

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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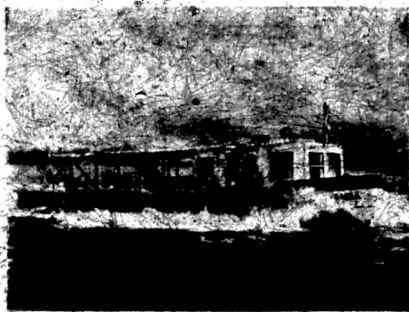
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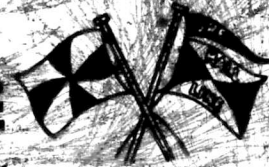
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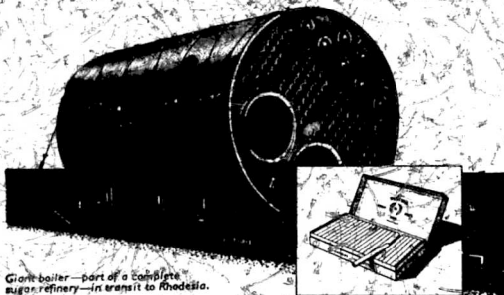
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1891

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MOST DISASTROUS YEAR in the history of the British territories in East and Central Africa has closed without any evidence that the British people recognized how the trust reposed in them for generations for the well-being of many millions of Africans and for the immigrant races has been betrayed by a Government in the United Kingdom which was elected little more than twelve months earlier with high hopes that it would serve the national interest and uphold the national honour. It has done neither in the African States with which this journal is concerned. Indeed, without the slightest risk of exaggeration it can be written that never since the *Pax Britannica* was established between the Nile and the Limpopo about three-quarters of a century ago has British prestige sunk so low in the estimation of Africans and local Europeans. As the 1959 election slogan of the Conservative Party in the United Kingdom was "You have never had it so good," an inelegant appeal to selfishness which studiously ignored the far from satisfactory moral condition of the nation, so in African affairs the Tory leaders have disregarded the inherent moral obligations which it was their duty to discharge. All that has mattered to the present Government has been temporary expediency, at whatever cost to principle. Indeed, if the custom common in Africa and Asia of attaching a descriptive phrase to a period of time were followed in Britain, 1960 would most appropriately be named the Year of the Abandonment of Standards.

While the Cabinet in particular and the Conservative Party in general are culpable as accessories to the derelictions committed in East and Central Africa against Britain's honor responsibilities, and interests, the guilt is chiefly that of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Macmillan and

Mr. Macleod have consequently brought upon themselves the contempt of hundreds of thousands of Europeans in Africa who know beyond possibility of doubt what immense damage has been done by their insensate policy of scuttle—with which, of course, the Parliamentary Socialist Party is wholly sympathetic. Lest the latent common-sense and indignation of the British people be aroused, both parties, deeming a "softening up" process prudent, speak not of abdication but of "disengagement", a word now in very active use by their Parliamentary and Press "stooges"—to use the term by which the African national extremists who are the beneficiaries of British weakness seek to smear the more reputable Africans who attract their anger, intimidation, and violence by publicly showing their faith in that British administration which until quite recently consistently concerned itself with the long-term welfare of Africans. Not until 1960 did Ministers entrusted by the Sovereign with the discharge of the duties of protecting her Dependencies show themselves prepared to sacrifice Britain's obligations of trusteeship to the clamorous covetousness and careerism of the Odingas, Mboyas, Bandas, and Kaundas; and Kenya will be fortunate if early in this new year a Government with an already disreputable record does not commit the ultimate betrayal of releasing Kenyatta, the creator of the indescribably foul Mau Mau movement, whose re-entry to political life threatens the Colony.

Yet in a long, carefully phrased, and serious statement, which declared that the security of the country would be gravely jeopardized if the man were allowed back into society, Sir Patrick Renison, the Governor, recently branded him as "the leader to darkness and death". There are nevertheless strong grounds for the fear that when the Governor discusses this grave question with Mr. Ma-

If Kenyatta Be Released.

cleod in a few days he will be faced with the alternative of soon swallowing his words (though they were assuredly approved in advance by the Minister himself) or of resigning his office. That he should be placed in this humiliating position is most unfair to him and to Kenya, especially as he and his political master know that if he decides to remain in his post in these circumstances he will have deprived himself of the respect and confidence of the European community and of a very large number of Africans. They must also know that, because they would consider it dishonourable to serve a Government headed by Kenyatta (to which crazy course the African politicians are committed) most of the best British officials would decline to remain in the country. And could a worse affront be offered to the Queen than to prepare the way for a malefactor like Kenyatta to become her Chief Minister in an independent Kenya?

Until quite recently it would have been inconceivable that any Government in the United Kingdom could deliberately pursue a policy of abject and dangerous appeasement

Disciplined By Patronage.

of irresponsible African conspirators without being faced with the resignation of key men in public life in the Mother Country and in the African Dependency especially affected. Political professionalism, however, has now so changed the standards that scarcely any members of the House of Commons will oppose outspokenly even a manifestly calamitous course upon which they know their leaders to be determined. Obedience to those with the power of patronage, not the expression of public uneasiness or private conviction, has become the guiding force for the overwhelming majority of Parliamentarians. To their credit, a very few of them have nevertheless expostulated, though quite without effect in so docile and disciplined a company. In Kenya also the protests against Macblundellism have been so inept, so uncoordinated, and so devoid of wise and sustained pressure that the Secretary of State responsible for this dire infliction upon the Colony has had no difficulty in evading the issue. It is astonishing but true that the real challenge to him came in private from the City of London, not from Kenya, where, however, the Speaker of the Legislative Council did quit that honourable office in protest.

Two of the four members of the United Party delegation to the Lancaster House Conference wanted all the party's members in the

Legislature to resign as soon as Kenya's fate was pronounced by Mr. Macleod, but they were persuaded reluctantly, and in

our view most unfortunately, not to act promptly themselves and to leave the decision until there could be consultations with the party executive in Kenya. Then, when impressive proof to the British public that at least one party in the Colony was determined to carry its opposition to the electorate would have aroused sympathy and support, the chance was thrown away, though the by-elections which would have followed would almost certainly have been handsomely won by Group Captain Briggs and his associates. He, who had advocated resignation in February, soon came to regret his acceptance of the counsel of more complacent men; but by that time it was too late to force by-elections. When the recent mission to London of a colleague, Major Day, proved abortive, he withdrew from the Council, but his action was barely mentioned in United Kingdom newspapers and not at all in the House of Commons. It nonetheless represented a glimmer of candour in the darkness of equivocation, evasion, and humbug which overhung the Kenya scene throughout the year and undermined all confidence. No strong British community overseas can ever have been so shockingly treated by Westminster with so little effective reply.

The feebleness and faithlessness of so-called Authority in respect of Kenya inevitably affected other territories also. The whole year was marked by a sense of impending crisis in Uganda, especially in the Kingdom of Buganda, where there

Feebleness and Faithlessness.

was much violence, widespread and continued intimidation, a succession of trade boycotts which did grave harm to the economy and the country's finances, and almost incredible political misjudgments and self-damaging stubbornness by the Kabaka, his Ministers, and the Lukiko. On December 31 that Council committed the final folly of declaring Buganda independent of the rest of the Protectorate, though H.M. Government had done everything possible to conciliate an inflexible and unhappy ruler, who, though without a reasonable plan of his own, would listen to none from any other quarter, African or British. Many Baganda, particularly the party politicians, disagree fundamentally with their tribal head, with whom few non-Baganda Africans in the Protectorate feel sympathy. In Northern Rho-

desia and Nyasaland also there was a great deal of intimidation and violence by political gangs, and in some areas of Nyasaland there was such abdication of administrative responsibility that leading African agitators engaged openly in subversive activities and seditious or near-seditious propaganda without being brought to book. In the Congo Belgian political cowardice, international incompetence, and African irresponsibility reached their apotheosis; and only in Tanganyika did calm, good will, and real inter-racial co-operation brighten the picture. Even in Zanzibar—whose beloved Sultan died two days after returning from England—pro-Communist slogans are now chanted by strident nationalists, some of whom have visited Russia and China.

In any other year since 1896 Southern Rhodesia could have repeated its proud boast that no life had been lost within its frontiers as a result of civil disobedience. That splendid record has been

**Sins of Omission
And Commission.**

lost—in circumstances which have made large numbers of European Rhodesians, among them some of the best men in Africa, sharply critical of their Government. If there were now a general election it would almost certainly be defeated, and it is therefore probable that Sir Edgar Whitehead will not submit himself to the electorate at the conclusion of the Federal Review Conference, as he rashly undertook to do in more than one public speech. Though his Government's record has been marred by numerous blunders of commission and omission, which have given an appearance of an illiberal attitude towards African advancement, neither the Prime Minister nor his colleagues are in fact obstructionists, and they may be expected in the next few months to raise the strength of the Colony's Parliament, which now has no African members, from thirty to fifty, of whom ten or so will be Africans. That much overdue recognition of a just claim should assuage the tensions aroused of late and give some Southern Rhodesian Africans the opportunity of showing that they are at least as capable of participating in public life as Africans in the two neighbouring British territories. The pity is that there should have been so much procrastination in taking this step: when Sir Roy Welensky appointed a Southern Rhodesian African to office in the Federal Government it should have been obvious to all that there could no longer be any justification for the exclusion of Africans from the Southern Rhodesian Assembly.

One of the few positive gains of the year has been Sir Roy Welensky's ascendancy internally and externally. He, not Mr. Macmillan or Mr. Macleod, was the dominant figure at the December conference in London, which, when it adjourned for some weeks over the Christmas

**Our New
Year Wish.**

and New Year recess, gave hope of a reasonable adjustment of conflicting claims. If that be achieved, faith in the Federation will be re-established, greatly to the advantage of the constituent States and the eight million Africans who would otherwise become the victims of hopelessly inexperienced but boundlessly self-confident political adventurers of their own race. Our New Year wish must be for the continuance of a strong Federation which will prove that a progressive, prosperous, promising partnership is possible between Europeans and Africans.

Statements Worth Noting

"Politicians are not very sensible"—Lord Beveridge.

"Rhodesia is Africa's most politically mature society". Professor Basil Fletcher, vice-principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"We complimented the Prime Minister for his 'Wind of change' speech. What we want to see now is less wind and more change".—Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P.

"One in five of the passengers using the Union-Castle liners come from the Rhodesias".—Mr. Bernard Cayer, deputy chairman of the line, speaking in Salisbury.

"Let us be friends with the [European] farmers to win back their confidence".—Mr. Paul Bomanji, Minister for Agriculture and Co-operative Development in Tanganyika Territory.

"Our alliances must buttress, not dilute, our nationhood, however specious the arguments of technocrats for the integration of national sovereignties".—Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P.

"Kenya's development estimates for 1960-61 somewhat exceed £10m., and the planned development expenditure for 1960-63 will cost £27m.".—Mr. K. W. S. Mackenzie, Minister for Finance and Development.

"The step forward in our constitutional evolution is a bigger step than some of us thought wise and a smaller step than others wanted; but it is a step in the right direction and in the right atmosphere".—Mr. Humphrey Slade, M.L.C., Kenya.

"One great psychological danger to be overcome in Kenya is the feeling that changes of themselves will bring relief to the needy, riches to the poor, land to the landless, power to the ambitious. Whoever is in charge, the difficulties of life remain".—Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya.

"It makes me burn with indignation when I read of politicians who come to Rhodesia telling us they are ashamed of being Englishmen. Africa has been magnificently served by many devoted men and women from Europe, who have given their lives for the well-being of Africa".—Canon A. W. Eaton, Rector of Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

Buganda Remains Calm After Declaration of Independence

Lukiko Resolution in Breach of 1955 Agreement

BUGANDA'S DECLARATION of independence, voted by the Lukiko on Saturday, but vetoed by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, appeared when this issue went to press to have had no practical effect. The administrative situation continued unchanged, the Kabaka's Government had taken no steps to implement the declaration, and there had been no disturbances.

The Katikiro, Mr. Kintu, maintained, however, that in future negotiations with the British Government Buganda would act as an independent State. It would, he declared, not take part in the general election in March for the Legislative Council.

Sir Frederick, who arrived in London on Monday for the East African Governors' Conference at the Colonial Office, said that he regarded the independence resolution as "a bargaining move" intended to put Buganda in a better bargaining position before constitutional talks are resumed.

"The Baganda are an orderly and commonsense people, not prone to violence", he said. "The Kabaka has all the time preached counsels of moderation. It would be extremely difficult for the Baganda to implement independence in any way."

While the Buganda Government held that it had seceded from the Protectorate, H.M. Government's position was that that was illegal and that the 1955 Agreement, which does not provide for secession, cannot be abrogated unilaterally.

On Wednesday of last week the 5th Bn. The King's African Rifles was flown from Kenya to Jinja to reinforce the battalion which is stationed there.

Unauthorized Meetings Banned

On Thursday Mr. Macleod's reply to the Kabaka's letter requesting the reopening of talks was read to the Lukiko, which resolved to debate the secession proposal next day.

On Friday the Protectorate Government banned all unauthorized meetings of more than 25 people, and Major-General R. E. Goodwin, G.O.C. East Africa Command, flew from Nairobi to Entebbe for talks with the Governor.

In the Lukiko debate that day speaker after speaker, including three Ministers in the Kabaka's Government, urged that Buganda should proceed with its threatened declaration of independence from January 1. Most speakers expressed dissatisfaction with the Secretary of State's reply, and the occasional member who suggested caution was met with open disapproval.

After three hours of debate the Speaker abruptly announced an adjournment until the next day, this action following, it was believed, consultation between the Katikiro and the Kabaka, who was thought to be anxious to delay a hasty vote for immediate secession.

Alarmed at the possibility of week-end trouble, many Asian families moved from the rural districts of Buganda into Kamaala, Jinja, and Masaka.

The Lukiko debate, resumed on Saturday, ended in a vote of 79 to eight, with one abstention, in favour of an immediate declaration of independence. The abstainer was Mr. Abu Mavania, Minister of Education, the only member of the Kabaka's Government to maintain his opposition to secession. Other Ministers who had spoken against secession nevertheless voted in favour.

The text of the resolution was:—

"In the name of God and the nation of Buganda, the Lukiko, which has met today, December 31, 1960, has declared that from this day . . . Buganda has terminated the protection which has existed between Her Majesty the Queen and the Kingdom of Buganda based on the treaty of 1894 and all consequent agreements, whether it is derived from any enactment or document made by Britain alone without the consent of both sides.

"Buganda asked for British protection, and it is only Buganda which must end that protection. Therefore the Lukiko declares that from today Buganda is independent. From this declaration Her Majesty the Queen will hand over to the Kingdom of Buganda all her possessions which she has been protecting. The Lukiko appeals to all people in the Kingdom of Buganda to keep the law and the peace."

When the Governor was informed, he replied that he could not and would not give his approval to the resolution, which would therefore be of no effect, and which was in any case not within the competence of the Lukiko. He recalled that under the Buganda Agreement of 1955 resolutions of the Lukiko were ineffective without his approval.

On Sunday Sir Frederick met five of the Kabaka's six Ministers in order to remind them of "their responsibility to Her Majesty's Government". Before the meeting the Kabaka's Government had issued a statement contesting the Governor's right to block the declaration of independence, and saying that they no longer recognized his powers of approval or veto.

Move From Younger Politicians

On Monday Mr. Kintu denied a suggestion that the Governor had ordered him to resign his position as Chief Minister. It is believed, however, that a movement to force Mr. Kintu's resignation may come from the younger Baganda politicians who seek to replace the traditionally constituted Lukiko by a parliament of democratically elected members, and who have opposed the idea of secession. Failure by the Kabaka's Government to implement the independence gesture may provide them with a suitable pretext for further activity.

On Tuesday two of the main political parties of Uganda criticized the independence resolution. Mr. B. Kiwanuka, president of the Democratic Party, called on the Buganda Ministry to resign, saying that they had failed in their duty to guide the Baganda at a critical time.

Mr. M. Obote, leader of the Uganda Peoples' Congress, described the Lukiko's action as "irresponsible and meaningless".

Mr. Kintu denied that he and his Ministers had told the Governor that they did not intend to proceed with the secession more but that the declaration was required to appease the people of Buganda.

British Reply to Kabaka

Buganda's Proposal to Re-open Talks

THE FOLLOWING REPLY from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod, to a letter from the Kabaka of Buganda had been handed to the Kabaka:

"I acknowledge receipt of Your Highness's letter of December 17, in which you conveyed the resolution passed by the Buganda Lukiko in reply to my letter of the 2nd December.

"I note with gratification the obvious desire of Your Highness and of the Lukiko to proceed by way of negotiation. As, of course, my letter makes clear, discussions, which could not in any event be held immediately, would not be held on the basis of the Lukiko memorandum of the 8th October. But I have been looking at the matter again, in the light of the Lukiko reply and Your Highness's comments and I propose to consult the Governor when he comes to London early in January to discuss other matters, and to consider with him the possibility of re-opening discussions, their timing and the manner in which they should be held.

"Such talks would have to be concerned with matters which affect only Buganda and which could properly be determined without conflicting with the later conference. I have been very glad to learn that Your Highness and Your Highness's Ministers have had cordial discussions with Lord Munster and propose to see the Relationships Commission when it arrives in January, and I am sure that this constructive approach augurs well for the future."

Kabaka's Letter

The text of the Kabaka's letter is as follows:

"I am attaching hereto the resolution which was passed by the Buganda Lukiko which was on the 15th December, 1960, to consider the reply to their memorandum addressed to Her

Majesty the Queen which you conveyed to me in your letter dated 2nd December, 1960.

"I am pleased to endorse my own appreciation of the offer of the resumption of discussions between Her Majesty's Government and the representatives of the Lukiiko; this offer being contained in the last paragraph of your letter.

"I cannot over-emphasise the extreme urgency there is about this matter and I am sure that you too share my anxiety to have these negotiations launched as early as possible".

The text of the Lukiiko resolution mentioned in the Kabaka's letter is as follows:—

"The Lukiiko in session today, 15th December, 1960, has heard the letter Number EAF.71/6/03 of the 2nd December, 1960, which the Secretary of State for the Colonies wrote to His Highness the Kabaka conveying Her Majesty the Queen's reply to the Lukiiko's memorandum of the 8th October, 1960.

"The Lukiiko is at one with the Secretary of State's suggestion in the last paragraph of the letter referred to above, whereupon the Lukiiko agrees to re-open negotiations immediately with Her Majesty's Government concerning Buganda's sovereignty and such negotiations to be based on the Lukiiko's memorandum referred to above before the 31st December, 1960.

"The Lukiiko is confident that there will soon be resumption of good will and friendly co-operation that will facilitate Buganda's achievement of her sovereignty without impediment or obstacles".

Bishop Favours Federal Government Fears that "Democracy" May Not Work

THE BISHOP OF NAMIREMBE, the Rt. Rev. Leslie W. Brown, has expressed himself in favour of a federal form of government for Uganda. In the course of a long article in the Anglican Church newspaper in Uganda he has written:—

"This time of difficulty and tension can be passed through safely if we will all try to face clearly the difficulties ahead and seek ways of overcoming them. All of us will have strong emotions of our own; we must remember that other men have different emotions, and we must not deliberately work up our own so that we hurt others.

"In the dispute between Buganda, the British Government, and the other parts of the Protectorate, history is frequently being quoted in attempts to prove that one side is right or wrong. It is not enough for either side to say: 'This was the situation five or so years ago, and therefore it is still true today'. Some people on both sides still live in the past.

"Some of the things which past agreements were believed to have established have never really been accepted by the people concerned. Buganda never in its heart accepted its position as one province among several, which was laid down in the 1900 Agreement. One reason was that there was then no sign of any comparable province; the other three have been organized and developed since.

"For most of this century the British Government has developed Uganda as a unitary State—another idea which Buganda has never really accepted. In the last few years, however, other parts of Uganda have turned increasingly to the idea of some form of federal government in the future, and now the British Government is examining this possibility too.

"In modern Africa Buganda is not big enough to exist as a single State entirely on its own. Most African countries are fully occupied in gaining or establishing their independence, but there will come a time when larger States, inside and outside Africa, will look at the smaller ones with thoughts of extending their own influence.

"Buganda is a comparatively wealthy kingdom, but its economy depends on routes to the ocean which pass through other territories; and it seems doubtful if it could properly defend its borders against determined attack or infiltration from outside.

"Buganda realizes the difficulties which confront a very small nation in the modern world, and even the recent resolutions of secession have brought with them statements that Buganda would welcome future combinations with other parts of the present Uganda.

"Though some of the reasons why Buganda does not want to remain a part of the present Uganda are not good, there is also a good reason. The people of Buganda know and accept for the most part their present system of govern-

ment. They know that that Government is not a representative parliamentary democracy in the British sense, but they do not believe that such a democracy would necessarily work in Buganda or Uganda.

"The experience of Ghana has suggested to many Baganda that an independent Uganda with a parliamentary form of government might become a sort of dictatorship, with a 'popular' leader who might or might not be a Muganda. Looking at this possibility, many Baganda say they prefer to keep their present form of government.

"Economically Buganda cannot afford to 'go it alone' for long; yet she does not want to exchange a system of government which works for one which may not work. The only answer seems to lie in some form of federal government; and it seems quite possible that the Relationships Commission may recommend this.

No Immediate Threat

"The people of Buganda and of the rest of Uganda should now hold very firmly to two points. The British Government has given assurances that the enlarged Legislative Council, for which elections are to be held next February, will not have powers to change Uganda's present form of government; it will, in fact, be a place where more Africans can train for the responsibilities of independence. The British Government has also promised that the recommendations of the Relationships Commission will be nothing more than recommendations, and that they will be discussed and possibly modified by a round-table conference at which the whole of Uganda will be represented. These promises mean that there is no immediate threat to Buganda's position.

Buganda has made its objections to a future unitary Government clear by the way in which until now most of its people have not registered as voters. This attitude should be respected by those who have registered, just as the beliefs of those who wish to register should be respected by those who do not.

"Buganda has also stated its desire to secede, and at one time said that it would do this only when the present agreements with Britain were terminated. The agreements are due for review next year, by which time the recommendations of the Relationships Commission will be known. That will be the moment to decide whether the disagreements between all the parties are still so great as to break up Uganda.

"Meanwhile one thing is certain: neither Buganda, the other kingdoms and districts of Uganda, nor Britain has anything to gain by the creation of strife and hatred. We can all show our readiness for independence by our peaceful behaviour in the next few months".

Bechuanaland Constitutional Changes

BECHUANALAND will for the first time have Legislative and Executive Councils under Orders in Council which give the Protectorate a new Constitution. The Legislative Council will have a majority of elected members, with equal numbers of Europeans and Africans and one Asian. The Executive Council will have an official majority. Elections are planned for May.

Tanganyika Conference

AFTER CONSULTATION between the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, and the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull, and with the agreement of the Chief Minister, Mr. Julius Nyerere, it has been decided to hold the Tanganyika Constitutional Conference proposed for March in Dar es Salaam rather than in London.

Reception for Governors

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, will hold a reception this evening for the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, who are in London for a conference at the Colonial Office.

Home of White Settlers

SIR ABUBAKAR BAILEWA, Prime Minister of Nigeria, has said in Lagos that Africans must realize that Africa is as much the home of white settlers as of Africans. The settlers, however, should be ready to accept the principle of one man one vote.

Honours for East Africans and Rhodesians

Well-Known Names in the New Year List

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST contains the names of many people who have rendered services to East or Central Africa, including:—

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

BEADLE, THOMAS HUGH WILLIAM, a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.
COUTTS, WALTER FLEMING, Chief Secretary in Kenya.
MACINTYRE, DONALD, Minister of Finance in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
ROGERS, PHILIP JAMES, for public services in Kenya.
STOURTON, IVO HERBERT EVELYN JOSEPH, Inspector-General of Colonial Police.
TROTMAN, ARTHUR EDWIN, lately Minister for Natural Resources in Tanganyika Territory.

K.C.M.G.

BARNES, WILLIAM LETHBRIDGE GORELL, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
MOORING, SIR ARTHUR GEORGE RIXSON, British Resident in Zanzibar.

C.M.G.

BILLING, M. G., Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.
DAVIES, M. H., Minister for Security and Immigration, Tanganyika.
DUBRIDGE, B. J., Minister for Provincial Affairs, Tanganyika.
HODGSON, G. C. D., Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland.
JARVIS, E. W. G., Attorney-General, Southern Rhodesia.
LOYD, F. A., Provincial Commissioner, Kenya.
MCPETRIE, J. C., Legal Adviser, Colonial Office.
MADDISON, V. A., Permanent Secretary Ministry for Commerce and Industry, Kenya.
OSBURY, H. F., assistant director-general, British Council.
POWELL-COTTON, C., Provincial Commissioner, Uganda.
PEGRUM, J. W. S., general manager, Rhodesia Railways.
SEARLE, W. F., Chief Statistician, Colonial Office.

G.B.E.

LUCE, SIR WILLIAM HENRY TUCKER, lately Governor in Aden, and previously in the Sudan Political Service.

K.B.E.

DAVID, EDGEWORTH BERESFORD, Administrator, East Africa High Commission.
O'CONNOR, SIR KENNETH KENNEDY, President, Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

C.B.E.

BEAKRANE, A. F. for public service in Kenya.
FEENSY, J. P., Secretary for Land and Mines, Nyasaland.
HERELOTS, G. A. C., principal, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.
JONES, R. H., chief electrical engineer, Crown Agents.
KAPNEK, J. F., for services to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
LISLE, J. T., Permanent Secretary, East African Land Forces Organization.
MILLS, J. W., for public and political services in the Federation.
RICHARDSON, M. W., Assistant P.M. Gen. (Serv.), East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.
WILKINSON, H. D. D., Director of Audit, Uganda.
WILLIAMS, A. W., Professor of Medicine, Makerere College, Uganda.

O.B.E.

BABER, CAPTAIN A. E., master of the British-India liner UGANDA.
BARNES, the Rev. H. J., lately secretary and treasurer in Northern Rhodesia of the London Missionary Society.
BARNES, R. O., senior soil conservation engineer, Kenya.
BRIDLE, F. W., chief accountant, Federal Ministry of Posts.
BROOMHEAD, F. R. E., LIEUT.-COMMANDER, R.N.R. (RETD.), principal assistant of Chief Ports Manager, E.A.R. & H.
CAPPER, THE VERY REV. E. M. H., Provost of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.
FISCHER, R. LE S., farmer in Southern Rhodesia.
GUNSON, W. H., for public services in Kenya.
HALSE, E. H., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia.
HEISCH, R. B., senior specialist, Medical Department, and Director of Insect-borne Diseases Div., Medical Research Laboratory, Nairobi.
HOWARD, C. W., Deputy Labour Commissioner, Tanganyika.
JENNINGS, CAPTAIN E. N., operations manager, British United Airways.
MACOON, M. J., Commissioner of Police, Uganda.
MARTIN, MRS. H. M., personal secretary in the office of the U.K. Trade Commissioner in East Africa.
MCDUGAL, T. M., farmer in Southern Rhodesia.
MKWAWA, A. S., Paramount Chief, Uhehe, Tanganyika.
MORRIS, E. A., head of appointments and passages department, Crown Agents.
NGOLOGOZA, P., for public services in Uganda.
NICOLLE, W. H. H., Native Commissioner, S. Rhodesia.
NORMAN-WALKER, H. S., Deputy Financial Secretary, Nyasaland.
PIKE, G. T., headmaster, Blantyre Secondary School, Nyasaland.
SHAW, W. H. B., lately Federal Controller of Customs.
SMITH, M. M. J., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.
SMITHYMAN, M. V., senior district commissioner, Zanzibar.
WALLACE, R. J., Financial Secretary in former Somaliland Protectorate.
WILLIAMS, F. R. J., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Uganda.
YOUNG, K. D., senior medical officer (Clin.) in former Somaliland Protectorate.

M.B.E.

ANGUS, MISS R., matron in charge, Uganda.
ALDRIDGE, P. C., director of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries.
BAERLEIN, MRS. F. M. R., for public services in Uganda.
BRAMJEE, J. D., for social service in Kenya.
CARTWRIGHT, MISS D. E., senior woman education officer, Northern Rhodesia.
CHALMERS, A., area manager, Agricultural Products and Marketing Board, Lilongwe, Nyasaland.
COOK, A. S. K., Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, Uganda.
DU RAND, G. C., senior superintendent, Federal Prisons Department.
EASTWICK, MRS. M. O., for public services in Nyasaland.
ELWELL, P. B., for service to aviation in East Africa.
FELTHAM, R. G., lately Federal Counsellor in H.M. Embassy, Lisbon.
FROST, D. F. H. H., district commissioner, Kawambwa, Northern Rhodesia.
GARNER, D., clerk, Housing Dept., S. Rhodesia.
GILLET, M., senior field officer (Vet.), Tanganyika.
GILLIES, N. C., Assistant Director of Public Works in former Somaliland Protectorate.
GOODALL, MRS. E. A. M., artist and museum worker, Southern Rhodesia.
GOSANE, C. FAKIR, clerk, East African Railways and Harbours.
GUMPERTZ, D. P. C., lately Assistant Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Education.
HANMER, N. B., senior administrative officer in former Somaliland Protectorate.
HENDERSON, J., for public service in Uganda.
HOPKINS, MISS E. M., British Red Cross field officer, Kenya.
JOHN, MRS. N. E., national president of National Council of Women of Southern Rhodesia.
KENNY, MRS. M. D., probation officer, Kenya.
MCKISACK, LADY, director, British Red Cross in Uganda.
MCGEE, MRS. W. M., lately secretary of Plumtree Town Management Board, S. Rhodesia.
MAIN, N., for public service in Tanganyika.

MAKULU, H. F., for public service in Northern Rhodesia.
 NORBERT, P., Liwali Mkuu of Lindi District, Tanganyika.
 OOLA, P. W., Rwot (County Chief) of Omoro, Acholi District, Uganda.
 ORBELL, CAPTAIN J. R., deputy operations manager, Central African Airways.
 PASSELLS, F. A., director of social services and housing, Nairobi City Council.
 PAUL, MRS. E. M., for public services, especially in Broken Hill.
 PICKWELL, E. F., engineer, East Africa High Commission, RAMADHANI, M. D., education officer, Tanganyika.
 RUTHERFORD, MISS J. C., for social welfare services in the Federation.
 SHEPHERD, H., secretary, Law Society of Northern Rhodesia.
 SINGH, I., legal assistant in former Somaliland Protectorate.
 SOMKENCE, THE REV. O., Mpopoma African Township, S. Rhodesia.
 SPEIGHT, R. L., deputy superintendent of police, Zanzibar.
 SUNDOR, R. M., for public service in Kenya.
 TENGANI, Chief of Port Herald District, Nyasaland.
 THORNTON, R., farmer in S. Rhodesia.
 TUCKETT, J. R., agricultural officer, Tanganyika.
 VARLEY, F., for public services in Tanganyika.
 WAMUNGUNGO, L., Chief, Sesheke District, Northern Rhodesia.
 WHYMAN, MISS F., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.
 WOOD, P. A., assistant superintendent of prisons, Kenya.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

EL-KHARUSY, SHEIKH H. S. ABDULLAH, supervisor of school buildings, Zanzibar.
 RODRIGUES, L., personnel officer, Kenya Government.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

MILLS, J. V. B., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kenya.
 SMITHYMAN, V. T., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland.
 MCKINLAY, M. J., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika.
 HARVEY, G. MCL., Senior Assistant Commissioner, British South Africa Police.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service

MESSRS. S. F. S. BRISTOW, CH AKAWORA, R. A. F. COULTON, A. H. KIRKWOOD, FST. SGT. LAWRENCE, A. K. LENNARD, FST. SGT. NGORIMA, R. F. TRANGMAR, J. L. WORDSWORTH, all of the British South Africa Police.
 ABDULLAH MOHAMUD H., Insp., Kenya Police; BAKER, H., Asst. Supt., Kenya; BELL, J., Snr. Supt., Kenya; BLAKE, J. D., Snr. Supt., Tanganyika; CHAUDHRY, A. R., Asst. Supt., Uganda; DALIZU, L., Ch. Insp., Kenya; GRIEFF, Supt., Tanganyika; GRIFFIN, D. A., Snr. Supt., Uganda; KIMENYA, S., Det. Sgt., Tanganyika; KIPLANGAT, C., Sgt., Kenya; MUSOKE, W. B., Asst. Supt., Uganda; MUSOKE, Y., s/o. E. Kazinda, Det. Hd. Constab., Uganda; MWALUBABA, P., Det. Sgt., Tanganyika; PATTERSON, G. D., Supt., N. Rhodesia; POLO, S., Det. Sgt., Tanganyika; READ, R. H. M., Supt., Kenya; SESANDA, C., s/o. J. Musisi, Sen. Drvt., Uganda Police; SINGO, J., Sub-Insp., Nyasaland; TERNETT, A. T., Supt., Uganda; and YATES, A. J., Supt. (Act. Snr. Supt.), Nyasaland Police.

Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air

CUNNINGHAM, J. P., senior captain and flight captain of East African Airways' DC.3 Flt.
 WRIGHT, MISS J. M., commercial pilot, Wilson Air Services, Nairobi.

Kenya's Finances Cause Concern

New Kenya Party Now Critical

TWO OF THE MAIN TOPICS of discussion at the meeting of East African Governors in London this week will be the Raisman Report on East Africa's economy and economic liaison, and the deterioration in the financial position of Kenya, whose Finance Minister, Mr. Mackenzie, announced a few days ago that the outflow of capital and the fall in public revenue would necessitate cuts in the country's development plans for 1961 and 1962.

Mr. Mackenzie told the Legislative Council that since August there had been a gradual fall in revenue receipts in almost all categories, and that rather more than £1m. less in revenue had been collected than in the corresponding period of 1959.

"The indications are that the revenue deficit for the financial year will be considerably more than that," he said. Despite the fact that £2m. had been carried forward from the previous year's budget, it was now clear that the Government would have to review its expenditure not only in respect of the present but also the next financial year.

"Government is undertaking such a review as a matter of the greatest urgency. It is more than likely that the development plans will have to be slowed down in 1961-62. We shall also have to make drastic cuts in current services during the coming year."

Since February Kenya had been a net exporter of capital instead of an importer. Because of the shortage of capital the Government could not provide direct employment to counter increasing unemployment.

Secretary of State Criticized

Commenting on the statement, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, leader of the Kenya Coalition Party, and late Speaker of the Legislature, reiterated that the British Government must introduce some scheme for underwriting land values if Kenya's economy was to be preserved. He accused Mr. Macleod of "a stubborn refusal to face facts" and of a "deliberate and cynical attempt to force the European farmer to stay" because he feared a mass exodus if he provided guarantees of land values.

A statement by the New Kenya Party, led by Mr. Blundell, suggested that the British Government should delay constitutional advance unless the African politicians modified their hostile attitude over European ownership of land. It asked the Government to make more money available for land resettlement, and emphasized the need to ensure that Kenya's future legislators were convinced that recognition of property rights was an essential basis of any modern State.

"If leaders of African opinion still refuse to recognize individual rights and maintain that all land titles are in dispute, there is only one course open to H.M. Government. That is to delay constitutional advance until public opinion openly and consistently supports the security of titles in land, and the right of fair compensation, determinable in the courts, when land is acquired for the national benefit"

The Colonial Secretary refused in a cable to Mr. Gichuru, president of the Kenya African National Union, to see a delegation which the party had planned to send to London to press once again for the release of Kenyatta, the former Mau Mau leader. Mr. Macleod repeated that that question was a matter for the Governor to decide. He added that the East African Governor's Conference would be concerned with economic matters.

A new demand for Kenyatta's release came from a meeting at Nyeri last week attended by former Mau Mau terrorists, loyalists, and various tribal factions. The delegates called unanimously for unity of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes under the leadership of Kenyatta, whom they wanted released before the general election so that he might lead Africans as their first Chief Minister and "re-establish peace and harmony among all Kenya people".

Kenyatta believes that he and his fellow detainees at Lodwar will soon be released, according to a statement by his brother Mr. James Mugai, who recently visited him. Kenyatta, he said, was in good health and closely followed political developments through the newspapers and the radio.

30 Nyasas Sentenced

THIRTY NYASALAND AFRICANS have been sentenced to prison for terms of from two to 30 months for offences arising from the disturbances last month in Port Herald District, Southern Province. Among them was the Port Herald secretary of the Malawi Youth League, Henry Chapinga, who was given 30 months for intimidation and soliciting to break the law. The disturbances began when a mob released a woman arrested for illegal beer brewing. Police sent to the area were attacked.

PERSONALIA

MR. R. H. C. BOYS has become a director of Metal Traders, Ltd.

MR. F. S. BERNING has been appointed a manager of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.

MR. A. L. CRAM, who has been a resident magistrate in Kenya since 1948, has been appointed a puisne judge in Nyasaland.

MR. and MRS. A. C. FISHER have left London to return to Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, after a holiday of five weeks in England.

MR. W. D. CONROY, Solicitor-General in Kenya since 1955, is to succeed SIR GEORGE PATERSON as Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE, chairman of United Dominions Trust, sails today in the PENDENNIS CASTLE to revisit South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. PETER ROBSON, M.Sc. (London), the Uganda Government's new Economic Adviser, has left Britain to take up his appointment this month.

DR. M. G. EDWARDS has been appointed Director of the East African Industrial Research Organization following the retirement of Mr. H. B. STENT.

LORD BOYD OF MERTON has become the sole managing director of Arthur Guinness Son & Co., Ltd., on the retirement from the board of SIR HUGH BEAVER.

BRIGADIER M. W. BIGGS has arrived in Nairobi to take up his appointment as Chief of Staff, Headquarters East African Command, in succession to BRIG. P. W. P. GREEN.

MR. DAG HAMMARSKJØELD, Secretary-General of the United Nations, will pay a one-day visit to Salisbury on January 14 for informal talks with SIR ROY WELENSKY.

MR. RALPH TADMAN, general manager of the Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federation, retired at the end of 1960. The new general manager is MR. JOHN RUSSELL KING.

MR. TERRY SULLIVAN has for the second time won the John Hopley Trophy for the Federal Sportsman of the Year. His achievement was to run the mile in 52 seconds under four minutes.

MR. RUPERT MUNTON, a director of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has joined the board of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

MR. H. F. EAGLETON is to address the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday next, January 11, at 2.30 p.m. on "Impressions Gained from a Recent Tour of East Africa".

MR. R. M. P. PRESTON has resigned from the board of the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd., but remains a director of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd., from which MR. A. J. HUGH SMITH has resigned.

MR. N. A. MORLING, a member of the board of Turner & Newall, Ltd., and chairman of Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., resigned those directorships on January 1, when he assumed the chairmanship of Ferodo, Ltd.

MR. W. WENBAN-SMITH, Minister for Education and Labour in Tanganyika, is to be Speaker of the Legislative Council and chairman of the Public Services Commission in Nyasaland, where he will arrive early this month. He has served in Tanganyika for the past 25 years.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, M.P., Federal Minister of Education and Health, will sail today in the PENDENNIS CASTLE on his way back to Salisbury. Fellow passengers include MAJOR G. N. BURDEN, Nyasaland Government representative in Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. BURDEN, and MR. W. MURE, managing director of British Metal Corporation, Ltd., and MRS. MURE.

MR. H. R. FULFORD-WILLIAMS has been appointed assistant director of the Information Department of Uganda.

MR. D. J. WILLIAMS, a senior resident magistrate in Tanganyika, has been appointed a puisne judge in the Territory, in which he has served since 1951.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA will spend the next month in Nigeria as a member of an F.B.I. delegation appointed to study the industrial needs of that Federation.

MR. G. E. SIMMONDS, joint secretary in London of the Anglo American Corporation group, will retire on Saturday. For many years before he joined the corporation 10 years ago he was assistant secretary of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.

MR. C. F. ATKINS, lately Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government and Lands in Kenya, has been appointed the first full-time chairman of the Transport Licensing Board. He joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1930 and has served in the Colony ever since.

MR. NYANDIKA MATYORO, the Kenya Olympic three-mile runner, is the first East African to have his name inscribed on the Olympic Scroll of Honour. As a result of his success in Rome he was selected to represent the Commonwealth in contests in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

MR. E. E. ESUA, general secretary of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, has been appointed a member of the special committee set up by the Nyasaland Government to inquire into African education. The committee's chairman is PROFESSOR J. E. V. PHILLIPS of the University College of Ghana.

CAPTAIN J. D. ELVISH and MR. FRANCIS C. HOWARD have retired from the board of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. Captain Elvish has retired from the board of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and MR. HOWARD from the Union-Castle board.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MAYHEW, lately commodore of the Union-Castle Line and master of the WINDSOR CASTLE, became group marine superintendent of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company on January 1. On the same day he joined the board of the Union-Castle Line, with which he has served since 1917.

SIR ROBERT BARLOW has relinquished the chairmanship of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., and been appointed honorary president of the company. He has likewise retired from the chair of the British Metal Company Overseas, Ltd., but remains a director of both companies. Their new chairman is SIR HAROLD ROXBEE COX.

DR. MALCOLM CLARK, lately Acting Deputy Director of the Medical Department of Uganda, is on leave pending retirement. He joined the Colonial Medical Services in British Somaliland in 1933, was transferred to Kenya in 1938, and served in the Army in East Africa until 1944, when he returned to civil duties in Kenya. In 1955 he was promoted A.D.M.S. in Uganda.

P.M. to Preside

TELEGRAMS from Southern Rhodesia last week alleged that the National Democratic Party, which is almost wholly African in membership, objected to continuance of the constitutional discussions under the chairmanship of Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and that Sir Robert Tredgold, who recently resigned the office of Chief Justice, was therefore likely to preside. It has now been made clear that Sir Edgar will take the chair until Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrives towards the end of the month.

Obituary

Mr. Hugh Brown Hamilton

MR. HUGH BROWN HAMILTON, C.M.G., president of the Mitchell Cotts group of companies in East Africa, who has died in Nairobi, aged 68, was one of the best known, best liked, and best trusted businessmen in Kenya.

A Scot, born in Glasgow, he served in the Highland Light Infantry and the Royal Flying Corps in France throughout the 1914-18 war, and in 1926, arrived in Mombasa to open an office for Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., for whom he established a Nairobi headquarters in the following year. Thereafter he was extremely active in many directions, being for a long period the managing director of the East African companies of his group, a director of their Middle East and Far East companies, and of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Unga, Ltd., the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., and other companies, and a member of the Kenya Sisal Board, the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association and other public bodies including the Kenya Meat Commission and the East African Production and Supply Council. Any task which he undertook was ably and faithfully discharged.

Mrs. Hamilton died in 1937. There were three sons and a daughter of the marriage.

Major Francis Robert Peters

MAJOR FRANCIS ROBERT PETERS, who has died at the age of 74, was chairman of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., and Oceana Development Co., Ltd., and a director of Bremang Gold Dredging Co., Ltd., and other enterprises. For many years he was managing director of Nigel van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., and a member of the London Committee of Falcon Mines, Ltd. At the age of 20 he had joined the British South Africa Police in Rhodesia, and five years later was a member of the contingent sent to London for the coronation of King George V. When he left the police he became a mining contractor in Southern Rhodesia. It was in 1920 that he went into business in London.

MR. CHARLES FREDERICK RYDER, O.B.E., who has died in London at the age of 81, joined the Sudan Civil Service in 1905 after leaving Magdalen College, Oxford, was called to the Bar six years later, sat as a judge in the Berber and Red Sea Provinces, and in the last two years of the 1914-18 war served in the Intelligence Department of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. On demobilization he joined the Public Security Department of the Government of Egypt, and in 1924 became Assistant Sudan Agent in Cairo and later Sudan Agent. Throughout the last war he was head of the Aliens' War Service Department of the Home Office.

MR. GERALD WILSON, who has died in London, aged 52, went to Northern Rhodesia in 1931 after leaving Brasenose College, Oxford. In the Native Education Department he developed a deep interest in the vernacular languages, and after serving in the last war he went back to Northern Rhodesia and became secretary of the African Literature Committee and later director of the Joint Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, through which he promoted publication of many books in many languages, giving help to the United Society for Christian Literature in its work and to many publishers who were ready to make books available to a rapidly increasing literate African public.

MRS. DEE DE LANNOY, a sister-in-law of Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been killed in a motor accident in the Union. Mr. Hone, who is on the staff of the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs in Salisbury, and his young son were injured.

Mr. John Wallace

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD and Mr. J. F. G. Troughton write from Uganda:—

May two East Africans pay a last tribute of respect and affection to John Wallace, lately Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London?

One of us was at school and at Trinity (Dublin) with him. John Wallace was one of the most popular men of his time at Trinity, full of humour and horse sense, and very good at all games, particularly rugby, at which he got his colours. He played a very full part in college life, but was not particularly academically minded. He got a moderate degree, and then went as an administrative cadet to Northern Rhodesia.

From the end of the war onwards we both came to know him well in Northern Rhodesia, then as head of the East African Department of the Colonial Office, and latterly as Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London. Gone was the light-hearted youth, but the old bantering humour and the horse sense were still there. In addition had come vision and dedication.

An old-fashioned Imperialist perhaps, John Wallace had nonetheless a clear view of a future Central and East Africa economically prosperous and politically peaceful, guided if not ruled by strong European settlement, and personal dedication to that end. Behind the scenes he must have been one of the main architects and continuers of the Federation. He knew better than most the great benefits that federation conferred on the indigenous peoples of the three territories of British Central Africa and how these were in danger of being swept away by purely political and nationalist forces which ignored economic realities and the strength that lies in being a member of a larger unit. It is a pity that he did not live to see the outcome of the Federal Review Conference in London. His general influence would have been invaluable at it.

He and his wife Joy kept open house at their home in Woking for friends from Africa, and talk there always came round to Africa and what could be done to help its march forward. His passing is a serious loss to Africa. It will be particularly mourned in Northern Rhodesia, which he served so faithfully and well for over 30 years.

Mr. George W. Knapman

MR. R. C. M. ("M.T.") WOOD, formerly Chief Establishment Officer in Kenya, who now lives in the Isle of Man, writes:—

"Many old East Africans like myself will have learnt with sorrow of the sudden death of George Knapman, who was the first holder of the post of Establishment Officer in the Secretariat in Nairobi, serving with distinction in that office for many years.

"Knapman was a fount of information on East African matters generally and on Service matters in particular, and countless East Africans, Service personnel and others, brought their personal problems to him when on leave in England. No problem was too large and none too small for him to offer willing and helpful advice towards a solution, and that advice could always be relied on without question.

It is particularly by East African pensioners that George Knapman will be remembered with gratitude and affection. For many years his efforts to secure better pension terms for retired officers of the East African territories were unceasing, and it is true to state that any improvement in the terms which the East African Governments have granted have been mainly due to the efforts of Knapman and his colleague Perry Lewis, formerly of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department."

Glib Slogans May Cause Tragedies

Colonial Secretary's Warning to Extremists

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a New Year message broadcast last Saturday in the Overseas Services of the B.B.C.:

"We in this country believe it to be our duty to guide the peoples of overseas territories towards self-government, and, where this is practicable, to eventual independence. Our record is written plain for all to see. There is no room in our philosophy for those who would deny progress, burying their heads in the shifting sand for protection against the 'winds of change' or for those who wish it is to turn back the clock against the face of reality.

"Some months ago I said: 'I fear stagnant thinking and wishful thinking. When we talk about changing an empire into a family we do not see the future as a series of gallant, prolonged, bitter rearguard actions. I believe it is our high destiny to help change and sustain it'.

"Some, for reasons of their own or for purposes of propaganda, are trying to undermine the constructive work we are doing. Peoples everywhere have a desire for independence. That is entirely natural. The British Government recognize it, and we are doing our best to meet that desire as soon as the people are ready.

"The visits in 1960 to overseas territories of myself and my colleagues at the Colonial Office have shown us many things, but nothing more important than the great and selfless part that members of the Overseas Civil Service are playing in the development of the territories, towards which they have contributed so much in the past and in which there is a continuing and indispensable rôle for them in the future. I am very glad that we in H.M. Government were able to give outward recognition to the continuing value of this work in the offer made by us to overseas Governments to contribute substantially towards the cost of employing the overseas officers they need.

"I look forward also to the conference we are to have in

Dar es Salaam in March to discuss Tanganyika's future. Remarkable constitutional progress has been made in that territory during the last two years, and under the leadership of Mr. Nyerere Tanganyika is providing a model which many may well envy.

Economic Relationship

"Political advance cannot take place in a vacuum. Economic progress is equally important, and I shall be discussing with the East African Governors during the next few days the economic relationship between their territories and, in particular, the recommendations of Sir Jeremy Raisman's Fiscal Commission.

"Throughout East and Central Africa we face a year of exceptional importance. Great opportunities exist for wise and moderate leadership. Great tragedies may follow the preparation of glib slogans. The only possible road to democratic advance is a peaceful and painstaking one. Anything else can mean only frustration and delay. I do not mean delay imposed by H.M. Government; I mean delay which cannot in such circumstances be avoided. Time and again we have seen that constitutional progress comes most quickly in conditions of self-discipline and responsibility. Democracy demands these qualities. It cannot come to birth or flourish where they do not exist."

Tory Objection to Mr. Macleod's Plan Predecessor's Pledge Recalled

A CONSERVATIVE PARTY PUBLICATION, the monthly *Commonwealth Affairs*, issued by the Conservative Political Centre on behalf of the Conservative Research Department and Overseas Bureau, is outspokenly opposed to the proposal to release Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader—a suggestion which has lately been propagated by some Conservative M.P.s. and which Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has pointedly declined to reject as out of the question.

African political leaders in Kenya have, indeed, said after private talks with him that they expect the creator of the Mau Mau movement to be allowed back in political life at an early date.

Commonwealth Affairs writes in the current issue:—

"Needless to say, the 'free Kenyatta movement' gets support from a section of the Socialist Party in Britain who regard him as a patriot engaged in a struggle for his country's freedom. Indeed, he has been likened to Generals Smuts and Botha. Nothing is further from the truth. Kenyatta is a convicted criminal who was sentenced to seven years for managing the most evil and bestial organization in present Colonial history.

Position of Loyal Kikuyu

"Those who misguidedly support his case give no thought to the position of the loyal Kikuyu, many of whom believe that Kenyatta at liberty would lose no time in revenging himself on those who had sided against him. So far they feel secure in the undertaking given by Mr. Lennox-Boyd when Colonial Secretary. This was mentioned by him when he reported to the House of Commons on his visit to Kenya in 1954, when he said:—

"I found much fear among Africans that those who had promoted a reign of terror would be allowed to return once more to areas where the loyal Kikuyu live. They are not only afraid of the great offenders; they fear also that those who were the managers and organizers of Mau Mau may return. I was able to assure them that the irreconcilables will not be allowed to return and that arrangements would be made for these people which will ensure that this shadow is lifted from the loyal members of the Kikuyu tribe.

"It may, of course, be argued, as a leading article in the *Guardian* says, that 'perhaps the promise of 1954 ought not to have been made, although it was not seriously questioned at the time'. But, the leader goes on: 'It was given and any argument used to wriggle out of it can be only a sophistry unless the people to whom it was given absolve us from it'. And it ends up by saying that 'two developments would help to unfreeze the situation: if more of the Kikuyu were publicly to declare their agreement to Kenyatta's release, or if he could show that he is no longer in the category of 'irreconcilables' now that independence for Kenya is within measurable distance. Britain could let him return. Meanwhile it is in the interests of everyone with whom the Colonial Office has dealings that its word should be trusted."

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Kenya Threatened With Chaos

Mr. Welwood on the Danger of haste

MR. L. R. MACONOCHE-WELWOOD, who is to be a Kenya Coalition candidate at the forthcoming general election, charges the opposing New Kenya Party with having made no attempt to press the vitally economic need for a land fund for Kenya at the time of the Lancaster House Conference, adding: "The party still refuses to press for it except on an infinitesimal scale for African resettlement. In this and in other things the New Kenya Party are merely forwarding the policy of the Secretary of State." Mr. Welwood adds:—

"Independence will come, but if it be not planned over some years, chaos will supervene, and the greatest hardship will fall on the African people, who will face poverty, unemployment, and even the bloodshed which so often accompanies these conditions. Moreover, independence must come only when justice for all minorities can be assured.

Guiding the Disruptive Forces

"Because of our experience and knowledge, particularly in economic matters, we Europeans can play a great part in guiding the disruptive forces of African nationalism. I discard the idea of integration with the African as being humanly impossible, even were it politically desirable. Unashamedly I believe that Europeans should be a united force for good in awakening Africa, with our own faith in our own civilization seeking influence—not domination—and allied with men of good will of any race. The Coalition stands for self-respect and respect for all men who believe in the honest pursuit of ordered progress.

"If I am returned, I shall consider myself particularly responsible for the Europeans, the Asians, and those countless Africans whose livelihood will be endangered if the wind of change becomes indeed a tempest of calamity in this age of transition."

Mr. Welwood, who has lived in Kenya since 1927, was for nine years a member of the Legislative Council, has held a portfolio in the Government, and is a past chairman of the Roads Authority.

Mr. Macleod Lobbies Tory M.Ps.

Intimidation in Nyasaland Extenuated

LOBBYING OF EVERY TORY M.P. who supported a motion condemning intimidation by the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland is alleged by the *Daily Express*, which gave prominence on Monday to a report headed "Macleod Switches Heat from Dr. Banda". Written by Mr. Douglas Clark, it stated:—

"The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod, is alarmed at the mounting criticism on the Tory back benches of his Central Africa policy. I can disclose a remarkable move to counter it.

"Since Christmas he has got into touch with every one of the 30-odd Tory M.Ps. who have signed a Commons motion deploring the intimidation practised by Dr. Hastings Banda's nationalist followers in Nyasaland. To all of them he is privately saying that intimidation is fiercer in Buganda than in Nyasaland.

"This effort to switch the heat from Dr. Banda to the Buganda kingdom—now struggling to save itself from being engulfed in a future self-governing Uganda—has gone down badly with many M.Ps.

"Other points he has put to them all are that in many countries awaiting an election threats and violent speeches are inevitable; Nyasaland Europeans cannot match the African political parties in physical strength; extra police reinforcements cannot restore the balance; Britain is nevertheless tackling intimidation with energetic steps.

"According to Mr. Macleod's critics he has accompanied this lip-service to them with a warning that there will be no time to debate their motion in the Commons.

"Said one of the M.Ps. yesterday: 'Evidently he wants no trouble which could dash Dr. Banda's hopes of an election in Nyasaland next month.'

A leading article next day said that in pressing his policy of giving way to African extremists Mr. Macleod was "burying his head in the sand."

United Party and Kenya Coalition

Allies Despite "Obvious Differences"

THE UNITED PARTY in Kenya, though supporting the Kenya Coalition in order to avoid spitting the voting against the New Kenya Party in the general election, is unhappy about the position, as is evident from the following statement issued by Major B. P. Roberts, the U.P. leader:—

"As a result of the publication of the various policy statements and party manifestos relating to the forthcoming general election, it has become necessary for the United Party to state its position clearly.

"The United Party reiterates its opposition to the imposition of the Lancaster House Constitution, believing it to be detrimental to all races in Kenya and calculated to result in racial strife and political and economic chaos rather than in the stability, prosperity, and harmony which its architects envisaged. It is for this reason that the United Party decided that it could not put forward its own candidates for the forthcoming general election, under a Constitution that it totally rejected.

"Having supported the Coalition since its inception on the grounds of Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's resignation and on the basis of his original 'Five Points', the United Party, in full committee, has decided that in the interests of European unity and in spite of obvious differences between the party's general policy and the Coalition's policy statement, 'Now and the Future', to continue to give all possible support to the Coalition in its endeavour to defeat the New Kenya Party in the forthcoming election.

"The United Party therefore urges all its members to support and assist Coalition candidates to the fullest possible extent."

No Confidence Among Kenya Farmers

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS recently there has not been even one bid for farms in the Kenya Highlands which were offered for sale, and on other occasions the prices paid at auction for farms, stock, etc., have been unprecedentedly low. The Kitale correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News* has recently reported:—

"There was a farm dispersal sale last week well advertised enough to bring buyers from as far as Rongai. A good average grade dairy herd, of which 70% were in good condition, was sold. The herd was in fact from one of the profitable farms included in the recent economic survey of the Trans Nzoia. The milk production was given as about 40,000 gallons a year, and the 105 female stock were sold for a little over £1,000. Cows fetched on an average between £3 and £4 less than their meat value through the K.M.C., and three to four-month-old Friesian calves ranged from 5s to 20s. It can be seen that under normal dairy conditions the yield from the herd would have repaid a purchaser in full in about six months.

"It is economic happenings like this sale that make the agricultural community bitterly angry when they are told that the economy of the country is even better than last year.

"The present political hiatus is producing an economic blizzard, and the brunt is about to be carried by the small mixed farmer, whose assets have dwindled by about 70% during the course of this disastrous 1960."

Living in Hope

KENYA'S UNSETTLED POLITICAL CONDITIONS have made it impossible for Nairobi City Council to recruit the right type of man for some senior posts, the chairman of the Finance Committee, Alderman I. Somen, said in his budget speech for the next year, in which rates will yield just over £1m. In the next five years, in which the council proposes to spend £9.9m. on capital works, it will have to find £11.8m. of capital finance. The only attitude to adopt, Mr. Somen suggested, was to hope that the desperately needed funds would become available when the political upheaval had passed.

Successful Self-Government the Aim

Kenya's Acting Governor on the Outlook

POLITICAL MANOEUVRING will not deflect the Government of Kenya from progressive advancement to self-government on a basis of justice for all, said the Acting Governor, Mr. W. F. Coultis, in a broadcast New Year message, reading:—

"The Lancaster House Conference last January lifted a lid from a boiling kettle. When this happens, as every good housewife knows, an element of uncertainty enters in. The question is: What happens next? and, above all, What happens to me?"

"Uncertainty breeds fear, the worst of all human frailties. These fears have taken many forms—fear among some that they may at the last moment be cheated of the self-government which has been promised as the goal; fear of some other faction or tribe; fear that self-government may bring chaos, poverty or injustice in its train; fear, too, that on our march the basic standards of truth or the principles of human rights may be trampled underfoot.

"This fear springs not merely from anxiety about our own personal future but also from the deep desire shared by many men and women of all communities that Kenya should emerge from the present period of change, a nation—a nation full-blooded and drawn from many stocks which have much to offer.

"The greatest duty lying upon each of us is to face the real facts of our situation, and to refuse to be distracted or disturbed by false fears, false hopes, false claims, false rumours.

"The real facts are twofold. First, that Kenya's course is set towards self-government. No amount of wishful thinking, no amount of political manoeuvring can turn the clock back. Self-government is our objective, and our task will not be completed until self-government has been achieved.

"Second, that the self-government which Kenya shall achieve is a self-government based upon law and order, upon justice for all, upon freedom from want, intimidation, and fear. And no amount of wishful thinking, no amount of political manoeuvring shall deflect us from seeing that this is the type of self-government which Kenya attains.

"The Kenya Government will achieve this type of self-government by the strict and impartial maintenance of law and order, and by the conscientious carrying out of the provisions of the Lancaster House Constitution, which is, let me remind you, the first of the four defined stages towards our goal.

"Frequently I read reports and speeches which are based not on the facts, but on the interpretation of them by those who want to go back or those who want to push forward to suit their own convenience.

"But the Kenya Government has set its hand to a firm and definite task—the achievement of successful self-government for Kenya. It is because our aim is not merely self-government, but successful government, that I feel able to wish you all, with the help of Almighty God, a happy and hopeful New Year."

Reply to Kenya Extremists

Self-Government by Planned Stages

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has issued the following statement in consequence of claims made by African political extremists at a number of meetings:—

"The Kenya Government will continue to work for the achievement of early and successful self-government for Kenya by planned and constitutional stages.

"It must be realized, however, that the Government of Kenya after the 1961 elections will not be a solely African Government, but will be composed of citizens of all races, with increased African participation; that there is no truth in the claim that all land belongs to Africans; land belongs to those of all races who hold titles to it by law; that the governing of Kenya is the responsibility of the Kenya Government, which is not controlled or staffed by any political party, Government officials being outside political parties.

"That the Government of Kenya will not hand over its responsibility for governing the country and for maintaining law and order to any political group or party, and will not be influenced by any threats or propaganda into doing so; and that the achievement of early and successful self-government would inevitably be delayed if lawlessness were to occur."

Security of Land Titles in Kenya

Statement by Minister for Lands

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, Minister for Lands, has made the following statement in the Kenya Legislative Council:—

"At the Lancaster House Conference there were proposals from all delegates for the enactment of a code to protect fundamental rights of the individual, including his rights in property. H.M. Government then undertook to provide for judicial protection of human rights in the new Constitution.

"H.M. Government have noted increasing recognition among Kenya political leaders of the need for measures and policies which will encourage expansion of local and overseas investment. We welcome this recognition, because without security and confidence private investment in agriculture and industry will not take place, and it will also be extremely difficult to proceed with re-settlement schemes in any part of the territory for peasant and yeoman farmers.

"Unless these new African farmers under the settlement schemes are assured of continuity and security of title, it is unlikely that any will take up the land which will be offered by the Settlement Board.

Essential Pre-requisite

"Security of title to land is an essential pre-requisite to confidence and to renewal investment and full use and settlement of land; this of course is a problem not confined to one race only, nor only to agricultural titles.

"As a result of land consolidation under the Swynnerton Plan there are already over 145,000 African farmers with registered titles. Outside the Coast are over 11,000 agricultural titles held mostly by non-Africans and over 17,000 residential, commercial, and industrial titles spread among all races. At the Coast registered titles exceed 16,000. If confidence is to be won and maintained all these must be fully secured.

"H.M. Government have now completed their examination of methods of ensuring this security both up to and after independence. Detailed provisions designed for the protection of all rights, including rights in property, have now been included in the new Constitution. The result of this study will also be taken into account in any further discussions on further Constitutional advances, since the continued protection of fundamental rights, including rights in property, will inevitably be an essential part of those discussions.

"Indeed, such protection for all individuals without regard to race, tribe or religion follows naturally from the general acceptance of rights of all to stay and take part without fear of discrimination or victimization in the public and economic life of the country. H.M. Government considers it is its duty to promote the general acceptance of these rights."

Crown's Responsibility to Kenya Lessees

Case for Protecting Rights in Land

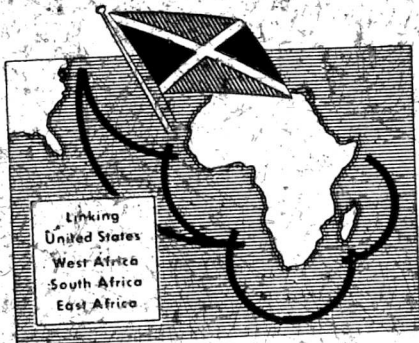
MR. R. B. MAGOR, who is largely interested in tea growing in East Africa, has written to *The Times*:

"Less than seven years ago a company with which I am associated purchased the 999-year leasehold of a portion of undeveloped bush land from the Kenya Government in the White Highlands; the title deeds contain the following sentence: 'The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second under and by virtue of the powers vested in him hereby grants

"On the assumption that this title was guaranteed by the Crown — and who thought otherwise such a short period ago? — some £300,000 has been invested in the development of a tea estate.

"The report on the Kenya Constitutional Conference states that Kenya will eventually be independent of United Kingdom control. Surely the Crown, as landlord, has expressly or by implication accepted an obligation that the lessee shall enjoy the property peacefully; and it is questionable whether it is equitable to assign the interest and obligations under the lease without the consent of the lessee.

"What use is our title to land from the Crown once full self-government is given to persons who have declared themselves intent on expropriation and on rectifying past injustices in relation to land? There must, therefore, surely be a case for H.M. Government to protect the rights of those who, in many cases at their request, have invested in Kenya."



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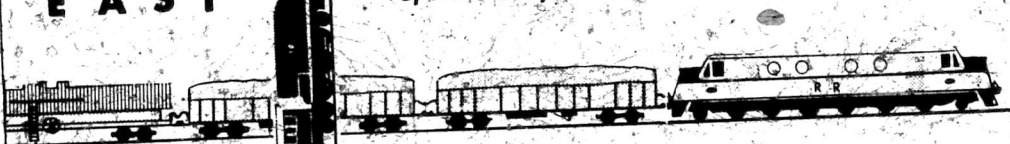
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RHODESIA RAILWAYS

Intimidation in Northern Rhodesia District Commissioner Who Resigned in Disgust

MR. K. M. CHITTENDEN, who recently resigned from H.M. Overseas Civil Service in protest at the failure of the Government of Northern Rhodesia to deal with the intimidation by African political extremists has stated in a letter to which *The Times* gave prominence that he could "fill a book with records of intimidation, violence, riotous assembly, and the like".

He attributed the failure of the Government to deal with breaches of law and order to instructions from Ministers in the United Kingdom who had changed the old saying that "politics is the art of the possible" into "politics is the art of the expedient".

Mr. Chittenden wrote:—

"There are many reports from Central Africa about the intimidation of Africans by African nationalist political organizations. I would like to state with the authority of 13 years' immediate experience as district officer in Northern Rhodesia, in which I was district commissioner in both urban and rural areas, that it is indisputable fact that such intimidation exists in considerable degree.

"During this year in the Copperbelt district of which I was in charge some responsible, moderate, and substantial Africans, holding advanced positions in the mining industry wished to give evidence to the Monckton Commission. The night before they were due to do so they were threatened by members of a nationalist organization, as a result of which they asked to withdraw at the eleventh hour for that reason.

"In April a number of prominent Africans, of considerable standing in the community, respected by all, attended a social reception at the invitation of the Governor-General, together with other prominent citizens of all races.

Intensive Persecution

"A few days after they were subjected to the most detailed and intensive persecution by officials of the United National Independence Party, who pointed them out and vilified them at public meetings as outcasts who wished to practise racial co-operation, and who should be deported to England from Rhodesia so that they could live among the whites. Such utterances resulted in a mob, shouting United National Independence Party slogans, parading through the township where their victims lived, stoning their houses, and reducing them literally to terror.

"In May, arising out of a boycott of the general store belonging to an African member of the Federal Parliament because he was a fearless and energetic advocate of co-operation between the races, and of racial partnership, the secretary and four other members of the United National Independence Party's local branch were convicted of and sentenced to between 18 months and three years for riotous assembly and assaults on the police.

"I have given three incidents, but I could fill a book with such occurrences, and so could my former colleagues in most districts in Northern Rhodesia. The Monckton Commission was entirely correct in the emphasis in its report on the problems of political intimidation.

"There is, from my experience, no doubt in my mind that a great deal of the support that appears to be given to and is claimed by African nationalist organizations arises out of the fear and uncertainty caused by such blatant acts of intimidation, and that there is a real danger of Congo events repeating themselves by a too premature abdication of responsibility in Central Africa.

"Intimidation is, by our rules of conduct, an extremely difficult thing to combat, the more so where the local administration is susceptible to instructions from a Government in Whitehall which has changed the old saying 'politics is the art of the possible' into 'politics is the art of the expedient'.

"The sense of personal disgrace and shame that I felt towards many Africans who looked at me for protection within the law that I was able only inadequately to give was one of the reasons that prompted my resignation from the service."

Earl Winterton Criticizes Mr. Macleod

EARL WINTERTON WROTE:—

"I recently asked a question in the House of Lords about intimidation in Nyasaland. I was not satisfied with Lord Perth's answer, which did not seem sufficiently to emphasize that the ultimate responsibility for law and order in Nyasaland rested with the British Government.

"Since then I have received disturbing allegations about the course of events in that country, which are similar to those

made by Mr. Chittenden concerning the situation in Northern Rhodesia. The grievance of these charges is that the Colonial Secretary is hesitant to put into force the full operation of the law against intimidation because of the negotiations which are in progress.

"There are many of us in both Houses of Parliament who, believing as we do that by the progressive educational, political, economic, and social advance of Africans true multi-racialism can be established in the Federation, greatly admire the courage of those Africans who, in the face of much opposition from other Africans, are doing their best to make the system work. When Parliament reassembles we shall certainly not sit silent if the perpetrators of intimidation, which in some cases has taken the form of assault and arson, are neither prosecuted for their past actions nor prevented from repeating them.

"Mr. Chittenden says that the old saying 'politics is the art of the possible' has been changed to 'politics is the art of the expedient'. Speaking with 55 years' experience of active political life I assert that nothing can be more expedient for any Minister in a Conservative Government than to ignore the type of charges to which this letter refers. In the long run he is forced to take one of three courses: he can convince the majority of the party that his critics are wrong; he can change the policy which gave rise to such criticisms; or he can resign."

Governor's Challenge to Nyasaland Dispel Fear and Serve the People

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, said in a Christmas message which was broadcast by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation:—

"I earnestly exhort all those with any part to play in the momentous events and decisions of the present time and the coming year to prove themselves worthy of the trust and aspirations of all the many people of this rapidly advancing country.

"You may rank among the men and women who are or may become responsible for guiding the lives and affairs of others; or you may be among those whose important task it will soon be to select true and honest men as our leaders. In each case we must all begin by dedicating ourselves to the responsibilities that lie ahead.

"We are approaching the year which will see the most far-reaching changes ever to occur in the history of this territory. Some among you will begin to bear the very heavy responsibilities of government, but this in itself should not be regarded as the final achievement. It is only the beginning of a new and perhaps more difficult path to responsible self-rule. And this new course must be guided by knowledge, experience, and good will on all sides.

"Many of you are becoming aware that freedom means hard work. It has no place for those who wish to remain idle or obstructive and yet expect to enjoy rich rewards, great changes, or undeserved recognition. After years of guidance and assistance from others, we are beginning to face the trials of unemployment, lack of money, and irresponsible actions, even violence.

"So Christmas and 1961 are a challenge to all in their service to God and man. This country has for generations been helped, educated, and created by the work and example of men of God, the missionaries—from David Livingstone onwards.

"I ask you all to accept this challenge. Adopt the faith and example of those devoted missionaries, and go forth and spread the gospel of truth, love of your neighbour, peace, and relief from suffering. Help to dispel the influences that make for fear, terror, violence. Allow the freedoms under the law of speech, association, and the worship of God to prevail without let or hindrance. You were the first to benefit from the service of humble, God-fearing men. Now be the first to carry on that work.

"Some will say 'we are too weak'. Others are fearful and say 'God cannot expect us to do those things'. Remember that God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. He has the power to make the weak strong and comfort the fearful.

"My wife and I will carry with us always many memories of happy tours and visits paid all over Nyasaland. Many friends have we made, and many persons devoted to helping others have we been proud to meet. We shall remember the warmth of the welcomes we have received.

"We are confident that the courtesy and good, practical sense of all the peoples of this unique country will prevail. Maybe the time will be long and occasionally stormy. But we shall always pray that the peace and prosperity, which we have unceasingly desired for Nyasaland, will come soon and remain for ever, for the benefit of all those whose homes are here."

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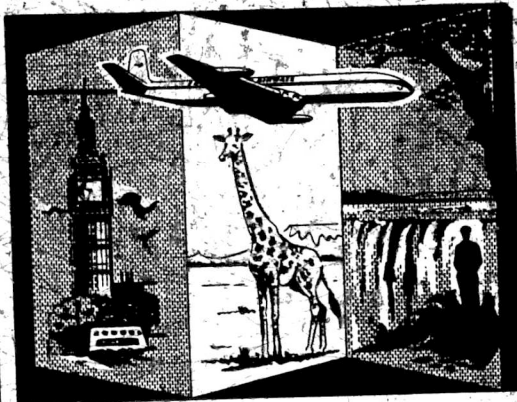
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Food Supplies Pile Up in Congo Thousands Still Starving

STOCKS of food flown into the Congo for the relief of starving refugees in South Kasai have been piling up because of a shortage of local transport and personnel to distribute it over the wide area where it is needed.

About 25 tons of food have been flown daily to Bakwanga, centre of the famine area, but officials said this week that if distribution problems could be overcome, 100 tons would be needed.

On Wednesday of last week Baluba tribesmen were reported to have attacked a train carrying schoolchildren in the Katanga Province and to have killed at least 20 Africans and wounded or kidnapped many others. United Nations officials later denied the report.

Col. H. Byrne, Irish United Nations commander in the locality said that Irish troops guarding the train had seen nothing of the reported "massacre" and that no one had been killed. Armed Baluba had approached passengers at Bukama station and detained about 25 going to Bukama, but they were later released unharmed.

At Bakwanga in South Kasai starving Baluba refugees, who had fled from tribal warfare with the Lulua in the north, were still said to be dying at the rate of 200 a day. At Miaba, a village normally of 3,000 Baluba which had swollen to some 80,000, a hospital built for 200 was crowded with 1,200. United Nations authorities continued to fly emergency supplies.

Aircraft Requisitioned

On Thursday Colonel Mobutu requisitioned 15 commercial aircraft in Leopoldville to move troops against Kivu Province, of which pro-Lumumba troops had gained control. The following day it was reported that he planned to land his troops in the Belgian-administered trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi in order to outflank the Lumumba forces in Kivu. The airfield of Bukavu, capital of Kivu, is in Ruanda-Urundi and

the two territories are linked by a narrow bridge.

Mr. Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General, appealed to the Belgian authorities not to allow the move, but on Saturday about 100 Congolese troops landed at Usumbura, capital of Urundi, and moved towards Bukavu. The Belgian Government said that it had instructed its resident Minister in Usumbura to turn back the Mobutu forces, but that the Congolese airlift was already under way before action could be taken.

Firing between Mobutu's troops and those in Bukavu began early on Sunday and 20 were reported wounded. The Bukavu garrison claimed to have taken 60 Mobutu men prisoner.

On Monday Mr. Hammarskjöld sent a protest note to Belgium's United Nations envoy in New York, complaining that the administering authorities in Ruanda-Urundi had failed to ensure that Congolese troops did not carry out a military operation through the trust territory.

The United Nations Congo Conciliation Committee left New York at the week-end and was due to hold its first meeting in Leopoldville on Wednesday. The Secretary-General was also to have flown to the Congo on Monday for a personal investigation, but because of the situations in Cuba and Laos postponed his departure for 24 hours.

In Leopoldville President Kasavubu announced that a round-table conference of Congolese political leaders would be held on January 25 to "pronounce on the method of nomination of the future central government and define the framework of the functioning of this government, whose authority would be universally recognized". It would also "readapt the institutions of the Congo to meet the situations which the crisis has revealed".

U.N. Criticized

In a leading article criticizing the United Nations operations in the Congo, the *Daily Telegraph* wrote:—

"Mr. Hammarskjöld's friends and agents in the Congo appear to be either absent, ineffective, or in open disagreement with him. His supreme commander has gone home in high fever or high dudgeon. His civilian factotum, Dr. Lippner, sits in Leopoldville in angry enforced idleness. His personal representative, Mr. Dayal, seems to represent Mr. Nehru more faithfully than his own master. Mr. Hammarskjöld recognizes President Kasavubu as the rightful head of the Congolese State. Mr. Dayal does not—or certainly behaves as if he did not.

"Without any clear lead from above, the forces of the United Nations in the Congo grow daily more demoralized and further defections are likely if not inevitable. This would be an unmixed disaster if it were not for one fact—that the United Nations' presence in the Congo has persistently and most mischievously disobeyed its own mandate, which bade it restore peace and order without interfering in Congolese internal affairs.

"To restore peace and order was perhaps beyond its powers. To restore peace and order without internal interference might be beyond anyone's powers. Interference of some sort was thus forgivable, but not the sort of interference which has actually taken place. For this was not directed to the restoration of peace and order but to the obstruction and frustration of the only two men in the Congo who, since the fall of Mr. Lumumba, have seemed to offer the slightest hope of peace or order of any kind. To the West is convinced that the United Nations has not some sort of vested interest in chaos in the Congo, it really cannot view the waning of its powers there with unmixed regrets."

Fighting on Somali Border Ethiopian Villages Raided

FIERCE FIGHTING broke out last week between Somali tribesmen from the Somali Republic and Ethiopian border forces in the Ogaden-Damot area, about 100 Somalis and 20 Ethiopians being killed and many wounded.

Ethiopian authorities in Addis Ababa accused the Somalis of taking the offensive and of raiding the villages of Ethiopian Somalis.

In Mogadishu, however, Somali officials said the clashes were caused by Ethiopian soldiers using up the area's reserves of water and food and confiscating part of the tribesmen's herds. Crowds demonstrated in the capital outside the Ethiopian and United States embassies, popular opinion blaming America for giving military aid to Ethiopia.

Somali casualties were said to have been inflicted by strafing attacks by eight Ethiopian aircraft, and several villages were reported to have been burnt.

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Parliament

Questions and Answers

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ROSE for the recess:

MR. STONEHOUSE asked what consideration H.M. Government had given to the creation of a federation of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar; whether the grant of independence to each of those territories was being timed to assist in the establishment of a closer association between them; and whether federation with Rhodesia and Nyasaland had been considered.

MR. MACLEOD: "As regards the first two parts of the question, I refer to my reply of November 15. As regards the third part, I do not think the time has come when it would be helpful to explore this wider horizon."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Does not the Colonial Secretary agree that when democratic institutions have been established and the confidence of the African people has been obtained, they are prepared themselves to take the initiative towards a wider federation? Does not Mr. Nyerere's initiative prove just that point? In the event of the present Federal Review Conference failing to continue with full representation, will the rt. hon. gentleman consider calling a wider conference which will bring in Tanganyika and Kenya, as well?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The last part of that supplementary question is hypothetical. The conference has been called to consider the Federation that exists."

"I am extremely interested in the matter mentioned in the first part of the supplementary, and I am also extremely 'cagey' about it. It would not be wise for a pronouncement to be made from this box that this East African federation must, or should come about. I am deeply interested in it, but I very much hope that this would be a grass-roots movement, coming to us from the people of the country."

Similar to Common Market

MR. WALL: "As there has been so much loose talk about imposed federation, would it not be wiser to think along the lines of an economic association of the seven territories, similar to the common market in Europe?"

MR. MACLEOD: "That is a wider question which does not arise at the moment. As my rt. hon. friend knows, there are already close economic links among the four territories of East Africa."

MR. BROCKWAY: "While appreciating the rt. hon. gentleman's difficulty, does he know that many of us hope that the discussions about Central African Federation will take the more constructive and bigger line of federation which will include both East and Central Africa?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The hon. member will understand if I say that I note what he has said."

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the views of Mr. Nyerere and others engender the view that federation cannot take place until all constituent territories have reached more or less the same stage of political development? Will he repudiate that idea on the analogy of the United States and other federations and accept the imaginative ideas of Mr. Nyerere and proceed as soon as may be with the formation of federation in an incipient fashion?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not think that it is necessary for the component parts of a federation to be at the same stage of development. A better example than that of my noble friend is perhaps given by Nigeria, where the three regions were at different stages and moved to different stages of their independence. I do not think that that need in any way be a prerequisite of the studying of the plans."

Buganda Elections

When Mr. GOODHART inquired if elections were to take place in Buganda next year if there were no improvement in the number of registrations, and if the Secretary of State would admit that the Kabaka's Government had won in that particular trial of strength.

MR. MACLEOD replied: "The answer to whether we will go ahead with elections is beyond question 'Yes'. The one thing ahead with elections is very much afraid of in that the rest of the Protectorate is very much afraid of indeed is that we will not go ahead with the elections throughout the Protectorate. I am certain that it would be right to do so. I have done everything I can through the Relationships Commission to allay the anxieties of the Baganda in this matter."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that his policy in Uganda is extremely wise in present circumstances and that it is in the best interests of all the Uganda people that Buganda should not become a separate independent State as

intended on January 1. Will he confirm that a central and democratic Legislative Council will be created?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I hope that both sides of the House will realize that there are two barrels to my policy. The first is that there should be Protectorate-wide elections. It is a very difficult policy, but I believe that it is right, in spite of the situation in Buganda. Secondly, I believe that through the medium of the Relationships Commission, we should try to do what we can to meet the anxieties of those in Buganda and the other Agreement districts throughout the Protectorate."

SIR P. AGNEW: "Is my hon. friend aware that the refraining of the vast majority of the Baganda from registering for these elections is due to a deep-seated fear of a possible injustice by H.M. Government as a result of their handing over power to a central legislature which might have power over the very structure of the Buganda Kingdom itself?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am not sure that that is right. If it were, surely by far the best course for the Baganda to take is to use their full power through the ballot-box in the Legislative Council for the whole Protectorate."

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE: "Is the Relationships Commission empowered to report adversely about the holding of elections in March if the chairman and other members discover on their rounds in Uganda that that would be the wisest course?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I suppose that is not strictly within their terms of reference, but if the chairman wished to make representations to me on those matters of course I would consider them."

Books Held by Post Office

MR. CALLAGHAN asked how long the books, "Balance of Payments, Rhodesia and Nyasaland", and "Economic Development in Africa", addressed to Mr. Dunduza Chisiza when in detention, were held by the Returned Letter Branch of the Post Office in Nyasaland, and why no attempt was made to deliver them before November 7 or to return them to the senders.

MR. MACLEOD: "I am sure that the delay will be regretted but the books referred to have now been discovered and forwarded to Mr. Chisiza."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Does the hon. gentleman regard that as an adequate explanation considering that the man to whom they were addressed has been regarded by the authorities as the second most dangerous man in Nyasaland? Did they not know that he was in Gwelo prison? Why did it take four months after I raised this matter for me to be informed that it had been established that there were no such books, when a fortnight later another letter came from the Secretary of State saying that they had been found?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not think there is any need to read any political significance into this matter. If it be true, and I am sure that it is on my information, that these books were wrongly addressed — not to a Nyasaland address at all but to Bulawayo — it is not surprising that this took some considerable time."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "I am saying that either the hon. gentleman's administration or some one else's is grossly inefficient. Mr. Chisiza was the second best known name in Nyasaland. Is it not well known that he was arrested and sent to Gwelo gaol? Can the Colonial Secretary assure me that there was no attempt to keep these books from him whilst he was in prison?"

MR. MACLEOD: "As far as I know, I can on the last point give a complete assurance, but postal matters are for the Federal authorities."

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked how many African, Asian, and European students in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia were being sent with assistance from the funds of their territories as students to the Oppenheimer College of Social Service in Lusaka.

MR. MACLEOD: "The first course at the college starting in January, 1961, will be a refresher course of six months. Of the 31 students attending, 22 (20 Africans and two Europeans) will be from Northern Rhodesia; 13 will have their expenses paid by the copper mining companies, four by the Northern Rhodesian Governments, and five by local authorities. The Nyasaland Government are sending one African student."

Two Killed in Riot

POLICE FIRED at a rioting crowd in a copper mine beer-hall at Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, on Sunday, killing two Africans. Seventeen were injured. The disturbance began when police arrested a man involved in a fight.

Turner & Newall's £14.4m. Profit

TURNER & NEWALL, LTD., a group with large Rhodesian interests, report that in the year to September 30 last the profit before taxation was £14,796,140, compared with just under £13m. in the previous year. Almost £7.2m. was required to meet tax liabilities.

The general reserve was increased by £2m. in the parent company and £736,462 in that of subsidiaries. Shareholders received 12% against 10% on issued ordinary capital of £43,778,872. There is also in issue nearly £11m. of 7% cumulative preference stock. Fixed assets appear in the balance-sheet at £35.4m., investments at £21.2m., current assets less current liabilities at £4.6m., debtors at £10.6m., and cash and tax reserve certificates at £12.6m.

There are two subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia—Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., which has asbestos mines at Shabanie, Mashaba, and Filabusi, and Turners Asbestos Products, Ltd., with factories in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali.

Mr. R. G. Soothill is chairman and Mr. R. M. Bateman deputy chairman of the group, whose other directors are Messrs. J. A. B. Clogg, N. A. Morling, K. Neve, I. A. Smith, G. S. Sutcliffe, and R. H. Turner.

Extracts from Mr. Soothill's annual statement appear on another page.

A. Baumann & Company's Report

A. BAUMANN & CO., LTD., a company registered in Kenya, reports that in the year to June 30 there was a consolidated net profit after meeting taxation of £125,667 in the holding company and of £132,730 in the group, which has made provision for estimated losses in the Congo of some £55,000.

Because they deem it prudent to conserve the company's resources in the present very unsettled conditions in East Africa, the directors propose a final dividend of 33 cents per 5s. share, against 66 cents last year; the interim dividend of 66 cents had, however, been repeated. The issued capital of the group is £423,078 in ordinary shares in the same sum in 6% redeemable preference shares. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £966,504, and interests in subsidiary companies and trade investments at £1,364,362. Current liabilities less current assets amount to £152,588. Net assets represented by shareholders' interest are just under £11m.

The directors are Messrs. Eric Baumann (chairman and managing), R. P. Archer (vice-chairman), C. E. Colinvaux and J. H. Gaunt (managing), H. R. Fraser, and P. G. G. Salkeld (who was appointed to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Sir John Tait).

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd.

RHODESIA CEMENT, LTD., a company incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, reports a net profit for the year ended August 31 after providing for taxation of £136,697, against £208,621 in the previous year. Shareholders received 74% of the distribution rate of 1959. The issued capital is £1.2m. in 5s. shares. Fixed assets stand at £2.2m., interests in subsidiary companies at £567,478, and current liabilities less current assets at £636,499. Because building activity was reduced throughout the Federation, the company's sales of cement fell about 27% to 163,729 tons. It controls Nyasaland Portland Cement Co., Ltd. Mr. L. A. Levy is chairman and joint managing director with Mr. T. P. M. Cochran, the vice-chairman.

Seed Company in Kenya

A NEW FIRM of wholesale and retail seed merchants and seed growers has been established in Kenya. It is Kirchhoff's (East Africa) Ltd., whose parent company is in South Africa. Formed with an authorised capital of £4,000, Kirchhoff's are planning to set up a local packing plant, which is expected to be in full working order early next year. The firm's offices are in Nairobi.

Mitchell Cotts Group's Higher Profit

MITCHELL COTTS GROUP, LTD., made a consolidated trading profit in the year to June 30 last of £1,117,240, compared with £878,651 in the previous year, and the net profit before taxation of £345,614 was £711,218 (£551,240). Ordinary shareholders receive 25%, and the balance carried forward is £2.8m.

Ordinary capital in issue amounts to £1,749,600 in shares of 5s. and preference capital to £1,150,000. Loan capital is outstanding to the extent of £11m. in 6% stock 1956-81. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £4,571,954, investments at £795,528, and current assets less current liabilities at just under £7m.

Mr. H. C. Drayton is chairman, Mr. J. K. Dick managing director, and the other members of the board are Lord Teynham and Messrs. H. L. Burnie, D. C. Holmes, F. Knight, A. F. Procter, M. E. Rich, and A. S. Roger. Mr. C. W. Cootie is the secretary.

African Transport Co., Ltd.

THE AFRICAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD., which operates bus and coach services in East Africa, and also a coach service between Nairobi and Salisbury, has issued a well-illustrated brochure about its activities. The founder of the group was Commander F. T. Hare, R.N. (Retd.), and the present chairman is Mr. John Hylton Watts. Major K. A. Brown, who pioneered the work in Kenya, starting in 1929, retired from executive duties nine years ago, but still serves on the board of the parent company.

Commercial Brevities

Outward rates of freight from Europe to the port of Lobito, will be raised from February 1.

Building contracts worth £1,500,000 will be placed by the Nyasaland Government in the current financial year.

Mr. A. F. Rouse, arbitrator in the Nyasaland Railways strike, has awarded wage increases of from 15% to 25% to various categories of African employees.

A £6,500 project for the treatment and marketing of East African hides and skins has been launched in the industrial area of Nairobi by Dalgety and Co. Ltd.

Investment in the establishment of a cotton spinning and weaving industry in Nyasaland is sought by the Nyasaland Industrial Development and Loans Board.

The Tanganyika Portland Cement Company plans to build a new cement factory near Dar es Salaam, where limestone deposits have been found. It will have an initial capacity of 125,000 tons.

Coffee is now being grown experimentally in the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia. One estate has 43 acres under the crop, which had not hitherto been considered suited to the climate of the Colony.

The first cotton co-operative society in Morogoro district, Tanganyika, the Ukutu West Cotton Co-operative Society of Kisaki, has already collected more than 600,000 lb. of seed cotton from its 315 members.

Work has begun in Salisbury on a £435,000 factory for the Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia (Private) Ltd. The building should be completed by the middle of 1961 and the complete plant will cost over £1.5 million.

In the first 10 months of 1960 clove shipments from Zanzibar totalled 144,756 bales, worth £2.6m., compared with 89,266 bales worth just under £1.6m. in the corresponding period of 1959. Indonesia, always a large buyer, took almost exactly half the exports.

In the opinion of Professor E. D. Edney, of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, cotton growing in Southern Rhodesia could achieve an importance comparable with that of tobacco at present. He is optimistic that pest troubles can be overcome by research.

When the award of Northern Rhodesian Government contracts for the supply of stores is considered, local manufacturers are to be given an additional preference of 2½%, bringing their advantage to 5% over manufacturers elsewhere in the Federation and to 10% over those outside it.

A well-illustrated and well-designed brochure about the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies has been published. It shows group assets at about £20m., share capital and consolidated reserves at £94m., and the number of employees at 6,500 in the 80 companies in the group, which has 140 offices in Britain and overseas. There are 14 companies in Southern Africa, four in East Africa, three in the Sudan, and one each in Ethiopia and the Somali Republic.

Africa Affecting World History

Importance of Political Stability

LORD LLOYD, president of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce, and sometime Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in London recently that constitutional changes in Africa would decisively affect world history.

As States moved towards independence they were courted by trade missions from Russia, China, the Continent of Europe, the U.S.A., and Japan, and the Commonwealth must be more active and competitive if it hoped to hold anything like its present share of the trade.

Whereas newly-independent Nigeria showed every sign of common sense and political maturity, there was chaos in the Congo. Most important of all the territories was the Central African Federation, which was seeking to achieve political and economic stability within a multi-racial society.

Without political stability and some security for the external investor the new nations of Africa could make no real economic advancement. "Indeed, in the Congo we witness the complete collapse of all the work done over many years of patient endeavour and a return to barbarism and internecine tribal warfare. Building is slow work; destruction can be terrifyingly rapid".

Launching a New Liner

LADY CAYZER, wife of Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., will launch at Clydebank on January 17 a new 33,000-ton liner, TRANSVAAL CASTLE, for the Southern African mail service. This "hotel class" ship will have accommodation for some 740 passengers, who will be offered an exceptionally wide choice of accommodation ranging from de luxe apartments to four-berth cabins. Though fare will depend upon room reservations, all other amenities of the ship will be equally available to all passengers.

More Arson in Nyasaland

MR. CHESTER KATSONGA, leader of the Nyasaland Christian Democratic Party, whose home was burnt down by a Malawi mob a few weeks ago, has again been the victim of fire-raisers. Last week, while he was visiting Portuguese East Africa, the hut at Nidondwe, 30 miles from Blantyre, in which his wife, three children, and his father were sleeping was set alight. His 80-year-old father woke in time to throw water on the burning roof and save the family. Mrs. Katsonga said: "I know it was the Malawi. They tried to burn us alive a few weeks ago, and now they have tried again".

At Nkata Bay three huts owned by an African have been destroyed by fire.

Earlier that day an African, E. J. Kasambala, was attacked outside his home by a gang which inflicted such injuries that he died soon afterwards. Another man was also assaulted.

English as a Second Language

FROM JANUARY 1 TO 13 there will be held at Makerere College, Uganda, a Commonwealth Conference on the Teaching of English as a Second Language, this being the first Commonwealth gathering of the kind held in any Colonial territory.

Among the delegates will be Miss Juliet Anderson (Tanganyika), Mr. D. B. Barker (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. C. R. V. Bell (Uganda), Miss J. C. M. Bowen (Zanzibar), Mr. J. A. Bright (Makerere College), Mr. W. J. Camell (Nyasaland), Mrs. G. Foden (Uganda), the Rev. Father Franken (Tanganyika), Mr. J. T. Gleave (Uganda), Mr. H. Harman (Kenya), Mr. J. Heppell (Nyasaland), Mr. C. P. Hill (Tanganyika), Mr. M. Moshia (Makerere), Mr. G. C. T. O'Hagan (Kenya), Mr. A. Phiri (Northern Rhodesia), Miss C. M. Pike (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. K. A. Robertson (Tanganyika), Mr. F. H. Stevens (Uganda), Mr. D. G. Temple (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. J. B. Whitehead (Uganda), Mr. G. D. Wing (Royal Technical College, Nairobi) and Mr. P. G. Wingard (Makerere).

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Company Report

Turner & Newall Limited

Increased Profits Earned by African Mines

MR. R. G. SOOTHILL'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER & NEWALL LTD. will be held on 26th January 1961 at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that MR. R. G. SOOTHILL, the Chairman of the Company, will preside.

Mr. Soothill's Statement to the Stockholders has been circulated to them with the Report and Accounts, and after dealing with the accounts of the Company, it contains a detailed review of the Company's operations during the year to 30th September 1960 both at home and abroad.

The following are extracts from the Statement:

More Optimistic View

I am glad to report that our African mines succeeded in achieving an increase in profit during their last financial year, and, subject to any unpredictable political difficulties, it is possible to take a rather more optimistic view of the future than was expressed in my last Statement. In Canada, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. has had another entirely satisfactory year and has continued to operate at the present maximum output.

Recent comments in the press make it desirable for me to say that, so far as Turner & Newall Ltd. is concerned, the impact of competition from Russian fibre has been entirely minor in character. We have no reason to believe that this impact will be felt in any different degree during 1961.

In general, demand for the asbestos textile and belting products of Turner Brothers Asbestos Co. Ltd. was substantially higher throughout the period, but it was fully met by the increased manufacturing capacity arising from the extension and modernisation programmes of recent years. In consequence, both production and sales achieved record levels, despite keenly competitive trading conditions in European markets, where the rate of turnover increase was nevertheless highest. The Company is well placed to take advantage of any widening opportunities that may arise from closer economic ties with Europe.

In the case of Ferodo Ltd. the progressive expansion of business has continued during the past year and sales in both home and export markets have reached new record levels. The British motor industry is now passing through a phase of reduced demand. We are convinced, however, that the dominant characteristic of expansion is only temporarily obscured, and it is therefore intended to proceed as soon as possible with the building of a new factory on a fifty acre site which has been acquired near Caernarvon.

Export Turnover Maintained

The level of industrial and domestic building in this country has been high, and in consequence the year was a record in the history of Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd. Overseas business has again been difficult to obtain because of growing competition from newly established factories abroad, and under the circumstances it is satisfactory that export turnover was maintained. A recent and important new introduction is a range of asbestos-

cement pipes and joints specially made for sewerage and drainage, for which a heavy demand is anticipated.

Newalls Insulation Co. Ltd. reports contract turnover at a peak figure, demonstrating that, in spite of very keen competition, Newalls' service and expertise have a strong appeal to the many customers who demand that insulation work should be carried out with efficiency and with regard to true economic heat savings.

Sales of chemical products by The Washington Chemical Co. Ltd. for the year also reached a record figure, there being increases on last year's turnover in both the home and the export markets. As before a high percentage of the Company's output was exported, the trade being spread over a large number of markets.

We remain very conscious of the great importance to the Group, as well as to the country, of the continuation of a healthy export trade from our manufacturing companies in the United Kingdom. I am pleased to tell you that during the past year our export trade from the United Kingdom increased by one-eighth as compared with the previous year; this success was achieved in the face of enhanced competition and also of the numerous restrictions on the import of our materials imposed by countries to which we have exported in the past.

Manufacturing Companies Overseas

All our various manufacturing companies overseas have been visited during the past year by one of more members of your Board.

Your Board now recommends, with pleasure, a final dividend of 9½ per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution of 12 per cent. for the year, which compares with the equivalent of 10 per cent. last year.

The general picture presented by the foregoing survey is clearly quite satisfactory but to look forward at this particular juncture is more than ordinarily difficult. Given a reasonably normal climate of trading activity, the prospects for the Group remain good, but the outlook must be conditioned by broad economic developments which we are naturally unable to estimate with any certainty.

N.R. Mineworkers' Secretary

MR. ANDREW LESLIE, vice-president of the Artisan Staff Association of South African Railways, has been appointed general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union. There were two other candidates, Messrs G. Bloom and A. Parrott, both from England. In a 70% poll of members Mr. Leslie had a 15% majority over his nearest rival. For the past 18 months Mr. Emrys Williams had acted as general secretary.

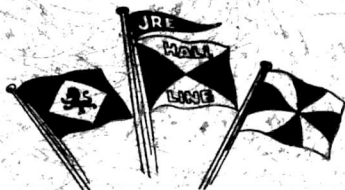
Mining in the Congo

GEOMINES plans to resume work at its tin mines at Manono, in Northern Katanga, during January. Operations ceased in mid-September. Forminière hopes to resume its diamond mining operations in the Kasai Province shortly, under protection for its personnel provided by the Ghana brigade of the United Nations.

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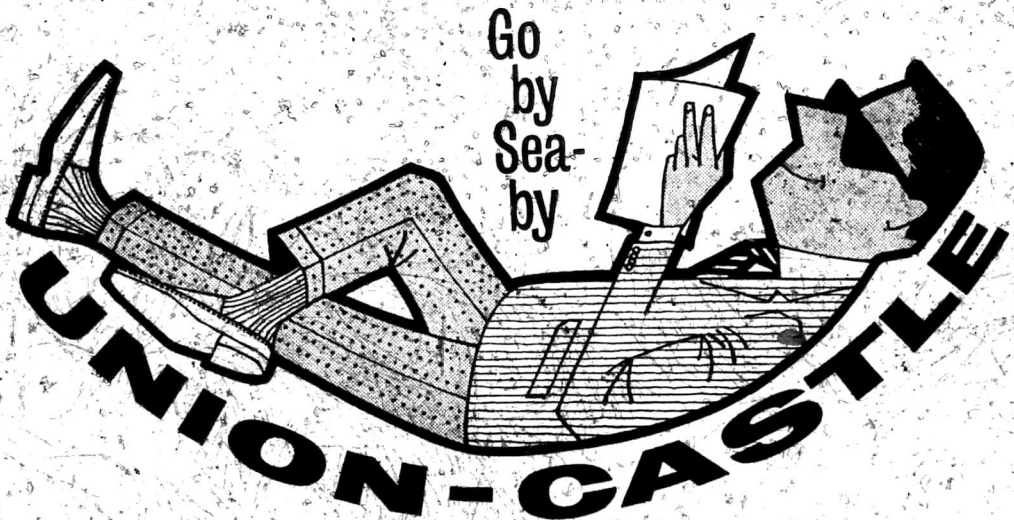
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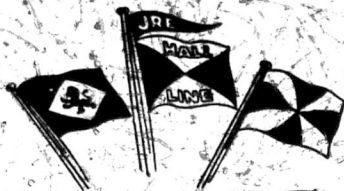
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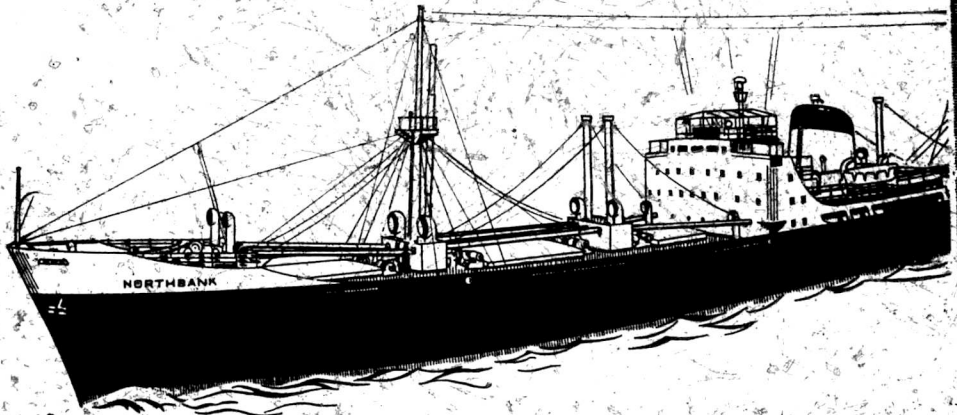


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1892

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING DONE IMMENSE DAMAGE to East and Central Africa during his first year as Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod is now seriously concerned

Protected by Patronage.

to counter the adverse opinions of his activities which are spreading within his party, still more in financial and other business circles in the United Kingdom, and particularly in responsible quarters throughout Central and East Africa, not the least anxious people being administrative officers and missionaries who have given the best years of their lives to the service of Africans. If he had not been specially selected by the Prime Minister to appease precipitately the African political extremists in those territories — thereby gratifying the millions of enemies of the British Empire in the United States — Mr. Macleod would have come under the heaviest fire within a few weeks of his transfer to the Colonial Office; but as he is manifestly doing the bidding of a Conservative leader who is equally ruthless, there has been no trouble with the Tory backbenchers, whose palpable aim nowadays is not to fall out with the dispensers of patronage, which has become the very effective and ostensibly genteel modern form of what some people would call persuasion and others intimidation.

Much of the leader page of Monday's *Financial Times* was occupied by an interview which recorded how Mr. Macleod had answered or evaded nine pertinent questions about East and Central

Prime Minister's Pledge Broken.

Africa. In six cases there was evasion, sometimes so great as to misdescribe the whole position; and since the Minister's dialectical skill is considerable that must have misled many readers who are not fully acquainted with the facts. Asked if deceleration of the pace of constitutional advance would not mitigate the "marked deterioration in business confidence", the Secretary of State replied that he rejected the implications of the question, and that if political advance had been refused in Kenya "you would have had a climate of emergency in which all business activities would have foundered". That was a characteristic sample of his casuistry, for nobody had suggested that political advance should be denied to Africans. What is criticized is the reckless rapidity of the changes, which take no proper account of the local circumstances and flagrantly breach the Prime Minister's pledge that merit would be the criterion of political progress in British Africa. In his next sentence Mr. Macleod emphasized that confidence could not return until political stability was assured. That remark was also sophistical, for it is he who has undermined political stability and confidence. It was no answer for him to express the hope that African leaders will by their actions justify the confidence of businessmen — who consider Mr. Macleod to be far more guilty than the African rabble-rousers; whereas nothing better had been expected from them, trust had been placed in a Conservative Government. It was destroyed by Mr. Macleod eleven months ago at Lancaster House.

He gave no categorical answer even to a request to define his attitude to aid from the Communist bloc, contenting himself with the comment that "Of course we turn to our friends in Northern America and Western Europe, who share our values and our outlook", followed by the statement that "I am unimpressed by the scale, the kind, and the motives of the assistance so far offered to Africa by the U.S.S.R., its satellites, and

Through Folly To Disaster.

China". The inadequacy of that reply is evident from the obvious fact that no African nationalist zealot (so many of whom have been suborned in Moscow or Peking) would interpret it as meaning that the Secretary of State has strong feelings against trafficking with the Communist mischief-makers, whose limitless African ambitions constitute one of the gravest threats to the free world. When asked how long he would expect control to be exercised from London if he were a European settler in East or Central Africa the Minister was similarly elusive, taking refuge in the meaningless *cliché* that control will last

until H.M. Government can relinquish it "in the interests of all the inhabitants", who must be sure of "freedom of oppression from any quarter". What Mr. Macleod has done in Kenya in the past year has certainly not been "in the interests of all the inhabitants", and, far from ensuring freedom from oppression, he has facilitated the oppression of millions of Africans by a tiny minority of African extremists, who now openly rejoice at the prospect of victimizing the European and Asian communities. Such are the results of putting temporary political expediency before principles, promises, and obligations.

Notes By The Way

Blame Macleodism

A FINE OLD CITY HOUSE which has been engaged in trade with East Africa since the early days of British rule, and which has to its credit well over a century of competent work for leading buyers elsewhere in the world, has been forced into liquidation with liabilities of about a couple of hundred thousand pounds, and endeavours to reach an arrangement with some other prominent company of shippers have been unsuccessful. The failure of a firm which has been for so long a household name in the East African trade and of attempts to save it are attributed in the City to the same cause, which can be summed up in the one word Macleodism. The political anxieties created by the Lancaster House Conference of last January and February, which was dominated by the Secretary of State, have had dire repercussions on business in Kenya, where credits which were entirely justified in the normal conditions in which they were granted have since brought crippling losses (and not only in this instance, for there have been several very heavy failures among Asian importers in the Colony).

Tell the Public

BECAUSE LONDON SHIPPERS see no present prospect of safely expanding business with Kenya, the salvage operation which would otherwise have been normal in a case of this kind has not been possible. Every comment on the event which I have heard in the City has been in sympathy for the sufferers and of anger against the Government. My information is that the directors of the company now in liquidation consider the basic cause of its distress to be the Macmillan-Macleod policy for Kenya. They might, I suggest, do East Africa two more good services—by communicating that conviction to the Prime Minister and by stating it publicly and forcefully. Any commercial tragedy of this kind which is the product of political folly ought to be described as such to the general public.

Just What Kenya Fears

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, emphasized when he addressed some 3,000 sixth-form pupils in London last week that, in judging political changes in Africa, it was not reasonable to expect the seeds to produce flowers resembling those on the packet. If a Kenya farmer had been in the audience he might well have interjected: "That is precisely our point"—for those who best know and understand the African politicians in Kenya and their frightening limitations have no confidence whatsoever that the results of the

helter-skelter programme enjoined by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod and recklessly accepted by the Blundell group will have any recognizable likeness to the picture presented to the British public. It is, however, strange that a Secretary of State should extenuate misrepresentation; and it would certainly be misrepresentation on the part of any merchant to sell seeds of so indifferent a quality that they could not be expected to yield flowers similar to those on the packet. British business, fortunately, has better standards than career politicians, with the consequence that the ordinary gardener knows that if he buys seed from any of the leaders in the trade the results will be remarkably satisfactory even if he be a far from skilful horticulturist. If the Minister considers H.M. Government to be a reputable merchant of ideas—which few people in East or Central Africa would nowadays endorse so far as his own Department is concerned—his remark was scarcely prudent.

Mopping Up C.O. Mess

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Minister for Health and Education, is returning to Salisbury by sea from a brief private visit to London over Christmas and New Year. Cheerful as ever, his confidence in the Federation and Southern Rhodesia is as strong as his criticism of the theorists in Britain without African experience who are so zealously determined to rush political changes. Their assumption that lurches into parliamentary democracy on the Westminster model will greatly benefit Africans in the mass he dismisses as nonsense, as do almost all Rhodesian Europeans, who agree with the Prime Minister of the Federation that without sound economic foundations there will be little or no new investment, fewer opportunities for employment when there is already need for more scope for work for Africans, reduced public revenue, and therefore no money for the great expansion of social services of all kinds which sensible people of all races recognize to be necessary. On the evening before his departure Mr. Goldberg summed up his indignation in the words: "We in Africa are sick of mopping up the mess when the conjuring tricks of the Colonial Office don't come off". It would have been more exact, I think, to substitute for "Colonial Office" the name of the Secretary of State, for it is inconceivable that the worst of his actions during the past year have been taken on the advice of his senior officials here, and in Africa. That is why this publication consistently refers to the Macmillan-Macleod policy, and not to Colonial Office policy.

Plots and Counter-Action

THE CONSENSUS OF MESSAGES from Addis Ababa has been that the *coup d'état* against the Emperor of Ethiopia failed because the rebels, headed by the commander of the Imperial Guard, moved too slowly and too circumspectly against the Regular Army, which was thus given time to bring up troops and arrange for the co-operation of the Air Force. That is part only of the explanation, which leaves out of account the Emperor's habit of protecting himself against plots by playing one enemy off against another. Probably nobody knows how many unsuccessful plots against him there have been since he became Regent well over 40 years ago, but they must run into double figures, for there are known to have been at least seven violent attempts to remove him. Perhaps the most serious was that of 1952, also a miscalculation by military men, some of whom were captured, executed, and hung on gibbets in the city as a warning to other potential traitors.

Shrewd Monarch

HAILE SELASSIE is said by Europeans who have lived long in Ethiopia to have as good an intelligence service as anyone anywhere, with the consequence that the ambitions, weaknesses of character, and even the private conversations of men of any influence are known to him and taken into account when he makes appointments, civil or military. Ethiopians whom he knows to harbour mutual hate have frequently been placed in positions which enable the one to check the pretensions of the other. This is intrigue circumscribed, not accidentally, but as a result of the shrewd foresight of a remarkably astute, tenacious, and commanding personality, who has always kept in his own hands all real power, even on what in other countries would be considered minor matters.

Nationalism Not Irresistible

THIS CENTRALIZATION of all authority in the Emperor has inevitably been unpopular with the noble families and other men of influence, and not least with the young men sent abroad for education and then placed in the Ministries, where they have found little if any outlet for initiative. Having imbibed, especially in the United States, heady ideas of African nationalism, they have quickly discovered that practice in their homeland had little relation to the precepts of politicians in the West. In fact, in a wholly African State these young men have had far less latitude and far more frustration than many young Africans in territories under European rule. Their discontent must have been fed by the establishment in Addis Ababa a few months ago of an organization of the United Nations and by frequent visits to that city of extremist politicians from many parts of Africa. The Emperor will assuredly not have underestimated these influences or dangers, which he will have assessed carefully before deciding to travel so much abroad in the past couple of years. His calculation of the risks involved has been justified by events. Probably he will not have to face another similar trial unless he should suffer serious ill-health. Though he has absolved the Crown Prince from complicity in the *coup* by publicly declaring that he acted under duress, he may now feel that the next occupant of the throne should be a favourite young grandson, Alexander Desta, commander of the tiny Ethiopian Navy.

Reckless

ANYONE WHO RECOMMENDED the directors of a business concern to make drastic changes in its salary scales without estimating the sums involved would be told to take back the draft report and complete it.

That commonsense attitude is unhappily ignored in civil service circles from time to time, the latest case being the East African Salaries Commission under Sir Gilbert Flemming, formerly Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education in this country. Though he has proposed increases which will cost the East African territories millions of pounds annually, his report provides no calculation of the consequences of the recommendations, which range from increases of 7½% for low-paid Africans to 30% for many Europeans and 25% for the men at the top, some of whom would draw an additional £1,000 a year, plus substantial allowances for children being educated in the United Kingdom, plus free passages for them to see their parents annually, plus a reduction in the normal tour of service to two years. But not even remuneration on this scale will keep good men if the standards which they consider normal and necessary are destroyed by Governments prematurely dominated by Africans unready for such responsibilities. What self-respecting official would remain in Kenya for another £1,000 a year with Kenyatta as Chief Minister?

Ipsissima Verba

WHEN SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, lately Governor-General of Nigeria, and sometime Civil Secretary in the Sudan, addressed the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies in London last week, he suggested in reply to a question that the Press had probably not been accurate in attributing to Sir Roy Welensky a statement that "Africa stinks" to investors in the United Kingdom, and in repeating the question the chairman, Sir John Macpherson, caused laughter by substituting the term "malodorous". Their circumspection was unnecessary. The Prime Minister of the Federation has always preferred direct terms to any kind of gloss, and at the Press conference which he gave in Salisbury on December 21, on returning from London, he said, after emphasizing the vital importance of stability in the Federation in order to encourage essential investment from overseas: "But so far as the outside investor is concerned, Africa stinks. Let's face it". That challenging remark was quickly followed by another characteristic comment. When a journalist inquired if informal talks with African political leaders "on the lines of those held at Chequers" were likely to be held locally, Sir Roy retorted: "Certainly not on the lines of Chequers". What I have been told about that week-end in the Buckinghamshire home of the Prime Minister would persuade me to second a motion that such discussions, desirable as they certainly are, should not follow the Chequers model.

Vulcanization

RECOGNIZING THE RISK of misprints in his own paper, any journalist must read those in other publications with sympathy. Seldom, therefore, are such printers' errors brought to the notice of a wider public, even when they have evident general interest. The English *Hansard* seldom errs. Indeed, considering the faulty delivery of so many speakers in Parliament, its shorthand writers perform little miracles day by day, making mumblebers seem coherent and stutterers almost orators. Recently, however, one of them did record an M.P. as uttering a warning against the "vulcanization" of Africa, whereas he had spoken of its "balkanization". Fortunately, Mr. Callaghan, who was thus misrepresented, has a sense of humour. He needs it nowadays as he notes that Mr. Macleod's attitude and actions as Secretary of State for the Colonies in an ostensibly Conservative Government differ hardly at all from those which he would have taken as the Socialist Secretary of State if his party had won last year's general election.

Sir Gilbert Rennie on Disruptive Forces in Africa

Good Race Relations Depend Upon Recognition of Individual Merit*

THE GREATEST DISRUPTIVE FORCE in Africa today is the colour bar or discrimination on the ground of race.

The reasons for its existence—historical, cultural, economic and emotional—do not appeal to the "new" African, who demands that white domination shall cease and that modern ideas of Western democracy, including the concepts of adult suffrage and majority rule, shall prevail.

But the problem is not susceptible of easy solution. Even in the United States, where the black man has enjoyed high standards of educational, cultural, and social facilities for many years, racial discrimination and racial friction persist. In East and Central Africa, where the majority of the people are still primitive and illiterate, mingling of the races on the basis of individual equality does not come easily or quickly. But so long as the majority in any multi-racial community in Africa feel that they are being treated as in any way inferior because of their race, the gulf between them and the white people is likely to be deep and dangerous.

One question is whether the African view that political advancement should precede economic progress is more correct than the normal European view that economic development must come before political advancement.

The inscription on Dr. Nkrumah's statue in Accra, "Seek ye first the political kingdom and all other things will be added unto you", expresses the first view. Those who hold the second maintain that political progress unaccompanied by increasing educational and health facilities and a rising standard of living will be but an empty shell. While these conflicting views are sorting themselves out, they will not improve relations.

The rate of African political progress in territories moving towards independence, especially in multi-racial communities, is another cause of friction. The race in power naturally wishes to see steady and orderly progress, and a period of education, training, and apprenticeship sufficiently long to ensure the maintenance of high standards of administration, a stable Government, and no running down of the economy. The emerging people chafe at any restrictions on their rapid advance to "freedom" as they term it, and demand "One man, one vote".

Growth of Intimidation

It is exceedingly difficult in a multi-racial community to select the right timing for political and constitutional advances. Regard must be had, of course, to the "winds of change" and the tide of nationalism which flows so strongly through Africa these days, but the rights and interests of the minority peoples must not be overlooked, especially in countries like the Rhodesias, where the enterprise, determination, and capital of the white man have carved a modern economy out of the bush in the short space of 70 years. The need to continue to attract outside capital must also be kept in mind if the development of the country is to continue.

We see therefore the disruptive force in such opposing slogans as "One man, one vote", and "Equal rights for all civilized men", which come into bitter conflict with each other in Central Africa and East Africa today.

A particularly distressing and disruptive feature of political life in several countries in Africa in recent times has been the growth of intimidation. So anxious have some of the extremists become to show popular opinion as a united front solidly supporting their demands that they have not hesitated to resort to threats and violence against Africans who deviate from the party line and dare to express different views.

Men have been beaten up, their houses set on fire, the lives of their wives and children endangered. Resort has even been had to witchcraft to make intimidation more terrifying and

powerful. Evidence against the malefactors is difficult to obtain because witnesses and the victims of violence fear reprisals from the intimidators if they report the offences. Yet a few successful prosecutions have encouraging results: in Nyasaland 187 cases of intimidation were reported to the police during the first 10 months of 1960, and 117 of them led to convictions.

Good race relations can be established only on the basis of individual merit receiving due recognition and reward irrespective of race or colour. If partnership, the official policy in the Federation, could be implemented fast enough and fully enough with the sincerity and good will of all races behind it, other problems would be much easier to solve.

Since the end of the second world war African nationalism—or Africanism—has swept into every country south of the Sahara, bringing the cry, if not in any greater degree the reality, of "freedom". "Independence" and "freedom" became the cries on many lips, "colonialism" became a discredited and repugnant word, and the presence of the white man, especially in the multi-racial countries in East and Central Africa, was regarded by Africans as a symbol of exploitation and European domination. The fact that, under a benevolent and beneficent system of government, democratic institutions and the rule of law had been established, slavery stamped out, inter-tribal warfare stopped, Western medicine greatly improved the health of the people and their cattle, and dependent countries were being led towards self-government, escaped the notice of most of the inhabitants.

"Africa for the Africans" ignored the fact that several tribes in Central Africa, for example, had arrived there only in the first half of the 19th century, suppressing the original inhabitants of the areas in which they settled, and preceding the white man by only a few decades.

The doctrine of the paramountcy of Native interests was again preached by some of the nationalist leaders, who forgot that in 1932 the interpretation of that doctrine which was accepted by the United Kingdom Government as authoritative was that it meant no more than that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to another race, however important in itself.

Progress in Partnership

The progress made in recent years in the Federation in implementing the policy of partnership justifies the belief that, provided Africans generally realize and assess truly what has been done and what is proposed in this respect, much of the resentment and ill-will that often embitter race relations will gradually disappear.

If this great multi-racial experiment proves successful over the next five years to 10 years, the prospects for better race relations in all Africa south of the Sahara will be much brighter. South Africa could not fail to be affected; racial harmony in the Federation would encourage a more liberal attitude across the Limpopo.

If, however, the multi-racial experiment in Central Africa is not a success, race relations within the Federation are bound to deteriorate, with disastrous effect on the lives of all the inhabitants and on the country's economy; and the repercussions would affect all Africa.

Another disruptive force in Africa is the desire of the Soviet Union to get a strong foothold. Already we see the strength of Communist influence on the West Coast and Soviet machinations in the Congo and elsewhere. Some countries which have recently gained their independence have accepted Soviet advances and Soviet aid. Others have preferred to seek aid from their old friends in the West. Some African leaders play the East against the West and try to make the best bargain they can with either camp. That procedure is not conducive to good international relations, and very much suits the plans and policies of the Soviet Union.

There are not yet many real African nations, and these are not likely to become more numerous until tribalism has been subordinated to nationalism. Attempts are being made to build up an African personality, but so far with no outstanding success. Tribal and regional loyalties are still very strong, and it is not uncommon to hear Africans state that when the controlling and steady influence of the white man disappears in certain countries, tribalism will become more rampant and more dangerous than ever.

Even today, before the influence of the white man has ceased to be a controlling force in East Africa, we see rivalry between the Masai and the Kamba which last September led to inter-tribal raiding and deaths, and rivalry between the

* Being extracts from an address by the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to a conference of sixth form pupils from all parts of the United Kingdom held in London under the auspices of the Council for Education in World Citizenship.

Masai and the Sukuyu which resulted in bloodshed at Ngong near Nairobi in November. The Buganda are so anxious not to lose their separate identity in a self-governing Uganda that progress towards self-government for Uganda is not so rapid as might otherwise have been possible.

In Northern Rhodesia the Paramount Chief of Barotseland has made it clear that when Northern Rhodesia becomes a self-governing country with a predominantly African Govern-

ment, the Barotseland Protectorate will wish to break away from the rest of Northern Rhodesia and become a separate territory in a special treaty relationship with the United Kingdom Government. And recent events in the Congo have shown how disruptive are tribal feelings and emotions and how far some of the tribes have still to go before they can all regard themselves as fellow-countrymen proudly belonging to the Congo nation.

Sir Roy Welensky's New Year Broadcast

Intimidation the Only Real Support of African Extremists*

THE YEAR 1960 saw some of the blackest events in the history of Africa, and the blackest of all were those in the Congo, much of which was abandoned to savagery and tribalism with promise only of famine and misery for millions of Africans.

But if the Congo serves as a dramatic warning that the glories of independence can fade rapidly, less dramatic but no less significant events elsewhere on the continent also warn against the evils that extreme nationalism can bring.

1960 saw many such events: imprisonment of the opposition, muzzling of the Press, and the cult of racialism are some; and in the Federation itself it was made all too clear to us that certain African nationalists were maintaining their leadership by intimidation and thugery—weapons which they are using to bend the lives of many thousands of responsible Africans to their will.

Nevertheless, for us, and I believe through us for others in Africa, the late months of 1960 brought hope for the future, for against this background of social and political deterioration must be set our own persistence in not deviating from the policies we chose at the inception of Federation in 1953 and the steady progress we have made in these; and in contrast to the crumbling and corruption of law and order which we see in parts of the continent is our unshakable determination to enforce the law and preserve order in the Federation. I share the concern of responsible authorities that intimidation in its most savage form still persists, and I will support them in any way I can in stepping up measures to put a stop to it.

Courage Under Threats

Many Africans are showing great courage in the face of threats which they know only too well are real. They deserve swift and effective backing. Moreover, their courageous stand has done much to bring home to those who live far from Africa, particularly in Britain, first that intimidation is rife, and, secondly, that it is by the use of intimidation in stifling opposition, and by this means alone, that extreme African nationalists have succeeded in appearing to represent the majority of Africans in the Federation.

But the tide is turning, and there is now a growing realization in the United Kingdom—in Government circles as well as amongst the public—not only of what moderation is up against in Africa, but also of the strength of moderation itself and of the need of it.

The choice has now been made between racial nationalism and the non-racial partnership which we are nursing into full maturity in the Federation, and here I am greatly encouraged by the sense of reality which has taken hold in Britain in recent months.

I am also encouraged by the common sense approach of so many Europeans in the Federation, who prefer to judge a man by his worth and not by the colour of his skin.

*Above is the full text of a message issued by the Federal Prime Minister on New Year's Day.

To those Africans who are finding the progress of partnership too slow for their liking, let me ask them to look back on the past seven years, on the advance which has been made in that short time, and let me remind them that it is only by continuing to implement the policy we have adopted that freedom—freedom to choose one's political allegiance as much as freedom to choose one's way of life—will be secured.

It is now clear that the alternative, though it may spell "Africa for the African", will nevertheless see the entrenchment of savagery reflected in the weapon of intimidation now used.

Confidence in the Future

I am grateful for the wide support I am receiving at this time. I am confident of the outcome of the present constitutional negotiations, though I am aware that they will not be concluded without difficulty, and that 1961 itself will not be an easy year.

Nevertheless, the recent talks in London have shown that the facts weigh heavily on the side of Federation, and there is this new awareness of what the alternatives would mean to the people of this country in the light of events elsewhere.

It remains for me to give my assurance that I will be party only to a settlement which is just and generous to all sections of our community, yet which is realistic in safeguarding civilization in our part of Africa.

Professor Frankel on Federation

PROFESSOR S. H. FRANKEL, Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs in the University of Oxford, has said in a B.B.C. talk:—

"The greater the resistance to maintaining the co-operant forces in the three territories of the Federation, the more certain is the danger of economic collapse in one or more of them. The writing on the wall in the Congo is plain for all to see. With startling suddenness a country which was making a valuable and significant contribution to the world economy has become a burden on its charity. Nobody knows how to finance even that, in the face of the disastrous collapse of modern government, administration, and enterprise.

There were in the Congo about the same number of African wage-earners in the modern economy as there are in the Federation, and a rapidly increasing number now find themselves unemployed and completely at a loss where and to whom to turn for support. It seems to me nearly incredible that there are people prepared to risk the same fate for the Federation by their unwillingness to preserve constructive co-operative economic institutions within a federal framework.

Federation is much more than an experiment in the sense of something which can be begun and broken off at will and started all over again. What we are dealing with is a process of social and economic evolution—an evolution that has been progressing for a very long time and is now throughout Southern Africa moving away from the ignorant prejudice which often accompanied it. To interrupt it now would delay for decades the essential process of integration of the backward regions of Africa into the world economy, upon which millions of men and women depend for their livelihood and progress."

Illusions that Cloud Clear Thinking

Mr. Macleod's Address to Sixth-Formers

FOUR ILLUSIONS that cloud clear thinking about Africa were put to an audience of nearly 3,000 sixth-form pupils by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, last week when he opened a four-day conference on Africa under the auspices of the Council for Education in World Citizenship. The interest of young people in Africa is now so great that every seat in the Central Hall, Westminster, had been taken by early November. More than another 500 applications had to be refused.

Mr. Macleod said that he well knew, because he had two children in the age-group of the audience and because he had talked many times to schools and universities on such problems, that nothing engaged the interest and concern of young people more than the shape of things to come in Africa. He was sure that that was a right instinct, for British influence would certainly be important and might well be decisive in shaping those events.

He had asked for copies of the reports drawn up at the end of the conference to be sent to him, and he would study them closely. "I really want to see what you think about what we are doing in Africa", he said. "You may have some point of view that is fresh to me, and by which I can profit when facing decisions in my job."

"I do not propose to try and sell you any particular line of thought or policy this morning", he continued, "but I suggest that you keep yourselves free, as you consider these problems together, from the illusions that do so much to cloud clear thinking about Africa. I believe that there are four of these illusions."

Four Illusions

"First, the illusion that if a man's educational, housing, and health standards are improved, that can be for him a substitute for his political rights, and that in some way, if these standards are improved, he will cease to ask for political advancement. It is easy to see that exactly the reverse is bound to happen."

"Secondly, one should beware of thinking that important though they are, economic arguments are by themselves decisive. They can never be. They did not, for example, weigh a feather in the scale with the Irish when they sought independence from the United Kingdom. But there is a reverse side to this illusion—the equal error of thinking that economics are of no importance. If possible, economic and political advance should go together, and, while it is desperately hard to build up the economy of a country, it is easy to destroy it almost overnight."

"Thirdly, one should not assume that what is suitable for an old-established parliamentary democracy like ours is necessarily also suitable for export. One cannot argue from this that what is called the Westminster model is wrong because it is the Westminster model which the Africans themselves insist on, and I do not think it possible, however theoretically attractive it might be, to invent or impose new structures of democracy from the one in which they have been nurtured."

"But if we are realistic we should not be surprised if the flowers that come from the seeds that we sow sometimes look very different from those displayed on the packet. In particular, in a new and independent State the powers of the executive may well need to be stronger than we should find tolerable in our democratic system. I do not think one should assume too easily if this happens that the country has herself forsaken democracy."

"Fourthly—and again this is an illusion with two sides to it—if you are in a tiny minority in a country it is not a sufficient argument in itself that you are capable of governing a country more efficiently than the great majority of its inhabitants. Even if they believed you, the majority would still argue that self-government and self-determination are more important. But equally—and this is the other side of the illusion—it is a sad fallacy to assume that administration can be built except on the foundations of a well-ried and incorruptible public service."

"In H.M. Overseas Civil Service I believe we have the finest instrument for bringing technical aid to the peoples of

Africa that has ever been devised, and I believe it is of the first importance that we should do everything we can to see that opportunities for service remain for its members even after independence has come.

"If you will weigh the illusions and then discard them, I think you will get full value from the stimulating programme that has been arranged for you. I wish I could be with you throughout, but I must go back to my desk, where the problems will be piling up. Despite the difficulties and frustrations, no one has a more rewarding job than I have. I am very proud to be Secretary of State for the Colonies and prouder still of the Service for which I work."

Mr. Macleod added that whoever was Britain's Colonial Secretary, the aim was that of building towards independence; party differences related not to the end but to the pace of political advance in any particular territory. He could understand the anxieties of those who said it was dangerous to go too fast and those who thought there was danger in going too slowly. "This tight-rope, this difficulty of timing, is the most difficult part of the Colonial Secretary's job."

"There is great work to be done in Africa." It may be that some of you will find opportunities for service there. I hope you will. Even if you do not, and never see Africa, it is still of the greatest importance that through these lectures and discussions you will be adding yourself to the ranks of those who are both well informed and deeply concerned about Africa."

Indoctrination of Hate

ADDRESSING AFRICANS at Eldoret, Mr. P. G. Tait, the district commissioner, warned them against the dangers which were being created in Kenya by the indoctrination of the minds of simple and decent people with feelings of hate, jealousy, and covetousness. The aim of the Government, he said, was to create a State in which self-government would eventually take place without inter-tribal and inter-racial jealousies. Meantime there must be patience and general good-will, which was unfortunately adversely influenced by propaganda designed to stimulate greed and ill-feeling.

Kenya Farms

IT IS OFFICIALLY stated that there are 3,661 registered farms in the (European) Highlands of Kenya, of which only 78 are underdeveloped and 23 undeveloped, these last two categories covering 193,708 and 23,936 acres respectively out of a total registered farming area of slightly more than 74m. acres. In the whole of the so-called scheduled (i.e. European) area only 38,831 acres are unalienated, of which but 200 acres are considered by the Government's experts to be suitable for agriculture, while another 24,718 acres are deemed suitable for grazing. In the African land units there are 11½ acres of land still unalienated, but only 131,840 acres are suitable for agriculture, and much of that area is already being cultivated by African squatters.

German Interest in East Africa

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, Sir Ernest Vasey, Finance Minister, and Mr. Nasilo Swai, Minister for Commerce and Industry, have been invited by the Government of Western Germany to visit Bonn from January 23 to 28 for discussions on economic and commercial matters. Two German delegations, one official and the other private, are about to report on East Africa. An official mission led by Professor Hans Wilbrandt, has just left for Nairobi and will spend a month in Kenya. The other party will visit Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika between January 16 and February 3 to examine openings for private investment from Germany, preferably in secondary industries in which British and German groups would participate jointly.

"Daily Telegraph" and Mr. Macleod

Problems of East and Central Africa

A LEADING ARTICLE which appeared to indicate a change of attitude towards East and Central African affairs has appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*. Under the title "Salvage in Africa", it read:

"Today Mr. Macleod begins discussions on the future of East Africa. He is in the unenviable position of having to pick up the pieces of jig-saw puzzles which have been virtually disrupted before he himself had a chance of fitting them together.

"There seems to be little hope for the survival of the Central African Federation. All that the Monckton Commission appeared able to do was to point out the dilemma that the Federation was justified by every economic argument, but that political emotion, especially in Nyasaland, was prepared to ignore economics. What next? One cannot, without resort to physical restraint, prevent the determined from committing suicide. But one can perhaps divert their thoughts into happier channels.

"Here is a possibility which Mr. Macleod might do well to consider during the talks which he is initiating. An East African Federation is not merely a pipe-dream conceived by that astute statesman Mr. Nyerere of Tanganyika. Granted that the Colonial Secretary, as well as all others who have to cope with the resettlement of African territories for which Britain is responsible, must accept and make allowance for the illogicalities of political prejudice, a fresh start with new partners might provide the answer for Nyasaland.

Kenya Settlers Justifiably Alarmed

"But the point is not so much the soothing of political prejudice as the possibility of creating and maintaining a multi-racial society. That has been the ideal for the Central African Federation, as seen by Sir Roy Welensky. Can it survive even if that Federation breaks down? The danger is that too much may be conceded to those who make the most noise. If a multi-racial society is to succeed, it must be exactly what the word implies—a society in which the interests, prerogatives and responsibilities of the various races which compose it are adequately balanced. And that, in turn, must mean confidence and co-operation.

"This is the second, and perhaps the most crucial, of the problems which Mr. Macleod will be discussing with the East African delegates. African political sensitivities are matched—perhaps over-matched—by the loss of political confidence on the part of the British who have made their homes in Africa, especially in Kenya. One need not reiterate, though one must never forget, the immense contribution which they have made to social as well as to economic order and development. Without them, no society—let alone a multi-racial one—would have been possible. Now they are justifiably alarmed.

"Not only the farmers of the White Highlands, but also the civil servants and the business men in Nairobi, fear that independence for Kenya will result in their displacement. They see no future, and many of them are preparing to quit. If they do so, there will be nothing to stop the wind of change from becoming a typhoon."

Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, wrote in reply:

"The fact that the comments of the *Daily Telegraph* on East and Central African affairs were generally so sound in 1960, a year in which the territories were made the sport of politicians, increases the shock of your leading article entitled 'Salvage in Africa'.

"Your statement that Mr. Macleod has had to try to fit together an East African jig-saw which was disrupted before he became Secretary of State ought not to pass unchallenged. There was no such disruption when he succeeded Lord Boyd of Merton, and his own impetuosity and bad judgment, not his political inheritance, have caused the general lack of confidence in East Africa which has become cumulative since the catastrophic Lancaster House Conference on Kenya in January and February last.

"You write that Kenya's British community is justifiably alarmed, and that if many of them quit the country, as they are likely to do, nothing can stop the wind of change from becoming a typhoon. I believe that to be so, but am sure that you do our fellow countrymen less than justice when

you suggest that the fear of the farmers, civil servants, and businessmen is that 'independence for Kenya will result in their displacement'.

Insult to the Queen

"Because so many of the extremist African politicians are men of little capacity and less experience, and often persons of poor character, the conviction of the best Britons (missionaries, civil servants, educationists, farmers, and others) is that millions of Africans will be unfairly and unnecessarily sacrificed to the ambitions of a few hundred careerists of their race—whose influence is primarily the product of intimidation and whose irresponsibility is demonstrated by their clamour for the release of Kenyatta, the creator of the indescribably foul Mau Mau movement, in order that he may become the Chief Minister in an independent Kenya—the very idea of which is an insult to the Queen.

"It is not personal selfishness but genuine concern for the mass of Africans and the honourable discharge of British trusteeship which makes the overwhelming majority of Europeans in Kenya inflexible opponents of Macleodism.

"Although you agree that the economic argument for the maintenance of the Central African Federation is irrefutable, you express the opinion that there is little hope for its survival because Africans in Nyasaland, who are inflamed by the propaganda of the Malawi Congress Party, are determined to commit suicide. If Malawi, which makes a great deal of noise, did truly represent African feelings it would not need to practise wholesale terrorism. It engages in widespread and continuing intimidation and violence simply because that is the only way in which it can present an appearance of African solidarity against the Federation.

"In recent weeks thugs have attacked in broad daylight in Nyasaland towns leading Africans, including party leaders and other M.P.s., who have dared to express views contrary to those of Dr. Banda's party. There have been cases of the homes of such men being set on fire at night while they and their families slept. If, as the Malawi Congress pretends, these people had no following among Africans, such despicable methods would be unnecessary; but because it cannot win genuine and general support otherwise, Malawi, which professes a policy of non-violence, uses violence as its chief instrument. That is why hundreds of its members and agents have been jailed; and there have probably been a hundred offences for every conviction, for very, very few of the victims are ready to risk complaining to the authorities.

Policy Without Principle

"Those of us who are so critical of present Tory policy in Africa consider it morally unjustifiable to submit Kenya to the will of a handful of extremist African politicians and equally unprincipled to contemplate the destruction of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland merely because a few hundred vociferous African careerists clamour for power before they are competent to use it capably.

"No sensible person grudges Africans greater participation in public affairs now and increasing measures of responsibility as they acquire experience and show themselves fitted for new duties; but to thrust authority prematurely upon men who in many cases have no mastery of anything but speech (a natural gift of Africans) is to undo the civilizing work of some of the best men of our race over three-quarters of a century.

"In his 'wind of change' speech Mr. Macmillan declared that British policy must be to make political advancement in Africa dependent upon merit. That is all that the British communities and large numbers of Africans ask in the Federation and in Kenya. The tragedy is that, in flagrant disregard of the Prime Minister's pledge, merit has not been the criterion of judgment in deciding British policy and actions in the past year.

The letter had not been published when this issue went to Press.

Border Clashes

THE SOMALI MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, Abdi Rizak Haji Hussain, said in Mogadishu on Monday that 123 Somali tribesmen had been killed and 36 wounded in the recent clashes with Ethiopian troops in the Danot area, and that he had suspended the transit of petrol from northern Somali to the Ethiopian frontier authorities in order to prevent it being used for "aggressive missions against Somali". Danot is a disputed grazing area administered by Ethiopia but used almost entirely by Somali nomads. Earlier the Ethiopian Government had protested to the Government of Somali against "atrocities committed by Somali tribes" who had crossed the frontier to graze their cattle and allegedly killed Ethiopian peasants.

PERSONALIA

BRIGADIER J. ANDERSON has arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

SIR DONALD and LADY VAN DE PEER are on their way to Mombasa by sea.

SIR OWAIN T. JENKINS has joined the board of Assam and African Holdings, Ltd.

MR. JOHN GRAYLIN, Federal Minister of Agriculture, is visiting Nyasaland this week.

DR. C. J. GIBBS, of Mpilo Hospital, near Bulawayo, is in England from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. H. SUSSEN have arrived in London from Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. F. PATON, a company director in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is now in London.

SIR NUTCOMBE HUME has been appointed chairman of the National Film Finance Corporation.

VISCOUNT BOYD of MERTON is now chairman of the council of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

PROFESSOR SIR WILFRID LE GROS CLARK, F.R.S., has been inducted as president of the British Association.

MR. F. S. BERNING has been appointed a manager of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.

MR. F. PHILLIPS, of Bishop Mackenzie School, Lilongwe, has arrived in the United Kingdom from Nyasaland.

SIR IFOR EVANS has succeeded SIR SYDNEY CAINE on the educational advisory council of Associated Rediffusion.

BISHOP F. MAZZIERI, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, has been made an honorary O.B.E.

MR. J. EMERSON, newly appointed United States Consul General to the Federation, has been on a short visit to Nyasaland.

MR. A. ST. J. SUGG, an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. SUGG have arrived from Fort Jameson.

MR. M. A. CARPENTER, who farms in the Karoi district of Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. CARPENTER are in the United Kingdom.

AIR COMMODORE J. C. MACDONALD is now senior R.A.F. Officer in East Africa. He succeeds AIR COMMODORE C. H. SIMPSON.

MR. B. R. ASHTON has been elected a director of South African Distilleries and Wines, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian interests.

SIR ALFRED and LADY BUTT are among the passengers in the CARONIA, which sailed from Southampton on Monday for a cruise of the West Indies.

Five young Rhodesians, MESSRS. B. BENTLEY, H. D. KOCH, R. LOCKLEY, J. TEMPLER, and D. WILLIAMS, have just arrived at Sandhurst for training.

CAPTAIN G. H. MAYHEW and MR. A. E. LEMON, a director of the Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., have joined the board of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

MR. IBRAHIM NATHOO, Minister of Works, will be a candidate for the Muslim reserved seat in the Kisumu constituency in the forthcoming general election in Kenya.

THE REV. N. BOREKWE, now resident priest of St. Paul's Church, Highfield, Salisbury, is the first African to be appointed a chaplain in the Rhodesia Railway Mission.

MR. WILLIAM YEDA, for the past 10 years assistant general secretary of the Sports Association of Kenya, has been appointed provincial sports officer for Nyanza Province.

SIR GEORGE MOORING and SIR RICHARD TURNBULL flew back to East Africa yesterday after the Governors' Conference in London and SIR PATRICK RENISON will leave today.

DR. A. R. MOORE has left the staff of the East African Institute for Medical Research to take up an appointment as pathologist in the Medical Department of Tanganyika.

MR. RICHARD B. FREUND, the new American Consul-General in Kenya, has for the past four years been Counsellor for Economic Affairs in the United States Embassy in Brussels.

SIR PERCY HUNTING has relinquished the chairmanship of Hunting Aircraft, Ltd. His successor is SIR GEORGE EDWARDS, who joined the board of the company last September.

MR. P. MARCUS, PITT has been appointed by the Governor of Nyasaland to be chairman of the joint negotiating committee to be set up within the Nyasaland Railways organization.

On completion of his term of office as chairman of the council of the Royal Commonwealth Society, EARE DE LA WARR has been elected chairman of the Joint Commonwealth Societies Conference.

SIR TOBY LOW, M.P., a joint deputy chairman of National & Grindlays Bank, Ltd., has joined the board of the London Assurance. He is deputy chairman of the Conservative Party Organization.

MRS. J. G. KIANO, wife of the Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, has been a member of the Kenya delegation to an All-African Conference of the Y.W.C.A. held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MISS EILEEN KITENGE, who becomes the first African headmistress of Tanga Girls' Middle School this month, is the daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Edna Kitege, who taught at the Tanga Girls' School when it opened in 1931.

PROFESSOR P. C. C. GARNHAM, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who was for some years in charge of the division of insect-borne diseases at the Medical Research Laboratory in Nairobi, is revisiting Kenya for a conference on such diseases.

MR. GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER, Q.C., one of eight leading counsel appointed to be High Court judges, has on occasions visited Colonial Africa to plead in common law cases. He unsuccessfully contested the Southall constituency as a Conservative in the 1945 election.

SIR FREDERICK SEAFORD, who has been chairman of the Overseas Employers' Federation for the past nine years having decided not to seek re-election, Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, the vice-chairman, has been unanimously elected his successor. The new vice-chairman is MR. L. F. MALLAN.

MR. YESAYA MBALINGA NKATA, a Nyasaland African aged 53, who has been in Government service in Tanganyika since 1929, is the third African in the Territory to be promoted to the post of district commissioner. About five years ago he took a training course in the United Kingdom. He has been stationed in Tukuyu, Tanga, and Morogoro as an A.D.O. and D.O., and is now D.C. in Pangani.

LIEUT.-COLONEL D. C. PARRY-DAVIES, for the past three years Assistant Director of Ordnance Services at H.Q., East Africa Command, has been awarded the O.B.E. (Military). MAJOR A. B. PEMBERTON, who was second-in-command of the 2nd Bn. The Coldstream Guards in Kenya from August, 1958, to April, 1960, commanding the unit for some months, has been awarded the M.B.E. (Military).

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*Letters to the Editor***Kenya Somalis Put Their Case****Opposition to Lancaster House Plan**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR.—I am instructed by the United Ogaden Association to request you to make known to the British Government through the medium of your journal the fears of the Somali people of Kenya, which arise from the Lancaster House Conference, and which we share with other minorities in the Colony.

Perhaps it is not fully appreciated in the United Kingdom that the most marked differences exist between different sections of the so-called "Africans" of Kenya. Certain African leaders, who wish to rule Kenya, regard these differences as something which must and can be rapidly obliterated in an effort to achieve a uniformity which will make their task easier. We Somalis take a different view.

Just as Europeans are justly proud of being Europeans, so we Somalis are proud of being Somalis, and have no intention of changing our customs and our outlook to approximate to those of certain African tribes. We should consider it not only a backward step to do so, but something quite wrong as judged by our standards of religion and ethics.

Under British rule, we have prospered, and we have done so because of the essential fairness of the Government and its appreciation of our special conditions of life and the problems which arise therefrom. Our life is so different from that of the settled agricultural communities, who constitute the majority of Kenya's population, that it is quite impossible for them to understand our desires and our needs, even if they were willing to

make the attempt, which we have no reason to think they will be.

To take a simple example, these people (the Africans), and particularly their leaders, consider that education is all-important. While not belittling the value of education, water and grazing are to us of infinitely greater importance. They are matters of life and death to us, our cattle and our camels in our thirsty country. Our people can, if they must, live without schools. They cannot live without water and grass.

It is therefore with apprehension that we view the mistaken Lancaster House plan, which was designed to bring us under the rule of a majority ignorant and careless of our real problems and way of life, a people who feel no responsibility for us.

We appreciate that the British Government has tried to do its best for Kenya, and we do not doubt its good intentions. Nevertheless, we must in the interests of our people say that the present policy laid down is the most disastrous imaginable to the Somali people, and cannot fail to make life for us in Kenya impossible. It can result only in great misery, and perhaps in violence which we wish to avoid.

As loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, and disciples of The Prophet, we therefore pray that, if the British Government refuses for reasons we do not understand to take further responsibility for us, we are not handed over to the type of irresponsible politician which is arising all over Kenya today as the result of democratic innovations amongst backward peoples unready for them.

While accepting the goal of eventual self-government, we do not consider it would be tolerable for us Somalis if it placed us and our affairs under the control of the kind of leaders the common people of other tribes elect. We therefore request a large measure of local autonomy.

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political, social and religious; under a Government which shall be truly responsible and composed of the best men, no matter of what race or tribe or creed, and on which we shall be adequately represented in a Legislature which will consider our needs and desires sympathetically. Only if we can achieve this can we stay in Kenya playing our proper part.

To sum up, my association is concerned with the general welfare of the Somalis and in maintaining the religious, moral, and material standards of our people. But we are convinced that present policies threaten those standards, and will make their maintenance impossible and therefore cannot fail ultimately to destroy us.

On behalf of the United Ogaden Association, I therefore appeal to you to publicize our views as widely as possible in an endeavour to influence the British Government to give the utmost sympathetic consideration to the needs of the peoples of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya.

Your faithfully,
 ALI ABDI,
 President,
 United Ogaden Somali Association.

Nairobi,
 Kenya.

Votes for the Ignorant

Professor Max Gluckman's Proposal

To the Editor, of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR,—Professor Max Gluckman is reported to have won loud cheers from an audience of 3,000 senior grammar school children in London by declaring: "No man is too poor, too illiterate, or too ignorant to be given the vote".

When I was 16 years old I might myself have applauded similar sentiments. But, being now grown up, I wonder whether the learned professor would apply the same principle nearer home. Would he, for example, cheerfully invest his family's life savings in a business concern managed by persons known to possess neither the knowledge nor the intelligence required to grasp the matters with which they would have to deal?

A worthy maxim would be that no man is so poor, so backward, and so defenceless that his destiny ought to be handed over to juntas which have shown no capacity for anything but rabble-rousing and the organization of terror, and whose aims are limited to the acquisition of power for themselves.

60, Trafalgar Square,
 London, W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,
 G. H. BAXTER.

Mails Violated

Forty-nine bags of parcels mail and 16 bags of letter mail discharged at Mombasa and 12 parcel and three letter bags discharged at Dar es Salaam from the WARWICK CASTLE were found to have been violated and robbed, and further minor violations of some of the parcels occurred in rail transit between Mombasa and Nairobi, says a statement issued by East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, which has complained to the postal authorities in the United Kingdom that many air letters reaching East Africa at Christmas were as long as a fortnight in transmission. At that time about two tons of airmail were being flown into East Africa daily, and on December 19 letter mail received by sea from overseas reached what is termed the "amazing" total of 7,419 bags, plus about 500 bags for the Congo Republic. In the five days preceding Christmas 15,239 parcels were delivered in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam, and letters posted in those four towns from December 1 to 24 almost reached 24m.

Another Plea for Kenyatta's Release

Governor Reconsidering the Matter

THOUGH MR. MACLEOD had refused by telegram to receive a Kenya African National Union delegation which wished to make another appeal for the release of Kenyatta, a delegation of three members arrived in London on Monday. Their purpose was to plead that the Mau Mau leader should be set free before the general election in February.

At the airport Mr. Gichuru said: "We want Kenyatta to be our first Chief Minister. He can unite all African parties."

The Secretary of State still declined to see them, but on Tuesday afternoon the Kenya Public Relations Office in London issued the following statement:—

"This morning at the Kenya Office in London the Governor Sir Patrick Renshaw received a delegation from the Kenya African National Union consisting of Mr. James Gichuru, the President, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, and Mr. Chokwe.

"The delegation brought to the Governor new evidence of what they thought to be the feeling of the people of Kenya in support of the release of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, and particularly mentioned a meeting at Nyeri which took place after the Governor left Kenya in December at which representatives of the Church, loyalists and chiefs were present. The delegation also showed the Governor telegrams of support signed by the Kenya Indian Congress, the East African Goan League, and the Kenya Freedom Party (also an Asian political organization).

"The Governor undertook to consider the evidence put forward, together with all the evidence available to him."

Last week, when visiting India, Mr. Mboya appealed, it is said successfully, to Mr. Nehru to raise the subject at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in March.

Though the Kenya Government has undertaken to review the law on capital punishment, it does not intend to abolish the death penalty, the Minister for Legal Affairs, Mr. D. W. Conroy, has told the Legislative Council.

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Increases in Civil Servants Salaries

Recommendations of Fleming Commission

THE EAST AFRICAN SALARIES COMMISSION, whose report was published in East Africa last Saturday, recommends salary increases of from 25% to 30% for expatriate officials and shorter tours of service, but for local officials the proposed increases are from 7½% to 15% only.

The Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar and the East African High Commission "hope to deal with the recommendations at an early date," subject to detailed examination of the recommendations and consideration as to the availability of finance required to implement them. Pending completion of this examination, which is now being undertaken individually by each Government and the High Commission, publication of the report does not imply the acceptance or rejection of the recommendations either in whole or in part.

Increases from 7½% to 30%

The commission was appointed last July under the chairmanship of Sir Gilbert Fleming, a joint Permanent Secretary to the U.K. Ministry of Education, to inquire into the terms and conditions of service of the public services in East Africa and to make recommendations, having regard to the necessity for attracting and retaining staff from overseas and the need to devise salary structures for the local service. In the case of Tanganyika the commission was directed to confine its inquiries to the expatriate service.

The principal feature of the report is the proposal for salary increases of between 25% and 30% for officers from overseas. It is also recommended that educational allowances should be paid in respect of the children of overseas officers, such allowances depending on their place of education, and ranging from £150 to £200 for children at boarding schools in Britain.

The pay of overseas officers would be divided into basic salary and an "overseas addition", the basic salary being paid by the local Government and the overseas addition and education allowances by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the White Paper entitled "Service with the Overseas Governments" (Cmd. 1193).

Changes in leave and passage arrangements are also suggested. The tour of service in East Africa would be generally standardized at 24 months (as against 30 to 36 months), economy-class travel by air is recommended, and children being educated overseas would be enabled to see their parents once a year.

For the local services the proposed increases vary from 15% to 7½% at the lower levels, a 10% rise being recommended for the executive, technical, professional, and administrative grades.

These recommendations relate to all territories except Tanganyika, where the commission was concerned only with overseas officers.

Leave rates for the local services are reduced, and the commission is of the opinion that local officers should not be granted passages for leave overseas.

Housing System "Inherently Unsound"

The present system of officers paying a nominal rent where official quarters are provided is regarded as inherently unsound since it has led to an unnecessarily large capital outlay on housing and the adoption of a costly system of housing allowances. It is recommended that the new basic salary scales should be increased by a further 12½% to cover housing and that a charge of 15% of the enhanced basic salary should be deducted as rent if accommodation be provided.

The commission advocates back-dating of the salary changes to April 1, 1960, and that the education allowances and the new leave and passage arrangements should be introduced on April 1, 1961.

The East African Governments have been informed that H.M. Government regards the rates of inducement allowance recommended as broadly acceptable for the purposes of the overseas service aid scheme described in Cmd. 1193. H.M. Government also regards the recommendations relating to length of tour and passages as a reasonable basis for negotiation.

The report does not estimate the cost of the adoption of the commission's recommendations, which would amount to several million pounds annually for local taxpayers and probably another several millions for taxpayers in the United Kingdom.

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Joint African High Command

Threat to Intervene in the Congo

THE AFRICAN "SUMMIT" MEETING of six African Heads of State, with representatives of Ceylon and the Algerian rebels, ended in Casablanca on Saturday with a decision to set up a Joint African High Command and a threat to take "appropriate action" if the United Nations did not disarm "the lawless bands of Mobutu" in the Congo and restore Mr. Lumumba as Prime Minister.

The African States taking part in the conference were the United Arab Republic, Ghana, Libya, Mali, Morocco, and Guinea — all pro-Lumumba, in contrast to the recent conference in Brazzaville of 11 African States of the French community, where President Kasavubu was given full support.

The Casablanca conference reaffirmed the decision that the participating States should withdraw their military contingents from the Congo, but no date was specified.

Observers considered that President Nasser dominated the meeting, all the resolutions reflecting his views. By suggesting that it was unwise to have British and French officers training the forces of African States, he paved the way for placing Egyptians in key positions in the projected High Command.

East African Paintings

PAINTINGS by two East African artists, Messrs. Elimo Njau and Naresi Sengupta, will be on view at the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington, London, S.W.7, from today until January 29 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., except on Sundays, when the gallery will be open from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

Mr. Katilungu Ousted from His Union

MR. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU, creator and president of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union, lost his office last week by decision of the supreme council of the union after three days of discussion. He had been suspended while recently in London as a delegate to the Federal Review Conference, most of the branches of the union having then passed resolutions of no confidence in him.

Though still the outstanding personality in the African trade union movement of Northern Rhodesia, he had been under criticism for years, partly because he had firmly resisted unofficial strikes on the Copperbelt, an attitude which enabled his enemies to describe him as a stooge of the companies and of the Government, and partly because he wanted to prevent African trade unionism from becoming a tool of the African politicians. Moreover, the fact that there was no rival of comparable competence or influence led to a continuance of the campaign against him by smaller and bitter men, who renewed their attack vigorously when he accepted an invitation to serve on the Monckton Commission although his union had resolved to boycott that body.

Probably even more damaging from his standpoint was his recent decision to join the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, for the opposing African organization, the United National Independence Party, is strongly represented among the African Copperbelt miners who are active in the trade union, and who resented his insistence over the years that the union's job was to fight for better pay for its members and keep itself free from political entanglements.

Lately, however, he had become convinced of the need to oppose U.N.I.P. extremism, and while in London for some weeks last year he is believed to have decided to form a new party to oppose U.N.I.P. While its following is almost entirely among young, radically-minded Africans, he hoped to represent the moderate elements, including the traditional tribal leaders.

Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the A.N.C. for many years, was then sentenced to imprisonment on charges arising from a driving accident in which another African was killed, and Congress supporters on the Copperbelt thereupon persuaded Mr. Katilungu to abandon his plan for another party and join the A.N.C. with a view to assuming the leadership if Mr. Nkumbula's appeal failed. Because Katilungu is a Bemba while the Congress membership is overwhelming Ila and Tonga, tribalism prevented smooth acceptance of that plan, and it now appears likely that Mr. Katilungu, having been ousted from a union which owes almost everything to him, will also lose the leadership of the A.N.C. on which he had presumably calculated.

Soviet Mission to Rhodesia

ON RUSSIAN INITIATIVE, three senior trade officials of the Soviet Union are visiting the Federation for discussions with the Anglo Corporation and Rhodesian Selection Trust groups, which last year sold some 20,000 tons of copper to the U.S.S.R. for approximately £5m. One of the visitors, Mr. Kpobethov, is on the staff of the Russian trade mission in London. The others, Messrs. Drobiasko and Elson, are the president and managing director respectively of the Moscow agency which deals with non-ferrous metals.

Another Six M.P.s. to Visit Federation

ANOTHER SIX M.P.s—three Conservatives and three Socialists, will leave London on June 14 to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as guests of the Federal Government. They are:

MR. R. H. TUNTON, P.C., M.C., Conservative member for Thirsk and Malton, aged 57, who was Minister of Health in 1955-57, and previously Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, a landowner and farmer.

MR. RONALD RUSSELL, Conservative M.P. for South Wembley, aged 56, is an author and journalist and joint secretary of the 1922 Committee and the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee. He was educated at Haileybury and Cains College, Cambridge, and served on the staffs of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and *Reuters*.

MR. STEPHEN MCADDAM, C.B.E., Conservative M.P. for Southend East, aged 53, is an export sales manager who has done a good deal of broadcasting and lecturing. Educated at London County Council schools, he has served on the Hackney and Woodford borough councils and Essex County Council.

DR. ALFRED BROUGHTON, Socialist M.P. for Batley and Morley, aged 56, is a psychiatrist. He sits on the Labour front bench as Yorkshire Whip. Dr. Broughton has been a United Kingdom delegate to the Council of Europe.

MR. RICHARD MARSH, Labour M.P. for Greenwich, aged 32, is an official of the National Union of Employees. Within a few weeks of entering the House of Commons he introduced an Offices Bill.

MR. ROY MASON, Socialist M.P. for Barnsley, aged 36, was a miner in Yorkshire before attending the London School of Economics. He is Labour's front bench spokesman on postal affairs, and is especially interested in fuel, power, atomic, and general defence problems.

Three previous parties, each of six M.P.s, have toured the Federation in recent months.

Miners Would Ban Macleod

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union, a European body, called last week on Sir Roy Welensky to proclaim the Federation an independent State and to declare the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, a prohibited immigrant. Mr. Fred Holtman, vice-president, and Mr. Emrys Williams, general secretary, said that Mr. Holtman would fly to Salisbury to urge Sir Roy not to wait until the constitutional review talks in Salisbury "flounder" but to tell Mr. Macleod that the Federation was now independent.

£250,000 Building for Bulawayo

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been informed by the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office and the Century Insurance Co., Ltd., that they will jointly finance with City Centre Properties, Ltd. (a London company headed by Mr. Jack Cotton), a new building in Ninth Avenue, Bulawayo, which will be the tallest in the city and cost about £250,000. Construction will start about the middle of this year and should end in November, 1962. Most of the ground floor is to be occupied by the Rhodesia Century Building Society.

Exports from the Federation in the first nine months of 1960 exceeded £159m, almost £20m. above the corresponding 1959 figure. Imports at £117.5m. were up by £6.6m.

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New Congo Flare-up Feared

THERE WERE FEARS of a new flare-up of strife in Leopoldville yesterday after local police had threatened to mutiny because of poor pay, while Congolese troops were becoming restive over the failure of Colonel Mobutu's recent move against Lumumbaists at Bukavu, on the Ruanda-Urundi border.

When Mr. Hammarskjöld arrived in Leopoldville on Wednesday of last week for a 36-hour visit on his way to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa about 200 Congolese demonstrated for the release of Mr. Lumumba. Shortly before he landed they had turned on six supporters of President Kasavubu, attacking them savagely before the police intervened.

The Secretary-General's first call was for consultation with the 11-member United Nations Conciliation Commission, which had begun its first sitting in Leopoldville. The initial proposals of the commission were that the Congo army, split as it is into four factions, should be disbanded and that the four main Congolese leaders—Mr. Kasavubu the President, Mr. Tshombe, president of Katanga, Mr. Kalonji, self-styled president of South Kasai, and Mr. Gizenga, former Deputy Prime Minister and now leader of the Lumumba faction in Stanleyville—should meet in Leopoldville under U.N. protection and that the Congolese Parliament should then be reconvened.

On Thursday Mr. Hammarskjöld had talks with President Kasavubu, while from Kivu Province came news that the pro-Lumumba administration was seeking to establish a fourth breakaway State under Mr. Kashambara, former Minister of Information in the Lumumba Government.

In Casablanca a conference of seven African Heads of State, including Presidents Nasser and Nkrumah, decided that their military contingents, amounting in all to 6,500 men, a third of the total force, should be withdrawn from the Congo.

Uganda Officers Detained

On the Uganda border two Army and two Police officers from Uganda were temporarily detained by Congolese troops; they were Major Groome, of the 4th King's African Rifles, Lieut. Wright, pilot of the aircraft, and Police Superintendents Charnley and Kendall. They had gone to the frontier to meet Congolese administrative officials, who apologized and admitted that the arrests had been made on Uganda territory.

About 120 Irish troops were sent to the rescue of a Nigerian platoon cut off by Baluba tribesmen near Albertville, Katanga. The Nigerians were in a train which was derailed.

Following the failure of Mobutu's skirmish party to Ruanda-Urundi, pro-Lumumba troops in Bukavu were reported at the week-end to be so encouraged by their victory that they were ready to rally forth against Belgian troops in Shangugu across the border in Ruanda. Reinforcements to both sides were being sent from Stanleyville and Usimbura.

The situation was considered explosive, the Lumumbaists blaming the Belgians for allowing Mobutu's men through Ruanda-Urundi, while the Belgians knew that many of their compatriots among about 1,500 Europeans in Bukavu were in danger from the lawless Congolese troops, who were roaming the streets beating up civilians.

In a statement issued on Saturday in South Africa, where he had arrived after his 36-hour visit to the Congo, the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, warned Belgium against permitting the use of Ruanda-Urundi territory for Congolese military operations. He said that any fresh about "a highly dangerous state of panic".

Russia called at the week-end for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to examine the serious threat to peace and security created as a result of the fresh acts of Belgian aggression against the Congo and the flagrant violation of the international status of the United Nations trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

In Katanga the authorities announced that from Sunday Belgian Congolese francs would cease to be legal tender and were being replaced by Katanga notes.

Mr. Tshombe announced the cancellation of his proposed trip to Canada and the United States, saying the American authorities had refused him a visa. That was denied by the United States Consulate.

Buganda Still Calm

THE BUGANDA LUKIKO was due to discuss today the report of its independence committee, with plans for implementing secession.

Throughout last week Buganda's declaration of independence, like the impractical New Year resolution of the Lukiko, left scarcely a ripple of effect behind it. While the Kabaka's Ministers continued to maintain that Buganda was now an independent kingdom, no change was observable by the people. There were neither celebrations nor disturbances.

The two main figures behind the secession move, the Katikiro, Mr. Kintu, and the Finance Minister, Mr. Sempa, seemed uncertain what to do next. Opposition began to express itself, however. Two members of the Lukiko independence committee, announced that they entirely dissociated themselves from the secession move and were considering resigning from the committee. They were Mr. G. L. Binaisa and Mr. S. J. Zake. The Buganda Government's legal officer, Mr. A. F. Mpanga, announced his resignation as secretary of the committee on the ground that he opposed the policy of secession.

The part played by the Kabaka in the Lukiko's decision remained obscure, but it was known that his Ministers and county chiefs had been in frequent communication with him during the two days of the debate in the Lukiko, and there was a widespread conviction that the Kabaka's influence finally swayed Ministers who were opposed to the idea of secession to vote in its favour. It has long been known that the Kabaka fears that a democratically united Uganda may cost him his throne, and that the boycott of registration by Buganda which would otherwise have voted in the forthcoming elections arose from the Kabaka's anxiety that his traditional authority should not be undermined.

Paradoxically, the fact that 35,000 Baganda out of some 750,000 did register may result in the Protectorate having a Muganda as Chief Minister. Most of the 35,000 are members of the Uganda Democratic Party, led by Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, a Muganda who has consistently advocated unity of Uganda; it is expected to win all the Baganda seats, thus possibly gaining an overall majority in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate.

Two receptions for students from the Federation are being held this week at Rhodesia House, London, by the High Commissioner and Lady Rennie.

A United Kingdom Information Office is to be opened in Zanzibar.

The Northern Rhodesia Constitutional Conference will resume its sittings at Lancaster House, London, on January 30.



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Company Report**Mitchell Cotts Group Limited****World-Wide Interests Reviewed****Africa: Valuable Role To Play In Development****Further Improvement Expected For Current Year****MR. H. C. DRAYTON'S SPEECH**

THE 41ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS GROUP LIMITED was held on January 6 in London.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON (the Chairman) who presided, said:

The results for the year show a Group trading profit of £1,117,000 as against a corresponding figure of £878,000 last year. From this has been deducted Depreciation, Auditors' and Directors' remuneration and Interest on the 6% Unsecured Loan Stock leaving £614,000 available against £418,000 last year. To this has to be added our Investment Income including our Trade Income amounting to £70,000 and after adjusting for Minority Shareholders' Interests, there is a net profit before taxation of £711,000. After income tax and the writing off of the losses of a company which has ceased trading, and deducting the Preference dividend and the Ordinary dividend of 25%, we are left with a Balance carried forward of £2,790,000 against £2,718,000 brought in.

A comment has been made in certain papers that the dividend has been under-earned, as we have brought in to the Profit and Loss Account £130,000 relating to previous years. In a Company like ours, with over 120 Branches, if we are to present Balance Sheets in a reasonable time we have to make estimates of profits for a number of branches, and naturally we are conservative in that estimate. The actual difference between the estimate and the actual profits is taken into account the following year. Up to two years ago, we were not presenting our Balance Sheet until March or April, but over the past ten years we have always had adjustments in our Profit and Loss Account relating to previous years. For the year 1959, we had adjustments of £126,000, and for the year under review, as I have already stated, it is £130,000. I only make the suggestion that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and after paying you your dividend we add to the carry forward. I should have thought if we had under-earned our dividend the carry forward would have been reduced, or somewhere there would have been a transfer from one of our reserve funds into the Profit and Loss Account.

Balance Sheet Features

If you turn to the Consolidated Balance Sheet there is one point to which I wish to draw your attention, and that is Bank Overdrafts of £4,685,000 against £1,770,000. This large increase is attributable in the main to three factors: firstly that our A.I.M. Steel Company in Canada had virtually manufactured the whole of the Alexandra River bridge, but it has not been delivered, and they have a Bank Loan for this particular self-liquidating project; secondly, the changed methods in Sudan, whereby we have to deposit cash when opening credits, and this had led us to bridge this gap by temporary facilities in Khartoum; and the last reason is that in general we have had rather more trade to finance during the year than previously. You will appreciate that since the year closed we have issued more capital, which has been used to repay the Bank

to the extent of the issue, thereby funding part of that overdraft.

On page 11 of the Report you will see that our Freehold Land and Buildings have increased by approximately £700,000 to £2,393,000, and is due to expenditure at our new head office and workshops in Libya, and to the inclusion of Freehold Land and Buildings of an engineering concern of which we acquired control during the year under review; prior to this we only had an investment in the particular concern. We have also in that sum, expenditure on our own office in Ethiopia.

Stocks and Work in Progress at £8,234,000 shows an increase, and to some extent that increase is due to the Canadian bridge I have already mentioned when discussing the bank overdraft. Nevertheless, our Stocks and Work in Progress is something which receives very serious attention from the Parent Company's Board, and the senior executives of our subsidiary companies are being constantly directed to keep this figure as low as possible.

Shipping

I had a letter from a shareholder saying that he would be interested to know what was happening to our "kicking horses", to which I referred last year.

In shipping during the year, we have sold one old ship and the smallest at that, and replaced with another secondhand ship of larger cargo carrying capacity. But you know as well as I do, that shipping freights have not improved, and this is the third year of depressed rates.

While there appears to be a gleam of hope over the next 18 months, it is rather surprising that the overall total available tonnage at sea has remained at a consistently high figure, despite the unattractive and unremunerative rates being offered, so that although we have this gleam, I do not think it will bring us any grist to the mill for the year ending June 1961. You will appreciate that low freights affect our agency earnings as our commission is paid on the amount of business we earn for our owners.

I do not want you to think I am too pessimistic, so I will say this, that up to the present, before deducting any depreciation and survey and repair reserves we have not made a cash loss on the operation of our ships, but we have made a trading loss.

Iraq

Iraq I am pleased to state, has turned out better than I thought it would a year ago, when I thought we should make a substantial loss. A number of one's forecasts turn out wrong they are usually worse than one expected, but in this case it is some consolation I am sure to you, to find that we have come out on the right side whereas we expected to be in the red. It has meant a lot of hard work and great credit is due to our executives on the spot. In Mr. Sallis in Baghdad, we have a Managing Director of our subsidiary company, John Birch & Co. (Iraq) Ltd, who has been equal

to all the demands made upon him, and he and his executives have done a very good job indeed.

As far as the present year is concerned, I must say that we all feel a good deal happier about the position. Our total stake in Iraq is coming down to a more realistic figure and more in line with our turnover, and if I had to make a guess as to our results in Iraq in 1961, I think we can say they will start making a modest contribution to our profits again.

Canada

Canada has not yet got out of its recession, and although A.I.M. Steel Company has managed to keep its turnover up, it has not made a profit. This is not altogether the fault of our executives as we have been busy fabricating the Alexandra Bridge over the Fraser River and we had hoped that they would start to erect it in the early part of last year. On our side we had our part of the bridge ready, but it is only now that the bridge is being slung. Therefore, while we had expended the money and it is tied up at the end of our year, we have had to finance that expenditure. If all goes well, the profit on that operation should come into the accounts for the year ending next June. But whilst we hope we shall come out on the right side for the current year, the future is bound up with the recovery of trade in Canada. We are lucky in having as our chief executives Mr. Dunn and Mr. Dickie, first class men who have had to face two pretty gruelling years and who do not and will not miss any opportunity to get remunerative business.

Sudan and Ethiopia

In the Sudan, as we expected, we have had a better year and the profit has been reasonable.

Although it has meant that we had to tie up a good deal more money in stocks and debtors, and, in particular, in financing up to 40% which we have had to do when we opened a credit there for the importation of goods, whereas in the usual course of business we should only pay on shipment.

For the current year the outlook is auspicious as the cotton crop is expected to be 10% to 15% up on last year and should make for more business in the country. Perhaps, therefore, we can now say this is no longer one of our "kicking horses".

We have an interesting development in Ethiopia, where in conjunction with the Imperial Government and with their enthusiastic support, we have arranged to develop as a pilot scheme a cotton growing area in the valley of the Awash River. This river runs roughly from south of Addis Ababa in the general direction of Assab and Djibouti. At the lower end of this valley there exists a considerable area of volcanic sediment which previous investigations have indicated as being suitable for the large scale cultivation of cotton and other crops. It is indeed rather similar to the Gezira in the Sudan.

We are taking a major share in the initial scheme, but the Ethiopian nationals themselves are putting up quite a substantial amount of the equity capital, and we have certain other British concerns associated with us in the project. If it proves a success, it will possibly extend to as much as a quarter of a million acres under cultivation.

Our planning and our arrangements with the Imperial Government follow closely the successful precedent of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate which you may remember pioneered large scale cotton growing in association with the Sudan Government between the wars. I am also particularly pleased to record that this project, which British companies like our own seem to be particularly well equipped to foster, has not only the support of our own authorities here, but also the strong approval of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie.

East Africa

In East Africa we have got our general trading activities on a much more satisfactory basis, and we have had a successful year, but the profit on the capital invested is still moderate. In my speech last year I mentioned the slender margins on which we have to work in East Africa, and I am glad to say we have had a sympathetic hearing on this subject from some of our British principals. It is still, however, a highly competitive business with barely sufficient margin if all goes well, and all too easily that margin can be eroded away unless the most stringent control on stocks and particularly debtors is constantly maintained.

Our sisal estate has benefited from the rise in the price of sisal, and we were able to show an adequate return on the monies invested in our estate. At the same time, the herd of cattle which now totals approximately 2,000, which we have been building up on the estate over the past years, has started to make contribution to our earnings. It may interest Shareholders to know that for the first time we entered six steers in the Kenya Cattle Show and secured 1st, a 2nd and two 3rd prizes.

Shareholders will be interested in the fact that we are pioneers in the rearing of cattle with sisal waste as their principal foodstuff. This development, the credit for which belongs to the Estate's General Manager, Mr. Rodseth, is of great importance to the economics of our stake in the Kenya sisal industry.

Last year I mentioned there was a Commission of Inquiry set up as to how our pyrethrum plant should be treated, and commenced its labours on the 8th February, 1960. These were brought to an abrupt end when our factory was seriously damaged by an explosion about a week afterwards, causing us to withdraw from the inquiry. The task of rebuilding our factory was a lengthy one, and we only got back into production at the end of November last year. Obviously this has quite seriously affected the profits of last year, and will affect the current year. The opportunity was taken to equip the factory with every possible modern electronic safety device, and generally to make it as automatic as possible.

I am happy to say we have come to a settlement with the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya on all the various outstanding issues which have been satisfactorily resolved, and I am therefore hopeful that the way is now open for closer collaboration between us in the future.

South Africa

In South Africa our business has remained stable, and continues to provide us with a good part of our profit. While I was there last Spring, steps were taken to reorganize some of our smaller companies and to develop them on a wider basis. Our two main companies Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers and Reinforcing Steel still continued to get their share of the business going, and I would like to congratulate our three senior executives, Mr. Edge, Mr. Duff and Mr. Brown on the work they are putting in on your behalf, and the interest and energy they are displaying.

When the history of the year 1960 comes to be written, I should not be surprised if it were to be dubbed "Africa's Year".

When I became Chairman of this Company in the middle of 1952, only five countries in the whole of Africa could be said to enjoy the status of an Independent Nation. They were the Union of South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia and Libya, and, of these, the last had then only very recently emerged as a united and independent Kingdom. There was no single unit of the British, Belgian or French Colonial Empires, as

they then existed, which had achieved self-government, although it is true that progress towards that end had been made in some areas.

Now those original five States have become something like twenty-five and no great powers of prediction are needed to foresee that they will be joined before long by others. The pace has been fast. It has brought with it political and economic problems of the first order, and shareholders should not underestimate their side-effects on a Group such as ours. Apart from the obvious commercial problems with which we have been and are faced, our staffs often find their whole way of life and familiar background abruptly changed.

Training Schemes

As a Group we are sympathetic to the legitimate aspirations of the emergent Nationalist States of Africa where we are established, and we wish them well. We believe that there is a valuable rôle for us to play in their development, in that we can bring to them certain skills and experience that they have not yet acquired.

With that in mind you will be interested to hear that we have a scheme whereby we admit about a dozen or more young executives into our London Office every year for training. At the moment we have eight who have come from the Sudan, Aden and Libya, and we are extending the scheme to embrace Ethiopia and Somalia as well. These trainees are selected and nominated by their own Governments, and it is gratifying to us that some of the early ones are already occupying positions of responsibility and authority in their own countries.

We are also doing our best to train up our own local staffs in the various countries where we are established. We sympathize with the perfectly right and proper desire of the local Governments to see the advancement of their own people and to see them occupying positions of increasing importance in local commercial and industrial undertakings.

This is sometimes a slow process and certainly not one where dramatic results can be achieved overnight, but you will I think be able to judge how far we have already managed to go along this road when I tell you that in the Sudan, for instance, our total staff numbers some 669, of which only about 5 per cent. (actually 31) the U.K. ex-patriate staff. In Libya, the figures are 863 of which 41 are ex-patriate and in Ethiopia 193 are six respectively.

Contingencies Reserve

There is one point in the Balance Sheet I would like to refer to and that is our Contingencies Reserve which is shown in the legal Balance Sheet on page 8 (of the accounts) at £600,000.

I and my predecessors have referred to this fund on past occasions, but as we now have many new shareholders I think it is appropriate if I state what the Director's views are about this fund.

It has always been our practice in this Group to include the whole of the revenue of our subsidiary companies in the accounts submitted to you. This means that none of these subsidiaries (and some of them are substantial businesses) creates any general or Contingencies Reserves. We on the Parent Company's Board regard ourselves as holding this Contingencies Reserve as a sort of central fund which is available to take care of any abnormal losses imposed on the Group in any one year. We did make one draft on the fund which was three years ago in Iraq. We thought it wise for

our subsidiary company there to make substantial reserves against its stocks and debtors.

Current Year's Prospects

As regard the current year, as six months of it have passed, I think I must try to tell you how the Directors see the position of the Company, although it is a more thankless task than usual. We have not only business risks, and all of you will realize that with debtors of £8,900,000 and Stocks and Work in Progress of £8,234,000; a few bad debts and a variation in the valuation of 2% or 3% in our stocks in June next can make a very big alteration in profits. In addition, there is the risk of the political events that have and are taking place in Africa and in countries in which some of our businesses are located. This usually means a period of adjustments and can affect business, although I am optimistic that in the longer term we shall be able to help the trade of those countries and make reasonable profits.

Taking our earnings for the year under review, that is 1959/60, and computing for comparison purposes our earnings as if the ordinary capital had been increased for that year our earnings on the Ordinary capital would come out at around 18%. You will appreciate of course we did not then have the use of the £1,000,000 which was issued in July. On what we know today I would certainly expect to see an improvement on that this year, but I am not going to try, in fact I cannot give an indication of what we shall earn. However, unless something quite unforeseen and of a really major nature happens in the meantime, it is your Director's intention to declare an interim Ordinary dividend of 6% in due course.

Activities in London

I should like to mention two of our activities in London of which I hope shareholders will take full advantage as, by so doing, they can help both themselves and their Company. I refer to our Travel Department and our Insurance Division both at Cotts House, Camomile Street, London, E.C.3.

In the case of the Travel Department, the Manager, Mr. D. Newman, will always be glad to attend to your land, sea or air passages and bookings for you, and of course, you will pay no more for using this service than by purchasing your tickets direct from the transportation companies concerned.

In addition to the full range of Travel Agency services normally provided, you will remember that the Company has numerous offices overseas and can very frequently make suggestions to you based upon such local first hand representation which may make your journey more interesting and enjoyable.

We also have an Insurance Division whose Manager, Mr. A. S. Morford, will always be glad to advise you on any problems relating to your insurance, and I am quite sure that most shareholders would certainly benefit by the skilled and experienced advice which is available to them.

Both Mr. Newman and Mr. Morford can be reached on the telephone at Avenue 1234.

I am sorry to have to record the deaths of two former members of the Group.

Mr. L. G. Dann, who retired some five years ago after over 30 years' service to the Group, during the last 20 of which he had been a director, died on 17th September, 1960.

Mr. Hugh B. Hamilton went to East Africa to start our activities in that country in 1926. From that day onwards he rendered invaluable service in the establishment and expansion of our Companies there, and at the

time of his death on 26th December, 1960, he was President of our East African Group, having retired from day to day executive work some few years earlier. Mr. Hamilton was widely known and respected throughout the whole of East Africa, and not only we but the British community as a whole have suffered a severe loss.

The report and accounts were adopted and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., report that in the year to June 30 last there was a profit of £116,314, against £71,578 in 1958-59, before deduction of taxation liabilities of £40,700 (£26,354). The general reserve has been increased by £25,000, bringing it to £65,000, and dividends of 27½% require £49,267, leaving £14,512 to be carried forward. Issued capital is £292,500 in shares of 10s., and capital reserve stands at £165,341. Fixed assets are valued at £441,997, and current assets less current liabilities at £95,356.

Output of sisal fibre and tow from the Pangawe and Kingolwira estates, totalled 4,422 tons (4,160 tons). The average sale price was equivalent to £93 2s. per ton c.i.f. London for all grades.

The directors are Messrs. E. W. Bovill (chairman), R. W. Bryon (managing director), and A. F. S. Sykes.

Bird & Company's Higher Profits

BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LTD., announce that the parent company's profits for the year ended June 30 last totalled £393,879, compared with £200,051 for 1958-59. United Kingdom and Tanganyika tax liabilities amount to £33,387, and dividends require £163,778 (net), against £114,187, and the balance of profit, subject to special appropriations and provisions, was £196,714 (£89,128). The accounts incorporate the trading results from the estates formerly owned by Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., which were merged with the Bird group from July 1 last.

Central African Airways Corporation

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION reports that in the year to June 30 last there was a profit of £72,751, compared with a loss in the previous year of £169,023, and that revenue slightly exceeded £3m.

Fixed assets, which stand in the balance-sheet at just under £1½m., are considered by the directors to be conservatively valued; aircraft spares and general stores were reduced in value by £140,000 and the loan redemption fund by £743,750. At the end of the year the corporation held just over £2m. in cash or on short-term deposit, and current assets less current liabilities amounted to about £1m. Redeemable debentures, issued to the Colonial Development Corporation, stand at £1,443,750, capital loans from the Federal Government at £543,800, and non-redeemable capital provided by that Government at £900,000.

The corporation employs 56 captains and first officers, to whom the report pays tribute for outstanding service. In C.A.A. any delay of more than three minutes in departure is recorded; in many countries up to 15 minutes' lateness passes as an on-time departure.

Mr. A. E. P. Robinson is chairman, and the other members of the board are Lieut.-Col. J. E. Everington and Messrs. H. H. C. Holderness, A. D. McLean, H. E. T. Phillips, and G. E. Thornton.

Mr. M. Stuart-Shaw is general manager, Mr. R. P. Hartley assistant general manager and secretary, Mr. G. C. Draper commercial manager, Mr. K. H. Greager engineering manager, Mr. W. B. James chief accountant; Mr. O'Donovan operations manager, and Mr. W. L. Stedman planning manager.

The annual report, which is exceptionally well illustrated, gives full operating and financial statistics.

Moorwood Engineering Company

GAILEY AND ROBERTS, LTD., have acquired Moorwood Engineering Co., Ltd., Nairobi, whose new board consists of Messrs. J. W. W. Johnston, L. M. Dinwiddie (managing director), E. G. Gill (general manager), J. A. Poynder, and A. G. S. Hart.

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| | UNDERTAKINGS | CONSUMERS | UNITS CONSUMED |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1922 | 2 | 1,904 | 1,500,000 |
| 1938 | 11 | 11,093 | 21,500,000 |
| 1956 | 20 | 68,838 | 300,000,000 |
| 1957 | 20 | 83,483 | 324,000,000 |
| 1958 | 20 | 90,404 | 355,881,000 |
| 1959 | 21 | 97,649 | 397,919,000 |

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