Cross and was appointed an O.B.E. Later he became reabsorption officer with the Government to fit ex-askaris back into civil life.

He was then transferred to the post of deputy director of the East African Construction Force. He retired from Government service in 1948 to farm in the Nanyuki area. He took an active interest in Kenya politics and was president of the Electors' Union, from which he resigned to contest the Mount Kenya constituency in 1952. He was defeated by Group Capt. L. R. Briggs.

Col. Lewin leaves a widow and a son, Mr. P. Lewin, who teaches at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu.

### Mr. J. W. Knight

MR. JASPER W. KNIGHT, who joined The United Africa Company, Ltd., as joint managing director in 1930, has died at his home at Henley-on-Thames at the age of 80. In the crucial formative years of the company he was largely responsible for organization and policy.

In 1919 he joined the Furgens margarine company to run the raw material side of the business, and continued to hold this post with the merged companies of Margarine Union and Lever Brothers & Unilever, Ltd., until he resigned to join the United Africa Company. He held responsible positions at the Ministry of Food during both world wars. He retired in 1947.

An outstanding athlete, he rowed for Radley and Exeter, boxed heavyweight for the University, and was twice runner-up for the British heavyweight amateur championship.

He leaves a widow, two daughters and a son, Mr. J. F. Knight, a director of Unilever, Ltd.

THE REV. WALTER PARTRIDGE has died at his residence in Muthaiga, Kenya.

### Council Elections

LINDI TOWN COUNCIL is seeking to increase the number of its wards from two to six, and the number of elected members from four to 12. An amending Instrument has been laid before the Tanganyika Legislative Council. This will mean holding fresh elections in October. There will be two elected members for each of the six wards, while the remaining four seats will be filled by nominated official members. Lindi held its first elections to the Town Council last September.

Moshi is to hold its first council elections in August. Nine seats—three for each of the three wards—will be held by elected councillors. Of the remaining 16 out of the 25 available seats, four will be for nominated official members—the District Commissioner, the Medical Officer of Health, the District Engineer of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Officer—and 12 for nominated non-officials.

### Mr. M. J. Davies Promoted

MR. MICHAEL JOHN DAVIES, Ministerial Secretary in the Chief Secretary's Office, has been appointed Minister for Defence and Security in Tanganyika with effect from July 1, 1959.

Aged 40, Mr. Davies returned to Dar es Salaam in February from New York where he had been attending the United Nations Trusteeship Council as assistant special representative for Tanganyika. He also attended the proceedings of the Trusteeship Council in 1958 in the same capacity. He was a Rhodes scholar at Trinity College, Oxford, and went to Tanganyika in 1940 as an administrative officer cadet.

Between 1943 and 1947 Mr. Davies was private secretary to two Governors, Sir Wilfred Jackson and Sir William Battershill. In 1947 he was seconded to the Colonial Office where he remained until 1949. On returning to Tanganyika he became district commissioner at Mikindani, and from 1952 until 1957 district commissioner, Arusha.

Mr. Davies was appointed principal assistant secretary in the Chief Secretary's Office in 1957, ministerial secretary in the following year. Earlier this year he was appointed one of the Government's directors on the board of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.

### Canon T. F. C. Bewes' Appointment

CANON T. F. C. BEWES is to be the third member in the inquiry which is to advise the Governor of Kenya on the future administration of the four remaining Emergency detention camps. Canon Bewes is shortly to retire as Africa Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

The other members of the inquiry are Mr. R. D. Fair, Director of Prisons Administration in the United Kingdom and Sir George Beresford-Stooke, a former Governor of Sierra Leone.

Canon Bewes, who was born in 1902, is married and has three sons and a daughter. He worked in Kenya as a missionary for the Church Missionary Society from 1928 to 1949, mainly among the Kikuyu, and was then appointed to his present post. He speaks Kikuyu fluently. He visited Kenya in 1953 with a message from the Archbishop of Canterbury to Kikuyu Christians, and is the author of the book "Kikuyu Conflict".

E. A. & R.

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## "Scotland in a Tropical Setting" Federation's Development Plan Pruned

### Nyasaland Africans' Trust in Missionaries

MR. C. CHUME, a member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council and an official of the proscribed Nyasaland National Congress, has written to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, saying that the only hope of a lasting friendship between the African people of Nyasaland and Britain was through the Church of Scotland.

He went on to say that it was not out of mere romanticism that the people of Nyasaland sometimes called their country "Scotland in a tropical setting". If it had not been for the confidence of his people in Dr. Laws and other early Scottish missionaries, they would not have accepted protection under the British Government.

Mr. Chume continued: "Let me take this opportunity, as a member of the Church of Scotland in Nyasaland, to repudiate the most damaging and uncalled for statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs, that the Church of Scotland attitude to the Central African Federation stems out of the competition for converts with other churches.

"This is the worst perversion of Christian realities, a deplorable distortion of facts, and I would like to protest, in the strongest possible terms on behalf of myself and my fellow laymen in the church against this diabolical suggestion. Our association with the Church is due to our genuine belief in the faith and doctrine of the Church of Scotland and those who are in the field to carry out its work."

Mr. Chume begged the General Assembly to help in allowing Nyasaland to secede the Federation. "This is not a battle of plitudes, it is a battle of democracy against oppression. Those in authority must be helped to avoid the catastrophe which will befall an otherwise happy Nyasaland.

"To us, compromise on a principle and on an evil scheme is unthinkable and I am convinced that the church and people of Scotland will help us in this struggle, not because of the desire to please man, but with the conviction that there is no black or white before the sight of God."

## Macharia Conducts Own Appeal

RAWSON MBOGWA MACHARIA conducted his own case before the Kenya Supreme Court on Tuesday when he appealed on 22 grounds against his conviction and sentence for swearing a false affidavit in the trial of Jomo Kenyatta. Macharia was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment last month.

He described his case today as "a very important one in the history of Kenya". The Magistrate's decision had created a precedent whereby future Governments of Kenya could bribe witnesses and then argue it was protection, he claimed.

He alleged that the Magistrate had picked out anything in his evidence which he thought might suit the Crown and left out anything which might have helped the defence.

In the affidavit, for which he was convicted, Macharia had alleged that he and six other prosecution witnesses at Kenyatta's trial were suborned by the Crown to give false evidence. He claimed today that the word "protection" had not been used to describe payments to witnesses at Kapenguria before the time of his own trial. It was clear that the money was given as a bribe, Macharia added, and he pointed out that the Crown had claimed privilege on this issue.

The Magistrate had said that the fact that money was paid to potential witnesses who did not give evidence proved that the money was not being given as a bribe but as protection. Macharia said the reason money was given to these witnesses was that they had "failed to pass their examination after training in the model court" [the defence had alleged that witnesses against Kenyatta were rehearsed by the police].

Macharia claimed that the requirements of the law had not been satisfied by his conviction and that he was entitled to a reduction of his sentence because the Crown had not proved every allegation against him, and because of his previous good character.

### Disquiet Expressed in Building Trade

CUTS IN PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE are to be introduced into the Federal Government's 1959-63 four year development plan, which is now being drawn up. Mr. D. Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, said in Salisbury last week that the projection of the current development plan through to 1963 would envisage a lower expenditure than that proposed in the present — and already revised — 1957-61 plan.

Mr. Macintyre said that it was not possible to estimate the total amount which the Federal Government would allocate for development in the next four years. Nor was it possible to say which projects would be postponed as a result of the lower level of expansion. In the original 1957-61 plan proposed expenditure totalled £138m., and this was cut to £122m. The cuts were necessitated by the fall in the price of copper.

Explaining the cuts Mr. Macintyre said that it had to be faced that recent political events in the Federation would not make it easier to raise overseas loans. A proportion of the Federation's development funds came from that source and this was one reason for the planned reduction in expenditure. Mr. Macintyre said that the present discounts on the Federation's loans were "worrying", but there had been an improvement in quotations in the last two months.

### Capital Inflow Slowed

He said it was true that the inflow of capital to the Federation had slowed down in 1959. "But it is difficult to say how far this is for political reasons and how far for economic."

The decision to slow down the pace of development was not unexpected, though it will accentuate the difficulties which constructional engineering and building firms in the Federation are experiencing. Shortly after Mr. Macintyre had disclosed that the development plan was to be pruned, Mr. H. Wightwick, a Dominion Party M.P., called in the Federal Assembly for the immediate formation of a National Government to deal with the serious economic and political situation.

An agreed statement by two of the largest constructional firms in the Federation states that the position is so serious that many large firms may have to curtail their investment in the country, dismiss European and African staff, and even contemplate complete withdrawal from the Federation. The president of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Mr. Harold Thomson, said that the Federal Government should approach the British Government for "substantial financial assistance at this time when there is danger of mass unemployment in the field of construction."

## Declining Rhodesian Trout

THE HALCYON DAYS were over for trout fishermen in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. L. H. Stewart, Director of National Parks, said recently. While the yield of the famous Inyanga trout streams could no longer compare with the early days, he said, they still compared favourably with many of the trout streams of Britain, where a one pounder was considered a large catch. A visiting fishing authority had commented 14 years ago, on the outstanding fishing conditions at Inyanga. "But he warned us that we could not always expect such conditions — the streams were not large enough to hold such large fish". Mr. Stewart, a member of a recent survey party which reported on the fishing conditions at Inyanga, said the party was unanimous in the conclusion that the main reason for the small size of the present trout population was the basic lack of food in the streams. Every effort would be made to improve this deficiency, and experiments would be carried out in stream improvement and the introduction of artificial food supplies.

"Strong tides are rising in Africa, but there is yet time for confidence to be restored if we act at once".  
The Rev. K. R. Pilcher.

**Book Review****Lop-Sided Guide to Africa****Mr. John Hatch's Astigmatism**

MR. JOHN HATCH says in a preface to "Everyman's Africa" (Dobson, 21s.) that he has written it because there is no satisfactory book outlining simply the basic facts of the African continent. What he has himself produced is, however, certainly not satisfactory, for it is almost wholly concerned with politics, and gives no adequate account of the immense changes wrought during the past half-century by British administration, British settlement, British enterprise, and British missionary endeavour.

Though he writes a great deal about African politicians, he gives no hint that their movements have been largely built up by intimidation, and there is very little recognition that it is tribal loyalties, not national feeling, which dominates African action in East and Central Africa.

Apart from these general and fundamental weaknesses, this aspirant to teach others is frequently at fault himself. It is not the case, for instance, that most of the land now occupied by Europeans in Kenya was previously considered to belong to the tribes; that was so in marginal areas only. Nor is it true that the white settler community and the European administrative officers "have never had the same ideas for the future of the country".

Mr. Mathu's appointment as an African Minister was not prevented "by Europeans who resented his ability to debate on equal terms with them", but because he is a Kikuyu and because it would have been the height of irresponsibility to appoint a Kikuyu as the first African Minister when that tribe was in open rebellion against the Crown. It is similarly inaccurate to say that 5% of the land area of Nyasaland is held as freehold by Europeans; 2½% is so held—and that 2½% produces nearly 57% of the country's total exports. Many other similar errors could be listed.

**Barbaric Enormities**

What is to be said of the definition of Mau Mau as "a welter of emotions", and of the statement that the "primary accusation against Kenyatta is that he lent himself to this nihilistic reversion to psychopathic superstition"? Mau Mau organized murder, mutilation, rape, arson, and other bestialities, mainly against Africans, and it was a cesspit of subversion and barbaric enormities; it would be better to tell the truth than substitute half-truths.

Why does Mr. Hatch say that the railways from Mombasa "was begun as a link between the coast and the kingdom of Buganda", adding that there were "obvious advantages in trading with a settled and established kingdom, with a sufficient degree of organization to guarantee some prediction and to offer an established market"? He ought to know that the original purpose was to smash the slave-trade and that there was then no "established market" in the ordinary meaning of the term. The very next sentence is that "it was found that important crops such as coffee, sugar cane, tea, tobacco and sisal could be cultivated in this area". He should have made it clear that such discoveries were made long afterwards and over a protracted period. That kind of slipshod writing is characteristic of the book.

Why did the Uganda Agreement work reasonably well for half a century? According to Mr. Hatch, "because the Kabaka was an autocrat"! He is no less of an autocrat today, in fact if not in form, and it was the autocratic attitude of the present Kabaka which was largely responsible for the troubles of 1953.

The Tanganyika Africa National Union is portrayed as moderate, whereas it stands for "virile and unrelenting nationalism" and "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines". If that is moderation, what is extremism?

**Less Than Perfect**

Where so much conflicts with the facts, it is almost a shock to come across the new sentences which admit that the African politicians and movements are something less than perfect. The author admits that the African National Congress and the Zambia Congress in Northern Rhodesia show "weakness of organization, discipline, and sense of public service". Later we read:—

"If the black man is equal to a white man, he is equally prone to be wrong, and has the right to expect that his genuine friends will be as willing to disagree with him and criticize him as they would a person of any other skin colour. The gushing sentimentalists, with their pathological 'personality cults', can be a greater menace to Africans than open racialists".

"Africans, like everyone else, must recognize that one of the first tests of equality is the readiness to accept criticism without rancour, consider it objectively, and argue rationally rather than emotionally. Anyone in Britain who fails to criticize the views of an African because he has a black skin and may be sensitive is no friend of the African people but as much a racist as those who speak of 'kaffirs'. Every African, whether it be in his continent or abroad, who shows resentment to criticism because it comes from a white man equally subscribes to the racist philosophy".

"Unless women come to be regarded as equal and individual human beings with the men, all the claims for individual human rights made by the male politicians are fundamentally spurious".

**False Note**

The volume ends on the false note that Africans have been used as cheap labour and customers for our goods and that their countries have been used to drain away wealth for help in war and as strategic bases. The truth is that the benefits bestowed by British administration have enormously outweighed the price paid by Africans, who have been given security for the first time in history, and all the blessings of modern medicine, hygiene, modern farming and animal husbandry methods, education and a long list of other boons of which they had no conception. Witchcraft and savagery have retreated before law and order; life has been greatly lengthened for the average African; and he has been raised out of the black barbarism which was the lot of his ancestors.

But of this next to nothing appears in "Everyman's Africa". What Mr. Hatch has written is Socialist politician's lop-sided guide to Africa.

F.S.J.

**Building Blocks**

NEARLY 250,000 SQUARE FEET of parquet floors in Bucklersbury House, a new block of offices in the City of London, consist of wood blocks that come from the forests of the Usambara Mountains in Northern Tanganyika. Muhuhu, as it is known locally, is a hard fine-textured light-coloured timber with a characteristic fragrantcy similar to sandalwood. It provides high quality wood-block flooring capable of withstanding heavy traffic. The manufacturers, Akberali Hassanali & Sons, of Tanga, are the main producers of these blocks. They export mainly to Britain; South Africa, and Switzerland take smaller quantities.

"I have been unable to extract from any African in Nyasaland a single valid instance of disability or suffering caused by federation".—Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, reporting from Nyasaland to the *Sunday Times*.

## Britain's Problems in Central Africa

### Firm Statement Needed About Nyasaland

MR. JAMES LEMKEN, who has twice visited Central Africa in recent years, writes in a recent issue of *Crossbow*, an independent organ of liberal Conservatism.

"Britain must make up its mind about Nyasaland. It must neither go before some semblance of responsible African rule is in sight nor must it shrink from telling unpopular truths about the cost of the modern world, health, hygiene, and economic development.

"Britain should say three things firmly: that secession does not arise in 1960; that if Nyasaland fears an encroachment by Federal power Britain will not give up its official majority in the Nyasaland Legislature nor vary the scope of its exclusive law-making functions until the Legislative Council so wish; and that until that day Britain will decide which form of political and economic association Nyasaland shall enjoy. If Britain takes this attitude she will be morally bound to spend far more on African education, for instance. The case for staying is that Nyasaland is not ready to choose.

"Independence for the Federation is not to be achieved by a dodge around the Statute of Westminster. A device of a treaty between the Federation and Britain, first thought up by C.R.O. and then popped back to them in the game of constitutional badminton, has recently been revived by Sir Roy Welensky.

### Emotional Discord

"It would, it is said, harmonize the emotional discord of the Federation. The Federal Government would guarantee the present constitution—division of powers, African Affairs Board, the lot—in a treaty, and the rights of Africans would be governed within the scope of their present protection. The U.K. Government would have its responsibilities supervised by the Federal Government and the Colonial Office would be shunted out of the Federation.

"So far so good; but Sir Roy went on, as he was bound, to say that the Rhodesian Government would honour the treaty as it would any other international obligation, but that were there a breach it could be enforced by the U.K. Government. How is not clear unless troops are sent in. It would seem most unwise at this stage to encourage the transfer of U.K. power (and perhaps provoke secession) in such a manner as leaves in the hands of the British only the sanction of force.

"In this context it was most unfortunate that Mr. R. H. S. Crossman should suggest that one of the places where our strategic reserve might be required would be Central Africa. Whether to prevent Europeans from seizing the civil Government or preventing Nyasaland from seceding, he did not say. To get to that position, however, the prestige of the U.K. in that part of Africa would have sunk low and race relations would have reached a point of no return, which need never be reached in the Federation.

"There is no real sanction in a treaty. Britain will not want to use force, and the Federation will have got round the Statute of Westminster. It is the equivalent of independence with entrenched classes, and Africans throughout the Federation would not support such an idea. If the Africans trusted the Federal Government there would be no need for a treaty; as they suspect entrenched classes in the hands of another Federal Government, there is no support from them for a treaty.

### 1960 Conference

"The 1960 conference will, in the eyes of the Federal Government, be a failure if it merely affirms the *status quo*. Yet in the light of objection to closer association, secession, and treaties, the alterations in the Federal Constitution must be marginal. Transfers of items from the concurrent to the exclusive Federal list could be made and greater responsibility might be given to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as against the Colonial Office for a number of non-contentious matters, although this latter would help to bolster up the power of the territories against the centre, which could be a welcome move. The conference would then close and the parties could return home to bicker. Such a conclusion would be a negation of U.K. leadership. Yet the conference can be a success by broadly agreeing criteria on which the decision to grant independent status to the Federation will be made.

"The pledge to the northern Territories in the preamble to the Constitution must be interpreted and a definition agreed. Does it suggest that there can be no constitutional advance in the Federation until all the Africans in the northern Terri-

ories have by referendum assented to Dominion Status? The objections are that unanimity would mean that one veto barred all change, and that unless the Government is very careful the question put to the Africans will become so 'loaded' or complicated that a negative answer would be a foregone conclusion.

### Discussion Groups

"In due course in the rural areas the method of discussion leading to decision (rather than the ballot-box) which is in accord with African tribal system may well produce a more accurate answer. The first interpretation of the preamble, it is suggested, is to take the view, after discussion, of the African district councils, and if a majority of them support the idea of independence (with or without entrenched clauses), then proceed to the second step, which would be to take a referendum of the urban Africans and all other electors (Europeans and Asians).

"On such an important issue as advanced status for the Federation, all male Africans, certainly over the age of 25, who reside with some degree of permanence in the urban areas should be entitled to take part in the referendum; as should the senior wife of such an African who herself is resident in the town. The alternative to direct voting is for the Government to form an *ad hoc* electoral college or associations or to poll the trade unions. The latter would not be a good idea, as the unions are successfully whittling down political infiltration. But whichever method is adopted, Africans should not be able to say that we have skimmed the taking of African opinion.

"Facilities for secondary education—the fount of a responsible multi-racial electorate—must be widened and real contact between the schools established, even though integration is some years off. African industrial advancement, although accepted patchily on the Copperbelt, should be seen on the railways, in apprenticeship, and in the technical colleges. The African never ceases to wonder why he can drive a railway engine in Nyasaland but not in Rhodesia—in the same Federation.

"If there is no agreement, if Africans are brought face to face with Europeans, both as yet unprepared for the long haul of working out a partnership State, it is likely that the pressure-cooker of Rhodesian politics will boil over and destroy the moderate elements and the persuasive rôle of the United Kingdom.

### Pan-Africanism

"Events in the Middle East add the rise of pan-Africanism geared from Ghana force Africans to think racially. The cost of pan-Africanism is first to make partnership with other races unfashionable and perhaps unworkable, and secondly to elevate the demagogue as against the less articulate but not necessarily less conservative African leaders.

The supreme example of this can be found in Tanganyika, where, apart from Mr. Julius Nyerere, the nationalist leaders are a bit of a rag-bag. Contrast with them the able chiefs who are now Assistant Ministers, and the Paramount Chief of the Chagga, Thomas Marealle.

"No one can approach the rôle Britain has to play in multi-racial Africa without an awful fear, a foreboding that the urges of man may not be restrained by the Constitutional forms and the habits of life which are not merely the oil but the machine of our existence in their country. Yet in spite of the atavism that was Mau Mau, and the swift-running tide of racial feeling, Britain has a duty to remain optimistic, to be true to itself, and to work for the detached but humane task that lies on the path to independence."



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## Development Policy for Uganda

### Prospects for Coffee and Cotton

AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION was appointed early last year by the Government of Uganda to recommend the best means of developing the country's economic resources.

The Minister of Finance was the chairman, and his colleagues were the Minister of Natural Resources, the Minister of Commerce and Works, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, Professor D. Walker, and Messrs. L. N. Bassude, S. C. Desai, I. D. Hunter, W. S. Kajubi, and J. T. Simpson.

Their report, now published, emphasizes that the world market prospects for coffee and cotton, Uganda's main crops, point to lower receipts in the next few years, and that it will therefore be possible to maintain or expand Government services only by increased and diversified production.

The criterion in judging public services should, it is emphasized, be their potential contribution to production, and this "productivity test" should be applied to every item in the capital and revenue budgets.

"The committee has no doubt but that the long-term prospects for industrial development in Uganda are good. This view is based upon: (a) the concentration of population in the Lake Victoria basin; (b) the enormous potential for food production in the same area; (c) cheap water transport on the lake; (d) an enormous reserve of hydro-electric power in the waters of the Nile; and (e) the known mineral resources of the Tororo complex and the Ruwenzori.

"On the other hand, Uganda is at some relative disadvantage by reason of (a) the long land haul for imported raw materials; (b) the very small proportion of the population at present possessing enterprise, capital and skill; and (c) at present a very small high-income consumer-goods market.

"Just as in the past success has been achieved in initiating the Kilembe copper venture, the Owen Falls scheme, and the Tororo cement enterprise, so it is likely that the manufacture of phosphates and other projects may follow. As far as large-scale manufacturing industry is concerned, however, it must be recognized that there may be a tendency for it to be located elsewhere in East Africa.

### Consumer Goods

"Excluding textiles (already established in Uganda) and cars (not capable of being manufactured in Uganda), the total annual expenditure on all types of imported manufactured consumer goods only amounts to about £4m. These imports comprise a very large range of goods, most of which are consumed in such small quantities that they could not be economically produced in an industrial plant. Even if they could all be manufactured here instead of being imported, this increase of industrialization would add only about 2% to Uganda's income. This would clearly not make much contribution either to prosperity or to stability.

"The committee is convinced that no reasonable measures can be devised which will significantly accelerate the development of manufacturing industry beyond the pace which is determined by the growth of the local market. This virtually means the growth of African incomes. This in turn means agricultural incomes. The committee conclude therefore that the most effective steps which can be taken to secure development of manufacturing industry in Uganda, paradoxical though it may seem, are steps which will have the effect of increasing agricultural production.

"In general, the committee endorse the fact that one of the main lines of Government extension policy is to concentrate on the progressive farmer, and feels that more attention should be given to this method of approach. The farm planning and farmer advisory services are inadequate to cope with the needs of the moment and should be intensified."

## Ancient Encampment in Uganda

MR. E. C. LANNING'S examination of a sparsely populated area of Uganda at the southern tip of Lake Albert, about six miles inland from where it is joined by the Nkusi River, was made for the purpose of exploring and mapping what he believed to be a large and ancient encampment of excavated earthworks, which he had discovered in 1952.

These investigations at Kibengo have revealed an encampment formed by trenches 30ft. wide and 10ft. deep and with a total network of trenches extending to two miles. Pottery found on the site links it with the similar and even larger earthwork encampment of Bigo, 70 miles to the south-east.

Work in July was heavily hampered by rain and dense vegetation, including elephant grass over 12 ft. high. Three weeks were spent trying to trace the ancient trenches by hacking through the bush. Only a few sections of eroded trenches were then known to exist, but the past work of some great chief was slowly revealed as the enormous trenches, well-preserved in parts, began to form a coherent picture of a strategically placed camp of some 160 acres.

The site was undoubtedly pre-Babito in origin. There was little in local tradition to give any clues about it, other than association with a person nicknamed Kateboha ("he who has no need to tighten his belt"), whose identity seems to have been lost over the years.

Two occupation sites were found in the camp centre, where the red-painted pottery associated with the ancient sites of Bigo, Ntusi, and Mubende Hill was found in profusion. Iron objects, knives, needles, blades, etc., were also found, and a pottery charm and many animal and fish bones.

### Paving Stones

Of great importance was the discovery of the use of stones for what appears to be a primitive form of paving. Two layers of amphibolite boulders were found laid over the earth causeway leading across a trench into the innermost sanctum of the encampment.

At an occupation site a rugged stone floor was unearthed, covering 62 square feet. It has been the cause of considerable conjecture. Strewn with broken pottery, animal bones, implements used by potters, and a number of iron objects, the floor also revealed a glass bead and a human tooth pierced for suspension. The true purpose of this floor has not yet been ascertained. It does not appear to be a covering for graves, though this possibility cannot be ruled out.

Despite its remoteness the expedition was visited by Dr. Roland Oliver, of the School of Oriental African Studies, Dr. M. Posnanski, who was recently appointed curator of the Uganda Museum, in succession to Dr. Washman, and interested archaeologists and geologists.

This site may help to throw more light on the great camp of Bigo, and future excavations may contribute to the knowledge of the semi-legendary Bachwezi period, which holds a position of great importance in the oral tradition of the Banyoro, the Batoro, the Bahima, and other neighbouring tribes.

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

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

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

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

## Sisal Industry's Labour Relations Marked Improvement Possible

THE STAGE HAS NOW BEEN REACHED in the Tanganyika sisal industry when, given good faith between the two sides of the industry and a proper determination to establish satisfactory relationships, a marked improvement in labour relations can be effected. This is the conclusion reached by Professor D. T. Jack, Professor of Economics at Durham University, in the report on his recent inquiry into the state of industrial relations in the sisal industry. (Government Printer 2s. 50c.).

After narrating the background to a number of industrial disputes during the past year and touching on events from 1951 to the present day, Professor Jack makes seven recommendations for the consideration of the Central Joint Council for the Tanganyika sisal industry, which held its first meeting in June, 1958.

These include the recommendation that employees' representatives on estate committees should be elected as far as possible. Only where this condition is fulfilled should estate committees be allowed to send representatives to area consultation committees. The functions and powers of the estate and area consultation committees, the regional consultation councils and the Central Joint Council should be more closely defined so that a matter in dispute which cannot be resolved at one level of negotiation may be referred to the next level of negotiation.

### Union Representation

Professor Jack recommends that provision should be made to allow the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union to have one seat on each area consultation committee and each regional consultation council, in addition to the three seats which it now has on the Central Joint Council. No direct representation should, he feels, be given to the union on estate committees.

Certain changes in the present constitution of the Central Joint Council are also recommended. Both sides of the Central Joint Council should undertake not to indulge in strikes or lock-outs as long as the recognized procedure for dealing with disputes has not been exhausted. There should also be an undertaking that both sides should take all reasonable measures to promote a resumption of work in the event of an irregular and unconstitutional stoppage.

Professor Jack observes that the labour troubles which the sisal industry has experienced in recent years have not been peculiar to that industry but have been part of a wave of similar troubles affecting all Tanganyikan industry, associated with the development of trade union organizations in a country in which such organizations had previously hardly existed. "New trade unions which are often lacking in experienced leadership frequently make statements and indulge in actions which are irresponsible and which do little to inspire confidence among employers in their ability to take part in effective negotiations. Any resistance which employers may then offer to requests by the unions for recognition is likely to have the effect of encouraging still more violent behaviour on the part of the unions and their members."

"This is quite a normal experience. But when this phase has passed it is possible that a start may be made in building up normal and more stable relations between the two sides of industry. I think the stage has now been reached in the sisal industry when, given good faith between the two sides of the industry and a proper determination to establish satisfactory relationships, a marked improvement in labour relations can be effected."

### Imaginative Effort

The attempt by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association to set up the Central Joint Council and its dependent bodies was an imaginative effort. "It was inevitable, however, that this new experiment, especially in its infancy, would experience difficulties. These would arise partly because the new experiment would not always be understood, partly because on some estates doubts would persist about the need for change or about the possible effectiveness of the change which was proposed, and partly because the union which at first had no recognized place in the new machinery, would regard the experiment as directed against its own attempts to organize the employees and to act on their behalf."

"To some extent improvements in the new arrangements have already been made. The union, which has now been

recognized, has been given a place in the Central Joint Council. But there are still weaknesses in the constitution and the time is opportune to make the Constitution a more effective instrument for the promotion of good industrial relations in the industry."

Professor Jack also recommends that the T.S.G.A. should re-examine its Articles of Association to ensure that it is in fact an employers' association with power to enter into negotiations on matters of wages and conditions of employment and, where necessary, to sign agreements on these matters or on matters of procedure.

### Unequivocal Statement

The union should declare publicly and unequivocally that it accepted the constitution of the Central Joint Council in its amended form and that it is prepared to do all in its power to make it an effective instrument of good industrial relations. In accordance with this undertaking it should also refrain from publishing statements which would have the effect of undermining the prestige of the Central Joint Council, and it should take all reasonable steps to prevent its junior officers from publishing or uttering similar statements.

In concluding his report Professor Jack states:—"I do not suppose that even with the changes which I have suggested the sisal industry would find itself freed from all labour troubles, or that instances of irregular and unconstitutional behaviour would no longer occur. Instances of irregular behaviour should not, however, be allowed to breed a scepticism in the new arrangements, unless it is clear that they form part of an organized act of sabotage."

"What is important is that both sides of the industry should be persistent in their efforts to make the new constitution effective. I am satisfied that with strong leadership on both sides of the industry, and a ready willingness to co-operate, a new period of stable industrial relations can be established in the industry."

## African Operated Petrol Station

THE DEVELOPMENT of the first petrol service station in the Nairobi district to be operated entirely by Africans was described by the Kenya Minister for Finance, Mr. E. A. Vasey, as a "recognition of inter-dependence which gladdens the heart" when he performed the opening ceremony recently.

It was attended by about 200 guests, including county council officials, members of the Administration and prominent Africans from the neighbouring Kikuyu areas of Kiambu. The service station is only in the first phase of its development: if the company is successful, Caltex plan to extend the station so as to provide full oiling and greasing facilities on the site as well.

Two of the company's four directors, Mr. Roki Waihaka Kinuthia, and Mr. Eliud Kuria, served in the Kikuyu Guard during the Emergency.

"In Zanzibar one girl is attending school for every two boys, and it seems that fewer girls than formerly are marrying before reaching Standard VIII, and that at least in the urban areas parents are coming to realize the value to their daughters of completing the primary school course"—*Oversea Education.*

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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co.**

BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND CO., LTD., report a net trading profit of £972,683 (against £1,084,343) for the year ending December 31, 1958, after deducting £1,794,950 tax (£2,089,033), minority interests £224,153 (£167,109) and depreciation £963,847 (£754,990) and setting aside to replacement reserves £200,637 (£223,150). There was a net surplus on the disposal of capital assets, after deducting minority interests of £4,686 (£4,525) of £240,567 (£32,441). Amounts written off total £36,503 (£146,210) and £947,736 (£611,917) has been transferred to reserves. Dividends absorb £402,308 (£370,507) — comprising the preference dividends and a proposed final ordinary dividend of 9d. per share, 6d. per share free of income tax (1957 same), with a cash distribution of 3d. per share from distributable capital profits not subject to United Kingdom income tax (1957 2d.), making, with the interim 1s. per share for the year (1957 11d.). The carrying-forward increased from £461,189 to £492,793.

At December 31, 1958, a combined total net assets of the group representing the interests of the shareholders of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., amounted to £13,485,966 (£11,541,990), of which net current assets were £6,103,050 (£5,223,352).

The Directors also propose to recommend the capitalization of £954,019, being part of the sum now standing to the credit of capital reserve account, and the issue to ordinary shareholders of one 10s. ordinary share, credited as fully paid, for every four ordinary shares of 10s. held at May 22, 1959. It is proposed to increase the authorized ordinary share capital by £600,000 to £5,000,000. Though the payment of the cash distribution in respect of 1958 exhausts the distributable capital profits reserve, the directors hope, provided profits justify it, to be able to maintain the total ordinary distribution at not less than the present level, so that the total distribution in respect of 1959 should be not less than 9d. per ordinary share, free of income tax, on the capital as increased by the proposed one share for four capitalization of reserves. In order to maintain a suitable balance between interim and final dividends the directors intend that the interim ordinary dividend payable on January 1, 1960, shall be 3d.

The annual general meeting will be held on July 7, 1959.

**Successful Hibiscus Trials**

A SECOND CONSIGNMENT of hibiscus fibre from the Tanganyika Agricultural Department's trial plot at Karangai, near Arusha, was recently sent to Nairobi for sampling tests and grading. The first consignment consisted of fibre from plants which had been harvested only 71 days after planting the crop under irrigation; while the second was harvested 14 days later. The report, says a Government statement, was most encouraging, with fibre quality in the majority of samples as high as 100% sacking warp and prices offered at £60 a ton for not less than five of the eight samples, £55 for two others and £50 — the average ruling rate — for only one. The statement adds "The aim now is to study means of increasing the yield from the present average of 800 lb. to 1,200 lb. and over of dried fibre per acre. Even at 800 lb. to the acre with such a high quality product this quick maturing crop can have few equals as a means to broaden the agricultural economy of the province, but several problems remain to be solved before large-scale production can be encouraged with confidence. It may well provide an excellent alternative to low-priced maize".

"Have you ever considered the possibility of working under an African, if not in 20 years' time, then in 30 years, when you will still be working?" — Mr. J. Dowley, regional Director of Education, addressing the Guinea Fowl Girls' School, Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

**Power Securities Corporation**

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., report a consolidated profit, less losses from contracts, of £1,502,602 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £1,304,654 in the previous year. Income from investments adds a further £23,256 (£26,046). Depreciation absorbs £563,313, United Kingdom taxation £261,517, and foreign taxation £22,410. The consolidated net profit was £525,452 (£373,948).

Pension fund received £10,014, £225,000 was transferred to the general reserve. Dividend on the 7% preference shares absorbed £20,125, proposed 11% dividend on the ordinary shares and 1½% participating dividend on the preference shares, both less tax, absorbed £145,901. The carry-forward was £637,118 (£487,587).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in 7% cumulative participating preference shares of £1 and £2,000,000 in ordinary shares of £1. Capital reserve stands at £782,500 and revenue reserves at £541,334. Current liabilities are £175,551, interest in subsidiary companies £3,715,102, and trade investments at cost are £151,597. Other investments at cost are £91,323. Current assets stand at £49,863, of which £39,551 is in cash.

The directors are Sir Andrew M. MacTaggart (chairman and managing), Sir Kenneth Hague, Sir Ralph Stevenson, Sir Robert Renwick, and Messrs. H. G. Balfour (deputy chairman and assistant managing), E. H. Ball and E. R. Wilkinson. Meeting, London June 11.

**World Bank and Sudan**

A WORLD BANK LOAN to Sudan for the Roseires dam or the Managil scheme is not contemplated "at this stage", according to Mr. Rucinski, the bank's director of Middle East operations, who recently spent four days in Khartoum. The bank is preparing a technical and economic report on the country's two major development projects and also providing planning aid. But both schemes are linked with the question of a new Nile waters agreement between Sudan and Egypt. According to the official Middle East News Agency, a Sudan spokesman said in Khartoum last week that discussions would begin soon in an attempt to reach "a fair settlement of all outstanding questions".

**Commercial Brevities**

Electricity generated for Uganda during April was 17,533,956 units compared with 14,958,800 units during the same month last year, an increase of 17.2%. In addition 10,260,000 units were exported to Kenya, making a total of 27,793,956 units, states the Uganda Electricity Board. Total generation for the first four months of this year is 110,801,782 units, including 39,823,000 units exported to Kenya, and compares with a total of 87,751,380 units generated in the same period last year, representing an increase of 26.3%. The percentage increase for Uganda alone is 16.6%.

An immediate grant of £25,690 has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for increased research on the pathology of wheat stem rust and the production of synthetic and later hybrid maize in Kenya. The money is available during the period April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960. Subject to further Colonial Development and Welfare funds being available and to a review of the progress of the work, the issue of additional funds to make up a total of £65,000 for the period April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1964 has been approved.

Substantial progress is reported by the officers in charge of the Eastern Province peasant farming scheme in Northern Rhodesia, under which Africans are given loans to develop better farming methods. There were over 300 successful applicants during the 1958-59 season, bringing the total to 1,608. The International Co-operation Administration of the United States has announced that it will provide a grant of £15,000 to the Kenya Government for pasture and animal husbandry research in the Coast Province.

William Jacks and Co., Ltd., have acquired the whole of the ordinary capital of J. L. Clark and Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd. The directors are Messrs. W. G. Buchanan, Mr. P. D. Flint, and Mr. W. L. Walkerdine.

Some 80% of the groundnut crop in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia is now exported mainly to Britain, where its high quality is valued by confectionery manufacturers.

A quantity of malt produced from Kenya barley is to be purchased by a Nairobi brewery in order to assist local barley farmers.

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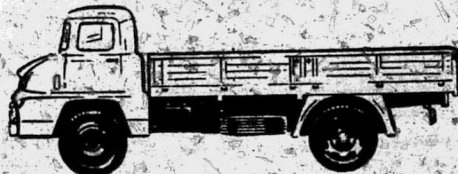
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## MINING

## De Beers Consolidated Mines Report

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., which has a 50% interest in Williamson Mines Ltd., Tanganyika, report an income from diamond account of £26,885,444 for 1958, compared with £33,304,394 in the previous year. Interest and dividends on investments adds £7,109,345 (£7,654,214), royalties £631,039 (£739,029), and sundry revenue £103,557 (£58,849). Taxation absorbs £6,079,107, mining expenditure totalled £8,330,901, prospecting and research £228,949, and general charges £1,039,248. Capital reserves received £3,265,512, revenue reserves £13,427,684, and special reserves £450,000. Preference dividends totalled £795,519, and deferred dividends £8,167,000. Unappropriated balance was £14,493,904 (£22,856,062).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,000,000 preference shares of £2 10s. and £4,083,819 in deferred shares of 5s. Capital reserve totals £25,231,400, revenue reserves and unappropriated profits are £12,040,052, special reserve £503,314, convertible loan with interest accrued £4,259,548, amounts due to subsidiaries £111,577, and provision for taxation £709,337. Current liabilities are £6,117,394, fixed assets £31,315,219, stores and materials £516,633, diamonds on hand at cost of production £498,028, interests in subsidiary companies £11,469,669, loan with interest accrued £1,347,804, and current assets £9,909,088 (including £296,163 in cash).

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Major-General I. P. de Villiers, Sir Reginald Leeper, Lord Robins, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, and Messrs. W. Marshall Clark, A. G. W. Crompton, F. J. L. Crokaert, D. D. Forsyth, R. B. Hagart, H. J. Joel, D. McHardy, P. J. Oppenheimer, H. P. Rudd, D. A. B. Watson, and A. Wilson. The London committee consists of Sir Reginald Leeper (chairman), Lord Robins and Messrs. E. C. Baring, F. J. Oppenheimer, W. A. Chapple, H. J. Joel, and A. C. Wilson. Messrs. R. V. Pritchard, W. C. Squire, and G. E. Simonds are alternates.

Meeting, Kimberley June 10.

## S.R. Mineral Royalties

THE ROYALTY IMPOSED by the Southern Rhodesian Government on exports of base minerals was wrong in principle and must be put right, the president of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, Mr. A. L. Gilmour, said in his annual address recently. It had been decided to take positive steps to have this method of taxation reviewed. In 1933 the Government bought the mineral royalties from the British South Africa Company for £2,000,000 and since then mineral royalties had brought in £6,000,000, which was a "very attractive return". Mr. Gilmour said that base minerals produced in Southern Rhodesia were sold on world markets in the face of keen competition. Unfair advantage had been taken of the mining industry, which was the only one in the Colony subject to direct taxation on the value of its product.

## Mine Training Scheme

A MINING TRAINING SCHOOL for Southern Rhodesia is to be established on the old Piper Moss Mine near Que Que, Mr. A. L. Gilmour said in his presidential address to the Chamber of Mines in Salisbury. The Piper Moss Mine was considered a suitable site. It is owned by Messrs. Forbes and Thompson, and the Thompson family have said that all the houses and other buildings, with electrical equipment and water reticulation at the mine, will be given to the chamber to help set up a mining training centre for the youth of Southern Rhodesia. It will be known as the "Andy Thompson Memorial Centre".

## Mineral Production

MINERALS PRODUCED in Northern Rhodesia in March were worth £11,858,104, more than £2m. higher than the February figure. A provisional summary issued by the Mines Department states that the total value of production in the first three months of the year was £31,772,769, compared with £20,549,828 in the first quarter of 1958.

## Interim Dividends

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 1s. 9d. per share, less tax, for the year ending June 30, next.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 4d. per share, less tax, in respect of the year ending June 30, 1959.

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	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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Company Report**GALLAHER LIMITED**

(Incorporated in Northern Ireland)

**LARGER TURNOVER AND PROFITS****Sir Edward de Stein On The Outlook**

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF GALLAHER LIMITED was held on May 27 in London, Sir EDWARD DE STEIN, chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from the chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1958:—

In introducing my Statement for 1957 I told you that the year had been one of intense competition and rising costs. Competition in 1958 has been even more intense and costs continued to rise. The further expansion of our turnover in the past year together with the small increase which was made in our prices in September, 1957, have enabled us to show a further increase in our total profits. In fact our margin of profit expressed as a ratio to turnover was fractionally lower in 1958 than it was in 1957.

**Trading Profits**

The trading profits of the Group for the year 1958, before tax, amounted to £7,754,578, an increase of £1,191,682 over 1957 profits. After provision has been made for income tax and profits tax the net profit for the year shows an increase of £1,023,113 to £3,910,292. The proportion of our total profits required for tax provision is considerably lower this year due firstly to the alteration in the rate of profits tax to a flat rate of 10% introduced in the Finance Act, 1958, with effect from April 1, 1958, and secondly to the reduction of the standard rate of income tax to 7s. 9d. announced with the Budget proposals this year.

We are recommending to Stockholders a final dividend of 20% on the Ordinary Stock—making with the interim distribution already paid of 5% a total of 25% for the year, against 20% in 1957. The final dividend will not be payable on the new Ordinary Shares offered to Stockholders in January last.

**Leaf Supplies**

During 1958 we purchased more than one year's usage of tobacco because the increase in our turnover above estimates had run our stocks down below the levels planned, but our present stocks of leaf tobacco in terms of months' usage are more in line with those of the country as a whole than they have been for many years past.

I regret to say that 1958 prices rose again to new high levels, particularly in Southern Rhodesia where the size of the crop was affected by adverse growing conditions which caused greater competition among the buyers for the suitable leaf offered for sale. Sales of the 1959 crop tobacco have commenced in Southern Rhodesia and preliminary reports show that there may well be a record crop in size with a general improvement in quality over last year. In America in 1958 we made a satisfactory purchase, with prices slightly up on 1957, though we were unable to buy our full programme owing to lack of suitable grades. We have recently completed our purchase of Canadian tobacco.

The extension of our leaf handling factory in Southern Rhodesia made it possible to handle a record quantity of leaf during 1958, and further extensions remain to be completed.

**Sales**

In spite of the intense competition experienced in 1958 the Group's sales continued to expand throughout the

year, and our experience this year shows that this trend continues though not at the same rate. In their respective categories our two main brands of cigarettes, Senior Service and Park Drive, continue to widen their popularity. I have no doubt that this is, in the main, due to the high quality of the leaf that we buy and the extreme care in manufacture and packing, together with the force of our selling and advertising policy. The sales of tipped cigarettes retailing at 3s. 4d. for 20 generally continue to grow in popularity and our brand Olivier made good progress in 1958. In order to strengthen our position in this market we are making plans for the introduction of another tipped cigarette. In the cheaper category of tipped cigarettes retailing at 2s. 6d. for 20 our brand Park Drive Tipped, introduced in 1958, has become well established in what is comparatively a small market at present.

On the tobacco side whilst there was a decrease in the total national consumption the Group's business in 1958 expanded and our "roll your own" tobacco Old Hölborn and pipe tobacco Condor Sliced both showed increased sales.

Our cigar business expanded and the sales of Manikins, our small cigar, showed a satisfactory increase.

We are, needless to say, continually reviewing the range of brands which we have to offer for sale to the public in all categories of both cigarettes and tobaccos, and you may rest assured that new brands will be introduced to meet changing market conditions if it should prove desirable to do so. I think I can say that at present we are strongly represented in most of these categories.

**Outlook**

When your Directors issued a statement to Stockholders in January, 1959, advising the terms of the recent issue of 2,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at 65s. 0d. per £1 share, they said that, provided no unforeseen circumstances arose, they would be able to recommend in respect of 1959 a total dividend of 25% on the Ordinary Capital as increased by that issue. I can only add that since January our turnover has continued to increase in line with our forecast of sales on which that statement was based.

Factors which will affect our profit margins this year include the higher average price of our leaf tobacco stocks at the beginning of 1959 compared with a year earlier, the higher depreciation and other factory costs we will have to meet as a result of bringing additional factories and new machinery into use. Selling and advertising costs have increased due to intense competition and we also have to face a full year's cost of the wage increase granted to our workers in 1958 as compared with six months of the increase last year. To offset these items interest rates are lower now than they were a year ago and as I have said above our turnover should be higher than in 1958.

Competition is becoming even more intense but we have great confidence in our brands and look forward to a satisfactory year in 1959. I must, however, add that we do not expect to be able to increase either our turnover or our profits to the same extent that we have done in the past few years.

Company Report**Power Securities Corporation, Limited****Satisfactory Increase In Profit**

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED will be held on June 11 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

The following are extracts from the statement to the shareholders by Sir Andrew M. MacTaggart (Chairman and Managing Director) which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1958:—

In the circular letter dated October 2, 1958, sent to the Ordinary Shareholders regarding the issue of 250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, it was stated that the estimated group profit before taxation for the year ended December 31, 1958, would be appreciably lower than such profit for 1957. I am glad to say that this estimate has proved to be conservative, and, after expenses but prior to taxation, such profit shows an increase over the previous year of £92,641. I trust you will regard this as satisfactory.

**Profit and Dividends**

The increase in the profit over the estimate is accounted for partly by additional payments received by Russell Construction, Ltd., from the dredging contract carried out by that company for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, and partly by certain contracts of other subsidiary companies producing better results than were anticipated when the estimate was made.

The consolidated net profit at £525,452 compares with the previous year's figure of £373,948, an increase of £151,504. Adding to the consolidated net profit the taxation over-provided in past periods of £4,994, and the balance brought forward from 1957 of £487,587, there is available an amount of £1,018,033. Of this amount £225,000 has been transferred to General Reserve, and your Directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 11%, the same as for 1957. This payment will entitle the Preference Shareholders to a participating dividend of 1½% for the year.

The above transfer to General Reserve and the dividends, together with the payment of the amount for Staff Pension Past-Service benefits, amount to £380,915, leaving £637,118 to be carried forward, compared with £487,587 brought in.

**Balance Sheet**

The Consolidated Balance Sheet reflects the issue in 1958 of 250,000 Ordinary Shares to the Ordinary Shareholders at the price of 37s. per share, as mentioned above and in the Report of the Directors. The premium received has been added to the Capital Reserve, which now stands at £782,500.

On the other side of the Balance Sheet, Work in Progress at £1,750,468 is £533,477 lower than in 1957, whilst the item of "Property and Plant" shows an increase of £656,924.

Turning to this Corporation's own Balance Sheet, you will see that "Interests in Subsidiary Companies" has increased by £411,624, indicating that most of the proceeds of the issue of Ordinary Shares made last year is being used by the subsidiary companies.

Underwriting and general financial business was undertaken on our normal level.

**Peace River Power Development**

During 1958 we took an active part, in association with important Canadian, British and other interests, in the formation of the Peace River Power Development Co., Ltd., a company incorporated in British Columbia for the purpose of making investigations into the power potentialities of the Peace River in that Province. We have subscribed for part of the share capital of the Company, and this Corporation has been appointed its London Managers, General Co-ordinators and Advisers.

In addition, a further new company has been formed in British Columbia jointly by Balfour, Beatty and British Columbia Engineering Co., named B.C. and B.B. Power Consultants Ltd. This company has been appointed Consultants to the Peace River Power Development Co., Ltd., in connection with the investigations mentioned above. Certain members of our technical staff have been seconded to B.C. and B.B. Power Consultants Ltd. and design work is making good progress on this very important project.

Prospecting for geothermal steam in the Rift Valley in Kenya, to which I have referred in previous statements, continued for a limited period during the past year, but the results, I regret to say, were disappointing, and it was decided to close down all operations. Plant has been dismantled and the drill holes cased off and protected. Our portion of expenditure, as members of the prospecting Syndicate, has been taken care of in the Accounts under review.

**Future Prospects**

And now a word about the future. Although I have only briefly referred to the Peace River Power project, this is really one of the most outstanding developments which has ever been projected in Canada, and we look forward confidently to its maturity as a joint Canadian-British venture which could have a far-reaching influence on Commonwealth development.

Field surveys are now complete for the Seven Forks Hydro-Electric development in Kenya, and the data so far obtained points to this project being one of the most economical so far projected in that part of the world; with an abundance of power to ensure Kenya's requirements for many years ahead. Designs are now being completed ready for the commencement of work whenever power demands justify the expenditure.

In Nigeria, by arrangement with the Government there, and the Nigerian Electric Corporation, we are, in conjunction with the well-known consultants, NEDECO, making a joint study of hydro-electric power development, navigation and irrigation on the Niger River. This is a project with very distinct possibilities.

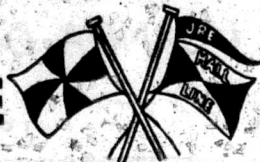
The position in Iraq is very obscure, and many of the capital works programmes have been held up meantime. One can only hope that this wonderful country, so full of possibilities, will once more emerge into a progressive field.

With the work we have in hand, and further developments maturing, we can look forward with reasonable confidence to the future.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I want once again to express our grateful appreciation to all those members of the organization, both at home and overseas, for their loyalty and devotion which has resulted in the achievements of the past year.

JOINT SERVICE

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Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
ARBITRATOR	—	—	June 5
*CITY OF BRISBANE	June 27	—	July 7

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

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
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CITY OF BRISBANE	June 27	—	July 7

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# UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

A public limited liability company, with an issued capital of over £6 million, whose object is to promote and assist the further expansion of Uganda's economy by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible.

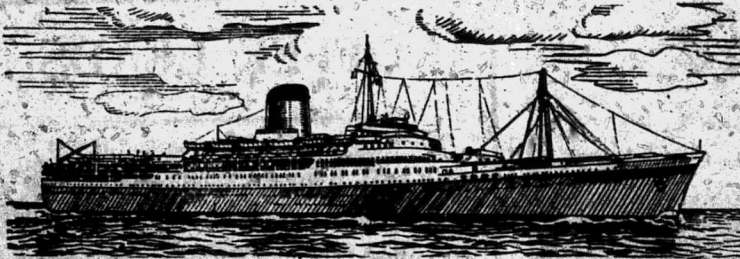
It has sponsored or assisted many outstanding developments since its inception in 1952—the exploitation of copper-cobalt, apatite and pyrochlore deposits, and the establishment of cement and textile industries on the most modern lines, to mention but a few.

Staffed by highly qualified chemists and engineers, and possessing well-equipped laboratories, workshops and pilot plant, its Technical Development Division is available for research into technical aspects of industrial development.

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	Sailing	Southampton
*STIRLING CASTLE	June 4	
†PRETORIA CASTLE	June 11	
*PENDENNIS CASTLE	June 18	
†ATHLONE CASTLE	June 25	
*CARNARVON CASTLE	July 2	
†EDINBURGH CASTLE	July 9	
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	July 16	
†CAPE TOWN CASTLE	July 23	

\* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.  
† Reduced first-class return fares by this sailing.

## INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

	Sailing	London	Rotterdam
†KENYA CASTLE	June 5	—	—
*BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE	June 15	June 19	—
†RHODESIA CASTLE	July 3	—	—
†BRABANZ CASTLE	July 13	July 14	—
†WARWICK CASTLE	Aug. 4	—	—
†DURBAN CASTLE	Aug. 18	Aug. 14	—

†Out East Coast, home West Coast. \*To Beira and back, via the Cape. †Out West Coast, home East Coast.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

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