

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 2nd, 1959

Vol. 35 No. 1812

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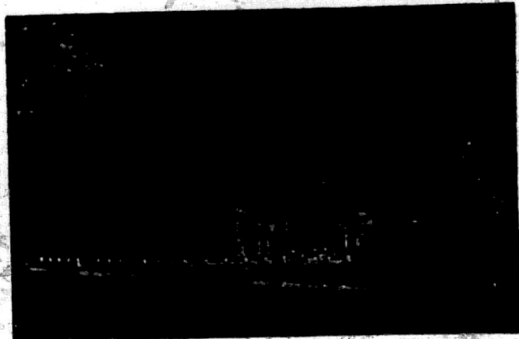
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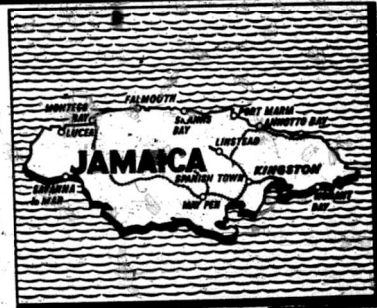
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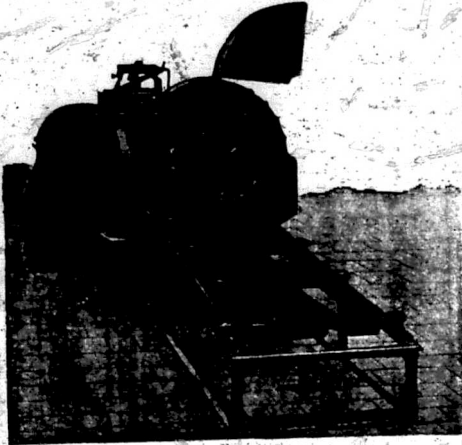
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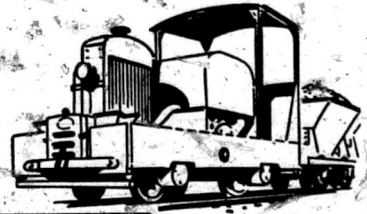


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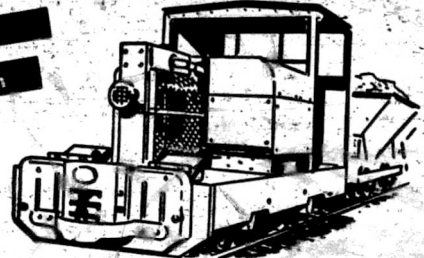
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

Thursday, July 2nd, 1959

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Traducing Kenya

THE SOCIALIST WEEKLIES delight in traducing Kenya. On the day on which the "New Statesman" published a disgraceful cartoon showing 11 crosses before a background of barbed wire and at their foot a tattered scroll with the inscription M.B.E. - clearly implying that the award of that decoration in the Birthday Honours to Mr. Cowan, senior superintendent of prisons in Kenya, was directly connected with the death of 11 Mau Mau detainees in Hola camp, - "Tribune" featured on its front page an article entitled "Britain's Buchenwald", its name for Hola. Though that was a camp in which some of the most degraded Mau Mau have been held, even they have had the opportunity of working their passage to release. Buchenwald, on the contrary, was in no sense a rehabilitation centre, but one specifically designed to demonstrate sheer brutality, often against men who had committed no crime beyond that of resisting Nazism. Many of the Kikuyu sent to Hola, however, had had their part in murder, maimings, rape, arson, and other foul deeds. To equate Hola with Buchenwald was therefore wholly and despicably misleading.

### For Freedom Forsooth

"TRIBUNE" WROTE: "The Buchenwald method was ruthless discipline, exhausting labour, and, for the recalcitrant minority, brutality and torture. Some died. Some were broken in health. Most were cowed and released. To use the hypocritical phrase for which Himmler would have been grateful had it then been coined, they were rehabilitated. This is the process now implemented under the Union Jack in Kenya and approved by a majority in the House of Commons. The fact that the 'disloyal ideas' of 1959 - the repugnant Mau Mau faith - cannot evoke our sympathy does not redeem the methods chosen to crush it. Just because Mau Mau is hopelessly reactionary in terms of Africa's true future, it could be countered the more easily by the men Lennox-Boyd refuses to trust: men like Tom Mboya who stand for a free and advancing Africa".

## Intimidation

MBOYA AND HIS ASSOCIATES, like the other African Nationalist leaders, stand for "nationalism virile and unrelenting" and "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines" - to quote their declaration of policy at the Mwanza conference of all the African nationalist movements in East and Central Africa. That is "Tribune's" idea of "a free and advancing Africa"! Does that journal not know that African elected members in the Legislature of Kenya have quite recently campaigned for recognition of Kenyatta as the personification of African leadership? - though it must be admitted that Mboya, who is avid for power himself, showed no great manifestations of pleasure at that attitude of his chairman, Mr. Odinga, and other members of the African Elected Members' Organization. To say that these men stand for a free and advancing Africa is fantastic. All the nationalist movement have used intimidation as a main instrument of policy, and that intimidation is, and is deliberately intended to be, a denial of freedom.

## Protect the Masses

THE DUPES CHANT "FREE-DOM" because they have been so completely misled, usually with promises of high wages, large houses, big motor-cars, and important jobs. The dream world of the "New Statesman" and "Tribune" has no resemblance to the real world in which Congress and similar organizations operate. The pattern has been similar everywhere - in the Gold Coast, with the Kenya African Union (the forerunner of Mau Mau,) with the African National Congresses in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and with T.A.N.U. in Tanganyika (though for reasons which are inexplicable many Europeans in that Territory have sought, sedulously but unsuccessfully, to throw a mantle of respectability over its proceedings). Everywhere the Governments have been weak, and everywhere that weakness has been exploited by the power - hungry demagogues. It is from them that Britain must protect the African masses.

## Guilty Men

NO SELL-OUT IN AFRICA was the title given by "Tribune" to a bitter denunciation of the idea of a bi-party attitude to the Federation. One passage reads: "The Government has an appalling record of crimes and blunders. It rammed a settler-dominated Federation down the throats of six million Africans. It endorsed the launching of violent repression in Nyasaland, with 50 Africans shot down in a few days. Now the guilty men hope to evade the consequences and shuffle off responsibility by drawing the Labour Party into the spider's web of bi-partisan co-operation". The guilty men are those, nearly all of them Socialists, who recklessly encouraged African politicians in courses which in East Africa led to Mau Mau and in Central Africa to the movement to smash the Federation. "Tribune" does not remind its readers that it was a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom which prepared the way for what is now denounced as "a settler-dominated Federation". Nor does it tell them that the Africans shot in Nyasaland were members of mobs threatening the lives of the security forces and the persons and property of innocent folk, most of them Africans. Bi-party agreement about policy in Colonial Africa would have spared the territories a brand of African nationalism which has erupted into terrorism and made intimidation, violence, and witchcraft its chosen instruments for what these Labour fanatics are pleased to term "progress".



## **Mr. Nyerere Seeks a Measure of Responsible Government**

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika Africa National Union and leader of the elected members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, who is on a month's holiday in the United Kingdom, has told journalists in London of the proposals made to the Tanganyika Government for constitutional changes.

T.A.N.U. has called for a Legislature of 82 members, of whom 79 would be elected. Thirteen seats would be reserved for Asians and Arabs and eight seats for Europeans, leaving 58 seats open to people of any race (who in practice would be likely to be Africans). Only three officials, responsible for the portfolios of Defence, External Affairs, and Legal Affairs, would be retained in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Nyerere, who suggested that the proposals should help the Colonial Office with its problems in other territories in East and Central Africa, said that T.A.N.U. was not asking for immediate independence or complete self-government but for a measure of responsible government. He hoped that a simple majority of elected Ministers in the Executive Council would be granted by the end of this year and that there would be a general election next year to create the enlarged Legislature.

Asked whether the minority races in Tanganyika supported the proposals, Mr. Nyerere replied that they were backed by all sections of the community and by all races. The Asian Association had presented a memorandum stating that they did not wish to have special reserved seats, and although T.A.N.U. had not conducted a plebiscite to see whether every European supported the proposals, they were supported by the 10 elected European members of the Legislative Council.

When it was suggested that the Colonial Secretary's consideration of the proposals would be affected by their repercussions in Kenya, Mr. Nyerere replied that it was reasonable to expect that Mr. Lennox-Boyd would be so influenced. Tanganyika, however, could not be governed by the conditions of Kenya or Central Africa.

Mr. Nyerere explained why he had refused to become one of the Ministers in the new Government, which took office on July 1. It was still a Colonial Government, not responsible to the country, and it would be absurd for him to associate himself with a Government which he was trying to remove. When there were a majority of elected Ministers in the Executive Council and a majority of elected members in the Legislature he would accept a portfolio, for the Government would then be one which could be identified with the country.

As he passed through Nairobi last week Mr. Nyerere told a Press conference that he hoped for agreement between Mr. Blundell's New Kenya Group, and Mr. Mboya, president of the Nairobi People's Convention Party. The common ground between them was much broader than was sometimes thought, and that needed to be made clear.

Mr. Blundell said after an hour's talk with Mr. Nyerere that he had found his outlook on Kenya's problems and his understanding of the part which the minority races could play in its development "very wide indeed".

### **Mr. Mboya's Obduracy**

Mr. Mboya could not indicate what common ground with Mr. Blundell existed, but he declared that it was not enough for European politicians to profess liberalism in London or at Nairobi tea tables; the statements now made in private had to be defended in public.

He was "unalterably opposed to the exclusive reservation of the White Highlands for European settlers and the continued entry of further white settlers". He also emphasized that Kenya must establish schools common to pupils of all races.

# State of Agriculture in Kenya Today

## Higher Exports But Departmental Services Reduced

MR. R.J.M. SWINNERTON, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, has given the Legislative Council a most interesting report on the Colony's main industry.

To maintain the agricultural services at the current level would have cost £1,675,817, but the Treasury's limit was £95,917 less than that figure. Two further cuts of £177,000 followed, so that the Ministry had to make do with 16.25% less than it needed; personal emoluments had to be cut by 5%, travelling allowances by 15%, miscellaneous charges by 20%, guarantees by 35% and subsidies by 50%. A reduction of 21 assistant agricultural and technical officers and of 56 agricultural instructors had to be accepted.

Last year the department planned 57,000 acres for farmers in the European Highlands, and it had been hoped to raise the figure to 100,000 acres in two years and 150,000 in three or four years. Now those plans must be deferred. In every district there must be a new study of priorities to see whether it was more important to reduce soil conservation, farm layout, or the development of cash crops.

Yet exports of agricultural products in 1958 had a value of £26.3m., an increase of nearly £3m. Shipments of maize were up by £1.4m. to £1,867,000 of pyrethrum by £710,531, of butter and ghee by £465,590, of bacon and ham by £233,277. Tea, sisal, and cotton showed increases, but coffee, wattle, and hides and skins decreases in value.

## High Quality of African-Grown Coffee

Again there was a record coffee crop, though the price was lower, averaging £402 for the season. Whereas in 1953 there had been only 15,000 African coffee growers, by the middle of 1958 the number was 75,000, a fivefold increase in five years. In 1957 Africans produced 2,047 tons of coffee, but in the 1958-59 season the amount was 3,559 tons, which meant that in one year African growers earned an additional £600,000, their total crop having a value of £1.4m.

Kenya's African growers had yields of between 15 and 25 cwt. per acre per annum, whereas on Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika and in the Bugisu area of Uganda the growers were lucky to average three to four cwt.

In a number of the African districts in Kenya more than half of the output was in the top three classes, which sold for a good deal above the Colony average of £402 per ton. Machakos out of 70 tons had 76% in the first three classes; Embu out of 824 tons had 64%; Meru out of 1,987 tons 56%; Fort Hall out of 232 tons 54%; and Elgon/Nyanza and Kisii about 46% in the first three classes out of 600 tons.

Bugisu's 3,900 tons had sold for £326 a ton, £76 per ton below the Kenya average, and Kilimanjaro's 4,751 tons had realized an average of £309, or £93 below the Kenya average.

The area under tea was increasing by between 2,500 and 3,000 acres a year, and tea might in time become the country's most important crop. In the European Highlands 70,000 acres had been licensed for tea but only 32,000 acres had so far been planted. The African industry might one day be as extensive.

A surplus of about 1,400 tons of pyrethrum had been sold, and the Pyrethrum Board had allocated a quota of 600 tons to the African areas, which, however, produced only 400 tons. Mr. Swinnerton expected a steady expansion in sales and that the African areas might have a 1,200 ton quota by next year.

On the Tebere irrigation scheme some 2,500 acres of black soil had been developed for rice growing, and double the area should be developed by this time next year. Already 334 African tenants each had a four-acre holding; they had averaged 20 bags to the acre and £107 net profit each after paying all charges, including water rates. At Perkerra, by contrast, the Tugen and Njemps had not proved good tenants; they were now only 119, against 240 last year, the remainder having been removed for failure to pay their dues.

### One Produce Marketing Organisation Proposed

Mr. Swynnerton concluded: "I am a supporter of bold investment in agricultural development. We have a high potential in the African lands and the European lands. We have potential irrigation areas such as the Tana River and the Kano Plains. We have large areas which will benefit from sound grazing management and the provision of water supplies. We shall serve the population and economic need for the country better if we concentrate our energies and our money in those areas during the coming decade".

MR. J.A.R. KING, chairman of the Meat Commission, described its work, criticized the arrangement by which it could sell beef, mutton, lamb, and goat meat but not pork, and suggested the formation of an East African parent company to market all kinds of produce through local companies in external markets.

In the Federation, for instance, the policy should be not to send someone from Kenya to explore the possibilities, but to appoint influential residents to the board of a local company, men with knowledge, contacts, and established good will. Vastly increased outputs of all sorts of produce were certain as a result of the Swynnerton Plan, and now was the time to get to work on the lines proposed.

Commander Goord strongly supported Mr. King.

## Prime Minister Would Like to Visit Africa

THE PRIME MINISTER would "certainly welcome an early prospect of visiting territories in Africa.

Mr. Macmillan made that statement in the House of Commons last week to Miss Herbison, who then asked if the Prime Minister was aware that the banning of the Rev. Tom Colvin as a prohibited immigrant had considerably deepened the fears of the Africans, and "if the right hon. gentleman does manage to visit Africa during the summer recess, will he use his good offices to try to bring about a different policy there?"

"That supplementary question arises directly out of my reply, but I know that my colleagues' visits are very valuable. The Commonwealth Secretary has recently made a visit, and we are, I am sure, all hopeful of creating an atmosphere and spirit in which this very difficult problem that faces us all in Africa may be resolved".

"Will the rt. hon. gentleman first approach Sir Roy Welensky to make quite certain that he himself is not placed in the unenviable position of Mr. Colvin if he chooses to visit Rhodesia?"

"I am grateful to the rt. hon. gentleman for his suggestion, but I am bound to say that his interventions have not always been in quite the spirit of those of the hon. lady the Member for Lanarkshire, North (Miss Herbison)".

"I expect to be called a stooge by some of the Africans now in London. My reply is that I sincerely believe in co-operation between black and white. I am nobody's stooge". - Mr. Lawrence C. Vambe, the first African to be appointed to the staff of the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## PERSONALIA

SIR ROY WELENSKY is due in London on Saturday.  
MR. R.J.M. SWYNNERTON has arrived in London from Nairobi.

SIR EVELYN BARING returned to Kenya last week from his visit to London.

MR. G. DIMOND flew to Lobito on Monday. After a week on the Copperbelt he will spend a month touring the Federation.

MR. JOSEPH SATTERTHWAITTE, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has paid a brief visit to Salisbury.  
MR. P.F. BARRETT, Acting High Commissioner in London for the Federation, held a reception in Rhodesia House on Monday evening.

LORD SALISBURY addressed Chatham House on Tuesday on "The Problem of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland".

MR. J.C.D. LAWRANCE, Secretary for Land Tenure in Uganda, is home on leave.

MR. DAVID DOBIE has won the Kenya amateur golf championship. The runner-up was Mr. J.R. Ogilvie.

MR. A.M. HAWKINS, chief engineer of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. HAWKINS have arrived in the "Edinburgh Castle".

LORD DE LA WARR has sold Gooden Beach golf course, Bexhill, to the club for 224,000. Since 1911 the club had rented the course for 2800 annually.

SIR KENNETH HAGUE, a director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and deputy chairman of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., has joined the board of John Dickinson & Co. Ltd.

MR. RALPH PALMER, M.P., has been elected Southern Rhodesian president of the Central Africa Party. The territorial vice-president is MR. M.M. BUCHAN. The chairman and vice-chairman are MR. F.L. WIGLEY and DR. T. COLIN CAMPBELL.

BISHOP C.E. STUART, a former Bishop of Uganda, and MRS. STUART are leaving this week for Uganda, where they will stay until the end of August.

LORD POLWARTH, who has visited Kenya, has joined the board of Peace River Power Development Co. Ltd., to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Field-Marshal Lord Alexander of Tunis.

The two representatives of the International Red Cross who are visiting detention camps in Kenya are the REV. HENRI PHILIPPE JUNOD, who paid a similar visit two years ago, and DR. JEAN MAURICE RUBLI.

FLIGHT LIEUT. FRANK W. MUSSELL and FLYING OFFICER A.D. BRENCHELEY, both Rhodesians, have won the Rapier Prize for outstanding performances on a bombing course. This is the first time that the award has been won by a Commonwealth air crew.

Recent arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. & MRS. E.S. NEWSON, of Salisbury; MR. & MRS. F.B. HENDRIE, Bulawayo; MR. & MRS. J. HARVEY, Shiwa Ngandu; MR. & MRS. E.H. MATTEWS, Marandellas; MR. & MRS. A.F. TERMOUETH, Umtali; MR. J.S.W. INGHAM, Broken Hill; MR. H.H. NESS, Blantyre; MR. & MRS. R.M. TAYLOR, Lusaka; MR. & MRS. G.R. PALMER, Marandellas; and MR. & MRS. P.M. CARROLL, Blantyre.

### Obituary

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G.M.J. MOLYNEUX, D.S.O., V.D., who has died in Durban, aged 85, served with the Natal Volunteers in the Mashonaland Rebellion of 1896.

### Israel and East Africa

ISRAEL is seeking closer relations with East Africa, and increased trade in particular. Mr. Eliahu Elath, Israeli Ambassador in London, accompanied by Mr. Eliashiv Ben Borin, a director of the Asian-African division of the Israel Foreign Ministry, arrived in Nairobi last week on a fact-finding tour.

# No Income Tax Changes in Federal Budget

## Concessions Designed to Encourage Local Manufacturers

Presenting the budget in the Federal Parliament last week, Mr. D. Macintyre, the Finance Minister, said that he did not propose to make any changes in income tax because of the present state of the economy and the need to maintain savings, investment, and inflow of capital.

After careful pruning, revenue votes totalled £54.1m., and he estimated revenue at £52.4m. Of the £1.7m. gap, £1m. was a contribution to the Development Plan, and it could be met by running down the accumulated surplus.

### Increased Duty on Spirits

To cover the remaining £700,000 deficit the Minister proposed an increase in the excise on locally manufactured potable spirits of 16s per imperial proof gallon. Duty on imported spirit in bottle, whisky excluded, would be increased by 8s. per imperial proof gallon, and on imported gin and brandy in bulk by 16s. per gallon.

Taxation would be imposed on life assurance business, effective in 1960-61.

The Minister mentioned the difficulties in framing a budget when the Federal Government's sources of revenue were limited to income tax and customs and excise duties. The estimate of revenue for 1959-60 showed that the Federal Government's share of income tax would be £2.1m. less than in 1958-59, one reason being that the income tax accruing in 1959-60 from the copper mining companies would be paid mainly on incomes earned when the price of the metal was at its lowest. Profits generally throughout the Federation in 1958 were lower than in 1957. 1960-61 did not offer the prospect of much improvement in Government revenues, and there would be inescapable increases in expenditure, even with the most careful pruning. Teachers were required for new schools and hospitals had to be manned.

Over the past three years expenditure had been held within narrow limits: excluding transfer to loan account, expenditure had been £48½ m. in 1957-58, £49½ m. in 1958-59, and in the coming year £53m. It could only be expected that 1960-61 would see a substantial upturn because of the demand for the expansion of basic services. That meant a shortfall between the revenues available in 1960-61 and the outlays likely to be required in that year.

### Incentives for Local Industries

To increase the share of local manufacturers in the domestic market the preference given them by the Government Tender Board was to be increased from 5% to 7½%.

The present system of abatements for super-tax was to be replaced by a rebate system. Married persons earning between £3,000 and £4,000 would be exempt from super tax.

An investment allowance of 10% on all plant and machinery expenditures by manufacturing industries would be granted after April 1, 1959. Preliminary expenses incurred before the beginning of operations of a new company or unincorporated enterprise would be allowed as a deduction for income tax purposes. The cost of these concessions was £300,000.

## Speaker's ruling on questions About Mr. Colvin Not A Citizen of the Federation

MR. SPEAKER has made the following statement in the House of Commons: -

"The House will recollect that last Wednesday I had to rule out of order a proposed question by the hon. lady the Member for Lanarkshire North (Miss Herbison) about the Rev. Tom Colvin because the regulation of immigration into the territory is the responsibility of the Federal Government. In the course of subsequent points of order, the rt. hon. Member for East Stirlingshire (Mr. Woodburn) said:-

"Without questioning your ruling, Sir, may I ask whether the word 'immigrant' applies to people living in an area who happen to go out of the country to visit this country? An immigrant suggests to me somebody going to a country. This is preventing a man from returning to his home and place of work. Has the Colonial Secretary no responsibility for ensuring his rights?"

"I replied that the question had not been submitted on that ground and that there was a point in what the rt. hon. gentleman had said which I should like to consider. I therefore made inquiries to find out whether or not this gentleman is in fact a citizen of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I am told that he is not. Therefore, as the Rev. Tom Colvin is not a citizen of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, he comes within the category of immigrant, and, as immigration is a Federal subject, I must adhere to my ruling that there is no responsibility of Ministers here for that subject nor for making representations upon any particular case.

"I notice, however, that it has not escaped hon. members that an action which is the sole responsibility of the Federal Government may have repercussions on matters for which the United Kingdom Government are responsible, and that questions on the latter are in order".

### Character Assassination

MR. WOODBURN: "May I call your attention to the further result of our discussions? Sir Roy Welensky now proposes to make statements, presumably, about Mr. Colvin and his character, which may be in order, but is it not desirable, in the interests of proper relations between our countries and these responsibilities, that Sir Roy Welensky should not employ anything in the nature of character assassination to justify such action?"

MR. SPEAKER: "That is not a matter with which I can deal. Sir Roy Welensky is not a member of this House. Therefore I have no control over him".

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Arising out of the first part of what you said to us, Mr. Speaker, about this gentleman not being a citizen of Nyasaland, was not my rt. hon. friend's point not that he was a citizen but that he was domiciled there, ordinarily resident there, having his home there? This is rather different from being a citizen. Did the ruling which you have given take that point into account?"

MR. SPEAKER: "Yes, it certainly did. Taking the analogy of our own immigration laws, an alien such as a Frenchman, or, let us say, a German, might be resident in this country and domiciled here without achieving our nationality. He might then go on a visit to his own country. It would be quite within our powers to deny him re-entry to this country if we thought that that was in the public interest... The unit to be considered here is the Federation, which has these powers over immigration".

# Differing Attitudes of Europeans and Africans

## Individualism and Conquest or Group Membership and Defence

A THOUGHTFUL LETTER on racial affairs has appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" from Mr. A.J. Bowman, who wrote: -

"The basis of the difference between Europeans and Africans can be illustrated by two sayings. The Aristotelian dictum 'To be is to be an individual' presents the European attitude. The 'bush' proverb 'To be-long is to be' gives the African point of view.

"To the white man, it is the individual who is important; and for him, his own interests are paramount. To the African, the individual is of importance in so far as he is a member of a group; it is the group, be it tribe or urban society, which counts. This attitude is bound up with the necessity for protection against the unseen powers which dominate the world, and which can be kept at bay only by the joint action of the members of the group.

"The European individualist, on the other hand, pits himself against the unseen powers and seeks to master them. For the European, conquest is the keynote; for the African, it is defence.

"Success in the control of the forces of the physical world has led the European individualist more and more to express himself in a purely materialist context. His standards and values are utilitarian and materialist. They are very different from those of the African, concerned, as he is, with the protection of his group against unseen spiritual powers. The effect of this difference in standards and values upon a mixed community is not hard to imagine.

"Recent events have shown how wide and deep is the gap between the European and the African attitudes. Between them, however, stands the Christian way of life. With the white man, it believes in the importance of the individual. Its values are built upon the need for the individual to conquer. But the conquest is essentially spiritual rather than materialist, and Christianity recognizes, with the African, that the individual can make no headway without coming to terms with the power of spirit. These are the ends of the bridge by which Christianity can lead the diverging elements to a common meeting-ground".

## Discrimination in Kenya Legislature

KENYA'S COUNCIL OF STATE has proposed the removal of what it considers objectionable features from the draft legislation for the franchise. It has decided unanimously that a requirement in the Legislative Council (Constituency Elected Members) Bill that an African must have been born in the country or lived in it for at least 10 years in order to qualify for a vote is a differentiating measure. In other respects also the Bill stipulates that Africans must possess income, property and educational qualifications not required of other races and that African candidates for election must possess qualifications not required in persons of other races. The recommendation is that the qualitative franchise should apply to all communities, or, if that is not acceptable, that the franchise conditions at present applied to non-Africans should apply equally to all communities.

## E.A.W.L. Garden Party

A GARDEN PARTY of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held on Tuesday, July 14, at 38 Chesham Place, London S.W.1. H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, patroness of the branch, will be the guest of honour. East Africans on leave will be especially welcome. They may obtain particulars and tickets from Mrs. F.C. Shaw, 8, Ormonde Gate, London S.W.3.

**Mr. Musa Amalemba**

MR. MUSA AMALEMBA, Minister for Housing in Kenya, arrived in London on Monday. His programme includes attendance at a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association party that day and a Press conference next morning, to be followed by an address to a committee of the Conservative Party. He will then spend three days at a conference organized by the Housing Trust, and on July 7 will address the Commonwealth and Colonies Group of the Labour Party. After visiting housing estates in the Coventry and Birmingham areas he will spend a week-end in the Yorkshire home of Major Patrick Wall, M.P. He is to address Chatham House on "Some Problems of Modern Kenya", visit Edinburgh, Glasgow and Nottingham, and then go to Northern Ireland as the guest of Mr. C.W. Armstrong, M.P., who has a farm in Kenya. Before returning to East Africa at the end of July Mr. Amalemba will have talks with Mr. Lennox-Boyd and at the Ministry of Housing.

**Mr. J.T. Moffett**

MR. J.T. MOFFETT has been appointed deputy director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. An Irishman, born in Cork, Mr. Moffett was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Cambridge University, and went to Tanganyika in 1932 as a cadet in the provincial administration. In 1953 he became Commissioner for Social Development, and held that post for five years, being responsible for community development, social welfare, the probation service, broadcasting, and film making. He was one of the founders and chairman of the Tanganyika Society for the Blind, founder and chairman of the Tanganyika Athletic Association, chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, and editor of "Tanganyika Notes and Records" and of the latest edition of the "Handbook of Tanganyika". Last year he visited the High Commission territories in South Africa to advise on community development.

**Uganda National Movement**

THE JUDICIAL INQUIRY into the Uganda Government's proposal to deport six former leaders of the proscribed Uganda National Movement to a remote part of the Protectorate on the ground that their presence in Kampala was dangerous to peace and good order has concluded. Its report has been sent to the Governor. The six men, Messrs. E.M.K. Malira, I.K. Musazi, Y. Sekabanja, F.P. Mwangi, E.R.K.S. Mawagi, and A. Busungu, have been in custody. They were defended by Mr. Christopher Shawcross, Q.C., and three local advocates. The Attorney-General said that the men had done everything they could to "shoot down" the Constitutional Committee set up to consider means of introducing a common electoral roll in 1961; they had tried to discredit the committee by force, and the trade boycott launched by the movement had brought about widespread unrest. Mr. Shawcross said that his clients deplored violence and intimidation. The Governor has received a deputation from the Uganda Freedom Convention.

**Sudan Mutiny Trial**

THE TRIAL continues in Khartoum of Brigadier Ahmed Abdullah Hamed, former Irrigation Minister, and Brigadier Abdelrahin Shennan, former Minister of Local Government in the Sudan. They are charged with inciting and conspiring with others to cause a mutiny aimed at overthrowing the regime in May. An unusual feature of the court martial is the full coverage by newspaper and radio reports, which enable the public to follow the trial in detail.

**Emperor of Ethiopia**

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has concluded his visits to Khartoum and Cairo and flown to Moscow in a Russian aircraft for a State visit of 13 days. While in Egypt His Majesty attended the consecration of the first Ethiopian to become a Patriarch of the Coptic Church in Ethiopia.



Company Report**Dwa Plantations, Limited****MR. S. R. HOGG'S STATEMENT**

The thirty eighth annual general meeting of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., was held in London on June 18.

Mr. S.R. Hogg, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.A., chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement with the report and accounts:-

The operations for the year ended December 31, 1958, resulted in a profit, after charging the provisions for maintenance of sisal areas and depreciation of buildings and plant, and interest payable, of £5,185. This compares with a loss in the previous year of £13,428.

"Although the profit is small, the improvement over the previous year is substantial, and is almost entirely due to the 50% increase in output, from 1,007 tons in 1957 to 1,578 tons in 1958.

"There was only a very slight improvement in sisal prices, the average c.i.f. price realized for our 1958 output being £66 per ton, compared with £65 per ton in 1957.

"The increase in output was made possible by the improvement in the labour position which took place in the early part of the year, and which was maintained throughout the remainder of the year.

"The increase in the labour force was not sufficient to enable us to carry out the whole of the replanting programme which we had set ourselves, but we were able to replant 86 acres. There has been a further improvement in the labour supply this current year, and we are engaged on clearing a further block of our old areas, and we hope to be able to replant 200 acres later this year.

**Much Better Prospects for Current Year**

"I am very pleased to be able to report that the prospects for the current year are much better. Output for the four months January to April amounted to 626 tons, and provided there is no deterioration in the labour position the output for the year should be at least as high as in 1958.

"Sisal prices are now at a higher level than they have been for five years. The market showed a firmer tendency last December and there has been a steady rise since from a price of £75 for No.1 sisal then to £100 to-day.

"The rise has been due to an increased demand at a time when supplies available are expected to be lower. I should not care to prophesy as to how long this position will be maintained, but I hope that at any rate for some time we shall see sisal at a higher price level than we have experienced in recent years.

"No dividend has been paid on the 6% cumulative preference shares since December 31, 1956, but I am pleased to say that we are now in a position to make some payment on account of the arrears. A dividend of 3%, less income tax, covering the six months January -

June, 1957, will be paid on July 1 next. I regret that the payment is not larger, but although the company is now operating profitably it must first take steps to make some payments in reduction of the secured loan before any substantial payments can be made to shareholders.

"The loan, on which £19,500 was outstanding at December 31, 1958, should have been repaid by that date, but no repayments had been made after December, 1956. Negotiations are in progress regarding the resumption of repayments, and in the meantime the mortgages have been good enough to sanction the dividend payment of 3% on the preference shares, to which I have referred above.

#### Directors Waive Fees and Commission

"During the second half of 1958, at a time when sisal prices were still depressed, the directors were unable to forecast when dividend payments on the preference shares could be resumed, and, to help the position, they decided to draw no remuneration until a dividend could be paid. They have since definitely waived their fees for the second half of 1958 and the commission to which they were entitled on the profits for that year.

"The company has been approved as an Overseas Trade Corporation, so that it is relieved of United Kingdom taxation except on dividends paid on its share capital.

"I visited the estate in November of last year, and I was able to report on my return that I found the whole of the sisal areas in good condition, and well cared for, and the plant and machinery in good shape. Intensive recruiting of labour has to be continued to replace the very high rate of desertions, and local day-to-day labour is being employed as much as possible.

"The manager and his staff have worked hard and loyally, and they are to be congratulated on the increased productivity achieved from the labour force available. I am sure you will wish me to convey to them your appreciation of the efficient work they have put in.

"A proxy card is enclosed with the report and accounts, and shareholders are asked to complete the card and post it to the company's offices".

In the course of the meeting the chairman said: -

"I have little to add to my statement, which was circulated with the report and accounts, except to bring the position more up to date. I am pleased to say that output in the month of May amounted to 162 tons, bringing the total output for the first five months of the current year up to 788 tons, compared with 580 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

"If labour and climatic conditions continue to be satisfactory, the output for the current year should be at least as high as in 1958, and I hope it will be higher.

"In the early part of this year we were engaged on clearing a block of our old areas, ready for replanting later in the year, and a substantial proportion of our output in the first quarter of the year consisted of inferior fibre. The average price realized for the quarter's output was £67 per ton, about £1 per ton higher than the average price realized in the year 1958.

"Of the output from April onwards, 570 tons have been sold at an average price for all grades of £86 per ton".

The report and accounts were adopted and the retiring director was re-elected.

The meeting carried by acclamation a motion moved by Mr. F. W. Porritt expressing the confidence of the Shareholders in the chairman and the board and the staff in Kenya Colony.

### British and Commonwealth Shipping Report

Group Earnings Drop from £11.9m. to £7.5m.

THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD., report group earnings from vessels, ship management, aircraft and ancillary businesses, after meeting all expenses, of £7,509,523 for 1958 (£11,994,170). Other income adds £991,343 (£1,053,573).

Depreciation absorbs £3,564,631 and estimated U.K. taxation £2,381,899 (£4,719,451), leaving, after deducting £46,675 profit applicable to minority interests in subsidiaries, a consolidated profit of £2,407,661 (£4,762,505).

The preference dividends require £154,488 net, the 6½% ordinary interim £264,954, and the 13½% proposed final £851,131. The carry-forward in the accounts of the parent company is £12,232 (£10,891). In the accounts of subsidiaries the carry-forward is £2,092,021 (£2,393,494).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £4,285,000 in 5½% cumulative preference and £550,000 in 6% cumulative redeemable, both of £1, and £7,089,075 in ordinary 10s. shares. Share premium account stands at £12,200,925 and subsidiaries (current accounts) at £6,617,618 (£6,584,161). Current liabilities are £586,515 (£526,832), interests in subsidiaries £30,704,919 (£30,705,589), and current assets £594,462 (£499,411).

The directors are Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer (chairman), Lord Rotherwick, Mr. B.G.S. Cayzer and Mr. Anthony Cayzer (deputy chairmen), Sir George Erskine, Captain J.D.F. Elvish, and Messrs. J.S. Bevan, J.G. Dumsday, F.C. Howard, R. Munton, J.A. Thomson, and W.L. Woof.

Meeting: London, July 15.

### Motapa Gold Mining Company

Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., report a working profit of £5,075 (£13,693) for 1958. Net profit is £1,687 (£8,463), and the carry-forward is £17,798. Issued share capital is £800,000 in 5s. shares. Capital reserves are £304,932 and revenue reserves £31,196. Current liabilities are £21,720, fixed assets £1,052,500, and current assets £101,918 (£31,560 in cash).

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation of Lisbon has granted £5,000 to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to equip a Gulbenkian research laboratory for dating archaeological material by the radio-carbon method.

## Company Report

## Selection Trust

## MINING EXPLORATION AND FINANCE

## Results for Year ended 31st March, 1959

	£	(1958) £
Revenue, less expenses, of the Company and its Subsidiaries was	3,304,095	3,133,192
Taxation amounted to	1,591,323	1,626,962
leaving	£1,712,772	£1,506,230
which has been applied as follows:—	£	£
Transfers to Reserves and increase in Unappropriated Profits	590,960	435,523
Preference Dividend, net	25,875	25,875
Ordinary Dividends (7s. per stock unit), net	1,095,937	1,044,832
	£1,712,772	£1,506,230

Exploration Reserve was charged with Exploration Expenditure amounting to £271,735 (1958—£208,518) and Investment Reserve was credited with £53,925 recovery in the value of Investments previously written down (1958—depreciation £53,439).

## Consolidated Financial Position

	£	£
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>		
Issued Capital, 5,191,711 stock units of 10s.	2,595,856	2,595,856
Reserves and Unappropriated Profits	4,427,461	4,045,390
Outside Interests in Subsidiaries	1,223,193	1,217,690
Debenture Stock outstanding	131,279	133,474
	£8,377,789	£7,992,410
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Quoted Investments at book value	4,715,484	4,222,464
Unquoted Investments at book value	1,079,575	1,407,817
Net Current Assets	2,408,085	2,231,966
Freehold Property and other assets	174,645	129,163
	£8,377,789	£7,992,410

The quoted investments appearing at £4,715,484 had a market value on the basis of Stock Exchange prices at 31st March, 1959, of £26,083,149.

The unquoted investments appearing at £1,079,575 included the holding in Teameb Corporation, which stands in the books at £35,639 but which, valued on an arbitrary basis, is worth about £4,000,000.

## Investments

Selection Trust and its Subsidiaries are principally interested, directly and indirectly, in the following companies:—

American Metal Climax	Sierra Leone Selection Trust
Bikita Minerals	Tropea Mines
Chibuluma Mines	Teameb Corporation
Consolidated African Selection Trust	Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company
Mafuilira Copper Mines	Western Decalita Petroleum
Rhodesian Selection Trust	Western Holdings.
Roan Antelope Copper Mines	

## Exploration

The principal exploration activities are centred in Canada and Africa and conducted mainly by two Subsidiaries:—

Seino Exploration Co. Ltd.	African Selection Trust (Pty.) Ltd.
Suite 600,	733, "Libertas,"
77, York Street,	62, Marshall Street,
Toronto.	Johannesburg.

Copies of the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1959, may be obtained at the Company's Transfer Office at 26 & 27, WHITE STREET, MOORFIELDS, LONDON, E.C.2. The Annual General Meeting of Selection Trust Limited will be held at 12 noon on 30th July, 1959, at

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1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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HARRISON VESSEL	...	July 30	Aug. 7

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

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Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF BRISBANE	...	...	July 7
WAYFARER	...	July 16	July 24

\*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

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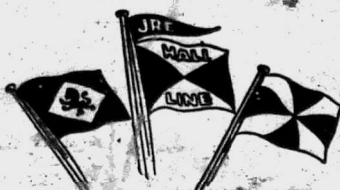
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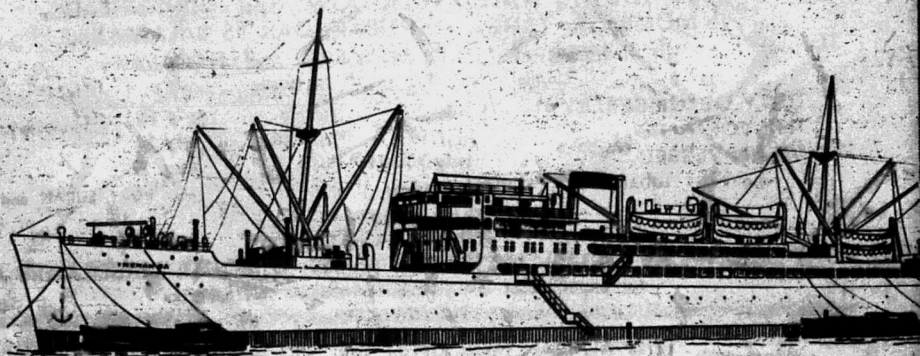
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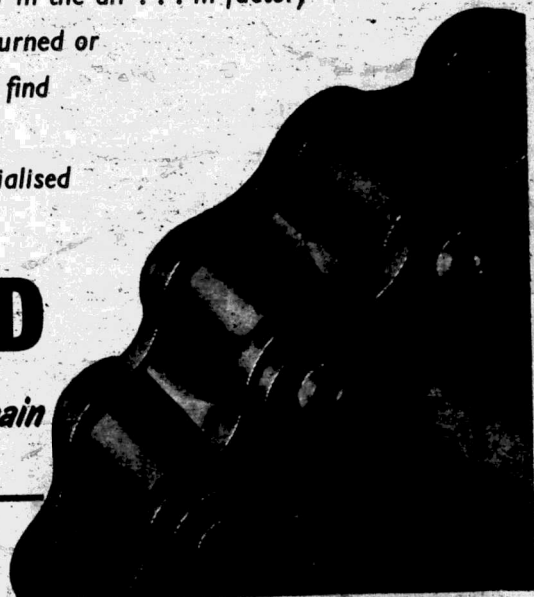


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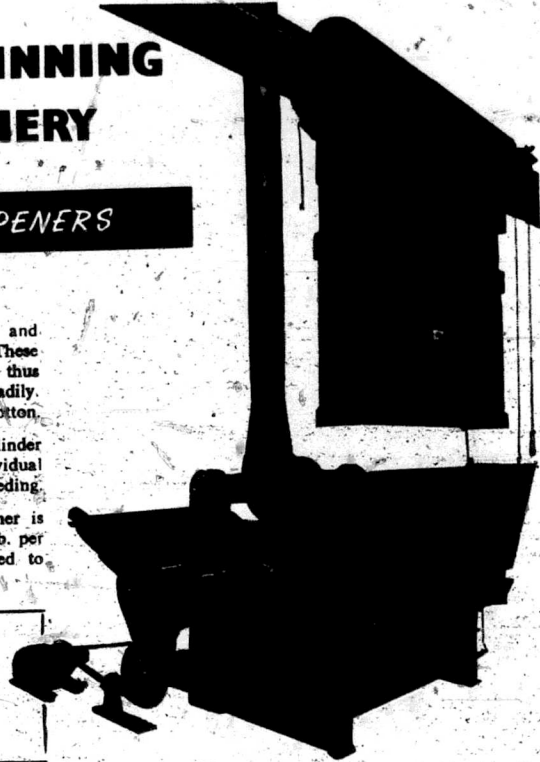
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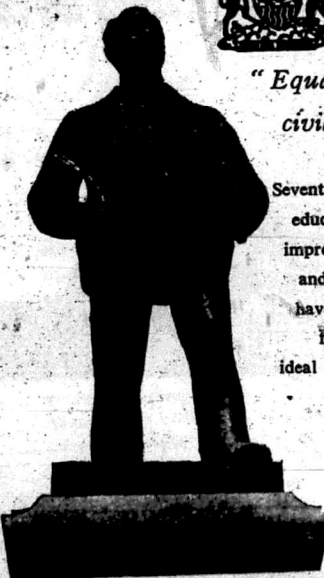
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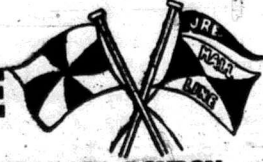
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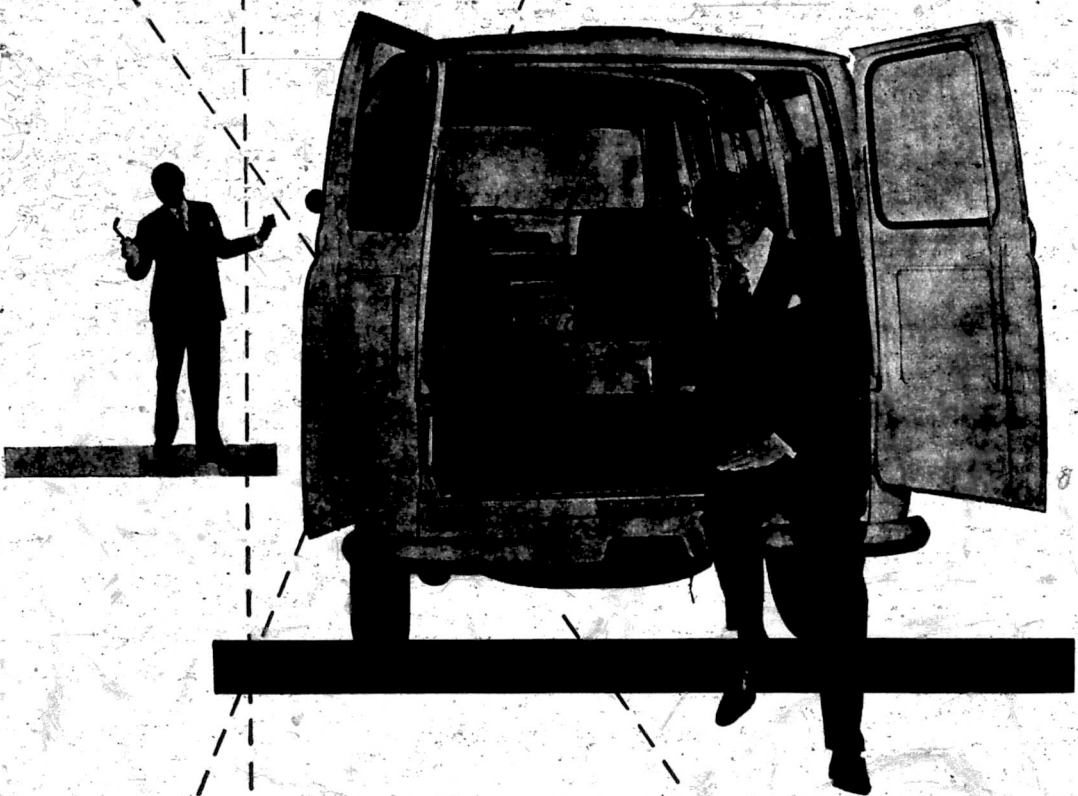
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

Thursday, July 9th, 1959

Vol. 35 No. 1813

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Another T.A.N.U. diatribe

MY ASTONISHMENT at the readiness of the European and Asian elected members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika to ally themselves with the Tanganyika African National Union has been repeatedly expressed, and it certainly does not diminish as T.A.N.U. emphasizes its extravagant racist attitude. Its publication "Sauti ya Tanu" ("The Voice of T.A.N.U.") has recently published yet another diatribe, this time under the heading "England Gets a Profit from Governing Tanganyika". Once again much of the commentary is in the first person, readers being left to guess whether it is the product of Mr. Nyerere, who is very much the active president of the organization (who must in any event take prime responsibility because he holds that office), or Mr. Mwanjisi, the party's propaganda secretary, or of someone else. This latest jeremiad, which was published before Mr. Nyerere left Dar es Salaam for the United Kingdom, is too long to quote in full, but its general nature may be judged from the following extracts.

### Today & Tomorrow

"IF THE ENGLISH get no profit from governing Tanganyika, as senior officials say, what were they looking for when they came to Africa? The Government says that the English are governing Tanganyika out of pity. If the English have any sympathy at all, why are we not left free to govern ourselves? Why have they taken our freedom away from us? Why do they clutch on to the place as a tick clutches on to a cow? We are fed up with hearing these things. There is a limit to lies. But certain people will go on telling these lies until doomsday. Tanganyika is governed for the profit of the foreign Government, not for the profit of Tanganyika. A person holds on to anything that is of value to him. Even the hyena if he sees a juicy bone takes a very tight hold of it. A kick up the pants for gratitude! When will these people learn gratitude? Let them give us our freedom. These are the thanks that we get for feeding the foreigners after making them swollen-headed with pride of power and after making amends for the poverty of Britain. Never mind if they are well fed today. Tomorrow they will go hungry. We shall know them for their cunning. Today is theirs. But tomorrow is ours. Today on top. Tomorrow beneath. Freedom!"

## Prisoners, not Spokesmen

IT IS REMARKABLE that any Europeans and Asians can continue in alliance with an African nationalist body which entertains and expresses such sentiments. Yet the ten European and ten Asian elected members of the Legislature are content to ignore this kind of vilification and accept the leadership of T.A.N.U. How they can persuade themselves that they thus serve the best interests of Tanganyika is beyond my understanding - and, I know, beyond that of many Europeans in Tanganyika, to say nothing of the people outside that Territory who view the situation with mixed amazement and disgust. Some at any rate of the European politicians entered the alliance in the naive but genuine expectation that they might exercise a moderating influence. Can they still not see the folly of that hope? If they are prepared to accept continuing defamation of British rule without effective protest they must quickly forfeit the respect of all the races. Europeans in Tanganyika are already saying: "We have now no representation in the Legislature. The European non-official members are the prisoners of T.A.N.U., not spokesmen for their community".

## Falsehoods

T.A.N.U.'s ASPERSIONS are a tissue of falsehoods. Far from exploiting Tanganyika, Britain has spent millions of pounds on its development. H.M. Government assumed the administration after the 1914-18 war because German rule had been so repressive that the Allied Powers were unanimous that it could no longer be tolerated in Africa. T.A.N.U.'s angry men are probably too young to remember that the Germans were known to their fathers as "the people of twenty-five", because for the slightest offence the minimum punishment, summarily inflicted, was 25 strokes with a hippopotamus-hide whip; and I have seen 100 strokes given without trial and for a trivial reason. Why are the Africans not left free to govern themselves? Simply because they are completely incapable of discharging that responsibility. As to the threat that "today is theirs, tomorrow is ours", that should cause no surprise, for, as I have pointed out repeatedly, T.A.N.U., stands for "nationalism virile and unrelenting" and "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines".

## Purrs and Snarls

NOTHING SAID BY T.A.N.U. would surprise me. What does astonish me is that European residents in Tanganyika should be the associates and well-wishers of African politicians who preach these doctrines - which are deemed subversive by most ordinary folk, but seemingly not by the Government's law officers. T.A.N.U. appears to be intent on stressing its dual nature: it can purr semi-patriotically at times, but it is much more prone to snarl racialistically; and all history shows that in such cases it is wise not to give the benefit of the doubt to the speaker or movement with two voices. Had that simple rule of prudence been followed in Europe in the 'thirties Hitler's plots would have been scotched. So would Kenyatta's have been in Kenya in the immediate post-war period.



## Nyasaland Day

THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN ORGANISATIONS used Sunday and Monday to mislead the public about Nyasaland. Readers of this paper know that riots recently organized by the Nyasaland African National Congress caused the death of 50 Africans in incidents arising from a movement subversive of law and order. According to leaflets issued by this London committee, however, those men "lost their lives for freedom, liberty, and human dignity in the struggle against colonialism and for national independence". That is gross falsification of the facts. Subversion is not to be equated with freedom. Because Monday was the first anniversary of the return of Dr. Hastings Banda to Nyasaland it was chosen as "Nyasaland Day" and for the commemoration of those Congress leaders and followers who were depicted as martyrs in the struggle for freedom.

## What a Contrast!

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P., now the Labour Party's spokesman on Colonial matters, had as his associate speakers at a meeting in St. Pancras Town Hall Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, Mr. Kanyama Chiume, publicity secretary of the Nyasaland African National Congress, and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. Quelle galère! On Sunday afternoon Canon Collins had conducted in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields a "memorial service in memory of the dead and in remembrance of the detainees in Nyasaland". Thus is opinion in England deliberately misled. By a coincidence this issue of "East Africa and Rhodesia" reports statements of two responsible Africans, Mr. Musa Amalemba, from Kenya, and Mr. L.C. Vambe, from Southern Rhodesia. Their fair-mindedness was in happy contrast with the attitude of these other folk, and I greatly regret that the printing strike makes it impossible to publish their statements verbatim. Both merited that compliment.

## Stupidity and Timidity

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT, though convinced that it was justified in inviting anonymous information about persons believed to belong to the African National Congress, has decided not to repeat the request for such information and not to act on the information already received. That wholly illogical attitude is assuredly the result of Socialist criticisms in the House of Commons. If the authorities were right in asking for public help, as they certainly were, why should they abandon the policy because questions were asked in a distant Parliament by a few emotionalists who run no risk of suffering Congress pressure? Africans in the mass have been the victims of such intimidation, and, very reasonably, they were asked to disclose the identity of those who had threatened their fellows. Now, as a direct result of left-wing pressure in England, some Congress workers, doubtless including some thugs, will remain free to employ or threaten violence and to stimulate political subversion. That is the practical result of Socialist stupidity and the Nyasaland Government's timidity.

# Mr. Vambe's Firm Confidence in the Federation

## Proposals to Reassure Africans in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

THE AFFAIRS OF CENTRAL AFRICA should not become the shuttlecock of British politics, said Mr. L.C. Vambe when he addressed the Royal African Society in London last week. He continued (in part):-

"Congress insists that survival and well-being can be possible only in a Nyasaland independent of the Federation and with a Government that is African. Congress has brought matters to a head precisely to express this determination. All the arguments are based on fear.

"Before federation large numbers of Nyasaland's male population were compelled to leave the country and work elsewhere, in circumstances detrimental to social and family life. My country needs adequate food, full employment, and a budget big enough to provide the mass of the population with education, houses, roads, and other essential needs. These things Nyasaland did not have adequately, and before federation there was no prospect of her getting out of economic stagnation. Now she benefits from the national budget of the Federation. The leaders assume that if they had independence Britain would fill the gap. I have never been able to discover what assurances they have had in this direction.

"How could Nyasaland Africans run an efficient, stable Government? There has been no programme to train Africans to run the Government on their own. Administration relies on the direction of Europeans, and it would take a very long time to replace them by Africans of the same calibre and training. Of the very top Africans, there are two doctors, one lawyer, and a few others holding university degrees. How could a country be run by so very few people for the greatest good of the greatest number? I, an African, say that the true interests of my brothers in Nyasaland lie with the rest of the Federation.

### Partnership Must Not be Sacrificed to Passion

"No one has proved that as a philosophical conception partnership was wrong, immoral, or impractical, or disproved that it is a challenge to all the political arrangements devised in Africa to make one race dominate the other. It would be a criminal error and a betrayal of civilization in Africa if this policy of partnership were sacrificed on the altar of political passions here and in Central Africa.

"If Nyasaland seceded, partnership would go; and the light would go out in large areas of Africa. If Nyasaland were allowed to secede, the same right could not be denied to Northern Rhodesia. Then Southern Rhodesia would want to sever her strong ties with Britain and join the Union of South Africa; and that would not be the first time that a section of the British people overseas have been exasperated by the mother country to the point of sacrificing their political heritage for something else.

"If this happened the Africans of Southern Rhodesia and the British people could do nothing to prevent Europeans reacting to this extreme course of action. I believe that the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia would be joined by those on the Copperbelt and the line of rail in Northern Rhodesia; and the Africans of Northern Rhodesia would get the worst of the bargain. Their future would be as grim and tragic as that of Nyasaland.

"Taking these considerations into account, I cannot help feeling that there is some evil genius behind the break-up-the-Federation campaign which wants to bring about suffering and despair among the African people.

### Things Are Being Put Right

"Many things in the Federation ought to be put right. The colour bar and discrimination worry Africans and thinking Europeans. There is still a great deal of political, economic, and social inequality of the kind which threatens our existence, because it is the very thing that is exploited by negative forces to break up the country. But to judge the spirit of the country we must ask whether the Government and the Europeans in general are trying to perpetuate these things. If they are moving away from these things they ought to be given every encouragement, not be driven to a state of mind which will make them want to assert their position to the disadvantage of the African.

"The hearts of many Europeans are in the right place, and the Federal and territorial Governments are trying to pay more than lip-service to the policy of partnership. The Federal Government has removed discrimination in its civil service and abolished the colour bar in dining-cars on the railways and separate entrances in post offices.

"African fears in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were originally based on the assumption that the Southern Rhodesian policy of treating Africans as second-class citizens and segregation would be extended to their territories. In five years of federation nothing of the kind has happened.

### Dedicated to Well-being of Africans

"The suggestion is being made in this country that Europeans in the Federation have a passionate desire to repress the African people. Being myself a citizen of the Federation and an African who is the product of the British way of life, I say that nothing could be further from the truth. I have friends among them whom I would never want to see hurt - friends whose heart is like mine and who are working for the greatest good of the African. There are Europeans whose whole life is dedicated to the well-being of the Africans - Europeans who tend the sick and destitute African and open the vision of a greater world to my people.

"The African needs the white man for his skill, initiative, and enterprise. The white man needs the African for his labour and his human qualities of forbearance, love, kindness, and respect. There is one overriding consideration with which all men of good will must concern themselves - that our Constitution is conceived on partnership. Let us get down to the practical business of making it work; and we can only do so by accentuating the positive and minimizing the negative in our approach to the Federation.

"It is not politically expedient to press for Dominion status in 1960, because public opinion, especially African public opinion, is not yet ready for it. My Prime Minister has not said that he wants Dominion status next year. The races need time to sort out their differences and reach a measure of common approach to the future political status of their country.

"As a matter of urgency, Nyasaland should, I feel, have internal self-government. This Government would be predominantly if not wholly African.

"Secondly, I believe that Northern Rhodesia should be given a Constitution which fully takes into account the reasonable aspirations of the African people. If parity can be achieved, that would be a real asset to political stability.

"Thirdly, there is everything to be said for a Constitution and a Bill of Rights which will ensure the civil liberties of the individual and a court of law to interpret the Constitution in the event of any individual or group feeling that they had been denied certain rights as citizens.

"These steps are necessary to reassure Africans that there is good will among the Europeans and that there could be no prospect of Europeans going back on their word and repressing them, as is the case elsewhere in Africa".

# PERSONALIA

LORD ROBINS has joined the board of Union Corporation, Ltd.  
 MR. A.H. GURR has been elected a director of Clan Lines Steamers, Ltd.  
 MR. DAVID STIRLING left London Airport on Thursday for the United States.  
 LADY LEAD and MR. A.J. DON SMALL are recent arrivals from East Africa.  
 AIR COMMODORE and MRS. E.L. HOWARD WILLIAMS have arrived in London from Nairobi.  
 MR. A.F. BEAKBANE, chairman of Brooke Bond (East Africa), Ltd., and MR. J.T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, have arrived in England.  
 MR. C. KENNETH ARCHER flew back to Nairobi last week. Mrs. Archer will follow shortly.  
 SIR GEORGE ARNAUTOGLU and SIR ARTHUR CRATTAN-BELLEW received the accolade on Tuesday.  
 SIR CHARLES J. HAMRO and MR. W.M. ROBSON have been elected directors of the British South Africa Company.  
 SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, has returned from his visit to Central Africa.  
 LIEUT.-COLONEL and MRS. F.D. SLATER are in London from Northern Rhodesia, and MR. M. MARGOLIS from Bulawayo.  
 SIR EDWARD WINDLEY, Governor of the Gambia, formerly of the Overseas Civil Service in Kenya, is in England on two months' leave.  
 MR. H. St. L. GREENFELL presided at the Royal African Society's meeting last week at which MR. L.C. VAMEE spoke on the Federation.  
 MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., presided over last week's annual dinner at the Corona Club. LADY PASKIN presided at the Women's Corona Society dinner on the same evening.  
 SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM-FOWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, having left the country on expiry of his term of office, the Chief Justice, SIR JOHN MURRAY, is administering the Government.  
 MRS. B.M. ROGERS, wife of the chairman of East African Tobacco, Co., Ltd., and MRS. FUGSLEY, wife of the managing director of Kilembe Mines, Ltd., were homeward passengers in the British India liner "Uganda".  
 CAPTAIN NORMAN WILCOCK has been appointed marine superintendent of the Union-Castle Line. It was as a result of his recommendation in 1947 that Mtwara was chosen as the best site for a port for the proposed groundnut scheme in Southern Tanganyika. CAPTAIN W.M. TOMKINS, lately marine superintendent, had been with the company for 42 years.

## SIR ROY WELENSKY IN LONDON

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mr. J.M. Greenfield, Minister of Law, arrived in London on Saturday and spent the week-end at Dorneywood, Berkshire, with Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. They were joined on Sunday by Mr. Lennox-Boyd.

Africans carrying such slogans as "Release Congress Leaders" and "End The Federation" were at London Airport when the Ministers arrived.

The Prime Minister told reporters that he had been shocked to find himself the villain of the piece, for the recent Nyasaland disturbances had had nothing to do with his Government; his only crime had been to back a territorial Governor. Referring to his police escort, he said: "Here I find myself with police guards. I need no escort in the Federation".

Having said that he had been badly shaken by the emotionalism of the Labour Party over Nyasaland, he added that he did not fear a Labour Government, for in office he had found Socialists as realistic as Conservatives.

Sir Roy called on the Prime Minister on Monday. He is to meet Socialist and Liberal leaders.

## **Kenya's Greatest Need Is Money, Says Mr. Amalemba**

**KENYA'S GREATEST NEED IS MONEY** - for urban housing, education, social services, and to help African traders, MR. MUSA AMALEMBA, Minister for Housing, has told a Press conference in London.

Referring to subversive movements in the Colony, the Minister (a Bantu from Northern Kavirondo) said that the Kikuyu were the most secretive of all Kenya tribes, and that Mau Mau became known to the authorities only after the Kikuyu had incautiously administered the oath to a non-Kikuyu; but for that error the movement might have gone much further and been much more dangerous.

The derivative movement known as Kiama Kia Muingi had proposed to use poison instead of the bush-knife, but Mr. Amalemba did not know of any case in which poison had actually been administered. K.K.M. had been revealed to the Government because many Kikuyu had suffered so severely from Mau Mau that they wanted no further upsets.

The New Kenya Group, of which he was a member, was opposed by a minority of Europeans and by the African elected members in the Legislative Council, but not, he believed, by the African masses. He thought that the African elected members, or at least some of them, agreed with the group's policy but dared not say so. The group offered the prospect of political stability; it stood for progress without regard to the colour of a man's skin.

### **Impossibility of Universal Franchise**

There could be no question of a universal franchise at present, for that would mean domination by a majority which still did not understand the meaning of the vote. Until the masses had been taught the responsibility involved in the franchise it must be qualitative. The next step, to be taken with great care, would be a qualitative franchise on a common electoral roll.

When present plans were completed housing would have been provided in Nairobi for about 25,000 Africans out of a population estimated at 34,000, many of whom fluctuated between the country and the city. In the other towns housing accommodation was reasonably adequate. Mr. Amalemba hoped that insurance companies, banks, and other investors in the United Kingdom would put funds into urban housing projects in Kenya.

In the course of his statement he added:-

"When I was last in the United Kingdom in 1953 Kenya was in the throes of Mau Mau. My country then knew what it was to undergo terror of death by the bush-knife or strangulation. On all sides one saw the disruption of normal life. To leave Kenya then and come to the security and peace of England was a great contrast, even a relief.

"This time I come from a peaceful country. Mau Mau is finished, and we are busy advancing in farming, commerce and industry, improving our housing, our health services, roads, and education. Instead of having almost 80,000 people under detention, most of the Mau Mau detainees have been released. Land consolidation and farm planning in the African areas, together with the introduction of cash crops, are bringing a higher standard of living and better prospects, particularly to the Kikuyu.

"All of us regret that the outbreak of Mau Mau was so costly to our country, for the money we were forced to spend on restoring law and order was badly needed for peaceful development. That is our biggest present need - more money, money for houses in urban areas, to help African traders, for education and social services. Not only do we need the continuing help of the United Kingdom Government, but private investment on a much bigger scale.

"We are all very concerned that the constitutional conference now projected shall be a success. Those of us who want to see the conference succeed are anxious to prepare the ground by getting rid of bitterness and disharmony. We are

working hard to encourage the members of our Legislative Council to work together.

"Each community is very concerned with its own interests. Unless this is modified the end will be the domination of all by one community. Those of us who want to see all communities playing their full part in Kenya think that such a course would be disastrous. That is why the New Kenya Group is seeking to provide a basis for discussion which will enable us to agree upon constitutional advance acceptable to all races. I support this wholeheartedly because it looks forward to our future as a whole nation, not as a number of racial compartments.

"All that has come from political extremism is racial bitterness and antagonism; we in the New Kenya Group seek to replace that by moderation and constructive ideas. Already there is a marked change; the African elected members are showing signs of co-operation and friendliness towards the other members of the Legislative Council, and have seen that there are members of other communities willing to discuss all subjects, however contentious they may be, in a friendly spirit.

"We all recognize that there are serious and legitimate grievances, such as overcrowding in the African areas, and that the African people must be provided with an expanding opportunity to take their rightful place in helping to run the country, its farming, trade and commerce. It is my belief that we are faced with an opportunity for swift and peaceful progress. In our efforts we rely on the British Press and British politicians for support, and for moderation in their approach to our problems.

#### Misuse of the word "Freedom"

"There is in Africa today much misuse of the word 'freedom'. It is often misleading because some of those who shout for freedom most loudly have it in their minds that when freedom comes it means the end of law and order - no police, no courts, no payment of taxes; and in some cases that the poor will become rich and everyone will overnight own a car, a large house, and a banking account. This may sound extravagant, but it is true nevertheless.

"My sort of freedom is a belief that we should achieve responsible self-government, with all capable Kenyans taking a full part, rather than the cry of 'Africa for the Africans'. If there is an African majority in the Government of Kenya, it should be there because it is more capable of shouldering responsibility than others, not because of the colour of its skin".

#### Parliament

MR. A.T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the Commons last week that he deeply resented a "malicious innuendo" by Mr. Kenneth Robinson, a Labour M.P., that he was delaying publication of the report of the Hola camp tribunal until the House rose for the summer recess. The tribunal's report and recommendations would be considered by the Governor and himself and published shortly. So would the Devlin Commission report.

Mr. Desmond Donnelly (Lab.) urged the appointment of a Minister of State with sole responsibility for the African Dependencies, and Mr. P. Williams (Cons.) suggested a review of the work of the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices with a view to amalgamating them under Ministers in control of oceanic regions.

The Prime Minister: "That has been considered and no doubt we shall have to think of it again. I sometimes think that many of these suggestions tend to add to rather than reduce the responsibilities lying on the Minister in charge".

## Standard Bank of South Africa

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., reports that at March 31 last the balance as profit and loss account after meeting all expenses was £1,559,885 (£1,347,396). To an interim dividend of 5% the directors propose to add a final 9%, together taking £869,725. The reserve fund is increased by £100,000 and bank premises account is reduced by £50,000, leaving a carry-forward of £540,160 (£479,021). The issued capital is £11m., the reserve fund £10.4m., and current, deposit and other accounts total £333m., Treasury bills £18.4m., trade bills £27.3m., and advances £159m. There is an investment of £1m. in Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd.

## African Mercantile Company, Ltd.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD. - which has received an approach which may result in an offer being made for some or all of the shares - reports a trading profit of £163,130 (£170,985) to December 31. Income tax takes £63,223, £2,000 is transferred to staff provident fund and £10,000 to reserve. Preference dividend absorbs £11,213 net, the 4% interim on the ordinary shares £8,050, and the 8% final £17,150. The carry-forward is £84,908 (£75,665). Capital reserve stands at £28,340 and revenue reserves and undistributed profits at £460,241. Current liabilities total £472,498, fixed assets £123,362, and current assets £1,563,576 (including £81,618 in cash). The directors are Mr. W.J. Saunders (chairman and managing), Mr. J.W.M. Maynard (vice-chairman), Mr. G.H.A. Haynes (assistant managing), Lord Cholmondeley, and Messrs. H.H. Sawyer, W. Walker, and J.M. Ingle. The secretary is Mr. L.J. Allman.

## Selection Trust Annual Report

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports an investment income of £3,281,497 (£3,127,366) for the year ended March 31. Taxation takes £1,591,323, leaving a net profit of £1,712,772 after adjustments (£1,506,230). Exploration reserve receives £250,000 and investment reserve £300,000. An interim dividend of 1s. 9d. per unit less tax, absorbed £261,208 and a final dividend of 5s. 3d., £234,729. The carry-forward is £785,743. Interests in subsidiary companies stand at £2,888,249, other investments at £2,390,827 current assets at £3,351,464 (including cash £1,608,527), fixed assets at £111,172, and current liabilities at £2,247,829. The directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), Mr. T.H. Bradford (managing: alternate), Mr. E.C. Wharton-Tigar, Sir Ronald Prain, Brigadier R. Micklem, and Messrs. C.W. Boise, A.V. Conrad, J.A. Dunn, E.J.T. Goudie, D.D. Irwin, R.M. Peterson, and S.D.H. Pollen.

## Sena Sugar Estates

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., report a trading profit of £1,147,604 (£1,585,633) for 1958. Taxation takes £325,000. An interim ordinary dividend of 2½% free of tax is followed by a final of 6½% tax free, together taking £301,187. General reserve receives £250,000 and depreciation £300,000. The carry-forward is £108,881. Revenue reserves total £1,276,997; debentures £887,336, current liabilities £2,260,166, fixed assets £2,503,836, and current assets £4,392,887, including £346,853 in cash. The directors are Lt. -Col. C.B.R. Hornung (chairman), Lt. - Col. J.D. Hornung, Major N.H. Du Boulay, and Messrs. V.L. Oury and J. Backhouse.

Two new factories, one making knitted wear and the other a roller milling plant, together costing about £240,000, have been opened in the Bulawayo industrial area.

Company Report**The Forrestal Land, Timber & Railways Company Ltd.****Progress of Diversification Programme****SIR GERALD D'ERLANGER'S REVIEW**

The 53rd annual general meeting of The Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Company, Limited was held on June 30 in London, Sir Gerard d'Erlanger, C.B.E., A.C.A. (the Chairman), presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement: The Profit for the year of £732,651, arrived at before adding the dividend remitted by La Forestal Argentina, S.A., and before deducting taxation, has fallen by £341,900.

The charge for taxation has been arrived at after crediting over-provisions of £34,451 relating to previous years. The net cost of taxation in 1958 is £209,146 as against £574,663 in 1957, a reduction of £365,517.

The net profit for the year of £591,089 attributable to the Parent Company shows a reduction of £175,155 on 1957. After retaining £595,436 in the accounts of our Subsidiaries we are left with a debit balance of £4,347 in the accounts of the Parent Company and we have therefore, in accordance with our established plan, transferred £370,000 from free reserves in the Parent Company's accounts in order to make profits available for the payment of the dividend. After making provision for the dividend as recommended, the Group (excluding Argentina) will, as a result of 1958's trading, have ploughed £224,317 back into the business.

**Trading Results and Prospects**

The results for the year for the Group outside Argentina, which compare unfavourably with those achieved in 1957, reflect in the main the fluctuation which occurred over these two years in the world market for wattle extract. As I have previously pointed out in this Review, we believe that the world demand for wattle extract, taking one year with another, is remarkably constant. The operation of the various factors which determine the buying policy of tanners, however, can create considerable fluctuations as between one calendar year and another. I warned Members last year that the heavy buying which took place between May and September 1957, when the tanning industry was rebuilding stocks and refilling the pipeline, would be likely to turn out to have been partly at the expense of 1958; and that our experience over the first five months of that year already provided signs of the impact on the buying policy of tanners of the uncertainty generated by the progress of the American recession. In fact, the year 1958 saw in this industry, as in most others, the operation generally of a policy of running down of stocks and a consequent sharp reduction in the total sales of tanning extract as compared with the previous year. The importance of this factor in relation to the trading results for the year can be gauged from the fact that the total sales of wattle extract by the South African wattle industry fell from 1957 to 1958 by rather more than 23 per cent.

This reduction in the throughput of our factories and in the turnover of our sales department was the principal cause of the fall in profits recorded in the Profit and Loss Account.



This by itself would not be a cause of concern to us. The fluctuation, of which it was the consequence, does not reflect a genuine trend. We do not believe that there has been any real reduction in the world market. Of the reduced total market for 1958 Forestal maintained its traditional percentage and lost no ground to competitors. Sales for the first five months of the current year indicate a recovery of demand to the expected normal level; and the Group continues to hold firmly its full share of the market.

There is, however, in the reduced profit earned by our African subsidiaries, by our principal operating company in the United Kingdom, and in the loss incurred by the Parent Company itself, an element of rising costs which it has not been possible to balance by increased income. Production costs in Africa tended to rise and increased expenditure was incurred both there and at home as part of the reorganisation of the Group's activities and the re-allocation of its resources in a programme of diversification before any corresponding increase in revenue could be earned. Moreover these conditions, which were observable in 1958 but had only a minor bearing on the results for that year, have become more marked during the first five months of the current year.

You may rest assured that this situation is being watched very closely by your Board and is having the urgent attention of the Management. Everything possible will be done to check the rise in costs, but some continuing reduction in profit margins from the production and sale of tanning extract would seem likely, before the anticipated increase in income from the new activities which are being undertaken can be achieved.

After reviewing the Group's activities in Argentina and the outlook for the vegetable tanning extract industry, the Review continued:-

#### Diversification

Last year I expressed the hope that when I addressed you in 1959 I should be in a position to give a fuller and more concrete report on the progress of the programme of diversification aimed at the development of new sources of income which is such a vital element in the policy of your Company.

I will deal first with our efforts to develop new uses for our extract outside the tanning industry. So far the results in this field have been disappointing. In the light of our experience it does not look as if the new uses so far developed will provide us with any important offtake for our products within the foreseeable future. We do not propose, however, to abandon our research work on these lines. In this field there is always the chance of a "break through" which might have important results.

Our second line of approach has involved a thorough review of our African companies, particularly in Southern Rhodesia and in Kenya, with the object of determining how far it may be possible to divert their considerable resources and energies in so far as they are substantially in excess of what is now required by the wattle industry, into other fields of activity. I am glad to be able to inform you that the prospect here is very encouraging. As the result of the experimental work carried out over the last two years there now seems no doubt that we shall be able to enter the sugar, tobacco and cattle industries on a fairly considerable scale. There are also several industrial projects in operation or under investigation in Africa. In regard to these plans, although we have now passed the experimental stage, I believe that the activities now commencing should within a period of five years make an appreciable contribution to the income of the Group.

A similar policy is being pursued in Argentina where, in particular, the Company's cattle interests are being developed as rapidly as possible.

I come finally to our third line of approach, namely our plans for entering the industrial field in the United Kingdom and Germany through our subsidiaries, The Calder and Mersey Extract Company at Ditton, near Liverpool, and Deutsch Koloniale at Karlsruhe.

Three projects are under way and others are in course of investigation. The stage has been reached when we have embarked upon small scale manufacture and plant is being installed for the production of certain auxiliaries for the chemical and foodstuff industries.

The sale of water treatment compounds is handled by another subsidiary company, Tannin Developments Limited, and good progress has been achieved in sales, although the profit margins have been reduced by intense competition.

#### Dividend Decision

We have come to the conclusion that we should again recommend the payment of a total dividend of 9 per cent by the declaration of a final dividend of 6 per cent. In reaching this decision we have taken into account the fact that the sales position of our products over the first five months of the current year is satisfactory. The level of profits in 1959, however, seems likely to be somewhat adversely affected by rising costs. From what I have said above in regard to our diversification plans it will be evident that we are approaching the time when the need to face the financing of the various new projects involved will be reached. I feel, therefore, that I must warn Members that, when considering the rate of dividend which it should recommend in the future, the Board will have to give full weight to the need for conserving our financial resources.

The report and accounts were adopted.

### *East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.*

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD., reports operating surpluses at £1,777,520 for 1958 (£1,753,370) and income from investments at £23,916 (£10,709). Administration and general expenses absorb £129,604, depreciation of fixed assets £648,429, and interest on debenture stock (gross) £159,685. Income tax takes £61,385, £139,069 is transferred to general reserves, and £22,500 to stores reserve.

Preference stock dividends total 293,000, the interim on the ordinary stock £153,081, and the recommended final dividend £255,136 (all gross). The carry-forward by subsidiary companies is £67,225 and by the parent company £301,400. Capital reserves aggregate £1,352,211, revenue reserves £970,913 and reserve for future taxation £441,981. Current liabilities are £608,867, fixed assets £7,642,683, interest in subsidiary companies £3,793,675, and current assets £2,333,998, including £352,946 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. A.J. Don Small (chairman and managing), C.B. Anderson, A.A. Lawrie, V.A. Maddison, I.S. Smith, and C.M. Taylor. The joint managers are Messrs. W.E. Rollo and G.C. Reed.

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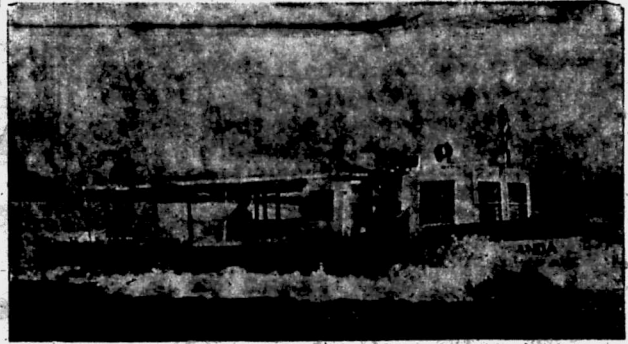
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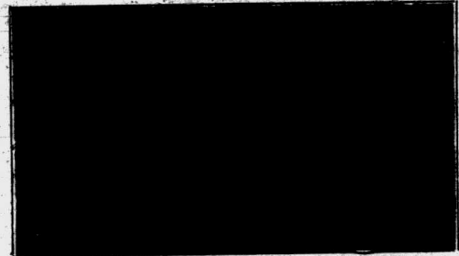
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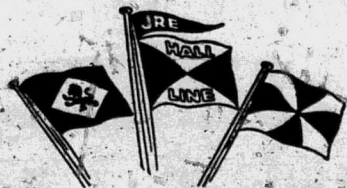
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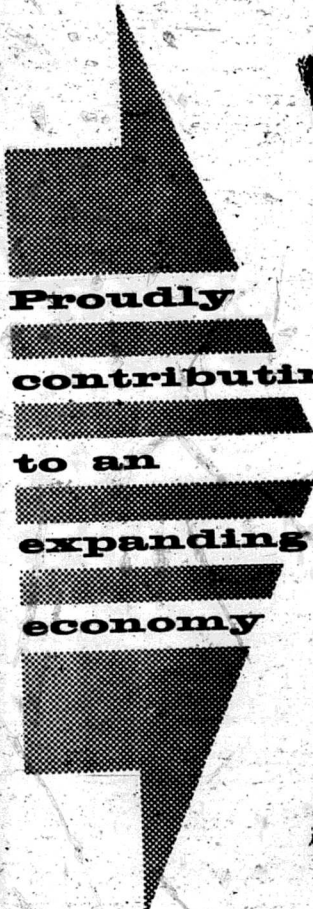
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 16th, 1959  
Vol. 35 No. 1814

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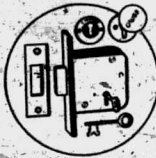


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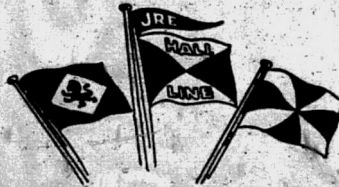
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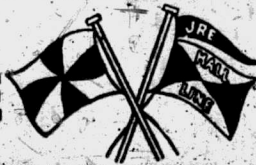
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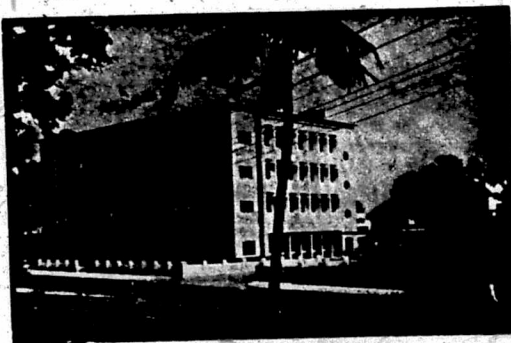
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

Thursday, July 16th, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1814

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## Notes By The Way

### Politics Gone Mad

ONE OF THE SURPRISES of recent months has been the readiness of European and Asian politicians in Tanganyika to regard Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, as a moderate under whose leadership they would serve. I have always thought that decision mistaken, and their folly is now made clear by his revelation of the kind of Government which T.A.N.U. wants for the Territory, namely, a Legislature of 82 members, only three of whom would be nominated official Ministers. Of the remaining 79 no fewer than 58 would be Africans; there would be merely eight European elected members, compared with 13 Asians and Arabs, and the 21 seats allocated to these non-Africans would constitute only a temporary arrangement. That means that most of those seats, and perhaps all, would soon pass to Africans. And that is what Mr. Nyerere - and the ten European and ten Asian elected members of the Legislature who accept his leadership - call "partnership"! I call it politics gone mad.

### Sheep

BUT IS MR. NYERERE to be much blamed if the Europeans and Asians in public life show such subservience to his ambition? They are more culpable than he. What picture they have of themselves I am at a loss to judge. They seem to me to be sheep blithely bleating their way to slaughter. The report of the recent session of the Tanganyika Legislature is a pathetic document, which records a torrent of trivial talk, and much of which was marked by bitter animosity to Kenya. On topic after topic Europeans, Africans, and Asians vied with one another in enmity and apparent envy of Kenya and the East Africa High Commission. Its chief crime, it was emphasized, was to set up many of its institutions in Kenya and thus help Kenya's economy. Not one speaker said a word in explanation of a very sensible arrangement. Have not the banks and large commercial and industrial companies established their East African headquarters in Kenya for similarly sound non-political reasons?

### Don't Embroil the Commonwealth

SHOULD THE COMMONWEALTH become embroiled in the problem of the future of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland? In recent weeks there have been several proposals in this sense. While there is an obvious emotional attraction in the idea, there

are also manifest practical objections. Whereas nobody would be likely to criticize the presence of an Australian or Canadian on any commission sent to Central Africa, objection would certainly be taken by many people to the inclusion of a politician from, say, Ghana or India. Rhodesians are therefore unlikely to share the Bow Group's enthusiasm in this matter. If a commission is set up, however, why should H.M. Government not select among its representatives one or two public men with wide experience in one or more parts of the Commonwealth with a federal system by government? That, surely, would be the best way of bringing Dominion experience to bear upon the problem of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for it would avoid invidious complications and perhaps acrimonious debate, and keep membership of the commission to the nominees from Great Britain and Central Africa.

### **Murder Plot**

CANON BROOMFIELD has said in a letter to a Church newspaper that no European but 21 African names appeared on a list of people to be murdered which was found in the house of the local Congress leader on Likoma Island. That statement from that responsible source should be noted by the Socialist speakers and writers who have poured scorn on the idea that the Nyasaland African National Congress planned wholesale murder and on every suggestion of intimidation by African political leaders. How many other mission stations in Nyasaland have specific proof of the Congress murder plot and of intimidation and violence by Congress officials? Has the Protectorate Government invited every mission to provide what evidence it has? Some will have given evidence to the Devlin Commission, but there may be others with information as definite as that forthcoming from the U.M.C.A. on Likoma.

### **Mr. Colvin's Silence**

FIFTEEN MINISTERS of the United Church of Central Africa having told the Press in Rhodesia that they regard the exclusion from the Federation of the Rev. T.S. Colvin as an act of intimidation against the whole Church, the Federal Minister of Home Affairs has replied that they have no knowledge of the facts which caused him to be declared a prohibited immigrant, that the decision was not connected with his missionary status, and that the action was "directed against him personally". The Federal Government has repeatedly stated that it will, if Mr. Colvin wishes, publicly state why he is prevented from returning to Nyasaland. Why, then, has he refrained from inviting disclosure? Probably few of the clerics or laymen in the Church of Scotland who have accepted his very critical views of the Federation know that he has had Communist-front associations and has held office in at least one neo-Communist body.

### **"Black"**

SOME READERS in the United Kingdom have been told by their newsagents that "East Africa and Rhodesia" has ceased publication owing to the printing dispute. The fact is that many newsagents have not had their usual supplies because the staffs of some wholesalers have refused to handle our last three issues because, having been rotaprinted - that is to say, not produced in the usual way - they have been declared "black". We hope to be able to continue publication in the present form until the dispute is settled.



## Queen Mother attends East African Reception in London

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER honoured the East Africa Dinner Club last Thursday by attending a reception after the annual dinner, which was held in the Connaught Rooms. Her Majesty was received by Lord Twining, president for the year, and Lady Twining.

The president then presented the members of the committee and their ladies, namely, Mr. Henry Izard, Mr. and Mrs. F.S. Joelson, Sir Arthur and Lady Kirby, Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. J.H.S. Tranter, and Colonel C.W.G. Walker, and the club's guests for the evening - the Earl and Countess of Selkirk, the Earl and Countess De La Warr, Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie, and Mr. E.B. David (Administrator-designate of the East Africa High Commission).

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Lieut.-Colonel Martin Gilliat were in attendance on Her Majesty.

Members and their guests, together numbering 364, gathered after the dinner in two large reception rooms, through which the Queen Mother passed slowly, receiving a number of presentations before being seated, at her table, and before leaving.

Miss V.C. Young, secretary to the Dinner Club, presented a bouquet of orchids and other flowers which had been flown to London from Kenya.

At the dinner Lord Twining expressed the view that the situation in East Africa was very much better than was represented in the British Press. Local politics were certainly more exciting than in the past; the territories were passing through a lively adolescence. A distinguished foreigner had told him that Kenya's problems would be solved in Algiers; but he believed that the British had a genius for finding their own solutions to the most intractable problems, particularly when there was someone like Mr. Lennox-Boyd as Secretary of State. Of the 18 Colonial Secretaries under whom he had served none had carried so heavy a burden or been endowed with such capacity and charm as the present occupant of the office.

### Lord Selkirk on East Africa

Introducing the chief guest, Lord Selkirk, as First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Twining said amid laughter that his presence had nothing to do with gun-boat politics in East Africa; anyhow, the Admiralty was rather short of gun-boats. The Royal East African Navy was a small but useful force which could be expanded if the coasts of East Africa were threatened.

Lord Selkirk acknowledged that East Africa was now afflicted with grave political problems, but was very confident that they would be resolved. He did not believe that differences of race were fundamental; he was sure that races could live side by side in amity. But it was a slow process. The Scots were not nearly so unpopular in England today as they had been in Dr. Johnson's lifetime.

Multi-racial societies were both possible and desirable. If they failed, the world's future might be deeply tragic. The narrow nationalist view, for all its virtues, could not take us very far. He had no doubt about the eventual solution of East Africa's problems.

As First Lord he had visited a dozen navies, "but the only one in which I actually inspected every member was the Royal East Africa Navy, a splendid body of men".

Some of the happiest years of his life had been spent at R.A.F. headquarters, Nairobi. His wife also had a link with East Africa, for "she crashed a plane in the bush near Amboseli while on the way from South Africa, and sent by a Masai warrior a message written in lipstick to the nearest district commissioner".

## Still Defiance of Authority in Nyasaland

ALTHOUGH THE PATTERN OF LIFE in Nyasaland has reverted to something approaching normal, there is in some areas a defiance of authority which the Government will not tolerate. That statement has been made in the Legislative Council by the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage.

Irresponsible elements, he said, were still at work, who for their own political ends and personal gratification would willingly see fresh outbreaks and further bloodshed. "It is the Government's firm intention to prevent this. Should it be necessary to deploy additional forces to contain the situation the Government will have no hesitation in doing so".

Many people did not believe the Government sincere in its declared intention of detaining some people in order to maintain public order. There were those who believed that Dr. Banda and other leaders of the Nyasaland African Congress would soon be set at liberty. Such people should know that "I have no intention of releasing from detention any person until I am satisfied it is no longer necessary to exercise control over him for the purpose of maintaining public order. In a number of cases I have been so satisfied and have released those concerned; in other cases I am far from satisfied. There must be no misunderstanding in this matter".

### Firm Action Saved Lives

Referring to the "distressing events" that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in March, the Governor said: "I have not the least shadow of doubt that, serious though the loss of life involved was, the firm action taken saved the Protectorate from far more serious troubles".

Because the situation should not delay Nyasaland's constitutional progress longer than necessary, he was "considering as a matter of urgency with the Secretary of State suitable arrangements to meet our present circumstances".

The fiscal year 1958-59 had been adversely affected by the cost of restoring law and order, strengthening the administration and police would burden this year's budget, and imaginative development plans must depend on obtaining more finance than could be foreseen. By restoring confidence it was hoped to attract private investors.

Elsewhere in the Federation private investment had increased to a point at which public investment tended to lag behind in providing necessary services; in Nyasaland the Government was catching up with the provision of services essential to industry, and much more private investment was required in the next few years to absorb those additional services.

Eight schools had had to be closed in the Northern Province owing to damage to buildings, intimidation of staff and pupils, or serious disturbances. The schools would be opened when repaired and when classes could be conducted in peace and security. "Education is too precious for us to allow it to be disrupted by acts of indiscipline resulting from immature and uninformed opinions. The easily influenced minds and emotions of children have been unscrupulously used to further subversive aims".

### New Tanganyika Government

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT now consists of 12 Ministers; for the first time portfolios are held by elected non-officials - three Africans, one European, and one Asian. The new Ministry is as follows: Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke, Chief Secretary; Mr. J.S.R. Cole, Attorney-General; Mr. C.E. Tilney, Minister for Finance; Mr. M.J. Davies, Security and Immigration; Mr. W.S. Wenban-Smith, Education and Labour; Mr. S.N. Eliufoo, Health; Chief Abdullah Fumikira, Lands and Surveys; Mr. A.E. Trotman, Natural Resources; Mr. D.N.M. Bryceson, Mines and Commerce; Mr. B.J. Dudbridge, Provincial Affairs; Mr. C.G. Kahama, Social and Co-operative Development; Mr. A.H. Jamal, Urban Local Government and Works.

## Bow Group on the Federation's Future

THAT A COMMONWEALTH COMMISSION should examine the situation in the Federation is recommended by the Bow Group, a Conservative Organization. It proposes that the principal members should be privy councillors representing the three political parties in the U.K., plus two Dominion P.Cs., and that a constitutional lawyer, an economist, and a sociologist should be attached as experts. The memorandum states (in part):-

"As to Rhodesian representation, it is not prudent for those who have to give evidence to be part of the bench. However much the Federation Government may dislike the idea of investigation, not only should it take place, but the Federation Government should face a frank inquiry and come out in the open with its evidence. Where the British electorate has to make up its mind on grave constitutional Commonwealth issues it should know the facts and arguments before decisions are made.

"If, however, a Rhodesian or a man with significant interest in Rhodesia who is outside local politics can be found, the commission would be enhanced. Agreement in the U.K. on African matters is becoming of paramount importance, and a commission which satisfies Westminster is therefore on balance to be preferred to one which satisfies H.M. Government and the Federal Government.

### Three Broad Alternatives

"The object should be to examine and bring before the U.K. public the strong differences in local opinions within the Federation, and to examine the workings of the Federation and workable and acceptable alternatives.

"The commission should not concentrate on exclusively racist schemes. For example, the Dominion Party scheme for partition of the Federation which would deprive Africans of real opportunities for advancement in the industrial areas should not be put up. Again, any scheme which envisages the rapid evolution of political institutions, based on adult suffrage, without transitional safeguards for Europeans should not be considered.

"The three possible broad alternatives are:

- (1) Political separation of the three territories, with a customs union, replacing the Federation Government by a High Commission, and undertakings for African advancement;
- (2) internal advancement for the Federation, its international status to remain unchanged, the present distinction between federal and territorial powers within the country to continue but the supervisory powers of the Colonial Office to pass to the Federal Government subject to a treaty or convention with the British Government;

and

- (3) marginal change.

### Need to Clarify Pledges

"H.M. Government has said that it stands by the pledges in the Constitution, but not what it means by the pledges. This failure to be explicit has created great uncertainty in the minds of Africans. A clear declaration cannot be delayed any longer.

"It must state that no constitutional advance towards independence can take place until the peoples of the Federation in their way have broadly given assent to the lines of advance proposed. The proper way is to secure the consent of those who are electors and the broad support of those who are not. The ballot-box may well be inappropriate in the rural areas, but in the urban areas the vote on the present qualifications is no bad way of testing opinion."

# PERSONALIA

- MAJOR and MRS. E.A.T. DUTTON are in England from Tangier.
- MR. R. FIELD has been elected chairman of the Association of County and District Councils of Kenya.
- MR. P.W. QUIGG, assistant editor of the American magazine "Foreign Affairs", will shortly visit East Africa.
- MR. I.H.E.J. STOURTON, Inspector-General of Colonial Police, is about to revisit East Africa.
- CAPTAIN J.B.F. ELVISH and MR. G.F. BEDFORD are new directors of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
- MR. D.A.B. GARTON-SPRENGER has been appointed general manager of Magadi Soda Co., Ltd. He was a Rugby blue at Oxford.
- SIR JOHN ELLIOT has been appointed to the board of the Colonial Development Corporation for a three-year period.
- MR. A.A. HALLER, Maize and Produce Controller in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of the new Maize Marketing Board.
- MR. I. SOMEN has been elected chairman of the Finance Committee of Nairobi City Council. The deputy chairman is Mr. Norburn.
- The new Governor-General of Mozambique, COMMANDANTE de FRAGATE AVIADOR PEDRO CORRERA DE BARROS, is to visit the Federation between July 18 and 21.
- MR. STANLEY BARR has retired from the boards of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., Beira Boating Co., Ltd., and African Lands and Hotels, Ltd.
- MR. J.G. DUMSDAY, has retired from the board of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. He is a director of the Union-Castle and Clan Line companies.
- DR. W. FIELDING, principal of Gwebi Agricultural College, Southern Rhodesia, and MR. E.H. HALSE, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia, have arrived in London.
- LORD JAMES OF RUSHOLME, high master of Manchester Grammar School, is to attend the conference of headmasters of secondary schools in Kenya early in August.
- SIR MALCOLM BARROW has been acting as Prime Minister in the Federation during Sir Roy Welensky's absence.
- DR. WALTER ALEXANDER has been elected Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in succession to Mr. William Addison. The new Deputy Speaker is Mr. W.J. Harper.
- WING-COMMANDER J.P. MOSS, for the past three years Air Attache at Rhodesia House, London, and Mr. G.M. Hone, Public Services Recruiting Attache, are to return to the Federation. The new Air Attache will be Wing-Commander P.M. Pascoe.
- MR. CARROLL L. WILSON, lately general manager of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Commission, will visit East Africa later this month.
- MR. MARK BARRINGTON-WARD, editor of the "Uganda Argus" since its inception in January 1955, is resigning to take up an editorial appointment in England. His successor is MR. CHARLES HARRISON, now assistant editor.
- MRS. DOROTHY WILLIAMS has arrived in Serowe, Bechuanaland, from London to make her home with her daughter, MRS. RUTH SERETSE KHAMA, and their four children.
- MR. HAROLD SOREF has been appointed chairman and managing director of Soref Bros., Ltd., London, Soref Bros (South Africa), Ltd., and Ottawa (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd., Salisbury.
- MR. J.E. PEAT, senior representative in East Africa of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, is shortly to retire. He has served the E.C.G.C. for 33 years, mainly in Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika.
- SIR GILBERT RENNIE presided at Tuesday evening's dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London in honour of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Federal Prime Minister.
- Owing to malaria, MR. MUSA AMALEMBA, Minister for Housing in Kenya, had to cancel his promise to address the Royal Commonwealth Society on Monday evening.
- As he passed through Nairobi at the week-end on his way back from Madagascar, M. SOUSTELLE suggested that all European Powers with territorial interests in Africa should confer about African policy, including defence.
- MR. A.G. DENNIS has been elected a director and vice-chairman of Arusha Industries, Ltd. He is chairman of Webley & Scott, Ltd., and a director of B.E.T. Omnibus Services, Ltd.

## Sir Roy Welensky's Talks in London

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, had discussions on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week with Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister. Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J.M. Greenfield, Minister of Law in the Federation, and Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London, were also present. On the Wednesday they lunched at 10 Downing Street.

Next day Sir Roy, Mr. Greenfield and Sir Gilbert Rennie met Mr. Gaitskell, leader of the Opposition, Mr. James Griffiths, former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Gordon Walker, former Socialist Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, who is responsible for Commonwealth Relations in the "Shadow Cabinet", and Sir Lynn Ungold-Thomas, Mr. James Callaghan, Labour's "Shadow Colonial Secretary", was not present.

Sir Roy was at Chequers over the week-end at the Prime Minister's invitation, and on Monday he was the guest of H.M. Government at luncheon at Lancaster House. On the following evening he spoke at the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club dinner.

On Wednesday afternoon he addressed the Commonwealth and Colonial Group of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and in the evening he and Mr. Greenfield were the guests of Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie at a reception at Rhodesia House. The visiting Ministers are due to fly back to Rhodesia today.

### Do Investors Lack Confidence in Kenya?

MR. J.F. LIPSCOMB, chairman of the Kenya European Agricultural Settlement Board, was last week asked to resign by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of the Colony, for having publicly stated that the board's London office was being closed owing to lack of interest by United Kingdom investors. Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Agriculture, announced that the Government entirely dissociated itself from the statement, which had been made without consultation.

Mr. Blundell, lately Minister for Agriculture, said that while recently in London he had found a return of confidence in Kenya and had been approached by a number of people who were considering investing in the Colony. Mr. Charles Fernandes, London representative of the Settlement Board, had given him the impression that it was well worth while keeping open the London Office, and at last week's Royal Show at Oxford the Kenya stand had 21 inquiries from potential farmers in the Colony with capital of between £6,000 and £20,000.

Later Mr. Lipscomb stated that the decision not to replace Mr. Fernandes when his tour of duty ended this month had been made early this year in consultation with Mr. Blundell as Minister. Mr. Blundell retorted that he had been told of the decision after it had been made by a statutory board which did not require his approval.

Mr. Lipscomb is also chairman of Kenya's Board of Agriculture.

### Emperor's Visit

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA'S visit to Moscow is to be returned next year by President Voroshilov, Mr. Khrushchev, and other Soviet leaders. Russia has agreed to lend Ethiopia 2400m. roubles (about £36m.) for industrial and agricultural development, and to equip a school for 1,000 pupils and a new hospital in Addis Ababa. A trade pact was signed. The Emperor was invested with the Order of Suvorov and presented with an aircraft.

## Company Report

## Metal Industries, Limited

## Sir Charles Westlake's Review

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Metal Industries, Limited, will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 New Street, Birmingham 2, on Wednesday, July 29th, 1959.

Following is the statement by the chairman, SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, M.I.E.E., which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

OUR LAST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WAS IN London; before that we met in Glasgow. This year we are going to Birmingham. This is in pursuance of the policy I announced last year of holding our meetings in different cities so that we can get to know more of our stockholders and they, for their part, can get to know us.

I need not stress the value we attach to maintaining the closest relations with our stockholders. It is our endeavour to keep them constantly informed of our actions and our progress, to stimulate their interest and pride in the company in whose fortunes they share. Thus, to every new stockholder, it is my practice to address a letter of welcome, together with a booklet outlining the activities of the Group. I have also this year sent out a half-yearly progress report and letters explaining in detail the reasons for our purchase of two important new companies.

Although our profits have not reached the record figure achieved in 1957-58, I think it will be agreed that stockholders have had an excellent year. Their dividend has been maintained and, in addition, those—and they were the great majority—who look up the offer to purchase our holding in The British Oxygen Company Limited have received a handsome bonus.

When we decided to dispose of our £1.5 million of British Oxygen stock and to offer it to our own stockholders at the price of 30/- per £1 unit, free of stamp, the market quotation was around 34/6d. Since then the price has risen to around 60/-.

I am glad that stockholders should have had such a substantial share in the benefits of this operation, which was one of the first of its kind in this country.

The sale of our British Oxygen stock enabled us to increase our capital reserve by some £1.1 million and to purchase two important new companies. Towler Brothers (Patents) Limited, with its subsidiary, Electraulic Presses Limited, was acquired in September 1958; Towlers is one of the leading concerns in the field of oil hydraulics. In April 1959 we purchased Avo Limited, with its subsidiary, Taylor Electrical Instruments Limited; Avo's measuring instruments are world renowned; the Avometer is standard equipment in a wide range of industry, in Government departments and in the armed forces.

Both these acquisitions, I should emphasise, were made with the complete agreement of the boards of the two companies.

The past year has thus been a year of transition; by disposing of our holding in British Oxygen we have been able to secure a wider spread of investment and we have acquired businesses whose activities are closely allied to those of other companies in our Group. At the same time—not without some reluctance—we have discontinued the operations of one of our smaller subsidiaries, Ferrous Castings Limited; to which I will make reference later.

While these changes have been made for the long-term benefit of the Group and its stockholders, the transitional stage has not

been without its temporary consequences. The sale of our holding in British Oxygen reduced our net income for the year by just over £100,000. The newly-acquired companies should more than make good this loss of profit but their results will not be fully reflected until the next accounts.

After reviewing the affairs of the constituent companies, Sir Charles went on:

Throughout the Group we are striving to bring about greater efficiency and reduced costs. Attention is also being given to the selection and training of employees of all grades so as to fit them for higher positions. To foster the Group spirit, we have started an employees' newspaper, "MI News", and we have begun a programme of visits to institutions such as the Stock Exchange.

In all these efforts our employees have shown keen and sustained interest. I know it would be your wish that I should, on my own and on your behalf, express to them all our deepest thanks for their loyal and devoted service.

Last year, in the Annual Report, we produced charts which showed the increase in the number of our shareholders over the past ten years and gave a breakdown of their holdings.

Because of the unfortunate dispute in the printing industry, we cannot, this year, present anything quite so elaborate.

I have, however, been much impressed by the favourable welcome given to the analysis we made last year and will try to bring the record up to date.

At the end of March 1949 the number of individual holders of our Ordinary Stock was 3,938; at the end of March 1959 this figure has risen to 6,112. Since that date the Avo deal has brought us another 817 stockholders whom I take this opportunity to welcome most warmly. Of the 6,112 individual stockholders registered at the end of March no fewer than 5,430 were "small" investors, with holdings of £500 or less.

Side by side with this welcome increase in individual investment, there has been an equally welcome increase in the volume of institutional investment, notably by insurance companies, investment-trust companies and pension funds catering for the small man's savings.

Your directors view with concern certain proposals for "back door" nationalisation by the purchase of shares in leading companies. We propose to take all reasonable and proper steps to oppose this policy which, we are convinced, would be to the detriment of our stockholders.

At the time of writing, prospects for the current year are good. I will make a further statement at the Annual General Meeting.

*This statement had been completed before the announcement of the purchase by the Group of a French-hydraulics company, Olier France S.A. I propose to make reference to this at the Annual General Meeting.*

Copies of the accounts and the statement by the Chairman may be obtained from the Secretary, Metal Industries Limited, Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1.

## THE YEAR IN BRIEF

	Year ended 31st March	
	1959	1958
TRADING PROFIT before tax .....	£1,503,963	£1,755,912
Taxation .....	£693,097	£976,159
TRADING PROFIT after tax .....	£810,866	£779,753
Earnings per £1 ordinary stock (after tax) ..	3/11d	3/9d
Ordinary dividend less tax .....	14%	14%
Dividends per £1 ordinary stock (after tax) ..	1/8½d	1/7½d
Net cost of ordinary dividends (after tax) ..	£343,296	£313,950
STOCKHOLDERS' INVESTMENT in the business:		
Preference stocks .....	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Ordinary stock (at 31st March*) .....	£3,900,000	£3,900,000
Reserves and earnings retained .....	£4,347,937	£3,208,932
(excluding taxation reserves)		
Total stockholders' investment .....	£10,247,937	£9,108,932
BOOK VALUE of net assets per £1 ordinary stock .....	42/4d	36/5d
Number of ordinary stockholders .....	6,486	6,310
comprising Institutions .....	374	348
Individuals .....	6,112	5,962
Average investment (at book value) per ordinary stockholder .....	£1,271	£1,127
Number of employees .....	5,567	5,735
Average capital invested (net assets) per employee .....	£1,841	£1,588

\*Note: The acquisition, with effect on 1st April 1959, of Avo Limited and Taylor Electrical Instruments Limited increased the amount of Ordinary Stock in issue to £4,140,338, with a corresponding increase in the total stockholders' investment; it also increased the numbers of Ordinary Stockholders to 7,303 and of employees to 6,305.

Company Report

# Société Minière du Bécéka

(Société Congolaise à Responsabilité Limitée)

## Abridged Report of the Directors to General Meeting

### THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES IN 1958

#### Concession and Lands

Mining permits have now been obtained in respect of 63 acres and the land now used for industrial or agricultural purposes, for medical or welfare requirements and for the housing of European and native staff covers an area of 4,361 hectares.

#### PRODUCTION

**Diamonds:** Lubilash Sector.—The favourable economic conditions, which have prevailed during the last few years, induced us in 1958 to continue to increase our production in response to the continuous pressure of the demand for industrial diamonds.

Production reached 16,004,150 carats exceeding that of 1957 by more than a million carats the latter having been 15,015,816 carats. Modern mining plant which can easily deal with the great quantities of material which must be mined and treated, makes this new progress possible. Barren ground and gravels are worked by mechanical shovels, electric excavators or bucket excavators, and transported by belt conveyors or in skips.

As we stated above, the decline in industrial activity in the U.S. and in Europe gave rise, during 1958, to a sharp fall in the demand for crushing boars, which coincided with the appearance of a synthetic product on the American market. This situation obliged us to review our production programme for 1959 in accordance with the requirements of the market.

With this object, three plants in which production was only partly mechanised were shut down towards the end of 1958. Complete mechanisation of these is being planned with a view to re-starting them as soon as favourable economic position permits.

At the end of 1958, 8 mines, all working three shifts, were in operation. The grade treated remained about the average of the mineral reserves.

The large margin in overburden stripping which was built up has been maintained.

The total volume of barren ground and gravel excavated has now reached 5,642,000 cu. metres against 5,358,000 in 1957 and mechanisation has been intensified still further, mechanical excavation having reached a figure of 98.4% of the total amount as against 97.7% in 1957.

The installation of a new central screening plant, in which all the operations of treatments and separation will be mechanised, is in the planning stage.

**LUEBO SECTOR:** Five plants are in operation. Production was 85,884 carats as against 67,657 in 1957.

The special mines security service organised in collaboration with the local authorities continues to give our installations effective protection. The fence which since March, 1958 encloses the mining areas of Bakwanga for a length of 18 km makes supervision easier.

Production for the last ten years was as follows:—

	Diamonds carats	Gold kg.
1949	9,099,475	—
1950	9,604,129	19,450
1951	10,027,065	66,840
1952	11,013,854	47,000
	11,576	Lubilash
1953	12,016,199	44,000
	39,858	Luebo
1954	12,050,758	22,400
	40,617	Luebo
1955	12,413,198	17,160
	46,159	Luebo
1956	13,383,508	16,047
	51,327	Luebo
1957	15,015,816	14,100
	67,657	Luebo
	85,884	Luebo
1958	16,004,150	—
		Lubilash

From the beginning of operations up to the end of 1958, 219,451,782 carats of diamonds were produced, of which about 98% were industrial diamonds and crushing boars.

#### PROSPECTING

The mineral reserves absorbed by working were not entirely compensated for by new reserves inventoried.

In the Bakwanga area, the complete survey of alluvial and eluvial deposits and of primary tributaries may be considered as finished.

The work at present in hand is that of examining the primary flats discovered in 1953 on the upper Katsaba, about thirty kilometres to the south-west of the Bakwanga massifs. Interesting alluvial discoveries have been made in the basin of the Katsaba river.

On the right bank of the Luebo, alluvial deposits did not allow of an increase in reserves sufficient to compensate for the stocks consumed by exploitation in this sector. An aeromagnetic survey was undertaken at the beginning of 1959 in order to obtain exact knowledge of the geological structure of this region, in which the existence of primary beds cannot be ruled out.

The special prospecting party, organised for the examination of the part of the concession of which Lubaloung occupies the centre, continued its search in respect of all mineral possibilities in the region between Lubalash and Lubilash, without finding any mineralisation of economic interest. Its work constitutes an interesting contribution to the geological survey of the region.

#### SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

##### (a) Societe Sereca-manganese

Work on the initial installation continued according to programme; the heavy liquid concentration plant went into regular service at the end of the third quarter of 1958 and is giving complete satisfaction.

Production for 1958 was 320,000 tons of marketable ore.

Consignments were despatched and shipped regularly. Some contracts were not entirely completed, certain customers having asked for their deliveries to be deferred to the year 1959. For this reason only 290,000 tons were shipped as against 295,000 in 1957.

The balance sheet for the financial year 1957 closed with a profit of 31,858,204 fr. c. after placing 25,000,000 fr. c. to reserve, and this permitted a net dividend of 110 frs. c. on each of the 200,000 shares. Royalties paid to the government of the Belgian Congo totalled 24,096,386 frs. c.

##### Societe Diamant Boart

Orders booked during 1958 are similar in amount to those for the previous year, the reduction in boring crowns continuing to be compensated by the improved demand for other tools.

Sales, however, diminished, and the profits showed a slight fall.

The balance sheet for 1958 showed a profit of 18,751,333 frs. c. after allowing 3,520,084 fr. c. for depreciation and allocating 3,000,000 fr. c. for taxes. It was thus possible to allot a net dividend of 90 fr. equal to that for 1957 and to place 4,465,778 fr. to special reserve.

The capital of Diamant Boart will shortly be increased from 100 millions to 150 millions of francs of which 23 millions will be drawn from reserves and 25 millions obtained by calling up capital and the issue of new shares.

Business done by subsidiaries was very satisfactory.

Diamant Boart France (works at Paris-Nanterre) booked orders during 1958 for about 630 millions of French francs as against 456 millions in 1957. A dividend of 6% will be paid.

In order to bring the funds invested into line with the development of the business the capital has been increased from 168 millions to 252 millions of French francs.

In the case of Diamant Boart Italiana, the sales for the first financial year were 300 million lire, results as at the 31st December, 1958 allowing of fixing the dividend at 10%.

(c) Industrial Distributors (1946) Ltd. — Markets industrial diamonds. Distributions during 1958 represent about 50% of those for 1957.

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1958

AND DISTRIBUTION		
Mining results	Fr.	431,117,735
Income from shares (Subsidiary Companies)	Fr.	287,062,144
Income from sundry shareholdings and from Government bonds	Fr.	59,250,242
Interest, commission and sundries	Fr.	52,824,266
Drawing on credit account	Fr.	179,129,855
	Fr.	1,009,404,242
DEDUCTIONS		
General expenses and various	Fr.	9,154,549
Land area tax	Fr.	1,972,436
Export duty	Fr.	197,564,453
Provision for taxes	Fr.	40,000,000
Balance of payments of taxes for previous financial years	Fr.	179,129,855
Allocation to welfare funds	Fr.	20,000,000
Mining royalties to Belgian Congo Government	Fr.	246,025,241
		693,846,536
Nett profit for year 1958	Fr.	315,557,706

This profit, after allotment of 16,832,488 fr. for the staff, 15,000,000 fr. gross to the Board of Directors and Auditors, and 17,500,000 gross to managers entrusted with special duties and managers who are members of the Board of Directors allows the distribution of a dividend of 220 fr. nett per share, i.e. 220,000,000 fr. in all: 45,000,241 fr. for payment of property tax and 1,163,957 fr. allotted to reserve fund.

If you approve our proposals, the dividend will be fixed at 220 fr. nett per share.

Brussels, 22nd April, 1959.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

### Mr. Humphrey Gibbs Appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia

THE QUEEN has approved the appointment of the Hon. Humphrey Vloary Gibbs, O.B.E., to be Governor of Southern Rhodesia in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett, whose term of office will expire in December. He is at present on leave, and the Chief Justice is administering the Government. Owing to the pressure of judicial work he will not be able to carry out the duties after the middle of September, and Mr. Gibbs will administer the Government from that time until he assumes the office of Governor.

Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, third son of the first Baron Hunsdon, is 56, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He has lived since 1928 in Southern Rhodesia, where he has taken a prominent part in the farming, political, and business life of the country. In 1951 he was elected member of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly for Wankie.

He is a past president of the Matabeleland Farmer's Union and the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, and a past chairman of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia, and was one of the two Rhodesian delegates to the London conference of 1946 convened to establish the United Nations Federation of Farmers.

For the past decade he has been a member of the Rhodesian Board of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and he is vice-chairman of the Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd. In 1952 he was elected chairman of the United Party.

He bought Bonisa Farm, near Bulawayo, in 1930 and has concentrated on dairying.

### Nohanga's Higher Dividend & Share Bonus

A HIGHER DIVIDEND and a three-for-one capital bonus are recommended by Nohanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., which report a net operating profit of £4,704,535 for the year ended March 31 after meeting tax liabilities of £3,130,000. Last year the net profit was 24,370,380. Interim and final dividends together represent 12s. 6d. net per £1 unit of stock, compared with 10s. for 1958. Profits appropriated for capital expenditure and share premium account together total £21m., which sum it is proposed to capitalize and distribute by way of a capital bonus of three shares of £1 each for every existing stock unit held on September 14 next.

### *News Items in Brief*

A revolutionary design for an overhead railway, the invention of Mr. B.W. Hampton of Southern Rhodesia, is under consideration by the U.K. Ministry of Transport.

An R.A.F. Valiant jet bomber has flown 6,060 miles from London to Capetown in the record time of 11 hours 28 minutes, flying non-stop and refuelling in flight over the Sahara. The average speed was 530 m.p.h.

Masai tribesmen in Kenya have twice raided Kipsigi territory in recent weeks. Last week the police had to intervene and open fire to prevent a serious clash and in self-defence against an attack with bows and arrows.

The G.O.C. -in-C. in East Africa has denied a Press report that troops of the 1st Bn. The Cameronians threatened to mutiny in February. An inquiry is being made by a brigadier. General Tapp has dismissed all the allegations as "nonsense".

The Governor of Uganda has directed that six former leaders of the proscribed Uganda National Movement shall be rusticated to an area of the Protectorate outside Buganda. The judge who conducted a public inquiry reported that the men "were conducting themselves in a manner dangerous to peace and good order". Those affected are Messrs. E.M.K. Mulira, I.K. Musazi, E.R.K.S. Mawagi, A.K. Busungu, J. Sakabanja, and P.F. Muwanga.



## Nyasalands Needs More Private Investment

THE EMERGENCY IN NYASALAND has already cost the Government £175,000, Mr. Henry Phillips, the Financial Secretary, said last week when introducing the budget. Nevertheless the Government would increase the rate of development expenditure without raising taxation. The budget's aim was to attract private investment, and he pleaded for "a return of confidence and a wholehearted effort by all races to provide the atmosphere in which the economy may expand". A deficit of £700,000 would be met partly from reserves.

The recent disturbances had emphasized the need for a larger provincial and district administration and an expanded police force. That would involve a capital programme of not less than £1m. over three years, apart from higher recurrent costs. "If the emergency imposed a financial strain on my Government which proved beyond our resources and it could be shown conclusively that a real financial need existed, H.M. Government would be prepared to help".

H.M. Government had been asked for more C.D. & W. help in the next four years; £3m. was to be made available from that source, and he hoped for a free grant of £1m. towards Blantyre-Limbe's £2.3m. water scheme, and that the Colonial Development Corporation might lend the rest. Other budget proposals include expenditure on urban African housing, grants to local authorities, improved township services, roads, a tobacco demonstration farm, and new schools, and Government loans to assist small-scale industries.

African education took 15% of current expenditure, natural resources 13%, law and order 12%, and administration and accounting services just under 12%.

### Political Dangers

Mr. Phillips warned African producers of the dangers of allowing politics to interfere with production, as in the Central Province, this season where an excellent tobacco crop, poorly attended during harvesting and curing, had consequently realized low prices. Industrial output had risen by £750,000.

Political events during the last nine months had had an unsettling effect. "There has in particular been a notable falling off in the level of private investment. If the standard of living and the income of Africans is to be improved, more private investment is needed. Government cannot do all the necessary investment alone. Private capital is very necessary, and private capital will not be forthcoming unless conditions become more stable".

We must avoid a political groundnut fiasco in Nyasaland, said Mr. John Ingham, Secretary for African Affairs; unbalanced political development could be even more disastrous than a misguided major economic project.

"In recent months a section of the most able Africans used their gifts to undermine Government authority. We have in no way been deflected from our objectives by what has happened. The course we must steadfastly pursue includes the advancement of Africans to greater responsibility. But the first duty is to maintain law and order".

African M.L.C.'s showed great lack of appreciation of the realities of the situation. When one said that the Government had intimidated Africans into joining the civil service, Mr. Ingham replied: "It was the Nyasaland African Congress which tried to intimidate civil servants".

## Northern Rhodesia's Exercise in Confidence

AN EXERCISE IN CONFIDENCE was the description given by Mr. R.A. Nicholson, Minister of Finance, when he introduced the Northern Rhodesian budget. It imposes no additional taxation. The reserves will provide the £342,044 by which revenue will fall short of the estimated expenditure of £16,179,899.

In conformity with Federal policy, the preference extended by the territorial tender board to local manufacturers is to be increased from 5% to 7½%.

The Minister emphasized the Government's determination to maintain a state of stability which enabled citizens of all races to go about their business in peace and security. Only thus could the outside world be persuaded that it could safely offer financial and technical assistance.

The Minister continued: "We have managed to maintain the level of our capital development expenditure. I think we can style ourselves a confident people - confident that we can slowly but surely weld the diverse elements of our population into an effective team, and that we can attain overall security and economic welfare. But there is the other confidence - the confidence of the outer world in us. The one breeds the other. By investing in ourselves, maintaining our development expenditure, and pursuing brave and imaginative lines of social adjustment, we shall create the outside confidence necessary to attract the capital we badly need".

### *If the Political Atmosphere Did Not Improve*

All efforts would avail little if the political atmosphere did not continually improve. It was lamentable that economic and social growth should be impeded by political dissension. Racial intolerance, which made world headlines, was an anachronism, but it could undoubtedly lead to a stoppage of external investment. Recent political developments had brought much adverse publicity.

The strength of the economy lay in the vast, undeveloped resources of the people of Northern Rhodesia, its soil, and the loads of minerals still lying idle. "Here is the potential market for our own industries, the life-blood of commerce, and the latent reservoir of man-power waiting to be given better living standards, and, once the benefits of education have been made available, greater responsibilities in society".

The Minister said that he had discussed the question of copper prices with a number of authorities, who generally agreed that the £225 a ton on which he had based his calculations was reasonable. On that figure Northern Rhodesia's shares of mineral royalties would be £2,281,000.

Income tax and territorial surcharge would be based on the profits of the companies when metal prices were low and would be down by £1m. The estimated recurrent revenue from all sources for 1959-60 was £15,837,855, of which £7,940,000, or 50.14% was from income tax and territorial surcharge. Slight increases had been made in the allocations for police, roads, communications, African education, land conservation, agriculture, and tsetse control.

Under the present capital programme apart from £3m. invested at long term, the liquid reserves available for capital purposes would have been completely used up by 1963. They had exceeded £15m. five years ago.

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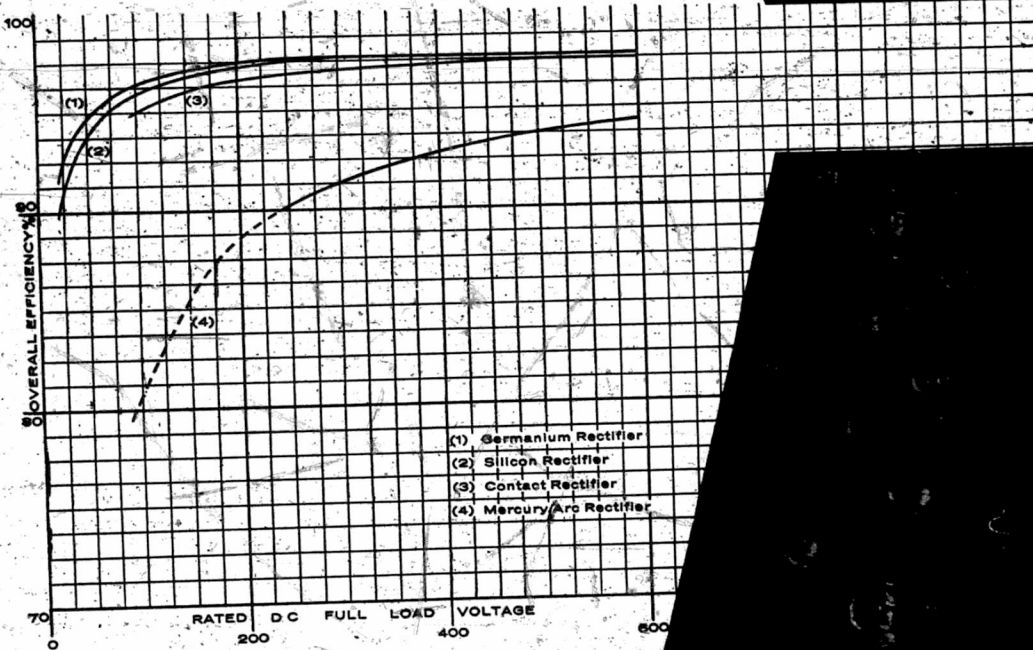
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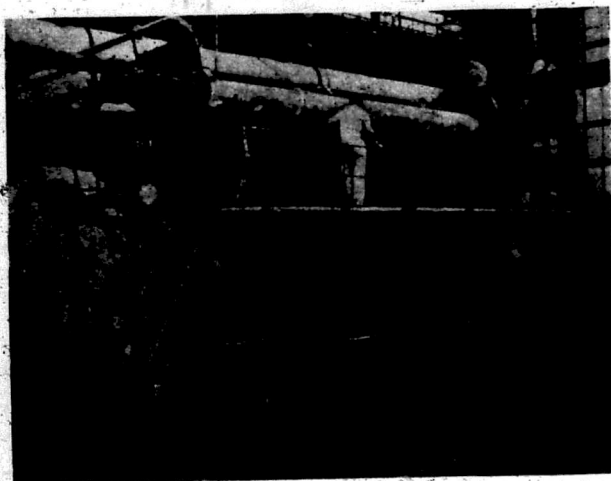
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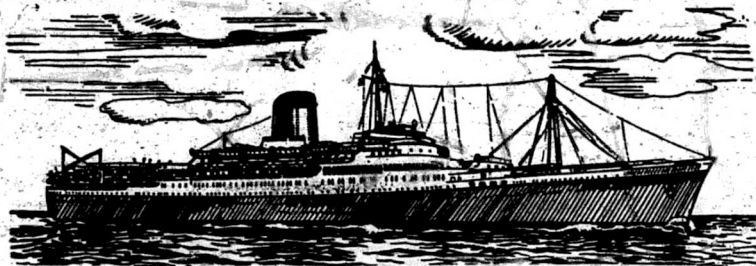
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