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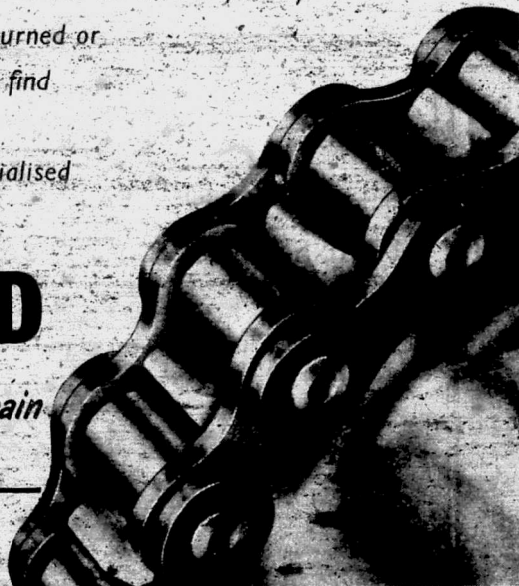
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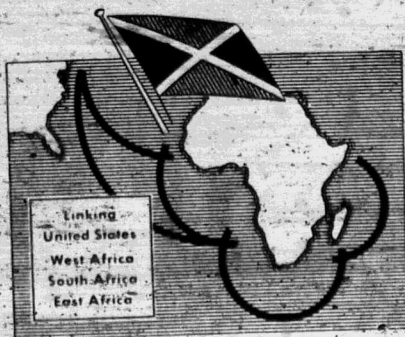


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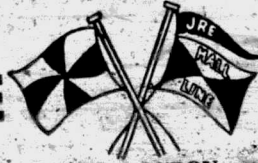


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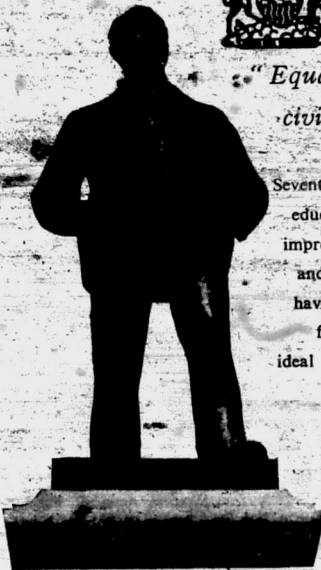
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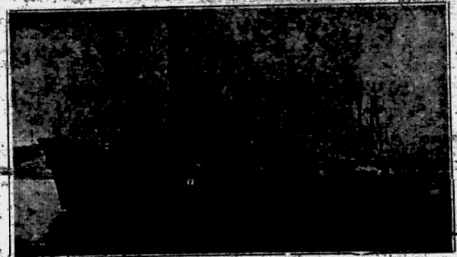
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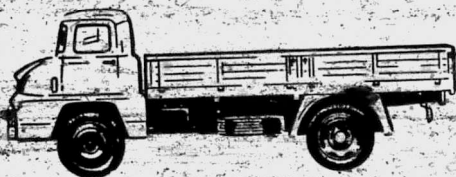
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	93	Personalia	100
Notes By The Way	94	Obituary	101
African Ferment	95	Britain's Colonial Record	102
American View of Africa	97	Commercial News	110
Sudanese Sentences	99	Mining	112

Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1959

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SOCIALIST ASSUMPTION that what all Africans want is a universal adult franchise and "government of Africans by Africans on pan-African lines" is fantastic; but this disastrous fantasy is nevertheless basic to all their theorizing, speaking, and writing about Colonial Africa — which they insist on treating as of one piece and pattern, whereas Africa is at least as diversified as Europe, and probably a great deal more so. This bemusement of the Socialists in the United Kingdom and other Western countries is shared among Africans only by some of the townees, a tiny minority of the whole population. The vast majority of the people are not so simple as to imagine that their lot would be improved by the substitution of African dictatorship for impartial British rule; they have a shrewd idea of the shortcomings of their demagogues, about whom they joke scathingly in the company of friends. Yet large sections of the masses are unquestionably aroused by the propaganda, the persuasions, and the pressures of the political hot-gospellers, most of them young men in their twenties or thirties who have absorbed the Socialist nostrums and are primarily interested in creating some sort of a position for themselves.

Many of these so-called leaders scarcely understand the nature of the changes for which they organize clamour; many have no attainments whatsoever, and those who are less ill-equipped often confess to Europeans whom they trust that their associates are quite unfitted for any kind of responsibility. There are others whose ignorance is pathetic. The young "leader" of one party in a great territory, when asked about

the competence of his colleagues, told us with pride not long ago that there need be no anxiety about their ability to discharge the duties of the ministerial offices to which he expected them to be appointed at an early date — for two of them had passed the Cambridge Junior Certificate examination! He was perfectly serious, and was chagrined when we suggested that any young Englishman of that educational level would expect to start at the bottom of a business or department, not assume himself to be ready for a portfolio in Government. Unhappily, this kind of immaturity is persistently ignored by those in England and America (almost all of them Socialists) who encourage men of this type, as well as those with two or three years of study at some university, to regard themselves as qualified to carry heavy administrative, technical, and political burdens.

That such young men should be led to think of themselves as the guides and mentors of their people is Gilbertian, but also tragic. If they had been given a truer appreciation of the need to acquire much more experience, the whole scene in Africa today would

Warnings Which Are Not Given.

be different. Is it just a coincidence that the writer has never heard any Socialist give any African the reminder that a little knowledge is dangerous or a warning against running before walking has been mastered? Nor does he recall ever hearing a Socialist speech or reading a report of one in which either point was emphatically made in respect of African politics.

That does not mean, of course, that no Socialist ever counsels African politicians wisely: some few do, especially experienced

trade unionists, but that kind of restraint is promptly cancelled by the emotionalism of the left-wing politicians; and since human nature naturally prefers acceptable advice, it is they, not the more solid folk, whom the inquirers follow. They should be told that there must be insistence on quality, rather than on equality, for otherwise the levelling will be downwards, not upwards. What the whole world needs above

all is the establishment and maintenance of high standards; and that is particularly so in young developing countries in which there is so strong a drag against the highest values. It is certainly not to the advantage of the African masses that there should be compromise in this respect, for that way lies defeat for all for which scores of thousands of Europeans have striven in the last three-quarters of a century.

Notes By The Way

Or Else

A FRIEND WHO asked that no indication of his identity should be given writes in the course of an interesting letter: "If I had to select a really truthful motto for African political parties and the organizers of African trade unions it would be the two words 'Or Else', because their general attitude to those who are reluctant to obey their demands might be summarized in the words 'Do as you are told, or else'." There must be hundreds of readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA who from their own experience can corroborate this statement, for it is quite a common thing for Africans to confide in Europeans when they have been threatened and want to explain an action of which they are themselves ashamed but which they do not want Europeans to misunderstand; but they always ask the European for a promise of secrecy, and they always say that they are too afraid to go to the police.

Intimidation

MANY THOUSANDS OF AFRICANS must have been told by agents of political parties: 'You must join', and if there has been any hesitation they have been told: 'If you do not join we shall come tonight and beat you, and perhaps beat your wife, and perhaps set fire to your hut'; and in really obdurate cases, as the Mau Mau proved, rape and murder have been regular instruments of discipline. You have repeatedly made the point in leading articles that none of the African political movements would have made much progress without the use of intimidation; from very close knowledge, I agree entirely, and with your emphasis on the use of witchcraft, which has a devastating effect upon the vast majority of Africans still. It is so great that the gangs who work for the politicians scarcely need to define their threats; they can get their way by merely saying: 'Do as you are told or you will suffer', or 'Do you want your cattle to go sick?', or 'Do you want evil to come upon your family?'. Mere suggestions of this kind are enough to break down the resistance of physically courageous men.

Labour Should Face the Facts

"SIMILAR TREATMENT" ensures obedience in the strikes which are becoming increasingly frequent, quite often for no discernible reason at all. In all such industrial disputes many Africans ask their European employers what the trouble is about, and if they get the customary answer that 'It is you who should be telling me', they say: 'I do not know; all I know is that I have been told to stop work or else...' To the threat of injury if they do not strike are often added fantastic promises

— for instance, of three or five times the present wages and of the abolition of all taxation when more strikes have brought self-government. A very usual statement by the agitators is that the men must join a political party before they become trade union members; and, afraid not to do what they are told, they enrol and pay up. As many prosecutions have established, the money frequently goes into the pocket of the man who has made the threats, not into the funds either of the political party or the trade unions. When will these simple facts be recognized by the Labour M.P.s who now talk so much and so senselessly about our problems in East Africa? They are not all so ignorant as to be unaware of these facts. Why has the party not honestly enough to face the implications?"

Rehabilitation

REHABILITATION is not an attractive word, and it has been suggested more than once that there ought to be a better term to express what has been done in Kenya to change the fanatical Mau Mau adherents back to normality. A person has now proposed "redemption" or "salvation" as good Biblical alternatives; but do not both words go too far? Many of the scores of thousands of Kikuyu who have been sufficiently "rehabilitated" to be allowed to return to their home areas cannot be considered "redeemed" or "saved" in the Christian sense of those words—though they have been redeemed from the fever and folly of Mau Mau and saved from the excesses of that bestial organization. "Restoration" does not quite fill the need, though I think it better than "redemption," and "regeneration" is probably an improvement on "salvation." All in all there appears to be no term more satisfactory than "rehabilitation."

Why Not Cricket?

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS comment has appeared in this column on the strange fact that few Africans play cricket whereas the game is a passion with the Africans of the West Indies. A friend in Southern Rhodesia now tells me that the members of the Nyasaland African Congress now detained in that Colony have asked for cricket gear, and that it will have been supplied before these words appear in print. It is good news. I only hope that these African novices will be given good coaching, not merely in the mechanics of the game, but in the spirit also, and that African teams will spring up in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. Sport can do much to encourage inter-racial understanding, and cricket has not yet used its opportunities in multi-racial Africa.

Stresses and Strains of Post-Colonial Africa

Mr. Oliver Woods Surveys a Continent in Ferment

IF WE LOOK AT THE present governments in Africa, we find that, in one way or another, they all have authoritarian tendencies. None of them is democratic in the sense understood in Britain. The Union of South Africa has a government which is democratic in the Athenian, not the British, sense, for it rules over large numbers of people who are, in effect, inhabitants but not citizens of the country. The same might be said of the government of Southern Rhodesia. Nor can the governments of the colonial territories be styled democratic. They may be trying to teach democracy, but they are only exercising it in limited spheres, as anyone who tries to step outside these spheres will quickly discover.

Of the older independent states, Ethiopia is an autocratic monarchy which has just succeeded in establishing its authority over a galaxy of feudal barons, and is only now, for the first time, making experiments in democracy. Liberia, like South Africa, has had an Athenian type of democracy, limited to the Americo-Liberians, and even this has failed to develop a two-party system. President Tubman is now engaged for the first time in trying to extend the democratic system, such as it is, to the native tribes, but Liberian democracy is still in a rudimentary stage.

Nor has democracy fared well in the two countries recently set free from British rule. After three years of self-government, the Sudan has installed a military dictatorship. After two years, Ghana has quietly whittled away a surprising number of the basic features of the British system.

Meaning of Democracy

To understand the reasons for these developments, it is necessary to understand the nature and meaning of democracy. In modern Europe, dictatorships have too often been the result of power lust on the part of individuals. To read the same causes into contemporary African history is to over-simplify the issue, if not totally to misrepresent it. We have first to define democracy. Sir Isaiah Berlin has recently drawn attention to the distinction between "negative" and "positive" democracy. By "negative" democracy is meant the limitation of governmental activity so that it leaves the maximum freedom of choice in the life of the individual. Such is parliamentary democracy as it is worked in Britain. There are, however, other systems of government which lay claim to be "positive" democracy—that is to say, they claim that the government represents the true will of the people, even though the people themselves do not consciously apprehend it. Of such are the "peoples' democracies", and indeed the fascist states of the period between the wars. From the western viewpoint, such a democracy does not qualify for the name at all.

The British parliamentary system is suited to a highly-developed and highly-educated community. At the top, there is a wide choice of highly-educated candidates to man the heavily-staffed institutions—including two houses of Parliament—which are essential for its proper working. At the bottom, there is a reasonably-educated electorate, capable of exercising a discriminating choice on the only occasion when it can make its power felt, namely a general election. Another characteristic of this system is that it has been, in the main, evolved by experience out of native institutions rather than superimposed or imitated from outside. (Great Britain owes

much in the way of law and culture to Greco-Roman "colonialism", but her present parliamentary system has evolved largely from indigenous folk councils).

None of these necessary conditions is present in Africa. The mass of the people is illiterate, and each country is in fact ruled by a minority, whether or not it be of the same colour as the majority over which it holds sway. Most countries have not the talent to afford the luxury of putting two or three hundred of their best brains into parliament. If they have got 20 men capable of ruling, they are lucky, and these 20 men naturally prefer a system in which their decisions are carried out without argument. The electorate, moreover, is in no condition to exercise its vote with discrimination. At best, they vote for personalities, which they can appreciate, not for policies, which are beyond their comprehension. In the primitive conditions in which they live, they are easily influenced by corruption and intimidation.

For these reasons, it is very unlikely, even if there is a sufficiency of suitable candidates; that these will be returned to parliament. Finally, it remains open to doubt whether the parliamentary system can be "taught". To many British colonial servants it is an article of faith that it can. But it is certainly not a demonstrable truth. The possibility cannot be dismissed that, if colonial rule had been extended for several generations (as pre-war colonial servants believed it would be), then the miracle might have been achieved. The requirement, however, has proved quite otherwise.

"Positive" Democracy

The problem has been how to convert communities, which within living memory were wholly primitive, into viable political entities in the modern world. Such a *tour de force* may well be possible. But to achieve it without sacrificing the British parliamentary system of government appears, on the facts as we know them up to date, unlikely to be feasible. The new African governments lay claim to being democratic in an African way, but, in doing so, they are speaking not of democracy as we mean it; but of some form of so-called "positive" democracy.

In considering the relationships between states, there are really two main problems. The first is to prevent the very considerable tribal, religious and racial differences that already exist internally from developing into causes of external conflict. The most perilous of these is evidently the racial conflict. That the European populations in Algeria, South Africa and Rhodesia are there to stay, and that they are willing and capable of maintaining themselves by force for many years to come, is a proposition too often overlooked by African nationalists.

They are no more easily movable than are the Israelis from the Arab world. But their presence can be the source of unending conflict if the nature of the problem is misunderstood by leaders, both black and white, in Africa. The balance of power today is very heavily tilted in favour of the Europeans. The Africans, particularly in Southern Africa, are incapable of offering any effective physical resistance to the far more determined, experienced and efficiently organized European minority. Nor have they as yet shown much capacity for organizing concerted and sustained non-violent movements, such as strikes and boycotts.

Balance of Power

However, although the scales favour the European today, they are tilting slowly against him. Being wholly dependent on the African not only for earning capacity but for his everyday needs, the European would be stranded high and dry if the African should learn effectively to apply non-violent industrial action to the extent of depriving the European wholly of the labour upon which he so much depends. The strikes on the Copperbelt and the Johannesburg bus boycott indicate that the African is beginning to learn.

Another factor which is likely to accelerate this process is the rise of the independent African states further north. They make no bones about their intentions of "liberating" Africans elsewhere in the continent from "colonialism", under which head they include rule by predominantly European "settler" governments. And they have ready to hand in the African majorities in these countries, a vast potential fifth column, even if at the moment, as Nyasaland has shown, it is not capable of any very effective action.

There is, however, little profit in estimating the balance of forces. The important need is to eliminate the causes of conflict. And here there is no doubt that the initial responsibility lies on the Europeans as being the more "evolved

This article, by the Colonial Correspondent of The Times, appeared in Optima, the quarterly review published this week by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. The article has been slightly shortened.

community. If they can succeed in establishing proper race relations within their own borders, then they will remove both the motive and the excuse for conflict. If not, it is too much to expect that the conflict will remain localized as a series of internal security problems; it will become inter-state.

The second potential cause of conflict between states in Africa lies in the readjustments which the newly-independent countries may be tempted to make in trying to achieve the coherence of nation-states. The units which correspond most nearly in feeling and sense of community to nations in Europe are the tribes. Yet if one were to take a brush and paint in the tribal pattern on the map of Africa it would bear little correspondence to the political pattern as demarcated by the various colonial territorial boundaries. That this is so is partly inevitable, since there is such a multiplicity of tribes in Africa that they would, in any case, need to be grouped together in order to make viable states. Yet, where large tribes do exist, they have in many cases been carved up into sections by the colonial powers—as in the case of the Somalis and Ewes, to quote two notorious examples.

Religious Conflict

Nor is tribalism the only force militating against the development of the ex-colonial territories as unitary states with a national consciousness of their own: The division between Mohammedan and Christo-pagan in West and East Africa is another. When one considers that British India was split in twain on the Mohammedan issue, one realizes the extent of the problem which the Sudan and Nigeria have before them with Mohammedans and Christo-pagans co-existing within their borders. There is no doubt that there will be stresses in the future.

Readjustments may occur in various ways. The Guinea-Ghana line-up and the federation of Mali are both legitimate efforts to form larger units by peaceful means, and a further extension of such efforts may be expected. In other cases, the artificial unity achieved under colonial rule may prove unable to withstand disruptive tendencies after the colonial power has left. Tribes that are divided may attempt to unite at the expense of existing territorial integrities. Thus, racial issues apart, a state of some fluidity may be expected in post-colonial Africa.

Finally, a word needs to be said on the subject of pan-Africanism. The independent non-European African states have held a number of All-African conferences since the independence of Ghana, and as an anti-colonial movement pan-Africanism has developed considerable force. It is distinctly an African movement, having established its identity and made itself independent of Bandung and even Cairo. Dr. Nkrumah has established himself clearly as its leader, although it is possible that his position may eventually be challenged by others as more countries become independent. But, strong as the pan-African movement is factually, it is most unlikely that it will develop into a political federation. Both in the Arab world and in Latin-America the ideal of political unity has been pursued in vain for many years. There is no cause to believe that the story will be any different in Africa.

Ideal Stance

Coming now to Africa's relationships with the outside world, it is a fact that most—though not all—Independent African governments will regard neutralism in the East-West struggle as the ideal stance. It is true also that the countries of the free world are less ambitious today than they were ten years ago in seeking to attach the "uncommitted" peoples to alliances against the Russians. They would be well content with a neutralist Africa, provided it were really neutral. It is becoming clearly understood that aid to under-developed countries cannot be regarded merely as an incentive to siding with the West but must be given for its own sake, in a more or less altruistic attempt to level up standards of living.

Just how real is this threat? Pace the statements of European politicians in Africa from time to time, the communist effort has been remarkably slight in Africa to date. But we should not be complacent about the future. Russia has recently shown every sign that she is mounting a serious offensive on the African front. Anyone who doubts this has only to read the B.B.C. monitoring reports of Moscow radio and of the obviously communist-inspired Cairo radio. They are not merely virulent but often well briefed on up-to-date facts and figures in a way which indicates that they are not merely dependent on stooges for their information.

African resistance to communist influence may, in the first instance, be more determined than that of the Asians and the Middle Easterners. The new African governments are desperately anxious to avoid exchanging one imperialism for another. It is a constant theme in the speeches of their leaders. In a way they are less naive than were the leaders of

countries which become independent ten years ago. "It can't happen here" was then the attitude. But Hungary and, even more, Tibet, have opened the eyes of emergent peoples to the real nature of the communist menace as never before.

Having pointed out the dangers, it is fair also to point out the hopes. In the jungle which is the twentieth-century world, there is ever a need to acquire friends. The Commonwealth connexion may, in the long run, prove the kind of relationship which African states find the most suitable to maintain with the outside world. One can foresee that this connexion will be subjected to many stresses in Africa, as it has been in Asia. Only the European populations of British stock feel its pull in the full sense. Nevertheless, it may well provide, many of the former British colonies with the stabilizer that they require. The same may be said of the French union.

The American rôle remains enigmatic. Economically, the Americans seem to have concentrated their efforts in the past in two directions: First, they have put considerable investment into the richest and most easily developed parts of Africa, mostly those in the south which are dominated by Europeans. Secondly, they have made special efforts to fill the gap in countries for which no one in particular was responsible, such as Liberia and Ethiopia. These are logical policies. More recently, they have shown themselves conscious of the need to "become involved continent-wide. Here they sometimes frighten the colonial powers, for the tendency to prove themselves anti-colonial in order to make others anti-communist is embarrassing to governments which are trying to guide their colonial dependencies towards independence in an orderly way on a phased programme. A steadily increasing effort from America may be expected in the ensuing years, in finance, in education and in technical assistance. This effort ought to be linked and co-ordinated with that of the ex-colonial powers and the rest of the free world.

United Nations Role

Finally, the United Nations. This is a body which, in Africa, has principally been associated with the supervision of trust territories and with the dispute over South West Africa. Over the latter issue it has compromised itself both in the eyes of the Europeans, on the grounds that it has interfered unconstitutionally, and in the eyes of the Africans, because it has intervened unsuccessfully. Yet to anyone who contemplates the future of Africa, it must be obvious that the need for the United Nations to play a strong and sane rôle is even greater than it is elsewhere.

If the picture of Africa appears gloomy to Europeans, it is too often because they judge it by self-invented standards which it is impossible for a new continent to attain. Africa has to be judged in the world context on a secular view. Here is a continent which only 100 years ago was not only much isolated from outside contacts, but, unlike China, had shown no evidence of motive power of its own. The colonial experience has given it motive power, without, however, removing all the conditions—climatic and economic—which were responsible for its previous inertia. The colonial experience has been very short; in most cases a mere half century, in contrast to the much longer period afforded to Indians in which to acquire governmental and other techniques. Moreover, although in other continents mixed racial societies have been able to settle down to a *modus vivendi*, in Africa the cultural gaps between resident communities are exceptionally wide. Such are the handicaps with which the inhabitants of this continent have to contend.

It is easy to point to cases where the difficulties are being tackled in the wrong way. It is equally possible to point to the great fund of common sense, imagination and wisdom which is being manifested in others. No one can foresee the outcome. For the fact is that colonialism inevitably creates a kind of dream world, in which the realities of the situation, particularly the power factors, become obscured and distorted. We are now witnessing the transformation sphe, and it is only gradually that we shall be able to recognize the details of the new pattern as they become clarified.

African Advancement

IN RESPONSE TO INSISTENT REQUESTS Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, has agreed to meet members of the general council of the Federal Trades Union Congress in Salisbury on October 6 to discuss the question of African advancement. Sir Roy has emphasized that he will discuss this problem only in relation to Rhodesia Railways, a federal undertaking. Labour relations in other industries are under the jurisdiction of the territorial governments.

American Assembly Endorses Self-Determination Principle

Influential Body Discusses "The United States and Africa"

THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, a non-partisan organization which brings together for discussions people from all walks of life in the United States, recently spent four days considering the problems of Africa, and a most interesting volume, entitled "The United States and Africa", now published by Columbia University, gives the full text of the background papers, and the report adopted at the close of the gathering.

The principle of self-determination in Africa was endorsed, and it was agreed that the United States ought to extend its economic aid to Africa. It was recognized that political advancement in predominantly African areas should involve the prior formation of a corps of African administrators, and that in the multi-racial areas the development of democratic communities would be retarded by premature independence.

Sixty-four people participated in the assembly, one of the guests being Sir Andrew Cohen, British representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and formerly Governor of Uganda. Among many participants with exceptional knowledge of Africa were Mr. W. O. Brown, director of the African research and studies programme at Boston University; Mr. H. K. Hochschild, chairman of the Great American Metal group which controls the Rhodesian Selection Trust companies in Northern Rhodesia; Mr. M. J. Herskovits, of Northwestern University; Mr. A. C. Wolf, of the Ford Foundation; Mr. A. J. Pifer, of the Carnegie Corporation; Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton; Miss Ruth Sloan; and Professor James S. Coleman, of the University of California.

Influential Body

Others present included the chancellor of the University of California; the presidents of Long Island University and Howard University; Lieut.-General Clovis Byers, military adviser to the Assistant Secretary for Defence; Mr. Julius C. Holmes, special assistant to the Secretary of State; Mr. Stewart H. van Dyke, regional director for European and African operations of the International Co-operation Administration; the president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation; the head of the department of social sciences in the United States Military Academy at West Point; and representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, many leading commercial and industrial corporations, universities and colleges, missionary bodies, and the Press. The conference thus constituted an exceptionally influential body of men and women of experience, opinion, and influence.

The final report was in the following terms:—

"Our fundamental premise is that the peoples of Africa will ultimately determine their own relationships with each other, with Europe, and with the rest of the world. The United States must continue its historic rôle in furthering the principle of self-determination.

Political Advance

"The pace of advance toward self-determination is governed by a variety of considerations. It should be fast enough to respond to the growing aspirations of the African peoples and hence to further their orientation to democratic values. It should permit the development of those institutions and individual skills needed for viable economic and political systems. American policies should stimulate the growth of such institutions and skills by every means appropriate to a great power which has no territorial possessions in the area. These policies should be pursued in our relationships with the Metropolitan Powers and through agencies as well as in our contacts, public and private, with the peoples of Africa.

"While there can be no precise time-table for the attainment of self-determination, there should be steady progress toward that goal. In certain situations it would be advantageous to establish intermediate targets for specific political advances toward self-government.

"In predominantly African areas political advancement involves primarily the formation of a corps of African administrators and the acquisition of progressively greater political experience. In multi-racial areas progress is hampered by racial tensions that are inimical to full democracy. In these areas political advance requires increasing participation by Africans in government as a transition toward a society in which colour is politically irrelevant. Premature independence in multi-racial areas might retard the development of democratic communities.

"The attainment of self-government need not impair the interdependence between the European metropolitan countries and present African territories. The democratic forms that emerge in Africa need not be identical with European or American political institutions; they may well reflect the loyalties and values that lie deep in African cultures.

Effective Participation in Government

"It is of prime importance to encourage institutions in Africa which preserve broad and effective participation in government and the right of public dissent from governmental action. We should strive for the maintenance of friendly associations between Africa and the West, but formal alliance is not essential to that end.

"Our position on African issues in the United Nations and other international agencies should reflect our commitment to the principles of self-determination and human equality. In the United Nations the United States should refrain from lending support to the racial or colonial policies of member States where such policies are opposed to those principles. Our United Nations representatives should play a positive rôle in furthering the advancement of dependent peoples in accordance with the Charter. Finally, we should view with sympathetic understanding the requests of the new African members for United Nations assistance.

"The United States exerts a powerful influence in the economic sphere in Africa.

"Maintenance of a rapid tempo of economic development is essential. This means that capital must continue to flow into the African continent, both in support of basic facilities and for the development of mining, agriculture, and industry.

"Wherever possible, capital should be made available from private sources. In this respect it is important that attitudes equitable to private investment be encouraged. It is also essential that the European Governments continue to aid the economic growth of African communities including the newly independent States.

Economic Development

"The American Government should help finance African development projects which are economically sound, to the extent that this is necessary to supplement private investment, financing from other Governments and international agencies. In some circumstances it may become necessary to help finance projects which are politically or socially justifiable even though they do not meet the full range of economic criteria.

"The United States Government should increase its economic aid to Africa. It should make greater use of multilateral arrangements which are often more acceptable politically and psychologically to the recipient countries. Such arrangements could include aid through United Nations agencies and through flexible multilateral forms of co-operation among the United States, Western European countries, other free-world nations, and African States. Multilateral arrangements might help European-African economic relations, tap new sources of capital and personnel, and benefit our own relations with both Europe and Africa.

"Economic aid should not be devoted solely to large-scale projects. Africa is predominantly agricultural and will remain so for many years to come. Technical aid can raise the standard of living of African peoples through the improvement of land utilization and farming methods. Similarly, assistance to small business and local commerce can do much for African economies. Much greater efforts are needed to stimulate the

development of African enterprise in agriculture, secondary industry, distribution and transportation.

"African economies are particularly vulnerable because they are dependent on the export of a limited range of primary products. Their growth depends heavily upon an expanding world economy in which the American rôle is especially important. In this regard the United States must be careful in formulating its foreign-economic policy, including the setting of tariff rates and import quotas, and the disposal of agricultural surpluses.

"The United States should develop a permanent career service for technical and economic assistance abroad. We should provide African area and language training for American technicians, and give them longer periods of residence in those sections of Africa to which they are assigned.

"For the development of Africa in every field, literacy and schooling are crucial. Recognizing that primary and much of secondary education is largely a matter of local responsibility, American aid should give priority to strengthening African technical and higher education and the training of African teachers. Our educational exchange programmes should be extended, and so should opportunities for African students to secure advanced training in the United States, particularly in fields where facilities are not available in Africa.

"Special note should also be made of the importance of educating African women. We recognize the need for education not only of Africans but also of Americans about Africa.

Excellent Beginning

"The United States Information Service has made an excellent beginning in establishing good relations between the people of America and the peoples of Africa. This programme should be strengthened. Its personnel should have career status, and the appropriation of funds for its use in Africa should be increased. Additional national and private funds should be made available to support libraries and other information media.

"We express satisfaction at the increasing attention being devoted to Africa by Government agencies. In like manner we are heartened by the expansion of programmes of American universities and colleges, religious and philanthropic organizations, and business enterprises. Further steps in this direction are strongly endorsed.

"We reaffirm the principle of self-determination for African peoples. We look to the orderly evolution of democratic-political systems which, building upon indigenous African institutions, will also profit from those benefits brought to Africa from Europe. The relationship between the races in Africa offers a problem of great difficulty, as racial sentiments run deep. America is not without fault on this score. Racial tensions in this country are inimical to our relations with Africa, but progress on this front has been an asset. The members of this American Assembly affirm their belief in equality for all races in all countries."

Kampala Food Boycott Continues

Lorries Sent Out With Armed Escorts

THE BUGANDA GOVERNMENT last week sent two lorries with an armed escort into the rural areas of Buganda to bring food to the Kampala markets. The Chief Secretary of Uganda, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, subsequently announced in the Legislative Council that Protectorate Government lorries would be used to restore the fresh food supply in Kampala if this became necessary.

Supporters of the anti-Asian trade boycott have succeeded in preventing supplies of African foodstuffs, especially green plantains, which form the basic diet of most Africans, from reaching Kampala during the past week. There is no general shortage of other foods. More lorries will be used if the normal flow of supplies is not resumed.

This latest phase in boycott activity, reports *The Guardian's* correspondent, demonstrates the support which the movement has in the countryside and the effectiveness of its lines of communication. No one knows the exact source of its present leadership, since the original leaders were rusticated to the Northern Province several months ago.

Its policies appeal to the latent anti-Asian feeling and suspicion of urban dwellers, and the continual threats of violence are sufficient to intimidate any doubtful supporters. It is becoming obvious that the boycott supporters are not to be influenced by any positive political concessions or proposals from either the Protectorate or Buganda Government authorities.

A Year's Commonwealth Service

First Group of Volunteers Return Home

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS needs at least £20,000 to survive beyond the experimental stage which ends in 1960, said Mr. John Marsh, chairman of the scheme, when he introduced to the Press the first batch of young men who have just returned to this country after a year spent in Northern Rhodesia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sarawak. Their mission, he said, had been an unqualified success.

Founded in 1958, V.S.O. works in close association with Inter-Church Aid, which provides secretarial assistance, and the Industrial Welfare Society, of which Mr. Marsh is director. The projects adviser is Mr. Alec Dickson, secretary of the Commonwealth Studies Committee at the Royal Commonwealth Society.

The purpose of V.S.O. is to give a pick of school-leavers an opportunity to devote a year of constructive service in the Commonwealth before they go up to university. V.S.O. pays their fares (parents contribute what they can), and the sponsor-Governments or organizations provide board and lodging and £1 a week pocket money. They employ the volunteers as social workers in the rural areas, and as teachers and youth club instructors.

"The whole thing," said Mr. Marsh, "has been an act of faith". It costs £250 to send a volunteer overseas, and they were nearly out of funds. To survive beyond the two-year experimental stage at least £20,000 was needed. He hoped the public, business houses, and possibly the Government would come to the rescue.

Mr. Dickson said that V.S.O. having proved itself so successfully, now enjoyed "a sellers' market". Requests for volunteers had come from 17 Commonwealth countries, and this year 55 volunteers were going—or had just left—to the Far East, the West Indies, and East, Central and West Africa. One of the first two girl volunteers was just leaving for Nairobi, where she will help the Y.W.C.A.

Volunteers for Kenya

She was being sponsored, Mr. Dickson said, by the Kenya Christian Council, who were also taking three young men as youth workers. The Kenya Government was taking three more to assist the Colony youth officer.

Four volunteers, Mr. Dickson added, left last week for Northern Rhodesia on attachment to the provincial administration, while another was to teach at the Munal Secondary School. V.S.O. had also sent two volunteers to Somaliland and two to Aden.

Mr. Dickson said that V.S.O. recruited largely from the pick of the public and grammar schools: it demanded an unusually high academic and all-round performance from its candidates. V.S.O.'s aim, however, was to draw on all classes of youth, and industrial undertaking had been approached to sponsor the best of their apprentices who had just finished their indentures. The response had been encouraging. Metropolitan-Vickers had just sent two of its apprentices to Kenya—one to an industrial training centre in Nairobi, the other to do youth work for the Government. An I.C.I. apprentice who holds the Duke of Edinburgh Award was also doing youth work in Kenya.

Discussing the question of finance, Mr. Dickson said the terms of the Education Act prevented British local authorities from sponsoring young people for overseas services, but at least two cities were considering a public appeal.

Two V.S.O. men have already seen service in Northern Rhodesia. One is still helping in youth training courses at the King George VI Memorial Camp at Mulungushi and on the Copperbelt. The other, Robert Sutcliffe, has returned home at the end of a year and gave reporters an account of his experience.

Sutcliffe, a mature and fluent 20-year-old, with a keen sense of humour, was head boy at Buxton College. He is going to Oxford next week to read P.P.E. During his tour in Northern Rhodesia he was attached to the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, in Lusaka, assisting particularly with social surveys. He spent two months door-to-door canvassing in Salisbury in a study of the assimilation of European immigrants. He also made a personal study of the development of savings and insurance among Africans. He felt that young men such as himself, undertaking voluntary community work, would make a useful contribution to the improvement of race relations. He had mixed freely among all classes of Europeans and Africans. For all its problems, he was quite taken with the country and thought of settling in the Federation when he graduated.

Federal Finance Minister's Tour

Routine Visit to America and Canada

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Finance Minister of the Federation since 1953, left London on Tuesday to spend a few days in Scotland on a private visit. On Saturday he is due to sail from Greenock for Canada and America, a routine visit to renew contact with organizations which have business interests in the Federation. He will be accompanied by Mr. H. C. Ballingall, Secretary to the Federal Treasury.

At a Press conference in London on Tuesday, Mr. Macintyre said that the Federation had not been specifically discussed at the recent Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting. But he had found a greater understanding of problems affecting the entire Commonwealth than at any previous meeting—and he had attended six.

Turning to the economic position in the Federation, the Minister said that the country was "pulling out of the recession quite steadily", and quoted a *Bulawayo Chronicle* headline, saying that "the gloom is over; signs of a new confidence throughout the Federation". There was a favourable trade balance for the first time since 1957, and the credit squeeze had been relaxed.

The country's great need was for private investment. Towards this end he had made a number of concessions in his last budget, including a tax-free "honeymoon" for new businesses and the lifting of restrictions on the movement of foreign capital. An industrial investment corporation would start operations in the New Year and a "high-powered committee" had been set up to advise Government on industrial policy.

Opportunities for African Employment

Mr. Macintyre said that the Government was anxious to develop industries to give employment to Africans, who were rapidly becoming urbanized. The old system of working for a few months to pay taxes and then returning to the reserves was breaking down. Some sections of the population looked more to political development, for their salvation, but the masses, the Minister said, looked to economic advantages. The Government accepted that there should be a balance between economic and political advancement. "Poverty is holding back the great mass of the people", Mr. Macintyre said.

Discussing the future of Nyasaland, the Minister said that the Protectorate had received more financial aid since Federation came into being than for during the previous fifty years. Questioned on the future of the Shire Valley scheme, Mr. Macintyre said that the Government provided £25,000 last year for a new survey. New Dutch consultants had been appointed because "they have more experience of the problems of irrigation than anyone else in the world". Mr. Macintyre declined to commit himself on whether the industrial potential of Nyasaland warranted large-scale investment in a hydro-electric scheme, preferring to wait for the consultants' report.

Questioned on United States investment in the Federation, the Minister said it should be remembered that "by American standards things in the Federation are quite small", the mining industry excepted. They wanted to see a "far bigger local market" before they considered setting up businesses and factories. He pointed out, however, that the Federation had floated a loan on Wall Street last year and the stocks weathered the recession "remarkably well".

The Minister and Mr. Ballingall fly back to Salisbury at the end of the month, breaking his return trip from America in London.

Loyalist Hecklers

WHEN MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, the Colonial Secretary, opened his election campaign at Woburn Town Hall, Bedfordshire, on Sunday he was heckled by several Empire Loyalists. Two of them tried to unfurl a banner at the front of the hall and during the ensuing scuffle a woman Conservative was caught up in the banner and fell over. When asked whether he was ashamed of giving away the colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave a firm "No." He referred to some of the interrupters as "one of our leading comics".

Sentences on Sudan Rebels

Two Ministers Given Life Sentence

TWO FORMER MEMBERS of the Sudan Supreme Military Council, Brigadier Mohieddin Ahmed Abdullah Minister of Communications, and Brigadier Abderrahim Shennan, Minister of Local Government, were last week sentenced to life imprisonment and dismissal from the Army on being found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the regime by causing a mutiny on May 22.

The original sentence was capital punishment, but this was commuted by President Abboud.

Another former member of the Supreme Council, Brigadier Ahmed Abdullah Hamed, the Minister of Agriculture, was sentenced to dismissal from the Army for failing to report news of the mutiny to his commander. Four other officers, all colonels, were sentenced to life imprisonment and dismissal from the Army. Two of these moved forces from the eastern command at Gedaref on May 21 to cause mutiny, and two attempted to move forces from the northern command at Shendi.

Five other junior officers from the eastern command were sentenced to dismissal and to terms of imprisonment ranging to 15 years. Twenty other officers from various commands, including one colonel, were summarily sentenced to dismissal.

Commenting on the sentences, the Middle East correspondent of *The Times* wrote that "General Abboud and his advisers, among whom Brigadier Hassan Bashir is probably the most influential, have evidently decided that to execute the rebels would offer an unnecessary shock to a country that is already in a slightly dazed condition after its succession of coups and attempted coups since last November. But they have sought to deter other officers from trying their hand at mutiny by imposing long terms of imprisonment."

"This may be a salutary step and probably many civilians will welcome it; but there will still be some uneasy officers to think 'There but for the grace of God...' and perhaps to resent the treatment given to their comrades."

"The Sudanese Government may be under some pressure now to follow up its firm stand against the rebels with an equally firm approach to policy making and the fulfilment of its promise of a better Sudan."

More Belgian Congo Riots

Universal Adult Suffrage Accepted

RIOTS OCCURRED at Kikona and Lukula, in the lower Congo, last week-end. At Kikona they started after some workers on the military base had been dismissed, while at Lukula demonstrators freed four Africans who had been arrested during an identity control operation. They damaged several cars, tried to ransack official buildings, and set fire to a private house. Security forces used tear smoke to disperse them.

The Legislative Council of the Belgian Congo in Brussels has established regulations for the territorial and urban council elections which will take place in the Congo in December. The elections will be by direct suffrage for all African and Belgian inhabitants of the Congo aged 21 and over. Originally suffrage was provided only for male citizens, but the council has extended it to women. They will not be able to vote at the first election because it is not possible to complete the list of electors.

Voting will not be compulsory, as is the case in Belgium, but secrecy will be observed. Many electors are not able to read or write, and they will put their ballot paper in one of the boxes bearing the name, the photograph, and eventually the party colours of the candidate of their choice.

Latest reports from the Congo are that so many parties have emerged that political confusion is spreading. In the lower Congo, leaders of the Abako, the main tribe, have announced a boycott of the elections if they are not held under a provisional Government.

The names of three of the Federation's Army centres have been changed. Headquarters, Central Africa Command, had been changed to Army Headquarters, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army. The Central Africa Command Training School has been renamed the School of Infantry. The Central Africa Training Depot is now the Regular Army Depot.

PERSONALIA

ALDERMAN AND MRS. G. B. P. TUNMER, of GWELO, have been visiting London.

MR. M. M. KHURANA, Commissioner for India in the Federation, and MRS. KHURANA, have been visiting Nyasaland.

MR. RHIMEAS QUASS, O.C., has arrived in Uganda from London by air at the invitation of the Kabaka's Government.

M. CLAUDE CHEYSON, secretary-general of C.C.T.A., is expected back in London next week from his visit to East Africa.

MR. CHARLES CORLETT, Nyasaland manager of Gallaher, Ltd., has arrived in the United Kingdom by air from Nyasaland.

JUDGE H. H. MACDONALD, of the Southern Rhodesian High Court, and MRS. MACDONALD, have been visiting this country with their family.

MR. H. L. ADAMS, formerly Economic Secretary of the East African High Commission, has been appointed Chief Administrative Secretary.

DR. JOHN WHEELER, for the past nine years Director of the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, is to retire at the end of October.

MISS MIRIAM JANISCH, vice-president of the Y.W.C.A. in Kenya, is representing the Colony at the quadrennial council of the World Y.M.C.A., which is being held at Cuernavaca, Mexico.

MR. and MRS. JOHN SAUNDERS, managing director of Ntondwe Tobacco Co., Ltd., part of the Andrew Chalmers group, have left Beira for the United Kingdom in the City of Durban.

MR. VICTOR G. MATTHEWS, sometime Commissioner for East Africa in London, was married in London last week to MISS ELIZABETH HAYGARTH, daughter of SIR JOSEPH and LADY HAYGARTH.

MR. R. E. LAWRY, regional director of the British Council in Mombasa since 1954, has been transferred to Hong Kong. He is to be succeeded by MR. K. J. SWANN, who has recently been in Malta.

MISS SALHA HASSAN SHEIKH has been awarded a scholarship tenable at Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore. She is believed to be the first Arab girl from Zanzibar to go to Pakistan for higher education.

MR. W. R. WATKINS, senior M.C.C. coach, has arrived in East Africa to begin his twelfth coaching tour. From the beginning of November, Mr. Watkins is to be assisted by the Surrey County Cricket Club's coach, MR. J. MACINTYRE.

MR. C. P. NOYES, consultant to the Rockefeller Brothers Fund is to pay a three-day visit to Nyasaland next week under the auspices of the United States Council of Foreign Relations. He will study political and educational matters in the Protectorate.

MR. T. C. GARDNER, Secretary, Ministry of Finance; MR. B. G. TUCKER, Assistant Secretary, Secretariat; MR. B. C. ROBERTS, acting Legal Draughtsman, and MR. P. S. THIRSK, a district officer of the Provincial Administration, are members of the Northern Rhodesian committee of officials now attending meetings in Salisbury to assemble information for the advisory commission on the Federal Constitution.

MR. I. L. ROBERTS, divisional engineer in the Ministry of Works, Kenya, has been appointed chief hydraulic engineer, in place of the late H. J. Squires. Mr. Roberts joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1946. He has just returned to the Ministry of Works from a year's secondment as municipal engineer, Mombasa.

MR. GEOFFREY BEDFORD, a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and MRS. BEDFORD, MR. N. MALAN, chairman and managing director of Springbok Shipping Co., Ltd., and MR. B. R. COHEN, resident director in Africa of the Manica Trading Co.,

Ltd., are to pay a week's visit to Nyasaland early in October.

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL, chairman of MacMillan Maxwell & Co., Ltd., is one of the 17 directors of T.W.W. Ltd., the company formed to operate as a television programme contractor for South Wales and the West of England. He has travelled widely in East and Central Africa and was Tobacco Controller in Great Britain during the last war.

C. M. S. Appointments

THE REV. J. V. TAYLOR has been appointed Africa secretary of the Church Missionary Society in London in succession to CANON T. F. C. BEWES. Mr. Taylor was a missionary of the society in Uganda, and from 1955 was seconded to the International Missionary Council for research work. Canon Bewes has been inducted to the living of Tonbridge, Kent. He had been Africa secretary since 1949 and before that was a missionary in Kenya.

DR. FLORENCE COLLIER has been appointed the society's medical superintendent in succession to DR. H. G. ANDERSON, who has retired. LADY MEREDITH SINCLAIR has succeeded MISS H. M. GOWAN as nursing superintendent. Lady Sinclair has recently been on the staff of the Kumi leprosy settlement in Uganda.

THE REV. B. DE SARAM has been appointed men candidates' secretary in succession to the REV. K. W. S. JARDINE, who has resigned after serving at headquarters since 1954. Mr. de Saram is relinquishing the post of secretary of the C.M.S. southern Sudan mission (Juba), and is expected to begin his new work on January 1, 1960.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. C. GRIMSHAW has been appointed secretary for overseas visitors in succession to the REV. E. D. C. CLARK, who has returned to his former work as a missionary of the society in West Africa. Colonel Grimshaw was C.M.S. regional secretary in East Africa from 1948-1959.

CANON H. N. HUNTER, a West African from Lagos, is now working in association with the C.M.S. overseas visitors department. The Bishops of the province of West Africa have appointed Canon Hunter to be a chaplain to West Africans in the United Kingdom.

Sir Ernest Vasey Retires

SIR ERNEST VASEY, the Minister of Finance in Kenya, who has been attending the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' conference in London, and before leaving for Nairobi that he was retiring from politics this month. Sir Ernest, who is 58, has been in Kenya for 23 years and plans to remain there and to take up a business career.

Mr. J. L. Dowley's Appointment

MR. J. L. DOWLEY has been appointed Under-Secretary for Education in place of Mr. J. D. Slaven, who is now a member of the Federal Public Service Commission. Mr. Dowley, an honours graduate of London University, joined the Southern Rhodesian Education Department in 1948 when he was appointed to the staff of Milton High School, Bulawayo. He was regional director of education in Nyasaland from 1956 to 1958.

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES AND EAST AFRICA FORCES OFFICERS' DINNER CLUB

The Twelfth Annual Dinner will be held at the House of Commons on Friday, November 6, 1959.

Particulars and tickets from Lieut.-Colonel H. Moyses-Bartlett, Shoreham House, Shoreham, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr. C. A. Cardew Murdered *Obituary*

Nyasaland's Oldest White Settler

MR. CLAUD AMBROSE CARDEW was found stabbed to death in bed at his home near Ncheu, central Nyasaland, last week. He was 89, unmarried and the oldest white settler in the Protectorate.

An African servant, unable to get a reply when he knocked on the door, made the discovery. He entered and saw Mr. Cardew lying dead with wounds on the neck and shoulders.

The Nyasaland police subsequently stated that inquiries had produced no evidence as to the identity of the assailant or assailants. The house did not appear to have been broken into, though one of the doors was left unlocked. No motive had been established, and so far as was known, no property had been stolen from the house.

Mr. C. A. Cardew

Nyasaland's Oldest Settler

MR. CLAUD AMBROSE CARDEW, C.M.G., whose death was briefly reported last week, was the oldest settler in Nyasaland, and one of the three surviving members of a column of pioneers who trekked to Southern Rhodesia from the Cape. He was 89 and unmarried.

He was the son of Colonel Sir Frederic Cardew, a former Governor of Sierra Leone, and an uncle of Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery. After leaving the United Services College, Westward Ho!, he joined a trading company in Cape Town.

He later went to Southern Rhodesia in 1890, serving with a pioneer column. Cecil Rhodes gave him a letter of introduction to Sir Harry Johnston, later Governor of Nyasaland, and in 1893 Cardew was appointed Assistant Agent at Chinde, formerly, the East African seaport for Central Africa.

He served as tax collector in South Nyasa from 1894, and in 1902 became district magistrate at Upper Shire and district resident there in 1906. He retired as district resident at Ncheu in 1921.

In 1919 he was appointed C.M.G. for services in connexion with the provision of supplies during the East Africa campaign. He held the Mashonaland medal, 1890, and the African General Service medal (Nyasaland) clasp for services in a Native rising.

Northern Rhodesian Reception

THE FOLLOWING GUESTS attended a reception given in London last week by Mr. I. H. Wallace, the Northern Rhodesia Commissioner, for Mr. H. J. Roberts, Minister of Labour and Mines, and Mrs. Roberts, and Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Minister of Transport and Works, and Mrs. Dunlop.

Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Anderson, Mr. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. B. J. Ayers, Mr. H. C. Ballingall, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Mr. G. H. Baxter, Mr. W. H. Beeton, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Barrett, Miss F. M. Ashham, Mr. J. F. Bowles, Mr. & Mrs. P. Broadbent, Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg, Mr. R. P. Bush, Mr. F. B. Canning Cooke, Mr. D. Carter, Mr. E. M. Clegg, Commander D. P. Cockran, Miss D. Crawford, Miss Mary Dunlop, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. Lionel Fleming, Miss A. Fletcher, Mr. A. N. Galsworthy, Mr. A. W. Gaminara, Mr. W. J. Gottell Barnes, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. E. D. Hawksley, Mr. E. J. Mackenzie Hay, Miss H. V. Hodgson, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Miss E. J. Johnson,

Mr. F. H. Keenleyside, Sir Arthur Kirby, Mr. G. W. Lambert, Mr. S. Lakovsky, Mr. J. E. Leyden, Mr. H. Leishman, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. M. Lugton, Mr. L. A. Martin, Mr. D. Macintyre, Mr. C. Meslin, Mr. P. K. Mulala, Mr. P. Mwape, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Mr. & Mrs. N. F. Norman, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Pegg, Mr. James Pollock, Sir Hilton Poynton, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. Ella Salzman, Mr. E. F. Taylor, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Thomson, Col. & Mrs. H. Tunaley, Mr. L. Vambe, Mr. D. T. M. Williams.

Mr. J. F. Marnan's New Post

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD MARNAN has been appointed a Federal Justice of the West Indies. He was formerly a Crown Counsel in Kenya.

Mr. Marnan was born in 1908 and educated at Ampleforth and Trinity College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1931 and practised in London and on the North Wales and Chester circuits. In 1936 he joined the Irish Guards on the supplementary reserve and was accordingly mobilized in 1939. He was on active service throughout the war, and on demobilization in 1945 was a major. He was awarded the M.B.E. and was mentioned in despatches.

Mr. Marnan returned to the English Bar in 1945 and thereafter practised in England, on the Wales and Chester circuits, in the King's Bench and Divorce divisions and in Criminal courts. He sat as Deputy Recorder of Chester and of Birkenhead in 1947 and in Birkenhead again in 1950. He was appointed Q.C. in 1954 and in 1956 became a Metropolitan magistrate, from which post he resigned in April, 1958, before proceeding to an appointment with the Government of Kenya as a Crown Counsel.

Major A. F. Dudgeon

MAJOR A. F. DUDGEON, who died recently in Edinburgh, was one of the most generally liked and greatly respected of the pre-1914 company of Kenya settlers.

Educated at Winchester and Cambridge, where he represented the University at golf in 1899, 1900, and 1901, he was employed by the Guinness Brewery in Dublin but left later to join his brother who was mining in Southern Rhodesia. Subsequently he returned to the United Kingdom and in 1913 he left for Kenya, where he joined Lambert's, Ltd. in Nairobi.

When the First World War broke out the East Africa Mechanical Transport Corps was raised in Nairobi and commanded by Lieutenant (later Major) Dudgeon. After the war, he settled at Rongai and started farming. He was a member of the district council and for many years the Labour Advisory Board. Together with the late Mr. J. E. A. Wolych Whitmore, he was largely responsible for the building of St. Walstan's church, Rongai.

Mr. R. H. Whittington

MR. R. H. WHITTINGTON, assistant chief operating superintendent, East African Railways and Harbours, has died suddenly at Mombasa while playing for the Kenya Kongonis. He was 48.

A farmer's son and brought up on a farm, Whittington came from an old Great Western family on his mother's side. He himself served with the G.W.R. for nearly 23 years until he joined E.A.R. & H. in 1949. After serving in various districts and at headquarters he was appointed assistant chief operating superintendent in 1955.

During the war he served with the Royal Navy as lieutenant commander. He was a member of the board of governors of the DeLaMere High School. A keen cricketer, he was a member of the Kenya Kongoni team and played regularly for the railway cricket team.

He is survived by a widow and three children.

Britain's Colonial Record Defended

Conservative Aims in East and Central Africa

MAKING AN ELECTION SPEECH at Birmingham last week, the Prime Minister, Mr. H. Macmillan, said that in East and Central Africa everything depended on the emergence of a truly multi-racial approach. "All have their rights in countries which have become their homes whether they be Europeans, Asians or Africans.

"As regards Central Africa we felt that a widely representative committee before the next constitutional review would help to create this climate of opinion. We have been fortunate indeed in getting such a man as Lord Monckton to act as chairman.

"In all this development, economic and political advance must go together. To lavish money on a territory without creating the opportunities for self-expression and ultimately self-government is an insult to human dignity, but independence coupled with pauperism is but a sham.

"We have heard a lot from the Socialists about Nyasaland. Here are a few facts about Nyasaland which I think may be news to most of you: Expenditure on education in the Protectorate is more than twice what it was in the time of the Socialist Government. Expenditure on health services is three times what it was and capital expenditure on hospitals is five times what it was. As for exploitation by the whites, European-owned land in Nyasaland, which is only a little over 3% of the whole area, has been halved in extent in the last six years. Side by side with this, a great programme of land reform has been carried through for the benefit of the African people. At the same time, in spite of recent trouble, the process of political evolution is being pressed steadily forward.

"It is perhaps worth reminding you that, in spite of all their talk, nothing was done during the Socialist term of office to enable Africans to participate directly in elections to the

Legislative Councils in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. Under the constitutional changes made last year in the Federation many thousands of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were enfranchised. In March last year many thousands of Africans voted in the Northern Rhodesian elections for the first time. You will see, therefore, that where much has been done in the growth of the Commonwealth, much remains to be done. But this raises a vital point of principle on which we should be clear.

"The radical and little Englander has always regarded these territories, whether those settled by British people, or those for which we have inherited responsibility, not as something permanent but as something temporary. They took on them more as a ward than a member of the family. They would see them drift away with equanimity, once they are capable of managing their own affairs. That has never been our view. The family grows up at different rates; the older children first become responsible and go out into the world. Younger children still have to be guided and guarded. But at no time do we consider the family ties as broken; on the contrary they should be strengthened. The Commonwealth, so long as it holds together can, with all its diversity, play a vital part in the years that lie ahead.

Earlier in his speech the Prime Minister had answered those who would condemn colonialism outright and praised the humble folk who had gone out to every part of the world, devoted their lives and sacrificed their health.

Attack on the Empire

Mr. Macmillan said that he had noticed in Left-wing speeches and propaganda that there was often praise of the Commonwealth combined with attacks upon the Empire. This seemed a strange piece of logic; had there been no Empire there could have been no Commonwealth.

"Where would have been the possibility of making these recent strides forward to liberty and self-government if men and women had not gone out, sometimes to populate the empty lands of the New World and Antipodes, sometimes to bring order and development to backward and primitive peoples in many regions?

"Yet these critics condemn outright any form of British expansion overseas as Colonialism. Of course, in this long history there have been some dark passages. But when Government has come, order and freedom have followed.

"Let those who condemn Colonialism outright remember two things: first the loyal service that has been given by many of our fellow countrymen. I am not now thinking so much of the great viceroys and governors, but of humbler folk who have gone out to every part of the world, devoted their lives and sacrificed their health. They have come from the cottage, the vicarage, the manse—aye, from every home throughout this country, for a century or more. And this process is going on with men of the same character.

"It was a great soldier and administrator, Femppler, who brought Malaya from wild disorder and confusion into its present position of a free and self-governing member of the Commonwealth. I remember a notable tribute to what is called Colonialism paid by a great Malayan statesman. The Prime Minister was being attacked in his Parliament because Ministers wore plumed hats, robes, and decorations on big occasions. The critics said these were 'relics of Colonialism'. Let me give you the Prime Minister's reply. He said: 'Of course they are, just as the roads and schools and hospitals in Malaya are relics of British rule.'

New Anglican Province Bishop of Masasi Resigns

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH has decided to form an East African Anglican Province with its own archbishop. The diocese of Mombasa, sitting in synod in Nairobi, has agreed to join with those of central and south-west Tanganyika and, of Zanzibar in forming the new Province.

The Rt. Rev. L. J. Beecher, the senior Anglican archbishop in East Africa, has said that the change would result in a Church of East Africa which would no longer be controlled by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He added that the proposal had the support of Dr. Fisher, and that it was likely that he would visit East Africa to inaugurate the Province within the next year.

The Rt. Rev. W. L. Mark Way, Bishop of Masasi in southern Tanganyika, subsequently resigned his See, in the best interests of the diocese, after the synod rejected a proposal that it should enter the proposed new province.

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T.A.N.U.'s Attack on "East Africa and Rhodesia"

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Tanganyika African National Union—the president of which is Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the elected members (African, European and Asian) in the Legislative Council of the Territory—has just published a statement about the Pan African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa which is in sharp conflict with Mr. Nyerere's attitude during his recent visit to London.

Sauti ya Tanu is not pleased with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The headings for various paragraphs include "The Humiliation of Foreign Rule", "Cowardice, Ignorance", "The Degeneration of Moral Fibre", "The Greatest Liars in All Creation", "The Greatest Error of the Century", "Mr. Joelson, Master of Hysteric", "Civilized Men, Stop", and "Freedom".

The statement is in the following terms:—

"In the past the leaders of Africa have constantly pressed for target dates for the independence of their countries. Imperialists have turned a deaf ear to reason. Gone is the time for pleading. Now the leaders will tell the imperialists in no uncertain terms that they are determined to see that Mother Africa is delivered from bondage by 1963. This is the only language that imperialists will understand.

"Africa has been humiliated long enough. We, the victims of foreign rule, have seen the life-blood of our mother country being sapped for long enough. We do not want malnutrition, poverty, disease and ignorance—things which imperialists point to as a justification for their continued domination. The main justification of our course is that both we the subject people and our masters are not free. Their humanity is undetermined through a warping of the finer sensibilities through arrogance and greed.

"Ever since its inception, P.A.F.M.E.C.A. has been subjected to relentless criticism. The critics repeatedly quote the phrase 'African nationalism virile and unrelenting'. They accuse us of trying to establish black nationalism. This is nothing but a display of cowardice and ignorance.

"By 'African' we do not mean black African only. We mean African. We say that all those who have made their homes here are Africans; and these 'white' Africans are, except for a few insanes, proud to be regarded as Africans. Like those Europeans who emigrated to America are proud to be called Americans.

"These hystericists can be taken to mean nothing but cowardice on the part of honourable imperialists. They are scared because they think African freedom means European starvation. They are scared because they think that African freedom means a stoppage in the supply of raw materials. The insanes go so far as to fear that Africa may one day settle accounts with Europe. Madness could not go further.

"But this is as it should be, for a nation which has for generations depended on the blood and sweat of others can hardly keep its moral structure intact. The critics are cowards. Their hystericists can only remain audible so long as their newspapers whitewash the mistakes they commit in Africa.

"In a previous issue of *Sauti ya Tanu* which I wrote in Swahili, I said that Britain draws immense benefit through governing Tanganyika. I repeat that statement. Imperialists cling to Africa because there is a lot to be gained. If anybody disputes this fact I will first bestow on him the honour of being the greatest liar in all creation before I settle down to facts and figures."

"The Uganda Government by banning P.A.F.M.E.C.A. has made the greatest error of the century. It has shown clearly that imperialists are scared stiff. They are scared of this big swarming river—African nationalism. Imperialists are afraid lest justice and truth triumph over injustice. For as darkness is to light so is imperialism to truth and justice.

"To be scared is bad enough. But to display cowardice is catastrophe. If there is anything that lends us moral courage, it is these imprisonments, deportations, banishments all of which are manifestations of cowardice.

"Mr. Joelson, M.H.L. (Master of Hystericists), editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, is the greatest hystericist of our time. He has constantly poured his hystericists to the world. He has tried to seduce his readers into believing that Tanganyika is not such a peaceful country as its inhabitants would have them believe. At one time he shamelessly said that those Europeans who support T.A.N.U. do not know what they are doing.

"Mr. Joelson is typical. Imperialists delight in states of emergency. They promote and nurture racial differences, and when these differences develop into skirmishes they pose as peacemakers. They then say: 'You are not ready for independence'. A country like Tanganyika is a disappointment to them. Racial harmony, peace, and good will are to them the wrong weapons. This indicates just where their natures stand.

"Mr. Joelson believes that the greatest service he can render to humanity is to whitewash evil and mispresent good. He believes that the only honourable course left to imperialists is to continue drawing the resources of Africa, both material and human.

"The leaders of East and Central Africa are going to pass a resolution calling on all those who prey on Africa to put an end to their games. They are going to say: 'Masters, you are sacrificing the good will of the Africans. Africa will be free one day whatever that means to you'. The time for resolutions has long gone past. Now is the time for action. 'Arise, great Africa! Uhuru! Uhuru! Uhuru!!!'

Social Development

THE CONFERENCE on social development through the family and the place of the home in such development, convened early in September by the Colonial Office, at St. Mary's College, Oxford, came to an end last week. It was attended by people from 27 overseas territories, including the West Indies, East, West and Central Africa and Aden. Delegates endorsed the conclusions of the first conference convened by the Colonial Office at Ashridge in 1954, and recommended the setting up in Oversea territories of ministries of social development when constitutional advances were being planned. The report of the Conference will be published in due course.

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Scientific assistants at work



Changes in Nyasaland Legislature Governor Nominates Four Africans

THE GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND, Sir Robert Armitage, has announced the names of four new African nominated members of the Legislative Council. They are Mr. C. M. Chinkondenji, Mr. E. M. Mtawali, the Rev. A. D. Kayira, from Karonga, Northern Province, and Mr. A. J. Mponda, a civil servant. Mr. Chinkondenji and Mr. Mtawali have been appointed to the Executive Council.

Simultaneously the Governor announced that to enable African members to take more part in the day-to-day machinery of government, the secretariat had been reorganized into four main divisions and the two African Executive Council members would be attached to two of them.

Retired Bank Clerk

Mr. Chinkondenji, aged 55, is a retired bank clerk and now a farmer in the Necheu district. For many years he was a member of the Central Province African Provincial Council.

Mr. Mtawali, aged 46, is a hospital assistant in charge of the Mlowe health unit and the maternity clinic of the Church of Scotland Mission. He was a member of the African Provincial Council, Northern Province, in 1956. The Rev. Kayira is 43, and is minister in charge of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian in Karonga.

From October 1 the interim Legislative Council will consist of the Governor as president, the Speaker as vice-president, four ex-officio members, 40 officials and 13 unofficials, the latter to include seven Africans and six non-Africans. For the first time Africans will have a majority over all other resident races in the Legislative Council, but the Government majority will be maintained.

A Settler in the United States Major Day's Mission of Enlightenment

MAJOR F. W. J. DAY, the elected member for Aberdare and a leading member of the new United Party, flew back to Kenya last week from a visit to America. Breaking his journey in London, he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that he had discussed Kenya's problems with a number of leading officials and organizations.

He had had talks with Mr. Joseph E. Satterthwaite, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and addressed a representative meeting of officials of the State Department, and another meeting called by the Council of Foreign Relations. He met the president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Race Relations, and the vice-chairman of the African America Institute.

Major Day said that he had brought home to the Americans the problem of how to control the emergent nationalist movement in such a manner as to satisfy the African's natural political ambitions and at the same time ensure Government by responsible people.

Major Day said that he told his audiences that the demands for independence by politically immature countries should be studied in the context of four questions:

"Will the measure be in the interests of reasonable Government or will it become the stepping stone to totalitarianism or communism? Will the rights of the minority groups be protected in such a manner that they will be able to lead a reasonable life without cultural or economic discrimination? Will the leadership, guidance and integrity of the minority groups, and in particular the Europeans, be jettisoned at a time when their task is not even half accomplished? And will such a measure be in the best interests of the vast majority of the inhabitants?"

It was necessary, Major Day emphasized, to raise the standard of living of the people of Kenya and Africa. The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development had assigned 400 million dollars to Africa, and the immense business investments in Africa since the war by U.S.A., Britain, France and other countries were impressive. But a great deal more was needed.

"What then is the solution? Should we attempt to appease the unappeasable in the shape of African extremist leaders or should we not appeal to sensible people of all races to shelve racialism and accept a Constitution based on practicalities, and which believes that the control should rest at the centre by responsible people for ever? Only if this is accepted, can Kenya remain a free and civilized country in the long run."

"This concept is based on the long continued control at the centre of H.M. Government until such time as the country is truly ready for full self-government. We hold that all races should participate at local government levels immediately. We consider the present Legislative Council should be discarded for an advisory council, since the top heavy legislature is far too unwieldy for a country of Kenya's economy and is a constant source of bitter racialism."

"A Constitution such as this, is in many ways revolutionary and will be subject to intense attack by the more conservative elements and by the extremists of all races. Nevertheless, it is a bold and honest approach."

Colonial Meeting Fracas

POLICE CHARGED TO ST. PANCRAS TOWN HALL on Monday night following disturbances at a public meeting organized by the Movement for Colonial Freedom. Eight people were due to appear before the Clerkenwell magistrates as this issue went to press. Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour candidate and former member for Eton and Slough and chairman of the movement, was in the chair, and Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Labour candidate for St. Pancras North, was speaking, when a gang of men burst through the outer doors of the assembly room. Stewards tried to barricade the doors with chairs, but the intruders fought their way in by sheer weight of numbers. Mr. John Ebur, secretary of the movement, was injured during the fighting and taken to hospital. Several cars outside the hall carried a poster "Vote British - Vote Webster". Mr. W. Webster is the National Labour candidate for St. Pancras North.

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Trade Unionism in the Sudan

Excessive Use of Strike Weapon

DR. SAAD ED DIN FAWZI, Professor of Economics in the University of Khartoum, tells in "The Labour Movement in the Sudan" (Oxford University, 25s.) how a fully-fledged labour movement arose in the Sudan within a decade, "drawing in from the very air a Communist turn of phrase." This is a careful record of what has happened since the end of the last war and of the way in which determined labour leaders repeatedly had their way.

Trade union organization had its origin in the mechanical department of the Sudan Railways with the formation of a Workers' Affairs Association, which began with moderate and non-political aims. The problems at issue were aggravated, in the author's opinion, by the fact that management and labour belonged to two different races, between whom there was little social contact, with the consequence that the workers had little confidence in the management and its intention and counter-proposals.

Because the railways were owned by the Government it was upon the Government itself that the unions began to wage war; and, animated by nationalism as well as by the desire for better conditions of employment, the workers were led to believe that the Government's labour policy was largely coloured by its interests as a "colonialist" institution. There were many strikes, some of them bitter, but, according to this record, there was little intimidation, and the low wage scale gave the workers genuine grievances, which were progressively rectified.

A weakness of the book is that the statistics are years out of date. For instance, in the tables of man-days lost through strikes details are given only up to 1952-53, and scarcely any attention is given to the period since the proclamation of self-government in January 1954.

Dr. Fawzi writes that the trade union movement suffers from some perilous weaknesses, including inefficient administration, limited funds, too wide a gap between leaders and rank and file, apathy among the ordinary members, and unreliability as trade unionists of the unskilled men who make up so much of the membership of the larger unions. A significant characteristic is the intensive militancy of the movement, as reflected in an excessive use of the strike weapon, which it tends to regard as the first if not the only method of supporting demands and settling disputes.

Investigation at Kanjedza Camp

Detainees Refuse to Testify

AFRICAN POLITICAL DETAINEES, in Kanjedza camp Nyasaland, last week refused to testify before a commission investigating allegations of ill-treatment of the camp's inmates. Their decision was announced in a letter to the Commission's chairman, Mr. J. C. R. Fieldsen, by the detainees' spokesman, the Rev. Henry Makwa.

Mr. Fieldsen said that through nobody's fault it appeared that the detainees did not understand their rights before the commission, and he asked the Nyasaland Government to inform the detainees of their right to have a legal representative at the public hearings.

The commission was appointed after a political pamphlet published in Salisbury had alleged that inmates of the detention camp had been beaten and generally badly treated.

A committee of civil servants has been formed by the Federal Government to investigate federal policy for the manufacturing industry, and to recommend where any changes should be made. It started taking evidence in Salisbury last week. Among the matters which the committee is expected to investigate are the development of new industries, with a special reference to incentives for people to establish factories in the Federation; the general question of tariffs and the question of allowances for capital equipment, and the need for factual publicity overseas.

Five-Year Plan Launched

Succouring the Commonwealth Blind

TO CARRY OUT its projected programme the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind needs an additional £250,000 during the next five years, according to its annual report. The immediate aim is to raise the annual revenue from its present level of about £50,000 to £75,000.

"We believe that this movement which can affect the lives of a multitude of blind people and which has now reached a vital point of new growth will not lack the support it needs from Governments, companies and individuals in the United Kingdom and throughout the Commonwealth," states the report.

Confident of support, the society has already started work on its five-year plan and has decided, if necessary, to withdraw £10,000 from its "slender central reserve."

Under the plan, scholarships will be awarded doctors wishing to take advanced qualifications in ophthalmology, to blind welfare workers requiring specialized training as teachers, and to research workers needing financial help. During the next five years the society, in co-operation with Governments and overseas societies, hope to provide school facilities for at least 3,000 of the 50,000 blind children in the colonies: at present only 1,350 are being educated.

There are at least 250,000 blind adults of working age in the colonies, and during the next five years a major share of the society's staff and funds will be devoted to an expanded rural training programme which, says their report, "may well set a new pattern of work for the blind in the emergent countries."

Control of Trachoma

On the medical side, there is to be further research into the control of trachoma, the major cause of blindness in 26 Commonwealth countries. An inexpensive mobile unit staffed by medical orderlies will give early treatment for those minor eye conditions which are the origin of four-fifths of the blindness in some Commonwealth territories.

The report says that there are at least 45,000 blind people in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The largest number, 65,000, was recorded in Kenya following a two-year survey by the Kenya Society for the Blind. There are training schools at Machakos, Chuka, Egaji and Thika run by the Kenya Society for the Blind, the Consulate Mission and the Salvation Army.

In Uganda there are training centres and schools at Salama Kireka and Teso, while Tanganyika has centres at Kazima and Buigiri.

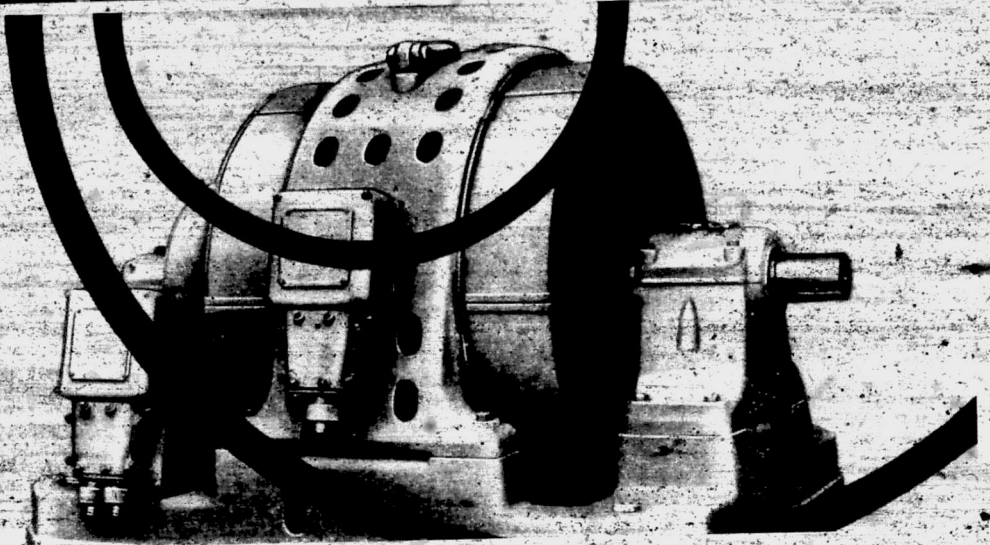
The blind population of Central Africa is estimated at 44,000. A mobile survey team operates in Southern Rhodesia, and there are workshops in Bulawayo and a school at Copoia. The Rhodesian Society for the Blind and Physically Handicapped now circulates 72 "talking book" readers from its Bulawayo headquarters.

In Northern Rhodesia there are centres at Bwana Mkubwa, Windolo and Kambowa run by the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind. The Luapula Area Blind Board, with financial assistance from the society, last year opened its first residential training centre at Chief Kasembe's village; there is another Native Authority blind school at Mununga established by the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind in 1954.

Last year saw the establishment of a new rural training centre at M... by the Nyasaland Society for the Blind. Other rural centres are planned. There are also schools at Lulwe and Kasungu run by the South Africa General Mission and the Dutch Reformed Church respectively.

Leasehold System for Africans

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT is considering the introduction of a simple system of leasehold tenure to provide some security of tenure for Africans who invest labour and money in development of land in Native authority areas. This was announced recently by Mr. M. G. Billing, territorial Minister of Native Affairs, when at the annual conference of intensive conservation area committees he was questioned about effects of the existing system of communal ownership on African farmers who were prepared to improve land by careful cultivation.



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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Federation's External Trade Favourable Balance for Half Year

THE MAIN FEATURES of the Federation's external trade for the six month period ended June 30, 1959, were the continued low level of imports resulting in a large favourable visible balance of trade, and the recovery in base metal prices, particularly copper, which increased the value of domestic exports considerably.

Statistics issued by the Central African Statistical Office give the Federation's imports for the first half of 1959 as being worth £72,052,000, which was lower than any other six month period since the first half of 1955. Exports, at £86,244,000, were higher than in any six month period since the second half of 1956.

The Federation's visible balance of trade has changed from a debit balance of £4,687,000 in July to December, 1958, to a credit balance of £17,678,000 in the first six months of 1959. This reflects the highest credit balance in three years. In the same period of last year the visible balance of trade was in deficit to the extent of £18,798,000.

Imports from the sterling area during January to June, 1959, reflect practically no change compared with the second half of 1958, although there is a fall of 14% compared with the first half of 1958. A comparison with the first half of 1958 reveals a 36% fall in imports from the dollar area and a fall of 24% from the O.E.E.C. countries. Imports from the rest of the world, however, show an increase of 26% over the same period.

Exports of domestic produce to the sterling area were larger than in any half year since January to June, 1957. Comparing January to June, 1959, with January to June, 1958, exports to the sterling area rose by 21%; exports to O.E.E.C. rose by over 50%, while exports to the dollar area fell by 24%. Exports to the rest of the world rose by 77%.

Allowing for gold sales, the Federation has a favourable visible balance of trade of £1,353,000 with the sterling area, £1,518,000 with the dollar area, £14,753,000 with the O.E.E.C. countries and £762,000 with the rest of the world in the first six months of 1959.

Comparison with the same period last year shows that it is in trading transactions with the sterling area that the Federation has made the larger recovery although the increase in the value of exports to O.E.E.C. countries has also been substantial. Exports from the Federation, when comparing January to June, 1958, with the same period this year reflect a substantial increase, almost wholly accounted for by higher values obtained from copper exports.

British countries provided a market for 61.8% of Federal exports this year. This is slightly lower than in the first half of 1958, but in total the value of exports to British countries shows an increase of over £7,000,000. The largest percentage increases in exports to foreign countries occurred in the trade with the Netherlands and Italy.

Coloured Apprentices

TWO COLOURED APPRENTICES in the Southern Rhodesian building industry last week joined European apprentices receiving instruction at the Bulawayo Technical College. This is the first time that non-Europeans have attended lectures with Europeans. The innovation passed off without incident. Both youths receive the European rate for the job and both have passed standard VIII, which is higher than most of their fellow apprentices. The youths were sent to the college at the request of the local joint committee for the building industry when an employer complained that they were not receiving proper training although they were apprenticed.

Israel and East Africa

ISRAEL FELT IT IMPORTANT to establish close co-operation with East African countries now moving towards larger measures of independence. Mr. Eliahu Elath, the Israeli Ambassador in London, said last week, shortly before returning to Israel. His recent tour of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar had been to survey the conditions and needs of that part of Africa, which modern communications had practically made into Israel's next door neighbour.

Aid for African Housing

£1m. Slashed from Loan Debt

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT is to cut more than £1,000,000 off the outstanding loan debt of the Territory's local authorities in respect of African housing programmes up to 1956. This has been announced by Mr. S. R. Malcomson, the Minister for Local Government and Social Welfare.

The annual charges on these loans are also to be reduced and the Northern Rhodesia Government is prepared to sell to local authorities 5,000 Government-owned African houses and will rent from local authorities the houses it needs for civil servants in the same way as many other employers.

Before the Northern Rhodesia African Housing Board was formed in 1956 nearly 17,000 permanent houses were built for rental in local authority African housing areas and the cost was financed by Government loans, normally for a 40-year period. Local authorities have from time to time represented to the Minister of Local Government that the loan period was too long and have pointed out that the majority of the houses were built during a time of high costs. In view of this they have requested financial assistance from the Government.

The Minister, after examining the position, submitted a case to the Government which, after careful consideration, agreed to provide financial assistance to local authorities on a substantial scale. The decision to reduce by more than £1,000,000 the local authorities' outstanding loan debt in respect of these houses enables the period of the loan to be converted from 40 years to 25 and the annual loan charges to be reduced by about 6%.

The total original loan debt on these houses has been reduced from £4,586,772 to £3,412,781 and the loan charges payable from £223,228 to £209,665.

The Northern Rhodesia Government considers that this assistance should assist local authorities to keep present rentals and avoid the need for further increases in respect of existing houses. The decision to sell Government-owned houses to local authorities who wish to buy them, is subject to arrangements being made for the future accommodation of African civil servants.

All the 5,000 houses to be offered have been built within the past nine or 10 years. Those built before the formation of the African Housing Board will be sold at a valuation equivalent to the principal sum, as reduced under the scheme of financial aid, which would be outstanding had their cost of construction been financed by a Government loan for 25 years and the houses owned from the outset, by local authorities.

Those houses built since the constitution of the African Housing Board will be sold at a valuation equivalent to the principal sum which would be outstanding had the cost of construction been financed by a Government 40-year loan and the houses owned from the outset, by local authorities.

Nyasaland Tobacco Policy

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT said in a recent statement that the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board would not risk any further financial loss on tobacco. The board, a semi-government organization, buys African tobacco to sell on the auction floors. To guard against future losses the Government will reduce the number of dark-fired tobacco growers in the Central Province by 20% in the 1959-60 season. Those to be left out will include the most careless and negligent, who will be refused re-registration. The 1959 fire-cured crop was the worst on record, much being completely unsaleable and having to be burned. Exporters could not get enough good leaf, although the crop was the largest ever produced. The statement said: "It cannot be too strongly stressed that a repetition of deplorably low standards of quality and classification experienced in the last two years would have serious and possibly permanent effects on Nyasaland's prospects in the increasingly competitive dark-fired market".

Confidence in East Africa But Economic Advancement First

CONFIDENCE THAT THE PEOPLE of Kenya would decide their future in a common sense way was expressed in Nairobi last week by Mr. Peter Remnant, Conservative M.P. for Wokingham, Berkshire, before the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Remnant said that some merchant banks and trust companies did not have confidence in East Africa because of uncertainty about the political future of the territories.

"I do not take that view. It is a matter of opinion what the future of a territory is going to be. I have sufficient confidence in the sound common sense of the races here to believe they will sort out their differences to their mutual advantage."

Mr. Remnant is chairman of the Assam Co., Ltd., the oldest established tea producing company in the Commonwealth, which is developing two tea estates in Tanganyika. He is also a director of Jorhat Holdings, Ltd., which owns the Siret Tea Co., Ltd., at Kericho, and a director of Ind Coope, Ltd., which controls Allsopp's (East Africa), Ltd., and has an interest in Uganda Breweries, Ltd.

Mr. Remnant was speaking at the end of a ten-day business visit to East Africa. He said that industrial and commercial advance must come before political advance, since it was necessary to establish stable conditions under which new capital could carry out its projects with a fair chance and without disturbance so long as it acted with due responsibility towards its obligations.

With regard to the part the British Government had to play, Mr. Remnant hoped it would give more support to all measures designed to increase the experience of Africans and their ability to qualify for high responsibility. The ultimate target should be a non-racial self-governing territory within the British Commonwealth.

Experts of the Federal Health Department have diagnosed saponin, a digestive poison found in leaves, nuts, and other vegetation, as being the cause of the death of 20 Africans in the Lusito settlement area of the Zambezi valley. The deaths have occurred since September 6.

Television in the Federation New Programme Company Formed

THE RHODESIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., owners of most of the newspapers published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are major shareholders in a new company which has won a contract to operate a television service for the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. They hold £40,000 of the initial share capital of £110,000 in the new company, Rhodesia Television (Pty.), Ltd.

Other shareholders include Philips (Rhodesian), Ltd., a subsidiary of the Philips group, and Mr. Roy Thomson, chairman of the Scottish Television, Ltd., and chairman of Scotsman Publications, Ltd., of Edinburgh.

The Federal Minister of Home Affairs, Sir M. Barrow, has approved a recommendation by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's board of governors that it enter into a 15-year contract with the new company for the provision of television programmes.

Television is expected to begin in the Federation in the second half of next year.

Expatriate Labour

NYASALAND AFRICANS WORKING in the Rhodesias and South Africa last year sent home more than £1,750,000, states the annual report of the Nyasaland Labour Department. During the year 68,945 Africans left the Territory to work in other parts of Southern Africa, in the mines, on farms and railways, and as domestic servants. The total number of Africans working outside Nyasaland is now about 169,000. Of these, the majority, about 123,000, are employed in Southern Rhodesia, and 26,000 are working in South Africa, 19,000 in Northern Rhodesia, and 1,000 in other territories. These figures do not include those who emigrated with their families more than two years ago and may have established residence in other countries.

IN THE REPORT of Sir Gilbert Rennie's speech to the Sales Managers' Association in last week's issue, we incorrectly stated that exports from the Federation had been £54m. after the war and £294m. in 1958. These figures related to imports and exports.

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
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Television in Kenya

Commission of Inquiry Appointed

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has announced the names of the commission which is to consider television prospects in Kenya. The chairman will be Commander J. C. R. Proud, Director-General of Broadcasting in Cyprus since 1955, and who is a former Director of Information and Communications in British Honduras. The commission's secretary will be a former Governor of Sudan's Equatoria province, Mr. E. H. Nightingale, who retired in 1954.

The members are a Nairobi housewife and company director, Mrs. Jamorie Hood; an African businessman, Mr. Isaac Maina; Mr. George Reid, joint-manager of the East African Power and Lighting Company; Mr. W. A. Roberts, a B.B.C. Midlands regional engineer who was a member of the Kenya Broadcasting Commission in 1954; and a nominated Asian member of the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. Kirpal Singh Sagoo.

The commission will start work at the beginning of November, and is expected to complete its task within eight weeks. It will report on the prospects of the establishment of a Kenya-television service, ways and means of introduction; and estimates of cost.

A company was incorporated in December last year called the Associated Broadcasting Company (Africa), Ltd., which submitted proposals for setting up a commercial television service in Kenya to the Government. Two of the directors are connected with Associated Television Ltd., of London. They are Mr. Norman Collins and Mr. Leslie Knight. Local directors include Mr. Claude Anderson and Mr. Charles Thetfor.

Luxury Kenya Safari Club

American Investment on Mount Kenya

THE MAWINGO HOTEL at Nanyuika on the slopes of Mount Kenya has been purchased by Mr. Ray Ryan, an American oil millionaire, Mr. William Holden, the film star, and Mr. Carl Hirschmann, a Swiss industrialist. The reported price is in the region of 1,000,000 dollars.

Mr. Ryan plans to turn the hotel into the world's most exclusive safari club. "Kenya has much to offer the American public," Mr. Ryan is reported to have said. "They are tired of Miami Beach and other places and are looking for new excitement in Africa."

In front of the Mount Kenya Safari Club and with a magnificent view of Mount Kenya, a heated swimming pool is being built and Mr. Ryan intends to instal steam baths, a massage parlour, and many other luxuries. Members will fly to Nairobi and will be transported the 130 miles to the club in two Rolls Royce cars upholstered with zebra skin. A club aircraft will also be available to take members to the coast for big game fishing expeditions.

Mr. Ryan and his associates also intend to inaugurate a programme of faunal research.

E. W. Tarry & Co. Report

E. W. TARRY & CO., LTD., which has trading interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reports a trading profit of £106,920 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £148,583 in the previous year. Debenture interest absorbed £20,125 (same), directors' emoluments £4,064 (£3,910), depreciation £18,193 (£23,961), and audit fees £4,373 (£4,040).

Profit before taxation was £60,165 (£120,078). Taxation amounted to £15,937 (£44,400). Preference dividends absorbed £5,259 (£5,175), and proposed ordinary £37,516 (£35,218). The carry-forward was £104,876 (£114,653).

The issued share capital consists of £150,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1, and £437,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Reserves stand at £454,876; current assets at £1,295,164, including £45,107 in cash, current liabilities at £196,400, and fixed assets at £293,612. The 5% first mortgage redeemable debenture stock totals £350,000.

The directors are Messrs. T. S. Hawkins (chairman), Charles W. Palford (resident in South Africa), Peter J. D. Macfarlane and Francis C. Cahill.

Meeting, London October 14.

Commercial Brevities

Total earnings from the railway and harbour services of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration in August was £2,049,000, £38,000 below the level estimated for the month. Total earnings for the first eight months of 1959 were £16,227,000, against £15,458,000 in the same period of the previous year.

Many Kericho residents will have electric light for the first time with the completion of the first stage of a scheme which is costing the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. £500,000, and which early next year will bring power to Kericho, Koru, Muiwani, and Kisumu.

Last year, 145 producer co-operative societies were registered in Uganda, according to the annual report of the Co-operative Development Department. The value of their produce totalled £5,051,507 in 1958, compared with £4,110,526 in 1957.

The Shell group has been given approval to begin collecting information over 480,000 square kilometres in north west Sudan for oil prospecting. The work starts during the next months.

British Ropes, Ltd., are raising the interim ordinary dividend to 6% from 4% to reduce the disparity between interim and final payments. A final dividend of 14% was paid in 1958.

The Kenya Poultry Produce Co-operative Society has been awarded a contract by the Royal Air Force in Aden for the monthly supply of 15,000 dozen eggs.

MINING

Rio Tinto (Southern Rhodesia), Ltd.

New Interests in Gold Mining

RIO TINTO (SOUTHERN RHODESIA), LTD., has exercised its option to buy the entire shareholding of Leslie Gold Mines, Ltd., of which Anmor Mines and Minerals (Pty), Ltd., the owner of the Patchway mine, is a wholly owned subsidiary company.

The Patchway gold mine is situated some 12 miles north of Gatooma and is milling at a rate of about 3,000 tons per month. During the last three years the mine has been developed under the direction of Mr. A. P. Moraitinis, managing director of Anmor Mines and Minerals, and since July this year has been operated on tribute by Rio Tinto. In recent months investigations by Rio Tinto Mineral Search of Africa, Ltd., the Rio Tinto exploration company in Africa, have indicated possibilities for the expansion of the mine.

Rio Tinto has also exercised its option to purchase the Big Ben gold mine, which is some seven miles to the east of the Patchway mine. The Big Ben mine was opened up by Mr. A. G. Mellis and has been milling a small tonnage of high grade ore. Exploratory work by Rio Tinto has indicated possibilities of additional ore.

Adjacent to these two mines Rio Tinto (Southern Rhodesia) has been granted an exclusive prospecting order of approximately 24 square miles within which routine exploration work is being carried out.

Well-Paid Africans

THE AVERAGE AFRICAN employed in a skill job in Northern Rhodesia by Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., is being paid more than £40 a month, and some earn more than £70 if subsidized housing and free medical attention are taken into account. Four out of five contribute to voluntary savings funds; two out of three attend church; nine out of ten show concern about the proper education of their children and are willing to pay cash for that purpose; four out of five say that they will retire to their home villages; one in four has a motor car or motor cycle; very few marry outside their own tribe; and the average advanced African claims to have five complete outfits of clothing. These are the results of a survey made by Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. The smallest earnings of a mineworker amount to £10 12s. 6d. for 30 shifts.

Progress Report

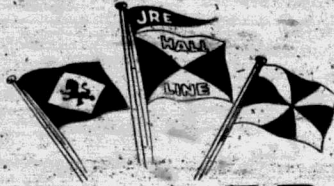
Tanzanyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. (June quarter) — Alamas, Ltd. — 72,383 loads treated; 4,496.75 carats recovered. Estimated revenue, less royalties and realization charges, £29,500, working costs £28,466. Included in the revenue is £4,542 in respect of an adjustment relating to royalties paid in the previous three quarters.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. — 346,508 tons of coal during August, compared with 350,427 tons in July. Coke production totalled 17,347 tons (18,163).

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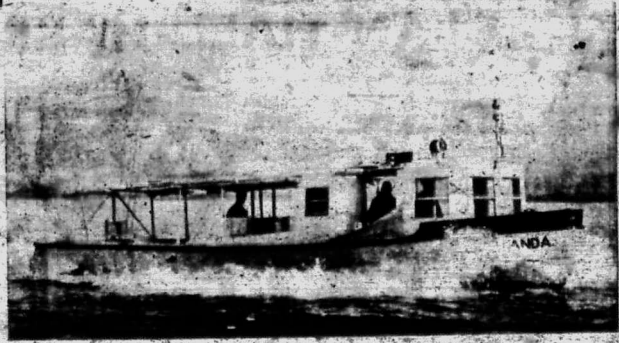
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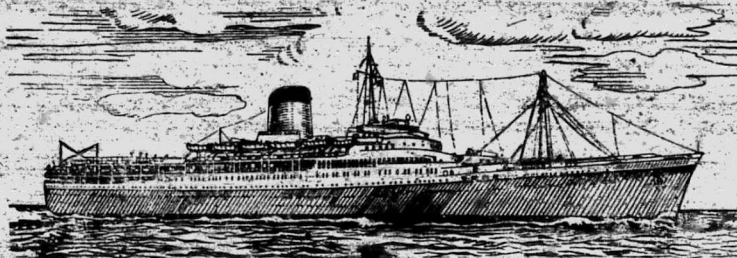
This 42-foot Shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for towing barges of ten ton capacity in the Cameroons. For greater manoeuvrability and astern performance on her 12-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented flap at the after end of the tunnel and, with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her sisters, Muyuka, Malende and Mokoko, giving creditable and economic performance.

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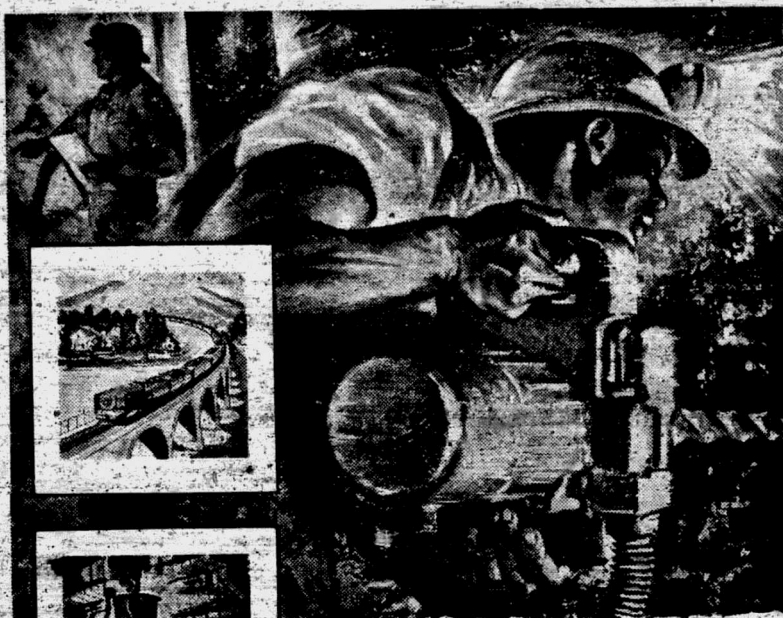
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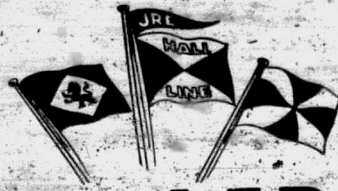
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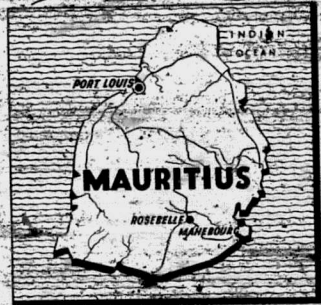
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	117	New Kenya Group	126
General Election News	120	Africanization of Uganda Civil Service	126
Personalia	122	Economic Opportunity in Federation	128
Obituary	123	N. Rhodesia's Tobacco	129
Tanganyika and Kenya	124	Pyrethrum Marketing	130
Africans and the Railways	125		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR EVELYN BARING will in a few days lay down the heavy burden which he has borne as Governor of Kenya for the past seven troubled years. None of his predecessors in that office was faced with such grave problems, and none of them can have adhered more faithfully to what he believed to be the right policy in the circumstances. Because he took the long view and refused to make concessions which were in conflict with it, and also because he was most patient in developing his programme, parts of which were temporarily unpopular, he was at times bitterly criticized by the European community, though seldom in the last two or three years; in the second half of his term, however, he has been under incessant attack from the Odinga-Mboya group of African political leaders, who recognized that the principles for which he stood — with the firm backing of two Secretaries of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos) and Mr. Lennox-Boyd — represented unsurmountable obstacles to their extravagant demagogic demands. Almost his first action when he reached Nairobi late in 1952 was to declare a state of emergency, for, although Sir Philip Mitchell, the then Governor, had said publicly in London only a few weeks previously that it was nonsense to talk of strained race relations, the Kikuyu, the largest tribe in the Colony, were in open rebellion when Sir Evelyn Baring arrived to assume his office; indeed, soon afterwards all but about five per cent of the adult Kikuyu of both sexes were officially stated to be active or passive supporters of the Mau Mau movement, through which a small group of Kikuyu agitators had planned to make themselves masters of their own tribe and then of the whole country. The new Governor's immediate duty was therefore to restore public safety and respect for the Administration and

to strengthen measures for the discovery and arrest of the ringleaders and activists of an organization which used intimidation, arson, and violence, including rape and murder, as the instruments of its terrorism.

A man who was by nature and training a patient diplomat might not have been selected for the governorship if the Secretary of State could have foreseen years of insurrection, and when the outbreak developed into full-scale revolt there was inevitably a demand for stern leadership. Having flown from London to examine the situation, Mr. Lyttelton rejected suggestions that Sir Evelyn Baring, who was not in good health, should be allowed to withdraw in order that authority might pass either to a military governor or to a civilian of military outlook. Himself a realist of firm disposition, the Secretary of State considered that the situation required a mixture of idealism and firmness, and few Kenyans would now question the wisdom of his decision to retain the Governor of his choice, and give him the assistance of Sir Frederick Crawford as Deputy Governor. For about three years efforts had to be concentrated on smashing the Mau Mau movement; but throughout that dark period, marked by many atrocities, Sir Evelyn never lost sight of his aim of reconciliation through the rehabilitation of the scores of thousands of Kikuyu whom it had been necessary to arrest and send to detention camps. He encouraged and supported the Kikuyu loyalists, many of whom were enrolled in a Kikuyu Guard, but he was tireless in warning them that they must not pay off old scores.

Because so many of them justified his confidence, they became an essential part of the so-called "pipeline" which was to lead from

imprisonment to work camps and then release in the individual's home area, that release depending upon the willingness of the local chiefs and elders to receive back into their community detainees whom they had examined and considered to have purged their crimes. As a direct consequence of the practical but conciliatory policies from which the Governor had refused to be deflected, the situation was so transformed within the next eighteen months that practically everyone was astonished. Nobody had dared hope for the reclamation of the rebels in their thousands, but the miracle was wrought. It was then, for the first time, that almost the whole European community came to feel that there was in Government House, Nairobi, exactly the right man to guide the country through a most difficult phase of its history. Now there remain in detention barely one thousand of the eighty thousand Africans who had had to be arrested and removed. The Governor's tenet that no man was irredeemable has been triumphantly vindicated.

In his first pronouncement Sir Evelyn Baring had stressed the importance of patience, of courtesy, and of seeing the country's problems through the other man's eyes. He had defined a time of trouble as a time of opportunity, and had insisted that all problems could be solved by discussion, persuasion, good will, and good faith. A few weeks later he spoke of a two-pronged policy for restraining violence and encouraging development. Apart from the great difficulties of the situation, he had inherited some unimpressive men in senior official positions; indeed had the Government been normally competent it could not have been taken by surprise by the Kikuyu rebellion, and the country would not have suffered the initial delays, fumbblings, and inefficiency which enabled a few desperadoes to disrupt the life of their tribe, murder at will, recruit their armed gangs, and cause Kenya the loss of thousands of lives, nearly all of them black, and tens of millions of pounds. It took time to get rid of complacent, weak, unreliable, or otherwise unsuitable senior officials, prove to the military forces brought from Britain that they must adapt their methods to the country, and select and train young Kenyans and others for the especially difficult and dangerous task of winning the co-operation of some of the former gangsters. But for the gallantry of a few men who, at the hourly risk of their lives, lived and worked in the

forests with teams of former terrorists, the period of open civil war would have been still more protracted. All the time Sir Evelyn Baring stressed the need to set on the road towards release those detainees who could be recalled to a decent life. In the work of rehabilitation he placed great reliance on the help of Christian missionaries, and he repeatedly affirmed as he toured the African areas that the bestialities and damage inflicted by the terrorist movement would not cause the Government to discontinue the many measures previously planned for the benefit of Africans. For both reasons much closer administration of the African areas was provided, and the Kikuyu who were still at large were for their own protection gathered into newly-created villages.

Fragmentation of their lands as a consequence of a crazy system of inheritance had reached the point of absurdity. Quite often a man might own six or eight tiny patches separated from one another by considerable distances, and there were many cases in which the number of holdings reached a score or more. Consolidation of these dispersed plots into one property for each individual offered obvious advantages, and, despite the revolutionary nature of the proposal, it at last received the assent of the tribal elders, who were made responsible for the reallocation of land on fair terms to all, including those who were still under arrest. In normal circumstances the work would never have received tribal consent; now it has enthusiastic acceptance, though efforts of the same kind before the rebellion had been wrecked by the machinations of those who were already planning an explosion.

Land Consolidation And Farm Planning. With the consolidation went farm planning, instruction at farm institutes, and encouragement of the cultivation in appropriate areas of such high-priced cash crops as coffee, pyrethrum, and tea, with the result that many Kikuyu families who had previously produced only enough for their own subsistence have already incomes of several hundred pounds annually. Thus has great good come out of great evil. There have been setbacks, of course, including the Kiama Kia Muingi conspiracy of last year, and many Africans elsewhere in the Colony are understandably jealous that such benefits should have been provided so quickly for disturbers of the peace and workers of iniquity. In many of their areas, however, age-old conservatism about land is weakening, and, given a continuance of civilized administration, they too may expect progressive advancement.

If Sir Evelyn Baring insisted that there must not be vindictiveness and that every detainee must be given his chance to work his way back into normal life, he adhered equally firmly to the conviction that the irreconcilables must not return to disturb tribal society or the life of the towns. It is they who are today at work on the remote Tana irrigation scheme. Like much else in Kenya today, it owes its existence to the British taxpayer, who has paid dearly for the misgovernment which enabled the Mau Mau conspirators to do their nefarious deeds. Twice a year on the average Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. (now Sir Ernest) Vasey, his Minister of Finance, have come to London to put their case for further funds to H.M. Government. They constituted a strong team (Sir Evelyn having been at one time managing director of the family business of merchant bankers in the City) and their persuasions were remarkably successful, not least because of their liberal outlook and the priority they gave to the creation of conditions which would restore confidence and stability and thereby attract overseas investment in Kenya. But neither took the narrow view; both were advocates of closer and stronger economic links between the three East African territories.

Farewell Parade

THE OFFICIAL FAREWELL CEREMONY for Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, on October 14 will take the form of a parade in the grounds of Government House, Nairobi. The subsequent departure of the Governor and Lady Mary Baring by train from Nairobi will be informal and only officials and a few personal friends will be at the railway station. The 1st Bn. King's Regiment, the 11th Bn. K.A.R. and the Kenya Police will provide the guard at the farewell parade. The K.A.R. band, and the drums of the 3rd and 5th Bn. K.A.R., will beat Retreat and the Union Jack will be lowered by members of the Kenya Regiment. Later in the evening the Governor and Lady Mary Baring will leave Government House and drive to the station.

Preparing for 1960

OFFICIALS OF THE five Governments concerned have met in Salisbury to begin collecting factual material for the constitutional review next year. The chairman is Mr. B. St. J. Trend, third secretary in the British Treasury. There are two other officials from Britain, Mr. J. C. Morgan of the Colonial Office, and Mr. D. A. Scott of the Commonwealth Relations Office. There are four officials each from the Federal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Governments. The information they gather will be presented to the commission headed by Lord Monckton.

Had this retrospect of a memorable governorship been written some weeks ago, it might fairly have ended on some such note; and so modest a person as Sir Evelyn might have preferred it so. That Gallant Rescue Of Indian Girl, however, would be to disregard an incident which almost cost him his life last month. While he was on an almost deserted beach near Malindi an Indian girl ran up to say that two of her companions were in difficulties beyond the surf. He swam to their assistance and encouraged and supported them on the way back against a strong current, which tore one of them from his grasp and swept her out to sea. Though nearly exhausted, he held on to the other girl and brought her almost ashore, but both of them had to be dragged in the last fifty yards. Then Sir Evelyn collapsed, lying unconscious on the sand for half an hour; he had strained his heart and lungs, and his last days in Kenya have had to be spent mainly in resting. This gallant rescue was a fitting climax to years of courageous service to a Colony which he found sadly stricken, in whose future he continued to express confidence, and which has still time (but only just enough time) to save itself from racial discord. Throughout these crucial seven years he has pleaded for multi-racial understanding and co-operation in all things, and it is certainly not his fault that so many opportunities have been cast away. That has been the responsibility of politicians.

Sir E. Baring Freedom of Nairobi

Recognition of Distinguished Services

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Nairobi City Council held recently, the Council adopted a resolution conferring upon the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, the honorary freedom of the City of Nairobi, "the highest privilege that this Council can confer, in token of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Nairobi, in appreciation of the great interest he has displayed in promoting their welfare and progress, and in recognition of the distinguished public and political services he has rendered to the Colony during a period of exceptional stress and difficulty."

The Mayor, Alderman Mrs. Needham-Clark said at the special meeting that she appealed to extremists of all races to learn from the example of a man who achieved more for this Colony through tolerance, moderation and service to others than the impassioned and often irresponsible outpourings of certain politicians ever have done or ever will do.

It is hoped that Sir Evelyn, who is still recovering from an illness which developed subsequent to rescuing a drowning Asian girl in the sea off Malindi, will be able to attend a ceremony this month at which a scroll conferring the freedom will be presented to him. Sir Evelyn is due to leave the Colony on October 14, when he will be succeeded as Governor by Sir Patrick Muir Reaugh.

Before leaving Mombasa to return to Nairobi, the Governor received a visit from the girl he rescued, Miss Farida Nathoo. After expressing her thanks, she presented him with an inscribed conch-shell fashioned into a table lamp.

GENERAL ELECTION**Labour's Clean Record****Mr. Gaitskell on Central Africa**

THE Labour Party's record in Africa was clean; their faith was clear, and they had the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the African people, Mr. H. Gaitskell told an audience of 3,000 people in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, last week, when he devoted the greater part of a 45-minute speech to the problems of Central Africa in general and Nyasaland in particular.

After a brief tribute to the Church of Scotland for having "spoken its mind" on Central Africa, Mr. Gaitskell declared that if the Conservatives were allowed to continue to handle African problems, the result might be disaster, not only for Africa but also for the unity of the Commonwealth and the future race relations throughout the world.

"I say that on the basis of Holo and what happened in Nyasaland. Here a happy, and harmonious colony has become a place of bitterness, hostility, resentment, and racial ill-will which scarcely seemed conceivable a few years ago." These changes had come about because the British Government insisted, against advice, that a Central African federation must be imposed against the bitter hostility of the African people.

"As Mr. Gaitskell said this, a man shouted: "Who was in power?"

Mr. Gaitskell retorted: "The Tory Government was in power. It forced through this against all sane advice from everywhere, against the consent of the Africans. The trouble with the Tories is that they have no regard for the consent of the people if they have the wrong colour." This statement was greeted by a roar of approbation.

White Supremacy

The Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia disliked federation because they feared they would be condemned to accept for all time a permanent white supremacy. Today in the Federation there was only one African in a thousand who had the vote, compared with one in every three Europeans. "That is not democracy as we understand it", Mr. Gaitskell declared. "In Nyasaland, where 7,000 Europeans live with 2,500,000 Africans, not a single African has the direct right of suffrage."

He did not find it surprising that with all the Africans' fears of what federation might mean, with the constitutional path to self-government apparently blocked, some Africans had resorted to rioting. He did not see how such things could be condemned, for if people were not allowed to reach their goal peacefully they were driven to get it by violence.

"The Devlin Commission concluded there was nothing like a massacre plot", Mr. Gaitskell continued. "No European was killed but 50 Africans lost their lives. That is the truth and the Tories know it as well as we do. It is a deplorable story made worse by the refusal of the Government even to accept the findings of their own commission of inquiry."

Lord Malvern's Contribution

The Tory Government had taken the familiar road of oppression leading to violence and violence leading to oppression; He quoted Lord Malvern's remarks on the mendacity of Africans and commented: "Such a contribution to the theory of partnership between the races". The Conservative Government had locked up the political leaders in Nyasaland with whom eventually they would have to negotiate, and were now wondering

how they could find a way out of the dead end of bitterness and frustration.

The truth was that there was no way out through Conservative policies, no way out of the dead end into which they had brought our relations with the Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. To pursue the present policies would only cause new bitterness and violence, and might prejudice finally relations between Africans and ourselves.

Fresh Start

There had to be a fresh start. "In this field at least, we must make a fresh start, a clean break with the policies of the last few years". The next Government would face a supreme test of wisdom and statesmanship when they confronted the dangerous, explosive, and complex problems of East and Central Africa.

Four principles must be accepted. Partnership must not become a dirty word, an alibi for white supremacy and an excuse for delaying the granting of democratic rights to Africans. "We must proclaim at once that the ultimate goal in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and in the remaining territories for which we are still responsible, can only be self-government and liberty based on the principle of universal suffrage — one man, one vote, and nothing else."

This statement was greeted by loud applause.

Mr. Gaitskell then listed the other principles which had to be followed. Britain must make it plain that we would not abandon our responsibilities to the African peoples until they themselves wished us to do so. We must proceed swiftly to enlarge the franchise so that Africans could be given greater responsibility for their own affairs. In particular, before the conference to decide the future of the federation the Government representatives from the two Protectorates must truly represent their peoples and no one else.

Right of Secession

Neither must the right of secession be withheld at the conference. Mr. Gaitskell thought that if this right were admitted there was just a chance that it might never be exercised.

"We must not delay too long in Africa. What has been conceded in Ghana and Nigeria cannot be long withheld from Central and East Africa. We must recognize that the time has come to discard utterly the old doctrine of colonialism — the assumption that one race or one people or one government has the right permanently to rule over other peoples in far-off lands."

"We must discard utterly the notion that the world can be divided into first and second class citizens according to the colour of their skins, their race, their creed or their class."

Major Wall Answers Mr. Gaitskell

COMMENTING ON Mr. Hugh Gaitskell's Edinburgh speech, Major P. H. B. Wall, former member and Conservative candidate for Haltemprice, said at Welton that the leader of the Labour Party had brought Central Africa into the forefront of party warfare in the general election for the sake of the votes of members of the Church of Scotland. Not only had Mr. Gaitskell misrepresented the findings of the Devlin commission, he had implied that if a Labour Government were returned, to power there would be one man one vote in Central Africa in the near future. This was a totally irresponsible statement, only to be compared with Mr. Gaitskell's promises not to increase income tax. The immediate and widespread increase of the franchise would result in economic disaster for the Rhodesias, and any attempt to force this policy would have serious repercussions. The Conservative Party wished to see the Rhodesias and Nyasaland become a fully multi-racial and independent member of the Commonwealth. But this objective would take some time to achieve, and anyone giving the impression it could be achieved immediately would do grave harm to the whole ideal of racial partnership.

GENERAL ELECTION

The Only Colonial Issue

Central Africa "The Real Test"

THE FOLLOWING COMMENT has appeared in *The Economist*:

"There is little quarrel between the parties about Nigeria or the West Indies; Uganda and Tanganyika prompt no serious dispute; even in the resolution of Kenya's troubles the difference is largely one of timing and adjustments in method. The real test for the electorate is over Central Africa. The ideological vote can go only one way. The practical one is harder to cast.

"If Labour came to power there is every likelihood of a major breach with the Federal Government in which, as Lord Malvern indelicately suggested, it might not be the white Rhodesians who came off worst. The Tories' balancing act may prolong the uncertainty, but it is still likely to end in a steady reduction of British influence in the Federation and a corresponding increase in white Rhodesian sympathy for South Africa.

"Neither side has much to promise in this field. Labour would certainly dissociate Britain from the advocates of white domination, with appreciable results in Afro-Asian opinion; but it would not thereby improve the immediate prospects of racial co-operation in Central Africa. The Tories would merely be waiting for something to turn up.

"By and large (and outside North Kensington) the Labour Party's clients are black; the Conservatives' white. Labour has the moral advantage, but it is hard to rouse mass indignation over Devlin and Hôla. It is equally hard to rouse enthusiasm for Labour's talk of allocating 1% of the national income to Commonwealth investment, particularly when the Tories can produce figures that claim they are providing much more than that already."

Scotland and Nyasaland

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S ATTITUDE to Nyasaland is unlikely to affect the Conservative vote in Scotland nearly as much as the more optimistic members of the Labour Party profess to expect, according to a report in *The Guardian*.

In Scotland, more than any other part of the United Kingdom, except rural Wales, the election is being fought on domestic issues such as unemployment, pit closures and the question of whether the new "Queens" will be built on Clydeside.

While the Church of Scotland has no greater hold over the industrial worker than the Church of England, the correspondent expresses the view that a section of the bourgeoisie, members of the Kirk who have previously voted Conservative or Liberal, will on this occasion be driven by their consciences to vote Labour. This is particularly true of the eastern part of the country for members of the eastern constituencies had a fair mail on African questions during the last Parliament.

Labour Would Release Dr. Banda

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, the "Shadow Colonial Secretary", appeared for a few moments in the last of Labour general election television series on Tuesday. Speaking from Wales, he said: "We must restore the confidence of the African people in British fair play. Our first job will be to reduce tension so that we can release hundreds of Africans now held in jail for political reasons, including Dr. Banda. We must put an end to Nyasaland as a police state. We don't want another South Africa". Mr. Callaghan added that it was a terrible thing that people could be imprisoned in a British territory for their political convictions. Labour aim was to see all races live in amity in Africa.

Tory Colonial Policy Defended

Mr. Lennox-Boyd on Television

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, the Colonial Secretary, vigorously defended the Government's African policy in a party political broadcast on television last Sunday.

Discussing colonial policy in general, he said that some Labour M.P.s. tried quite genuinely to help in Opposition, but he was afraid too many of the leaders had identified themselves with the others. When asked if he thought the Labour party would like to break up the Federation, Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Not the wiser heads among them, but it isn't always the wiser heads that settle policy".

Mr. Lennox-Boyd went on to say that many Labour M.P.s. had encouraged extremists in Africa to believe that they would get everything they wanted if there was a Socialist victory. "They have constantly attacked British troops and people trying to do their jobs under great difficulties", he added.

The Minister accused Labour of "gross hypocrisy" in their criticism of detention without trial. They had had to do the same thing when they were the Government of the day, and for the same reason; that while certain people were at large witnesses would not come forward to give evidence in murder trials for fear of being murdered themselves.

Vast Task of Rehabilitation

In an election speech at Flitwick, in his constituency in Bedfordshire, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the deaths of Hôla were "a deplorable and tragic blot on our good name". But these deaths, he said, had to be seen against the background of the "vast task of redemption" successfully carried out in Kenya.

No fewer than 80,000 Mau Mau had been detained, and "we could either have left them to rot in prison for the rest of their lives or we could attempt to redeem them and restore them to the status of being decent members of the African community. We chose the latter".

The Minister continued:

"The first essential was to show these prisoners that the Mau Mau oath which they had taken could be broken. They all believed, as a result of the oath, that if they obeyed the orders of a white man, or of an African acting on the instructions of a white man, they would immediately die the most dreadful death. It was therefore deliberately planned that these men should be ordered to work, and that if they disobeyed the order, they should be obliged to work by means of their warders putting spades in their hands, and making them go through the motions of digging. I supported that wholly. I gave my full authority for it, and history will support my action.

Pipeline Progress

"As soon as these prisoners found that they had broken the Mau Mau oath, but had not suffered the appalling results which they had been promised, they became as new men. The first act of redemption had been made. In this way, out of a total of 80,000 prisoners, more than 79,000 have now passed through the pipeline of successively easier prisons, until finally they were brought back into the African community, freed from the taint of Mau Mau.

"Of course, I don't condone the murder of 11 detainees. But it has to be set against this work of redeeming 79,000 people who might otherwise have been condemned for all time to rot away in prison. And I am proud to have been associated with this work."

Labour Tragedy

LORD HAILSHAM, chairman of the Conservative Party, said in Doncaster last week that the dominant fact in the election was that the country could not afford a Labour Government. It could not afford it in foreign, colonial or home affairs. "I believe that their advent to power would lead to an outburst of violent disturbances all over Africa, and render impossible the development of the good-neighbour policy to which we are committed", he said.

PERSONALIA

MR. RALPH PALMER is in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. KEITH ACUTT has arrived in London on a short visit from Rhodesia.

MR. G. W. FURLONGE, British Ambassador in Ethiopia, is expected to visit Kenya shortly.

MR. DUNCAN ANDERSON, chairman of the Federal Power Board, is in London for a few days.

THE VEN. A. RICE-JONES left England a few days ago for the Diocese of South West Tanganyika.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER and MR. HAROLD CAREW BAKER have been appointed directors of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

CANON A. J. M. SHARPE is due to leave this country next week to return to the U.M.C.A. Diocese of Zanzibar.

MR. R. E. RIDLEY and MR. J. W. PRINCE have retired from the board of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, is to open the 35th session of the Legislative Council on October 20.

MR. P. F. NICHOLAS, of Karen, is the first chairman of the newly-formed Nairobi County Dairy Farmers' Association.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY has resigned from the board of the National Provident Institution for Mutual Life Insurance.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, M.P., Federal Minister of Health, has arrived in London. He will fly back at the end of next week.

MR. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation group of companies, has just arrived in London.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE has been elected chairman of Australasian Steam Navigation, Ltd., and of Eastern & Australian Steamship, Ltd.

MR. F. CHAMPION WARD, regional director for Africa and the Near East of the Ford Foundation, has been spending a few days in Tanganyika.

MR. H. T. CLOSE-SMITH has been appointed a managing director of Charterland & General, Ltd., and Fanti Consolidated Investment, Ltd.

MR. and MRS. R. S. CAMPBELL left London Airport at the week-end to return to Mombasa after a holiday and business visit to the United Kingdom.

MR. J. F. CADE, who recently retired from the general management of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has been appointed a member of the bank's London committee.

MR. PAUL CARPENTER, administrator of the British Drama League, is to adjudicate at the 1959 Uganda Drama Festival, which is to be held in Makerere College Hall.

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA, a Northern Rhodesian African Member of the Federal Parliament, was in London last week for a few days on his way to the United States.

MR. G. CARRUTHERS, of Eldoret, last year's winner of the Plateau golf championship of Kenya, retains the title for a second year, having beaten MR. P. G. TAIT, also of Eldoret.

MR. HAROLD C. DRAYTON and MR. J. D. MCCALL have been appointed directors of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

LORD MALVERN and MR. PATRICK COCHRAN have been elected honorary vice-presidents of the United Federal Party, and COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, a former editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, has succeeded Mr. Cochran as chairman.

MR. M. A. MAYBURY, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Social Development, and his wife, are leaving Uganda on October 14 on leave pending retirement. He has been in Uganda for 10 years.

COLONEL RICHARD MEINERTZHAGEN is revisiting Kenya, to which he first went in 1902 as a subaltern in the K.A.R. He served in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war. He is now over 82 years of age.

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD is in London for a further week. After brief visits to Paris, Copenhagen, Rome, and Acera, he is due back in Rhodesia about the end of the month. Next February he will revisit the United States.

SIR HANDLEY BIRD has agreed to represent the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Uganda, on the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board. MR. W. W. HIGGIN will continue to represent cotton interests in general.

MR. CHARLES RICHARDS, Director of the East African Literature Bureau, has written a Unesco monograph on "The Provision of Popular Reading Material". Mr. Richards is regarded as a leading authority on the teaching of literacy.

MR. J. A. C. HOULTON, an Education Officer of the Federal Ministry of Education in Salisbury, has been appointed Regional Director of Education in Bulawayo. He succeeds MR. J. L. DOWLEY, who has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Ministry.

MR. S. P. PAFITIS, who was president of the Hellenic community in Salisbury for many years, has been appointed honorary consul for Greece in the Federation. Mr. Pafitis settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1928, and has interests in mining, farming and commerce.

VISCOUNT MALVERN, first Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and previously Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for more than 21 years, and VISCOUNTESS MALVERN arrived in London last week for a stay of about a month.

MR. A. P. S. FORBES, the Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, recently met PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS at the latter's farm at Magara in the Northern Province to discuss plans for its future layout and the crops which are suitable for the area.

MR. A. D. HAZLEWOOD, a lecturer in economics to overseas service cadets at Oxford, has been on a fortnight's visit to Tanganyika to obtain background information on economic conditions, finance and development. He is making a tour of the East African territories.

MISS ALISON TURNBULL, daughter of the Governor of Tanganyika, SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, and LADY TURNBULL, and CAPTAIN PAUL WELLER, son of MR. and MRS. S. B. WELLER, of Salford, Somerset, were married last week in Dar es Salaam. The AGANIAN flew from Mombasa to attend.

MRS. M. A. BELL, who joined the East African Meteorological Department in 1930, when it was a small department under the Governors' Conference, has retired to this country. She became a senior technical officer in 1946 and later took charge of the department's climatological section.

MR. F. STEADMAN, deputy chairman of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., is paying a short visit to the company's works at Lake Magadi. He is accompanied by the secretary to the company, MR. A. COLVILLE. Mr. Steadman is also joint managing director (technical) of the alkali division of Imperial Chemical Industries, the parent company.

The marriage took place recently in St. Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow, of MR. PETER MURRAY BRUCE HUTT, elder son of SIR BRUCE and LADY HUTT, of Nairobi, Kenya, and MISS ELEANOR MARGARET BOYD, eldest daughter of MR. and MRS. H. DUNCANSON BOYD, of Auchincraig, Milngavie, Stirlingshire.

Obituary

Mr. G. N. Heaton

THE RT. HON. GEORGE NICHOLS HEATON, who has died in Durban at the age of 83, was High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa from 1944 to 1947.

He was born in London of a line of soldiers, and subsequently joined the British Army and served in India and in the Burma and Tirah campaigns. He went to South Africa from Ceylon during the South African war, when he escorted Boer prisoners who had been released on parole.

From there he journeyed to Barotseland, having joined the British South Africa Company, where he founded and trained the first Native police force in the Territory, the nucleus of what subsequently became the Northern Rhodesian Regiment. When civil government was established in North-West Rhodesia, he became the district commissioner at Kafue.

After travels in Australia and New Guinea, he returned to South Africa as a pioneer sugar planter in Zululand. In 1920 he was elected M.P. for Zululand, retaining his seat for 19 years. During the second world war he was elected to the South African Senate, and subsequently he was appointed South African High Commissioner in London.

On his return to South Africa in 1948 he was re-elected to the Senate and became the recognized spokesman for non-political English speaking opinion in Natal. In 1953 he resigned from the United Party, and declared that the Union as instituted in 1910 had failed.

Sir Reginald Saloway

SIR REGINALD SALOWAY, Controller of Operations, Colonial Development Corporation, has died in London at the age of 53.

Educated at Exeter School and St. John's College, Cambridge, he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1928 and became secretary to the board of revenue of the United Provinces in 1936. His last post in India was as Director-General of Resettlement and Employment towards the end of the war.

He went to the Gold Coast in 1947 as Secretary of Rural Development, and became a friend of many of the African nationalist politicians. As Chief Secretary and Minister of Defence and External Affairs from 1951 he worked with nearly all the men who are now Ministers in the Ghana Government.

In 1955 Saloway was appointed to the post of Controller of Operations in the Colonial Development Corporation.

Mr. J. C. May

MR. JOHN CECIL MAY, a former director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has died. Born in 1890 he was educated at Monmouth School and St. John's College, Oxford. He became a member of the Colonial Administrative Service in 1914, and served as assistant resident, Blantyre. He then joined the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve and subsequently the King's African Rifles, and was wounded at Malangali in 1916. He was then appointed to the Political Service in occupied enemy territory and served in German East Africa from 1916 to 1920. In 1921 he joined the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation as assistant secretary. He became secretary in 1944 and director in 1949.

Kenya's New Minister of Finance

Appointment of Mr. K. W. S. Mackenzie

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE, Permanent Secretary to the Kenya Treasury, has been appointed Minister for Finance and Development in succession to Sir Ernest Vasey, whose resignation takes effect from October 15.

Mr. Mackenzie was born in 1915 and educated at Whitcliffe Mount Grammar School, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, and at Downing College, Cambridge. He joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in Basutoland in 1938. In 1944 he went to Mauritius as an assistant secretary, and four years later was posted to Kenya as a district officer.

He was immediately seconded to the secretariat as an assistant secretary and was promoted to assistant financial secretary in 1950. In 1951 he was seconded to H.M. Treasury for two years and on his return to Kenya was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Treasury in 1954, and in the following year became Permanent Secretary.

He has served as a nominated member of the Legislative Council since 1955. He was appointed C.M.G. in 1958.

Dr. Howell Retires

DR. A. T. HOWELL, who has retired after a distinguished career in East and Central Africa, left Mombasa last week with Mrs. Howell in the AMRA bound for Bombay and the Far East. In 1946 Dr. Howell was appointed assistant director of medical services in Kenya and in the following year went to Northern Rhodesia as deputy director, returning to Tanganyika as director in 1950. From 1956 until his retirement he was secretary to the East African Council for Medical Research. Dr. Howell is a younger brother of the late C. G. Howell, former Crown Counsel in Kenya, and later Attorney General, Singapore, who died in the hands of the Japanese in Formosa in 1942.

New Party

MR. ORTON CHIRWA, the first African barrister in Nyasaland, who was recently released from detention in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed president of the new Malawi Congress Party. Mr. Chirwa is a former member of the proscribed Nyasaland African Congress and was detained with Dr. Banda. The Malawi party is opposed to federation, and is pledged to work for self-government and ultimate independence for Nyasaland. It urges the Federal Government to release Dr. Banda and all other political detainees. "Malawi" is the name Africans have chosen for Nyasaland if, and when it becomes independent.

Atomic Tests Protest

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, honorary director of the Africa Bureau, is a member of the international team to be sent by the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War into the French atomic testing area at El Hamma, in the Sahara. The team, which also includes a French woman, Mme. Esther Peters, an Indian woman, Miss Hemlata Hakannson, and two British volunteers, Mr. Michael Randle and Mr. Francis Hoyland, in addition to Mr. Scott, hopes to cover the 2,000 miles from Accra to Reggan in nine days using landrovers. If refused permission to enter the area, they plan to by-pass security check points.

MR. GEORGE PADMORE, political adviser to Dr. K. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, has died in a London hospital after a short illness.

Self-Government in Tanganyika

Duty to Protect Property Rights

WHEN TANGANYIKA ACHIEVED SELF-GOVERNMENT, the Government's primary duty would be to safeguard the rights of anyone owning property, whether he were African, Arab, Asian or European, Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor of Tanganyika told a formal *baraza* at Kilosa in the Eastern Province recently.

"One of the rumours which many people have heard is that when self-government is achieved, Europeans, Indians, or Arabs would be liable to be dispossessed of their property or their land, which would be handed over to local people. There is no truth whatsoever in this rumour, which any sensible person will recognize to be nonsense.

"All these people have as much right to their property as the Wasagara, the Wakaguru or the Wavindunda", Sir Richard emphasized. "When self-government is attained, the people of Tanganyika must show to the world that they are trustworthy and may be relied upon to honour their obligations. They must show that they have respect for the law, and that they are anxious and willing to protect the common rights of every man without discrimination."

People who have come to Tanganyika from overseas have brought immense benefits to the Kilosa area. Main roads have been built and a large hospital maintained out of taxes they paid. "Yet these immigrants, who have made and are still making a great contribution to this country, are being harassed at the present time by the unjustifiable claims of avaricious people who covet their wealth."

Irresponsible Rumours

Immigrants came to Tanganyika to carry out their work and live in peace, and had brought a great deal of prosperity to the country, the Governor said. They could not be sent away without cause. Nor were there any grounds for thinking that they would be. Such rumours would only "harm our friends and help our enemies", and such kind of irresponsible talk would delay the attainment of self-government, which could not be achieved until everyone agreed that his neighbour had the same right to possessions as himself, and when both were governed by the same law.

The Governor had earlier said that many people failed to understand how their way of life was going to develop in the future. "They seem to think", he said, "that changes in the form of government will serve to make everyone very rich, and that all life's problems will automatically be overcome. But those who believe this are very mistaken. Poverty cannot be overcome by simply changing the form of government, but can only be defeated by individual toil and effort."

"Government in any form, whether that of the past or of the present, or of any future pattern, depends for its strength and wealth on the strength and wealth of the people. To overcome poverty and raise the standard of living of the country are the two most important tasks ahead, and towards this end trade must be increased and bigger harvests gathered."

Sir Richard said that the Government was ready to help with all its resources, but ultimately progress depended entirely on the ability and hard work of every farmer, cattle-owner and labourer, and their co-operation with the central and local governments.

Sudanese Paper Banned

BRIGADIER AHMED MAGDOUB BAHARI, the Sudan Minister of the Interior, has suspended the newspaper *Sudan el Gedid* for adding items to the proposed agenda for the conference between the Sudan and the United Arab Republic, which opens on Saturday. The additions were said to be "not in the interests of the country". Major-General Mahommed Talaat Farid, Minister of Information and Labour, leader of the Sudanese delegation had earlier told a Press conference in Khartoum that the agenda for the talks included "only the Nile waters, financial and trade matters."

Tanganyika and Kenya

Press Fans "Flames of Antagonism"

MR. D. N. M. BYCESON, Tanganyika's Minister for Mines and Commerce, has told the Iringa Chamber of Commerce that he regretted that Sir Ernest Vasey's recent speech to the Indian Chamber of Commerce was handled by the Press in such a way "as to fan the flames of antagonism between our two countries on trade matters."

The Minister said: "That this was not intended, I know full well, because I saw Sir Ernest (Kenya's Minister for Finance) the day before his speech, and he showed it to me and we discussed the matter of it. This talk of retaliation really bears little examination, for we in Tanganyika are in a much stronger position than in Kenya". Moreover such talk of retaliation was unfortunate and undesirable. "We hope to be able to build up our own country's development, not to tear down the development of a neighbour."

Fair Share

The Minister emphasized the importance of "reshaping" industrial organization in East Africa so that Tanganyika derived her "fair share of benefit" from the establishment of local industries.

"I find the argument that Tanganyika, as one of the East African territories, benefits from the introduction of an industry into one of the other territories so far quite unconvincing", he said. "In fact, it seems to me to date to have acted in the reverse way, for what happens when one of these industries starts up?

"Whereas previously we in Tanganyika imported that article and an import duty was paid on it from which Government derived revenue, now that Kenya-made product — because it is usually Kenya — takes its place, the import duty is lost, very often the article is an inferior one, at least in the early stages, and Government has to make good the loss of revenue some other way". The fact that Nairobi had been chosen, for historical reasons, to be the capital of the three territories' economic unit, with the consequent industrial development to prove it, was small compensation to Tanganyika "when we so badly want industrial development of our own. Once we get this industrial development started it will no doubt grow, but to get it started in a fair way is the problem."

Resignation of Bishop of Masasi

Political Influences at Work

COMMENTING ON THE RESIGNATION OF THE Bishop of Masasi, the current issue of the *Church Times* writes:

"It is sad news that the Diocesan Synod of Masasi has voted to stay out of the proposed new province of East Africa, and that the Bishop of the diocese has resigned to show his disapproval of the decision. Whether this will hold up the formation of the new province remains to be seen. But anything that retards the growing independence of the Church in Africa is to be regretted. The formation of the new province, independent of the oversight of Canterbury, is in happy harmony with the political development of the African peoples towards autonomy in all their affairs. We hope that the diocese of Masasi will have second thoughts.

"The reasons for the refusal to enter the new province are somewhat obscure. They appear to be in part political: close association between Tanganyika and Kenya is felt to have its drawbacks. It should be possible to overcome such suspicions, and African Christians in Kenya and elsewhere should do their best to this end. A stronger factor in this unhappy situation may well be churchmanship. Masasi has long looked to U.M.C.A., while two of the five dioceses involved in the proposed province are Evangelical in outlook.

"If this is a reason which has weighed with the Church in Masasi, it is much to be regretted. All over the African Continent the old breaches between one kind of churchmanship and another are being healed by closer co-operation, and by more mutual understanding. It would be a tragedy if High and Low were to go their separate ways in Africa."

African Advancement on Railways

Government Plan Rejected by Federal T.U.C.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the Federal Trades Union Congress has rejected the proposals for African advancement on Rhodesia Railways. It states that these proposals, if implemented, will cause unrest and dissatisfaction among African workers and lead to the annihilation of the European in the Federation. Resolutions condemning the proposals and calling for immediate talks with the Federal and Southern Rhodesia Governments have been passed at a general council meeting in Bulawayo.

The Council resolved to invite the British T.U.C. to send its general secretary, Sir Vincent Tewson, to the Federation to study at first hand the problems facing unions over African advancement. The unions represented included the railway workers, Northern and Southern Rhodesia mineworkers, Northern Rhodesia mines officials and salaried staffs, steelworkers, boiler-makers, Bulawayo municipal workers, engineers, builders and printers.

The resolutions passed state: "This General Council of the T.U.C. completely and utterly condemns, and is most apprehensive for the future of the Federation, arising from the recent proposals covering African advancement on Rhodesia Railways, as being purely a fragmentation of jobs which will result in the exploitation of labour, and in the foreseeable future the creation of unrest and dissatisfaction among African workers and the annihilation of the European in the Federation. Accordingly, in the best interests of all peoples of the country, and accepting fully that all citizens must have the right to advance according to their ability without regard to race or colour, requests an immediate meeting with the Federal Prime Minister and his Cabinet, and, thereafter, an immediate meeting with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and their respective Cabinets, with the object of establishing the extent to which the said Governments are determined to ensure the maintenance of European standards for all workers in all industries."

"That the General Council of the T.U.C. offers its full assistance to African trade unions in the raising of the standards of living of African workers and commends to its affiliated unions this principle for consideration and, where practicable, implementation."

Commenting after the meeting, Mr. Went, the vice-president of the T.U.C., and Mr. Cavanagh, the secretary, said: "While there are many principles involved in all this, the one which must be emphasized is that all people within the Federation must appreciate that the European cannot only look for employment in the supervisory grades."

In Bulawayo, Mr. Went subsequently said the T.U.C. was still ready to give every assistance to African trade unions seeking to raise African standards of living. Mr. A. H. Mwanza, general secretary of the Railways African Workers' Union, said, in reply that his union would welcome help in any form, "but that we are suspicious of this offer. If the offer had been made before we negotiated our advancement agreement with the Railway Administration we would have been more impressed by it."

Intimidation

MISS MABEL SHAW, who was for some 40 years a missionary and for 26 years headmistress of the first school for girls to be started in Northern Rhodesia, has told the *Dorset County Chronicle* that during her recent visit to Central Africa "wherever I went in Northern Rhodesia there was a terrific sense of relief and release among the Africans themselves that the intimidations which had been going on were now at an end; they were overwhelmingly grateful that the extremists who were responsible had been put behind bars. Men told me that they had gone off to work in the morning with fear hanging over them, wondering what was happening to their wives and their homes."

"Half Schooled Men of Congress"

Nyasaland's Educational Progress

IN A FEATURE ARTICLE in the *Guardian*, Mr. Geoffrey Taylor recently wrote that "Congress did not help the Government to be reasonable. It produced, in addition to men of real capability at the top, a stratum of bums and wide boys with whom it would be difficult to come to terms in any society."

"Congress itself did not differentiate between the two. It needed local organizers, and the local organizer had to be someone who was literate and someone who was still in the village: that is, someone who had not got a job in the town. As often as not he would turn out to be a man with only half a schooling who, because of the schooling he had had, was unable or unwilling to be a peasant farmer under a restrictive communal land tenure system and who vented his frustration in general bloody-mindedness and in persuading others not to co-operate with the Government, even in schemes which were manifestly for their benefit."

Not the Real Leaders

"These half-schooled men, not the real Congress leadership but the men Congress had to use, are among the many unfortunates caught between the past system of widespread primary education and the current expansion of education at secondary level."

"Education is the field in which the economic advantages of the Federation have been most spectacular. In 1952 the Nyasaland Government spent £307,000 on education for all races: in 1958 it spent £909,000 on African primary and secondary education alone, non-African and all higher education having become the responsibility of the Federal Government."

"Secondary education did not begin in Nyasaland until 1940. The Standard VI examination was introduced a year later to select entrants. By 1951 there were three secondary streams with a roll of 218 and eight junior secondary streams. In 1959 there are seven full secondary streams and thirteen junior streams."



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Self-Determination Ultimate Objective

Integration Best Safeguard for Minorities

THE ONLY ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE for Kenya was national self-determination and the creation of a democratic nation in which the rights of individuals would be guaranteed by law. Mr. Muliro, president of the Kenya National Party said recently.

The best safeguard of the so-called minorities was their complete identification with the national movement and eventual political, economic and social integration. Any social or economic "entrenchment" introduced while Kenya was still under Colonial rule would be no guarantee and consequently any Bill of Rights introduced into a Colonial Legislature would be worthless.

Efforts to stop the "normal wave of Kenya nationalism" would be like trying to sweep back the waves of the Indian Ocean to the shores of India. Discussions at the forthcoming constitutional conference must take cognizance of the fact that Africans were in the majority in Kenya and that they were bound to be in the majority in any democratic government. This trend must be reflected in the Legislature after the next elections.

The policy of the Kenya National Party was fully endorsed at the leaders' conference recently called by the African Elected Members' Organization. The immediate establishment of the party's branches throughout the Colony was also urged.

The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the decision of the Pan African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa in refusing the Kenya National Party membership.

It also strongly deplored the rubber stamping of pre-arranged resolutions and political manoeuvres by certain individuals without itself investigating and checking on the relevant facts concerning the true state of affairs in the countries concerned.

The allegations of the Kenya National Party that it had been refused registration in the Pan-African Freedom Movement because it accepted races other than African in its membership have been denied by the chairman of the Moshi conference, Mr. Julius Nyerere. He said several reasons were given for refusing membership to the K.N.P., the most effective of which was that the countries concerned were committed to achieving responsible government before the end of 1960.

The Kenya National Party has advocated responsible government in 1964 and independence in 1968.

Another Party in Kenya

Political Aim of New Kenya Group

THE LEADER OF THE NEW KENYA GROUP, Mr. Michael Blundell, announced in Nairobi recently that to bring its supporters into close association with its policies, the group had decided to form a political party, to be known as the New Kenya Party. Mr. Blundell said the party organization would be separate from that of the group, which would maintain its present form under the name of the "New Kenya Parliamentary Group".

Mr. Blundell said the party would seek constitutional advance in alliance with progress in four main fields. These were the raising of basic standards of living; the spread of education and knowledge, and the development of an informed electorate; the accelerated integration of local people within the civil service; and the development of a fundamental unity of purpose, through the growth of common interest, political, economic and social, between the peoples of Kenya.

The group believed that the whole future of Kenya was threatened by the intransigence of extremist African leaders. It believed also that the conditions of confidence and security under which economically progressive and politically liberal policies could be preserved would only exist if men and women of all races joined together in the task of creating a modern country wherein they could enjoy security and increasing prosperity.

MR. H. A. COCHRAN, of the Colonial Development Corporation, is visiting Tanganyika.

Pace of Africanization Criticized

"Muddle, Doubt, Suspicion, Discontent" in Uganda

AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY into Africanization in the Uganda civil service has been called for in the Uganda Legislative Council by Mr. G. B. K. Magezi, a representative member. He maintained that Africanization must proceed faster than it had done hitherto. At present there was only "muddle, doubt, suspicion, and discontent".

European civil servants were worried about Africanization because they did not know what their future would be. Not all European civil servants would be kept in employment after independence, but suitable and essential Europeans should be told that they would have a secure future in Uganda and would be allowed to get on with their job.

In rejecting the motion, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, the Chief Secretary, outlined the progress which had been made with Africanization in recent years, and said that the lower and middle sections of the civil service were largely occupied by Africans. He offered to set up a committee, containing members from both sides to which he would report from time to time on the progress made in the appointment of local people, which included Asians as well as Africans.

Luos Expelled

THE MOMBASA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION has expelled all Luo tribesmen from its membership. The Union's Supreme Council said in a statement that this had been done following recent incidents in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, and in other Kenya towns, in which political meetings of the Kenya National Party had been broken up by its opponents. The statement alleged that Luos "liked to dominate" and did not wish to co-operate with other tribes. It added that the persons expelled would have the opportunity of seeking re-entry at the annual general meeting of M.A.D.U., which is to be held next July.

Deportees' Allowances

PEOPLE DEPORTED outside Buganda by the Protectorate Government in connexion with the recent incidents resulting from the boycott of non-African goods and traders are paid an allowance of £60 a month and, when an African M.L.C. asked the Chief Secretary to justify these "colossal sums" of money, he was told the decision as to how much to pay was one for the Governor himself. The Governor sought the necessary information, examined precedents as far as they were available, and reached the conclusion that this was the appropriate amount to be paid.

Aga Khan in Uganda

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE in Kampala, the Aga Khan emphasized that, apart from giving the Ismaili community the general advice that they should always be good citizens and remain loyal to the countries of their adoption, he did not dabble in politics by way of giving directives to his people in that respect. His guidance, he said, was confined to spiritual and social matters, leaving the Ismailis entirely free to play their part in political and other spheres.

Hola Renamed

HOLA DETENTION CAMP, where 11 hard-core Mau Mau detainees were beaten to death last March, has been renamed Galole. Galole is the name of an African village near the camp. The Tana river irrigation scheme, on which the detainees were put to work, has also been renamed the "Tana Settlement".

Self-Determination Ultimate Objective

Integration Best Safeguard for Minorities

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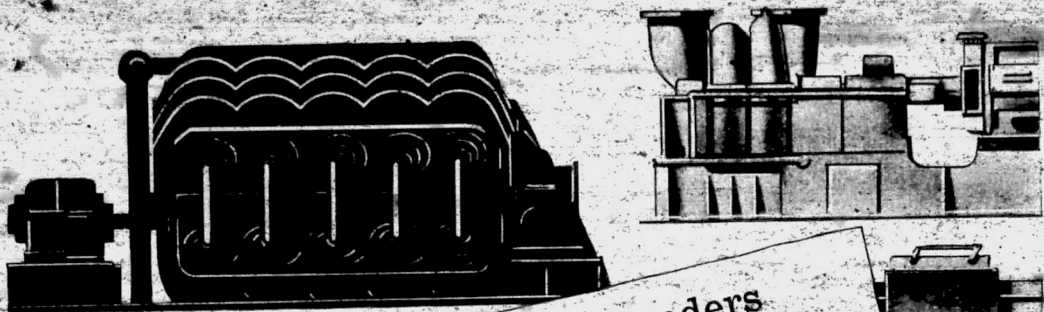
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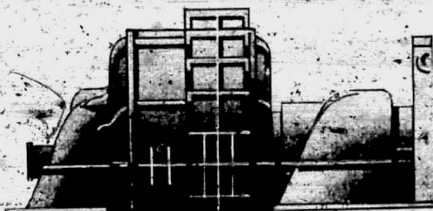
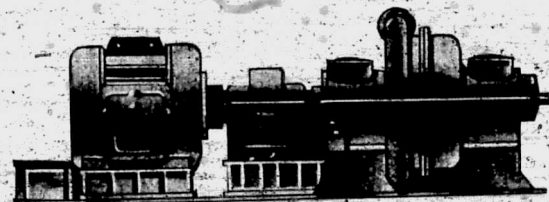
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Political Stability in Federation

Views of A Rhodesian Industrialist

A WELL-KNOWN RHODESIAN has expressed his views on some prominent current problems in a circular letter to some of his friends. He has written, *inter alia* :—

"There's no doubt that many Africans suffer under severe oppression—the oppression of poverty. No other form of oppression could be more explosive in an era which has been described as 'the Revolution of rising expectations'. Economic opportunity is no substitute for political advancement, but an absolutely fundamental task is to help Africans to achieve the measure of dignity which comes through the ability to earn a decent living. Without that any other form of progress is practically meaningless.

"While, fortunately, there are more and more educated Africans emerging, thousands of them still live in a world of ignorance dominated by the superstitions and fears which have held them back from time immemorial. In spite of all the excellent-missionary work over the years, many of these people have never yet heard of Christianity, let alone the principles of democracy. This strata of the community desperately needs spiritual help first and foremost.

"Before the Nyasaland disturbances there was talk by some Africans of violence and murder on a pretty extensive scale. If you want a fully democratic system you also want evidence of the ability and willingness to accept the responsibilities as well as the privileges. As things are at the moment adult suffrage in the Federation would be ridiculous.

Ethical Problem

"Building a multi-racial (or should it be a non-racial?) society is essentially an ethical problem, and no amount of constitutional or other political manoeuvring will produce the answer. The policy of partnership a working reality will demand more liberalism on the part of some of our black as well as some of our white people.

"You have to remember, too, that the African population is increasing at a rate of about 200,000 a year. It has often been said that Rhodesia has recently had one of the highest rates of economic expansion in the world; but I reckon that the only way to measure our economic progress is against the urgent need to create employment opportunities at a rate fast enough to provide not merely for a large part of the natural increase in the African population and for their migration from the rural areas to the towns, but also to ensure that in the process they will be in a position to attain progressively higher living standards.

"The Federation has as sound a basis for industrialization as any small country—rapidly rising purchasing power; a notable record in the development of public services, including the new hydro-electric scheme; an abundance of coal and iron; and a tremendous variety of other natural resources—and, in addition, this vast African labour potential which has to be trained and utilized.

"It has been said over and over again that our prospects of attracting investment depend upon political stability; but until we get the investment we do not stand much chance of maintaining political stability. Poverty brooks no arguments."

Mau Mau "Trouble Makers" Segregated

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT stated on Tuesday that a number of "troublemakers" in a Mau Mau detention camp had been segregated after prison officers had encountered "some difficulty" with detainees.

A spokesman said that 58 detainees in one compound of the Manyani detention camp showed signs of restlessness on Saturday night and refused to be locked up. On Sunday it was decided to segregate the troublemakers following a visit to the camp by Mr. R. G. Wilson, special commissioner for detention camps.

On Monday the men in question were placed in a separate compound. Some of them offered "passive resistance," but there were no injuries, the official added.

Growing Pains in Africa

Social Economics Before Politics

RANK INJUSTICE and much mischief was done by those who persisted in equating the policy of partnership now being "painfully worked out" in the Federation with that of *apartheid* in the Union, Professor W. M. Macmillan, Director of Colonial Studies at St. Andrew's University, said at a Royal African Society meeting in London last week.

He believed that Rhodes' dictum "equal rights for all civilized men" should be amended to include "and equality of opportunity". If this were done, he suggested, it would be "a working rule for our own day".

Turning to the conditions in the towns South of the Sahara, Professor Macmillan said that the squalor and the overcrowding in the African quarters were far worse than anything he had seen in the Union. "The worst downright slums I've seen anywhere out of Lagos are in Kampala", he said.

It was distressing, he went on, to find how readily and exclusively African leaders, like the South Africans they so hotly criticized, persisted in talking politics when it was economics, "highly social economics" that should be engaging their attention.

Vicious Circle

"The laudable ambition of the most vocal leaders to have Africa play a full part in world affairs must be disappointed till, fixing their eyes on Africa as it actually still is, they work single-mindedly, and break the 'vicious circle of ignorance, poverty, ill-health and low productivity'." Professor Macmillan said, quoting from what he described as a "wholly sympathetic U.N. report".

He had discussed this matter with two of the best known of all African political leaders, and like others he had questioned, they refused point-blank to discuss plans for the betterment of their people and country.

"These two made it quite plain that their policy was or is total non-co-operation; the more trouble and discontent they caused, the likelier they were to get their political ambitions realized. Such men, and their friends, are hopelessly behind the times. Back in the 'twenties or 'thirties African interests were so completely disregarded that some of us had to struggle hard to get any notice taken when we did what we could to make the bare facts of their conditions known.

"Neglected they surely were; but to talk of freeing Africans from oppression is verbiage. Nobody today would deny them the right to their place in the sun but only their own hard work can get them there. Nor need they think it shameful that they still need all the outside help they can get; there are many on the spot both willing and able to give such help."

Africans are not alone in suffering growing pains. They also afflicted Europeans and Asians in coming to terms with emergent Africa. Those of Kenya and the Federation are on the whole adapting themselves bravely to this necessity of the age."

Congress Encouraged from U.K.

LORD ROBINS has commented in the *Guardian* on its remarks in a leading article that the African National Congress detainees "should be playing their part in the uplifting of Nyasaland from the slough of poverty and backwardness". Lord Robins wrote:—

"Precisely. But the harmony of that chord is destroyed by two considerations:

(1) These people had every opportunity to do exactly what you advocate, but they chose instead to play for the high stakes of power so that a legally constituted Colonial Office Government, to quote from the Devlin Report, 'had to act or abdicate'.

(2) If newspapers of the standing and influence of the *Guardian* and certain politicians in this country had in the past as consistently advised 'them' to play their part in the uplifting of Nyasaland from the 'slough of poverty and backwardness' as they have supported them in demands for power, which they have neither the resources nor the sense of responsibility at present to exercise, the situation in Nyasaland today would have been very much better."

The Life Insurance Corporation of India is building in Coronation Avenue, Nairobi, an office block which will cost about £200,000.

News Items in Brief

The East African Pioneers' Society held its annual dinner in Nairobi, last Friday.

One of the most modern post offices in Tanganyika, costing £24,000, has been opened in Mbeya, Tanganyika, by the Minister of Mines and Commerce, Mr. D. N. M. Bryceson.

The House of Worth yesterday presented its autumn collection at a charity fashion show, in aid of the King George's Fund for Sailors, on board the PENDENNIS, CASTLE, at Southampton.

The Government of India has offered 26 scholarships for higher studies in India to candidates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. Of these, 21 are for African and Arab students, and five for students of Indian origin domiciled in the territories.

New wage scales for unskilled Africans have recently been introduced in Nyasaland on the basis of 15s. a week for an adult male in Blantyre-Limbe township and of 8s. 6d. in the agricultural areas.

An Association of Local Government Authorities has been formed in Kenya by the amalgamation of the Association of Municipalities of East Africa and the Association of County and District Associations of Kenya.

The New Kenya Group, led by Mr. Blundell, is about to launch a New Kenya Party, which will be open to all Kenyans. Members of the Legislative Council who support the party will have their New Kenya Parliamentary Group.

Building is to start soon in Salisbury of the new teaching premises of the Rhodesian College of Music. This has been made possible by a gift of £50,000 by Sir Stephen Courtauld. A concert hall will be added when more funds are available.

The East Africa Women's League is to compile a register of persons with accommodation to let to people wishing to spend long leaves or holidays locally instead of overseas. Several hotels have already offered concessionary rates, with deductions of up to 10% and 15% for bookings of one or more months.

With the gazetting of the amending legislation to the Inter-Territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Act in Southern Rhodesia, there is now free movement of Asians from the two Northern territories into the Colony. Another measure which is now law is that granting Southern Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers an extra £500 a year and back-benchers £250 a year, both increases effective from October 1.

The East African territories have concluded an agreement with Denmark and Sweden for the relief of double taxation on certain classes of income such as royalties and pensions, which will be exempt from tax in one country if subject to tax in the other. The agreement will come into force when final steps have been taken to give it the force of law in Denmark and Sweden. Similar agreements are already in force between East Africa and the United Kingdom, Canada and the Federation.

Time Gentlemen Please

TWO WHITE MEN who went into the main African beer-hall at Mufahira, Northern Rhodesia, for a drink earlier this week were arrested. So were 10 Africans, said to have been in a crowd which gathered and which stoned the police when they removed the white men from the hall. The Europeans have been charged with conduct occasioning a breach of the peace and the Africans with unlawful assembly. A police statement issued subsequently said that the two men went into the hall and drank kaffir beer, that an argument followed, that several C.I.D. constables removed them from the premises and put them in a car parked outside. The crowd then formed and began to throw stones. A white assistant police inspector was injured.

African Arrested

NYASALAND POLICE have arrested an African in the Ncheu district in connexion with the breaking and entering of the home of Mr. C. A. Cardew at Biliwili, near Ncheu, during the night of September 24-25. Mr. Cardew, 89-year-old former District Commissioner, was found dead in his home. He is believed to have died from shock following attempted strangulation. The police later issued the name of another African from the Ncheu district whom they wished to question in connexion with the Cardew case.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Turkish Tobacco Plan for N. Rhodesia

Mr. John Roberts's Scheme for African Farmers

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, M.P., Minister of Labour and Mines in Northern Rhodesia, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA just before he left London yesterday to fly back to Lusaka that he had had talks with certain Turkish tobacco marketing interests in this country and was satisfied that there is ever-growing scope for Turkish leaf from Northern Rhodesia. He added:

"Hitherto we have been inclined to look upon Turkish leaf as a very poor sister to Virginia; but there is a big demand, particularly in the United States, for Turkish leaf, and I feel that the Government of Northern Rhodesia would be fully justified in proceeding with a scheme for a very considerable increase in our production in this export commodity. At present we produce very little, and that by isolated growers.

"American tobacco manufacturers insist upon such a quantity as would assure them of an equal spread throughout the year of their blends, and in order to assure them of continuity of supply we should require a scheme sponsored and organized by the Government.

"I am absolutely satisfied that Northern Rhodesia is eminently suited to grow Turkish leaf. We have the right types of soil and the right climate and rainfall. Turkish tobacco marketing interests in London have confirmed this view to me. All that we need now are growers to produce it.

"What I have in mind is that European farmers who now concentrate on Virginian leaf should be encouraged to add a small acreage of Turkish. But we could not stop there. For some time I have been advocating the diversification of African agriculture from normal subordinate crops to those which will provide a cash income. Production of Turkish tobacco would provide the African with a fair and profitable return.

Small Capital Outlay

"Turkish tobacco, unlike Virginian, does not require a large capital outlay, the same scale in growing or concentration of effort in the curing process. It can be grown in acreages which are small yet economic, and it is suitable to peasant cultivation. There are thousands and thousands of acres of suitable land in the Native Trust areas which now lie idle and in their virgin state. I feel that our Government would be justified in laying out a scheme in which selected African farmers could participate on Native Trust land on lines similar to those by which European farmers at Mkushi are growing Virginian leaf.

"To try to encourage the growing of Turkish in the initial stages in isolated parts of the country by individual Africans would be a waste of effort, for co-ordination of the advisory services would be difficult, as would be the distribution of seed, fertilizers, packing materials, and so forth.

The approach, in my view, should be by the selection of two or three suitable parcels of Native Trust land, the Government to make available water supplies, do a certain amount of stumping and clearing on each holding, and provide a system of internal roads. African farmers settled on these holdings should have the ultimate right, once they had proved themselves, to gain title to them.

"Such an African settlement scheme would facilitate the dissemination of advice, permit a degree of control in the production of quality leaf, and facilitate assistance to the African growers in various forms. Once such pilot settlements had proved themselves they could be extended to other areas if there was adequate demand for the tobacco. Of course, the possibility of a title to the land would be an attraction to the farmer.

"Shortly after my return to Lusaka I shall have talks with the Minister for African Agriculture and other members of the Government with a view to the early introduction of a scheme along these lines."

Imports from Tanganyika Territory into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the first four months of this year amounted to £142,544, against £286,928 in the corresponding period for 1958, and purchases from Kenya dropped to £72,718 from £111,995.

A Southern Rhodesian cider industry is in process of development. A considerable area is being planted with cider apple trees in the Eastern Districts.

Changes in Kenya's Pyrethrum Law

THE PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA has been advised by the Kenya Minister for Agriculture that it is the intention of the Kenya Government shortly to lay before the Legislative Council a sessional paper giving its views on proposed amendments to the 1956 Pyrethrum Ordinance.

According to the board, these changes are likely to have a profound effect upon the future of the pyrethrum industry in Kenya. In a issued statement, the board states: "Despite having given the board an undertaking that it would be consulted fully before any pronouncement by Government was made the board has been denied sight of Government's proposals. It has, therefore, been necessary for the board to advise the Government that despite its expressed desire to collaborate fully with the Government on this subject the board may now be forced into a position whereby it will have to oppose Government's intentions."

The board consists of five elected growers' representatives and six Government-nominated representatives, all of whom, unanimously oppose the principles underlying the amendments to the 1956 Pyrethrum Ordinance which the Government seeks to introduce. The Board believes that Government's intervention in the affairs of the industry is both unnecessary and unwarranted, as the Government is aware that the Board has given undertakings that it will not use its statutory powers under the 1956 Ordinance in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Colony or of pyrethrum growers.

The statement concludes: "The industry has never been in better shape than it is at this time and the future, from the development aspect, has never been more bright. The board believes that the way in which the Government has now acted is likely to disturb very considerably the advantageous conditions in world markets which the board has strived to create."

Sharp Work

THE FIRST RAZOR BLADE FACTORY to be established in East and Central Africa was recently visited in Dar es Salaam by Mr. D. N. M. Bryceson. He examined specimen blades turned out from Swedish chromium steel at the rate of 200 per minute. Mr. Amir Bhatia, managing director of Industries and General Agencies, Ltd., the manufacturers, told the Minister that the factory would shortly go into full production, turning out approximately 100,000 blades each eight-hour shift. The plant, he added, was capable of supplying East Africa's total present needs—some 60,000,000 blades a year—apart from meeting export requirements. The blades would come on the market next month. The plant was designed and made in Solingen, the cutlery centre of West Germany, and a specialist in the manufacture of razor blades, Mr. E. Koch, was training local technicians and would bring the factory into production.

New Stanley Hotel Opened

THE NEW £450,000 EXTENSION to the New Stanley Hotel in Nairobi was opened recently by the Lady Mary Baring, wife of the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring.

Nine storeys high, the rebuilt New Stanley is the largest hotel in East Africa and contains 149 double rooms, 66 single rooms, and six luxury suites. Every room is wired for television and has its own bathroom, wireless and telephone. Apart from the main dining room, there is a private dining room which will accommodate 160 diners and is fitted with cine-projection equipment for lectures and private shows. One of the rooms in the old hotel is to be converted into an art gallery, available permanently to local artists.

During the opening ceremony the new building was described by Kenya's Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, as "a splendid example of realistic development in Nairobi." The building has been financed by Block Hotels, Ltd. (the owners of the hotel), the Kenya Government's Industrial Development Corporation, the Colonial Development Corporation, Barclays Bank Development Corporation and the hotel's original owner, Mrs. Tate. Mr. Griffith-Jones added: "This is an outstanding example of co-operation in the provision of finance by corporations which have demonstrated their great faith and confidence in East Africa."

Investigation into Kenya Agriculture

A COMMITTEE HAS BEEN APPOINTED by Mr. B. McKenzie, the Kenya Minister of Agriculture, to examine the organization of the agricultural industry in the Colony. The members are Sir Donald MacGillivray, Mr. H. D. White, and Mr. A. A. Lawrie, and they are to provide answers to the following questions:—

Do existing statutory boards and committees and such non-statutory boards and committees set up by the Minister as he may specify, effectively serve the purpose for which they are established? Are their functions adequately defined and co-ordinated, account being taken of the operation of producer, co-operative and commercial organizations fulfilling like functions? What steps if any should be taken to effect improvement? Where the expenses of a board or committee are charged against public funds, is this expenditure justified in the public interest?

Building Societies Flourish

INVESTMENT IN BUILDING SOCIETIES in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is thought by the *Central African Examiner* to be the highest per capita of the European population of any country in the world. In support of that suggestion it has written:—

In Southern Rhodesia there were four building societies at the end of 1953, with combined assets of about £34m.; by mid-1959 the number of societies had risen to eight and combined assets to about £40m.

In Northern Rhodesia there were two building societies at the end of 1953, with combined assets of about £2,900,000; by the end of 1958 the number of building societies had increased to six and assets had climbed to about £20m.

"Thus total assets of building societies have risen during the period from about £5,800,000 to about £60m.—roughly a tenfold rise in about five years."

TASMA

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

The association, through itself and its subsidiaries, provides orderly marketing and storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika, whose present production exceeds 100,000 tons p.a. Sisal production is taken over as produced and payment is made, as to 60% in the month following production and 40% in the month thereafter.

In selected cases, finance is also provided for approved sisal projects.

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British Overseas Stores Report

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD., which has interests in Rhodesia and Kenya, report a consolidated net aggregate profit of £161,479 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £277,928 in the previous year. Dividends from trade investments adds £10,576 (£8,661).

Depreciation absorbs £52,095 (£50,976) and taxation £53,347 (£130,407). Interim ordinary dividend (parent company) absorbs £17,468, less tax, the proposed final of 74% (making 124%), less tax, £26,201. Preference dividend for 12 months including three months accrued to March 31, 1959, less tax, takes £5,844. The carry-forward is £31,353 (£37,647).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £200,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock of £1 and £570,375 in ordinary stock of 5s. Capital reserves are £399,310, and revenue reserves £31,353. The 5% cumulative income debenture stock stands at £135,009, current liabilities are £265,846, fixed assets £1,453,293, inter-company balances (including dividends declared or recommended) £125,338, and current assets £25,270, including £216 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. R. J. Blackadder (chairman), C. E. B. Somerville (managing), H. C. Mumford, V. C. Ponsobry, Michael Richards.
Meeting, London October 27.

Tanganyika Concessions' Results

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., report a profit, subject to audit, of £3,293,993 (after meeting all charges, including taxation, but excluding dividends paid and proposed) for the year ended July 31 last, compared with £3,446,103 in the previous year. Federal and Southern Rhodesian taxation charged amounted to £140,000 (£150,000). Dividends paid on preference shares absorbed £147,570 (same), the interim on ordinary stock £1,149,724 (same) and the proposed final of 2s. 3d. per unit, £1,724,135. In 1958 the final dividend was £1,340,994 from current profits plus £383,141, free of tax, from revenue reserves. Unappropriated profits totalled £2,081,378, compared with £1,808,514 in the previous year. The profit on the redemption of Benguela Railway debentures, less loss on the sale of shares credited to capital reserve, totalled £49,950 (£168,650).

Loan Converted

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., have stated that Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., have, in terms of the loan agreement entered into on November 5, 1958, exercised its right to convert the whole of the loan at present outstanding, £4,200,000, into fully paid deferred shares in De Beers Consolidated Mines, at the price of 120s. per share.

Record Diamond Sales

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., announce that gem and industrial diamond sales during the first nine months of 1959 totalled £68,406,847, an all-time record for the industry. The sales were made through the central selling organization in London. During the quarter ended September 30, £16,891,253 gem diamonds and £6,317,036 industrial diamonds were sold for South African and other producers.

Congo Strike

THOUSANDS OF AFRICAN WORKERS on the Belgian Congo railways, docks and river transport services stayed away from work last Monday in the Congo's first organized strike. The strike, in support of higher pay, was organized by the Confederation of Congolese Christian Trade Unions.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Report

Slight Increase in Gross Receipts

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., report receipts from passenger traffic of £116,398 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £108,216 in the previous year. Receipts from goods traffic totalled £954,231 (£930,833), from parcels and luggage £16,998 (£15,587), livestock £6,449 (£5,588), and sundries £13,495 (£7,068).

Maintenance of way and works absorbed £105,280 (£101,876), maintenance of locomotives and rolling stock £143,048 (£119,419), locomotive and vehicle running expenses £236,115 (£238,858); traffic expenses £163,828 (£164,989); and administrative expenses £75,946 (£75,180). Gross receipts were £1,107,571 (£1,067,282), and working expenses £829,227 (£790,021).

Interest on hire purchase payments totalled £21,039 (£16,954), interest on advances £31,655 (£32,169), estimated taxation was £80,902, and general reserve received £20,406. The carry-forward was £298,173, compared with £291,743 brought in.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 805,058 tons (845,695). General merchandise totalled 116,631 tons (97,970), sleepers, piles, and timber 96,850 (96,841), tobacco 15,096 tons (15,125), petrol and oils 29,914 tons (27,398), cement 16,100 tons (19,626), tea 12,111 tons (10,262), maize nil tons (23,243), fertilizer 10,794 tons (12,402), sugar 28,748 tons (30,200), public coal 44,793 tons (57,754), cotton seed 4,288 tons (6,572), salt 3,012 tons (4,995), cotton lint 4,310 tons (4,429), molasses 6,629 tons (5,227), limestone 104,535 tons (112,612), groundnuts 11,894 tons (19,812), unginning cotton 6,349 tons (8,210), cassava 2,585 tons (7,214), clinker 38,052 tons (29,858), flour wheat 5,878 tons (2,956).

Reserves

The issued capital consists of £600,000 in £1 shares. Capital reserves are £189,195, revenue reserves £161,911, and amount set aside for future taxation £98,525. Loan capital (secured by trust deeds) consists of £1,010,400 3½% first debenture stock, £399,000 income bonds, and £1,500,000 5% income debenture stock. Advances total £285,476 and provisions £781,073. Current liabilities are £281,263, fixe assets £3,601,622, current assets £611,085, including £310,852 in cash, and intangible assets £1,094,608.

The directors are Messrs. V. L. Oury (chairman), F. L. Brown, C. McL. Carey, W. M. Codrington, J. B. Correia Da Silva, L. R. Hayward, F. A. Pope, and General I. A. Monteiro Do Amaral.

Meeting: London October 28.

CITY APPOINTMENTS

MR. C. E. BOISE has retired from the boards of Selection Trust, Ltd., Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., and Seltrust Investments, Ltd.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR IAN JACOB has accepted an invitation to join the board of Fisons, Ltd. Sir Ian, who has been Director-General of the B.B.C. since 1952, is retiring at the end of the year.

MR. P. NEEDHAM, formerly an associate director of the J. Walter Thompson Co., Ltd., who recently joined McCann-Erickson, Ltd., as group head account executive, has been appointed to the board of directors.



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Stock Exchange Planned

SIR AMAR MAINI, Uganda's Minister of Commerce and Industry, has told Legislative Council that it was likely that a Stock Exchange in the full sense of the term "not only a call-over" would come into operation in Kampala. Agreement had already been reached by several parties concerned. Sir Amar also announced that the Uganda Development Corporation had interested two European producers, both large concerns, in the production of phosphatic fertilizers at Tororo. But before these concerns were in a position to pronounce finally whether or not they would proceed with the development of the industry they asked that the East African governments should schedule this particular industry in the Industrial Licensing Legislation.

Over-subscribed

THE OFFER OF 49,943 £1 ordinary shares in the newly formed Kenya Oil Co., Ltd., was over-subscribed within six hours. It is the first oil company in Kenya to be directed, staffed, and financed by Kenyans. Shareholders are being asked to subscribe £52,000 of the authorized capital of £60,000. One of the company's directors, Mr. R. S. Alexander, said in Nairobi recently that the company's target was to acquire about eight per cent of the Kenya oil market in five years. Its development plans aimed at building 15 service stations in Kenya during that period. In the fourth and fifth years it planned to build a bulk storage depot in Nairobi. Expenditure on development would be £350,000 during the first five years.

Borrowing Powers

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD., which has interests in Rhodesia and Kenya, are to hold an extraordinary general meeting at which shareholders will be asked to accept the directors' recommendation that the company's borrowing powers should be increased to an amount equal to the issued and paid up share capital of the company plus the amounts for the time being standing to the credit of the capital and revenue reserves of the company and its subsidiaries.

Commercial Brevities

Recommendations on future policy for the Tanganyika flue-cured tobacco industry have been made by a party of tobacco growers as a result of a fact finding tour of Southern Rhodesia sponsored by the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Board and the Southern Highlands Tobacco Union. The party, which recently returned to Tanganyika, was led by Mr. H. T. Constantinidis, chairman of the Tobacco Board and a director of the Tobacco Union. The other two members were Mr. G. Kallis, another director of the Tobacco Union; and Mr. B. C. Akehurst, the agricultural officer (tobacco), Iringa.

At last week's London auctions, 6,083 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 3.26d. per lb., compared with 5,160 packages averaging 3s. 5.00d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales to date are 343,349 packages averaging 3s. 4.21d. per lb., compared with 266,028 packages averaging 3s. 5.01d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price received, 5s. 6.9d., was for a consignment from Kenya.

The governors of the World Bank have agreed in principle to the creation, as an affiliate, of an international development association to supplement its financing operations by easing the terms of the loans to less developed countries, notably through the injection of "soft" currencies.

A new shipment of American wheat to help relieve the shortage of food in the Eritrea, Tigre, and Harrar regions of Ethiopia has arrived at Massawa. This shipment brings to a total of 46,500 tons the food grains contributed from America.

A veld fire which has already destroyed 100,000 acres of grazing has driven 60 elephant and lion, together with herds of smaller game, on to ranches near Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. The flames are visible 50 miles away.

The war risks rating committee of the Institute of London Underwriters have announced that strike, riot, and civil commotion shipping risk rates for Nyasaland have been reduced from 1s. 3d. to 9d. per £100.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., report an output of 199 tons of sisal and tow during August, making 1,391 tons for the first eight months of the year (1,019).

Tanganyika's latest loan, £1,500,000 for financing development works, was over-subscribed. Applications of £50,000 and under were allocated in full.

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1958	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000

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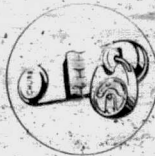


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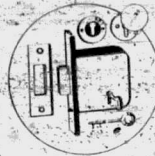
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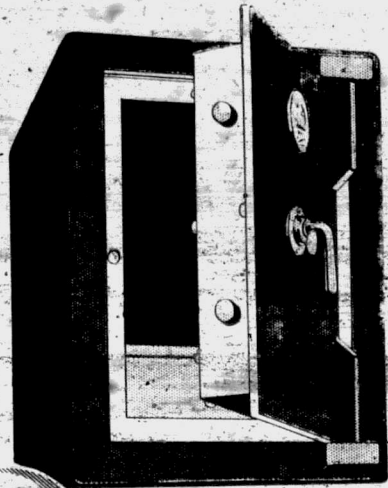
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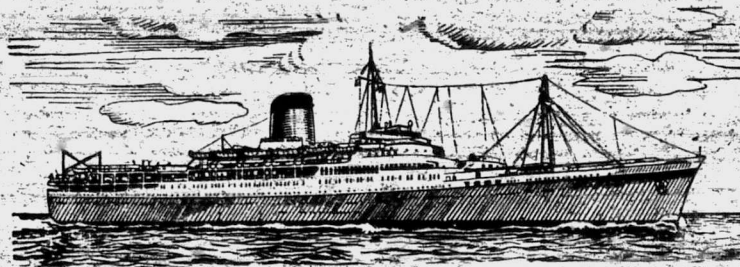
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