

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Buganda's Failure to Meet Its Obligations

Ransomes

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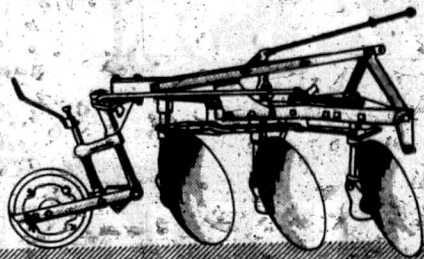
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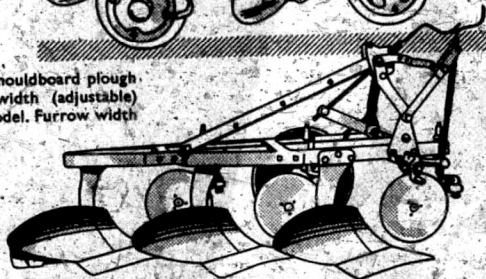
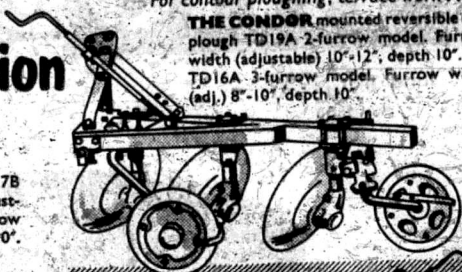
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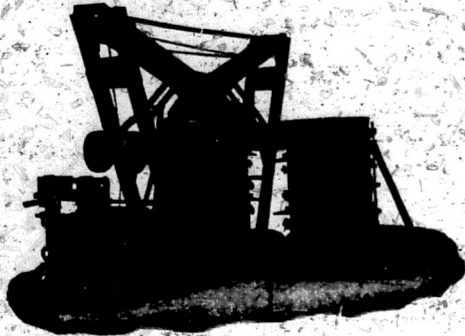
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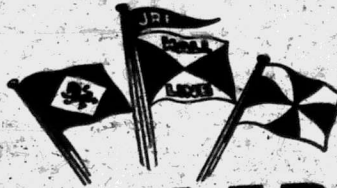
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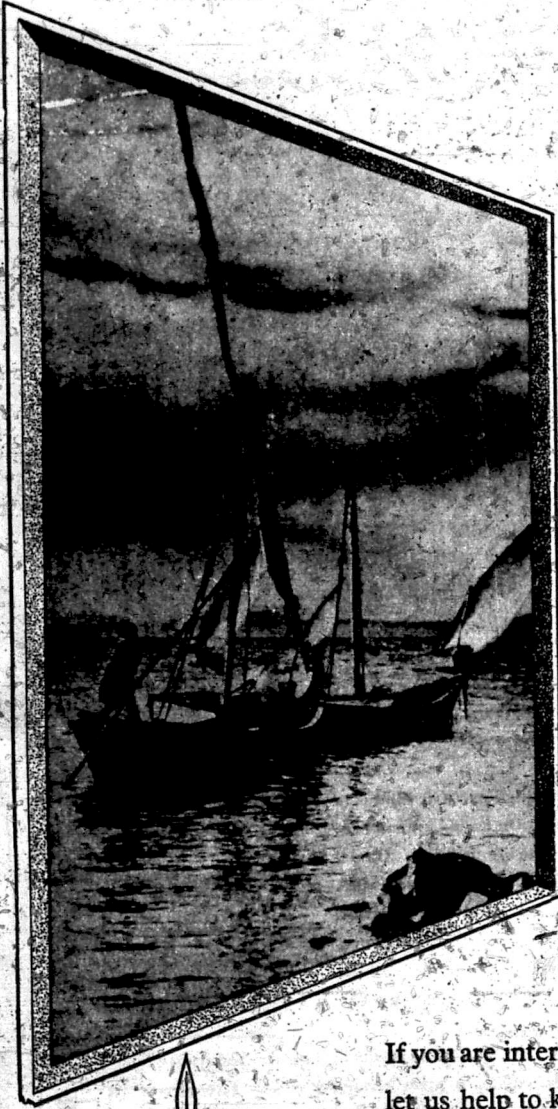
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1959

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SO MUCH PUBLICITY has been given in the United Kingdom Press to the debate on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland that the man in the street has quite understandably commented that the Church is in conflict with the Government over recent events in Central Africa. It has not been made plain that that is far from the truth, which is that the Kirk, but certainly not the Church as a whole, is critical of the Federation and H.M. Government's policy towards it. During the past fortnight the ordinary reader of daily newspapers might have concluded that the Church of Scotland has been and is the only important Christian enterprise in Nyasaland. In fact, a number of missionary organizations have long been at work in that Protectorate, and, despite the almost proprietorial statements of some well-known Scottish divines, the Universities' Mission to Central Africa and the Roman Catholic Church must be bracketed with the Church of Scotland for their services to Nyasaland and their influence upon its African peoples; and neither the U.M.C.A. nor the Roman Catholics can be cited as endorsing the extravagant criticisms and proposals of the Church of Scotland. Whereas that body has been openly antagonistic to federation from the start, many Roman Catholic missionaries in Nyasaland have in their personal capacity endorsed the principle of federation, and the U.M.C.A. has wisely avoided the political involvements into which the Church of Scotland has so impulsively entered.

the Governor himself, that the Nyasaland African National Congress had planned a massacre, the Church of Scotland's Special Committee Anent Central Africa reported that "the Church at home must retain its doubts regarding the extent of the massacre plot"; it even declared that "it is impossible to identify with plans for massacre those African detainees who are themselves, members of mission staffs, graduates of eminence, and friends of moderation". Since the whole matter was *sub judice* pending the verdict of four excellently selected men without direct Nyasaland connexions, the Church of Scotland might have been expected to refrain from such public judgement—one which does it no credit. To aggravate its lack of wisdom, the committee proposed to recommend to Her Majesty's Government "that effective power be given to the African community in Nyasaland", and by a large majority the General Assembly declared itself in favour of "a daring and creative transfer of power"—which, if words have any meaning, implies acceptance of the idea of immediate self-government by a hopelessly unready African majority. Scots are normally realists, but a less realistic policy it would be impossible to conceive. The General Assembly was warned that it was accepting obviously one-sided guidance and failing to exercise sobriety in language and judgment, but, largely under the influence of Dr. MacLeod of Iona, it persisted in its intemperance and misguidance, which must further complicate an already difficult and delicate situation. It is tragic that the Church of Scotland's splendid record of missionary endeavour in East and Central Africa should thus have been recklessly tarnished by political passion.

While a commission under a High Court judge was investigating the charge, made by

NOTHING MORE SHARPLY ANGERS

African extremist politicians and their Socialist instigators in this country than the charge that intimidation is the distinguishing characteristic of African political movements. Yet scarcely a week now passes without producing new evidence of the use of this weapon by the agents of such movements in East, Central or West Africa. Of course, the authorities can seldom bring the offenders to book, because those whom they have intimidated know the dire danger of testifying against the malefactors: witnesses in such cases run serious risks, not merely of having their huts burnt above their heads, but of physical injury to their families and themselves, murder being by no means excluded. Ordinary processes of law and order can therefore not deal with this threat to society, which has lately compelled one British Administration after another in East and Central Africa to declare a state of emergency or of disturbance so that administrative and police officials might be clothed with special powers. The latest Protectorate to be driven to this course is Uganda — which not even the Movement for Colonial Freedom can allege to be misgoverned in the interests of rapacious white settlers. Indeed, the theoreticians in England who so glibly pontificate about Africa have looked with especial favour upon Uganda because it has so small a European population that they assume it to be comparable with West Africa rather than with the rest of East Africa.

Before Sir Frederick Crawford declared the Kabaka's Kingdom of Buganda to be a disturbed area and the Uganda National Movement to be an unlawful society its agents had engaged in such widespread intimidation that more than seventy cases had been reported to the police, practically all by Asian traders and Africans other than Baganda, and court action had been started in some thirty instances. Because so small a proportion of those threatened are ready to inform the authorities, it can safely be said that the number of cases must have run into hundreds. Those whom it is sought to victimize may be of any section of society. For instance, for some undisclosed reason the Uganda National Movement decided to tell the African nurses in Mulago Hospital, Kampala, that they must neither use the bus services nor buy from Asian shops; and when

the nurses refused to comply a U.N.M. loud-speaker van patrolled the area blaring forth threats while adherents of the movement told traders of what would happen to them if they served nurses as customers. If such action was taken openly, it is easy to imagine what has been done in secret in prosecution of a boycott campaign which has done great harm. One large local factory has temporarily lost practically the whole of its trade, and others have reported that their turnover is down by as much as ninety per cent. More than two thousand Africans are unemployed in Kampala, and in some townships trade is at a standstill — all this simply because a group of political extremists were determined to demonstrate their power against non-African trade and traders.

Not until the boycott campaign in Buganda had lasted for weeks did the Kabaka condemn it, and then without denouncing the body responsible for this reprehensible interference with the liberty of the people. **Kabaka's Failure to Check the Movement.** He has therefore himself to blame for

the impression general in African and non-African circles that he looked with favour on a movement which was embarrassing a Government with which he has been at enmity ever since his return from exile, despite his undertakings to amend his attitude of non-co-operation. Whereas the Uganda National Congress scarcely troubled to disguise its anti-monarchist policy, the Uganda National Movement has carefully avoided any such clash with the traditionalists. Indeed, the Kabaka's legal adviser has acted in the same capacity for the U.N.M., of which some men close to the Kabaka have been members, and the Buganda Government is considered to have shown great tolerance of its illegal activities. Nobody doubts that a few firm words from the Kabaka would have checked the malpractices with which the Protectorate Government has now had to deal. His conspicuous failure to use his undoubted influence will not have been misunderstood by two such friendly and patient men as the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Since these words were written we have received from the Colonial Office the text of a sharply phrased letter from Lord Perth to the Kabaka. That tribal head must now comprehend that H.M. Government's toleration of his attitude is very seriously strained.

Leaders of New Uganda Movement Arrested

African M.L.C.s Support Government in Proscribing U.N.M.

FOLLOWING THE BANNING of the Uganda National Movement and the Uganda Freedom Movement, Mr. E. M. K. Mulira last week announced the formation of a "Uganda Freedom Convention". He described the Convention's aims as being "to promote a spirit of national feeling in achieving independence for Uganda as soon as the people want it, and to put to the Government the needs of the people of Uganda".

He said he had sent a message to the Governor asking for an interview. He also said the Convention had some 60 sponsors.

Last Saturday the Uganda Government ordered the arrest of six of the leading personalities behind the proscribed Uganda National Movement and Uganda Freedom Movement. Orders for their detention were signed by Mr. C. H. Hartwell, the Chief Secretary, under the Deportation Ordinance.

His orders state that it is proposed to make an order for the rustication of the people concerned, on the ground that they have been conducting themselves in a manner dangerous to peace and good order in Uganda.

Those detained are Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, Mr. Frobisher Paulo Muwanga, Mr. Yosia Sekabanja, Mr. Haji Alamanzane Busungu, Mr. Elizaphan Mawagi, and Mr. I. K. Musazi. They are to appear before a High Court judge on June 6 for an inquiry under the amended provisions of the Deportation Ordinance which require a judge to submit a report to the Governor before the Governor may order any deportation.

After the arrests searches were conducted of the premises of the six men, and there were some demonstrations at Katwe when police arrived with Mr. Mulira to search the office of a newspaper which he owns. Numbers of Africans shouted "Freedom!" to express their displeasure. But no more than minor demonstrations are understood to have occurred.

Police Expected

Mr. Mulira appeared to have expected some such action, as he and a group of people were singing hymns outside his house when police arrived to arrest him at 6 a.m.

After his arrest, Mr. Mulira denounced the Government's action as a move to prevent the views of the people of Uganda from being explained to the British people.

A number of sponsors of proscribed parties have in the past been known for their progressive or liberal views according to the correspondent of *The Times*. But these movements have been undisguisedly organs of Baganda traditionalism, and have consequently failed to secure support outside Buganda. The trade boycott has been virtually confined to Buganda, and much of the intimidation has been directed against members of other tribes living in Buganda among whom resentment has been caused by such actions as the refusal of Baganda food-sellers to sell food to members of their tribes.

Mr. Mulira was a member of the Hancock constitutional committee after the exiting of the Kabaka in 1953, and later founded the Progressive Party with liberal objectives. Subsequently he was expelled from the Buganda Lukiko for showing disrespect to the Buganda throne by walking out in anger after a resolution to introduce direct elections for Lukiko members was given effect. Until his emergence three months ago among the leaders of the Uganda National Movement he had had little influence in local politics.

Mr. Musazi was founder-president of the Uganda National Congress, but after several disagreements with some leaders of that party was declared to have been expelled some months ago. He was one of the Buganda representatives in the Uganda Legislative Council until October.

Mr. Muwanga was prominent in the Uganda National Congress until he broke away on the formation of the United Congress Party after the first disputes over Mr. Musazi's leadership more than two years ago.

Mr. Sekabanja has been connected with a small nationalist party. Mr. Mawagi was a student at Makerere College here until two months ago when he was expelled on the eve of taking his final examination for a degree after accusing the

principal and the authorities of responsibility for the death of a student who fell while climbing into his hall of residence late at night. Mr. Busungu is a mechanic who was elected chairman of the Uganda National Movement after Augustine Kanya was sent to prison for intimidation recently.

The Kabaka of Buganda, addressing the Lukiko (Parliament) last week, said he wanted all his people to live in peace. He urged them to obey the law and beware of being provoked "into a position of appearing to break the peace".

He also spoke of inter-tribal rivalries, and said it was regrettable that some people did not wish Buganda to hold talks with Britain after the Lukiko's recent request for an end of British protection.

The Katikire (Prime Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Michael Kintu, said that the Kabaka's Government had told the people they could buy what they liked—a reference to the proscribed Uganda National Movement's trade boycott.

Dangerous Group

In the Uganda Legislative Council, Mr. C. B. Katiti, leader of the representative members, thanked the Government for banning the U.N.M., which he described, amid applause, as a "dangerous movement".

Mr. Katiti continued: "Most people in the three provinces and in Buganda welcome the measures which have been taken to declare it an illegal movement. We are happy that the Government has at long last descended heavily on the Uganda National Movement. The Uganda Government has the support and co-operation of all members of this House over this action. The only regret is that these measures have been taken rather late. Perhaps the Government under-rated its ability. The U.N.M. has left bare scars on the economic and social life of this country."

Mr. Katiti said that the boycott had had an adverse effect on Africans in Buganda. Hundreds of them were jobless and their families on the verge of starvation.

It was time to face the fact that Uganda needed foreign capital. Irresponsible statements had been uttered recently which would reach people in other parts of the world. Such utterances would hinder foreign investments. "We Africans have an important task of creating a healthy atmosphere attractive to foreign investment. Unfortunately, the atmosphere has been spoiled by the activities of the dead Uganda National Movement."

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Baerlein (representative member) said he welcomed Government's action in suppressing the Uganda National Movement and regretted only that the action had not been taken sooner. He hoped Government would take any further steps necessary to deal with any movements of a similar nature. The Information Service could be more active in bringing, in any possible way, to the notice of the people of Uganda the harm inherent in such movements.

Mr. T. B. Bazarrabus (backbench member) said there was no reason why Uganda should follow blindly what other colonies had done in achieving self-government. Uganda was regarded as "happy Uganda" and they should try and keep it as such.

Essential Qualification?

In this blind following of other countries it appeared as if every leader of every political party or movement did his utmost to get himself imprisoned to qualify for the premiership of Uganda like Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana or Mr. Nehru in India. "I do not think this was needed in Uganda", he added, amid laughter.

The best that political leaders could do would be to go into the villages and tell people what their objectives were rather than exploit the ignorance of the people in political matters.

Mr. I. D. Hunter (backbench) said that political manoeuvres were hitting at the root of economic stability in the country. The after-effects of the boycott would be with us for a year from now.

"If the boycott were to stop now—and we hope it has—it would be found that the cost in terms of taxation revenue would be a little short of £250,000."

Mr. G. B. K. Magezi (Bunyoro), referring to the birth of the Uganda Freedom Movement, said the situation seemed to continue; even today the boycott was still on. If it continued further he feared that the time of the House, considering money matters, would be wasted.

He asked for an assurance from the Chief Secretary that the members of the old U.N.M., who had hidden their faces

in the new movement, had surrendered their passports, and would not be going to the U.K. He warned that the Government might find itself banning a new title week after week.

He referred to difficulties experienced by the police in Kampala in getting food during the boycott, and said the Government had not concerned itself with the problem at all.

IN A BROADCAST on Tuesday night the Katikiro of Buganda, Mr. Michael Kintu, called for an end to the trade boycott in Buganda and condemned the current lawlessness and intimidation.

In his broadcast Mr. Kintu said his statement had the authority of the Kabaka himself and of his Government. Those committing acts of violence, he said, were enemies of the country.

The broadcast followed a wave of new incidents reported by the police in several parts of Buganda, including the slashing of a thousand coffee trees and the firing of the house of an African bar-owner who refused to stop selling beer.

At Mr. Kintu's request, the Buganda Lukiko adjourned today to enable the county chiefs to return to their areas to restore order.

Lord Perth's Firm Reply to the Kabaka Buganda Government's Co-operation Expected

A FIRM LETTER to the Kabaka of Buganda from Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was released to the Press by the Colonial Office on Tuesday. It was sent in reply to a communication addressed to the Queen in April by the Kabaka.

The Minister wrote:

"I am glad to note that both Your Highness and the Lukiko agree that further talks should take place on constitutional matters, as affecting the Buganda Agreements. I also note, however, that you are of the opinion that such talks should be held in London in the fairly near future under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, and possibly with Her Majesty's Representative in Uganda, the Governor, being present.

"I think that Your Highness should know that in my view the question of where future talks about Buganda constitutional matters and the Buganda Agreements should take place, and under whose chairmanship, are matters which should more appropriately have been referred to the Governor or the Secretary of State rather than to Her Majesty direct. Without prejudice to this opinion, however, your letter of April 24 and the accompanying Lukiko memorandum have been laid before Her Majesty, but I have been unable to advise Her Majesty that the proposed discussions should be held in London. Her Majesty has accepted this advice.

Integration

"As Mr. Lennox-Boyd indicated in his letter of April 9, it is the considered view of H.M. Government that the concept of an individual Buganda, increasingly responsible for the conduct of its own local affairs, but integrated nevertheless into Uganda as a whole and to that end participating in its central councils, clearly requires considerable local thought and consultation. Neither Mr. Lennox-Boyd nor I believe that constitutional discussions in London are appropriate or would be likely to be fruitful or conclusive, and I must therefore endorse Mr. Lennox-Boyd's original suggestion that local discussions should be begun in Uganda as soon as conveniently possible on the general basis outlined above in the Secretary of State's letter of April 9, and in the conversation which the Governor and I held with you in Mengo on April 14.

"In the suggested local discussions the constitutional issues raised in the Lukiko's first memorandum of January, 1959, would be dealt with, and it was for this reason that Mr. Lennox-Boyd did not dwell on them in detail in his letter of April 9. I am advised that the historical matters raised in the Lukiko memorandum of January, as also in Mr. Sempa's preamble to the constitutional discussions of 1957, have been dealt with in a recent communication from the Governor.

"Your Highness states that previous talks of the kind em-

barked upon in Uganda have come to no visible success; but Your Highness will appreciate, I am sure, that any action which might have resulted from the earlier series of constitutional discussions in 1957 became impossible once Your Highness's Government had decided that Buganda should neither have direct elections nor fulfil its obligations to be represented in the Legislative Council, but had resolved instead to embark on a protracted course of litigation in an attempt to prove that no such obligation existed.

"I am disappointed that neither in Your Highness's letter nor in the accompanying Lukiko memorandum is there any comment on or reference to the final paragraph of the Secretary of State's letter of April 9, in which he said that he would expect Your Highness's Government, as an earnest of its good intentions to co-operate fruitfully in constitutional discussions, to resume meanwhile Buganda's representation in the Protectorate Legislative Council.

Serious Impediment

"I regard this as of fundamental importance, and I am sure that the failure of Your Highness's Government and people to meet their obligations in this respect must be a serious impediment to the successful conclusion of the discussions which we both desire.

"By the time you receive this letter your Katikiro will have received a letter from the Governor drawing his attention to the fact that the Katikiro's appeal to the East African Court of Appeal has now been dismissed, and inviting the Katikiro either to make arrangements for the indirect election to the Legislative Council of the five Buganda members, or if he prefers it, to request the Protectorate Government to make arrangements for their direct election.

"I sincerely hope that in view of what I have stated above the Katikiro will adopt one or other of these courses. I believe that no real progress will be possible unless Buganda resumes participation in the Legislative Council and continues this participation.

"I also believe that the present disturbed conditions in Buganda arising from the continuing trade boycott, and increasing acts of intimidation and violence done as a result of it, are not conducive to the proposed discussions, and I trust that Your Highness's Government will therefore continue to co-operate, and this to the fullest extent, with the Protectorate Government in bringing the present unfortunate situation to an early end."

Barotse Plea to British Government No Desire for Dominion Status

THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF OF BAROTSELAND, Mwanawina III, is to lead a delegation to London before the talks in 1960 on the Federal Constitution, "to lay our case before H.M. Government."

He announced this in a speech of welcome to Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, who had travelled to the Barotse capital to present the insignia of knighthood conferred on the Paramount Chief in the New Year Honours List. The award of a K.B.E. was the first of its kind to an African in Central Africa.

"We are quite confident that in spite of the European settlers' clamour for Dominion status and responsible government, H.M. Government will continue to safeguard and preserve its treaty obligations to the Barotse nation and will not be persuaded to hand us over to independent settler Governments in the Federation", the Paramount Chief said.

"We therefore beg to implore H.M. Government to give sympathetic consideration to requests in our memorandum of September 3, 1958, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and we expect that when the time is ripe for these changes to be considered in 1960 a delegation headed by the Paramount Chief will proceed to London to lay our case before H.M. Government."

In his address Sir Evelyn Hone said that Paramount Chief Mwanawina had demonstrated a sense of loyalty throughout a long career and particularly in the two world wars. In 1915 he had led a force of 2,000 carriers across the breadth of Northern Rhodesia to man the supply line to East Africa, and during the second world war he had as chief in the Mankoya District encouraged the production of rubber and organized the raising of funds.

Before he became Paramount Chief in 1948 he had held with distinction a number of high offices in the Barotse Native Government.

"Pray for Nyasaland and Keep Their Mouths Shut"

Archbishop of Canterbury's Advice to Critics in Britain

"WHILE THERE IS TO my mind no doubt of the existence and reality of the plot, I am equally sure, from such knowledge as I have of the Africans in Nyasaland and from their reactions to the publication of the news of the plot, that the whole idea of assassination is abhorrent to the vast majority of them, and that it was not known even to the great majority of Congress," states the Bishop of Nyasaland, the Rt. Rev. Frank Thorne.

Writing in his diocesan magazine, Mr. Thorne discloses the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote him and said "that he was becoming more and more convinced that the best service he and people generally in England could do to Nyasaland at that particular stage of the emergency was to pray for it with all their power and keep their mouths shut. That may sound less dramatic and challenging than making rousing speeches but I think it is more truly Christian."

"The time for people in England to speak and take action on behalf of the Africans of Nyasaland will certainly come before long, particularly next year before the constitutional talks take place, but at the moment the greatest need is to refrain from speech or action that will further inflame feelings, to suspend judgement about the responsibility for the emergency until the Commission of Inquiry publishes its report."

Tension had been mounting in Nyasaland since last October. Mr. Thorne thinks it beyond doubt that the series of student strikes were inspired by the Nyasaland African Congress and were "part of a wider plan of civil disobedience, which, by the end of the year, took a more positive form, though they could not be classed as riots. The tempo quickened after the return of Dr. Banda from the Accra Conference."

Commenting on the stationing of European troops in the Protectorate, Mr. Thorne says it would have been preferable to employ United Kingdom troops had they been immediately available. He adds, however, that Rhodesian troops behaved well and with restraint. African casualties were inevitable as the Europeans were armed with rifles and the Africans only with spears, clubs and stone. But it was the Africans who took the initiative in attacking, "and it appears to be the case that fire was only opened by the European troops in the very last resort."

Mr. Thorne continued: "There has been tendency in some newspapers in England and one in Ghana, to magnify the amount of blood-shed and to talk of 'massacre' in flamboyant terms, which simply do not correspond with the facts, and it is of importance for the future of race relations in the Protectorate and outside that the true facts be known as widely as possible."

Black List

"Eighteen days after the declaration of the state of emergency, when there had been time to study captured Congress documents, the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, sent a dispatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies giving an account of the course of events leading up to the emergency and details of a plan to assassinate on a given day Government officials, including himself, their wives and children and a number of Africans known to be loyal to Government."

"To anyone who knows Sir Robert personally his word is a sufficient guarantee of the truth of the statement, but this too has been called in question in certain quarters in England where he is not personally known. It is therefore not important, in either sense of the word, for me to say that I have myself seen a copy of the black list of 21 promises. Africans marked down for assassination on this island of Likoma where I now am, one of the most remote and isolated places in Nyasaland, led the plot had reached it."

"While there is to my mind no doubt of the existence and reality of the plot, I am equally sure, from such knowledge as I have of the Africans in Nyasaland and from their reactions to the publication of the news of the plot, that the whole idea of assassination is abhorrent to the vast majority of them, and that it was not known even to the great majority of members of Congress. To them Congress until it was proscribed by Government was a perfectly legal organization pledged to forward self government for the Africans in

Nyasaland by every legitimate means and it was completely possible for a Christian to be a member of it and remain loyal to God and Church and State."

"If I were an African, I should almost certainly have been a member of it. Even now, though the organization has been suppressed and its leaders detained, the ideas for which it originally stood can neither be suppressed or detained, and all that is positive and constructive in the rightful aspirations of the Africans as voiced by Congress must be given a full hearing and as far as is in any way possible satisfied."

Violence and Intimidation

"That Congress gave a wrong twist to those aspirations last year when it decided on the use of violence, intimidation and assassination cannot be questioned, and the action taken by the Government to meet the emergency was the only course open to him to safeguard the lives of many of the inhabitants of the Protectorate, African and European, for whom he is responsible, and to secure the reign of law and order."

"Nothing but harm can be done by the attempts of friends of the African in England and elsewhere to ignore that fact and to assume as an axiom that if any conflict arises between the races the whole blame must always rest with the European. At a meeting summoned in London by a group of such well-meaning but impatient friends of the African only a week or so after the emergency began, before any official statement of the facts was or could have been available, the speakers, none of whom had any first hand knowledge of conditions in Nyasaland before the emergency, and they were relying simply on press and wireless reports for information about what had happened since it began, made precisely that assumption and prejudiced the issue in a way that could only do dis-service to the cause that they and we in Nyasaland have equally at heart."

A leading article in the *Nyasaland Times*, says that as leader of the Anglican Church in Nyasaland, the Bishop had given a very fair picture of events, "a refreshing view untouched by party politics, that should, we hope, through his authority cut through the mass of biased and emotional reports that have emanated from politician and priest and Press [in Britain]".

Reaction to "Hand Over" Proposal

COMMENTING ON THE Church of Scotland General Assembly's recommendation that power in Nyasaland be transferred to the African, the Nyasaland Government said in a statement that it considered that the Church's report on Central Africa "requires much clarification if a more balanced picture is to be obtained."

"In the opinion of the Nyasaland Government, the Federal High Commissioner to Britain, Sir Gilbert Rennie, has succeeded in providing this in his pamphlet 'Why not be fair'."

Mr. M. H. Blackwood, M.L.C., said: "We have always said control must eventually go to the African but we cannot just hand it over when there is no person capable of accepting responsibility. Even the most pro-African person in the country would be hard put to find responsible people to act as ministers."

"The Church's recommendation is to a high degree irresponsible if it meant handing over power immediately because there is no one to hand it over to."

An African elder of the Church of Scotland who wanted to remain nameless, said: "The Church has made a mistake. They are making too much noise and encouraging the grabbers who want to grab power and not earn it."

The Mayor of Blantyre-Limbe Mr. A. Conn, commented: "The Church seems to be jumping the gun. We all agree, eventually Africans must be in control here but not at present. No one wants to hand over power to people with ruthless aims. The Church seems to be catering for a small vociferous group of Africans and not for three million Africans here."

Mr. W. M. Chirwa, former Federal M.P., said: "I agree with the Church's recommendation. I've always supported the view that power should be transferred to the African in 1960 before a review of the Federal Constitution."

Hola Camp Visit by Press

Closed Camp Detainees' Choice

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT, the target of adverse publicity since the death of 11 detained men at the Hola detention camp in March, last week opened the camp to a party of journalists and television cameramen.

During their conducted tour the journalists were informed that none of the detainees in the closed camp, which houses all the recalcitrant detainees who were involved in the incident which led to the deaths of 11 of their numbers, was compelled to stay there. They were there by choice.

Mr. T. Thompson, the district commissioner of the Tana River district, said that so-called hard-core men were free to leave the closed camp at any time and go into the open camp, where they would have wireless, newspapers, uncensored mail, and no curfew or rigid restrictions, and would take part in their own "village council".

All they had to do to leave the barbed wire of the closed camp was to give three promises: not to attempt to leave Hola; not to hold secret meetings; and not to join any political party.

Mr. Thompson said that he spoke to individual detainees once a month and asked if they wished to be transferred to the open camp, where they could earn money and live a more normal life. But most preferred to stay where they were. If a detainee decided to move, he left the compound within five minutes, to prevent reprisals by the fanatics left behind.

The next step was for the man to agree to work on the Hola irrigation scheme for the basic pay of 30s. a month. Detainees were not required to confess to Mau Mau oaths before leaving the closed camp.

"Devil's Island"

When journalists asked why, in view of the lurid pictures painted in some quarters of Hola as a kind of Devil's Island, all this had never come to light, Mr. Thompson said he did not know, as the system had been in operation for many months.

The party was shown round the open camp hospital and saw work being done on the irrigation scheme. But it was not taken into the closed camp, where many of the men were still on partial hunger strike. The closed camp would not be visited because it was feared that visitors might "upset" the detainees and weaken discipline. Mr. Thompson said that the remaining hard-core detainees no longer staged any demonstrations; they "just existed", and refused to do anything not concerned with their own welfare.

Only 133 detainees are still in the closed camp, rigidly refusing to take the first step back to normal life. In the open camp there are 590, and with them are 108 wives and 222 children, who go to a primary school in the camp—taught by former hard-core detainees. Families are taken to Hola at Government expense and housed in aluminium huts.

Each family is given a four-acre plot, three acres for cotton and one for maize. Detainees are given trade tests and taught to be mechanics, carpenters, and do other skilled work.

The journalists were introduced to one man who had been trained as a stonemason and was also described as the camp barber, his best footballer, and a popular guitar player. He had spent several years in the forests of Mount Kenya as a Mau Mau "general" and Mr. Thompson disclosed that he had confessed to him that he had committed 35 murders.

His confession had been checked, and the times and places he had given tallied with official information, but it had been impossible to bring him to trial because of the impossibility of getting accomplices to testify against him. Because of his atrocities he will probably never return to live among his fellow Kikuyu, especially in view of the risk of vengeance.

No Fence

There is no fence round the open camp, but this is partly because Hola is in wild scrubland, populated with lions and other big game, and an escaper would face a bleak prospect. One man who broke his promise got through to the coast, but was caught at Malindi and returned to the closed camp as a punishment.

The authorities emphasize the constructive side of Hola and there is much to show for their efforts to return to the world of sanity men who have been described by Mr. Coutts, the Kenya Chief Secretary, as the "dregs of humanity".

The best tribute to this is the fact that many former detainees who could, if they wished, return to the Kikuyu

reserves have chosen to remain at Hola as settlers, farming or working on the irrigation scheme. So far 800 of the planned 2,000 acres have been cleared and irrigated from the 12-mile canal running from the Tana River. It is true that some others have stayed on because they feared to go.

But, in spite of this emphasis on achievement and the ban on entry into the closed camp the Press party had a brief glimpse in the camp hospital of the unsolved problem in Hola—in the soulless eyes and set faces of detainees jolling on the beds, oblivious to visitors or anything around them. They ignored greetings and refused to take any interest in the photographers' activities. Among them were five men weakened by hunger-strike and under strict observation.

£40,000 Damages to Mitchell Cotts

Settlement of Dispute with Pyrethrum Board

DAMAGES TOTALLING £40,000, plus costs, are to be paid by the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and the Societe Co-operative des Produits Agricoles to Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd. This was announced when the hearing brought by Mitchell Cotts against the Pyrethrum Board and the Societe Co-operative for conspiracy for breach of contract was resumed in the Queen's Bench Division, London, last week. The settlement was reached when the joint defendants agreed voluntarily to submit to judgment for damages. Mitchell Cotts had sought £179,000.

Commenting afterwards, Mr. J. K. Dick, a managing director of Mitchell Cotts, said that his company's purpose in bringing the action was to establish its right to fulfillment of a commercial contract freely entered into by a statutory board. The defendants' admission of liability was of vital importance to his group.

Mr. Dick continued: "Our interest in the pyrethrum industry dating from the war years, will continue and we hope, expand. In spite of past difficulties, we shall go on working for a stable pyrethrum industry for the benefit of all concerned."

Mr. R. T. Mytton-Watson, vice-chairman of the Pyrethrum Board, said that "in view of greatly increased sales and lower selling costs since the time we cancelled the agreement, it seems to me that is a satisfactory outcome to the litigation".

The Pyrethrum Board cancelled their overseas selling agreement with Mitchell Cotts in March, 1958. The agreement was to have run to July, 1961.

Macharia's Appeal Dismissed

Crown Not Asked to Answer Case

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, Sir Ronald Sinclair, sitting with Mr. Justice Macduff in the Kenya Supreme Court, last week dismissed the appeal by Rawson Mbogwa Macharia against his conviction and sentence for swearing a false affidavit in the trial of Jomo Kenyatta. Reasons for the dismissal will be stated in writing later.

Macharia, who was sentenced in April to 21 months' imprisonment, conducted his own appeal and spent a day and a half arguing his case on 22 grounds, but when he had finished the Court did not call on Mr. John Marnan, Q.C., to reply for the Crown.

Macharia denied that he had "tried to turn Kenya upside down"—a remark made by the trial magistrate Mr. Rosen, in his judgment. He alleged that Mr. Rosen had taken the trial to be a political case rather than a criminal one, and said his conviction was not based solely on inferences drawn from the evidence, but on fear of consequences that would have followed if he had been acquitted.

Macharia also claimed that the magistrate had convicted him "just to clear the administration," and that he sacrificed justice to save the administration. That was wrong, Macharia said, because even when the Kenya Government had gone British justice would continue. Even when the British Empire had gone the people would like to retain the principle of British justice because it was "one of the best".

European convicts at Bulawayo Central Jail are reported to be angry over the preferential treatment accorded Dr. Banda and three officials of the Nyasaland African Congress when they were brought to the prison from Gwelo Jail to give evidence before the Devlin Commission.

Morally Wrong or Righteously Broke Race Relations in Northern Rhodesia Publican Prefers to Remain in Business Committee to Meet Local Organizations

"I KNOW WE ARE MORALLY WRONG in refusing to serve Africans but we would sooner be morally wrong than 'righteously broke'", said Mr. Peter Spooner, a publican, at a recent meeting between representatives of Lusaka hotel, cafe and bar proprietors and African National Congress officials. Mr. R. W. D. Pawle, the District Commissioner, was in the chair.

Mr. Spooner said: "There is no personal feeling in it at all—we have no political concern". It was a case of discrimination by the customers rather than by the proprietors. "Before you can expect any of us to jeopardise his business by serving Africans you must be sure that the custom we gain by doing so will be as great as that we lose. We just can't afford to lose trade".

At Luanshya and Mufulira congress officials, as part of their "Partnership or Else" campaign, asked permission to use the European lavatories at the Government boma, but were refused.

At the Luanshya Hotel they asked the manager for beer. He replied: "I'm afraid I cannot do that, but I am prepared to sell you the hotel for £15,000".

Congress officials visited 10 establishments to test the colour bar. Their demands were met in three places. In Mufulira they were refused service at the local hotel, the hairdressers and at two cafes.

Two police reservists were reported to have told four congress members to leave an Ndola cafe, where they were sitting near Europeans. The men left without being served. They were refused drinks and service in bars and other hotels in Ndola. At one cafe they were offered tea at £1 a cup and cool drinks at 10s. When they walked into one cafe European customers walked out.

The Northern Rhodesia police said that there have been no incidents arising from the campaign, but that the exchanges were conducted politely and quietly on both sides.

Central African Examiner Changes Board of Trustees Resigns

IT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED that the trustees of the *Central African Examiner* have decided to resign and that the paper will in future be run on conventional commercial lines. There will be no control over the appointment and dismissal of editors such as the trustees exercised.

The reason for the resignations is a conflict of interest between the policy favoured by the trustees and the need to make the paper pay its way. There has been a marked increase in the paper's friendliness towards Sir Roy Welensky and the Federal Government in recent issues.

With the dissolution of the board of trustees, Mr. David Cole, who is editing the paper, will be confirmed in this appointment. He is public relations consultant to the Federal Government. Officially the policy of the *Central African Examiner* is to remain the same—according to *The Times* correspondent, general support for the concept of federation with the airing of views as far to the left as is consistent with that general support.

University Grants Withheld

SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL decided last week to withhold payment of a £1,200 grant to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyassaland because of the political activities of the staff. This follows a similar action by the Nyassaland Tobacco Association, which is withholding £500 promised to the Faculty of Agriculture until a satisfactory explanation had been given. The main complaint is a letter protesting at the provisions of the Preventative Detention Bill. It was signed by 38 members of the college staff.

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee has indicated a willingness to discuss current race relations problems with groups or organizations representative of public opinion.

Mr. M. Mitchell-Hedges, chairman, said that the African National Congress could make submissions if it chose.

In a statement issued after a meeting in Lusaka last week the committee expressed deep consciousness of the stirred state of public feeling on the question of discrimination in cafes and restaurants. They welcomed the attempts at conciliation in "a most intractable and important matter", by district race relations conciliation committees at Lusaka and elsewhere.

The statement also welcomed an announcement that the subject is to be discussed by the Legislative Council during the next session and continued: "The committee point out that when incidents occur of the character of those recently reported it is already in the power of the public and the police to deal under existing law with cases of provocation, whether by cafe or restaurant staff or potential customers."

"The committee are willing to meet at territorial level members of groups or organizations representative of public opinion in a further effort to bring about conciliation. They are seeking advice about problems as seen at local levels by the district committees, with whom they are in constant touch about all matters of urgency and complexity. It is expected that any recommendations by the district committees will be considered at a meeting of the central committee on June 29."

Political Exploitation

The committee criticised the exploitation of race relations as a subject for political propaganda, and deprecated "ill-considered and often ill-informed assertions by irresponsible individuals, both overseas and elsewhere, which have handicapped efforts to create better relations between people of the territory."

It added: "Before critical statements are made the authors should consider well the attempts that have been made in Northern Rhodesia to improve feelings. We deplore the use of race relations as a subject for political propaganda."

During discussion of complaints about discrimination on Rhodesia Railways it was emphasized that work of district committees could be carried out efficiently only when complaints were brought to their notice. Mr. M. Mitchell-Hedges, the chairman, said people must not be afraid to come forward with genuine grievances. Their fear of victimization was appreciated, but so far as possible the district committees avoided disclosure of names.

The committee noted a statement that plans were being prepared for construction at Lusaka of a polytechnic training institution, but that no technical training facilities for adult Africans had yet been provided on the Copperbelt. The committee regarded the provision of industrial and commercial training facilities for Africans as a matter of the greatest importance.

It was decided to recommend amendment of Northern Rhodesia liquor laws to allow bona fide travellers, irrespective of race, to buy liquor of their choice in hotels at which they stay, in restaurants at airports, and railway dining cars.

New "Apartheid" Party

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, the Separate Constitutional Development Party, was formed in the Federation last week. Its organizing secretary is Mrs. Elsie Dicks, who stated that the names of the party leaders would be announced shortly. Mrs. Dicks, formerly secretary of the Dominion Party in Southern Rhodesia, said that the new party derived its programme from "the original 'Huggins Two-Pyramid policy' and the Bantu Promotion of Self-Government Bill of the Union Government". Its ultimate aim was separation of the races, with the Bantu areas based on ethnic grouping. "It is quite clear that a continuation of the policy of integration will intensify racial friction, and that the only alternative is to promote the establishment of separate communities."

Communists Arrested in Sudan Detained "Until Everything is Quiet"

SAYED AHMED-KHAIR, the Sudanese Foreign Minister, has accused "foreign fingers" of being involved in subversive activities against the present military rule. He has connected foreign intrigue, in a statement to a newspaper, with the recent arrest of 36 Communists or fellow-travellers who are now in Khartoum prison.

Those arrested include several prominent fellow-travellers, officials of societies for friendship with Russia and the like, though the hardcore of the small Communist party have not been detained. As a Party it has never been legal in Sudan, but its cover-organization, and Anti-Imperialist Front, put up a few candidates at last year's election.

The men arrested have been accused of "working to undermine the security and peace of the country". Brigadier Ahmed Magdoub Bahari, Minister of the Interior, said that no charge would be brought against them, but that they would be kept in custody until "everything is quiet".

Investigations are continuing into the origin of the bogus telegrams which it has been officially stated recently brought two platoons of the Eastern Command to Khartoum.

Subsequently the Sudanese authorities ordered the arrest of two Ministers in the ruling Supreme Council. An official investigation has been opened. The two Ministers were named as Brigadier Abdul Rahim Sheman (Local Government) and Brigadier Moheidin Ahmed Abdullah (Communications). The police also arrested two members of the dissolved National Unionist Azharis Party, the former Colonel Ahmed Mukhtar and Abdel Moneim Hassaballa.

All the arrests are understood to be connected with an incident on May 22 when units of the eastern and northern commands of the armed forces tried to enter Khartoum. Brigadier Sheman's two brothers and son, all army officers, have also been arrested. It is believed that the total number of arrested army officers numbers 18. A number of non-commissioned officers and civilians have also been detained.

Aswan Dam Delay

Russian Mission Reviews Plans

A SET-BACK in the plans for building the first stage of the new Aswan High Dam was disclosed in a statement on Tuesday by Mr. Mousa Arafa, Minister of Public Works.

He said that the scheme for this stage, which had previously been considered as an accepted blueprint, would now be reviewed in fresh discussions with a Soviet mission which arrived later that day.

Soviet experts had proposed amendments, providing for the building of a single open channel instead of seven tunnels to divert the waters of the Nile.

The Minister said it was hoped that the first stage of construction would now start in November or December—October 1 was the date first announced.

Mr. Arafa said talks with the Soviet mission were expected to last until the end of this month. International experts from Britain, the United States, France, and Germany would arrive on Saturday to advise Egyptian officials. The final decision, however, would rest with Russia and Egypt.

Firms from Britain, Poland, West Germany, Italy, and Japan had offered to take part in the second stage of construction, the Minister stated.

Statements Worth Noting

"I am shocked at the ignorance displayed by some of the African Elected Members as to the functions and organization of the provincial administration. I am afraid that some part of that ignorance was no doubt assumed". — Mr. C. M. Johnston, Minister for African Affairs, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"In Zanzibar in 1955 there were 141 girls competing for 53 school places; in 1957 there were 207 competing for 81 places". — *Overseas Education*.

Look Back With Pride Britain's Record Overseas

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said last week before he left for London, that the Commonwealth had perhaps grown at a faster pace than was expected, yet in the way many of our fathers thought it would grow.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Royal Commonwealth Society in Nairobi, Sir Evelyn said: "We should be proud to associate on equal terms with those other members who come from countries far away and whose origin is not British."

"At the same time, when we look back on our own past record, we realize that it is far from perfect for we are but human beings and suffer, as do all others, from human failings. Yet everything in this world is relative, and if the record of your country in the past is to fill you with either pride or shame, you must compare that record with that of other countries."

"I hope you will forgive me for saying that I have no hesitation in looking back in sum on Britain's record across the seas with pride. I believe that that record will stand up well to the impartial eyes of a future and an objective historian."

"Let me select one reason for this and one very important aspect. The great British public servants who in past generations lived their lives far from Britain were men who wielded great power but who gained no wealth and, in many cases, very little praise."

"When I was a young man, I remember seeing the grave of Henry Lawrence in the grounds of the Residency at Lucknow. He was a great man. He held a position of great might and power. Yet, he was buried neither with pomp nor splendour. The only words on his tombstone are: 'Here lies Henry Lawrence who tried to do his duty'."

"Let that be the epitaph of Britain's past. The simple life of service of men of this type is the best legacy that Britain left in many countries around the globe and it is this, rather than any stately monument, which is the true splendour of Britain."

Land Consolidation in Nyeri

Fundamental to District's Progress

LAND CONSOLIDATION was fundamental to progress in the Nyeri district of the Central Province of Kenya, and it was gratifying to see how the face of the countryside was being transformed for the better after the depredations of the past, the Nyeri district commissioner, Brigadier P. M. Hughes, has written in his annual report for 1958.

The district commissioner added that it reflected great credit on the officers in the field that so much was achieved, 21,000 acres of fragmented land being gathered together and 102,000 acres demarcated. Three-quarters of the district was completed during the year and the construction of high-standard homesteads on the larger smallholdings encouraged.

Farm yields were very good, food being abundant during the normally-poor middle of the year. Maize was exported for the first time for five years and the rice acreage in South Tetu increased. Further introductions of high-yielding dairy stock to the District were made, and dipping and spraying of cattle against East Coast fever and other tick-borne disease is described by Brigadier Hughes as "an accepted part of the Kikuyu farmer's life and is probably the greatest step forward in the drive for livestock improvement."

Over 36,000 children went to school in the District, with the District having the best Kenya African Preliminary Examination results in the Colony, 76% of the entrants being successful — 133 of them girls.

Brigadier Hughes reported Nyeri District remained entirely free from infection from the Kiama Kia Muingi movement during the year.

There was no Mau Mau activity, three of the 23 Nyeri terrorists still unaccounted for being picked up. Others were thought to have died. Relaxation of Emergency measures were welcomed by the local people, particularly the women. Brigadier Hughes concluded: "Highest praise should go to the chiefs and to those loyalist African members of the public and civil servants, who have placed their faith in a decent, orderly future for their country."

Need for Economic Diversification

Sir Evelyn Hone on N.R. Problems

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has attributed the Territory's most difficult problems to the narrow range of its industrial activities and suggested that diversification is urgently needed. Speaking at a banquet in Ndola of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, he emphasized the interdependence of the Federal territories and expressed his belief that there were opportunities for the Association to use the powerful influences at its disposal to ensure that new industrial developments were from now on diverted, directed and pushed northward from Southern Rhodesia.

"It would not be fair to say that Northern Rhodesia's economy is a mono-economy," said Sir Evelyn Hone. "But it is almost that, and in the economic world of the 1950's and 1960's a mono-economy is a malformed economy. Our foremost industry, copper mining, is a great industry of international importance and significance. Copper has sustained the economy of this country and, indeed, to a large extent the economy of the Federation for a decade or more, and it will continue to do so for many years to come. But we, particularly those of us who live in this country, have got to realize and face the fact that copper is a wasting asset. No thinking person deludes himself that our economic health and future will be anything but very poor unless there is both an early and a marked expansion in our agricultural, industrial, manufacturing and commercial activities.

"In the past 10 to 15 years that kind of expansion and varied growth has taken place in Southern Rhodesia and the industrial development of that country has gone ahead in a most remarkable way. When we consider the Federation as a whole it must immediately be plain to us that a defect in any one part of the Federation is the concern of us all because that defect is bound to affect the health and welfare of the whole organism.

Malformation

"I have said that our economy in Northern Rhodesia is malformed. We have got to do something about it. I have been told, and I have no reason to doubt it, that one of the reasons for the narrow range of our industrial activity is that we up here have not been getting our fair share of the new industrial development and expansion which has been coming into the Federation. There are no doubt many reasons for this. Many people who do not live in the north have a most distorted and extraordinary idea of the conditions up here, and do not realize that thousands of ordinary folk can, and do, pursue their daily tasks and live their lives in the calm and peaceful and ordinary conditions that you would expect to find in Durban or Melbourne, in Wellington or Birmingham. Again, our failure to attract new industrial enterprise may well to an extent be our own fault for failing to push our claims and interests more forcibly under the noses of those who are interested in establishing themselves in Central Africa.

"The Government of Northern Rhodesia is considering this problem, but I believe that there is also an immense opportunity here for your association to help us to help yourselves and to help the Federation by using the powerful influences at your disposal to ensure that new industrial developments and enterprises are from now on diverted, directed and pushed northwards. Believe me, I speak from no purely selfish or parochial point of view for, as I have said, the health and prosperity of the whole of the Federation depends upon the health and prosperity of each and every one of its parts."

Favourable Trade Balance

IN THE FIRST QUARTER of this year the Federation had a provisional surplus on the balance of trade of more than £4m. In the same period last year there was an adverse balance of more than £11m. Imports to the end of March are provisionally valued by the Central African Statistical Office at £32,307,000. Exports of merchandise are valued at £34,717,000, with an additional £1,762,000 from gold exports. In the same period last year imports were valued at £43,702,000 and exports, including gold, at £32,385,000. The provisional figure of £13,000,000 for March exports is the highest monthly value since last August. For the second successive month imports were valued below £11m. The provisional figure for March is £10,800,000.

Cost of Kariba Power

Mr. H. Oppenheimer on Effects of Uncertainty

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation Ltd., called recently for an official announcement about the likely cost of power from Kariba dam. "Quite apart from the importance of it being as low as possible it is important that there should be no uncertainty about this matter," said Mr. Oppenheimer. "Anybody who is thinking about industry will delay if he is left in uncertainty about that vital fact". It had been said that power from Kariba would cost no more than it does from thermal stations, but Mr. Oppenheimer hoped that even from the very beginning, power from Kariba would cost well below what industrialists were paying now.

Mr. Duncan Anderson, the chairman of the Federal Power Board, subsequently said that one of the difficulties about fixing post-Kariba Power Board electricity charges in advance was the varying cost of thermal power. Mr. Anderson said that negotiations had opened between the Power Board and the copper companies to fix the price of Kariba power to the Copperbelt, which is to be priced separately from Kariba power which enters the grid. The technical position was that when Kariba power is available for the grid the Power Board will buy the thermal output from the Electricity Supply Commission and municipal undertakings, "mix" the two sources of supply and sell the compound back to the undertakings for distribution to the consumers.

There are three cost stages to be determined. The cost of the electricity to the Power Board (the Kariba cost plus the cost of buying the thermal output), the cost at which the Power Board will sell the mixed power to the undertakings, and the charges which the undertakings will pass on to the consumers.

Mr. Anderson stated in March that it was estimated that in 1961 the unit cost of Kariba power would be slightly higher than thermal power. But it was not proposed to average up the costs, he stated—the mixed cost would not be higher than the thermal cost of power in the first year. In 1962 Kariba power should cost considerably less than thermal power.



-they have such a good name

PERSONALIA

MR. F. LESLIE ORME has been re-elected a director of the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. D. J. WILLIAMS, senior resident magistrate, Tanganyika, is on leave in England.

MR. J. A. R. KING, M.L.C., chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, has paid a brief business visit to London.

THE RT. REV. C. CHITSULO is the first African in Nyasaland to be made a bishop. He becomes Bishop of Dedza.

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Minister for Transport and Works in Northern Rhodesia, is visiting the United Kingdom.

MR. J. BURGESS, Regional Commissioner of Customs and Excise, East African High Commission, is on long leave.

MR. B. R. MCKENZIE visited Kitwe Agricultural Show, Northern Rhodesia, on behalf of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

MR. ARTHUR WILSON, public relations officer to the Rhodesian Selection Trust group in Salisbury, is expected in London over the week-end.

THE RT. REV. J. B. THEUNISSEN, lately Bishop of Blantyre, Nyasaland, is the first Archbishop of the new Roman Catholic Church Province of Nyasaland.

The Governor of Kenya, SIR EVELYN BARING, arrived at London Airport last week from Nairobi, to have talks with Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. PETER BARRETT, Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is Acting High Commissioner during the absence of Sir Gilbert Rennie, the High Commissioner.

MR. W. J. DONNELLY, chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Pneumoconiosis Compensation Board, has arrived in the United Kingdom on long leave.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, leader of the New Kenya Group of moderates in the Kenya Legislative Council last week called on the Prime Minister, Mr. H. MACMILLAN, at 10, Downing Street. They exchanged views on the constitutional and political situation in the Colony.

MR. A. G. W. HAMMOND has succeeded Mr. SINCLAIR HORNE as public relations officer to the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. Mr. Hammond has been Deputy Regional Director in Tanganyika since 1954.

MR. D. R. SCORER, a director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., will be on leave in England with his family from early June until about mid-October. He was for some years stationed in Kenya, and still frequently visits Central and East Africa from the Johannesburg headquarters of the group.

Among the passengers who arrived in Southampton last week aboard the PRETORIA CASTLE were SIR WILFRED JACKSON, Governor of Tanganyika from 1941 to 1945, and LADY JACKSON, SIR HENRY SPURRIER, chairman and managing director of Leyland Motors, Ltd., and LADY SPURRIER, and MR. JOHN L. WATTS, chairman of the Rhodesia United Transport, Ltd., and MRS. WATTS.

DR. P. R. STEPHENS, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Nyasaland as Director. DR. W. SHEFFIELD, the present Director has been transferred to Southern Rhodesia as Director of Medical Services. DR. E. BURNETT-SMITH, provincial medical officer, Southern Province of Nyasaland, has been promoted Deputy Director, replacing DR. R. PARK, who has gone to Lusaka as Deputy Director.

MR. CHARLES INNES MEEK, Acting Ministerial Secretary in the Chief Secretary's Office, has been appointed one of the Tanganyika Government's directors on the board of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., in place of MR. M. J. DAVIES, who has resigned on his appointment as Minister for Constitutional Affairs.

MR. ALICK NKHATA of the African Broadcasting Service of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, Lusaka, has been chosen for a five-month course in radio and television in America. Mr. Nkhata, an African broadcast programme producer, has been awarded the grant by the United States Information Service in Salisbury. He leaves shortly to participate in a multi-national group project for radio and television specialists at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER, Financial Secretary to the Nyasaland Government, and MRS. NORMAN-WALKER, and MR. A. LE MAITRE, secretary of the Tanganyika-Sisal Marketing Association and a member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and MRS. LE MAITRE, arrived in the KENYA from Beira last Sunday. Also on board were MR. and MRS. R. S. CAMPBELL, MR. R. E. and MRS. EVANS, LIEUT.-COMMANDER A. S. KENNARD, director of Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., and MRS. KENNARD, MR. C. D. GEE, and MR. F. G. SCOWEN, all of whom travelled from Mombasa.

Troop Carrier Crashes Five Killed at Khartoum

THE FIVE MEMBERS OF THE CREW of an R.A.F. Hastings troop-carrier were killed last week when the aircraft made a forced landing near Khartoum airport and caught fire. One member of the crew and the 26 passengers survived, although four were seriously injured. The aircraft was on a flight from Aden to Lyneham, England, via Khartoum and Libya.

It is understood that the aircraft reported trouble in one engine and said that it was returning. Two minutes later it reported trouble in a second engine and made a forced landing outside the airport and caught fire. The fire set alight a timber and agricultural store, which was still burning nearly three hours later.

The four seriously injured were taken to the Khartoum civil hospital, and the other survivors to an hotel. The Sudanese civil aviation authority have begun preliminary investigations.

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT last week withdrew recognition from Sub-Chief Nyondo because of his maladministration of his section in the Northern Province over a period of years, culminating in his lack of support of the Government during the emergency.

G. M. PAIN

Business Consultant

Box 3, Njoro, KENYA

Telephone: Njoro 34/Y/8

and at Nairobi

New Governor of Mauritius

SIR COLVILLE MONTGOMERY DEVERELL, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius in succession to Sir Robert Scott, who will retire soon. Sir Colville Deverell is expected to take up his appointment towards the end of the year.

Sir Colville Deverell was born in 1907 and educated at Portora Royal School and Dublin University. He was first appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service in 1931 as a cadet in Kenya. He served during the war as assistant director, civil affairs branch, headquarters, East Africa Command. In 1946 he was appointed secretary to the Kenya Development and Reconstruction Authority, and in 1949 Administrative Secretary, Kenya. He was appointed Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, in 1952 and to his present post in 1955.

U.K. Footballers' Tour

THE MIDDLESEX WANDERERS A.F.C., one of the leading amateur football touring sides, left London by air on Monday for East Africa on its first tour of the British overseas territories. It is in fact the first British team ever to visit East Africa. It consists of 16 players, including 13 Amateur internationals, captained by Mr. Ian Harnett (Queens Park and Scotland). Mr. L. T. Taylor, secretary of the Wanderers, is in charge of the party. The club has its first match today, meeting Buganda F.A. at Kampala. Its other fixtures are as follows: Kenya F.A., Nairobi, June 7; Kenya Coast XI, Mombasa, June 10; Tanganyika F.A., Dar es Salaam, June 13; Zanzibar F.A., Zanzibar, June 15; Uganda Lions, Kampala, June 18; Uganda F.A., Kampala, June 20. The team is expected back in London on June 22.

Multi-Racial Athletics

THE MASHONALAND BOARD has made Rhodesian athletics history by selecting two Africans in the team that met Matabeleland in the annual inter-provincial match between the two provinces held on Sunday, May 24. The two Africans are Lovemore, from Dombashawa, and the Marandellas school-teacher, Cyprian Tseriwa, who will compete in the one and three mile events respectively. In considering their choice, the selectors took into account various school sports days, the inter-schools meeting, major club meetings and the recent international invitation meeting with the visiting American team of athletes.

Council of State Meeting

KENYA'S COUNCIL OF STATE held its third meeting in public last week. The main subject on the agenda was the consideration of the Constituency Elected Members' Bill to be presented to the Kenya Legislative Council shortly. The Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Coutts, attended the proceedings. Two temporary appointments have been announced. Mr. C. H. G. Coventry has been appointed to act in place of Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Gherrie, who is overseas, and Sheikh Mohamed Azziz Alamoody replaces Sheikh Salim Mohamed Muhashamy during the latter's absence from the Colony. The chairman of the Council of State is Sir Donald MacGillivray.

Statue for Lusaka

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has arranged, with the permission of the Watts Trustees and the Rhodes Trust, for a replica to be made of the bronze equestrian statue, "Physical Energy", designed by G. F. Watts, R.A., which forms part of the Rhodes Memorial at Groote Schuur in the Cape. The replica is to be presented to the municipality of Lusaka. The stone plinth and surrounds of the statue will be designed by Mr. J. A. Hoogterp, F.R.I.B.A., and it is expected that the memorial will be completed and ready for unveiling by May, 1960.

Mr. Chipunza in Accra Ghana Denies Police Inaction

THE GHANA GOVERNMENT, in a statement issued from the Prime Minister's office, denies reports that it had allowed Mr. Chad Chipunza, a member of the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to be assaulted while he was in Accra at the end of last month.

"Agency reports of May 18", the statement says, "contained a summary of a statement issued by the office of Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the Federation and Minister of External Affairs, concerning the visit of Mr. Chipunza on April 13. According to reports the statement alleges that Mr. Chipunza was assaulted and hurt after refusing to say in a broadcast interview that Africans in the Federation were treated worse than dogs. Arrangements were made for a demonstration outside his hotel in Accra. Police stood by and allowed him to be dragged from his car and assaulted by the crowd, intervening only after a lengthy interval."

There was no connexion whatever between the demonstrations outside the hotel and the broadcast interview, nor was Mr. Chipunza asked to make any statement involving the use of the phrase "treated worse than dogs". Mr. Chipunza's interview, which was recorded and not live, was never broadcast.

The Ghana police were not inactive. As soon as it was reported that persons were gathering in a demonstration police under an assistant commissioner were sent to the hotel, and when Mr. Chipunza arrived they formed a screen round him and escorted him to the office of the hotel manager.

The Ghana statement concludes: "The Government of Ghana expresses the hope that unjustified and slanderous allegations which appear to have been made will be withdrawn. The Government also hopes that the Federal Government will in future notify this Government of the visit to Accra of any member of the Government so that due precautions may be taken to avoid any regrettable incident".

Free Legal Aid

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT is making arrangements for legal aid to Africans charged with offences under the emergency regulations who cannot afford to pay for their own defence. The Financial Secretary, Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, said in Blantyre recently that the money for this would be provided by the Government from an existing account until special financial arrangements had been made. The members of the Nyasaland Law Society have agreed to act for the defence of those whom the magistrate in each case decides should have legal representation and cannot afford to pay. Already lawyers have appeared in court under this system in various parts of the Southern Province and shortly a barrister will go to the Northern Province to defend an African. Another will go to the Central Province.

Chief Promoted

A NYASALAND SUB-CHIEF, well known for his anti-Congress views, has been elevated to full chieftainship, while another chief and a councillor, both with Congress sympathies, have been suspended from office. The sub-chief's hereditary status as the Manganja Chief Kunthembwe has been restored to Amos Wadani Mavere. Some years ago the title became subordinate to Chief Kmtaia and when Mavere assumed office he was Sub-Chief Kunthembwe. The new chief had his house burned down twice in 1953 and again this year, supposedly in retaliation for his anti-Congress views.

Windsor Castle Launching

THE PASSENGER LINER WINDSOR CASTLE is expected to be launched on June 23 by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, as planned. There has been a five week strike of boiler-makers in the shipyard of Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., where the vessel is being built.

*Letters to the Editor***Looking Forward in Uganda****Thoughts on African Nationalism**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—African nationalism need not be dangerous or to be deplored; if all depends on why one is a nationalist and how and where one imbibed the spirit of nationalism. It is a pity that African nationalism is almost always described as a menace and dangerous; it tends to become so when treated in that way.

Personally I am convinced the Uganda Nationalist Movement could be a very powerful movement in bringing together not only the political parties into one constructive policy, but also in collaborating with the special problems of the four kingdoms; and further in healing the breach which there still is between some of the other tribes and the Baganda.

What is more important, if it is prepared to use constitutional means, as the Baganda did to gain the return of the Kabaka; though at the moment there are ominous signs of disorder, Uganda would then run peacefully into self-government as an African State, tolerant and law-abiding, and a paramount influence in East Africa as a peace-maker, to counter the Mboyas and Bandas who exploit an evil spirit of nationalism to try and gain their ends. Uganda could then become the influence on the East which Nigeria may soon become on the West, advancing as she did constitutionally and peacefully to self-government. Dr. Nkrumah has still to pay for the riots and bloodshed which helped to get him into power in Ghana.

There seem to me to be only three outstanding problems which might cause friction between the British and the people of Uganda in preparing the way for self-government.

Committee Appointments

The question as to which is to have the initiative in appointing the consultative committee to work out the main lines of Uganda's Constitution—the British Government or the African peoples of Uganda. H.M. Government has appointed a committee for this purpose. But there is a very strong movement from the African side that it is their job to appoint it; and that need not mean that they wanted to do it on their own, but would wish to appoint experts from Britain, or even India, to help them. Here lies a situation which if not resolved quickly might cause great ill-will, bitterness, and strife. This is not a time—nor is there time—for the British to quote precedents, and prolong negotiations, or for the Africans to lose their heads and try force or rioting to get their way. The best way might be for both sides to get together and by collaboration get the most comprehensive and capable body possible.

Question No. 2 asks whether there is any difference between what the British Government means by Uganda becoming an African State (which was again underlined as our policy during the Kabaka's exile) and what the Africans of Uganda mean by it. Are there any strings attached by H.M. Government to this phrase "Uganda an African State"? Do we intend to try and safeguard the minority of another race by according them special privileges in the Constitution of a self-governing Uganda?

If there is any difference between us and the Africans on this question and both sides are determined on no compromise, there would be grave danger of great storms ahead. I do not happen to know the intention of the British Government; I do know what African opinion is on this subject. If there is to be a serious difference of opinion here, may I beg my African

friends to use the same constitutional means as the Baganda did to gain the return of their Kabaka, and not indulge in the kind of heroics and mass-propaganda that the Mboyas and Bandas indulge in?

If this stile is safely climbed, there remains, thirdly, an administrative problem before the ground ought to be clear for the establishment of self-government for Uganda. There must be an adequate supply of trained personnel for the administration of the country and for the posts on which its social and economic life depend. The only main differences there could be here between H.M. Government and the people of Uganda in this matter would be—so long as both sides realize, as Ghana has done, that expatriate staff is essential in the early stages—in the financing of such a project. In order to gain self-government more speedily the people of the country might desire a larger number of expatriate staff than the British Government might consider financially possible. Compromise round a table ought to settle this question speedily and amicably, though the actual working out of what the country needs in the way of trained personnel would take time and a careful review in every department.

I need hardly underline how important it is to recognize that the spate of words ought to have run its course by now and the motto should be "ad rem".

Kimmeridge,

Dorset.

Yours faithfully,

H. M. GRACE.

Subscriber from the First Issue**Comments on "E.A. & R." and Its New Book**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—As an East African of pre-1914 vintage I should like to express appreciation of your new book "Rhodesia and East Africa". Although I have been tied to England for 34 years, I have never lost my interest in Africa. Yet this volume has brought home to me a sudden realization of the changes and progress, material and mental, which have been made in those territories in much less than a lifetime.

Just before you began publication of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in 1924 I met in Fleet Street another old East African who asked me if I was aware that a fellow named Joelson was about to start a new weekly paper called "East Africa"; he reckoned its expectation of life at a month, and since that seemed to be about the average of a new East African publication at the time, I agreed—not knowing the man who was taking on this venturesome job.

However, wanting to keep in touch with East Africa, I subscribed from the start, and have been doing so ever since. I have seen that weekly paper grow in prestige and perform a service to the territories which I wonder sometimes if their inhabitants adequately appreciate. Its integrity and progressive outlook have been of great value politically and commercially.

The achievements and hopes of the territories, which you have quietly done so much to further, are now summed up in this book "Rhodesia and East Africa". One has only to glance at the list of its 50 distinguished co-authors to assess the confidence with which those leaders in commercial, political, religious, and social matters regard your paper. Although I have now no African connexions, this book has made me want more than ever to go back and see the country again. I am sending a copy of the volume to a friend who has lived in East Africa for more than half a century, for I know that he too will appreciate it.

Edgware

Middlesex.

Yours faithfully,

GRANVILLE SQUIERS.

Book Review

Sir Andrew Cohen on East Africa His Thoughts on African Nationalism

SIR ANDREW COHEN has contrived to write a 116-page book about policy in East Africa, much of it on African nationalism, without even mentioning the word "intimidation". One might as well discuss labour relations in the United Kingdom without reference to trade unions. This significant omission of one of the major factors in nationalism, which he calls the strongest human force of the century, shows the author's blind spot.

This serious blemish having been noted, the book can be commended to those who are seriously interested in public policy in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, for it contains much of interest.

The former Governor of Uganda regards response to local political pressure by a Government as part of the ordinary process of political advance, not as a surrender to agitation; but he rejects the idea of time-tables and target dates because they do not correspond to his theory of change as a result of inter-related pressures which move step by step in consultation with local public opinion.

Saints Nor Sinners

Of African nationalism Sir Andrew writes:—

"We should treat nationalists neither as saints nor as agitators, but as individuals with whom we should make every effort to establish human contact. We should not be disappointed when a nationalist turns out to be less than perfect. We tend to hold nationalists to Utopian standards. We should recognize that as people they are not essentially different from the rest of us, although their societies as they are now may expose them to different, and often greater, temptations."

School of Oriental and African Studies University of London, W.C.1

APPLICATIONS are invited for a RESEARCH ASSISTANT to work in the Department of Law. Candidates should possess high honours in Law or a professional legal qualification.

The successful candidate will be required to participate in a research project into African Customary Law with special reference either to East Africa or to Central Africa.

Salary will be £850 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st October, 1959. Applications with full details of age, qualifications and experience should be submitted to the Secretary by June 20, 1959.

"Thirdly, we should realize that it is the business of nationalists to oppose colonial Governments because they aim at putting an end to the colonial system of government. If they are subversive or go in for violence, as they sometimes do, this must be firmly resisted and dealt with; for nationalists are not above the law. But just because they oppose Governments we should not confuse nationalism with Communism. Nationalists may, of course, make contacts with Communists, although until now they have done so in Africa only to a limited extent. But if we confuse nationalism with Communism we are doing a most harmful thing, because successful co-operation with nationalism is our greatest bulwark against Communism in Africa."

Vital Force

"Fourthly, we should realize that nationalists provide some of the dynamic force in societies which in Africa are often static or inert, and that in their social, educational, and economic ideas and as a unifying force, the aims of these nationalists are often largely the same as our own, the main difference being in the pace of the advance which they wish to see."

"Fifthly, we should be cautious about describing a nationalist party as non-representative just because it is relatively small in numbers."

"Sixthly, we should realize that successful working with nationalists is the smoothest way of helping a country to self-government. Of course the nationalists are not the only people we have to work with. At all stages of political advance we have the duty of safeguarding and helping forward the more backward sections of the African population. In the later stages we have the duty of safeguarding minority racial communities. This latter task in particular may complicate our dealings with the nationalists. It is something nevertheless which we must tackle; in doing so we must seek to persuade the nationalists that the safeguarding of minorities is an essential part of the process of political advance, while much will, of course, depend on the attitude of the minority groups themselves to African aspirations."

"Finally, we should remember that when countries become independent they are bound to act in an independent way, and, if sometimes they do things which we do not like, we should not hold up our hands in pious horror as if all were lost. Even in the most advanced countries public life is not always perfect."

Some other short quotations will indicate Sir Andrew Cohen's approach. He writes, for instance:—

"Constitutional advance is not a puppet show. A sense of responsibility can be acquired only by exercising responsibility."

"However important policy and policy-making may be, human relations are still more important in successful government and development. With Africans it is the man and his personality which count."

Unification

"It is sometimes assumed that British policy in Africa is based on the principle of divide and rule. This is not correct. The policy is, rather, unite and let them rule. In all these countries our aim in recent years has been to build a nation out of a collection of tribes. In the process of building the British administration has been the steel scaffolding which has held each country together; that is why stresses and strains tend to appear when the British go or show signs of preparing to go."

"The progress of the district depends, perhaps more than anything, on the district commissioner's power as a leader, for he must supply the initiative and to a large extent the ideas and plans for the future."

"I made it a rule in Uganda that no district commissioner should be moved within five years without my personal authority. As one of the rulers once said to me, this is a good rule—provided you like the D.C."

This is a serious book, with few light touches, but we are reminded that "laughter resolves many situations in Africa". The pity is that so many of the African political leaders have so much less than the average African's sense of humour. If they were as well blessed in that regard as the mass of the people the whole aspect of affairs would be immensely improved.

F.S.J.

"The African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have been exhibiting trends of political thought which fluctuate like a crazy line drawn by a drunken man".—Mr. N. S. Mangat, an Asian elected member of the Legislature.

Mr. Mboya's Visit to the United States

Views of the Wall Street Journal

UNDER THE HEADING "He Glossed Over Some Dangerous Realities", the *Wall Street Journal*, New York, published this comment on the recent visit to the United States of Mr. Tom Mboya, the Kenya African politician:—

"He appealed for American sympathy and support on the ground that the aims of African nationalism are identical with those of the American Revolution. He probably made a generally favourable impression, but the issues at stake are a good deal less black-and-white (in two senses of the term) than Mboya would like to represent.

"His own country of Kenya only recently emerged from the terror of the Mau Mau, a secret society that practised obscene rites and murdered even more Natives than British settlers. It is difficult to believe that, if the Mau Mau had succeeded in driving the British out of the country, the result would have been anything but a reversion to the darkest kind of savagery.

"Nor is the protracted guerrilla warfare in Algeria a clear-cut fight between slavery and freedom. The Algerian insurgents have killed far more of their own countrymen than of the French; their attempts to extort money from the Algerians resident in France have frequently led to gunplay and bloody clashes. Whether in Algeria, in Cyprus, or in other lands, gangs of gun-toting and bomb-throwing fanatics do not necessarily represent the majority of their own peoples.

"Nor can the rights of foreign settlers who, whatever their faults, have brought into these backward countries the first rudiments of civilization, schools, hospitals, roads, be simply brushed aside, which would be the consequence of bestowing universal suffrage on a largely illiterate African electorate.

"There is no doubt that the tide of history is flowing against colonialism; it is only the Soviet Union that has expanded imperialist rule since the end of the war. But it is equally obvious that poor, educationally and economically backward African countries desperately need foreign capital and technical aid if they are to realize the higher living standards which their leaders desire.

"The ideal solution is constructive co-operation under some such formula as the famous saying of Cecil Rhodes: 'Equal rights for all civilized men'. As for the United States, when it is confronted by the racial struggle in Africa there is much to be said for being as 'disengaged' as possible."

Co-Educational African School

WORK IS IN PROGRESS on the conversion of the Coast Girls' intermediate school at Wusi, Kenya, as the first co-educational African secondary school for the Coast Province. The school, which is part of a scheme for the development of secondary education in the Province, is due to open with one form in January next year. The school will receive a grant-in-aid from the Government for recurrent costs and will be administered by an independent board of governors.

Education in Kenya

£270,000 More for 1959-60

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT plan to spend £270,000 more on education in 1959-60 than in the current year, said the Minister for Education, Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, when he proposed the adoption of his estimates in the Legislative Council recently. By far the greatest sum would be spent on African education.

The minister hoped further emphasis would be placed on the growth of intermediate and secondary education for Africans. The swift growth of African schools was placing an overwhelming burden on African local government and this would have to be a governing factor in the rate of expansion.

Dealing with the Makerere University College in Uganda, Mr. Mathieson said additional places had been made available for Kenya students. The Kenya Education Department had arranged for five more African students to attend and as a result of a further re-allocation of finance, he had also authorized the college authorities to select six more Kenya students for the science preliminary course.

The Kenya Government intended to push ahead with the development of African primary education to try to get greater equality of opportunity throughout the country.

Referring to the development of European day secondary schools in Nairobi, Mr. Mathieson said they had been going well and were much appreciated by the parents. This suggested that this type of school should provide the major part of future development in European secondary education.

The Minister referred also to the new Kenya Technical Institute which is to be built in Nairobi. The importance of such an institute had been recognized with a grant of £65,000 from the British Government which would enable the Colony to make a good start on the building. It was expected that the first stage of the building would be completed by the end of the year.

Training African Teachers and Clergy

DR. MAX WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, writes in its *News-letter*:—

"There is no higher vocation in the Church than that of training teachers or clergy. It is not promotion to be taken from the staff of a theological college to be made the provost of a cathedral or an archdeacon or a bishop.

"Provision of a living wage for the clergy bedevils all plans for increasing the ministry in Africa, as elsewhere. In the peculiar circumstances of Africa, where the 'family group' imposes recognized obligations on any member who is capable of increased earning power by virtue of his education, the whole question of vocation for the ministry needs to be thought out afresh.

"May it not be that we have tried prematurely to introduce a too individualistic conception of vocation to the African? Is it not worth exploring the possibility of challenging Christian families to accept a vocation for providing one member of the family for the ministry, a member upon whom the family group would then make no economic demands? This might be an interim measure until the economy of the Church has reached a point where more adequate stipends can be paid."



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Communism at Work in Africa

Need for Imagination and Initiative

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the Bow Group's quarterly journal *Crossbow* gives much space to Africa.

Mr. Christopher Lawton, a member of this group of progressive young Conservatives, writes:—

"Communist penetration has taken place through the trade unions, cultural courses in East Europe for selected African students, and through technical assistance, broadcasts, and other forms of propaganda.

"The All-Africa People's Conference recently held in Accra clearly demonstrated that many African leaders are no longer prepared to allow European minorities to determine the rate of political and racial progress in the remaining dependent territories. Britain's declared policy of racial partnership, on the other hand, can succeed only if it has the trust and understanding of African majorities within the territories concerned and, to an increasing extent, that of responsible African leaders elsewhere.

Doctor's Dilemma

"Whether or no Dr. Nkrumah will be allowed to become the opposite number of Dr. Verwoerd will largely depend on whether European minorities in East and Central Africa are prepared to show a greater willingness to implement the chosen policies of partnership, and whether the West is prepared to go much further in meeting Africa's demand for economic development.

"In Kenya and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland concessions are required now before further confidence is lost in Britain's and the West's—motives. As a first step the British Government must reaffirm its intention of standing by its treaty obligations to the African peoples of the Protectorates.

"This should be followed by the progressive extension of the franchise on a common roll, increased African representa-

tion on Legislative and Executive Councils, progressive reduction of racial discrimination, and rapid expansion of educational programmes.

"Recent events in the Federation have shown that moderate African opinion is being persuaded to the extremists' views that the vague promise of racial partnership is the cover for the indefinite continuation of white supremacy. There is therefore urgent need to re-examine the suggestions for a Colombo Plan for Africa, possibly through the expansion of the existing modest C.C.T.A., the Organization for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara.

"With the threat of Communist penetration, the lack of a propertied African middle-class of any significance is a serious weakness. Tribal customs, which to a greater or lesser degree continue to have their hold over most Africans, have operated against the accumulation of personal wealth and property, while the common lack of good title to land (much of which is held communally and with the growth of families has become fragmented) has prevented Africans raising capital against its security.

Building Societies

"A start has been made in some countries by setting up building societies and new agricultural schemes for small-holder farmers, and by the extension of credit facilities which in time should go some way to stabilizing the social fabric in urban and rural areas. But the problem is a complicated one, which will require the co-operation of existing expatriate commercial interests and of Governments.

"The second cause of the lack of a prosperous African middle class has been the Colonial Powers' legacy of semi-Socialist States in many parts of the continent. The creation of a flourishing middle class is as much in their own interest as that of anybody else.

"Pan-Africanism, the emergence of the 'African personality', the quest for political independence and racial partnership, the development of Africa's untapped natural resources—none of these are inimical to the West's own vital interests. Given Western initiative and imagination in facing these issues, Africa need not be lost".

Land Tenure in Uganda

First Freehold Titles for Africans

A NEW ERA in the history of land tenure in Uganda has just been introduced with the granting of freehold titles to Africans in Kigezi District.

Unlike many other parts of East and Central Africa, little land in Uganda is owned by Europeans or other expatriates. Of the 80,000 square miles of land in the Protectorate only 500 are held by non-indigenous persons. Of the remainder some 10,000 square miles are in the registered ownership of Africans; mainly in Buganda Province. The residue is Crown land which Africans may occupy without lease or licence according to native custom.

One of the most important recommendations of the East African Royal Commission was that these native customary rights over land should be confirmed by the granting of registered titles. The first of such titles have now been presented at a ceremony at Kabale in Kigezi District by the Minister of Land and Mineral Development, Mr. Z. C. K. Mungonya.

It was 50 years ago that the first *mailo* registration certificates were presented in Buganda, and in those days the notion of private ownership of land was only dimly understood. Now there are over 107,000 names on the *mailo* register and the concept of private ownership of the land is widely understood throughout the kingdom. Elsewhere it is still a mystery, and survey and registration arouse suspicion.

The heavy demand for titles in Kigezi, however, shows that it is beginning to be appreciated there.

The Kabale ceremony marked the culmination of many months' planning. A pilot area of some 60 square miles had first to be photographed from the air and survey control established. Thereafter parish committees of Africans had to be set up to determine the boundaries of each holding and its owner by native custom. Then each holding had to be surveyed by ground methods using large-scale maps prepared from the aerial photographs.

The first of these parish adjudication committees was formed in May, 1958. In that parish all the landowners—765 of them—applied for titles, and the committee's work is now finished. In three other neighbouring parishes 450 more ownerships were confirmed by last March and another 500 are being adjudicated. Many of these holdings have been surveyed, and the Ministry has 300 certificates of title ready for presentation. By the end of the year 1,500 should have been issued.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Uganda Development Corporation

Net Profit Falls, £339,000 to £285,000

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., reports a consolidated profit of £577,873 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £614,817 in the previous year. Income from investments added £42,427. Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets amounted to £251,152, and the cost of investigations written off was £1,378. Taxation absorbed £122,549, leaving a net consolidated profit for the year of £285,415 (£339,499). In the accounts of the parent company, £18,450 was transferred to staff pension fund, £61,306 to capital reserves, and £10,000 to revenue reserves. The unappropriated profit carried forward was £42,555.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £6,400,000 in shares of £100 each. Capital reserves stand at £467,380, and revenue reserves at £56,394. Interests in subsidiary companies total £3,893,806, loans £5,284,387, and in associated companies £1,596,625. Current assets are worth £271,443, liabilities and provisions are £245,107.

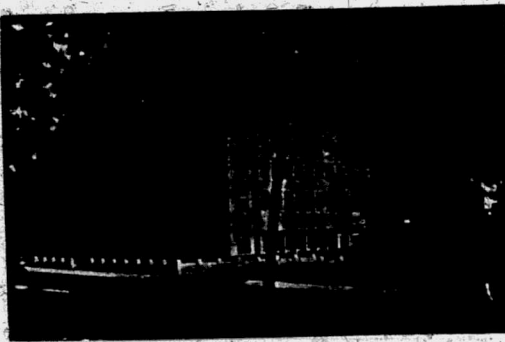
Directors

The directors are Messrs. J. T. Simpson (chairman), R. Kirkpatrick, S. M. Kulubya, J. L. Leyden, Y. K. Lubogo, R. E. Norton, A. E. Pugsley, C. C. Spenser. The joint secretaries are Messrs. F. E. Pring and R. J. Bray.

With one exception all the subsidiary companies of the Corporation showed reasonable profits during 1958.

Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd., after provision for depreciation amounting to £15,554, made a consolidated profit for the year of £73,738 (£13,187). Considerable sums were expended on development of the various estates and 1959 is expected to bring a still greater intensity of investment and development.

The Bunyoro Ranching Co., Ltd., continued to develop



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satisfactorily, with the general condition of the herds being well maintained.

Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., showed a profit of £13,261 for the last quarter of 1958. Previous losses of the company have been offset against the group's reserves to the extent of £142,869. The increases in customs duties introduced in the 1958 Budget helped the company to meet disruptive foreign competition. But the chairman points out that this should not be allowed to obscure the progress and development that has been achieved within the company. Production went on to a three shift basis during the year, and increased from an annual rate of 74m. yards at the beginning of the period to an annual rate of 124m. yards at the end.

The Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Co., Ltd., commenced trading in April and immediately ran into difficulties of all kinds with a result that there was a loss of £34,438 for the period under review. The recently imposed duties on the importation of enamelware should assist materially towards making this company self-supporting.

Cement

Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., after provision for depreciation of £171,774 made a profit for the year of £313,787. Sales were at a record level of 102,450 tons.

The chairman points out in his statement that the total productive capacity of the three producers in East Africa now needs revising to 600,000 tons per annum. The combined demand of Kenya and Uganda is not more than half this figure; even if allowance is made for exports to Tanganyika and other neighbouring territories there will be a substantial surplus productive capacity for many years. Negotiations are therefore proceeding between East African cement producers to rationalize the marketing of cement in the interests of producers and consumers.

Against this background of receding demand we must expect sales to fall off in 1959, which will have a marked effect on our profits as costs per ton derived from standing charges will inevitably rise. Our efforts must now be directed at the scope for further economies and improvements in efficiency within our own organization as well as at ways and means of stimulating demand for cement. It is hoped that economic conditions throughout East Africa will soon enable building activities to resume their expansion.

Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., reports a profit for the year of £25,292 against £20,749 for the previous year. The increase was partly occasioned by economies effected during the year.

Building construction and net purchases of property amounted in the year to £142,398 bringing the total value of properties at December 31, 1958 to £737,984.

Uganda Hotels, Ltd., made a profit for the year of £14,506 (£17,178). Extensions to the Lake Victoria hotel are now complete as are the hotels at Kasese and Mbale. New hotels at Masaka and Gulu will be completed by mid-1959.

The chairman states that the potentialities for the tourist industry in Uganda are substantial and "we are encouraged by the efforts that are being made by various air line companies to organize package tours throughout East Africa at prices which should attract large numbers of travellers from Europe and elsewhere".

In dealing with the investment portfolio of the Corporation, the chairman commented that Kilembe Mines, Ltd., passed through a most difficult period in the early part of the year, when copper prices were at an extremely low level. Production of blister copper was 10,831 tons in 1958 (7,467). In the early part of 1959 the plant to treat the oxide ores came into operation.

Industrial Output in Federation

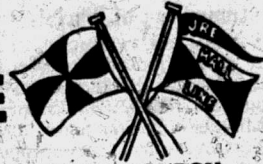
THE TOTAL OF EUROPEAN SALARIES and wages in the Federation rose by 24% and African wages by 21% in the year 1957/58, while industrial output was more than £126,000,000. The gross output of the manufacturing industries (excluding smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals) rose from £105,359,000 in 1956-57 to £126,117,000. Net output—the difference between gross output and the cost of materials and fuel used—rose by nearly 19%.

The number of European industrial employees rose from 13,507 to 15,026, an increase of more than 11%, while the number of African employees rose from 91,845 to 100,610—an increase of nearly 10%. European salaries and wages increased by nearly 24%, from £13,887,000 to £17,192,000, while African wages increased by nearly 21%, from £6,999,000 to £8,444,000. The total cost of fuel and materials rose from £60,605,000 to £71,711,000, an increase of almost 20%.

Output from manufacturing industry in the Federation in March was the highest for six months, according to the Central African Statistical Office.

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Government Encourages Industry

Committee of Officials Appointed

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTENDS to intensify efforts to attract industry to the Federation, and a committee of top-level officials has been appointed to re-examine the country's industrial policy. Mr. F. S. Owen, Minister of Commerce and Industry, made known the Government's new proposals at the annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. "While the work is proceeding we intend to make arrangements for the material produced to be submitted to outside experts for their advice. We shall go direct to the top-level industrialists and make every endeavour to get them to establish themselves in the federal area."

The encouragement and promotion of industrial development was a matter of survival in the Federation, said Mr. H. A. Kriker in his presidential address. "Experience throughout the world showed that a predominantly agricultural and mining economy could offer only a limited scope for employment in both quality and quantity. Industrialized countries enjoyed a much higher income per head of population. This country could no longer sustain itself purely on mining and agriculture. Trade can function properly only in a climate of political and industrial peace and since it is a universally acknowledged fact that political unrest stems from economic inadequacy, it is obvious that our task is to achieve and maintain economic health and hereby prevent political ills."

Kenya Eggs for Aden

KENYA HAS RECEIVED a year's contract to supply fresh eggs to the Royal Air Force in Aden. The contract has been secured by the Kenya Poultry Produce Co-operative Society. Export of fresh eggs from Kenya to Aden will thus rise by about 75% to 15,000 dozen a month. The new contract began on June 1.

Commonwealth Development Finance

Plans for Doubling Capital

IN RESPONSE TO INVITATIONS issued last March, 76 large industrial and commercial companies have applied to become shareholders of the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd. They have subscribed for 5.03m. A £1 ordinary shares. In addition 16 of the existing A shareholders have subscribed 980,000 shares, making 6.01m. new A shares. The Bank of England, present holders of 6.75m. B-£1 ordinary shares, have informed the company's board that the bank and certain subscribers in Commonwealth countries intend to apply for 4.99m. new B shares.

At the time of issue 2s. will be called on each of the new A and 10s. per B share, yielding £3,096,000. This will be used to reduce present indebtedness to the London clearing banks. A secondary and equally important benefit is that the uncalled portion of the new issued capital will provide substantial cover for borrowing.

The consolidated balance-sheet at March 31, 1959, shows investments of £11,434,148. Those of the Commonwealth Finance Co. were valued at £11,386,093 (£9,666,093). Advances by banks amounted to £7,226,000 (£5,501,000). Group net profits were £89,864 (£20,087), of which £85,000 were transferred to reserve (£19,822).

At the annual meeting on June 25 it is proposed that the capital be doubled to £30m. which will leave 4m. unclassified shares unissued.

Dwa Plantations Report

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., report proceeds from the sale of sisal, less charges, at £70,484 for the year ended December 31 last. Stocks of sisal at December 31 were valued at £21,241 and at January 1, 1958, at £13,237. Estate expenditure absorbed £48,135, provision for the maintenance of the sisal areas £8,237, and depreciation on buildings £9,094. Taxation during the year amounted to £1,420, and the profit after tax to £5,674. The carry-forward was £22,571 (£4,520).

The output of sisal and tow during the year amounted to 1,578 tons, compared with 1,007 tons in 1957. The output for the first four months of 1959 was 625 tons, compared with 446 tons in the corresponding period of 1958.

The issued capital consists of £54,900 6% cumulative participating preference shares of 10s., and £44,398 ordinary shares of 2s. each. Reserves total £96,564 and provision for pensions £10,521. Loan and interest secured by debenture stands at £20,140. Deferred liabilities are £2,105, current liabilities £23,866, fixed assets £220,144, investments at cost £105, and current assets £33,726 (including £711 in cash).

The directors are Messrs. S. R. Hogg (chairman), W. H. Heley (managing), E. Portlock, R. A. Collet, and S. A. Dohm. Meeting, London June 18.

Amalgamated Metal Corporation

AMALGAMATED METAL CORPORATION, LTD., which has interests in Central Africa, report a consolidated profit on trading of £677,259 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £889,888 in the previous year. Income from investments adds another £226,600. Taxation absorbs £412,502, dividends less income tax, £270,583. General reserve receives £524,000; and the carry-forward is £1,672,652 (£2,030,126).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 900,000 6% cumulative preference shares and £4,435,792 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Current liabilities are £255,537, fixed assets £5,325,000, and current assets £274,573, including £51,837 in cash.

The directors are Sir Paul Benthall (chairman), and Messrs. J. C. Bennett, J. C. Budd, R. T. de Poix, W. Gardener, V. Mikolajczak, W. Mure, R. M. P. Preston, R. E. Stavert, A. J. Hugh Smith, and J. F. Thomson. Meeting, London June 23.

Reduced group profits are announced by Turner and Newall, Ltd., manufacturers of asbestos, magnesia and allied products, for the first half of the current financial year. The interim dividend is being maintained at 5% on the £21,889,436 ordinary capital in respect of the year ending September 30 next. Manufacturing companies in Southern Africa experienced satisfactory trading conditions.

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Commercial Brevities

A five-man mission from the World Bank recently arrived in Leopoldville to undertake a study of the Belgian Congo. The mission is led by Mr. Alexander Stevenson and contains both technicians and economists. It is spending a month on its studies.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has declared an interim dividend of 4% (same) for the year ending September 30 next. Estimated profit for half year ended March 31, 1959, after tax and provision for transfers to inner reserves, is £525,000 (£584,000).

A Valiant bomber of the R.A.F. landed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week after a 9 hour 42 minute flight from Marham, Norfolk, breaking the record 10 hours 12 minutes set up last month by another Valiant.

With a final dividend of 9% on a capital increased by a rights issue, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., is increasing its dividend by 1½% to 14% (12½%).

Exports from the Belgian Congo during the first three months of 1959 totalled £36,532,000, against £35,183,000 during the same period of 1958.

Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., has declared an interim ordinary dividend of 5% (4%) for the 53 weeks ending October 3 next.

Crompton Parkinson and Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend on ordinary stock of 5% (same).

Kilifi Plantations Report

KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LTD., report net proceeds from the sale of the 1958 crop at £53,366 (£50,177). Estate expenditure absorbed £51,022 and depreciation £5,082. There was a loss on the year of £3,976. The carry-forward is £2,927 (£4,073). The issued capital consists of £75,000 in 2s. shares. Revenue reserves stand at £42,927, current liabilities are £7,226, fixed assets £88,822, quoted investments (at cost) £9,961, and current assets £26,370, including £2,455 in cash. The directors are Messrs. J. F. Prideaux, L. J. D. Mackie, and N. J. Robson. Meeting, London June 22.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sale Prospects

MORE THAN ONE-THIRD of the 1959 fire-cured Rhodesian tobacco crop has been sold at auction at an average price of 2s. 6d. a lb., and while the steady improvement in the grade-composition of offerings is now being reflected in the daily and weekly average price it is clear that the days of easy money for tobacco growers have passed, according to a correspondent of the *Financial Times*.

In order to meet the demand for 103m. lb. of the better leaf grades for making cigarettes in the U.K. and Australia, Rhodesian farmers have grown an estimated 185m. lb. at an overall cost in excess of £20m. It is not at all certain at this stage that the crop contains a sufficient proportion of what are known as U.K. standard grades to satisfy in full the requirements of British and Australian manufacturers.

Meanwhile, other grades are being snapped up by merchant buyers at "bargain" prices. Most of the standard grades are fetching a few pence more than last year, with 75d. to 80d. being paid for fully ripe leaf of good quality.

In 11 weeks of auction sales £8,051,368 was paid for 64,592,001 lb. at an average price of 29.92d. per lb., even though some 27m. lb. went to Britain and Australia at an average price in the neighbourhood of 50d.

In the first six weeks, when British and Australian purchases together amounted to no more than 23½% of offerings, the average price received was 24.11d. Now that a higher proportion of offerings is in standard grades, these two countries are taking 64½%, and the average price rose to 39.33d. in the 11th week.

The remaining 120m. lb. to be offered between now and the end of September must average 37d. if the crop value is to reach £26.5m., regarded by leaders of the industry as the absolute minimum required to reward farmers for their exertions and provide working capital for next year.

Coffee was Kenya's most important export in 1958 and earned growers more than £9,246,316. Over £1,100,000 of this was earned by African farmers.

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ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., report an income from interest rents, royalties, sundry fees and other sources, after deducting administration expenses and amounts written off, of £3,846,357, for 1958, compared with £3,585,018 in the previous year. Income from investments adds £6,316,650 (£4,763,016), surplus on the realization of investments, less amounts written off, £307,646 (nil). Expenditure on research and office equipment and motor vehicles absorbed £96,485; interest paid totalled £2,124,789, contributions to staff pensions £195,050.

Profit for the year, applicable to outside shareholders in a subsidiary company was £272,469, and applicable to group £7,781,860. Provision for taxation absorbed £600,323, debenture redemption reserve received £70,500 and general reserve £2,535,308. Dividends No. 58 and 59, each of 3%, on deferred stock, absorbed £71,381, the interim dividend of 2s. per share on the ordinary stock £991,792, and the final of 6s. per share £3,089,188. The carry-forward was £1,023,133 (£541,992).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £4,959,211 in 10s. shares and £2,379,375 in 6% cumulative preferred stock. Share premium account stands at £11,841,792, revenue reserves at £25,071,509, and 4% registered bonds (to be redeemed at par not later than July 15, 1962), £4,081,633. Registered unsecured convertible notes at 5½% total £5,990,500, convertible bearer bonds at 5½% £4,273,504, loans £45,204,734, and provision for taxation £358,863. Creditors total £4,574,946.

Subsidiary Investment

Investments in subsidiary companies are worth £15,418,076, in shareholding and other interests £32,420,119, and convertible loan to De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., totals £4,200,000. Debentures and notes total £1,772,016, government, municipal and electricity supply commission stocks £1,555,955. Loans total £15,049,771, debtors and cash in hand £38,320,129.

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt and R. B. Hagart (deputy chairmen), Mr. W. D. Wilson (managing), Sir George W. Albu, Lord Robins, and E. C. Baring, D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, T. Coulter, P. V. Emrys-Evans, A. Royden Harrison, H. C. Koch, W. J. O'Brien, P. J. Oppenheimer, H. A. V. Smith, and A. C. Wilson. The alternate directors are Messrs. J. Boyd, N. K. Kinked-Wackes, H. R. Lewin, C. S. MacLean, G. W. H. Rely, N. W. Rush, J. W. Shilling, S. Spiro, H. H. Taylor, and A. Wilson.

Meeting, June 19 Johannesburg.

New Orebody for Chibuluma

PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT of a small copper orebody about a mile and a half to the west of the copper-cobalt mine of Chibuluma in the Northern Rhodesian copperbelt have been announced by Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group.

The orebody, known locally as Chibuluma West, contains about 2m. tons of ore assaying 4.81% copper. It will be mined as part of the Chibuluma enterprise. Development work, estimated at £850,000, is expected to start immediately with production scheduled to begin in 1963.

This western orebody and the existing one at Chibuluma will be mined concurrently. The combined tonnage can be treated in the existing concentrator at Chibuluma and will mean an increase in production.

Oil Concession

THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT has granted the Italian concern A.G.I.P. a 30-year concession to prospect for oil on the Red Sea coast. Profits if any will be divided equally. This is the first concession to be given for oil prospecting in the Sudan.

Roan Interim

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., is raising the interim dividend from 1d. to 3d. per 5s. share in respect of the year ending June 30, 1959.

R.S.T. Granted Mineral Rights

Agreement With Bamangwato Tribe

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies and the African authority for the Bamangwato tribe have conducted an agreement which grants to a company within the group rights to carry out prospecting and exploration operations over an area of approximately 40,000 square miles of the Bamangwato tribal area in Bechuanaland.

An agreement, which has been concluded with the knowledge and approval of the British Government, was signed last Tuesday by Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., at Serowe, headquarters of the Bamangwato tribal authority. Under the agreement, Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, after an agreed preliminary period of investigation, may form a company to be controlled by it which will have the right to prospect and explore over the area for a period of up to 10 years. In the event of mineral discoveries of economic significance, mining rights will be exercisable by such company or by mining companies formed by it. Any mining companies so formed would pay royalties to the Bamangwato tribal authority on a basis which has been agreed.

Sir R. Prain on Copper Price

Instability Due to "Anti-Trust Laws"

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, has claimed in a speech at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, that the "anti-trust laws" in the United States were responsible for unstable copper prices.

Sir Ronald said that United States was pouring thousands of millions of dollars into under-developed countries to counter Communism, yet her copper producers were not allowed to enter into agreements with these countries to stabilize copper prices and keep it in a profitable range. It was absurd that the whole of the work done by these thousands of millions of dollars could be undone by the anti-trust laws. He agreed with the Chile Government which was pressing to have the laws changed.

Sir Ronald was addressing the Northern Rhodesian branch of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Union Miniere's Activities

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA has not asked for mining concessions in Northern Rhodesia in association with another company, nor has it plans to do so. This was stated at the company's annual general meeting last week by M. Paul Gillet, the chairman. The company's investment programme in 1958 involved an expenditure of 1,000m. Belgian francs, with an additional 120m. invested in the Belgian Congo by subsidiaries. The copper production programme for the current year totalled 260,000 tons, compared with an output of 235,586 tons in 1958.

Minerals Separation

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., has declared a final dividend of 20% payable on July 1 next, making 30% for the year. Group profits increased to £818,717 from £740,975, before tax of £412,177 (£398,920). A three for 22 "rights" issue at 15s. a 5s. share is proposed, on completion of which there will be a three for five capitalization issue.

Sisal Outputs for April

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—180 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,970 tons for the 10 months of the current financial year, compared with 1,910 tons for the same period last year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—162 tons of sisal and tow making 626 tons for the first four months of the year, compared with 446 tons in the same period of 1958.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,193 tons of sisal and tow, and 13,418 tons for the period July, 1958 to April, 1959.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—385 tons (522), making 1,816 tons to date (2,197).

Buret Tea, Ltd., which has tea estate interests in Kenya, has declared a final dividend of 62½c. per share (50c.). Net profits before tax £121,828 (£78,093). Tea crop manufactured was 1,860,972lb. (1,643,252lb.).

Company Report

Chairman's Statement: ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

*Incorporated in the Union of South Africa***Racial Policies in Southern Africa****CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE OF UNION AND FEDERATION
IN SPITE OF DANGEROUS PROBLEMS**

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, the Chairman, in his annual statement for 1959 deals first with racial policies in Southern Africa as a background to the business developments of the Corporation. This part of the statement is reproduced below. The full statement may be had on application to 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

THE Anglo American Corporation is rooted in Southern Africa. We would certainly be prepared to do business in other parts of the world, but other things being equal we prefer to do business here. And, in fact, all but a negligible proportion of our investments have been made in the Union and the Rhodesias. We are conscious, of course, that many people are worried about the ultimate effect of the racial policies followed in the Union, that the disturbances in Nyasaland have raised grave doubts about the future of the Federation, and that, for these reasons, the economic growth of both countries has slowed down. In the circumstances I think that shareholders would wish me to say something of the political environment in which we are working.

The Union and the Rhodesias have comparatively large European populations with no other homes. They are determined to stay in Southern Africa and to create conditions in which their children and grandchildren can stay there also. Any political approach which does not accept that fact is unrealistic and useless. Nyasaland is different from the other territories. It is an African country with a very small European population. The question there is not so much of building up a multi-racial country but rather of finding a fair way for an African territory to be associated with multi-racial territories in one political system. Apparently there are African nationalist leaders who think any such association intolerable and seek to destroy it by methods of violence. The overwhelming economic advantages of Federation are summarily rejected in favour of what is called "freedom", regardless of the danger that the course they pursue would mean years of poverty and stagnation for the vast majority of the population.

Policy of Partnership

Nevertheless, whatever the material benefits of the association to Nyasaland, it is plainly not going to be workable unless the policy of partnership is honestly and intelligently implemented not only by the Government but by individuals in the daily life of the two Rhodesias. It is not going to work either unless African opinion and aspirations in each of the federated territories are fairly represented in the central Government.

The question that must be answered is whether the Federal Government and Europeans in the Federation as a whole are sincere in the racial policy they profess. I am convinced they are. Criticism is easy, particularly for those without first-hand knowledge of the situation;

but I think that any person with experience of conditions and prejudices in Southern Africa and an understanding of the dangers implicit in the racial situation, will give the Federal Government credit for a real desire to implement the racial partnership envisaged when the Federation was founded, and for proceeding with courage and determination and as much speed as in the circumstances has been practical.

It is particularly encouraging that Europeans in Rhodesia are not allowing the violence and folly that have been manifested in Nyasaland to destroy their faith in the possibility of inter-racial co-operation or weaken their determination to do their part in securing it. What has happened, has, at least to my mind, made it clear that when the time comes to make changes in the present constitution, it will be essential to devise safeguards to ensure that neither the present European majority nor a possible future African majority would be able to enact unfair legislation on racial grounds. It is this understandable mutual fear which constitutes the chief bar to the confident and fruitful co-operation of the races that all reasonable people want to see.

The Problem in the Union

As compared with the Federation, the Union has the advantage of a much larger European population. The Union, unlike the Federation, is making no serious effort to strengthen its European population by immigration, but in spite of that even the most fervent African nationalist knows that the Union cannot be turned into an exclusively African country. Indeed, in the Union all thinking Africans and Europeans know very well that the question that must be answered is not whether South Africa should be a multi-racial state but rather how such a state should conduct its affairs.

In these circumstances, it ought to be easier in the Union than elsewhere to find the way to inter-racial co-operation. Nor should a justified concern at certain unfortunate aspects of race relations in the Union be allowed to blind us to the fact that considerable progress has been made. The economic expansion of the country has benefited all races, and the standard of living of Africans, which is still far too low, has risen rapidly—indeed, more rapidly than that of the Europeans. It seems to me that too little recognition is given to this improvement; in the material well-being of all races which has taken place since the end of the war, and to the significant changes in thinking of a large cross-section of the public of the Union during the past year.

Most Europeans in South Africa now realize that in due course the Africans must obtain a share in the government of the country. The differences between parties do not turn on whether or not Africans should have greater civic rights but on whether reasonable African aspirations can or should be satisfied by the grant of autonomy in their tribal areas or whether,

on the other hand, they must receive a share in the central government of a united country. The Government has emphasized its desire to develop the tribal areas to the full—economically, socially, and politically. This, in itself, is highly desirable. It is important that it should be clearly understood, both by its opponents and its followers, that the Government's policy of *apartheid* has a positive as well as a negative aspect.

On the economic side the idea that the tribal areas should be developed in separation from the rest of the country is, I am sure, both impractical and dangerous, but the fact remains that the economic development of the reserves has lagged far behind and needs to be energetically tackled.

On the political side it may perhaps seem strange, after what has happened in the North, that the South African Government should deliberately set about creating autonomous African territories whose relationship to the rest of the Union would seem in many ways analogous to the relationship of Nyasaland to the rest of the Federation. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the policy of building up machinery of local self-government in the tribal area is wise.

Obviously, however, it is only a beginning. There has been some talk of eventual full independence for the African areas, but I do not believe that South Africans of any race or party would seriously contemplate the partition of the country. And it is surely plain that autonomous African territories will never accept membership with Europeans in one political system unless they can at least look forward to a fair share in the central government of the whole system. The development of local self-government for Africans in the tribal areas, and the granting to Africans of a part in the central government, are not opposed but complementary conceptions.

Then it must be remembered that the policy of local African autonomy leaves untouched the question of the political future of the millions of Africans who do not live and never will be able to live in the tribal areas.

Constitutional Changes Essential

It seems to me that, from whatever angle one approaches this complicated problem, one comes back to the conclusion, just as much in the Union as in the Federation, that constitutional changes are essential by which both Europeans and Africans would be guaranteed against the passing of unfair discriminatory legislation based on race. Once it has been admitted, as it has been by thinking people of all parties, that Africans must be allowed and encouraged to develop economically, culturally and politically to the full extent of their capabilities, no other conclusion is possible. It seems to me that there is much more unity on this matter among South Africans than appears on the surface, and it may be that a satisfactory way of co-operation between Europeans and Africans in those countries which are and must remain the permanent home of both races, will be found sooner than is often supposed.

It is no good glossing over the fact that both the Union and the Federation face difficult and dangerous problems. Nevertheless, we retain full confidence in their future. Both have great economic potentials and both require a high rate of investment to create the material conditions in which their human problems can be solved. Our Corporation is favourably placed to help provide the risk capital and the technical and administrative skills that are needed. The Union and the Federation have an inspiring task before them and the Anglo American Corporation, in its sphere, can play an essential part in tackling it.

Company Report

Rhodesian Corporation

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., was held on May 26 in London.

MR. F. R. PETERS (Chairman) presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated Statement:—

Dealing with the Accounts for the year ended September 30, 1958, the profit of £68,073 together with £68,321 brought forward from 1957, plus a small tax adjustment, results in £139,769 being available. After deduction of the net amount covering the 10% dividend, and sundry amounts written off, there remains £70,120 to be carried forward, as against £68,321 brought in.

The current aggregate market value of quoted investments is now £609,303 against a book cost of £524,318.

The Balance Sheet contains an interesting item under Fixed Assets, namely, the Freehold site and building now in course of erection at York House, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. At the date of the Accounts, £159,854 had been spent, and it is estimated that a further £193,000 will cover the completion cost of this investment.

Tobacco.—From the 313 acres planted on both Trelawney and Kent Estates 298,825 lb. of leaf was reaped, equal to 955 lb. per acre. The crop was sold at an average price of 39.54d. per lb. compared with an average price last year of 48d. per lb. The average realized throughout the country was 36.45d. per lb.

The current season's crop is expected to be not less than 398,000 lb., a considerable improvement on last season, and it is anticipated that it will be one of the best yields we have ever had, both in weight and quality.

York House.—To return to this subject, progress is being made in the erection of this building which, when completed, will provide suitable office accommodation for our local interests. When the building is fully let it should give a satisfactory return on the investment.

I was able to visit Rhodesia in November of last year and I must congratulate all those concerned in the planning of this magnificent building.

General.—With regard to the economic conditions in Southern Rhodesia, I must repeat the remarks I made during my visit there, when I expressed the view that I was disturbed by the possible consequences to the economy of over-optimism in a still expanding country, nevertheless, I reiterate that I have no doubt as to the future progress of the country and its potential.

Chairman's Additional Remarks

Addressing the meeting the Chairman said:—I am sure you will appreciate that the year under review was an extremely difficult one in Rhodesia. First of all we had the very severe credit restrictions which seriously affected the economy of the country. That has been followed this year by the unfortunate political troubles and there is no question that there is a recession in the country and how long it will last I am afraid I cannot say. To bring you up-to-date with regard to our Tobacco sales, I am glad to say that the price has improved during the last few weeks, but previously to that prices had been very disappointing. The only other matter to which I would like to draw your attention is our new block of offices—York House—in Bulawayo. Although the building is not quite completed I am pleased to tell you that all our various Companies occupied their new offices in the building on April 28.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Company Report**Willoughby's Consolidated Company****Recognition as Overseas Trade Corporation****BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN'S CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on May 27 in London.

BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN, O.B.E., M.C., the chairman, in the course of his speech, said:—

This year's report is the first one since we have been accepted as an Overseas Trade Corporation. The profit after tax for this year is shown as £60,010 against £63,046 for the previous year. The revenue from ranching, land and minerals shows a drop of £25,649. This was due to three main items:

Firstly, rents from stands and buildings were down by £7,000 which is largely due to the fact that, as you will remember, we sold our main office block this year and therefore received no revenue from this source. The money arising from this sale has been re-invested and will show an increased revenue in our subsidiary company next year. In addition to this, one very old-fashioned hotel went into liquidation and it has not been possible to re-let this without spending a great deal of money on it.

Secondly, our land sales were down by £10,000. This is of course a fluctuating item and will tend to decrease as we sell off the odd bits of land which we no longer require for our main business.

Lastly, mineral revenue was down by £4,000 which arose from the lower demands for chrome during the period under review.

In addition to this the profits on our ranching were down, from £75,653 to £71,452—a fall of approximately £4,000. The sales of cattle amounted to £161,244 for 7,196 head as against £130,147 for 5,337 head in the previous year but owing to a larger number of younger animals being included in the sales, the average realization fell from £24.7.9 per head to £22.8.2. The expenses of running the ranches was considerably higher this year because the Directors decided that if we were to take a further step in the development of our ranching project, it was necessary to have more supervision and personnel of a higher calibre.

Subsidiary Company's Progress

These figures, however, tend to obscure the full story of the progress your Company has made. As you will remember, under the regulations governing an Overseas Trade Corporation, it was necessary for us to form a subsidiary company and to put into this subsidiary all the investments which your Company previously held. The progress of this company has been very satisfactory: dividends rose by £6,723 as against our investment revenue in the previous year. The Company was formed on March 21, 1958 and the investments were written up by £67,911 to bring them up to the market value of these securities at the date on which they were transferred to the new Company. Up to the date of this Balance Sheet there has been a further appreciation of £72,586 making the value of the securities as at September 30, 1958, £486,135. The present value of this portfolio as at May 19 is £544,010.

We now come to the effect of the recognition of the Company as an Overseas Trade Corporation. This has resulted in a considerable reduction in the charge for

taxation which is shown this year as £54,267 as against £89,267 last year, a saving of £35,000. In addition to this, as I mentioned in my speech last year, the Accounts for that year had to be prepared prior to the Inland Trade Revenue's agreement that the Company would qualify as an Overseas Trade Corporation. This agreement has since been notified by the Inspector of Taxes and consequently a reserve of £33,643 in the 1956/57 Accounts is no longer required. In addition, as a result of negotiations spread over several years, the Inland Revenue has agreed on a new basis on the valuation of cattle for the period since December 31, 1952, and the result of this and sundry other adjustments, here and in Southern Rhodesia has been the recovery of £30,604 tax, thus making a total of £64,247 which we have been enabled to write back.

Prospects

I have just returned from my annual visit to your properties in Southern Rhodesia. Our arrangements for pooling the genetic material on our ranches with those of the London & Rhodesian Mining & Land Company Limited have been taken one step further. The combined ranching interests are now managed by your Company with our very able General Manager, General Shapland, in charge of the whole organization. This will, I am perfectly certain, be of benefit to both Companies in the future. I was very impressed with the standard of the Ranch Managers and their staffs. Everything is working well and I feel that we have taken a further step forward this year. We are getting higher prices for our cattle and our sales will be satisfactory. It looks, however, as if the rains had stopped early and that we may have a fairly hard cattle year. As I have always told you, after seven very good years this was bound to happen and I am satisfied that we shall weather it very satisfactorily but we may have to spend additional money to feed the cattle if the winter becomes very severe.

The Directors feel sufficient confidence in the future to put before you a proposal asking you to authorize them to capitalize a sum of £83,909 from our reserves and to issue free a further one share for every ten at present held. These proposals will be put to a special meeting which we hope to hold within the next two months.

The report was adopted.

Road Talks

REPRESENTATIVES of the South African and Southern Rhodesian Road Federations arrived in Nairobi on June 1 for talks with the East African Federation on the subject of the Tanganyika section of the Cape-Nairobi road. The talks are a preliminary to a meeting in Tanganyika later in the month at which representatives of the World Bank will be asked to recommend investment in the improvement of the Tanganyika section of the route. The East African Federation's case for presentation to the World Bank is being prepared by Mr. W. G. Kennedy, of the International Road Federation. He will also be taking part in the preliminary talks in Nairobi.

Company Report

Ottoman Bank

Very Satisfactory Liquid Position

THE NINETY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE OTTOMAN BANK was held on May 27 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

The Right Hon. Lord Latymer, the chairman, presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—

I mentioned last year that we had opened branches in Kenya and were expecting to open branches in Tanganyika.

In Tanganyika our branch at Dar es Salaam was opened in June, 1958, and in November we opened a branch at Kigoma.

Since the close of the year we have also opened a branch at Moshi, at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, we opened a branch in temporary premises in Salisbury in August 1958 and have acquired an excellent site for which plans are being prepared to build permanent premises in Jamieson Avenue.

We have arranged for the opening of a branch in Bulawayo which we hope will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

Both in East Africa and in Rhodesia we cannot expect progress to be very rapid, but in each of these territories our reception and our progress have been most encouraging.

Turkey

In Turkey important measures were taken in 1958 to reinforce the economic and financial situation involving stabilization of the credit structure, a more liberal import policy, especially for goods of prime necessity, and a greater liberty in distribution of goods, more especially imported goods, in the country.

At the same time the Government introduced a system of exchange rates adjusted to the situation; the basic rates for the Turkish Pound remained unchanged but certain premiums, between 210 piastres and 620 piastres per dollar, were fixed according to category of export; imports and all foreign exchange payments, were subject to a fixed premium of 620 piastres per dollar. These steps have already given satisfactory results; there is an increased supply of goods on the market and this is already helping to keep prices steady.

Turkey's foreign trade figures for the year are as follows: Imports, Ltq.882,300,000 against Ltq.112,000,000 in 1957. Exports, Ltq.739,300,000 against Ltq.966,600,000 in 1957. Thus the commercial trade deficit is about the same as in 1957: Ltq.143,000,000 against Ltq.145,400,000.

The Chairman then reviewed the other territories where the Bank has interests and continued:—

Balance Sheet Items

The balance sheet shows a total of £95,642,976 against £108,838,319 at the end of 1957. This decrease reflects the consequences of currency revisions which have taken place in the various countries where the Bank is established. In our present Balance Sheet the rate of conversion used for the Turkish Pound is 25.27 to the Pound Sterling as against 7.91 in recent years.

The liquid position is again very satisfactory with cash, money at call and bills receivable together totalling more than 53% of the deposits. The proportions of investments and advances to deposits work out at 16½% and 35½% respectively.

The total amount of profit available, including the balance of £32,321 brought forward, is £380,333, compared with £382,321 last year.

£150,000 has again been appropriated to "Reserves for Contingencies" leaving a balance of £230,333 and the Committee proposes that the dividend be maintained at 8s. per share. This will absorb £200,000 and leave £30,333 to be carried forward to 1959.

The report was adopted.

Livestock in Federation

THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, sheep, goats and pigs in the Federation rose by 13% between 1955 and 1958, according to the Central African Statistical Office, from 5,837,000 to 6,614,000. Most of this is accounted for by an increase of 556,000 in the number of cattle. European farmers increased their relative share of total cattle holdings in the Federation from 31% on September 30, 1955, to 34% on September 30, 1958, and their share of total sheep holdings from 33 to 41%. Their share of pig holdings, at 30% was unchanged.

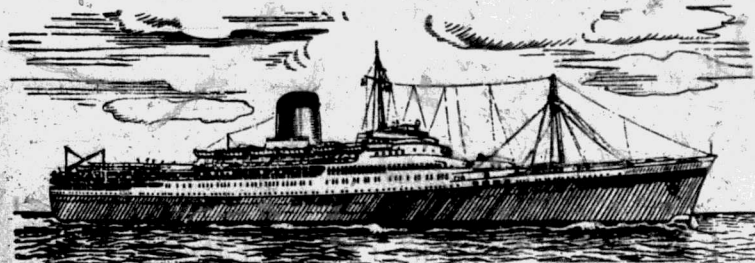
Although the number of sheep in the Federation in 1958 increased considerably compared with the previous year, the number owned by Africans in Northern Rhodesia and by Europeans in Nyasaland decreased. The number of pigs showed a decline compared with the previous year, although there was an increase in the numbers owned by Africans in Northern Rhodesia. Europeans in Southern Rhodesia owned fewer mules, donkeys, pigs, fowls and other poultry in 1958 than in 1957, but they owned more horses, sheep and goats. In Northern Rhodesia Europeans owned more horses, donkeys, sheep and goats, the same number of mules, and few pigs, fowls and other poultry as compared with the previous year. A rather smaller proportion of cows in the total cattle population was being regularly milked in 1958 than the previous year.

Cost of Decimalization

A CHANGE-OVER from sterling to decimal currency in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would cost not less than £4,000,000, Dr. A. G. Irvine, the Under Secretary to the Treasury, told the 130 delegates attending the three day Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, congress in Ndola on May 12. He was giving the Government's view on a motion which calls for an investigation of the desirability of decimalization. The Treasury, he said, had already studied the case for it. It might have certain advantages but short-term transitional costs would definitely be substantial. Higher taxation would be necessary. Dr. Irvine thought it would be exceptionally difficult to capitalize on the advantages of the decimal system and turn them into savings in terms of £ s. d. The system would be time-saving in large undertakings — and in the Government — but many businesses in the Federation employed a small accounting staff, so that the time saved would not be easily turned into cash saving.

Loans to African Traders

NEARLY £28,000 HAS BEEN ISSUED TO African businessmen and traders in Kenya from the fund set up by the International Co-operation Administration of America. This sum has been matched "pound for pound" by local authorities making a total of £55,950, Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, told the Legislative Council recently. The Minister, who was replying to a question asking for details of the loans, said that in addition there was £40,000 in the existing Government loan scheme in the Nyanza Province. Loans so far issued to African businessmen and traders totalled £82,646, of which £27,975 was I.C.A. money issued at the rate of £5,750 in 1956, £13,325 in 1957 and £8,900 last year. A balance of £70,835 remained from the fund, which was proving a success.



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EAST LONDON AND DURBAN**

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*PRETORIA CASTLE	June 11
*PENENNIS CASTLE	June 18
*ATHLONE CASTLE	June 25
*CARNARVON CASTLE	July 2
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	July 9
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	July 16
*CAPE TOWN CASTLE	July 23
*STIRLING CASTLE	July 30

* Via Madetra. † Via Las Palmas.

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

Sailing London Rotterdam		
*KENYA CASTLE	June 5	—
*BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE	June 18	June 19
*RHODESIA CASTLE	July 3	—
*BRAEMAR CASTLE	July 13	July 14
*WARWICK CASTLE	AUG. 4	—
*DURBAN CASTLE	AUG. 13	AUG. 14

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

Timings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

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Cayser House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Tel.: AVE 2010

Chief Passenger Office:
Rotherwick House, 19-21 Old Bond St., W.1.
Tel.: HYD 8400

Freight Dept.:
Greenly House, Creechchurch Lane, E.C.3.
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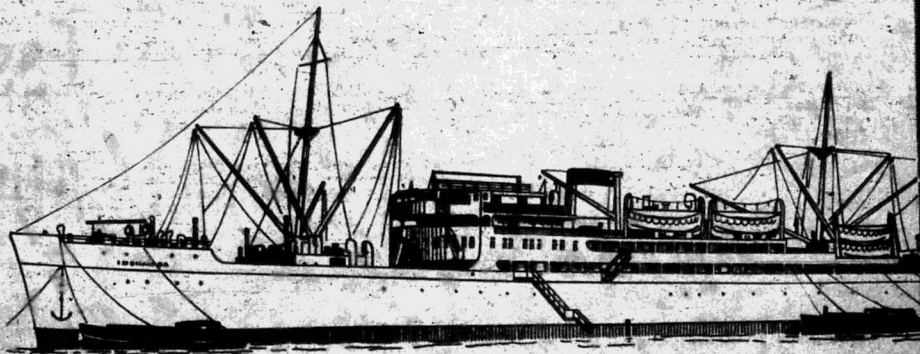
Tea
from
East
Africa

Do you know that during the last ten years tea production in the East African Territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda has more than doubled? East Africa now produces over 40,000 million lb. a year and tea planting continues to expand rapidly.

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions, apply to the Commissioner.

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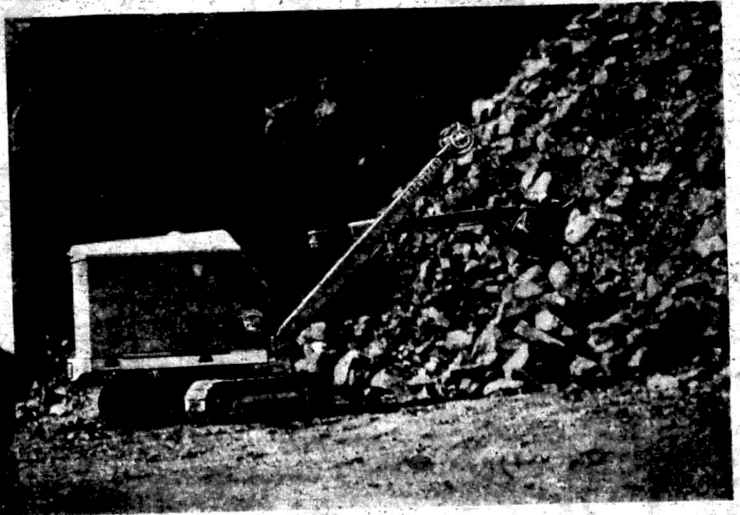
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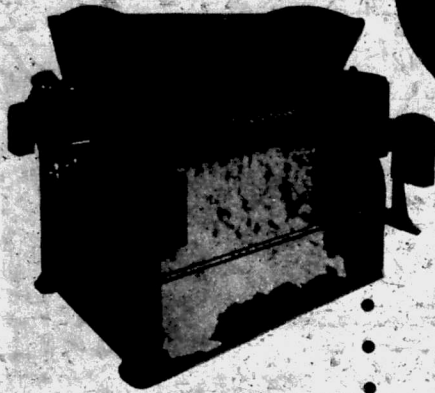
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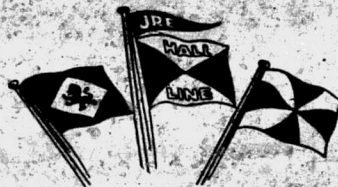
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BI-PARTY AGREEMENT, but of quite the wrong kind, was demonstrated in the House of Commons last week during a short debate on Tanganyika. Two Socialist members and one Conservative, the only participants except the Government spokesman, vied with

each other in displaying ignorant immoderation about the Tanganyika African National Union and its leader, Mr. Nyerere. Mr. Skeffington, Labour member for Hayes and Harlington, basing a pretence to knowledge on the fact that he had twice visited the Territory, declared that in Mr. Nyerere and T.A.N.U. "we are fortunate in having a leader and a movement both imaginative and democratic", a movement which "really believes in parliamentary democracy". Not to be outdone, Mr. Graham Page, Conservative member for Crosby, asserted that Mr. Nyerere "believes that the future of Tanganyika is non-racial", and Mr. James Griffiths, a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, described Mr. Nyerere as "a very fine character, a young man of great ability, who has led T.A.N.U. on real democratic lines", adding that he fervently hoped that he would one day become the Prime Minister of Tanganyika. Mr. Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made no comment on all this hyperbole.

Nobody would gather from these misstatements that a few months ago Mr. Nyerere summoned a conference of African nationalist leaders from all over East and Central

The Real Nyerere.

Africa and set his signature to their joint declaration that their policy was one of "nationalism virile and unrelenting" and that their aim was "govern-

ment of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines". Were all four speakers unaware of this essential fact? If so, by their ignorance they misdirected the House and those who read the report of their speeches. If they did know for what Mr. Nyerere really stands, what is their excuse for failing to be candid? Even members of Parliament, who so often talk glibly about matters of which they have small understanding, ought to recognize the danger of over-praising a schizophrenic personality whose words when he has wanted to soften Government have differed greatly from those with which he has aroused mob passion. What reader of the words of Mr. Skeffington, Mr. Page, and Mr. Griffiths would guess that the present and late Governors have had to speak very bluntly about the intimidation practised by T.A.N.U. agents, that many Africans operating in its name have been imprisoned for their offences, and that Mr. Nyerere himself has been substantially fined on a serious charge? Less than a month ago his news-sheet *Sauti ya Tanu* attacked Government officials as "imperialists" who had done little for the people in the past forty years. "If reason were a commodity to be bought and sold on the market", said the T.A.N.U. organ, "I"—and does that "I" stand for Mr. Nyerere?—"would feel it an honourable duty to buy the stuff by the ton and ram it down the throats of imperialists". The last two sentences in a long tirade ran: "After failing to apply outdated philosophies to the demands of Africa, Christian gentlemen are forced to resort to tear-gas, bullets, banishments, and emergencies. Forgive them, O Lord, for they know not what they are doing". To that blasphemous ending was appended the word *Uhuru*, meaning Freedom. That is T.A.N.U.—not the overestimation given to Parliament.

Notes By The Way

Lord Reith's Complaints

METHINKS HE DOTH PROTEST TOO MUCH. That is the impression left upon me by reading Lord Reith's catalogue of complaints against higher authority in his final annual report as chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation. The C.D.C.'s record has not been so good that any prudent Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Minister responsible to Parliament in the matter, could give the Corporation its head with the confidence that it would act wisely in the public interest. Millions of pounds of the taxpayers' money have been thrown away by the C.D.C., and, as his own reports have made very plain, Lord Reith has spent years trying to clear up the inexcusable follies committed before he was appointed. But there have been complaints enough from Colonial territories during his own regime.

Belated Adjustment

QUITE RIGHTLY, the C.D.C. authorities have a very wide measure of freedom in the conduct of their day-to-day affairs, but there will surely be general agreement that the Colonial Secretary should take his overriding responsibilities seriously, and not regard them as a mere formality. If some members of the Secretary of State's staff have been pernicious in this matter, I, for one, would prefer Mr. Lennox-Boyd's oversight to that of Lord Reith, who admits that it was only recently, apparently during the past year or two, that the C.D.C. "came to real terms with itself". I wonder what his comment would have been if a journalist had written that it had not even achieved that somewhat elementary state. If it has only now "come to real terms with itself", how could the Colonial Office be expected to assume that all was well?

Hola Tribunal

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT'S DECISION that the tribunal which is to consider disciplinary charges against the commandant and deputy commandant of Hola detention camp shall consist of three senior officials will certainly not be widely welcomed, and the general public will be little disposed to accept the excuse that this is the normal procedure under Colonial Office regulations. Not for a moment would I suggest that the Solicitor-General and the Permanent Secretaries to the Ministries of Education and Tourism would fail to reach fair conclusions on the evidence presented to them, but in such a case as this—which arises from the fact that 11 Africans lost their lives as a result of illegal violence—it is not enough for justice to be done; it must also be manifestly seen to be done.

Government's Blunder

THAT CONSIDERATION, it seems to me, pointed to the desirability of including in the tribunal at least one widely respected non-official. The Parliamentary Opposition has, I think, been justified in making that point, but it was surely mischievous of Mr. James Griffiths, a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, to introduce the racial note by suggesting that the committee of inquiry should contain Asians or Africans (in the plural, be it noted). British justice needs no such reinforcement, the very suggestion of which is most regrettable. Though the particular purpose of the tribunal is to discover whether there was a

breach of discipline, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has himself admitted that "all sorts of other issues are at stake". On that ground there will, I am sure, be a general feeling in East African quarters that the authorities in Kenya would have been better advised to join non-officials with officials in this particular investigation.

Training Congolese Technicians

A MOST REALISTIC and optimistic address on the Belgian Congo was given in London last Thursday at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies by Mr. Louis Ameye, a well-known Belgian economist, who is adviser to the Banque Belge d'Afrique. Speaking in English and without a note, he showed himself master of the subject and was applauded most warmly. One of the points which Mr. Ameye emphasized was the trouble and expenditure undertaken by business organizations in the Congo to train Africans for technical and other skilled jobs; he said that in some cases the training extends to between six and ten years, and the result is then often to produce an African who is as capable as a European of fulfilling the particular duties for which he has undergone such long preparation. Perhaps one reason for the readiness of many Africans to study in this way has been the fact that there has been no political outlet for their energies: whereas in other parts of East and Central Africa the rewards of politics have been lucrative. In the Belgian Colony there has been no parallel attraction from work into talk. That great country has spent about £500m. in the last decade on the expansion of its transport, educational, agricultural, medical, and similar public services.

Kenya's New Minister

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. Bruce McKenzie as Minister for Agriculture in Kenya in succession to Mr. Blundell will be unpopular with many Europeans, as it is with the African politicians, for although he is well liked and has a liberal attitude in inter-racial affairs, he is a relative newcomer to public life and has yet to show that his ability can compensate for lack of experience and maturity. Many Kenya farmers and business men had hoped that in present circumstances the appointment would go to a civil servant; at least a dozen prominent non-officials have told me that their choice would be Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, Director of Agriculture in the Colony, and architect of the so-called Swynnerton plan for revolutionary changes in African farming and animal husbandry. The African elected members would, of course, have objected to any settler. Indeed, they protested strongly against Mr. Blundell's nomination by the Governor.

Speaking As Of Now

IN THE PAST I have often protested against the use of silly Americanisms and slipshod English by Ministers and other prominent public men. When he was being sharply cross-examined in the House of Commons last week about the Hola tribunal, Mr. Julian Amery said: "Speaking as of now, I have no reason to believe that the Cowan plan [to compel unwilling African prisoners to work] is being implemented in any other camp". I shudder. Let us have no more "speaking as of now"!

C.D.C. Dissatisfied with Relations with Government

Complaint of Many Irritations, Frustrations and Interference

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S annual report for the calendar year 1958 contains many complaints of unsatisfactory relations with H.M. Government.

From the staccato writing it is evident that those parts of the report have been written by Lord Reith, who has since vacated the chairmanship in favour of Sir Nutcombe Hume, previously deputy chairman.

The other members of the board were Sir Hugh Beaver, Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, Lord Macdonald of Gwacynsgor (whose term of office has recently expired), Sir Clem Pleass, Mr. J. F. Prideaux, and Mr. E. H. D. Skinner.

There was a profit of £1,174,720, the net profits of direct projects and subsidiary companies having risen from £227,909 to £593,862. Interest payments on Government advances amounted to £799,331. The report states:—

"This charge will now rise steeply each year as interest begins to be charged at end of seven-year fructification period for heavy spending years 1951-1953; but revenue is also rising fast and this trend should be maintained.

"No progress can be reported in argument whether fructification interest should be calculated simple or compound. C.D.C. acknowledges £9,457,563 against Government claim £10,433,361. C.D.C. suggested in March 1958 joint application to High Court for judicial interpretation, but has so far failed to secure agreement to this suggestion.

Relations with Government

"Last report was optimistic in tone; but unfortunately 1958 was not a happy year; many irritations; no capital reconstruction;

"As C.D.C. came to real terms with itself in its task, relations with Government departments became such that corporation felt frustrated and discouraged, due, maybe to an extent to differences of interpretation of Overseas Resources Development Act;

"C.D.C. has been operating for 10 years now; Parliament's intention (1948 Act, 1956 Amendment Act) was to set up an independent corporation 'for the purpose of assisting Colonial territories . . . in the development of their economies'. C.D.C. authority is qualified thus:—

"(a) There must be consultation with Colonial Governments and local interests;

"(b) where practicable consultations with representative bodies about terms of service on C.D.C. projects;

"(c) Minister, may, after consultation with corporation, give directions of a general character on matters concerning public interest;

"(d) C.D.C. borrowing to be approved by Minister and Treasury as to amount, sources and terms, approval being either general or limited to a particular borrowing or otherwise and may be either unconditional or subject to conditions.

"As to (d), C.D.C. early accepted a capital sanction procedure, relying on principles given in a Colonial Office circular despatch of January 20, 1950. 'The first is that the requirements of official administration should not nullify that measure of independent executive responsibility that has been laid upon the corporation by Parliament; the second is that the corporation should be in some degree insulated from the complex and many-sided internal procedures upon which Government policy is founded'. C.D.C. feels that because this procedure has not been followed unnecessary trouble has been caused.

"Form is that C.D.C. asks authority to borrow estimated cost of a project after C.D.C. board has approved but before any commitment is made; similarly with significant changes or need of more finance.

"Since 1956, when great difficulty and embarrassment was caused by successive objections—and at the last minute one quite new—to several schemes, C.D.C. has sought preliminary policy clearance when there was likelihood of serious negotiation with outside interests.

"Extent to which substantive capital sanction applications may properly be scrutinized, their form, and amount of information have always been matters of controversy. Initially projects were approved in barest outline; but when in late 1950 jobs went bad and very bad, requirements expanded, with C.D.C. in no shape to protest:

Official Encroachment

"Maybe this did not matter so much while C.D.C. was preoccupied (1951-52) with redding up; but as it became organized, disciplined, confident, and as its work grew, official encroachment on matters which C.D.C. maintains to be within its responsibility and competence have become increasingly annoying and difficult to understand.

"Applications are being held up because it is suggested:

"(a) Project might involve some activity outside C.D.C. powers—functional or territorial; but C.D.C. can be trusted to observe the law and use its money properly. Lake Kariba Development Co. is an example. The emphasis often seems to be heavier on the negative of doing nothing than of the positive of encouraging development;

"(b) Not expedient that a project—though certainly *intra vires*—should be done, because 'C.D.C. is doing too much itself', 'is lending too much money to better qualified folk', 'is financing too much housing', or that a Colony is 'too near independence' (though maybe a year away)—thus and thus C.D.C. feels its functions are usurped;

"(c) That loan to a public utility is 'finance house stuff'.

"(d) That the project—or extra expenditure—is not justified by the financial return. C.D.C.'s commercial judgment—not infallible but certainly experienced—is impugned by individuals less qualified to judge. And moreover there is no legal justification for such inquisitions; if C.D.C. complies with section 15 (balancing revenue account), as it has done for four years, there is no obligation to show that individual projects will be profitable.

"C.D.C. has rarely accepted 'No' and has often got its way; but the misspent energy and delays are disheartening; and staff trained for key posts get discouraged and impatient as arguments drag on. C.D.C. has been magnificently served by its staff at home and overseas, but will have difficulty in holding them in such circumstances.

Capital Reorganization

"Critics who complain that C.D.C. is not venture-some enough—'not doing the job it was set up to do'—should understand why.

"C.D.C. must pay its way; profit and loss account must show a profit—taking one year with another. Each year some projects will contribute a plus and some a minus.

"Since an undue number of early projects showed minuses and had to be abandoned or severely cut back, C.D.C. must necessarily avoid riskier and less profitable schemes until balance is restored;

"Government can help to cut down this period of self-restraint by relieving C.D.C. of the special losses account.

"1954 Amending Act dealt with in part with interest burden; but until Government will agree to write off lost capital, C.D.C. is faced with having to burden continuing projects with charges needed to repay money used for something else.

"C.D.C. put forward constructive proposals in 1957 report, and much sympathy and support for them was expressed in Parliament; C.D.C. has pressed hard for two years to have this matter cleared up. It is now glad to know that an independent investigation into its capital structure is to be undertaken by Lord Sinclair of Cleve.

"C.D.C. would wish to be able to report next year that its capital structure is no longer a 'financial nonsense', and that a substantial part of its resources has been turned into equity capital; thus recognizing that much of the work C.D.C. does — and ought to do more of — is helping indigenous people to get a better living out of the land; this and similar marginal and risky investments cannot be made to repay capital and interest at fixed rates.

"C.D.C. has always felt it should have money for investigations preliminary to development but unlikely to be profitable *per se*, e.g. £457,855 spent on Tanganyika coalfields. "Finally, C.D.C. has repeatedly urged that its funds and those of C.D. & W. could often be used jointly to great advantage.

"Despite fall in Bank rate to 4%, long-term rates have not conformed; C.D.C.'s long-term rate, normally used for development projects, remained at 5½% until 9.12.58, since when it has come in two stages to 5½%. Colonial associates have protested against high rate, which has frustrated new developments and jeopardized completion of earlier projects needing further capital to bring to completion.

"Despite difficulties and delays noted above, C.D.C. has done some good; it could have done a lot more.

"C.D.C. doings have added to colonial production of rice, citrus, pineapples, bananas, palm oil, cocoa, coffee, tea, margarine, flour, meat, fish, gold, silver, copper, timber, cement, manila hemp, wattle extract, rubber, hides, tobacco, tong oil, copra, electricity, houses, factories, roads and bridges.

Mr. J. Nyerere Praised in Commons Debate

T.A.N.U. a Movement "Both Imaginative and Democratic"

OPENING A SHORT ADJOURNMENT DEBATE

on Tanganyika in the Commons last week, MR. ARTHUR SKEFFINGTON, the Labour member for Hayes and Harlington, hoped that the Tanganyika Government and the Colonial Office would recognize that in Mr. Julius Nyerere and the Tanganyika African National Union, they were fortunate in having a leader and a movement both imaginative and democratic.

Mr. Skeffington, who went out to Tanganyika in the autumn of 1957 with a Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation, said that Mr. Nyerere's objective was ultimately an independent Tanganyika based on the model of British parliamentary democracy. In a world full of totalitarian impulses, of strong nationalist feeling, he hoped that this movement would be encouraged in every possible way.

"I am not suggesting that it has not been encouraged but there have been incidents, which I have taken up by correspondence, with which I will not now weary the House, concerning individual T.A.N.U. branches. I am prepared to admit that some individuals may sometimes have acted foolishly, because that is inevitable in the circumstances.

"It would be wrong, however, to give the impression and I hope no such impression will be given, that the Government is hesitant about T.A.N.U., that it will not give it help, that it does not welcome its attitude and programme. It is almost unique to have this view expressed with such moderation by a movement which really believes in Parliamentary democracy. Certainly it is unusual to find this attitude in Africa, so I hope we shall not make the mistake of being too hesitant in moving forward.

A. Model for Africa

"As history has shown, hesitancy in this kind of change is its own worst enemy. If we appear to make grudging concessions all the time, we encourage people to do things the violent way rather than to do them the co-operative way, because violence so often seems to get results when peaceful methods fail.

"Here we have a territory which, because of its land tenure in the past, because of the nature of the Africans who inhabit it, provides an opportunity for progressive and peaceful development. Tanganyika could be a model for the whole of Africa."

MR. GRAMAM PAGE (Cons.): "In Tanganyika's political development there are difficulties, and these arise from the fact

"Productive assets created directly or with C.D.C. help include hydro-electric installations in Dominica, St. Vincent, Rhodesia, and Kenya; plantations in Dominica, Borneo, Malaya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Swaziland, and Nigeria; mines in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika; factories in Trinidad, Singapore, Malaya, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nigeria; sawmills in British Guiana (largest in South America) and Nigeria; irrigation canals in Swaziland; abattoirs and ranches in Bechuanaland; new and better houses in Jamaica, Malaya, North Borneo, Singapore, Kenya, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and Nigeria; hotels in British Honduras, Kenya, and Sierra Leone; roads and bridges in Ghana and Nigeria.

"Over half a million acres of idle land have been made productive.

"Wage-earning employment for over 16,000 workers is at present provided by C.D.C. direct projects; employees have benefited from good health and welfare arrangements.

"So C.D.C. activity has helped to create more wealth in the Colonies, and many people are better fed, better clothed, and better housed than ever before.

"A lot has been done and much remains to be done; but success must depend on first-class management, confident that it is trusted to use its commercial judgment in the best interests of overseas development and thus of Great Britain itself."

that there is not a Government party which can put forward by way of propaganda, in the best sense of the word, the Government's policy. The Government consists to a great extent of civil servants, and the district commissioners, on whom the administration of the country relies, are civil servants prohibited from giving guidance on Government policy.

"There is the difficulty that, if ill-minded persons exist, they have complete freedom to put over unfairly an opposition policy whereas the men who try to guide the native public — the district commissioners — must guide them merely as civil servants, and although the native population look to them frequently for guidance in Government policy, the district commissioners are restricted in putting it over in a propaganda fashion. I would not necessarily ask for a change in that situation, but it is a difficulty in making Government policy known to the people of Tanganyika that we must realize.

"We have co-operation from T.A.N.U., the primarily African political party. Julius Nyerere, although he has at times been very critical of the Government, has co-operated to a great extent. I believe that he believes that the future of Tanganyika is, I do not say multi-racial, but non-racial, that Tanganyika will be governed by Tanganyikans whether they are African, European or Asian.

Not a Simple Problem

"In that connexion, I think it is not sufficiently realized in this country that it is not a simple problem of black and white in Tanganyika. There are many communities, but the three main categories are European, African and Asian.

"The way in which the economic advance of the territory to both the social and the economic advance of the territory is phenomenal. The generosity of the Ismaili community and the Asian population in general is astounding. They are really Tanganyikans. Perhaps this does not wholly apply to the Indian population. The Indian always keeps India as his home, but the Ismailis are Tanganyikans and have done a great deal for their country.

"It is on the Asian population in general that the commerce and, to some extent, the professions of the territory greatly rely. If we in this country do not realise the importance of the Asian contribution to the development of Tanganyika, and if we do not see that it is properly protected, I fear that the country will not continue to develop as it has done."

After discussing economic possibilities of the Territory, Mr. Page said it was on these that the social development and political development of the country must be based. "Otherwise, the political development may overrun itself. I think that it should be taken as steadily as possible.

"Let us be frank, the African in Tanganyika is not fully ready to take over the government of that country. There are no African lawyers, no African doctors and very few Africans in what we in this country call the 'white collar and black coat class', but they are being educated to that and will come to it in time, perhaps in a generation.

"If the development of the country is taken steadily, I am sure that we shall be able to produce there a non-racial com-

munity who will disregard entirely any division between European, Asian and African and look upon themselves entirely as Tanganyikans. That was said to us time and again while we were there by Asians, by Africans and by Europeans. They regarded themselves as Tanganyikans.

"I am sure that if progress is taken steadily, without any panic either in Tanganyika or in this country, we shall produce a peaceful non-racial community. It can be a unique example of the development of a colony."

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS joined with Mr. Skeffington in urging those responsible for the administration in Tanganyika to realise how important it is to give every encouragement—certainly to give fair play—to the development of T.A.N.U., and its leader, Mr. Nyerere.

"I think that we are very fortunate in having him as leader of this organization. It must be six or seven years ago since I was on a visit to Tanganyika. One day in Dar-es-Salaam a member of our administration who shall be nameless said to me, 'I would like you to meet a young African teacher. I believe that he will play an important part in the political life of this territory'. He was then a teacher in one of the schools not far from Dar-es-Salaam.

Mr. Griffiths' Appointment

"The member of our administration made arrangements to bring this young man to meet me at Dar-es-Salaam. That was the first time I met him. He was Julius Nyerere. Here, not more than seven years ago, if as long, was a young man, a very good teacher, who was beginning to emerge as a political leader and who has since become a figure of very considerable political importance. He is a young man of very great ability, and a young man who has led T.A.N.U. on real democratic lines. I think that the results of the recent elections show quite clearly that it is the confidence of the Africans in their present leadership that will lead them along the lines of constitutional development, with our help and encouragement, and the establishment of a successful democratic society in Tanganyika. I am very proud that he has led his followers on lines which I believe and fervently hope, will one day see a Tanganyika of which he will be Prime Minister."

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said we had had both good and bad experiences with emerging African nationalism, good ones in Ghana and Nigeria, and, perhaps, less fortunate ones in Kenya and Nyasaland.

"But it looks to me—and this is my hope and faith—as if the pattern in Tanganyika is following the line of development of what we have seen happening in West Africa, and more recently, perhaps, in the elections in Northern Rhodesia.

"I think that our confidence in Tanganyika's economic future is soundly based. The problem is how to make the best of the resources of the territory. The World Bank has agreed to send a mission to make a general economic survey and to help in the preparation of a development programme. This mission will not make detailed studies of particular technological problems, nor of specific projects, but it will examine present economic trends and assess the resources available for future development. It is expected to stay in Tanganyika until the end of August. Meanwhile, until we have its report—I hope that this will not be thought evasive—I would rather not anticipate its findings with regard to sugar and oil or, indeed, with regard to the extension of the railway line.

Economic Foundation

"There we have, if I may call it that, the economic foundation upon which political progress has to be based. It is, after all, on the economic foundation alone that progress can be made politically. The main task before us is how to increase the association of the people of Tanganyika with the direction of their national life.

"In some ways, this can be done, perhaps most effectively, directly, and here I join with Mr. Griffiths in attaching great importance to the development of the co-operative movement.

"The co-operative movement is making steady progress. At the present time, there are 545 registered societies, with a membership of 319,000 persons. Last year, 85 new societies were registered. Most of the societies are, of course, marketing organisations, there are also five credit societies, six consumer co-operatives and one building society. The value of produce marketed during 1958 by the co-operatives amounted to nearly £11 million.

"By far the most important crop was coffee in this case. A coffee curing works has been built during the year by the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union. Since then, the Bukoba Co-operative Union has concluded an agreement with the Tanganyika Government to supply electricity to the Bukoba township from the power station at the Co-operative Union's works.

"I suppose that almost more important still is the bringing forward of local people to fill higher posts in Government, commerce and industry. Here, one is torn in two directions. In the climate of Africa, one has to move fast, but, on the other hand, if one lowers one's standards, one may wreck all one's work. Out of 27,962 Government officers—24,606 are already locally domiciled. That is over the whole range of the administration. What is interesting is the progress made in the staff list of senior appointments. In 1954, there were five Africans holding senior appointments. Today there are 181. This is still, by no means the majority, but it is a sign of the progress which is being made.

"In the political and constitutional field Tanganyika is clearly entering a decisive phase in its development. The Governor has undertaken to consider with his advisers and with the Secretary of State the question of further advances in the main constitutional field during the time that the Post Elections Committee is conducting its inquiries. He has expressed the hope that it will be possible to make an announcement on the next moves forward, when final decisions on the Post Elections Committee's recommendations are made public.

"Here, much will depend on how the newly appointed non-official Ministers and their elected colleagues face the extremely difficult problems which confront Tanganyika. Above all, they have to find means by which the rapid political development of the territory can be matched by the development of its economic and human resources. The danger is that the one may outstrip the other.

"Our determination to see that all communities, minorities as well as majorities, should have fair play, and we are confident in the ability of the Africans to develop to the point where they will be leading the destinies of Tanganyika themselves."

The debate ended.

Ministers' Trial in Sudan Open Court Martial in Khartoum

SUDAN'S HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, which has been out of use since the Army took over power last November, will be the site of a general court martial convening soon to try some 18 officers and five n.c.o.s. including two Ministers and members of the Supreme Military Council, Brigadier Mohamed Ahmed Abdulla and Brigadier Abdel Rahim Shennan.

The trials are to have the widest publicity and every effort is to be made to accommodate spectators and the proceedings will be broadcast.

While the charges are so far unspecified the trial follows an investigation into the irregular movement of troops to Khartoum a fortnight ago. This investigation is nearing completion. It is desired to start the trial as soon as possible and to complete it quickly, working morning and evening if necessary.

The court would be headed by Major-General Mohamed Talaat Farid, Minister of Information and Labour, and second in seniority to President Abboud in the Sudanese Army. He will be accompanied by four brigadiers and a civil judicial adviser.

Sudanese Army law is based, through the old Egyptian Army code, on the British *Manual of Military Law*. This is the first open court martial held since the Army came to power.

Verdict of Justifiable Homicide Inquest on Nkata Bay Rioters

A VERDICT OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE was returned at an inquest on each of the 20 rioters killed at Nkata Bay in the Northern Province of Nyasaland on March 3, when the state of emergency was declared.

A crowd of Africans rushed a small force of soldiers guarding detained members of the proscribed African National Congress on the jetty and 20 were killed. The coroner, Mr. A. C. Macdonald, said: "The district commissioner, a sergeant, and four other soldiers were faced by a riotous assembly whose manifest purpose it was to release the detainees held in the motor vessel MPASA (lying at the jetty). In the situation in which these six persons found themselves, I am satisfied the amount of lethal force used was necessary."

The crowd charged the soldiers after the first shots were fired and further shots were necessary to save their lives and that of the district commissioner, as well as to disperse the crowd.

The Nyasaland Government has banned four publications issued by the Pan-African People's Conference in Ghana.

PERSONALIA

EARL DE LA WARR has joined the board of the Uganda Co., Ltd.

MR. and MRS. R. S. CAMPBELL have arrived in London from Kenya.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW has been elected chairman of Bedford General Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. O. PETERSON, of the Bureau of African Affairs of the U.S.A., is spending a fortnight in Kenya.

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Northern Rhodesian Minister of Transport and Works, is in London for a brief visit.

MR. A. C. SWANN, lately Provincial Commissioner in Nyanza, has been appointed Minister of Defence in Kenya.

MR. G. B. BREBNER, group secretary in Salisbury of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has arrived in England.

MR. and MRS. JOHN L. RIDDOCH arrived in London from Kenya at the end of the week and left at once for Scotland.

SIR JOHN and LADY DUNCANSON left London on Monday for the Federation. They are due back at the end of July.

MR. JOHN H. WATTS, chairman of the Rhodesia United Transport, Ltd., and MRS. WATTS are at present in the United Kingdom.

MR. S. GARDINER, Assistant Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Bulawayo, and MRS. GARDINER are now in this country.

A daughter has been born in Kenya to MAJOR and MRS. F. W. J. DAY. MAJOR DAY is an elected member of the Legislative Council.

MR. MUSA AMELEMBA, Minister of Housing in Kenya, is due in London at the end of the month for a visit of about three weeks.

SIR ANDREW and LADY STRACHAN sailed from Southampton last Thursday in the STIRLING CASTLE on their way back to Rhodesia.

MR. W. F. COUTTS, Chief Secretary in Kenya, is acting as Governor of the Colony during the absence in England of SIR EVELYN BARING.

MR. R. G. DASHWOOD has just returned to London from flying visits to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, Australia, and Canada.

MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER, Financial Secretary to the Government of Nyassaland, and MRS. NORMAN-WALKER have arrived in England on leave.

MR. JOHN FOOT, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary responsible for Information matters in the Federation, left London on Tuesday to fly back to Salisbury.

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, principal of Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Kenya, has arrived in London on leave. He will return at the end of August.

MR. GERALD SCHLUTER has flown to Costa Rica to attend the conference to Latin American coffee-growing States as official observer for H.M. Government.

MR. J. W. W. JOHNSTON, chairman and managing director of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., flew back to Nairobi from London at the beginning of this week.

MR. P. S. HAMMOND, managing director of New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and MRS. HAMMOND arrived in England last week in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. JOCELYN PEREIRA, son of the late Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Pereira, and MISS SALLY NORTHCOTE were married in Mombasa last week.

SIR HENRY SPURRIER, chairman and managing director of Leyland Motors, Ltd., and LADY SPURRIER have arrived back from visits to East, Central, and South Africa.

MR. G. G. GRIEVE has resigned from Nairobi City Council on account of his private business commitments. He has been chairman of the Finance Committee for several years.

MR. VAN HEMELRIJCK, Minister for the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, left Belgium by air last Thursday to revisit the Congo, where he is expected to spend about a month.

Paintings by MR. KROME BARRATT are being shown in the Drian Gallery, London, until June 20. The artist's proceeds are being given to the Northern Rhodesian Youth Council.

MR. ROBERT M. SNYDER has just arrived in Nairobi to join the staff of the American Consulate-General as representative in British East Africa of the United States International Co-operation Administration (I.C.A.).

MR. MUSA AMELEMBA, the Kenya Minister of Housing, is to visit the United Kingdom later this month. He plans to see as much as possible of housing developments and will attend a housing conference.

LORD ROWALLAN, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth since 1945, has been appointed Governor of Tasmania. As Chief Scout he has travelled extensively throughout the Commonwealth, visiting East and Central Africa.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD has returned to London from West Africa. In his tour he included Sierra Leone and Gambia, the only two British Colonial territories in Africa which he had not previously visited.

THE RT. REV. A. L. KITCHING, who has been Assistant Bishop of Portsmouth for the past 20 years, now becomes an honorary assistant bishop in the diocese. From 1926 to 1936 he was Bishop on the Upper Nile.

MR. LAWRENCE VAMBE has just arrived in London to take up his appointment as an assistant information attaché in the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

MR. C. U. PEAT, a partner in the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., which has East and Central African interests, has been elected president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, lately G.O. C.O.-in-C. in East Africa, has been appointed Colonel of the West India Regiment. For the past two years he has been Director-General of Military Training at the War Office.

MRS. N. SOLLY has been elected president of the Kenya Women's Society. The two vice-presidents are MRS. M. KARIOKI and MRS. V. R. PATEL. MRS. BEECHER, wife of the Bishop of Mombasa, is a member of the committee, which is inter-racial.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE, who recently toured Canada on behalf of the Royal Commonwealth Society, is to address that body in London at lunch-time today on his visit. Sir Charles has lately been elected chairman of the Royal African Society.

MR. G. F. JARRATT, formerly director of tourism in Cyprus, and who has recently been in the Middle East on behalf of the Foreign Office to assist the promotion of tourism in the Baghdad Pact countries, has been appointed director of tourism in Seychelles.

MR. ALEC LE MAITRE, M.E.C., has arrived in London on leave, and will be here until early September. For many years he was secretary of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association. He became a temporary, non-official member of the Legislative Council in 1952, and a substantive member two years later.

Forthcoming Marriage

Mr. R. H. Y. Ainsworth and Miss J. C. Butcher

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place on July 4 at the Anglican Church, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, between Richard Hamilton, younger son of Major and Mrs. B. L. Ainsworth, of The Well House, Heswall, Cheshire, and Joan Christine, daughter of the late Captain Butcher and of Mrs. Butcher, of Putney, London.

Post-Elections Committee

THE TANGANYIKA POST-ELECTIONS COMMITTEE, which is to make recommendations in regard to future constitutional changes, has now been appointed by Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of the Territory. The chairman is Sir Richard Ramage, and the other members are Lady Chesham, Mrs. J. Davis, Chief Lugusha (Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Council), and Messrs. J. H. Baker, M. K. Barghash, Paul Bomani, W. E. M. Dawson, G. W. Y. Hucks, Al Noor Kassum, R. M. Kawawa, J. Keto, M. N. Rattansey, L. N. Sijaona, and Chief John Maruma. Neither the leader nor the deputy leader of the Non-Official Members' Organization of the Legislative Council, Mr. Julius Nyerere and Mr. D. Bryceson, have been included.

Mr. Bruce McKenzie's Appointment

MR. BRUCE ROY MCKENZIE has been appointed by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, to succeed Mr. Michael Blundell as Kenya Minister of Agriculture. Mr. McKenzie, who is 40, was born in Natal and emigrated to Kenya in 1946. He assumes office on June 15.

Mr. Oginga Odinga, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization in the Kenya Legislative Council, said that Mr. McKenzie's appointment would meet with serious opposition. His organization was definitely opposed to the appointment of a local European who was not a civil servant. It is understood that Africans are particularly opposed to Mr. McKenzie because he was born in South Africa.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London on Friday in the KENYA CASTLE include:—

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. W. R. L. Addison, Mr. D. J. Aldous, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Allan, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Allchin, Mr. W. H. Ball, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Batty, Mr. & Mrs. J. Begg, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Bellwood, Mr. G. V. Bennet, Major & the Hon. Mrs. W. Birbeck, Mr. & Mrs. T. Brooke, Mr. W. Burch, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Burn, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Byers, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. L. Carnie, Mr. D. H. Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. J. Clucas, Mr. B. Coffey, the Rev. Sister M. C. Cannoughton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Copeland, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Cottingham, Major & Mrs. H. M. Critchell, Mr. & Mrs. L. Crowle, the Rev. Sister M. A. Davidson, Mr. & Mrs. H. de Warrenne Waller, Mr. F. W. Dollimore, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Don, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Dorrell, Mr. & Mrs. G. Drury, Mr. J. R. Ebbage, Mr. & Mrs. E. Eccles, Mr. & Mrs. J. English, Mr. G. M. Faulkner, Mr. & Mrs. J. Ferriday, Mr. & Mrs. M. Ferris, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Field, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Graham, Mr. E. S. Guthrie, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. T. Hancock, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Harrington, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Hastie, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Heaney, Mr. & Mrs. C. Hill, Mr. J. F. R. Hill, Mr. W. L. Hirst, Mr. & Mrs. J. Holmes, Mr. R. R. Hough, Mr. & Mrs. W. Imrie, Mr. & Mrs. T. Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. E. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. Joyce, the Rev. Father N. Killian, Mr. & Mrs. R. Leishman, Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. McBain, the Rev. Sister M. McHugh, Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Marshall, Mr. K. N. Maudsley, the Rev. Father J. Meade, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. P. G. Molloy, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. News, Mr. R. J. Nichols, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Northfield, Mr. & Mrs. K. Palmer, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Pedder, Mr. P. J. Pelling, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Pentland, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Phimister, Mr. & Mrs. D. Prebble, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Randall, Dr. & Mrs. G. Rutledge, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. H. Shepherd, Mr. & Mrs. N. Stewart, Major J. T. Stockdale, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Tagg, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. C. Thornton, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Tigwell, Capt. A. T. Underdown, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Underwood, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Woods, and Mr. & Mrs. W. D. W. Wright.

Der es Salaam.—Dr. Louise Aall, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Coling, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Dunmore, Mr. R. Halligan, Mr. & Mrs. I. Macpherson, Mr. P. S. S. Paddy, Mr. & Mrs. R. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Stein, Dr. & Mrs. W. J. Troup, and Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Walker.

Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Ewing, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hadercroft, Mr. C. J. Harvey, Mr. P. Henwood-Waite, Mr. C. J. Lewis, Dr. & Mrs. J. F. Macdonald, Mr. J. L. Manson, Mr. & Mrs. F. May, Mr. & Mrs. J. Vowles, Mr. & Mrs. V. J. Whitford, Dr. & Mrs. H. Wild, the Ven. & Mrs. E. D. K. Wood, and Mr. & Mrs. P. T. W. Wynn.

Obituary

Mr. J. Granville Squiers Publicist for East Africa

MR. JOSEPH GRANVILLE SQUIERS, of Edgware, Middlesex, who has died in a London hospital at the age of 68 after three months of illness, went to Kenya as a young man to train as a farmer, but two years later, when war broke out in 1914, he promptly joined the East African Mounted Rifles, serving with that corps in a number of clashes with the Germans on the Kenya-German East Africa border. In 1917, by which time he had been commissioned, he was attached to the South African Forces as a scout and interpreter in Swahili.

After the cessation of hostilities he travelled widely in Tanganyika Territory and was then for two years manager of the Rufiji Delta Trading Company. He spent two years in the mangrove swamps at the mouth of the Rufiji and then returned to London, where he became a free-lance journalist, lecturer, broadcaster, and documentary film producer.

Three of his lectures which were widely appreciated were called "African Travel Talks", "My African Wanderings", and "Two Years in an African Mangrove Swamp", each of which was made arresting and witty. Squiers had natural gifts of humour, observation, description, and mimicry, and he was a real success on the platform. He did not mumble from a manuscript, but spoke clearly and colloquially in a manner that had strong popular appeal.

It amused him to recall that on successive nights he had talked to Eton and Borstal, and among his audiences were convent schools and lunatic asylums, Army barracks and jails, trade unions and philosophical societies, public schools and women's societies. His smallest audience, he once said, numbered three; but he could equally well interest one of 3,000.

He made documentary films for popular entertainment and educational purposes, having a special interest in diagrammatic films with commentaries. During the last war he wrote and directed instructional films for the Admiralty and the War Office; since the production of the pictures overlapped he quipped that his uniform should have been bell-bottomed trousers, Sam Browne belt, and crash helmet! At that time he was in the Home Guard, having previously had a spell in the Royal Air Force.

He also wrote "Secret Hiding Places" after much research in many parts of the country, and he was also a successful broadcaster.

A most public-spirited man, Squiers had been for years the very active and successful chairman of the Canon's Park Community Association, Edgware, Middlesex.

He is survived by Mrs. Squiers and a son.

No "Panic Partnership"

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, said in a speech read for him in Kitwe on Monday that he would resist any tendency to resort to "panic partnership" as a result of pressure being put upon the country. He was unable to make the speech—at the opening of the annual conference of the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union—because of an attack of influenza.

PRINTING TRADE DISPUTE

Owing to the dispute in the printing trade this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is somewhat reduced in size. Until a settlement is reached issues cannot be of normal size or contain as much late news as usual.

Apportioning Blame for Hola Deaths Implications of the Cowan Plan

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons last week, quoted a long statement by the Attorney-General of Kenya giving his decision not to institute criminal proceedings in connexion with the death of 11 African detainees at the Hola camp.

The Minister said that the Attorney-General stated that while the public interest clearly required that anyone who could be proved to have been criminally implicated in "such a shocking and tragic occurrence" should be brought to trial, it also required that no one should be placed in jeopardy on a criminal charge unless there was available sufficient evidence which, if believed, would establish his guilt. In this case the Attorney-General decided that the available evidence was insufficient, and accordingly decided not to prosecute.

MR. AMERY told MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Lab.) that the members of the tribunal appointed to consider the disciplinary charges against the Hola camp commandant and his deputy were Mr. D. W. Conroy, the Solicitor-General (chairman), Mr. R. E. Luyt, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education Labour and Lands, and Mr. M. N. Evans, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE: "Is the Minister aware that the composition of this tribunal gives no cause for faith that there will be a full investigation?"

MR. AMERY: "The tribunal is set up under the normal procedure of the colonial regulations. It has been shown by many other such tribunals in the past that such officers are perfectly capable of exercising independent judgment in a matter of this kind, and I resent the implication that these officers are incapable of establishing the facts."

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN: "While these gentlemen may be perfectly honourable and capable of carrying out an inquiry

into normal disciplinary charges against a civil servant who may be accused of an offence under the civil service code, does the Under-Secretary not realize that the question here is whether these officers are the proper people to carry out an inquiry into circumstances in which eleven men lost their lives as the result of illegal violence? Does he not think that a tribunal composed of persons who are independent of the Government would be more likely to reach a proper conclusion?"

MR. AMERY: "This inquiry is directed to investigating disciplinary charges and for that purpose a tribunal set up under the normal procedure of the colonial regulations seems to us to be appropriate."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Does the Under-Secretary or the Attorney-General really believe that when the disciplinary code was framed, it was ever believed that it should be used to deal with a case of such magnitude and gravity?"

MR. AMERY: "It is dealing with a case of disciplinary charges."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "In view of the gravity of this case, does the Minister think that the status of these officers is such as to justify their appointment? Has he considered whether it might have been wise, and, indeed, an advantage, in this case to appoint competent Africans or Asians to serve on the tribunal?"

MR. AMERY: "The purpose of the tribunal is to see whether there was a breach of discipline. All sorts of other issues are, I know, at stake, but upon the particular matter which has to be straightened out—whether there was a breach of discipline—a disciplinary tribunal appointed under Colonial Office regulations would appear to be the appropriate body. I should not have thought that persons recruited from outside would have been as capable judges of that specific matter."

MR. CALLAGHAN then asked what were the circumstances in which Government servants and Ministers in Kenya authorized the Cowan plan proposing that physical force should be used to compel unwilling prisoners in the Hola camp to work.

MR. AMERY: "The Secretary of State is in communication with the Governor of Kenya on all aspects of this matter and I am not in a position to make any further statement at this juncture."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Are you aware that the coroner indicated that the beatings were illegal and that the plan, as a result of which the beatings were carried out, was unclear?"

MR. AMERY: "The written version of the Cowan Plan was not received at Hola Camp before the incident took place. Therefore, it is a little difficult to take a view, on the written terms of a plan which was not in the possession of Sullivan and Coutts at the time that the incident took place."

Disciplinary Charges

MR. CALLAGHAN: "I am not pursuing either the commandant of the camp or his deputy, who in some ways are being made scapegoats for a plan unclear and in some respects unlawful, and that the responsibility here rests upon the Ministers and civil servants who initially gave their consent to a plan which could be so construed? What inquiries is the Minister making into that?"

MR. AMERY: "I have said that the Colonial Secretary is in communication with the Governor of Kenya on all aspects of this matter, but I have no statement to make on that at this time."

The Minister then said that disciplinary charges have been preferred against Mr. Sullivan as follows:—

"(i) That you being a superintendent in the Kenya Prison Service on March 3, 1959, at Hola in the Coast Province, acted with gross dereliction in the performance of your duties as officer in charge of Hola special detention camp in that you (a) put to work 85 non-co-operative detainees from the said camp in such a way that you were unable to exercise proper control over the said detainees and in a manner contrary to instructions given you by senior superintendent Cowan; (b) failed adequately to supervise the members of the said service under your orders in charge of the said detainees; (c) failed to prevent members of the said service under your orders from improper assault in your presence of some or all of the said detainees."

"(ii) That you . . . gave misleading information concerning the events which had occurred at the camp on the morning of March 3, 1959, to the then Acting Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. W. M. Campbell, and to the Under-Secretary of Defence, Mr. A. C. Small."

"Similar charges have been laid against Mr. Coutts, the deputy commissioner. I understand that the inquiry will be conducted with all possible haste. In view of the extent of the tragedy and the public anxiety ensuing therefrom, I shall take the very unusual step of arranging for the proceedings and findings to be published after they have been considered by the Kenya Government."

Replying to Mr. Stonehouse, the Minister said that the main emergency detention camps in which Mau Mau detainees were held were Aguthi, Athi-River, Manyani and Hola, but four other temporary camps also remain. At March 31 there was a total of 1,097 detainees."

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Federation To Have Television F.B.C. To Co-operate With Private Enterprise

THE FEDERATION is to have television the Federal Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Malcolm Barrow, has announced. He said in a statement that proposals may now be considered for the operation of a commercial television service by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation in association with private enterprise.

Applications were being invited from firms which believe they could provide a service that would fulfil the requirements laid down by the Government and the corporation.

One of the stipulations would be that the successful firm must be willing to co-operate to extend television coverage to all the centres of population within a reasonable time. The corporation would act much as the Independent Television Authority does in Britain, controlling the standard of programmes and ensuring good taste and timing in advertising material.

It would demand a good and impartial news service, and the use from the beginning of a minimum percentage of programmes of local origin. It would have to be satisfied that programmes would be drawn from "a reasonably wide" variety of sources. It would also ask that time be available for schools broadcasts and whatever other non-commercial programmes it may want to initiate itself, and for the production of which it would pay.

Positive Control

In his statement, Sir Malcolm said: "In view of the potentiality of television both for good and ill, mere provision for censorship is not enough. The control must be positive". The corporation would own and operate the transmitters, and the contractor would pay a fee or proportion of profits for their use.

The sum would be enough to cover the corporation's operating costs on the television side. These costs would include interest and redemption on the money borrowed to build the transmitters—and it was the contractor who would be asked to advance this capital. This meant, in effect, that the contractor would be bearing the whole capital cost of initiating the service. It also meant that some at least of what he paid to use the transmitters would come back to him as interest and redemption on his loan.

The corporation would ask that residents of the Federation should have the opportunity to invest in the contracting company, and that there should be some local control—preferably a majority on its board. The contract would be for a fixed period, and the contractor would have to provide assurances that he could run the service throughout that time and that he would stick to his agreement with the corporation.

Within the limits imposed by these requirements, the contractor would have a free hand. He would provide and equip what studios he needed, appoint what staff he liked, arrange programme schedules and do all business with advertisers. Neither he nor any other firm would be given a monopoly to import television receivers. Viewers would almost certainly have to pay a separate licence for their television sets, revenue from which would accrue to the corporation.

When the service started would depend on how long it took the corporation to examine all the proposals which were submitted, and the technical arrangements that would have to be made when the contract had been signed.

Rhodesian-made television sets for the commercial TV service which the Federal Government was now actively pursuing could be produced in "about a year—perhaps less", the managing director of Southern Africa's biggest radio factory said in Bulawayo recently.

Prolonged Detention of Congressmen

Devlin Report Anticipated — Mr. Gaitskell

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked in the House of Commons last week to what extent the Colonial Secretary authorized the announcement by the Nyasaland Government that leaders of the African National Congress would be detained for a long period, and inviting Africans to provide information to the authorities of any unarrested members of Congress.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The Governor was not obliged to consult the Colonial Secretary and did not do so. His action has his support because the security situation required that Congress sympathisers should be disabused of the expectation that Congress leaders would not only soon be released from detention but would be able to resume the use of the methods by which they sought to attain their ends—methods which led to the situation which made it necessary for the Governor to declare a state of emergency. The continuation of detention was clearly stated to be related to the need to prevent a further threat to the peace of the territory".

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does that answer mean that these leaders of the African National Congress are to be kept in prison or detained for long periods without any public trial? Does not the answer mean that it is an invitation to Africans in Nyasaland to become informers against fellow-Africans and create a dangerous situation of bitterness? Does the Minister think that this action should have been taken before the Devlin Commission had issued its report on the situation in Nyasaland?"

MR. AMERY: "Yes, Sir. As I have said, the Colonial Secretary fully supports the Governor's action".

Purpose of Commission

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL: "Is not this a really extraordinary situation? The Government appoint a commission to investigate the truth or falsity of charges accusing certain leaders of the African National Congress of incitement to murder. These men have been detained; before the commission has reported, the Governor of Nyasaland announces that, whatever the findings of the Devlin Commission, these men are to be kept in detention. Is the Minister really defending this point of view? If he is what is the purpose of sending out the Devlin Commission at all?"

MR. AMERY: "You characteristically misrepresent what the Governor said. The Governor made it clear that continuation of detention was clearly related to the need to prevent a further threat to the peace of the Territory".

MR. GAITSKELL: "Does it mean that, whatever the report of the Devlin Commission may be, these people will be kept in detention, or will the decision of the Government be dependent upon that report?"

MR. AMERY: "Perhaps you should await the report of the Commission".

MR. GAITSKELL: "I cannot allow the Minister to evade this. He has announced the Government's support for the announcement that these people in any case will be kept in detention. On what grounds is he putting this forward, and how does he relate this to the appointment of the Devlin Commission?"

MR. AMERY: "You are making a purely hypothetical assumption about what the report of the Devlin Commission is likely to be".

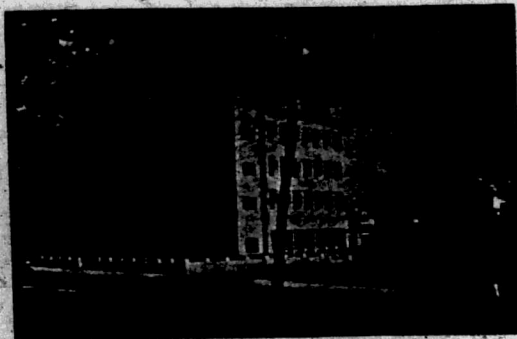
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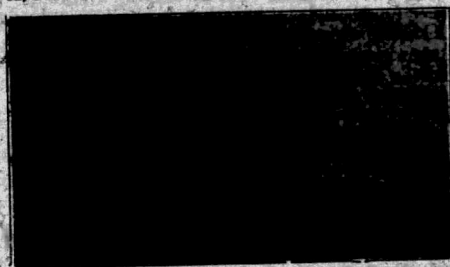
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No Prosecutions at Hola Attorney-General Gives Reasons

IN A WRITTEN REPLY to Sir Charles Markham, the member for Ukamba, who asked in the Kenya Legislative Council why the Attorney-General decided not to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the Hola incident in March, the Acting Minister for Legal Affairs gave the following reasons:—

Following the conclusion of the inquest proceedings, the Attorney-General, with his advisers, gave careful consideration to the question whether or not the available evidence warranted preferment of criminal charges against any person or persons.

All witnesses from whom statements were obtained by the Criminal Investigation Department, in its full and thorough investigation, were made available at the inquest. In the absence of identifying witnesses, identification parades could not be held. No further or other evidence is available to sustain any criminal proceedings.

The Attorney-General was satisfied that the evidence available established that the deaths of the 11 deceased detainees resulted from the use of force and that the greater part of the force used was illegal force. He concluded, however, that the evidence was insufficient to warrant the framing of any criminal charges in respect of causing death or injury to detainees, or in respect of the orders given regarding the use of force in the operation, or in respect of combination or conspiracy to use illegal force.

Unreliable Evidence

Much evidence was patently unreliable, but even if the question of credibility were disregarded and the evidence were taken at its face value, it was inadequate, particularly in regard to identification, to sustain criminal charges.

The detainees had refused to co-operate in the G.I.D. investigation or to identify warder staff or even to identify the bodies of the dead detainees, which had therefore to be identified by finger-prints. Some were eventually persuaded to testify at the inquest, but their evidence was dismissed by the magistrate as valueless.

In any criminal proceedings the onus of proof lies on the Crown, the standard of proof required being that beyond a reasonable doubt. That onus has to be discharged in respect of both the commission of the alleged offence and the identity of the alleged offender. In any such proceedings in this case the evidence of detainees would be worthless, and evidence of any members of the prison staff who were present when violence was used and who were not accused would at least be suspect, and possibly, in some cases, of the nature of accomplice evidence which would require to be adequately corroborated in the sense of connecting the accused with the commission of the offence.

It is impossible, as the magistrate found, to distinguish on the evidence which part of the force used was illegal force, and which part was justified, or to separate the one from the other in terms of time, injuries caused and identities of persons involved, whether in application or in receipt of force.

Such limited independent evidence as was available was inconclusive, and affords no means of identification of individuals with culpable use of force, even in respect of minor offences of common assault or abetment of common assault. Only two independent witnesses testified to having seen, from a distance of 100 yards and more, assaults on detainees which as described appear to have been unlawful but, understand-

ably, neither was able to identify the assailants. One of these two witnesses referred to the presence of the commandant, but was unable to say what he was doing.

Section 18 of the Prisons Ordinance authorizes the use of weapons, where necessary, by prison officers against detainees escaping or attempting to escape, engaged in a combined outbreak, or using violence to any prison officer or other person. Prison standing orders forbid striking by prison officers of persons in custody save to the extent necessary in defence or to overcome violence or resistance to escort. The Emergency (Detained Persons) Regulations, 1954, prescribe the circumstances and manner in which corporal punishment may be applied to detainees for offences against discipline.

The evidence at the inquest does not establish that in the planning of the operation the use of illegal force was contemplated. The document described at the inquest as the "Cowan Plan" was a report submitted to the Commissioner of Prisons by Senior Superintendent Cowan after his visit to Hola for the planning of the operation; no copy of that document was ever in possession of those who carried out the operation.

The evidence also established that the orders given to the warder staff regarding the use of force, which were given in Swahili, in no way established any intention to authorize the use of illegal force or any contemplation that illegal force would be used. They would not therefore sustain a prosecution in that respect.

While public interest clearly requires that any person or persons who can be proved to have been criminally implicated in such a shocking and tragic occurrence should be brought to justice, it requires no less that no person should, in this or any other case, be placed in jeopardy on a criminal charge unless there is available sufficient evidence which, if believed, would establish his guilt. The Attorney-General decided that the available evidence was insufficient for this purpose, and he accordingly decided that no prosecution should be instituted in this case.

Postpone Constitutional Conference Group Captain Briggs's Demand

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS, leader of the four European members of the Kenya Legislative Council who are opposed to the policy of the new Kenya group led by Mr. Michael Blundell, suggested in Nairobi last Monday that the proposed constitutional conference on the Colony's future should be postponed until after Kenya's general election next year, or alternatively, that the European members should "go to the country" and obtain a clear mandate. Public opinion, he declared, should express itself clearly and forcibly.

Referring to the recent statement by the Secretary of State proposing the constitutional conference Group Captain Briggs said that it indicated a weakening of the British Government's attitude by comparison with earlier statements. Nothing had happened in the past 18 months to convince him that there was any justification for changing a constitution introduced only in October, 1957.

Group Captain Briggs was addressing a public meeting with a predominantly European audience but also with a fair sprinkling of Africans and Asians. Another member of his group, Mr. J. R. Maxwell (Trans-Nzoia) told the meeting that a body of people with whom he was connected would soon bring out a plan for the formation of a system of government in Kenya which would be guaranteed by the British Crown and would be so constituted that it would not be possible for any race, or combination of races, to dominate any other. He did not elaborate this statement.

Mr. Mboya's Baggage Seized

MEMBERS OF THE NAIROBI POLICE seized documents after searching the luggage of Mr. Tom Mboya, leader of the Nairobi People's Convention Party, at Nairobi airport on Tuesday night. A Kenya Government statement said the documents were being studied. Mr. Mboya's luggage was searched for two and a half hours after he arrived from Mogadishu, Somalia. A crowd of 400 who had gathered to welcome Mr. Mboya dispersed quietly during the search. Mr. Mboya was returning from his second visit in a month to America. His aircraft had stopped for nearly two hours at Mogadishu at the request of the Somalia Prime Minister, Abdullahi Issa.

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Encouraging Federal Products

Mr. Abrahamson on S.R. Plans

ONE OF THE WAYS in which Government could assist industry was in directing expenditure to federal products, the Southern Rhodesia Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, told the annual general meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries. The Minister said that the Southern Rhodesia Government had agreed that in all its development plans there should be a maximum utilisation of locally-produced materials, and he instanced the £4,000,000 plan for African housing over the next four years, under which the Department of Engineering and Construction expected to spend 98% of the total on local products and local labour.

The gross output of the industry in Southern Rhodesia had increased from £25,000,000 to over £100,000,000 between 1948 and 1958, while the 700 factories of 1948 had become 1,805 registered under the Southern Rhodesian Factory and Works Act by the end of March, 1959. Manufacturing industry had become the greatest single agency for continuing and stable employment. At present a little over 300,000 out of over 2m. Southern Rhodesian Africans are employed in the cash economy, and Southern Rhodesia has absorbed an additional labour force of 300,000 from the rest of the Federation and elsewhere. This intake has a turn-over in emigration and immigration of 100,000 each year.

The Minister pointed out that it was essential that the policy of stabilization of the indigenous population on the land and in the towns should be continued, and said that it was anticipated that there would be an annual intake into the towns of 20,000 families a year for whom employment, housing and amenities would have to be found. This meant not just creating more jobs, but achieving a better utilization of labour.

The Government had introduced the Foreign Migratory Labour Act, which in the two months, March and April, 1959, during which it had been in operation had seen a drop in the number of non-Federal Africans entering Southern Rhodesia from 5,554 in the same period in 1958 to 3,621 in 1959. An additional merit of the Act was that it conserved the resources of Government directed at housing and education for the indigenous people, rather than for tens of thousands of migrant labourers in respect of whom the Southern Rhodesian Government had even to refund tax payments to their countries of origin.

Empire Loyalist Vindicated

Mr. A. K. Chesterton's Action

THE SETTLEMENT was announced last week of the libel action by Mr. Arthur Kenneth Chesterton, of Elmhurst Court, Croydon, against Messrs. George Outram & Co., Ltd., of Buchanan Street, Glasgow, W.1, proprietors of the *Glasgow Evening Times*, in respect of an article headed "Empire Loyalists" which appeared in that paper on October 20, 1958.

Mr. Michael Kempster, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that he was the chairman of the policy committee of the League of Empire Loyalists. On October 20, 1958, shortly after the Blackpool Conservative Conference at which members of the League made protests against the Government which were widely reported in the national Press; the defendants in the "Talk of the Times" feature of the *Glasgow Evening Times* made certain statements about the plaintiff's past political career which plainly implied that he had been and still was disloyal to the Crown. While the plaintiff did not expect to be immune from criticism concerning his political activities, he was unable to allow such a serious and unwarranted imputation as this to pass unchallenged.

The defendants were satisfied that the unfortunate implication that the plaintiff was disloyal to the Crown ought never to have been made particularly in view of his distinguished record as a soldier in both world wars. They withdrew any such suggestion and expressed profound regret for the embarrassment caused to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff who was only interested, so far as proceedings in England were concerned, to vindicate his reputation, was content to accept the defendant's apology together with a sum by way of damages and an indemnity for his costs.

The defendants welcomed the opportunity to say that in making the imputation in their newspaper they were wholly unjustified and that it was unreservedly withdrawn.

More Violence in Buganda

Condemned By Leading Citizens

MORE THAN 200 COFFEE AND BANANA TREES were cut down on a farm at Bulke, near Lugazi, Buganda, last week. They belonged to an African who told the police that he had recently been threatened by supporters of the proscribed Uganda National Movement.

The Katikiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Michael Kintu, stated the next morning that he would ask the county chief to carry out an immediate investigation to see who was responsible.

Prominent Buganda expressed their abhorrence of this act of vandalism. Mr. M. E. Kawalya Kagwa, a former Katikiro of Buganda and until recently a member of Legislative Council, said: "These dastardly acts will never bring independence any nearer; they take us back to primitive times. This is a deplorable thing which should never occur in these days when we want freedom of action."

The County Chief of Kyagye, Mr. C. M. S. Kiasonkole, a member of the Buganda Lukiko, described it as "a wickedly irresponsible thing. Coffee is our lifeblood, the source of our wealth. What responsible person could ever do this?"

Dr. B. N. Kununka, secretary-general of the Uganda National Congress and a former member of Legislative Council commented: "Acts of violence like this one, resulting in the destruction of people's property and making everyone feel insecure are not only deplored by all thinking men; they are a hindrance to the growth of political education and a denial of democracy to our people."

Mr. Stonehouse Accused

Incident Over Devlin Commission

MAJOR G. BURDEN, Nyasaland Government representative in Southern Rhodesia, last week challenged Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P. for Wednesbury, to name the newspaper to which members of the Devlin Commission were said to have given their opinions before the Commission finished its deliberations.

Mr. Stonehouse made this allegation in a speech at Oxford and said he was "seriously disturbed" that such a breach could happen. The commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Devlin, was set up to inquire into the recent disturbances in Nyasaland.

Major Burden described Mr. Stonehouse's statement as "a typical Stonehouseism", and "just what we could have expected from him".

A careful check has revealed no such breach on the part of any member of the Devlin Commission made to any newspaper in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or in South Africa.

Incidents of Discrimination

TWO LEADING AFRICANS in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were recently the victims of discriminatory practices in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. M. M. Hove, Federal M.P. for Gwaai, was ordered not to use a lift in Bulawayo's tallest building, the African Life skyscraper, by the superintendent, who explained that its owners had given instructions that Africans were not to be allowed to use the lift. Mr. Lawrence Vambe, Federal Government assistant information attaché in London was told by a European woman attendant at an ice cream parlour on the Southern Rhodesian side of the Victoria Falls that he would have to go to the hole in the wall at the back if he wished to purchase an ice cream.

New Federal Defence Minister

SIR ROY WELNSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has relinquished his portfolio as Defence Minister. It has been taken over by Mr. John Caldicott, who is also Minister of Economic Affairs and Public Services. An official statement said that Sir Roy was giving up the post because of his heavy responsibilities as Prime Minister.

Bail Refused Uganda Detainees Would be "Dangerous to Peace"

THE SIX FORMER LEADERS of the proscribed Uganda National Movement made their first public appearance since their recent arrest for deportation to a remote part of Uganda when they appeared in the Uganda High Court last Saturday. They were brought before Mr. Justice Lewis, under a provision which requires a judicial inquiry to be held before the Governor can make a deportation order.

The Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield, successfully applied for an adjournment until June 23. An application for bail made by Mr. Christopher Shawcross, Q.C., was refused.

Before the judge entered the court, five of the six detainees wore caps of burlcloth bearing the letter P.G. (prison graduate). They exchanged smiles and gestures with members of the public in the crowded court. Police kept guard outside. There were no demonstrations.

Mr. Dreschfield, applying for an adjournment, said many documents had to be translated before he could proceed with his case. Mr. Shawcross pressed for the hearing to be held without delay and said he was ready to show cause why the six men should not be deported. Mr. Shawcross claimed there were defects in the orders served on the men. They did not specify the intended place of deportation. He also claimed the order for their deportation was *ultra vires* as it contravened the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 and the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890.

More important, Mr. Shawcross claimed, was the issue of bail, and he pressed strongly for this. He complained at the detention of the six men in a prison, and said they were willing to submit to any restrictions if they were allowed bail.

Dangerous to Peace

The Attorney-General said it would be "extremely dangerous to peace and good order" if bail were allowed. Proposing June 23 for the resumption, he said the inquiry would probably last seven to 10 days. "It is important that we should be able to say why we have arrested and why we consider these people to be dangerous to peace and good order," he added. Mr. Shawcross said that he was utterly astonished at the

reasons put forward on behalf of the Government. "It appears that the Governor is acting, in the words in which another governor was castigated by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council only 60 years ago, as if he were an unbridled despot".

Earlier in the week police opened fire on a crowd which surrounded and stoned one of its patrols at Katwe, the African town on the outskirts of Kampala. The crowd had been chanting "Freedom".

Many Africans had observed the "day of mourning" called by leaders of the Uganda Freedom Convention, successor to the proscribed Uganda National and Freedom movements. African shops in the Kampala area were closed.

Some Africans wore the traditional Buganda mourning dress of barkcloth. Six "mourners" were injured when a lorry overturned near Kampala.

A Roman Catholic mission school near Masaka was set on fire after material for the school had been bought from non-African shops. Several Africans have complained of being assaulted or threatened either because they worked for Asians or bought goods from Asian shops in defiance of the trade boycott declared by the proscribed Uganda National Movement.

Mr. John Dugdale, Labour M.P. for West Bromwich, arrived last week at Entebbe. He was met by leaders of the Uganda Freedom Convention which had invited him to study the situation in the Protectorates.

He was taken to the home of Mr. E. M. K. Mulira. Mr. Mulira has been detained and ordered to be deported to a remote area.

The Katikiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Michael Kintu, last Monday addressed the first of a series of meetings which are to be held throughout Buganda to enable the Kabaka's Ministers to impress on the people the need to restore and maintain law and order.

Speaking at the headquarters of the gombolola chief in Mengo, whose area includes Katwe, the scene of last week's disturbances, the Katikiro emphasized that everyone was free to buy from wherever he wished. The Kabaka's Government could not allow intimidation and lawlessness to continue. In view of Buganda's proposed constitutional talks with Britain there was a need for a better atmosphere.

A vociferous section of the crowd of several hundred persons present shouted that the local people had been "provoked" into violence by the conduct of the Uganda police, and the Katikiro was pressed to arrange for a commission of inquiry into the present situation.

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British Insulated Cables Report Trading Profit Up £1m.

BRITISH INSULATED CALLENDER'S LTD. report a surplus on trading of £8,808,610 for 1958, compared with £7,832,872 for the previous year. Depreciation absorbs £2,005,839, debenture and bond redemption and debenture issue and formation expenses £13,928, interest on debentures £321,396, factory reorganization expenses £236,687, and amounts transferred to provisions £246,201. Investment income totals £358,850.

Taxation absorbs £3,147,752. Total net profit for the year is £3,292,989 (£2,670,051). Amount attributable to minority shareholders is £202,020, amount retained by subsidiary companies £320,015. In accounts of holding company, £751,797 is transferred to capital reserve and £500,000 to revenue reserves. Dividends paid and proposed, less tax: 6% first cumulative preference stock £32,000, 5½% second cumulative preference stock £33,062, 4% interim £345,000 and proposed 9½% final £872,813. The carry-forward totals £3,190,950 (£2,954,868).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £933,334 6% first cumulative preference shares, £1,045,455 5½% second cumulative preference shares, and £15,000,000 in ordinary shares all of £1. Capital reserves total £13,899,989 and revenue reserves and unappropriated profits £11,690,950. Reserve for future taxation is £848,000 and loan capital totals £3,000,000. Fixed assets are worth £11,464,354, intangible assets £2,000,000, interest in subsidiary companies £14,201,261, and investments £5,471,203. Current assets and loans total £21,791,180 (including £134,096 in cash), and current liabilities and provisions £13,280,910.

The directors are Mr. W. H. McFadzean (chairman and managing), Mr. D. W. Aldridge (deputy chairman), and Mr. H. J. Stone (general manager), and Sir John Dean, Sir Rex Hodges, Sir Ronald M. Scobie, and Messrs. F. Waine, H. F. Akehurst, C. O. Boyse, L. G. Brazier, R. M. Fairfield, W. C. Handley, W. G. Hendrey and D. T. Hollingsworth.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., report a consolidated profit of £732,651 (excluding profits earned in Argentina) for 1958, compared with £1,074,551 in the previous year. Remittance of dividends from La Forestal Argentina S.A. adds £68,547 (£270,552). Taxation absorbs £209,146 (£574,663).

Proportion of the net profit of £592,052 (£770,440) attributable to outside shareholders was £963 (£4,196). Profits retained in accounts of subsidiaries totalled £595,436. Transfer from the general reserve totalled £370,000. Preference dividend net absorbed £64,372 and ordinary dividend net £302,000. The balance carried forward in the parent company's accounts was £45,656 (£46,675).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,865,852 in 6% preference shares of £1 and £5,600,000 in ordinary shares of the same denomination. Capital reserves are £4,216,316, revenue reserves £861,408, and reserve for future United Kingdom taxation £10,000.

Current assets stand at £1,706,024 (including cash at £705,814), current liabilities are £445,381, interests in subsidiary companies £11,238,604, and fixed assets £54,329.

The directors are Sir Bernard d'Erlanger (chairman), Mr. George F. Taylor (vice-chairman and managing), Lord Glencomer and Messrs. L. J. Leathers, Sidney Clegg, M. Lees, C. D. Macquaid, and W. R. Merton.

British and Commonwealth Results

GROUP PROFITS, before tax, of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., fell to £4,836,000 in 1958 from £9,534,000 in the previous year. Depreciation absorbed £3,665,000 (£3,514,000) and U.K. tax £2,382,000 (£4,719,000). Investment allowance reserve receives £1,615,000 (£1,654,000) and tax equalization reserve £102,000 (£122,000). Net profit was £2,454,000, compared with £4,815,000 in the previous year. After deducting £98,000 not applicable to the year and minority interests, there is £2,309,000 (£4,756,000) attributable to the parent company. The dividend is again 20%, with an unchanged final of 13½% on the £7,089,075 ordinary shares as increased by a one for 20 scrip issue. Preference and ordinary dividends take £1,005,619 (£930,910).

African Explosives Report Profits Drop £½m.

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., report a group manufacturing and trading profit of £4,083,876 for the year ended December 31, compared with £4,527,991 in the previous year. Depreciation absorbs £1,147,623. Profit on the sale of fixed assets adds £11,331 and dividends receivable £277,431. Interest on notes, debentures and loan stock absorbs £310,100, and on overdrafts and other borrowed money, £412,764. Taxation absorbs £1,250,320.

General reserve receives £500,000, preference dividend absorbs £165,000, the ordinary interim £740,000, and the recommended final £1,110,000. The carry-forward is £467,550 (£498,897).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £3,000,000 in 5½% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £18,500,000 in ordinary shares of £1. Capital reserves stand at £3,157,211 and revenue reserves at £3,607,550. Unsecured loans with interest accrued amount to £13,043,750, current liabilities to £7,946,136, fixed assets to £26,429,387, interest in subsidiary companies to £11,129,808, and current assets to £11,695,452, including £270,841 in cash.

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Sir Alexander Fleck (deputy chairman), Major-General I. P. de Villiers, Lord Robins, Dr. W. C. Wamsley, and Messrs. D. O. Beekingham, E. A. Bingen, S. P. Chambers (alternate Dr. J. Taylor), W. Marshall Clark, R. L. Gallie, R. B. Hagart, G. E. Hughes, H. J. Joel, S. Leith, D. P. Liebenberg, G. M. Mason, D. R. Scorer, C. F. Todd, and J. F. Voelcker. Meeting, Johannesburg June 26.

Tobacco Delegation

THREE RHODESIAN TOBACCO EXPERTS will leave Salisbury next week on a tour of the Far East to investigate the scope in existing and potential markets there for tobacco from the Federation. The experts are Mr. R. C. Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. H. Stonhill, chief classifier of the Tobacco Marketing Board, and Mr. Evan Campbell, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia, sponsor of the tour. They will visit centres in Australia, New Zealand, the Far East, Middle East and North-East Africa, returning home towards the end of August.

MINING

R.S.T.'s Associates

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST EXPLORATION CO., LTD., which last week signed an agreement with the African authority for the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, will be associated in exploration operations with Mond Nickel Exploration, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, and Minerals Separation, Ltd., of London. Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration will direct and control operations on behalf of the exploration company formed, in which it will hold the controlling interest.

African Mine Workers' Union

THE AFRICAN MINE WORKERS' TRADE UNION in Northern Rhodesia has re-elected Mr. L. C. Katitungu as president, Mr. G. Mushikwa as general secretary, and Mr. E. Mubanga as treasurer. The paid-up membership is now stated to be about 16,000. The recent annual congress was opened by Mr. Jack Purvis, general secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union, membership of which is restricted to Europeans.

Progress Report

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.—329,468 tons of coal in May (315,402), and 15,383 tons of coke (15,184).

Falcon Mines, (May).—Daisy mine: 20,000 tons of ore milled yielding 3,721oz. of gold and a working profit of £11,245. Sunace and Bayhorse mines: Working profit £1,081 from gold taken at 24s. 6d. per oz. Working profit figures do not include additional revenue received for gold during March, which totalled £710 for all three mines.

Company Report**Union Minière du Haut-Katanga****State's Heavy Drain on Financial Resources****MR. E. SENGIER'S STATEMENT**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga was held in Brussels on May 28, 1959, MR. PAUL GILLET, chairman of the board of directors being in the chair.

The meeting approved the accounts for the financial year ending December 31, 1958.

The profit and loss account showed a gross profit of 3,799,799,056 francs. After deduction of amortization for the year, the provision for taxation on profits, interest and sundry taxes and royalties, the available profit balance totalled 2,410,626,892 francs.

The meeting fixed the net dividend for the year 1958 at 1,500 francs per share (or 150 francs per tenth part of a share). Taking into account the interim dividend of 600 francs paid in January, 1959 (60 francs per tenth part of a share), the balance of 900 francs net per share, or 90 francs net per tenth part of a share, becomes immediately payable.

Messrs. E. Sengier and A. Marthoz, directors whose mandates expired, were re-elected. Mr. P. Jadot was re-elected as auditor of the company.

Mr. Sengier's Statement

The 1958 copper production—235,586 metric tons—has been slightly lower than that of 1957. Deliveries, however, were superior to the production and have necessitated a withdrawal from the stocks.

Mr. Sengier points out that whilst the amount of the dividends paid to the shareholders other than the Government of the Congo represents 1,547 million francs, the State has drawn directly 2,196 million francs from the company's activity during the financial year.

The years 1956-1957-1958 have been a very unusual period as far as the copper market is concerned; the lower level, i.e. 20 cents per lb., was reached in February 1958. The quotations have since normalized and the equilibrium between production and consumption has improved. During this period Union Minière characterized itself by the stability of its prices and the regularity of its deliveries.

The outlook for the near future is good, declares Mr. Sengier, thanks to the increase in demand for various goods containing copper and to the rebuilding of stocks in the consumption industries of the United States.

Long-range optimism also prevails; the growth of the population and the rise in the standard of living will entail a more and more extensive recourse to electricity, which in its numerous applications accounts for 60% of the red metal's consumption.

Profit Level Maintained

A profit nearly equal to that of 1957 has been realized, although the average price has been lower: this is due to a reduction in costs and to the formulas according to which the increase or reduction of profits resulting from the rise or fall in the price of copper is shared by certain organizations co-operating with the company's activity.

Thus the results of Union Minière compare

advantageously with those of other companies carrying on the same activity.

If copper quotations were maintained at the present level the profit balance for the financial year 1959 would be favourably influenced, the more so because the copper production programme for this year is 260,000 tons.

In conclusion, Mr. Sengier paid tribute to his European and Congolese collaborators, and expressed his confidence in the company's future.

Main Points from the Board of Directors' Report

Mining activity has still been concentrated on the Prince Leopold mine and on the mines of the western region. Total extraction reached about seven million metric tons of ore. Copper production was initially fixed at 90% of that for 1956, which corresponded to a rate of about 222,000 tons for the year. The market's recovery allowed an adjustment of the programme during the second half of the year, so that the 1958 production, i.e. 235,580 metric tons, has been inferior to that of 1957 by only 4,700 tons.

Cobalt production was limited to 6,500 tons; the price remained at \$2 per lb. during the whole year 1958.

Production of zinc concentrates amounted to 200,000 tons at 57% zinc. The zinc market remained weak, and quotations reached their lowest level since 1946, to recover slightly at the end of the year.

The Shinkolobwe concentration plant produced 3,100 tons of uranium concentrates assaying 68.5% U₃O₈. The agreements concluded between Belgium, the United States, and the United Kingdom for uranium deliveries are progressively nearing expiration. Union Minière is from now on in a position to offer to private industry the products of nuclear quality manufactured by the Société Générale Métallurgique de Hoboken (Belgium). Furthermore, Union Minière delivered 69.7 grams of radium.

Germanium production amounted to 23,400 kg. of recoverable oxide, which necessitated the enlargement of the plants treating the germanium-bearing products.

Moreover, the company also produced 140 tons of cadmium, 118 tons of silver, and 56 kg. of gold.

Among the works under construction, the progress achieved at the Luilu copper-cobalt electrolysis plants should be pointed out; production will start during the second half of 1960.

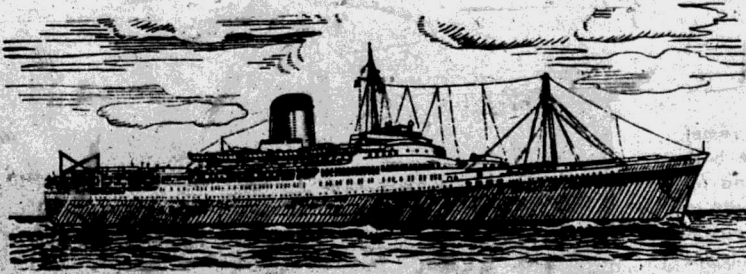
Labour Force Reduced

Electric power supplied by Union Minière to consumers reached 1,938 million kWh., of which 705 millions were delivered to Northern Rhodesia.

The reduction of the Congolese labour force from 21,700 to 19,650 units has been carried out without let-up, but only through normal departures and limitation of recruitment.

The company has given constant attention to increasing the professional skills of its workers, as shown by a series of new measures adopted in connexion with the formation and promotion of its personnel. School attendances continued to increase; some 20,000 pupils attend the company's schools.

The social atmosphere in the Katanga remained good.



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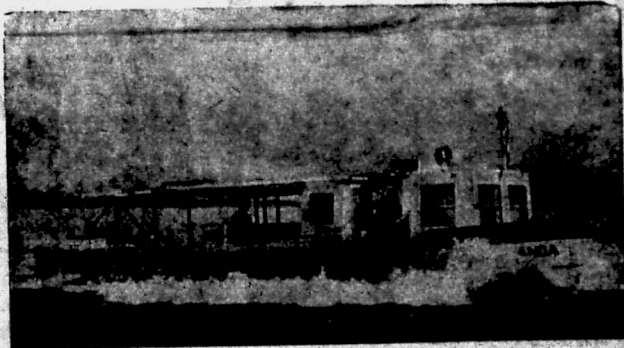
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