

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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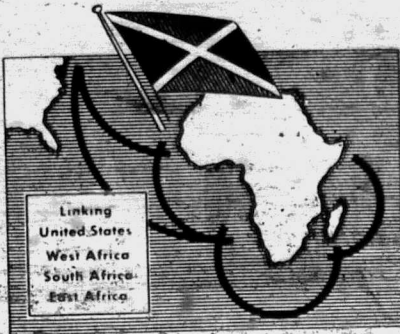
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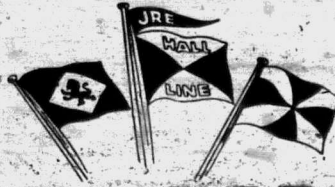


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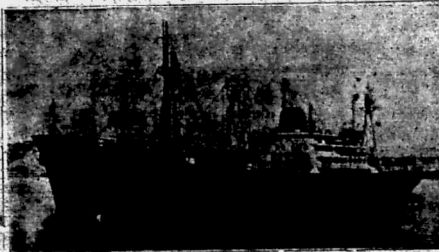
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1959

Vol. 36

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE CASE** for a general election in Kenya was argued in last week's leading article, which appeared the day before Sir Patrick Renison, the new Governor of the Colony, announced in Nairobi that there would be no election before the constitutional conference "unless a completely fresh invitation is issued by the Colonial Secretary", to quote a news telegram which has been widely published in Great Britain. No date, the Governor added, had yet been fixed for the conference. Our guess is that it is likely to take place in February, or possibly in March. Meantime, however, the new Secretary of State will visit East Africa for the first time, and, we believe, find that there is a very strong feeling among non-official Europeans in Kenya in favour of an early election (even if that involves postponement of the conference), so that those who come to London as delegates will be men whose mandate to speak for their constituents has been renewed. That view is held by some prominent Kenyans who have kept aloof from both the local parties.

The constitutional conference is from Kenya's standpoint comparable with the international "summit" meeting; and as the Prime Minister asked this country to decide by a general election who should represent it at that gathering, so the electorate in Kenya may fairly demand similar means of expressing its preferences. "But Mr. Lennox-Boyd promised that the conference should be convened before Kenya's next general election" some official spokesmen are saying. That

retort disregards a very important qualification made by the Minister — that the general atmosphere should be favourable for a conference. It is impossible to claim that the present atmosphere in Kenya is favourable from either the European or the African standpoint. There is a great split politically between the allegiances of the Europeans, and the African elected members of the Council are likewise in two camps (though, as with the Labour Party just before the election here, desperate efforts are being made to present an appearance of reunion).

Nobody in Kenya professes high hopes of a successful conference, and some experienced and responsible men in public life are convinced that it will break down. Nor are they to be found only in the non-official ranks. This general pessimism surely adds another argument in support of an early election. To the objection that it might strengthen the Odinga-Mboya wing of extreme nationalists, there are two obvious answers: that that may happen in any event, and that it would be better for Kenya and Her Majesty's Government to know the worst before discussing the country's political future. On the European side, the leader of the United Party, Group Captain Briggs, has announced that if an election is refused his organization will conduct a referendum among the European electorate in order to discover the extent of the support for its policy. If the results of that plebiscite were very adverse to his opponents, and especially if that were so in the constituencies represented by Mr. Blundell and some of his chief lieutenants, their right to participate in the London talks would have been jeopardized so unmistakably that the Government might

feel driven to reverse its earlier ruling and order an election. It would be more dignified as well as fairer to make that decision now in response to public feeling. There are, it is evident, sound reasons for Kenya to be granted recourse to the ballot-box before the different communities have to choose their delegates for London; and not one convincing reason against an election has yet been voiced.

## Notes By The Way

### Greatest Colonial Secretary

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, the eighty-fourth holder of the office of Colonial Secretary, may well be considered by historians to have been the greatest of them all, ranking even above the legendary Joseph Chamberlain, whose task was light in comparison. None of his predecessors in living memory so stamped his zeal, initiative, determination, and personality upon the Colonial Office and the Colonies as Mr. Lennox-Boyd. Only one, the late Leopold Amery, matched him in devotion and understanding; he it was who awakened and modernized the Colonial Office, but the problems with which he had to deal were simple beside those of the last five years, and his admirers (among whom I should wish to be ranked) would therefore not suggest that Amery's achievements could fairly be bracketed with those of the disciple and successor who has just retired to the back benches of Parliament and the executive responsibilities in a great family business.

### Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Qualities

NO PART OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE escaped Mr. Lennox-Boyd's attention. Every African territory under his control (including even Somaliland and Zanzibar) was granted constitutional advancement, as were many other Dependencies of the Crown, including Malaya, the West Indies, and Cyprus. So urgent were the problems that he scarcely ever had time to reflect quietly upon a major issue; day by day they poured in upon a Minister with a limitless capacity for work, exceptional ability, remarkable resilience, and the gifts of gaiety and natural friendliness. His nearest associates were at first amazed at the way in which he bore the relentless pressure; then they came to recognize that Mr. Lennox-Boyd would take in his stride burdens of responsibility which would have brought most men to an abrupt halt. When the doctors insisted on a break it usually took the form of a visit to some territory bristling with controversies and guaranteed to allow him no rest or respite. Yet he possessed the secret of returning refreshed from such journeys. No Minister ever spent himself more selflessly and spiritedly in the service of the Dependencies.

### Mr. Iain Macleod

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, his successor, has been interested in colonial affairs for years, partly perhaps because a younger brother has lived in Kenya since the end of the last war: he is Mr. Roderick Macleod, who was farming near Kitale until he joined up for service against the Mau Mau; now he is in the Special Branch of the Kenya Police, stationed in Nakuru. The brothers should soon meet, for the Minister hopes to visit East Africa in about a month. Dates and the programme are still under discussion, but it seems obvious that most of the time (which cannot be long) will be spent in Kenya. A visit to the Federation cannot be expected for some time, for it could certainly not take place while the Monckton Commission is at work in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland or promptly on its departure. Perhaps therefore a tour of Central Africa will have to be postponed until the Parliamentary summer recess next year.

### Firm Faith of Friends

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT I have talked to a number of friends who have been in very close contact with Mr. Macleod for years, and all are confident that he will prove himself a successful Secretary of State. Most have spoken of his ability, patience, far-sightedness, and adherence to what he believes. One, having mentioned his "iron nerve", added that he can be "terribly tough", but that he is a real sportsman and a good mixer. He is one of the best bridge players in England, and a great cricket enthusiast. Another informant suggested that his "unflappability", allied to exceptional powers of assimilation and good judgment, would stand the Colonies in good stead, and that his transfer to the Colonial Office means that the Prime Minister has resolved that the chief problems of Colonial Africa, especially in the multi-racial territories, shall be tackled with intelligence, courage, and determination. Those who know him best have very firm faith in Mr. Macleod. "There could have been no better successor to Alan", said someone who is on Christian-name terms with both of them — and with about half of the members of the present Government.

### A Generation Late

PRESSURE FOR DR. BANDA'S RELEASE is increasing and is not likely to be reduced. More important than that from the "professional sympathizer" clique on the Socialist left-wing is that voiced from Church circles in this country and in Africa. On another page will be found the text of a fair, frank, and friendly assessment of the Federation by Mr. L. B. Greaves, Africa secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, who, having just spent two months in Central Africa, has come to the conclusion that it would be unrealistic to be over-optimistic but irresponsible to be over-pessimistic about the future of the Federation. His analysis deserves careful consideration, and not least his warning quoted from the words which Mr. Alan Paton put into the mouth of one of his African characters: "The European has become moderate when the African has already turned extremist; he speaks to the son of the man who might have listened."

### Split Personality

THOUGH HE RECOGNIZES the grave risk of setting Dr. Banda free, Mr. Greaves believes that course to be desirable if the president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, will give satisfactory assurances. Many other people would doubtless share that opinion if they could convince themselves that any such assurances would be honoured. Doubt on the point is not equivalent to the suggestion that Dr. Banda would make promises with the deliberate intention of breaking them when convenient; it means only recognition of the indisputable fact that he is a split personality — at times the capable and courteous medical practitioner and civilized man of balanced judgment, but at other times the fanatical nationalist tub-thumper, reckless in his demagoguery, obsessed with his powers of oratory, and a dangerous misleader of his fellow Africans. What the authorities have to consider is whether they dare release that second



Banda before the Africans of Nyasaland have thrown up some moderate African leadership and following. The well-being of the mass of Africans should surely be decisive.

### Doubly Tendentious

MUCH LESS PERSUASIVE than the statement by Mr. Graves is the latest report of the Special Committee on Central Africa of the Church of Scotland. It declares that continuance of the emergency regulations in the Federation "is not likely to subdue the minds of the African people or make them more amenable to further developments in federation". Those words are doubly tendentious. The state of emergency was not declared because any Government wanted to "subdue the minds of Africans", but to safeguard law and order—and, incidentally, to protect the minds of Africans from intimidation by Congress leaders and agents. Nor did anyone think that emergency regulations would make Africans "more amenable to further developments in federation". Yet, because the intimidators have been removed, Africans in Nyasaland in particular have for the first time been given freedom to act on their own judgment about the Federation, with the consequence that two or three thousand have in a very short time joined the multi-racial United Federal Party and the multi-racial Central Africa Party.

### What the Kirk Overlooks

THIS WELCOME DEVELOPMENT would certainly cease if Dr. Banda and the other extremists were let loose, for their release would be interpreted by the mass of Africans as the prelude to a renewal of intimidation. Expecting the strong-arm gangs to get busy again, most of the Africans who have joined one of the political parties would promptly resign, not from choice, but from fear. Yet this committee of the Kirk pleads for freedom for Dr. Banda and "all personally innocent detainees". Does the Church of Scotland believe that any British Government in Africa detains anyone whom it knows to be innocent? Has it already forgotten that the Devlin Commission found that the Governor of Nyasaland had either to act or abdicate? Does it not know that many of the Africans who were then arrested have been liberated, not because they were not parties to preparations for general disorder, but because it is felt that they can now be set at large without danger to the community? A very high proportion of Europeans in the Federation, including most officials and many missionaries, would assuredly agree that it would be foolish in the extreme to set the ringleaders free, and the argument which will weigh most with most people is that the well-being of Nyasaland Africans should not be put in jeopardy.

### Sir Ernest Vasey

SIR ERNEST VASEY, who in very difficult circumstances has been an outstandingly able Finance Minister in Kenya for the past seven years, has retired from a Government in which he has been a tower of strength. He was astonishingly successful in extracting large grants and loans from the Imperial Treasury, which, I have reason to know, repeatedly argued that taxation in Kenya ought to be sharply raised as a *quid pro quo*. Because he believed that unduly heavy taxation would do more harm than good by discouraging the investment of overseas capital, he resisted what he regarded as doctrinaire pressure, and even during the state of emergency created by the Mau Mau rebellion he abolished export duties and estate duties, decreased direct taxation by increasing indirect taxation of various kinds, and revised customs rates in order to assist and protect local industries and development in general. These achieve-

ments were the product of clear-sightedness and resolution, for which the country owes him a deep debt of gratitude. He would, I have no doubt, be the first to say that he was greatly helped by Sir Evelyn Baring, to whom, few heads of State in the Colonies have had such an understanding of financial questions.

### Co-Existence Not Enough

FEW ELECTED MEMBERS of the Legislative Council in Kenya have been so consistently misrepresented as Sir Ernest Vasey. Had his colleagues clung to him as their leader the modern history of the Colony would certainly have been very different, and it is possible, and many people would say probable, that the policy of multi-racialism would have gone much more smoothly. He was elected chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization in 1948, but in 1950 he transferred to the official benches as Member for Local Government and Health, of which portfolio he quickly made a success. Had there been anything like cohesion among the elected members he would probably have declined office. He has always stood for European leadership, but for progressive participation in affairs by Africans as they became fit for the responsibility. Co-existence, he proclaimed, was not enough; only in co-operation was hope to be found; and he has held to the faith that a nation will grow out of Kenya's trials. Whether he is in or out of the Legislature, his influence will continue to be substantial, for men in all the races seek his counsel: Few Europeans in the country have a record of success comparable with his.

### Under Attack

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia, and Minister for Mines and Labour, is under attack, partly, it seems, for not having criticized the Colonial Office sufficiently often and fiercely to please the so-called "rebels"—who, not very creditably, seized the opportunity of his absence in England on Government business to make their move against him. That aspect of the matter is unlikely to be overlooked by the territorial party congress to be held in Ndola next week-end, when Mr. Roberts will assuredly ask for a vote of confidence; the issue having been raised, he will not be satisfied with its silent burial. My expectation is that he will emerge from the congress with enhanced power, for since he succeeded Sir Roy Welensky as the non-official leader he has done well politically and ministerially, and there is nobody among the non-official members of the Legislature who could replace him. A friend in Lusaka tells me that no attempt was made by the "rebels" to ascertain the feelings of the African members of the party, who, I have heard from several sources in recent months, esteem Mr. Roberts for his fair-mindedness. That quality—plus the fact that he holds a portfolio—inevitably prevented him from attacking the Colonial Office, which has in fact stood for a fair deal for Northern Rhodesia while that Protectorate has been under incessant attack from political extremists in the United Kingdom.

### Spoils, not work

IN AN AREA OF TANGANYIKA which shall be nameless the European owner of a coffee plantation recently found four Africans wandering about the estate. "Are you looking for work?" he inquired to receive the aggressive reply: "No, we don't want work; we have come to see how we shall divide up the plantation when we get self-government." I have excellent testimony to the truth of this instructive little story. Though it will certainly not influence the Movement for Colonial Freedom, or the other extremists in this country who always deem the white man wrong and the black man right, it is worth a moment's thought by better balanced folk.

# Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Faith, Fervour and Guidance

## Points from Some of His Speeches as Secretary of State

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD made many important statements on major East and Central African issues during his five years as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Passages from some of them are quoted hereunder.

"My most important task in East and Central Africa is the elimination of fear—fear on the part of the European that he will be swamped by the African, and fear on the part of the African that he will be kept permanently in the position of an inferior race, denied rightful opportunity for advancement.

"What is needed is a renewal of self-confidence amongst the immigrant races—confidence in the rightness of what they are doing and in the permanence of their future in the homeland of their choice. If an individual or a people ceases to believe in itself, its aims and ideals, others with firmer aims and beliefs will climb into the saddle.

"It should be the aim of all of us that the government of our East and Central African territories should for all time be in the hands of civilized and responsible people, whatever their race, whose homes are there. What must at all costs be avoided is a division in politics on purely racial lines." [In a chapter contributed to the book "Rhodesia and East Africa", published by "E.A. & R."]

### Policy of Partnership

"We intend to pursue the policy of partnership, of non-racialism. The simple racial slogan 'Africa for the Africans' has a tremendous appeal, but it cuts right across the whole policy of continuous Governments here of very different political views by exacerbating racial fears and tensions, inducing uncertainty among investors, and delaying the day when the territories can stand on their own feet.

"In Tanganyika there were four Africans in the Legislative Council five years ago. Today there are 23, and three African Ministers. In Kenya there were eight Africans in a Legislature of 34 and no Africans in the Executive. Today there are 25 Africans in a Council of 91, and places for two in the Council of Ministers, though up to now, owing to a boycott of the Council, only one African Minister has been appointed. In Uganda five years ago there was a Legislative Council of 56 members, of whom 20 were Africans. Today there are 34 Africans in a Council of 62.

"We are not embarking on a policy of repressing African nationalism; but no Government can allow any section of the people to resort to force or the threat of it to get its way. Action to forestall violence often attracts severe criticism, but no Government ought to risk human life through fear of temporary unpopularity. To keep order is in no sense to oppress genuine national aspirations.

"African nationalists will have to accept—as the more moderate Africans do—that there are other races who have settled for generations in the various territories and regard it as their home, and that these races provide most of the skill, the capital, and the enterprise required to bring the territories economically to the point where they can be viable independent units.

### Essential Conditions for Self-Government

"The policy of successive British Governments has been to lead the territories to responsible self-government in the Commonwealth in conditions that ensure to all the people concerned—and that means all the people—both a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter. There are four essential conditions for successful self-government.

"The first is that we leave behind us the institutions which are best fitted to secure a good Government, and that we should be satisfied that power will pass to able and honest people, ready to govern through those institutions and not abuse them for the sake of their own ambitions.

"The second criterion is to get everyone to accept that the territory is not just the home of one particular race or com-

munity, and that the rights and interests of all communities must be safeguarded.

"The third is that the territory must not only have the material resources to give the inhabitants a reasonable standard of living, but keep the confidence of all on whose capital and skill its future prosperity will depend.

"Fourthly—and as important as anything else—there must be enough skilled, experienced, and educated people to form an efficient and impartial Civil Service to run the complex machinery of modern government.

"We understand and sympathise with nationalism. What we must oppose is racialism. We are against trouble-makers who set out to stir up race hatred and to ride to power upon it, against those who ignore or condemn the emergence of moderate opinion when responsible men and women of all races are trying so hard to learn to weld modern societies based on mutual tolerance." [Addressing the Commonwealth Press Union in June, 1959.]

"I cannot foresee a date at which it will be possible for any British Government to surrender their ultimate responsibilities for the destinies and well-being of Kenya.

### Co-operation Necessary

"There can be no question of relaxing United Kingdom control until it is generally accepted that the continuous co-operation of all the communities now in Kenya in all spheres, and particularly in public life, is indispensable for the maintenance of an effective Government. By such co-operation Kenya would become a single nation, drawing on the best traditions, skills and capabilities of all who have their homes there.

"It would reflect no credit upon any British Government to abandon the people of Kenya to their fate when they have no certain prospects of being able to stand on their own feet economically and being able to run efficiently, and without risk of collapse or misuse, institutions or representative government. The responsibility of H.M. Government is to all the inhabitants of Kenya of all races and communities, both backward and advanced. It would be a betrayal of that responsibility to abandon our ultimate authority prematurely. Self-government is a mockery if purchased at the expense of individual freedom." [Speaking in the House of Commons in April, 1959.]

"The concept of democracy relates as much to the types of society to be found in any country as to the particular features of the machinery of government.

"It has been the experience of countries like the United Kingdom that the evolving machinery of government has kept pace with the changing features of the social scene, and particularly with the development of a fairly homogeneous population, where geographical unity and a sense of corporate nationhood have superseded through a process taking centuries to complete the cultural, racial and religious cleavages which for long divided the country.

### Allaying Mutual Suspicions

"The constitutional pattern in Britain and other advanced territories in the Commonwealth rests on several features of society which are not yet present in Kenya, and these are unlikely to emerge until mutual suspicions have been allayed and ethnic and cultural differences have lost the undue political importance attached to them today. One important feature of a mature society is a readiness to accord weight and respect to the opinions and interests of numerically smaller groups and a complementary confidence on the part of such groups. This must underlie the free working of fully developed democratic institutions.

"It is therefore to the promotion of a sense of nationhood that we must advance, and I can conceive no more potent instrument to this end than the development of a multi-racial or non-racial Council of Ministers in which policies can be evolved aiming at an integrated approach to the blending of the aptitudes and aspirations of the various communities in a sense of national purpose and achievement. This principle of the participation of all groups in the executive government of the country is a gateway to the future and not a barrier to the advancement of any community." [In a dispatch of November 24, 1958, to the Governor of Kenya.]

"The first duty of any Government is to maintain law and order.

"The Government and Government of Tanganyika will have the full support of H.M. Government for any measures taken

to deal with lawlessness or dangerous hooliganism with bodies that claim in some parts of the Territory to have assumed the functions of Government; with this goes the duty of protecting private property, and this of course includes land, and land enjoyed by those of any race who have a legal title to it.

"The so-called immigrant communities are not here on sufferance, and their rights must be protected. We do not like and cannot accept the view that they are not entitled to regard themselves as Tanganyikans.

"When I speak of the maintenance of the authority of Government of course I include the maintenance of the authority of the traditional authority of the chiefs, whom the overwhelming majority of people of Tanganyika look to with respect and pride.

"In eight years we of the United Kingdom will celebrate the 700th anniversary of the first Parliament to meet in Westminster Hall, the Parliament of Simon de Montfort. That Parliament was not created from nothing. It was built upon local foundations; the people who came to it had already acquired in their own districts the right and the authority to speak for the people in those districts. They were the knights from the shires and counties of Britain and the burgesses from the boroughs. Every great nation that has survived the pitfalls of constitutional advance has invariably done so only when it has based its national institutions on well-tryed authorities and local institutions.

### No Abdication of Responsibility

"H.M. Government does not intend to abdicate its responsibility or hand over its trust to irresponsible people, or, indeed, to any Government under which responsible people of all races in Tanganyika would not feel secure.

"Despite the old Masai proverb that the bark of one tree will not adhere to another tree, I believe that it is possible in Tanganyika to build up a strong and united country where all people who have made their home here will be accepted by the others as loyal Tanganyikans. None of the races involved can afford to see this grand design fail." [Speaking at a civil luncheon in Dar es Salaam in November, 1957.]

"Discrimination on grounds of colour is quite deplorable, and all rudeness is stupid and offensive.

"It has been well said that because of sources of racial prejudice are manifold and ubiquitous it can be successfully combated only by a fundamental attitude which penetrates and governs life in all its aspects. The poisoned atmosphere, it was said, could be replaced only by continuous draughts of fresh and clean air.

"Every individual is daily contributing by his attitude and behaviour to the increase or diminution of racial animosities. Nothing seems more ungenerous or unwise than to ignore the immense number of our fellow countrymen who recognize this wholeheartedly.

"I have never felt that it is a question which should or could be dealt with by Government action. Government should take action where they are in a position to act themselves, for example, in settling the conditions of service, recruitment, and remuneration in the public service." [Speaking in the House of Commons, June, 1957.]

"Federation has come to stay; there can be no question of breaking it up.

### Benefits of Federation

"The people of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia, both black and white people, are bound together in this Federation; and they all have the clear duty of recognizing that fact and of applying all their thought and energy to ensuring that it is a success, and that all the people in all three territories co-operate with each other to ensure that the British Government's and Federal Government's policy of partnership can be fully implemented.

"The British Government knew of the doubts of Africans when it decided to create the Federation. The British Government knows of your worries today. But the British Government believes the time will come soon when you yourselves will recognize the benefits that Federation can bring to you." [In a broadcast to Africans before leaving Northern Rhodesia in January, 1957.]

"Many wild and tendentious statements have been made about the land problem in Kenya.

"It is not alienation of land that has led to land hunger among the Africans. If the whole of the White Highlands were handed over tomorrow to Africans, it might lead to a small and temporary alleviation of the problem, but it would be at the total loss of the whole economy of the country, on which they in the long run very largely depend.

"The land hunger is due to many other causes. It is due, thank God, to the ending of slavery by Great Britain in East

Africa; it is due to the end of the tribal wars, to social services which have cut down the death rate from many terrible diseases, and to the consequent increase in population. It is due also in part to the still primitive methods of cultivation by the Africans leading to unnecessary soil erosion.

"Simple rules of agriculture have to be applied and accepted. The Government have tried by large-scale clearing, by field experiments in newly-settled areas to clear the tsetse fly, by showing how rotation of crops can be applied, and the value of mechanization and of fertilizers, to do something to improve agricultural methods. They hope in this way to bring home to the African the need for new methods in agriculture. In those settlements where bad husbandry is dis-African improvement." [Speaking in the House of Commons credited and good husbandry rewarded lies the main chance of in February, 1952.]

"The best men are inspired by marks of distinction, which drive them forward as ships in a brisk gale in pursuit of fresh glory. They feel, not that they have received a reward, but that they have given a pledge for the future. They would blush to fall short of public expectation and therefore seek to surpass it." [To the Corona Club, in June, 1958.]

## Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd's Message

### "The Happiest Period of My Life"

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD sent the following message to the Governors of all colonial territories on his retirement from the office of Secretary of State:—

"For the last five years I have been proud to be Secretary of State for the Colonies. On giving up this high office I would like you to know how greatly I have valued the help which I have always had from you and all those taking part in the Government of your territory.

"I am very grateful to the members of the Overseas Service for their devoted work and to the large numbers of men and women outside the Service who are helping forward the progress and happiness of the colonial peoples.

"The times that I had spent as Minister and then as Secretary of State for the Colonies have been the happiest and most interesting and I hope the most worthwhile periods of my life.

"I have been proud to play my part in the emergence of independent nations within the Commonwealth and elsewhere to help forward sound constitutional advance. I have rejoiced in the spectacular social development, particularly in health and education, and in the massive economic advance on which the progress of the future so much depends.

"I have greatly enjoyed my many visits to the territories, the insight that this has given me into their problems, and the opportunity to make a multitude of friends of all nations, races, and creeds.

"As I said in my letter to the Prime Minister, this office is the one which I have always wanted to hold, and it is with deep regret that I now leave it."

"To all of you, Governors, Ministers, Government officers, and other friends outside the Administration, I send my warmest thanks and prayers for your future happiness and prosperity."

## Nyasa Terrorists Sentenced

### Former Congress Officials from Karonga

THE SELF-STYLED "GENERAL" FLAX MSOPOLE, a prominent member of the banned Nyasaland African National Congress, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for offences arising out of the disturbances in Nyasaland earlier this year. Msopole was secretary of the Misuku branch of congress in the Karonga district, where the most violent disturbances occurred.

Two other branch members, Abinala Mwiba, the chairman, and Tennyson Kamwira, the vice-chairman, received sentences of 10 years and five years respectively. A third accused was acquitted.

Msopole was defended by Mr. Orton Chirwa, Nyasaland's only African barrister, who was himself detained under the emergency regulations for a time.

# Sir Patrick Renison's First Broadcast to Kenya

"Hitch Great Responsibilities to the Commonwealth Star"

I HAVE NEVER SERVED IN AFRICA, but for many years I have wanted to serve here. I have believed that it is on what we succeed in, doing in Africa that my service and indeed the Commonwealth itself will be judged; I have wanted to have a part in it, and from today I have.

But Africa, even British Africa, is really too big for the world to look at whole. My special excitement, the main thought in my mind today, is that it is Kenya which is in the public eye. We have a special responsibility here.

To me Kenya seems always to have had this very special significance in the Commonwealth. People come here from all over the world to see its incomparable scenery and wild life, to enjoy its climate, and ways of living, to share in its agriculture and growing industries, to try to help its social and economic development.

I look upon Kenya as a show-window of the Commonwealth, where, I pray, we can show to the world a working model of the inter-racial partnership which stands so high among the purposes of the Commonwealth. Kenya receives so much publicity that, if the working model is attractive enough here, in the show-window, the idea will spread and life will be happier and more secure for millions of people. Misunderstandings based on race and colour will more quickly become out of date, just as class rivalries are visibly dying in Great Britain.

## Trust and Inspiration

If we cannot find the trust and inspiration and statesmanship to do it here, the full achievement of Commonwealth will be delayed; it will take very much longer for people in other countries to find a hopeful, prospering way of life, drawing, in Mr. Lennox-Boyd's words, "on the best traditions, skills and capabilities of all who have their homes there". But I think perhaps we can do it; and that is a possibility worth being excited about.

For success here the important thing is for a sufficient number of people of all races to have faith in the future; to be looking forwards instead of backwards; to believe in the wisdom for Kenya of the inter-racial policy which we are pursuing.

Nearly all people will respond if there is something clearly worth doing. In this country so many things are now being done which are absorbingly worth doing that there need be no lack of adventure and inspiration. It is a young and challenging country, very much alive. What is worth doing in it?

There are new villages to be given an ordered life and health and education; there are new farm holdings to be consolidated and brought to profitable production; there is the vast task of expanding our farming and getting people into new jobs in industry. Nothing could be more worth while than the challenge of maintaining and raising farming standards and Western ways of living and helping others to understand them and adopt them. We all want a levelling up and not a levelling down.

For urban populations the task is, in its broadest sense, education at all levels in the art of living—housing, sanitation, water, recreation, and all the other things.

For political leaders there is the fundamental struggle to produce an efficient, impartial, inter-racial Kenya Government service: only on such a service can sound self-government be built without jealousy or fear and without chaos or domination or dictatorship.

For commerce and industry there is the fostering by effort and integrity of the climate of confidence which leads to further investment and expansion. With increasing introduction of capital and skill the country can maintain its rate of progress.

For the Civil Service of all races and branches there can be the satisfaction of helping and seeing results in activities in

\* These passages are taken from a broadcast talk given by the Governor of Kenya last Friday, the day on which he entered upon his new office.

which they believe; and they above all will need to have faith in the way ahead if their best work is to be done.

All these things and many more are especially worth doing because they help the purpose of a truly inter-racial Commonwealth. It is clear to me from what I have been told that a growing number of thinking people in Kenya believe in these things and will work for them.

I know the size of the problems and difficulties. There is no shortage of experts in England to propound the problems to a person who is a newcomer to East Africa. I have a tremendous lot to learn about people and personalities and the interplay of ambitions and jealousies and mis-trusts. I am not a stranger to frustrations and disappointments and man's inhumanity to man.

But I shall never believe that the Commonwealth purpose is impossible of achievement here. It may be delayed by extremism, or selfishness, or a lesser or different faith in the future, or by the influences, sometimes beyond our control, of things that are said and done outside our borders.

I have spent 27 years in the service to know how hugely fortified I am to find myself again in a country with a first-class service—perhaps the best of all. Let us build up a permanent Kenya service of the future to that same high quality. I look forward to the stimulus and fun of working with the members of the service very greatly indeed. I know that if together we can find the clear way of helping Kenya, like Montgomery's armies in another part of Africa, the service is unstoppable.

I have no illusions about the size of my job or yours, but I think it wise and helpful to hitch great responsibilities to a star; and I take courage from the increasing brightness of this star, this belief of mine. It is of a Commonwealth, of which the Queen is Head, where all people can freely and fairly work together in their own best traditions as human beings, with mutual respect and liking, sharing opportunity, and through the special skills which they can gain, improving life for each other.

Great Britain must not lay down her responsibility until such co-operation, particularly in public life, is shown to be possible and lasting in a single nation of all Kenya's races and communities. If we follow this star I believe that we in Kenya can help to lighten the darkness of other countries seeking dignity and development and an honourable path ahead.

I have every intention of visiting and re-visiting all parts of Kenya. I hope my wife will be with me on many such visits. I look forward to learning to understand the many peoples who live here. I shall see what I can do to help their leaders to bring about the human and material progress which we all seek.

If anything I have said on this my very first evening is anywhere near what any of you believe, I hope that you will work with me and my Government to make it come true.

## General Election in Kenya Not Before Constitutional Conference

SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE at Government House shortly after his arrival, Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, told journalists last Friday that there would be no general election in Kenya before next year's constitutional review. Sir Patrick pointed out that the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the constitutional conference specifically stated that the conference would come first and the elections afterwards. This could only be changed if a completely fresh invitation was issued by the Colonial Secretary.

Sir Patrick said he had been having talks at the Colonial Office during the week with the former Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Colonial Secretary. He had also met Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie, the constitutional adviser appointed by the British Government for next year's conference, who visited Kenya recently and will be returning next month.

Referring to African nationalism, he said he had had 12 years' experience of nationalism in the Caribbean area, and he thought there would be resemblances between nationalism there, its intentions and methods, and nationalism in Africa and other parts of the world.

# Speaking to the Son of the Man Who Might Have Listened

## Unrealistic To Be Over-Optimistic About the Federation, But Irresponsible To Be Over-Pessimistic

MR. L. B. GREAVES, Africa secretary of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, who has just spent two months in Central Africa, said last week in the course of an address at Lambeth Palace to the British Council of Churches:—

"I had a large number of private conversations with a wide range of individuals, and I have had no opportunity as yet to put my notes into a form in which they can be used without a breach of confidence. That is very important and not at all easy. I must ask you therefore to excuse me from attempting any comprehensive statement at this stage, but I will try to say a few things which I believe to be true and relevant to our thinking. They are fairly closely in line with the report of the international department which has been presented to you.

"It is in Southern Rhodesia that the deepest underlying problem has to be solved, but it is probably in Nyasaland that immediate action is most needed.

### "Secession"

"There I talked with quite a number of ordinary, responsible Africans—people like ministers, teachers, and clerks—and the first question I asked was: 'What do you think should be the next step?' Almost without exception they replied: 'Secession'.

"That can be misleading. 'Secession', like 'federation', is a word with a very strong emotional content. For many people in Nyasaland the very word 'federation' has an emotional force that is sufficient to close their minds, and many people believe that it needs a word with equal and opposite emotional force, such as 'secession', to open them.

As the Devlin Report pointed out, intolerance of the very idea of federation is very strong and widespread in Nyasaland. This being so, it is asking a tremendous lot of any African leader to expect him to think and speak dispassionately about it, strictly on its merits, in public. Yet one can so talk in private with individuals, and one often gets ready and, I think, genuine agreement on several points.

In the first place, it is not federation itself that is so bitterly resented, but rather the imposition of federation on an unwilling people. This council thought that the original imposition of federation in 1953 was unwise but not necessarily wicked. If, as was so confidently predicted, it had swiftly commended itself to Africans in practice, all could have been very well. For a variety of reasons that has not happened, and to repeat that kind of error—imposition without consent—would seem to me not just folly but criminal folly.

The resolution of July, 1959, of the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia puts this point very clearly when it states the belief of the council that any increase in the powers of the Federal Government toward complete autonomy within the Commonwealth may only rightly be granted when it is based upon the full consent of the majority of the people of the Federation.

### Consent of the Majority

"How is that consent to be determined? In part, at least, by the extension of the franchise.

"Why is federation hated? I think the clue is to be found in a sentence in a statement by the Synod of Livingstonia in March, 1958: 'In the minds of Nyasaland Africans federation is equated with political subservience, and from it they seek early release'.

"From 'it', from what? Not from the federation itself, but from the thing with which it is equated in their minds—political subservience to a white minority in Southern Rhodesia. If they could be released from that fear, if federation could be so presented as manifestly not equated with political subservience, I think that their minds would be open to a reasonable examination of its possibilities, and, I would hope, in a wider context than Nyasaland.

"One of the weaknesses in their thinking is, I believe, that it is too parochial, too exclusively concerned with their own country, too neglectful of the influence of this concept of federation on the other territories—on Southern Rhodesia, on the Union of South Africa, and, indeed, on all multi-racial situations throughout the world.

"If you ask, 'What bad things has federation brought?' they say, 'It was imposed; Nyasaland is like a man lying on the ground with the Government sitting on his head'.

"If you say, 'Can you think of any good things?' they say, 'You may see good things, but the man on the ground, the man on whose head you are sitting, can see nothing. I do not think that we will get on until we get off his head'.

"If we press the point, 'What bad things has it brought?' Has anything specific happened since 1953—any of the things you feared, such as loss of land or spread of discriminatory practices and attitudes, almost without exception they say, 'No, nothing of that sort has happened to justify our fears. No land, for instance, has been lost, indeed, probably more is now available. Nevertheless, our fears persist'.

### Political Domination

"Why? The answer is all too obvious—their essential fear is of political domination by a white minority in Southern Rhodesia, and they think in terms of a stereotype of white Southern Rhodesians whom they cast as the villains of the piece.

"Is the picture in their minds fair? There is all too much reason for them to think so. Africans who read the correspondence columns in the white Rhodesian Press cannot but be apprehensive and resentful. I need not go into details of the so-called 'pin-pricks'. That is a regrettably inadequate and insensitive word which ought to be dropped because it treats as trivial wounds that are deep. To make light of these things and lay all the stress on the economic benefits that federation could confer is a very great error. We do well to remember that we have to do with hurt men rather than with hungry men.

"Is their picture of white Southern Rhodesians fair? It is not, of course, the total picture, very far from it. People who equate the policies of Southern Rhodesia with those of the Union are completely wide of the mark; the trends in the two territories seem to be diametrically opposite.

"There are very notable efforts being made by many people, not only in the Church—I think not even mainly in the Church—but also in industry, Government, university, welfare departments, and the like, and by private individuals; and it would ill become us to hamper or discourage these efforts by belittling them. All those who are engaged in them know they are up against time. Given time, I believe the corner could be turned; but is there time? This is the question which all thinking people are asking.

"It would be quite unrealistic to be over-optimistic. A recent television programme in the United States on the Federation summed up the situation in words that are ominously like the sombre words of Msimangu in 'Cry the Beloved Country'. The European is becoming moderate after the African has already turned extremist. He speaks to the son of the man who might have listened."

### No Accepted Leader

"He speaks to the son of the man who might have listened. It could be. Yet while it is unrealistic to be over-optimistic, it is irresponsible to be over-pessimistic, because pessimism cuts the nerve of effort. If you despair the only logical thing to do is to give up.

"One of the most obvious difficulties in Nyasaland is that there is no generally accepted African leader with whom Government can treat except Dr. Banda. The idea that, if he is kept away from them long enough, the people will forget him is, I think, totally mistaken. To recognize him as the peoples' leader and to release him as such, I would think to be right. Many men perhaps think it obvious.

But it would be irresponsible to ignore the fact that it would entail a very grave risk—the risk, if I may so put it, that Dr. Banda would not measure up to the Devlin estimate of him. I think that Government could properly require some reassurance on that point. I think that Dr. Banda, on his part, could properly require an assurance of something really tangible in the way of political advance. There seems to me to be some hope along this line. There seems to me no hope along the line of indefinitely continued detention."

"Africa today presents the kind of challenge that India was to earlier Conservative Governments, and all Mr. Macleod's imagination will be needed there. He has inherited the toughest of assignments"—*The Guardian*.

# PERSONALIA

MRS. C. J. HATTY, of Salisbury, is at present in London.

MR. J. G. HUDDLE is now Assistant Financial Secretary in Uganda.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS is about to revisit Kenya for three weeks.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY is to visit Africa next month.

BRIGADIER A. P. CAMPBELL is on his way to Kenya in the WARWICK CASTLE.

SIR RICHARD WOODLEY left London Airport at the week-end to return to Nairobi.

MRS. V. C. YOUNG, of the East Africa Office in London, is revisiting East Africa.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE has been elected a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance.

MR. A. J. SCRUBY has arrived in London from Nairobi on a very brief business visit.

MR. W. J. CARNELL has left Tanganyika for Nyasaland to become Chief Inspector of Schools.

DR. K. A. BEAHAN, Government medical officer in Belingwe, is in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

SIR HENRY MOORE, sometime Governor of Kenya, is outward-bound for Cape Town in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. AIREY NEAVE, M.P., has been appointed to the board of directors of John Thompson, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

MR. PETER CANHAM has been appointed first principal of the Bernard Mizeki college at Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. S. F. T. JULLION, a master at Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, has been appointed to the Education Department in Kenya.

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, and LADY PRAIN, recently paid a three day visit to Nyasaland.

LORD BAILLIU, president of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., has been elected the first president of the British Institute of Management.

MR. J. L. DOWLEY, Regional Director of Education in Bulawayo, has been appointed Federal Under-Secretary for Education.

MR. E. D. FRANCH and MR. E. C. NIELL have been appointed directors of the Car Mart, Ltd., which has Rhodesian connexions.

MR. M. R. METCALF, United Kingdom High Commissioner for the Federation, has arrived in London on leave with MRS. METCALF.

SIR FRISTON HOW, secretary to the Atomic Energy Office since 1954, and LADY HOW are on their way by sea to visit Southern Africa.

THE RT. REV. A. F. B. ROGERS, former vicar and rural dean of Hampstead, has been enthroned Bishop of Mauritius and the Seychelles.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. NICHOLSON are on their way back to the Federation by sea.

MR. A. W. JACKSON, a district officer in Tanganyika, has become Principal Assistant Secretary (Finance) of the East Africa High Commission.

CHIEF H. M. LUGUSHA, the first African to occupy the post, has been re-elected Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika.

SIR PATRICK RENISON was sworn in as Governor of Kenya last Friday. The oath was administered by the Chief Justice, SIR RONALD SINCLAIR.

MR. ARTHUR HOPPE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, flew back to Nairobi yesterday after a brief business visit to London.

SIR RANDOLF BAKER, Conservative M.P., 1910-18, and a large landowner in Northern Rhodesia, left £58,241 gross, £52,316 net. (Duty paid £20,954).

SIR DONALD ANDERSON, deputy chairman and a managing director of P. & O. Line, has been elected president of the International Shipping Federation.

LORD DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and LADY DE LA WARR have returned from their visit to Australia and New Zealand.

MESSRS. H. F. I. ELLIOTT, C. DE N. HILL, and MR. S. B. HOOPER, Ministerial Secretaries in Tanganyika, have been promoted to the rank of Permanent Secretary.

MR. J. SAVANHU, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Federation, has returned through London from his visit to the United States.

MR. R. E. ANDERSON, head of R. E. Anderson, Ltd., a firm of Nairobi business consultants, has been appointed Seychelles Government trade representative in East Africa.

CAPTAIN W. T. CHALMERS, R.N.R., marine superintendent of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. CHALMERS are passengers for Mombasa in the WARWICK CASTLE.

MR. GEORGE NICOL will fly back to Kenya in mid-November. MRS. NICOL, who is making a good recovery after an operation, will sail in the KENYA at the end of the month.

MR. O. C. WIGMORE is to succeed MR. P. FLETCHER as headmaster of the Prince of Wales school, Nairobi. Mr. Wigmore, who is 34, has been at Berkhamsted School, Hertfordshire, since 1951.

MR. DESMOND KIRKNESS, managing director of Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which has a subsidiary in Uganda, is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the trade delegation of the U.S.S.R.

LADY ADA MARY LEGGETT, widow of Sir Humphrey Leggett, left £300 to BISHOP BEECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, for "the Christian Kikuyu Mission". She left £78,480 gross, £75,498 net (duty paid £40,446).

MR. W. HUNTER COOPER, manager of the Ngambo tea estate, Kenya, has been appointed to the board of Ngambo, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Argonaut Investments, Ltd., which is itself a subsidiary of Assam and African Holdings, Ltd.

MR. JOHN SIM, who left London Airport yesterday to return to Mombasa, will become chairman of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., on January 1, succeeding MR. R. W. BURT. Mr. Sim served in the Royal Artillery throughout the last war.

MR. A. W. PARTRIDGE, manager in Rhodesia of Turnbull Gibson and Co., Ltd., and MRS. PARTRIDGE are on their way back in the British India liner UGANDA, in which MR. G. P. A. CLAUS, Belgian Consul in Beira, and MRS. CLAUS are fellow passengers.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER has been appointed a director and chairman of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd. It is also intended to elect Sir Gerald to the board of the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd., parent company of British Metals.

MR. W. H. BILLINGTON, sometime general manager in Kenya of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., and now a director of the company, and MRS. BILLINGTON will leave London by air at the end of the month for a visit to East Africa of about three weeks. For some years Mr. Billington has been Kenya Students' Adviser in the United Kingdom.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and LADY RENNIE gave a reception at Rhodesia House, London, on Tuesday evening to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Federation and to meet the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE and the GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA and the HON. MRS. H. V. GIBBS.

MR. S. BOLSTER, a director of the Uganda Company, is visiting East Africa.

MR. PETER BOWRING has arrived back in London from a short business visit to Kenya.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. A. AMOS, of Federal Army Headquarters, and MRS. AMOS are in London from Salisbury.

MR. R. D. McDONALD, managing director of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Ltd., is due to leave London for Tanga on November 17.

THE REV. EZRA B. LAWIRI, lately vice-principal of the Bishop Gwynne College near Juba in the Southern Sudan, has arrived in England to study at the London College of Divinity.

Visitors to the United Kingdom from the Federation include MR. E. J. HARDS, of Marandellas; DR. and MRS. W. HOUSTON, of Bulawayo; MR. and MRS. E. KIPET, of Lusaka; COMMANDER and MRS. R. J. RICHARDS, of Salisbury; and MR. and MRS. J. A. WHELAN, also of Salisbury.

SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE was received by THE QUEEN last week on the termination of his appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and SIR ALEXANDER CLUTTERBUCK on his appointment to that post. He succeeds SIR GILBERT as registrar of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE VEN. NEVILLE LANGFORD SMITH, Archdeacon of Central Kenya, has been appointed Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Mombasa. He will live in Nairobi and will have an increasing responsibility for the two archdeaconries of the Rift Valley, with a view to the establishing of a suffragan bishopric in that area.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON was received by THE QUEEN last week on relinquishing his appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and SIR HILTON POYNTON was received on his appointment to that office. SIR HILTON has succeeded SIR JOHN as secretary of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

SIR STANLEY RAWSON, vice-chairman of John Brown & Co., Ltd., has resigned from the board, and from the boards of John Brown & Co. (Clydebank), Ltd., Wickman, Ltd., Constructors John Brown, Ltd., and S. N. Bridges & Co., Ltd. LORD CLITHEROE and MR. ERIC MENSEFORTH have each been appointed a deputy chairman of John Brown & Co.

MR. DENNIS AUSTIN, a research fellow of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, November 5, on "The New Ghana". MR. DAVID WILLIAMS will preside. At the same time, on December 3, SIR CHARLES ARDEN CLARKE will speak on "South West Africa and the United Nations".

## Lord Inchcape's Party for Mr. J. M. Sim

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE gave a farewell party at his London home last week for Mr. John M. Sim before his return to Mombasa. On January 1 Mr. Sim will take over the chairmanship of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. Those present were:—

MR. J. E. Alleard, Mr. J. L. F. Buist, Mr. T. B. Carey, Mr. R. E. Castell, Mr. R. A. Eccles, Mr. H. P. Foxon, Mr. A. M. Gooding, Mr. J. C. Goodman, Mr. B. R. T. Greer, Sir John Hathorn Hall, Mr. J. W. James, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, Mr. R. A. M. Knox, the Hon. F. A. Leathers, the Hon. L. J. Leathers, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Lord Milverton, Mr. W. B. L. Monson, Mr. H. E. Morford, Mr. C. S. Mundy, Mr. E. J. Nicholls, Mr. R. W. Nicholson, Mr. A. T. Orr Deas, the Earl of Perth, Mr. S. F. Phillips, Mr. W. W. Pipe, Colonel Sir Charles Ponsonby, Mr. D. G. Reid, Mr. J. W. Ritchie, Mr. B. E. Rolfe, Mr. H. Shedden, Mr. E. H. D. Thompson, Lord Twining, Mr. H. C. Walters, Mr. W. L. T. Wheeler.

## Obituary

### Sir Albert Braithwaite

MAJOR SIR ALBERT NEWBY BRAITHWAITE, D.S.O., M.C., the Conservative member for Harrow West, died in London last week at the age of 66. He took the closest interest in the economic development of the Commonwealth and frequently spoke in colonial debates.

He was born in 1893, the son of a former Lord Mayor of Leeds. He was educated at Leeds Grammar School and Leeds University. During the 1914-18 War he was awarded the D.S.O. and M.C. while serving with the infantry in France. After the war he returned to the family business. He was knighted in 1945.

He first stood for Parliament in 1924, and two years later was returned as a Conservative for the Buckrose division of Yorkshire. He lost the seat in 1945, but six years later won Harrow West in a by-election. His death has caused the first by-election since the general election, when his majority was 18,000.

Mr. Patrick Maitland wrote in a tribute to *The Times*:—

"Sir Albert Braithwaite will be greatly missed at Westminster and by none more than by his colleagues in the Expanding Commonwealth Group of which for several years he was treasurer. His enthusiasm for specific projects to forward Commonwealth development gripped his friends and drew them into studies of the proposal to create a Commonwealth Development Bank, then of the Grondona Scheme for stabilizing raw material prices, of a Commonwealth Food Bank and of an Economic Secretariat which he saw coming to fruition as the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council.

"Finally, he was working on a proposal for a Commonwealth Investment Trust coupled with a premium bond prize scheme to attract the small investor. His ideas on this were among the last to which he had been giving attention in recent months, for it was his dream that such a scheme might eventually be taken up by other Commonwealth countries until it spread the practice of investing in Commonwealth prosperity among the 660 million citizens of the Commonwealth of Nations.

"His dearest wish in Parliamentary affairs was to see a vigorous sense of Commonwealth patriotism spread throughout this great grouping of nations and he undoubtedly hoped that others, coming after him, would carry on what to him had been almost literally a crusade."

### Captain J. Davis

CAPTAIN JOHN DAVIS has died in Kenya after a short illness, at the age of 66. He was educated at Ascham preparatory school, Eastbourne, Harrow, and Kingston University, Canada. During the first world war he was with the Mechanical Transport and won a Military Cross. He arrived in Kenya on the GARTH CASTLE in 1919, and went to Nanyuki to a soldier settler farm. In 1931 he married Miss Janet Mitchell, and later sold his farm, and joined forces with his wife on her farm nearer Nanyuki. He was the first chairman of the Nanyuki branch of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLTON SPINKS has died suddenly at the age of 81. In 1912 he was engaged in operations against tribes in the Sudan. He finally became Inspector-General of the Egyptian Army.

MR. A. BEYER MUSE, president of the Liverpool Cotton Association in 1923 and a leading figure in the trade until his retirement, has died at the age of 83.

MR. ARTHUR ALEXANDER LEGAT, O.B.E., a former superintendent in East Africa for the National Bank of India, and sometime Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of East Africa, has died in Nairobi in his 63rd year. A memoir will appear next week.

## Tanganyika Election in 1960

### Sir Richard Turnbull's Address

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, said in the course of his address to the Legislative Council last week:—

"In March I announced the impending introduction of far-reaching constitutional changes, and said: 'During the period in which the Post Elections Committee is conducting its inquiries I shall, in consultation with my advisers (amongst whom will be numbered five non-officials) and the Secretary of State, consider the question of further advances in the constitutional field; and when the final decisions on the committee's recommendations are made public I hope at the same time to make an announcement concerning the next moves forward and to indicate the periods within which, provided the Government of the Territory has operated efficiently and peace and good order have been maintained, we can hope to accomplish these further steps in our constitutional programme. This announcement will include a forecast as to when, provided there are no untoward developments, we may expect non-official majorities to be introduced into the Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council'.

#### Constitutional Change

"In the course of debate the hope was so generally and cogently expressed that it would be possible for the promised statement on future constitutional changes to be made before the end of the year that, in consultation with my advisers, I determined that anything that could properly be done by this Government to achieve that objective should be done. The Attorney-General was accordingly authorized to tell the Council that the Government hoped very much that it would be possible for this further statement to be made before the end of this current year.

"In the past seven months the executive Government has been reorganized on the lines indicated in my address. The new Ministers have displayed great energy and vision both in policy matters and in the routine duties of their portfolios. The Ramage Committee has completed its inquiries and submitted its report; it has been considered by this Government and, together with an expression of this Government's views, has been submitted to the Secretary of State.

"The new Secretary of State has not yet had an opportunity of examining the report, and in these circumstances it may not be possible for us to adhere to the time-table which we had tentatively set ourselves. The Secretary of State is, however, very conscious that the people of Tanganyika are anxious to have as soon as possible a clear indication of the decisions of H.M. Government, and he has authorized me to give an assurance that these matters will be treated with all possible dispatch.

"It has already been agreed by the Secretary of State that the life of this Council should be brought to an end by dissolution, not in 1962 as would normally be the case, but at the conclusion of this present session. A general election will be held in September 1960 or as soon thereafter as the necessary preparations can be completed.

#### Economic Foundations

"Unless the economic foundations upon which the constitutional structure must stand are sound and enduring, no amount of skill and devotion on the part of the builders will ensure that the fabric holds together. An occasion of outstanding importance in the field of economic development has been the visit, lasting a little over two and a half months, of a survey mission of the World Bank. Its report is expected to be ready by the end of the year; and it is hoped that it will be possible during the course of this session to put before this House a comprehensive development plan, indicating the action the Government proposes both in the short term and in the long term on the basis of the mission's recommendations.

"Hon. members will also be asked to approve a Customs Anti-Dumping Bill, which has been particularly designed for the protection of industries already established in Tanganyika and for the encouragement of additional industries. That we have fair prospects of attracting secondary industry

to Tanganyika on an increasing scale is indicated by the growing number of inquiries made by business houses; commercial interests are clearly becoming more and more aware that nine of East Africa's 20 millions of inhabitants live in Tanganyika, and that our potential market is a large one.

"The improved communications which are steadily integrating Tanganyika into a more attractive economic and commercial unit, and the slow but distinct improvement in living standards, should provide an inviting field for a diversified range of light industries to be established over the next few years.

"Promising deposits of phosphate, gypsum, salt, and garnets are now being investigated or are in the early stages of production. In some fields of mineral exploitation operations are best left to individual workers, as distinct from large companies; the most obvious examples are the mining of mica, tin, wolfram, and in some modes of its occurrence, gold.

"Last October hon. members approved construction of the branch railway line to Mikumi. This line is expected to be completed by April. Investigations are being made of a new alignment between Ruvu and Mnyusi to link together the Tanga and Central lines. This alignment is shorter and is likely to be substantially cheaper, than that which has previously been contemplated between Morogoro and Korogwe, so that the prospects of a decision to go ahead with this long-awaited project are considerably brighter than they were.

#### Cotton Industry's Problem

"There is a very healthy and constructive spirit of co-operation between the producers and processors in tackling the cotton industry's problems. In the Lake Province the producers' co-operatives have this season taken over responsibility for the primary buying of the crop, and in all areas there are good prospects that agreement will be reached between producers, ginners' associations, and Government. This development will enable the handling of the crop to be reorganized in the best interests of all concerned, as well as to the advantage of our position in this very competitive market.

"There have recently been international negotiations about the difficulties besetting the world coffee trade. As a result it may be that legislation to control exports of coffee will have to be considered, but before any action of this sort is taken it must be clear that such a measure would benefit producers generally. Meanwhile Government has no intention of altering the policy of encouraging production in suitable areas, particularly of mild coffees, and of improving quality.

"The policy of Government towards game control is increasingly directed to developing game controlled areas on a scientific basis of sustained yield. It is hoped in this way to transform the hunting and exploitation of game into a beneficial form of land use. For this reason, and because evidence is accumulating that selective hunting of certain species under the law as it now stands is adversely affecting numbers and quality, the whole structure of game licensing is being reviewed.

#### National Parks

"Hon. members will be asked to consent to the proclamation of two small new national parks—at Engurdoto Crater near Arusha and on Lake Manyara. The establishment of amenities of this kind within easy reach of main centres of population and tourism should be much to Tanganyika's advantage.

"The rapid growth of the co-operative movement is demonstrated by the fact that whereas 10 years ago there were only 79 co-operative societies in existence, with some 20,000 members between them, these societies now number 605, with 340,000 members.

"Sisal is still our most important industry and our largest single source of wealth. This industry, in spite of many difficulties locally and in the outside world, retains its accustomed vitality and vision; indeed, its research programme, organized and financed by the industry, has culminated in the production of a hybrid which promises to confer far-reaching benefits on all aspects of sisal production.

"It is upon the courts and the capacity of the police force to apprehend wrongdoers and bring them before the courts that both the ordinary citizen and the Government finally rely for the orderly conduct of the day-to-day business of the Territory, and for the unimpeded execution of the programmes of development and expansion. The crime rate, I am sorry to say has continued to rise, and reported cases were more than 7% higher in the first half of this year than in the first half of 1958. The annual rate is now running at some 56,000 cases under the Penal Code.

(Continued on page 203)





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## Time Running Out in the Federation

### Sir John Moffat's Criticisms and Appeal

SIR JOHN MOFFAT, leader in Northern Rhodesia of the Central Africa Party (of which Mr. Garfield Todd is the Federal president), said, *inter alia*, when he inaugurated branches of the party on the Copperbelt:—

"I hoped that the Federal Party would live up to its professed policy and lead us out of the difficulties inherent in our racial situation. Six years have passed since federation—the six easiest years we shall ever have in which to give a bold lead to ensure our own salvation.

"Far from any effort being made to tackle and solve our problems, the tactic has been to pretend they were not there and dodge them whenever they demanded attention. All the pressing problems of our society which were self-evident six years ago are not only still unsolved, they have not even been examined, and they become steadily more menacing. European and African opinion drift apart, although it is obvious that if we are to have peace in Northern Rhodesia we must hammer out a mutually acceptable way of living amicably together.

### Growing Disillusionment

"After six years of the federation which was to settle all our difficulties, there is a state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia and another in Nyasaland, with practically all the acknowledged leaders of African thought in gaol, while in Northern Rhodesia the more militant of those leaders are confined to the remoter outer-districts. I am not questioning the actions taken earlier this year. I merely point out the tragic pass to which our inertia has brought us. Putting African leaders in gaol solves no problems. It acts as a spur and not a curb to nationalism in its extreme forms.

"Through these years of growing disillusionment I hesitated in the hope that it would not be necessary to start this new party. Our anxiety now is not whether the party is necessary but if it is too late. It is true that the inevitable swing of political power from European to African is creating among thinking Europeans a growing demand for a more liberal approach, but the same knowledge makes intelligent Africans less concerned in coming to terms with us than they have been.

"In contrast to the snail's pace we have adopted in the Federation, look at developments in Africa during the past six years. With the exception of the Federation and our Portuguese neighbours and Bechuanaland—and with the possible addition of Kenya—the 30 to 40 States in Africa are either independent now or have been promised independence within a stated time or will become independent within at most 10 years; and most of them are far more backward than we are. With the solitary exception of the Union of South Africa, every one of these States will be under the complete control of its indigenous inhabitants.

"In view of the speed of these tremendous developments, does anyone in his senses believe that we Europeans in this country can take another year to decide if a decent African citizen is to be permitted to have a cup of tea in a public team-room? That is what in effect our Legislative Council decided last month. Our capacity for self-deception is virtually unlimited.

### Preaching Partnership Only

"The comfortable circumstances in which we live and the fact that at present all power is in our hands blinds us to the truth that our continued existence in this part of Africa is hazardous at best and that unless we start shaping the future while we have the power to do so there may be no future for us.

"Our policy of partnership implies that the present differences between the races are not factors to be carefully guarded, but obstacles which must be abolished as quickly as possible, and that every citizen must ultimately be free to take his place in society according to his personality, training, and ability, and that in this regard skin colour is irrelevant. If we can establish such a society, then we as Europeans are secure and every other race is secure also. Failure to do this will be tragic for Africans but suicidal for Europeans.

"The one thing we cannot afford is what most of our politi-

cal leaders want to do—preach partnership—but practise *apartheid*. That leads to disaster quicker than any route I know. I have sufficient pride of race to believe that my own can hold its own with every other if given a fair chance. The C.A.P. believe that, instead of wasting time trying to hang on to dominating power which we must inevitably lose, it is wiser to concentrate on creating conditions which ensure that we and every other race can have a fair chance.

"To many of us the policy of partnership is attractive because it is just, moral, right, Christian; but for the voters who care little for such principles there is an additional and very practical advantage in this policy—it can succeed, and no other course has a hope of doing so. But partnership can succeed only if we use it, not if we sit on it.

"At each election the Federal Party has appealed to voters not on its policy but on promises. In the Federal election it was Dominion status; in the territorial election it was responsible government. Because these matters appealed to all European voters irrespective of party, this tactic of questionable morality has been the party's strength in winning huge parliamentary majorities; but it has also been its fatal weakness, because its members in both Federal and territorial Houses, like the voters who gave support, cover each possible shade of opinion.

### Extremists' Mess

"So any movement of any kind on any topic would result in its members going in different directions. The only way in which the Federal membership can stay together is by refusing to move at all. A party bent on being all things to all men ends in doing nothing for anyone. As a result the U.E.P. applies with vigour the parts of partnership which appeal to Europeans but shows little initiative in the parts which Africans demand—because it likes its huge power and depends on the European vote for it.

"We moderates of all races must get together, assert ourselves, and declare boldly that we alone can find out how to establish a united nation in Northern Rhodesia. The field has been left to extremists far too long, and a fine mess they are making of it. The only way to peace in this land is by inter-racial agreement, and only the moderates can start discussions on how to agree.

"If any section or race in the community knows itself to be insecure, then we are all insecure until the position has been rectified. We Europeans have to realize that only by ensuring freedom for Asian and African citizens can we be free ourselves. Security can be a reality only when we all share it.

"Africans are advancing economically and educationally at an enormous pace. Africans will be in the majority on the voters' roll within 15 years. That is the basic problem in Northern Rhodesia and the Federation, the one which all thinking men and all parties should be considering with the greatest urgency; but they dodge the issue while the time is running out. The plain fact is that while racial differences and tensions exist no one race can be allowed to exercise the full powers of a parliamentary democracy, because whatever race has that power will abuse it.

"Building a united nation is difficult, and partnership is a dangerous policy. The Dominion Party's solution is to scrap the lot. The Federal Party's solution is to delay African acquisition of power for as long as possible. We in the C.A.P. tackle the problem from the other end; we shall let the development process take its course, but limit the powers of Parliament so that it cannot do us ill!

### Fundamental Human Rights

"The right way to do this is to insert into the Constitution in 1960 all the fundamental human rights which are accepted as such by all civilized nations. I would like this constitutional provision to be incapable of amendment, but, if that is not possible, that it can be deleted only when the fear of racialistic action disappears.

"When federation was brought about in spite of the opposition of the Africans of the two Protectorates, everyone knew that these people were frightened of what this new development might bring. Surely it was elementary common sense for the political leaders to have made a point of going round the two Protectorates and say: 'Tell us what you fear and we guarantee that every legitimate fear you have will be removed forthwith.' They made not the slightest effort to do this, and by their actions they have confirmed those fears, with the result that Africans are now more solidly opposed to federation than ever.

"It is no longer possible for Europeans to make their own decisions, force them on unwilling Africans and Asians, and expect the passage of time to get them to accept them. We can now progress only if moderate thinking men are prepared to work together on a basis of equal rights. Join us in this common effort to achieve a common goal—and do so while there is yet time!"

## Policy Objectives in Central Africa

### Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Address

THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE of British policy in Central Africa should be the creation of a dominion loyal to the Crown, standing on its own feet and not looking either to the East or West for material and ideological support. This was stated in London last week by Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, at a dinner given by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

Mr. Oppenheimer saw the Federation as "much the most hopeful experiment in race relations today". If the experiment succeeded, as he firmly believed it would, then not only white and black would live together in the mixed areas, but the almost entirely African areas, such as Nyasaland, could be linked with these mixed areas in a wider political unity. Such cohesion could not fail to influence developments in the Union and East Africa.

"Common sense, patience and human sympathy will be required from all sections in the Federation at this critical time. Informed criticism from the world outside can play a healthy and important part, but I hope that it will be based on knowledge and sympathy, not on suspicion and distrust."

Earlier, Mr. Oppenheimer dwelt on what would be the effect if the Federation was dissolved. "Southern Rhodesia," he said, "would nilly-willy be forced on to the Union. New development on the Copperbelt would come to an end and the remaining areas of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would become rural slums quite incapable of supporting the modern democracy to which African nationalist leaders pay lip service."

Turning to the recent general election in this country, Mr. Oppenheimer said that the result had been received

with great satisfaction by Europeans in the Federation, but that was certainly not because it had become less necessary to ensure that Africans were enabled to take their full share in the life and government of the country. Rather it appeared to make the continued existence of the Federation, as such, more certain and stable.

Some politically conscious Africans were disappointed by the Conservative victory because they had been encouraged to think that the breaking up of the Federation would have found some sympathy from a Labour government.

But the success of the Federation, Mr. Oppenheimer stressed, would certainly advance the material welfare of the Africans. Nyasaland, a poor country, was included in the Federation, not because the Europeans in the Rhodesias wanted it, but because it was rightly judged that economically it could not stand alone.

"To this, African Nationalist leaders retort that it is better to be free than to be rich. Such things are, of course, easy to say and probably those who say them loudest would not be those likely to suffer most if their policy is carried out, but in any case people who argue in this way overlook the fact that social, cultural and political progress must rest on a firm material basis."

Mr. Oppenheimer continued: "By common consent, Nyasaland is not yet ready for democratic self-government. How can it be made ready? By education in its widest sense. Not by academic education only, but by technical education. Education not only for children, but for adults. What is needed is to raise the cultural level of the people as a whole and that can only be done if the standard of living of the people is raised. Cultural and civic standards hang together with material standards and it is self-contradictory to call for democratic self-government for Nyasaland while rejecting the means to achieve the material standard to support it. Outside the Federation Nyasaland has no prospect whatever of attaining that essential material base."

"Politically conscious Africans very rightly want their people to share to the full in the benefits of industrialization. They press for higher wages and more responsible jobs for their people but such demands are, in the conditions of the Federation, quite incompatible with the political demand for complete independence from the white man. In order to maintain purely African society in the tribal areas, what is

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required is low wages in industry, which would discourage mechanization, so as to make the largest possible number of jobs for unskilled, migrant, tribalized labourers.

"Industrial advancement, which is the objective of the African trades unions, reduces the number of jobs and increases their content and the wages that they command. It causes the growth of permanent skilled African urban communities and the demand throughout the country for standards of life which cannot be maintained within the traditional African framework.

"So much attention is given to the position of Africans in industry and in the mines that it seems to me there is a tendency to neglect the problems of African agriculture, which are at least as important, if not more so. A calculation has been made which shows that the Federation produces well under half of the animal proteins contained in foods such as meat, fish, eggs and milk which are necessary for the minimum requirements of a healthy population. The average incomes of Africans are so low that there is no possibility of this shortfall being met by importation and, therefore, the conclusion is inescapable that the African population, as a whole, is seriously undernourished.

"Only a comparatively small number of Africans can expect to make their way in industry and, therefore, the gap between the living standards of these industrialized Africans and the remainder of the population will, unless something is done about it, grow wider. It is, I think, correct to say that the chief need of the African population is neither advancement in politics nor in industry, but simply more food.

"There is little doubt that by the application of scientific methods the food production in the Federation could be immensely increased but, here again, this cannot be done unless methods are applied which are destructive of the traditional African way of life, resting as this does on a system of land tenure and methods of cultivation which are exceedingly inefficient. It is significant that a major factor in stirring up discontent in Nyasaland has been agitation against agricultural legislation, which it is absolutely necessary to enforce if a reasonable standard of living for the present population is to be provided.

"The politically conscious African leaders do not themselves, of course, aim at preserving the tribal African way of life, but what they have done is to harness the ordinary African's attachment to his established institutions to their quite different aims and objectives.

"The choice for Nyasaland and the African tribal areas, as

a whole, is not between progress inside or outside the Federation, but between progress inside the Federation and stagnation and poverty outside.

Lord Malvern, who presided in the place of Lord Robins, who was indisposed, paid tribute to the Oppenheimer family for their part in the development of the Federation. Both South Africa and the Federation, he said, were fortunate in being born at the right time. "Goodness only knows what would have happened to them if they had started in the era of State ownership and control!" The Federation, in fact, owed its very existence to private enterprise. "We in the Federation are a classic example of private enterprise showing enterprise and recognizing its responsibilities".

Lord Malvern said the club had sent a telegram of loyal greetings to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on the announcement of her visit to the Federation next May to open the Kariba Dam. Replying, the Queen Mother said she looked forward to revisiting the Federation, for which she had a great affection.

Among the guests of the club were the Earl & Countess Dalhousie, Sir Peveril & Lady William-Powlett, the Hon. H. V. & Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. K. C. Acutt, Sir Jack & Lady Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. Canning Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Danckwerts, the Hon. Sir Geoffrey & Lady Gibbs, Commander H. F. P. Grenfell, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Jones, Viscountess Malvern, Commander & Mrs. J. P. P. Michell, Mr. A. T. Penman, Lady Robins, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Rogers, Mr. Sidney Spiro & Mr. W. D. Wilson. The president of the club, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Federal High Commissioner, and Lady Rennie, its hon. secretary, Mr. E. D. Hawksley, and Mrs. Hawksley, were also present.

## Responsible Government Demanded

### Mr. Nyerere's Comments on Governor's Speech

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, leader of the non-officials in the Tanganyika Legislative Council and president of the Tanganyika African National Union, commenting in the legislature last week on the Governor's announcement of a general election, said that if this meant a continuation of a civil servants' government "in which we have a minor share", it would be a waste of money.

"If on the other hand the general election and the changes contemplated mean the grant of responsible government, my colleagues and I are prepared to accept the statement in a spirit of good will.

"We in Tanganyika want to demonstrate to the people of Britain by the methods we are adopting to reach our independence, that we want nothing but lasting friendship between our two peoples."

Tanganyika wanted to show them that they were proceeding in their methods not out of weakness—for they knew they were bound to win—but from a sincere desire to avoid the addition of bitterness to a world in which there was already too much bitterness. "We pray the people of Britain and our neighbours of all races to look to us not as an embarrassment but as a ray of hope."

## Mr. Mboya Accuses the Government Trying to Precipitate Situation

Mr. T. Mboya last week accused the Kenya Government of "trying to precipitate a situation that could very easily have resulted in a riot, destruction of property or even death". He was referring to the precautions taken by the police earlier in the week when steel helmeted riot squads were called to control crowds demanding the release of Jomo Kenyatta.

Mr. Mboya described the police precautions as an unnecessary show of force and congratulated the African community on their "tolerance".

In a statement Mr. Mboya invited Europeans and Asians to work with African nationalists to establish a democracy in Kenya. He considered democracy to be their "one real security as individual citizens in Kenya, should they really feel they want to stay."

After referring to approaching independence in Somalia, the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika, Mr. Mboya asked: "For how long can anyone hold Kenya?"

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## Mr. C. J. M. Alport promoted — Sir R. Turnbull's Address

(Continued from page 198)

**Mr. C. J. M. Alport**, Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, since 1957, has been promoted Minister of State, a new post, when Mr. Macmillan strengthened the department last week by the appointment of a second junior minister. The new Parliamentary Under-Secretary is Mr. R. H. M. Thompson.

Mr. Alport, who is 47, served in East Africa from 1942 to 1945, as a company commander with the K.A.R. and latterly as G.S.O.I. East Africa Command. From 1945 to 1950 he was director of the Conservative Political Centre. He held Colchester for the Conservatives in 1950, and increased his 155 majority in the recent general election.

He went out to East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1954 and to West Africa in 1957. Last year he visited the High Commission Territories, and spent a few days in the Federation.

Born in Calcutta, Mr. Thompson, who is also 47, was educated at Malvern, and was in business in India, Burma and Ceylon from 1930 to 1940. Since Croydon West (he now sits for Croydon South) returned him to Parliament in 1950 he has held a number of junior posts. In 1952 he became an assistant whip, and two years later Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. He was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, in 1956, and the following year became P.P.S. to the Minister of Health. His travels have taken him to Tibet and elsewhere in the Far East, but he has not yet visited East or Central Africa.

Sir Keith Joseph, Mr. Alport's P.P.S., leaves the C.R.O. to become Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Among the other appointments announced last week was Mr. Richard Wood's promotion from P.P.S. to the Minister of Labour to be Minister of Power. Mr. Wood, the second surviving son of Lord Halifax, is president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and has visited the Federation. He lost both legs serving with the K.R.R.C. in North Africa.

Mr. F. J. Errol, the new Minister of State at the Board of Trade, was formerly Economic Secretary to the Treasury. He has visited the African dependencies and assisted in Lord Hailey's African Research Survey, in 1935. He has been to West Africa and Burma with Parliamentary delegations.

Lord Chesham, who has been made Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, is the son of Lady Chesham, who lives in Tanganyika, and of the late Lord Chesham, who once promoted a scheme for white settlement in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika.

"The hiss of a horned adder can easily be heard up to a distance of 10 to 15 yards away" — Mr. Richard M. Isemonger, director of Salisbury Snake Park.

### TANGANYIKA NATIONAL PARKS Vacancy for Director

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Director of the Tanganyika National Parks, which will become vacant on February 1, 1960. Conditions and terms of service will be by arrangement, but will include a salary of £2,000 per annum, free housing, contributory retiring benefits, and overseas leave for persons not ordinarily resident in East Africa.

The post calls for high executive ability. The successful applicant will be responsible to the Board of Trustees for the full administration of the Tanganyika National Parks. African experience will be an advantage.

Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and the names of two referees, should be sent to the Chairman, Tanganyika National Parks, P.O. Box 20, Oldani, Tanganyika Territory, to reach him before November 30, 1959.

"Assaults increased by nearly 17%, whilst murders remained at the high figure of 190, being all too often occasioned by sudden quarrels after drinking. Burglaries and house-breakings, most of the latter taking place in African houses in the urban areas, also rose considerably; more than £225,000 worth of property was stolen. Cattle thefts totalled 661 in the half year, a larger figure than in the comparable period of 1958.

"In this rather gloomy picture there is one most welcome ray of light. In the first quarter of this year there were 40 cases of interference with the police in the execution of their duty; in the second quarter of the year there were four cases only. I hope that this decline reflects the beginning of a more cordial relationship between the public and those whose duty it is to prevent infringements of the law and to bring offenders to justice.

The figures I have given indicate that, notwithstanding last year's increases, our police force is still too small to provide adequate protection for the citizen in the towns, let alone in the countryside of this large Territory. The expansion of industry in the towns, the development of irrigation schemes and the opening up of hitherto unpopulated areas, and the general increase in wealth and in the standard of living, all bring with them a need for additional policing; and if the public are to be given the protection against theft and violence to which they are entitled, the growth of urban and rural development must be accompanied by an appropriate increase in the size of the force.

The year ahead is likely to be a momentous one, for apart from constitutional matters and preparations for a general election, the Council will have to devote itself to the complex and far-reaching issues of economic development. We must disabuse ourselves of any idea that some magic formula for prosperity is to be presented to us.

"Our wealth depends on the exploitation of our minerals, on the improvement of our agriculture, our forests, and our water supplies, and on the development of our communications, and equally on the education of our people; for well-trained minds and properly developed skills form as great a part of a country's wealth as do mineral workings and carefully tended fields. But we depend also, and for the foreseeable future we shall continue to depend, on sources outside Tanganyika for capital investment and technical expertise.

"Our objective must be so to develop the resources of this country, both by local and external enterprise, that it can command the revenues necessary to maintain its Government, service its loans, expand its social services, and meet all its financial commitments. In these endeavours we can continue to rely upon generous and understanding assistance from H.M. Government. But the achievement of real progress is going to demand, not only the most fruitful use of outside aid and co-operation with foreign enterprise, but a stern and continuing individual effort on the part of the people of the Territory."

### The Price of Multi-Racialism Intimidation the Curse of Africa

MR. RICHARD GOULD ADAMS, who recently made a tour of East and Central Africa for the *Sunday Times*, has written in that paper:

"One of the craziest cities in the world is surely the capital of the Central African Federation, Salisbury. With an American skyline, its super-optimism has led to tremendous overbuilding, and 12-storey blocks of modern buildings often stand three-quarters empty.

"In spite of its sophistication, Salisbury is a frontier town still, on the frontier not only of its post-war boom-or-bust mentality, but also between the cosy past of white supremacy and the unknown future of a possible multi-racial society.

"Multi-racialism still strikes one as having a sporting chance of success in Kenya and the Federation. The absolutely primary condition is a franchise based equally on a qualification to vote and a common roll.

"Ideals who have never set foot in Africa always raise their hands in horror at the suggestion of a qualification to vote. But to acknowledge that one man one vote and multi-racialism are totally incompatible is not in the least to deny the realities of a democracy.

"In Africa today a universal franchise implies dictatorship, not democracy. This is already the trend in Ghana, and it can be seen wherever political leadership is assisted by that curse of Africa, intimidation. Anyone who attempts to stand against the current is swept away, if necessary by force.

"The essence of democracy is surely tolerance, and this is something which is altogether unfamiliar to African tradition."

## Dr. H. Banda's Release Demanded Church of Scotland's Special Report

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of Scotland meeting in Edinburgh last week accepted another special report on the Central African Federation. It called for the immediate lifting of the Nyasaland emergency regulations, for the release of Dr. Hastings Banda and other imprisoned African leaders, and for the adoption of a more liberal constitution in Nyasaland before the 1960 constitutional review.

In presenting the report of the Special Committee, Dr. George F. MacLeod, the convener, reiterated its principal arguments which declared that the British and Nyasaland Governments had reacted contrary to the sense of the Kirk's plea for "daring reconciliation".

The continuation of the emergency regulations was not likely to subdue the minds of the Africans or persuade them further into federation, while the constitutional changes effected since May fell far short of the transfer of effective power to the Africans which the church had recommended.

### Constitutional Liberalization

Recent assurances by the Prime Minister that the secession issues in Nyasaland would not be excluded from the 1960 review were welcomed by Dr. MacLeod. His committee's report, however, called for constitutional liberalization before then and for the release of Dr. Banda and "all personally innocent detainees" as a means of restoring faith. Dr. MacLeod made it clear that the Commission of Assembly was even entitled to "strengthen the report's intensity. But we do not wish that to be done", he added, "because we are still concerned with reconciliation, and we believe approval of this report to be the best contribution that can be made for the time being towards ultimate peace".

Dr. MacLeod said it was true the new Nyasaland constitution had increased African representation, but it was regrettable that what had been given with one hand had been taken away with the other. This increased representation had to be chosen by the Governor and not as previously by some measure of African election.

"I want to scotch the idea that it is the Church of Scotland alone that is standing resolutely on this matter. It is a large section of the Scottish people, outwith the confines of the national church and outwith any demarcation of political allegiance. The Baptist Church, the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church, and indeed the British Council of Churches, are with us in the word we seek to say."

Moving an amendment that a more comprehensive report should be prepared and presented to the next commission in February, the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, a former Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, asked the Kirk to press statesmanship to identification with a popular cause.

### Moral Principles

He drew a distinction between moral principle, which he termed the church's chosen ground, and political decision, and argued that the church on Central Africa was making its voice weak by ill-judged intervention in controversy concerning the nature of political solutions. He did not want the church to sit on the fence but to build a bridge across the rifts that had so tragically developed in Africa.

Partiality had to be refuted, the Duke continued, since the church's supreme loyalty was to truth rather than to groups or parties. He opposed the report, less for its immoderate views than for its omissions in the light of certain sections of the Devlin Report. He suggested that the Kirk had to consider the wisdom of its present attitude to Nyasaland. Were they not adding fuel to the fire "through an undue partiality in our approach", which preferred domestic loyalty and a popular cause to the burden of statesmanship.

Dr. MacLeod in a brief reply said there were many subtle nuances of morality and politics in the whole question. But there were also hundreds of detainees held without trial in Africa. If the church was to say anything at all except general expressions of good will it meant going into reasons, and that in turn meant dealing with political issues. "You either do not go into them or you make up your mind about them, and we have made up our minds".

The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the Commission accepted the special committee's report by 171 votes to 98. It was also agreed that copies of the report should be sent to the governments concerned and to Viscount Monckton, the chairman of the commission which is to advise the governments upon the future of the Central African Federation.

## Rhodesian Restriction Orders Lifted

### "Habeas Corpus" Proceedings Stayed

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has revoked the restriction orders on 19 Africans confined to the Mporokoso district. The Africans include Mr. Andrew Mwenya, a microscopist, who applied to the English courts for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

This was announced on Monday by Mr. B. J. MacKenna, Q.C., appearing for the Governor and the district commissioner of the Mporokoso District, at the Court of Appeal, which a fortnight ago reversed a decision of the Divisional Court.

The Court of Appeal decided that the English Courts could issue a writ of *habeas corpus* into a protectorate, that the writ ought not be limited to colonies or dominions of the Crown, strictly so called, but should extend to territories which could be said to be "under the subjection of the Crown."

Mr. MacKenna told the Court on Monday that the restriction order had been revoked by the Governor on the ground that it was no longer necessary in the interests of public security of the territory that the appellant should remain subject to the order. Similar orders had also been revoked in respect of 18 other persons.

When Lord Evershed, the Master of the Rolls asked "What happens now?" Mr. MacKenna replied that all the parties were agreed that there was now no ground for continuing the present proceedings, and that it would be appropriate for the court to direct that proceedings be stayed. His clients consented to pay the appellant's costs on the proceedings against them in the Court of Appeal and in the lower court.

The Attorney-General, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., appearing for the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he made no objection to Mr. MacKenna's proposals. He added that the Governor, by his action in the public interest had deprived him of the opportunity, to which he had been looking forward of arguing this case again.

The Master of the Rolls: "Perhaps he took that into account".

The Attorney-General: "I would hope not, but other opportunities may arise".

The Court made an order for costs to the appellant.

The legal correspondent of *The Guardian* said that the decision of the Court of Appeal remained unchallenged and ranked as one of the most important decisions on constitutional law to come from the courts this century.

## The Rev. T. Colvin

THE COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of Scotland last week received a report from the Foreign Missions Committee which stated that it had decided, very reluctantly, that no action would be taken to have the ban lifted which prevented the Rev. T. Colvin, a Church of Scotland missionary, from re-entering Nyasaland. He was being sent out to further missionary work in Ghana. The Rev. J. Munn, of Glasgow, the committee's convener said, this was the Church's answer to the misrepresentation and criticism to which he had been subjected. Mr. Colvin himself agreed that no action to raise the ban should be initiated. The church had entire confidence in him and was refraining from dealing out some "resounding blows" on his behalf only because that would jeopardise the improved relations in Africa for which they all hoped.

Sir Roy Welensky is a politician who moves with the times. If the times move slowly, that is not altogether his fault. — Mr. Richard Gould-Adams.

## Federation As An Election Issue Racial Discrimination Protest

### Scotland's Rebuff for Unrelenting Critics

COMMENTING on the attempt of the Labour Party to make the future of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland an election issue, especially in Scotland, *South Africa* writes:

"Edinburgh has been the centre of the campaign against the Government's policy in Nyasaland. It is the headquarters of the Kirk, which has led the fight, and it is the home of the *Scotsman*, which has been the Federation's most unrelenting critic. What happened? In Edinburgh's seven constituencies the total Labour vote increased by 1,147; the Conservative vote went up by 13,661. The story was repeated in almost every other constituency outside the industrial belt.

"A particular case was Berwick and East Lothian, officially listed as a marginal seat. Here Labour was represented by a member of the Iona Community, which has concerned itself prominently with the Nyasaland affair. The Labour candidate had the support and blessing of no less a person than the former Moderator of the Kirk, Dr. George MacLeod, most eloquent and energetic of all the critics. Here, if anywhere, in a rural constituency where the powerful twin influence of the Kirk and the *Scotsman* is strongest, Nyasaland might have been expected to prove a factor. But the contrary was the case. In a record poll the Government's majority again went up.

"All that the *Scotsman* could find to say was this mild self-justification: "In Scotland the question of Nyasaland must have had some effect, even if only a marginal one, on the Conservative vote." The facts are against this conclusion."

### New Workshop Opened

MR. W. F. COUTTS, Chief Secretary of Kenya, has opened the second workshop to be built in Nairobi by the Christian Industrial Training Centre. Built in the African residential area of Punwani, it will teach boys technical training in various crafts. The first workshop, opened by the Centre a year ago, has already given instruction to 160 boys and trained them to meet the conditions they will have to face in a modern city. One of the workshop's engineering instructors is Mr. David Howel, a 19-year-old apprentice from the Manchester firm of Metropolitan-Vickers, Ltd., who teaches panel-beating, body-building, motor mechanics, electrical welding and other aspects of general mechanics. He is staying in Nairobi for a year as part of a scheme operated by the Voluntary Service Overseas Organization.

### More C.D. and W. Aid

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has agreed, on the recommendation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, to make a further allocation of £1,400,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Government have already made grants to the college through C.D. and W. totalling £1,475,000. The new allocation will go towards the capital costs of further development over the five years from April 1, 1959.

### Aga Khan and Education

COMPLETING A FOUR-WEEK TOUR of East Africa, the Aga Khan said in Nairobi recently that he would like to see all the Ismaili community's principal secondary schools in Kenya and other East African territories teaching up to Higher School Certificate standard to prepare students for a university education. Emphasizing the importance of education, the Aga Khan said that he had stressed to his community the need to increase the number of bursaries for primary and secondary education and for the completion of a heavy programme of capital development work on schools by 1960.

### Bishops Protest to Prime Minister

A PROTEST AGAINST the disparity between the ideal of partnership and its practice in the Federation has been made by Roman Catholic bishops in Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a message to Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister.

Signed by 18 bishops, the message, which originated at a conference held recently at a seminary in Nyasaland, said that the disparity seemed to stem from "statutory law based on race distinction".

The message emphasized that the bishops would regard any addition of power to the Federal Government, or any proposal to give complete autonomy to the Federation as now constituted, as most undesirable at the present moment.

Sir Roy Welensky said in reply he would be glad to meet the bishops to discuss his Government's objectives and any matters which might be causing them particular concern.

### Herd Instinct

AFRICAN CATTLE OWNERS in the Namwala district of Northern Rhodesia suffered losses amounting to more than £50,000 during last year's rainy season as a result of an anti-Government campaign. When he told the Legislative Council of the circumstances which led to Africans refusing to permit their cattle to be inoculated against trypanosomiasis, the Secretary for Native Affairs said that they had been persuaded by "wicked or stupid so-called leaders" that the inoculations were a trick to destroy their herds. Large scale cattle inoculation was started in Namwala in 1947. At that time the 22,000 Ila in the district owned 48,059 head of cattle. So successful were the inoculations that by 1956 this total had increased to 70,148. During those nine years organized cattle sales produced a revenue to the people averaging £30,000 a year.

In 1957 rumours were spread in the Namwala district that the inoculations were designed to reduce the number of cattle owned by Africans. In most parts of the district the rumours had little effect but Mbeza headmen in four groups of villages refused to allow their cattle to be protected. As a result, 4,203 beasts died, principally of Trypanosomiasis.

The headmen now welcome inoculation parties sent out by the veterinary department.

### Commonwealth Institute Lectures

MR. L. C. VAMBE addressed the Commonwealth Institute, South Kensington, London, on Monday evening on "An Africa Looks at the Rhodesias and Nyasaland." At the same time on November 22 Miss J. G. Pilmer will speak on "Training Asian Teachers in Kenya." Mr. K. V. Duffy has promised to talk about elephant in Tanganyika and Kenya on November 16; and on November 30 Sir Stuart Gillett will take as his subject "A Coffee Planter in Kenya."

### Non-Racial Immigration

DRAFT AMENDMENTS have been prepared for the introduction of legislation in Kenya which will place the Colony's Immigration Ordinance on a non-racial basis. This was announced in the Legislative Council recently by Mr. W. F. Coutts, the Chief Secretary, who said that he hoped it would be possible to introduce the amendments fairly early in the next session of the council, which begins in November.

### Multi-Racial Boarding School

KENYA'S FIRST MULTI-RACIAL boarding school is to be opened next January in Mombasa. To be called the Buxton Preparatory School, it will be housed in buildings once used by the British Council in Mombasa and will be sponsored by the African Diocese of Mombasa.

## Seychelles Trade Representative

THE SEYCHELLES GOVERNMENT has just announced the appointment of Mr. R. E. Anderson as Seychelles trade representative in East Africa. Mr. Anderson, who is already Australian representative in the territories, is head of the Nairobi firm of business consultants bearing his name. He is a past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. He will be concerned with developing a market for Seychelles exports of fish, tortoise shell, handicrafts, furniture, and possibly coconut oil and coir products.

## Soviet African Institute

PROFESSOR I. I. POTEKIN has been appointed director of a new African Institute established in Moscow last week by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. By this arrangement about 50 research workers on African subjects have been brought together to train others and to write books for Russian schools and universities. Some of the books will be translated into English and French so that they may be available to Africans who speak those languages but not Russian.

## Police Promotions

THE LARGE-SCALE promotion of 22 African and Asian officers to gazetted rank was unprecedented in the Tanganyika Police Force. Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, stated at a recent Press conference in Dar es Salaam: "It is my most definite policy to promote all those officers to gazetted rank who are sufficiently educated, efficient and able to take on the extra responsibilities of the higher ranks," he said.

## Indian Boy Admitted

ASHWIN SHINGADIA, aged 15, last week became the first Indian boy ever admitted to Peterhouse, the European boarding-school at Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia. Shingadia has qualified for the London School of Economics, but cannot start there until he reaches the minimum age of 17. His parents approached Peterhouse to accept him for the intervening period.

## Madeira and the Canaries

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN has revised his book "Madeira and the Canary Islands" (Union-Castle Line, 8s. 6d.). So many passengers to and from Africa call at these Atlantic islands that there should be a ready welcome for this concise and practical guide. The author has also compiled the "Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa" and the "Year Book and Guide to East Africa."

## Science Congress

"SCIENCE IN CENTRAL AFRICA" is the main theme of the Federation's first science congress, to be held in Salisbury next May. Among those who have accepted invitations is Sir John Cockroft, Britain's leading atomic scientist. Three thousand circulars announcing the congress have been sent to countries adjoining the Federation and to Britain and America. The president will be Dr. P. J. du Toit, past president of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, who will lead a party of delegates from interested government departments in the Union. The congress's general secretary is Dr. D. F. Mettrick. It is hoped that the congress will be held triennially in the Federation, the venue changing each time.

## Film of Queen Mother's Visit

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN MOTHER'S own film of her tour of Kenya will be shown to the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at a meeting in Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 10. Non-members interested in East Africa are invited, but they should apply in advance to the hon. secretary, Mrs. F. C. Shaw, 8 Ormonde Gate, S.W.3, for tickets of admission. Another short film of Kenya will also be shown.

## Mr. Todd's View

MR. GARFIELD TODD, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in Accra last week that until all races were fully represented in the Federal Government, full independence for the Federation looked to be impracticable. Mr. Todd was on a three-day unofficial visit to Ghana at the invitation of the Prime Minister, Dr. K. Nkrumah.

## New Road

RICHARD COSTAIN (AFRICA) LTD. has been awarded a £750,000 contract for the construction of 30 miles of main road between Salisbury and Lusaka near the Kariba dam. The work consists of heavy earthwork construction through 4½ miles of the Zambezi escarpment involving the removal of 750,000 cu. yds. of muck and rock, one major bridge of pre-stressed design, 30 large box culverts, and 200 pipe culverts. Work starts in November and is due for completion early in 1962.

Sudanese border guards have shot dead two Uganda game guards in the northern part of the Karamoja district of Uganda. They were investigating reports of poaching near the border when they were seen by Sudanese soldiers and shot before they could identify themselves. A Uganda Government statement said that they had probably been mistaken for armed bandits.

Rare British colonial stamps fetched high prices at Robson Lowe's sale in London last week. Among a number of items were the £25 Nyasaland of 1895, which went for £125, the £25 of Nyasaland of 1896 for £240, and the 200-rupees Zanzibar of 1908 for £125.

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## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

## Demand for Minister's Resignation

## Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Protest

A MEETING OF PYRETHRUM GROWERS in Kenya has carried a motion demanding the resignation of Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture, who was present, and criticizing him for "being a party to the Government's failure to honour its undertaking that no pronouncement would be made without first consulting the Pyrethrum Board."

Resolutions expressing confidence in the chairman and members of the board and demanding the immediate withdrawal of a White Paper proposing to amend the legislation concerning the pyrethrum industry were passed unanimously.

A few days earlier Mr. D. H. Pell-Smith, chairman of the Pyrethrum Board, had described the proposals as unwarranted, unnecessary, and unworkable. He had, he said, told the Government that the intended legislation would be strongly resisted.

The official suggestion is that, after providing for overseas sales of pyrethrum flowers, 62½% of the balance of each crop should be allocated to a Pyrethrum Growers' Processing Board and 27½% to the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Mitchell Cotts group, and that the remaining 10% should be sold by tender to licensed processors.

## African Businessmen's Association

AFRICAN TRADE ASSOCIATIONS, chambers of commerce, co-operatives, companies and farmers' associations have been invited to attend a meeting in Nairobi next month to discuss the formation of a national businessmen's association.

This has been announced by Mr. I. F. C. Owall-Awino, president of the Central Nyanza African Chamber of Commerce, who said that he believed Kenya's economic progress, as far as Africans were concerned, lay in the hands of Africans themselves. "African businessmen have done far too little to put forward their views on economic and financial matters to the Kenya Government and its representatives," he declared.

The title suggested by Mr. Owall-Awino for the proposed new organization was the "Kenya African National Economic Development Union". Its aims would include the promotion, protection and co-ordination of every aspect of African business life in Kenya. It would also encourage the formation of African banking, insurance and finance firms, study laws and proposed legislation, advise members, and arbitrate and arrange loans to members.

## Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

FINAL FIGURES for the flue-cured tobacco auctions in Salisbury show that 191,281,067 lb. were sold from southern and North-West Rhodesia during the season just ended for £27,448,833, an average price of 34.44d. per lb. Of this, the United Kingdom took 94,737,953 lb. (49.53%), Australia 10,819,998 lb. (5.66%), local markets 6,225,002 lb. (3.25%), and other markets 79,500,726 lb. (41.56%). Sales of flue-cured tobacco from North-East Rhodesia totalled 1,681,513 lb. worth £177,749 and averaging 25.37d. per lb. In Limbe, 2,227,368 lb. of flue-cured tobacco was sold for £264,407 at an average price of 28.49d. per lb. The total weight of flue-cured tobacco sold in the Federation was 195,189,948 lb. valued at £27,893,076.

## Sena Sugar Estates' Purchase

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., which operate sugar estates in Portuguese East Africa, has acquired the outstanding share capital of Sociedade Industrial do Ultramar (Sidul), Ltd., in which it already had a 48% interest. Sidul operates the Lisbon refinery under lease and thus becomes a wholly owned subsidiary. A revaluation of Sena's investment has resulted in a capital reserve of £759,035, and a one-for-two scrip issue to ordinary shareholders is proposed. On the enlarged ordinary capital, the board will declare in January a 2½% tax-free interim dividend in respect of 1959 (same on old capital). The board hope to be able to maintain the final dividend at 6½% tax free.

## Commercial Brevities

Net operating receipts of the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., amounted to 143,059,000 escudos for the first nine months of 1959, compared with 144,487,000 escudos for the corresponding period in 1958. Total traffic receipts were 322,148,000 escudos (324,396,000), and working expenses in Africa 179,089,000 (179,909,000) escudos. All the debentures and 90% of the equity of the company are owned by Tanganyika Concessions.

At last week's London auctions, 1,456 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 4.15d. per lb., compared with 5,647 packages averaging 3s. 4.06d. per lb. in the previous year. Sales to date total 356,528 packages averaging 3s. 1.33d. per lb., compared with 282,041 packages averaging 3s. 4.83d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price received, 5s. 0d., was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

The last two berths to be completed at Kipevu, Mombasa, have been handed over by the contractors, Christiani and Nielsen, J. L. Keir and Co., Ltd., to the East African Railways and Harbours and engineering department. They will provide vessels with a minimum depth of water of 33 ft. on water or spring tide. No date has been given for them coming into operational service.

Mr. T. M. Grant, technical representative of the export division of George Angus and Co., Ltd., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is visiting Middle East and East African markets. He is due in Nairobi on November 4.

A project study for a new fertilizer plant in Rhodesia, which may cost some £9m., is being carried out by African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., which is jointly owned by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd. The scheme is still in its early stages and no factory site has yet been chosen.

A third quarterly dividend of 1½d. (same) per 5s. unit of stock has been declared by Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd. Group earnings for the quarter ended September 30 were £289,000 (£257,126), after paying tax of £191,000 (£198,000).

The report that eight Europeans on the staff of the Cecil Square branch in Salisbury of the Standard Bank of South Africa had resigned was incorrect. No resignations were in fact tendered after the engagement of an African clerk.

Scottish Cables (South Africa), Ltd., has cut dividend for the year ended June 30 to 10% from 12½% in 1957-58. Net profits declined to £73,836 from £99,169, after allowing for taxation of £32,000 (£43,200).

A contract to carry out surveys of radio listenership in the Federation over the next 12 months has been awarded to Market Research Africa (Pty.) Ltd., by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation.

Kenya's first cinema with facilities for showing Todd-A.O. films was opened recently. It is the third new cinema opened in Nairobi this year.

Robtes Motors, Ltd., are to make an offer of £1m. 5½% stock 1984-89 at 98 per cent. The lists open today.

The London address of Cooper Brothers and Co. has been changed to Abacus House, 33 Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.

## Cheaper Air Fares?

BECAUSE OF THEIR FAILURE to obtain international agreement to an extension of economy class fares at the recent I.A.T.A. traffic conference in Honolulu, the British Overseas Airways Corporation are to recommend to the Minister of Aviation that they should be permitted to operate services at fares about 20% below those for tourist class on British cabotage routes — those between Britain and overseas colonies on which fares are not subject to international agreement. Announcing this in London, Sir Gerard d'Erlanger, chairman of B.O.A.C., said last week that they would ask for such facilities on routes to East and Central Africa and the Caribbean.

## B.O.A.C.'s £5m. Loss

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION and their associated companies had a total combined loss of £5,179,420 in the financial year ended March 31 last, compared with £2,839,358 in the previous year. On their own operations, there was a profit of £843,123 before providing interest on capital. After remuneration of capital there was a loss of £2,044,651, compared with £2,248,602 in the previous year. The operations of the corporation's associated companies resulted in a loss of £2,834,267 (£439,228), and after remuneration of capital the deficit was £3,094,769 (£590,748).

## MINING

## Rhokana Corporation's Results Nine for One Scrip Issue

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., report an operating profit of £5,672,869 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £3,238,321 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £2,090,000 (£1,100,000), leaving a net operating profit of £3,582,869 (£2,138,321).

Investment income added £2,042,457 (£2,121,154), and there was £49,664 (£23,378) provision for taxation no longer required. Net preference dividends absorbed £26,685 (£26,971), preference shares redemption fund received £7,500 (same), and general reserve £500,000.

A final dividend on the ordinary and A stock of 52s. per £1 unit, has been recommended, payable less Federal income tax and territorial surcharge, equivalent to a net dividend of 32s. 6d. per unit. Net ordinary and A stock dividends, interim and final, absorbed £5,000,004 (£3,125,002).

The directors of Rhokana have also announced that they are to recommend that £22,500,018 standing to the credit of profit appropriated for capital expenditure at June 30, 1959, should be capitalized and distributed by way of a bonus issue in the ratio on nine fully paid bonus shares for £1 each of every existing ordinary A stock.

### Rhodesian Anglo American

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., which has a 52.39% interest in the ordinary stock of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and a 39.05% interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., report a group net profit for the year ended June 30 last after taxation of £9,792,515 (£8,403,777). The proportion of net profits attributed to Rhodesian Anglo American was £4,554,574 (£3,848,095), of which £700,361 (£1,010,454) was retained in subsidiary companies' accounts. A final dividend of 6s. per 10s. unit of stock, less federal income tax and territorial surcharge has been recommended, equivalent to a net dividend of 3s. 9d. per unit (3s.). Together with the interim of 1s. 3d. net (1s.), the total distribution for the year is 5s. (4s.).

### Copper Tops £250

THE PRICE OF CASH COPPER on the London Metal Exchange rose by over £20 per ton last week to £255, an increase of nearly 9%, compared with the previous week's price. The principal reason for this is that world free copper stocks have reached dangerously low levels due to stoppages in the United States and Chilean industries. Before the current wave of stoppages began, world stocks were probably of the order of 500,000 tons, of which some 200,000 tons represented copper in the "pipe line" from producers. An estimated 200,000 tons have been lost through stoppages, equal roughly to six months' output from the Rhodesian copper mines. Three months' copper price on the L.M.E. is £12-£13 below the cash quotation, this backwardation being evidence of the strain being put on stocks in L.M.E. warehouses.

### Chartered's Royalty Revenue

THE ESTIMATED GROSS REVENUE from mineral royalties, rents, and fees received by the British South Africa Co., during the year to September 30 advanced to £9,262,000 from the previous year's £6,003,000, an increase of about 54%. These figures, which do not include the company's investment income, are after providing for the payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of net revenue derived by the company from the exercise of mineral rights in that country. The September quarterly report shows that gross revenue for the past three months totalled £2,544,000 (£2,729,000).

### Mines Protest

THE RHODESIAN CHAMBER OF MINES is applying to the Southern Rhodesian High Court against a 5% increase in electricity charges. The chamber's manager, Mr. M. Ambrose, said it was also making representations for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the affairs of the Electricity Supply Commission. The increase in price of electricity is due to take effect on November 7. The mines are the country's largest consumers, taking 48% of the total.

"At a coffee-house in Salisbury capital of the Federation, they bring you six kinds of sugar" — Mr. Geoffrey Taylor, in *The Guardian*.

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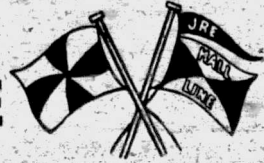


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CITY OF CARLISLE		Dec. 3	Dec. 11
Mosel Bay with or without transhipment.			
		† Not Mauritius.	

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
HERDSMAN		Nov. 19	Nov. 27
HALL VESSEL	Oct. 31		Nov. 10
*Beira cargo by special arrangement.			

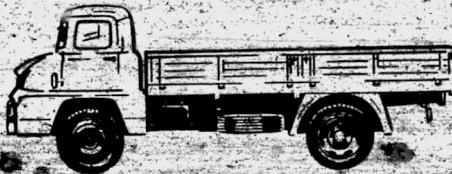
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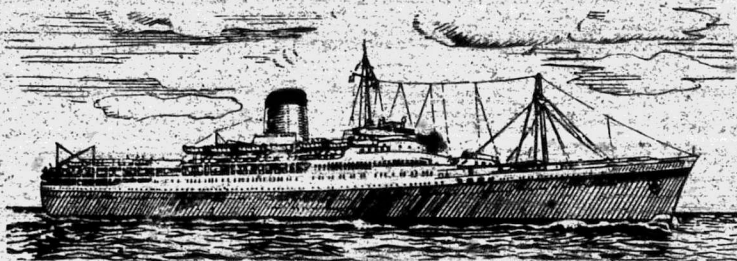
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Thursday, November 5, 1959

Vol. 36

No. 1830

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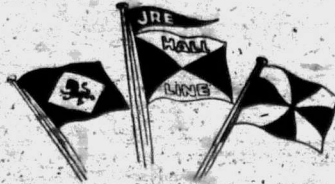
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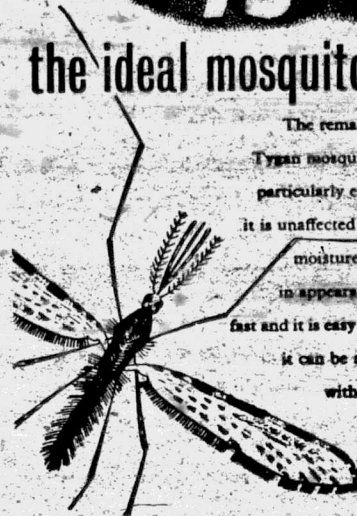
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN HIS FIRST SPEECH as Secretary of State for the Colonies on Monday Mr. Iain Macleod dealt gently with Mr. Callaghan, whose manner was mild though his matter was wild; he repeated the usual Socialist shibboleths, and added the contemptible suggestion that the late Secretary of State might be more successful in selling Guinness than he had been in selling federation, a shabby sally which, to its credit, the Opposition received in silence. With a show of impartiality, he piled one misrepresentation upon another; yet, without apparent consciousness of the incongruity, he pleaded for justice — which was precisely what he had denied to those responsible for the preservation of law and order in Central Africa. Many more Africans must be given the vote and the federation which binds the two Rhodesians and Nyasaland must, he insisted, be changed for some other form of association because "the African finds federation detestable". He omitted to say that he and other Socialists have done all in their power to encourage African politicians to resist and evade a federation which Lord Alee, then Leader of the Opposition, promised that his party would help. Because that pledge has been deliberately disregarded by the Socialist "Shadow Cabinet" for seven years, the tiny minority of Africans who express and excite political emotion have been falsely led to believe that the United Kingdom and Federal Governments are leagued against them.

Though few of his associates have done more than Mr. Callaghan to create that misconception, he blithely ignored the cause and asserted that "most Africans" in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland believe the Government to be biased against them. "Most" Africans believe nothing of

the kind. The vast majority know that there is no practical alternative to British administration, despite all the propaganda and intimidation of their political extremists and careerists, who bear not the slightest resemblance to the picture of them drawn in the House by the member for Cardiff South-East. About the only point on which he can be congratulated is his omission to make the customary reference to Nyasaland's secession from the Federation. He castigated the European Press for "utter calumnies against African leaders, and for distorting their policy and fomenting the racial hatred which I hope none of us in this House wants to see". Can he mention one responsible publication in this country or in Central Africa which has set itself to foment racial hatred and falsify the teaching of African leaders? A few, all too few, have done their elementary duty of reporting and analysing the statements, policies, actions and tendencies of the African demagogues; and the warnings of knowledgeable journalists have been proved by events to be as accurate as the extravagances of Socialist propagandists have been proved dangerous.

The Monckton Commission, said Mr. Callaghan, could not succeed unless Dr. Banda, Mr. Nkumbula, Mr. Kaunda, and their leading colleagues were in some way associated with it, either as members or as "giving their blessing to those who serve on it". These men, will, of course, have the opportunity of testifying to the commission — and Mr. Macleod offered to publish all the evidence, except that of any witness who asked for non-publication — but a high-powered independent and self-respecting examining body could obviously not include members whose Governments had but lately had to detain them because they threatened the peace and good order of society. But

### Socialists want Dr. Banda's Blessing.

Congress organizers or manipulators (who usually get their way by employing strong-arm gangs) are considered by Mr. Callaghan to possess an unchallengeable right to speak for the mass of Africans. Unconcerned that, as the Devlin Commission found, the Governor had to act against them or abdicate, the Labour leader wants all the detainees to be released or brought to trial; even he must know why many transgressors cannot be charged. Naturally, he did not acknowledge that almost two-thirds of those arrested in Nyasaland in March have already been released.

As another instance to his frivolity (which was paraded as wisdom), he asserted that there was no reason for the Government "to write off Dr. Banda and his supporters as intransigent". According to

**Proof Better Than Protest.**

the Oxford Dictionary, that word means "uncompromising in politics"; and that is an ineffably indulgent description of the attitude of the president of the Nyasaland African National Congress. Having repeated the proposal that the constitutional review of federal affairs promised for 1960 should be postponed for two years — when the urgent need is for clarification and then for appropriate action — Mr. Callaghan concluded on a note of resentment that Labour should be accused of being anti-British and "of always denigrating what was put forward on behalf of Britain"; he enjoined the Government to assume that "our faith is as good as theirs in these matters". Proof would be better than protest — proof of an impartial attitude and readiness to consider a bi-party approach; proof of recognition that the mass of Africans do not yearn for the franchise and distrust their Governments; proof of understanding that a political system which does not work very well in Britain is not a ready-made solution for all Africa's problems; proof of balanced judgment of the vital facts; proof of acceptance that all righteousness in colonial affairs is not the prerogative of Socialists and all ineptitude and indeed iniquity the insignia of Conservatism.

Mr. Macleod could scarcely have made a better speech so soon after his transfer to the Colonial Office. Many a Minister in his predicament would have resorted to generaliza-

**Factors Which Are Ignored.**

tions prepared by civil servants determined to protect their chief from commitment or controversy. Fearing neither, the new Secretary of State answered his adversary point by point

with exemplary tact, and almost as though Mr. Callaghan had not spoken. Recalling that Governors had to rely on the "sledgehammer" of the Emergency Powers Order-in-Council when law and order were endangered, he added that there was need to examine whether some other powers could be substituted. It is no secret that that matter has been under consideration in the Colonial Office and in African territories for years; and if a satisfactory substitute can be found, the initiative will have come from administrators in Africa, not from critics in the Commons. The Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are due in London in a few days to discuss this topic and others with Mr. Macleod; if he encouraged them to talk in private to the Parliamentary Labour Party its sensible members would doubtless recognize the sophistry of so much that is said in their name about Central Africa — where, as the Secretary of State emphasized, "underlying tendencies towards violence still exist". That is a fundamental factor of which the Callaghans take no account.

To the Opposition plea that Africans should be given parity with Europeans in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Macleod replied that the Government

**Attracted and Defied Parliamentary Lightning.**

wanted to encourage political parties in that country to develop on non-racial lines, so that every M.L.C. would regard himself as "free from obligation to promote the interests of a particular race"; moreover, since the present Constitution had been introduced as recently as March last, it was much too soon to think of amending it. Nyasaland would have had a qualitative franchise already had there been no outbreaks of violence, which clearly made early elections unthinkable. These simple facts, known to everybody, had not deterred the Opposition speaker from asking for an African majority in the Legislature. It will come; indeed, Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky are among those who have spoken of the time when an African will be Prime Minister of Nyasaland. But timing is important, not least in order that emotion and extremism may give place to moderation. Mr. Macleod ended with a declaration that the Federation still offers the prospect of a truly multi-racial society in Africa and is an experiment of importance to the whole world. It will be seen that the new Minister was fair and firm. He well described his predecessor as "a man who both attracted and defied the lightning of Parliamentary debate".

## Notes By The Way

### Whispers After The Shouting

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Socialist Party until a few days ago, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, and one of the most persistent exploiters of African affairs, especially those of the Federation, for party political purposes, uttered a *crie de cœur* when he spoke in Newark, Nottinghamshire, at the week-end. He said: "One aspect of the election depressed me more than the defeat. I am told that some of my colleagues lost and that others came near to losing their seats by the whispering campaign that they were more interested in Africa than in Britain. I recall that in the 1951 election I was always asked questions about groundnuts and Gambia eggs. These were the stock questions provided by the Central Tory Office for their supporters. A friend of mine has estimated that Labour lost hundreds of thousands more votes over the £37m. that were lost in those ventures than the Tories lost over Suez and Hola. If this be true, it is a sad commentary upon the state of the nation. Is this never-never prosperity blunting our sense of moral indignation? Our glossy prosperity will not last long if we regard Africa as just another place that need not concern us as we go on acquiring some other new gadget that will make us forget that there are other people in the world besides ourselves."

### Sad Commentary, Forsooth

THE MAN WHO MISJUDGED the situation in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland so disastrously when those territories were his political responsibility is evidently no better judge of his fellow-countrymen. If Labour lost many more votes over the Colonial Development Corporation's incompetence in Africa than the Tories lost over Suez and Hola, that is not, as he suggests, a sad commentary upon the state of the nation, but a tribute to its commonsense. What angered sensible people about the groundnut scheme was not the original plan, which was almost universally supported, but the catastrophic choices made for key positions, the lack of proper control, and the equivocation with which Socialist Ministers met fair and practical criticisms in the House of Commons month after month. The Labour Cabinet's behaviour at that time quite rightly produced moral indignation — which did not well up over Suez for the excellent reason that a large majority of the people, including millions of Socialists (as Mr. Gait-skell at first), felt that action had to be taken against Nasser in order to prevent the Middle East going up in flames. There was no national sense of outrage until Sir Anthony Eden and the few Cabinet colleagues whom he had deigned to take into his confidence lost their nerve, and until it became known that Commonwealth Prime Ministers had not even been informed of what was intended.

### Hola

AS TO HOLA, Mr. Griffiths knows perfectly well that what happened was in no way a consequence of Conservative policy: the killing by African warders who lost their heads of 11 of the worst Mau Mau offenders (probably every one of whom was a murderer) demonstrated what may happen when the discipline introduced by Europeans breaks down through momentary want of supervision. The Hola tragedy would have been just as likely to occur if Mr. Griffiths had been Secretary of State and Mr. John Dugdale had been Governor of Kenya. Incidentally, did Mr. Griffiths similarly advertise his moral indignation when more than a million

Indians and Pakistanis were killed as a result of the partition overhastily forced upon them by a Socialist Administration in which he held office?

### Southern Rhodesia's New Governor

THE HON. HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, who left London at the week-end to assume his office, has made a good recovery from a severe operation, but he is under strict medical orders to take things easily for the best part of the next year. The surgeon has insisted that he must not stand too much — a point which should be borne in mind by those responsible for arranging the many functions which he must attend. Mr. Gibbs is, I think, the first Governor of a British African territory who was resident in it when chosen as the Sovereign's representative. He has farmed in Southern Rhodesia since 1928, and may be expected to interest himself closely in the improvement and expansion of both European and African agriculture. He is so well regarded in political, farming, business, and social circles, and by Africans, that he starts with bright prospects. One of his closest friends once described him to me as a born conciliator; and that quality will be exceptionally valuable in the difficult days ahead. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs must be very happy to be taking up their new responsibilities in a country which was delighted when the appointment was announced.

### News from London

A MARKET RESEARCH COMPANY in Kenya which sent questionnaires to 500 Europeans in the Colony inviting them to state their preference in respect of 18 types of programme broadcast from the Nairobi station has announced that world news from London headed the list by a wide margin, followed by light music, local news of Kenya, plays, and dance music. Documentaries of progress in Kenya took only the 11th place, political discussion came 13th, and farming programmes last but one. It is also surprising to find that in so sporting a community sports commentaries ranked 14th. It is quite possible, of course, that there would have been different results if the sample polled had covered 5,000 persons, or, indeed, if the list of 500 had been differently compiled. I wonder how many farmers were among the 410 who completed and returned the papers. If they were reasonably numerous, must not the deduction be that they have a poor opinion of the quality of the farming programmes?

### Why Munitalp?

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on tropical meteorology will be held in Nairobi this month under the auspices of the Munitalp Foundation. Why Munitalp? Spelt backwards, the word will be seen to be "platinum"; and the organization owes its origin to an American who made a large fortune from that metal. Last year it was decided that work should henceforth be concentrated on research into tropical meteorology in Africa, and the headquarters were therefore transferred to Kenya. The board of directors consists of Captain Malin Sorsbie (president), Mr. Edward H. Green (vice-president), the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Twining, Air Vice Marshal Sir Victor Tait, and Mr. Henry M. Ess. The main purpose of the symposium about to be held in East Africa is to focus attention on the application of meteorology to the problems of weather forecasting, forestry, hydrology, and conservation.

# Restoring Confidence in East and Central Africa

## Mr. Macleod to Visit Kenya: Governors Called to London

THE GOVERNORS of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Evelyn Hone and Sir Robert Armitage, have been invited to visit London within the next fortnight, MR. IAIN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons on Monday. The Minister also stated that the Kenya constitutional conference will open at Lancaster House on January 18, and that he would visit Kenya and the other East Africa territories next month.

Mr. Macleod was making his first speech as Colonial Secretary in a debate opened by MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Labour's spokesman on colonial affairs.

Mr. Callaghan, on the motion for the Address, moved an Opposition amendment regretting that the Queen's Speech contained no proposals for ending the state of emergency in Nyasaland, and for the release or trial of political prisoners, or for an early and substantial extension of the franchise in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia so that the Governments of these Protectorates might truly represent their peoples at the proposed conference on Central African Federation. The amendment was subsequently negated by 251 votes to 344.

### Labour's Welcome

Welcoming Mr. Macleod to his new ministry, Mr. Callaghan said that his first task was to convince those with whom he was dealing that he was not biased against any of them. The restoration of confidence in the good intentions of the Conservative Government was the main task that lay ahead, because most Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland believed the Government was biased against them. "Five minutes conversation with any representative group of Africans will soon lead one to the conclusion that they do not believe in the good intentions of H.M. Government today."

Africans believed that only Europeans enjoyed the ear and the confidence of the Government; that because of the political and economic power the Europeans exercised the Minister would find, Mr. Callaghan went on, that Africans believed that if there was a conflict between European and African interests the European interest would predominate.

"This is not always true. I have pointed this out to Africans as much as anyone in this House, but that is their belief because, on the fundamental issue about their right to determine their own future, the Government have so far come down against the African people."

In short, the Minister was dealing not with a nation, but with two peoples living side by side, one of them a small, tiny minority, possessing overwhelming political power and great educational advantages and industrial skills, determined to preserve those advantages whilst, at the same time, admitting to these standards Africans who could attain that particular standard which they themselves had set.

### Determined Majority

On the other hand, there was a majority with a determination equal to the determination of the minority a determination that even though they did not have the economic wealth or educational advantages, they proposed to use political power as soon as they could lay their hands upon it, to secure the same advantages as the tiny privileged minority in their midst.

"Here is the classic two-nations theme that should appeal to the Minister. It will need all his great skill as a politician to solve this dilemma. The Africans do not intend that their political advance shall be thwarted because a tiny group of a different race is living in their midst."

A stumbling block which, the Minister had to meet, was the government's firm commitment to the doctrine of federation. "The Government believe that federation is best for the people of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The African finds it detestable and will do almost anything to break it up. It is this clash of opinion which led to bitterness, frustration and finally to the outbreak of violence that we saw last March, and the imposition of emergency regulations."

Mr. Callaghan said he was astonished that the Queen's

Speech did not mention the fact that Nyasaland was a form of police state, with its political leaders in prison and the African Press censored—although the European Press was still free—to utter calumnies against African leaders, to distort their policy and to foment racial hatred."

Did the Government propose to continue strengthening the police, keeping the Press censored, and political leaders locked up and preventing political expression of opinion, or were they prepared to make a move? "This is the test for the Colonial Secretary."

Turning to the composition of the Monckton Commission, Mr. Callaghan said that Labour had every confidence in Lord Monckton's fair-mindedness, but that the Government and Lord Monckton must face the fact that if they were to restore African confidence, then the African himself must have confidence in the commission. "At present, all the evidence points in the reverse direction."

### Too Many Commissioners

Anyone who had served on a commission or committee would have grave doubts about whether 26 members, drawn from so many different countries, could do the sort of job that the Prime Minister had in mind when he outlined the Commission. Only five of its members were to be Africans, and they were not to be selected by the Africans themselves but nominated by the Governors. Moreover he did not believe that the Colonial Secretary could win the good will of Africans unless he was ready to face the fact that Dr. Banda and his associates in Nyasaland, and Mr. Nkumbula and Mr. Kaunda and their colleagues in Northern Rhodesia, should either serve on the commission or give it their blessing.

Mr. Callaghan said that he hoped Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the former Colonial Secretary, was more successful in selling Guinness than in selling federation. He had failed to do so, though not for want of trying. He himself saw federation as a great stumbling block in the minds of Africans, and he asked Mr. Macleod if the commission would be free to recommend any alternative scheme for linking these territories other than federation. It would not be difficult to devise. The Government ought to shift the weight from discussing federation to speeding up constitutional advance inside the territories. "There is a glimmer of light in relation to this federal concept at the moment. Sir Roy Welensky has said that he does not propose to press for dominion status in 1960. That is an advance."

The time had come to take big risks, and the risk which would stand the greatest chance of success was that we should say to the people of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia that we should introduce large scale reforms and a wide extension of the franchise so that they could elect their own people, so that they could choose their own representatives to come to the 1960 talks. The Colonial Secretary might suggest to the Federal Prime Minister that he should put off the 1960 constitutional conference for a couple of years. A truly representative conference in 1962, he believed, would have a real chance of success, "because the African people who came to represent their fellows would know that theirs was the responsibility for the future of their own territories."

### Congressional Check

Another step to regain African confidence was to release—or charge—those in detention. "The conflict between Government and people will not be resolved by keeping the people's leaders locked up". The Minister might have an instrument of reconciliation to hand, the new Congress Party, which had sent him a telegram of congratulations on his appointment. "That is turning the other cheek if you like, when we remember, that the president was released from gaol only a few weeks ago. . . . It should be a safety valve in seeking a solution, but the Colonial Secretary will be ill-advised if he tries to drive any wedge between Mr. Chirwa and Dr. Banda."

Labour's attitude to federation is quite simple. We do not believe that we must have any particular form of government. We want to see all the peoples of the territories whether African or European, living side by side peacefully and contentedly. We do not believe that federation is the only way in which that goal can be achieved. We shall support the Colonial Secretary in any move which he makes towards a rational policy. There will be no factious opposition from us. I do not want to embarrass him, but will support him against any rebellion that he may find in any part of the House."

Mr. Callaghan ended by saying that he had tried to paint a picture of Central Africa as he saw it, and as it appeared, he

added, to countless millions, because, although Government might have been elected on their home policy, they were not returned on their African policy. He had made many criticisms, but he resented very strongly the implication that Labour should be accused of being anti-British.

"This is a new species of Tory McCarthyism which is growing up and it is bad. We are not just on the side of the black, any more than the Conservative Party ought just to be on the side of the white. The problem goes far deeper and far beyond that. We are on the side, as all Government members ought to be, of justice and fair play."

### Minister's Speech

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, after paying warm tribute to his predecessor, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, said there was a state of emergency which had lasted seven years in Kenya and one which had lasted seven months in Nyasaland. In Northern Rhodesia there were persons living under restriction orders. These, with certain problems in Malta, were clearly his first tasks.

The coincidence of a change in Governors in Kenya and a change of Colonial Secretaries had enabled consultations to take place in London. He intended to visit Kenya in December and also to visit the other East African territories. Provisional arrangements could now be made for the Kenya constitutional conference to open at Lancaster House on January 18. He could not yet announce the participants' names but the intention was that they should primarily be M.L.C.s.

On the work done by our predecessors, Sir Patrick Renison, the new Governor, and I will be able to build. Some of the major decisions have been taken, and some are being taken now. At this stage I cannot give a full report to the House but, within a few days, to use the concluding words of the Parliamentary delegation to Kenya in 1945, I hope that we shall be able to move towards a position of responsibility, prosperity and hope for the Kenya nation.

Referring briefly to the sessional paper on the White Highlands, the Minister said: "I simply declare my belief that the new proposals are soundly conceived and that they will open a new door to farming prosperity in Kenya, in which the European and African, Asian and Arab, will be able to share in the full development of all land as an asset of the single Kenya nation."

Turning to the problem of Nyasaland, Mr. Macleod said the difficulty was to find powers which could be put in the hands of Governors during a period of unrest and which were at the same time in conformity with our traditions of liberty and justice. "I do not want to disguise from the House that this is an extremely difficult balance to strike, but solve it I am sure we must."

### Personal Consultations

In order to benefit from personal consultations with the Governor of Nyasaland he had invited Sir Robert Armitage to come to London in about a fortnight's time, and he hoped, too, that Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, would also come to London at the same time.

The Opposition Amendment, the Minister went on, criticised the Government because the Queen's Speech contained no proposals for ending the emergency in Nyasaland. He certainly hoped it would be possible to end it.

"I must add, however, that underlying tendencies towards violence still exist." An African newly appointed to the Legislative Council had had his home destroyed by fire and had resigned from the council only a few days after his nomination—an example of intimidation which emphasised, he thought, the continuing necessity for some emergency powers in Nyasaland.

The Governor regularly reviewed the cases of those under detention. Since the proclamation of the emergency in Maren, 1,328 Africans had been detained, and of these 830 were released after their cases were reviewed, 459 remained in detention, and detention orders remained in force against 39 others who, subsequent to their detention, had been brought to trial and convicted and were now serving prison sentences. "Let me make it clear that no one is, or will be, kept in detention any longer than in the opinion of the Governor is essential."

Discussing the question of the franchise in multi-racial communities, the Minister said that the Opposition appeared to favour separate representation by races. Last year, the Northern Rhodesia Government had rejected this approach in favour of a non-racial party approach. This might seem very ambitious, but we should like to see arrangements which would make every M.L.C. regard himself as free from obligation to promote the interests of a particular race. I feel these arrangements deserve a fair trial and that it is much too soon to try to tear them up."

As far as Nyasaland was concerned, the Government had intended to replace the system of indirect elections for Africans by a qualitative franchise, something not unlike the Northern Rhodesian model. But recent events had made constitutional talks impossible. "I do not see how we can seriously contemplate holding early elections, but I intend to discuss all these matters with the two Governments."

Mr. Macleod said that he understood the anxiety which lay behind the Amendment was the possibility of a change in the protected status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He believed this anxiety was not soundly based and repeated that the pledge in the Preamble to the Federal constitution was absolute, and he repeated the undertaking given by the Prime Minister to the Commons last July that the British Government would not withdraw its protection from the two territories in the short run, and in the long run Britain's object was to advance them to fully responsible government.

### Voice of the People

Another anxiety, he felt, was that the Legislative Councils as at present constituted did not afford an opportunity for all shades of opinion to be taken into account in the 1960 talks. But it seemed to him wrong to assume that only through the Legislative Councils could African opinion be made known to the 1960 conference.

The Amendment presupposed that the conference would be between Governments. This was not what Article 99 of the Constitution said, which was that the conference should consist of delegations to Federation, from each of the three territories, and from the United Kingdom Government. It was premature, the Minister added, to indicate how the delegations might be chosen.

On the Monckton Commission, the Minister said he appreciated the misgiving about its size. The difficulty was that once one went beyond one man it was very difficult to stop anywhere short of about 26, if every interest was to be properly represented. He held it to be a complete misconception of the purpose of the Commission to hold, as the Opposition had done, that it would be defective in the advice that it gave to Government unless its membership included representatives of the major political groups in the Federation.

To show that there was no intention to stifle opinion, full statements submitted to the commission or evidence before it would be published, except for the evidence of witnesses who preferred that it should not be made public. "I suggest that these two undertakings taken together will mean that in the Advisory Commission we have a vehicle to which all will have an opportunity of making their views known."

Mr. Macleod said that his remarks—and Mr. Callaghan's—inevitably concerned the protection of African interests, but we should never forget that Federation existed to serve and further the interests of all races.

"It is, in fact, because, with all the difficulties that beset us, I believe the Federation offers such fruitful possibility of establishing a truly multi-racial society in Africa, that we regard the future of this experiment as being of such importance not only to Africa but to the Commonwealth and the whole world."

### Common Purpose

In reply to an intervention by Mr. Callaghan, who asked if he had committed himself to the conclusion that federation was the best vehicle for the expression of the ideals that he wanted to see achieved, and whether the Monckton Commission was precluded from considering any alternative means of association between the territories, Mr. Macleod stated that he did not wish to add "impromptu words at the present time" to the terms of reference laid down for the commission last July.

In conclusion, the Minister said that he thought that there was an opportunity for leadership in East and Central Africa in the next five years, which if it did not come from Britain it would not come from anywhere. He was not thinking only of the Government's responsibility but that of the entire House. "I know that we shall differ very widely and very deeply on many matters, but we may also sometimes at least be able to achieve a sense of common purpose. I believe that everyone feels that this is one of the greatest and most urgent challenges of the next five years."

Plans are well advanced for establishing the Federation's first brick factory at Mutema, Northern Rhodesia. It will cost £100,000, and when production begins in January next, will turn out 400 machines a month for sale in the Federation and other African countries. Three European supervisors will be employed and 40 Africans, who will have to be specially trained.

# Africa the Government's Most Challenging Test

## Lord Home Sees 1960 As a Spectacular Justification of British Policy

LORD HASTINGS, who wore the scarlet uniform of a major in the Coldstream Guards, moving the address of thanks in the House of Lords to the Queen for her speech, said, *inter alia*—

"Peace is a worthy object, but peace at any price is neither idealistic nor practical. The purpose of peace is to enable not only our own countrymen but also the peoples of our Colonies, of the Soviet Union, and all other undeveloped parts of the world to obtain a standard of living which will of itself ensure stability of government and will in due course allow the pursuit of liberty and happiness to all men without fear of imprisonment.

"That such is the aim of this country should be proclaimed from the housetops, and we must do our best to give concrete evidence of it in our foreign and colonial policy. We must defend genuine liberty where we find it. We must grant genuine liberty where it lies in our power so to do. But we cannot force liberty upon those who are either unwilling to accept it or whose understanding of that word falls far short of our own.

"Africa will in my opinion, become the most challenging test to Her Majesty's Government during their term of office.

### Sources of Inspiration

"Whenever we look we shall discern two distinct streams of thought and action which have influenced and guided our Imperial policy. The one stream, stemming from Warren Hastings, represented by the great soldiers and administrators, the maintainers of law and order, and the supporters of economic development; the other stream, stemming from Burke and Wilberforce, represented by the idealists and missionaries, the champions of individual liberty and justice.

"These two streams have sometimes run parallel and sometimes they have merged, but invariably they have quarrelled. Yet their quarrels have formed the catalyst from which new and stronger alloys in the shape of policies of revision or outright reform have emerged. Thus it is in Africa today.

"Nevertheless, the differences of today are not so marked as they were in the past. All sides agree upon the policies of material aid to and economic development in our Colonies, programmes to which our Government subscribe very substantially. All sides are agreed on policies designed in the words of the gracious Speech, to "foster the spiritual values which form our common heritage."

"As a result of the Commonwealth Education Conference recently held, there will be 1,000 scholarships available to the Commonwealth, of which 500 will be provided by the United Kingdom at an additional cost of £6m. in the next five years.

"It is, then, only in the realm of pure politics where our fundamental differences have yet to be resolved, and even there all parties are agreed on the ultimate objective—namely, self-government for the Colonies and their eventual independence.

"The Federation of Nigeria is almost certain to become a new independent member of the Commonwealth brotherhood next year. She will be assured of a great welcome; but, even more significant to my mind is the fact that, owing to the wisdom of the Nigerian leaders themselves, there will be embodied in their new Constitution provisions for the preservation of fundamental human rights.

### Independence and Liberty

"The mere independence of a nation does not guarantee the liberty of the subject. I believe, however, that if we hold fast to the two main principles which have guided our Imperial development, the maintenance of law and order on the one hand, and the preservation of individual liberty under the common law on the other hand, then we shall be able to give genuine liberty to our African Colonies, and at the same time discard some of the shibboleths of our own political democracy as known and practised in this country. However well suited they may be to our requirements, they are not so well suited to the peoples of Africa. Experience must have taught us that by now.

"Our two main principles teach us that we must utterly reject the policies of extreme nationalism, whether of the white or black variety—narrow policies for narrow minds. Instead

we must stand firm on the far more inspiring ideal of partnership in which race and racialism shall no longer count; and in so doing we must ensure that both our main principles are regarded, and not only one of them.

"Therefore, I hope and pray that the Labour and Liberal parties will allow their members to play their full and necessary part in the advisory commission which will have as its chairman Lord Monckton of Breichley. If that commission will set out on its task with a clear vision of the future, based on a sure knowledge of the past, then I have faith we shall yet achieve a triumph in Central Africa—the victory of reason over emotion; the victory of humility over itself."

### Opposition's Concern

LORD ALEXANDER OF HILLSBOROUGH, Leader of the Opposition, said: "In Africa, the events that are going to take place there will be vital to this Government, to the nation and to the people of the world. We on this side of the House are gravely concerned as to how matters have gone so far in regard to the Central African Federation. We are asked for co-operative effort. The Government will have to go a long way to persuade us what co-operative effort we can make in the light of existing circumstances—unless they can be changed."

LORD REA (Lib.), discussing the composition of the proposed Federal Commission, said: "It seems to be obvious that there is a direct clash of opinion between the Government and, presumably, the Federal Government and, presumably, Nyasaland, and certainly Her Majesty's official Opposition and the Liberal Opposition. It seems to be a matter of obstinacy; people are quite unwilling to compromise; and prospects are impaired on all sides."

"What is particularly important, of course, is to know who are to be the African representatives, or if there are to be African representatives. It is most important that those in prison, whether properly or improperly, should at least be taken into account when the Commission is considering its decision. Dr. Banda, as we know, is thought of extremely highly in many quarters and not so highly in others. It would seem to me most improper to go forward without at least interviewing Dr. Banda and getting his opinion, and seeing what he, for one, is suggesting as a solution of this very difficult problem."

### Colonialism Justified

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that for Africa 1960 was going to be a most momentous year in many respects. "In some ways it is going to give a spectacular justification of what is known as British colonialism, because 30 million Africans in the great country of Nigeria are to emerge into complete independence and the addition of that country to the Commonwealth association will add immeasurably to its spiritual and material resources."

"With that example of political advance and this point of independence to which we have brought Nigeria, it really is quite impossible to describe British colonialism as something that aims to hold the African down.

"Then in the economic field there will be no more spectacular example of co-operation for the welfare of the Natives of a colonial territory than the opening of the Kariba Dam, which Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother is to open next year. That will give immense material benefits to African territories and African populations. I repeat that in the light of these achievements which are to be seen in 1960, to paint a picture of colonial peoples oppressed by British imperialism is unreal and untrue.

"What is true is that we have the most difficult and challenging task of our imperial history ahead of us, because we have to create in an Africa where there are mixed communities of Africans, Europeans and Asians a non-racial or multi-racial society. It is difficult, because we have to build into countries which are still largely primitive the framework of a working democracy. And if we are to build a democracy which means anything, and if we are to fulfil our duty to these people who are still apprentices in the political



art, that framework must contain from the start the essentials which will guarantee justice, the rule of the common law and respect for and security of minorities and individuals, whatever their race or creed. It is for that purpose that Parliament must make in Central Africa a contribution—and in this session of Parliament, too.

"To assist us, the federal Government and the three territories Governments on the next stage of constitutional advance we are to set up an advisory commission, and we have been very fortunate to secure Lord Monckton as chairman. He has dropped everything because he himself is convinced that this is almost the most important problem of all that we have had to tackle for many, many years, in our Commonwealth relations. There will be other people who will come on to the Commission, and when the names are known it will be shown that they, too, take this view of the immense importance of this problem and of an objective approach to it.

"I cannot imagine any greater disaster than if one party in this country attempted to identify itself with one or other racial group in Africa. Therefore I make once more an appeal, and particularly to the Opposition, that we should all try to serve on this commission, so that we may really do some very constructive thinking and some very constructive work and try to create a common mind on the approaches to the 1960 Review, and so that we may be wise in the action which we take thereafter in Central Africa. I think the country would approve this common approach."

**"Cashing In" on Africa**

LORD FRASER: "I discerned in this election rather a strong tendency on the part of some members who belong to the other side to try to 'cash in' on one or two events that took place in Africa recently. I thought that they were presented to the people entirely out of proportion to both British tradition and the activities of H.M. Government during the past eight years. I thought that the splendid results of our colonial policy over a hundred years and more, under all parties, is there to be praised by all Britishers rather than to be demigrated from time to time when unfortunate events occurred.

"I am a Scot and I belong to a family whose members have gone out to the ends of the earth to settle in the waste places, in the uncultivated places, to make them verdant and fruitful. That tradition, followed by people from all parts of these islands, and the way it has been guided by Colonial Offices under all Governments, is something of which Britain might very well be proud. It is a great page in our history. In British Africa a hundred years ago there was desert, there were nomadic tribes concerned with killing and stealing each other's cattle, wholly uncivilized, wholly barbarous, wholly irreligious, viewed from Western points of view.

"If we went there now, we should find those countries settled, materially prosperous, with a high degree of law and order prevailing for most years, interrupted by occasional revolutions or seditious essays on the part of ignorant people led by their own incipient—emergent, might be the word—demagogues.

"Picture some scores of millions of voteless Africans, who are just beginning to apprehend what voting means and that they have some rights—natural rights, perhaps, or rights conceded by the civilized code of life. They cannot be made happy without votes or kept down except by force, and it is not to be contemplated that that can be the rule for ever."

**Inescapable Facts**

"Look at the facts: the fact of the millions of voters, and the fact that the government and management in almost every field are practically entirely in European hands, with just a few men of other races beginning to learn to be foremen, counsellors, clerks in the Civil Service and to take their places in the minor executive grades. Those are facts. You cannot make the millions happy while voteless for ever, except by force; nor, on the other hand, can you swamp the classes who govern and manage by giving votes to the millions until they are ready to use them wisely and sensibly.

"So there is a dilemma. It is a dilemma which the British, represented by the Colonial Office and its tradition, are particularly adept at handling—possibly more than other people; and I am sure that, as the decades pass, we shall work out some way in which this problem can be solved, with justice to all and in a manner that will satisfy our consciences and be worthy of our tradition."

LORD WINTERTON supported LORD HOME's appeal for a non-party approach to the future of Central Africa. "Believe me, the impression that parties of the Left have given in this country, and certainly that the 'fuddy-duddies' in the Press have given, that there is a considerable body of opinion here that is anti-African European and pro-African Native, is a deplorable one. It is the duty of every responsible statesman in this country not to be pro one or the other but to try to arrive at a multi-racial settlement, which it should be re-

membered a great number of earnest and patriotic Africans are as much concerned to bring about as any Europeans."

LORD TWINING: "Since I have been in England this summer I have noticed that a great deal more interest than in the past is being taken in African affairs, but that people find themselves rather bewildered as to the real state of affairs. They read about pickets, riots and unrest; they read about emergent demi-gods and African teddy-boy antics among political leaders, and they want to know what the truth is. If only they would visit Africa they would find a very different state of affairs."

**Fine Fettle**

"I have been in East Africa since 1953 and I have never known the three territories in better fettle. The enormous progress which has been made, materially, politically, and I think I may say spiritually, in those three territories since the war is quite outstanding, and I only wish that more people could go there to see for themselves. Of course, the African people have their emergent demi-gods and their teddy-boys, but the great majority of the Africans are sound and sensible people.

"We have one enormous asset there, and that is a mass of good will. It is extraordinary the way they still turn to one to ask for advice on the most delicate political matters on which they might think that one was opposed to their views. It is extraordinary the trust which they put in one's answers. I feel that this good will is a thing which we must maintain, because it is only through that good will that we can find solutions to the problem.

"With regard to African leaders, there are a number that I know of who are sound men of character and sincerity and who want to do the best for their people. They include political leaders who, although sometimes their emotions get the better of their reasoning when they are addressing a public meeting, are thinking sincerely as to how they can lead their people to attain self-government."

**Queen's Speech to Parliament  
Strengthening Commonwealth Ties**

AT THE OPENING OF Parliament last week the Queen's Speech, read for her in her absence, stated that the Government would work in the closest collaboration with the Governments of the Commonwealth in all matters which contributed to peace.

"They will seek to develop the material resources on which the standard of living of the peoples of the Commonwealth must depend and will at the same time foster the spiritual values which form our common heritage."

The Queen's Speech mentioned the Government's intention to appoint an advisory commission in preparation for the review of the Federal constitution in 1960.

Prince Philip was to pay a short visit to Ghana next month and the visit the Queen and Prince Philip had originally planned to make together might take place in 1961. A formal request was expected to be received from Nigeria for a grant of independence within the Commonwealth. Cyprus was expected to become a republic in accordance with the London Agreements.

The Queen's Speech said that the improvement of conditions of life in the less developed countries of the world would remain the Government's urgent concern. They would promote economic co-operation between the nations and support plans for financial and technical assistance. They had entered into negotiations for setting up a free trade association of seven countries in Europe, and intended that this should assist in the establishment of wider European trading arrangements which would be in the best interests of the Commonwealth and of the world as a whole.

Following the Commonwealth Education Conference last July, legislation would be introduced designed to support the benefits of education more widely within the Commonwealth.

**Remembering the Fallen**

ON MONDAY EVENING Sir Gilbert Rennie addressed the Inns of Court Conservative and Unionist Society on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. At noon today he will plant a cross in the Empire Field of Remembrance at Westminster Abbey in memory of members of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland forces who lost their lives in the two world wars.

# PERSONALIA

SIR RODERICK JONES was 82 last Saturday. SIR GORDON and LADY MUNRO sailed on Saturday for a visit to Canada.

THE REV. R. A. PHILLIPS is on leave in this country from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. C. THORPE, senior plant breeder in Kenya, has arrived in England on leave.

MR. A. J. SCRUBY has flown back to Nairobi after a brief business visit to England.

LORD and LADY TWINING will fly back to Kenya from London in mid-November.

MRS. ARTHUR FAWCUS will leave London in November for her annual visit to Kenya.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS MALVERN were received by THE QUEEN one day last week.

DR. MAX WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, is visiting Japan.

MR. R. C. CATLING, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

THE AGA KHAN arrived in London on Monday from his visits to East Africa, India and Pakistan.

MR. T. E. PEPPERCORN, of Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., last week left London by air for Salisbury.

MR. R. J. MCEWAN has arrived from Nyasaland, where he is Assistant Conservator of Forests.

MR. and MRS. GEORGE NICOL will fly back to Kenya from London about the middle of November.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY spoke in Brighton on Monday on "Kenya and East Africa's Common Market".

COMMANDER J. C. R. PROUD, chairman of the Kenya Television Commission, has arrived in the Colony.

BRIGADIER T. L. BARKUS, "father" of Nanyuki Urban District Council, Kenya, has resigned his seat.

MR. J. K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, M.P., has been appointed to the board of the Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd.

MR. E. H. MORLAND, a director and secretary of the Uganda Co. (London), Ltd., is about to revisit East Africa.

DR. T. M. BOYLAN has been appointed a medical officer in Somaliland, and DR. H. J. LLOYD in Seychelles.

DR. J. E. PRINGLE, who is on the staff of the U.M.C.A. in the Diocese of Zanzibar, is about to leave for East Africa.

MR. R. N. GREEN, an agricultural officer in the Somaliland Protectorate, has been transferred to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. P. B. SIDEBOTTOM, an architect in the Ministry of Works, has arrived in the United Kingdom from Salisbury.

MR. FRANK CLEMENTS has written "Kariba: The Struggle with the River God", which is due for publication on November 19.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport for Salisbury on Sunday.

BRIGADIER H. E. MOORE is a passenger for Dar es Salaam in the m.v. DURBAN CASTLE, which left London on Tuesday, sailing via the Cape.

LORD CHANDOS addressed the Royal Commonwealth Society in London last Thursday on the subject of investment in the Commonwealth.

SIR DENYS LOWSON, SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH, and SIR ARCHIBALD and LADY MCINDOE arrived from New York in the QUEEN MARY on Monday.

MR. HAMMARSKJÖLD, Secretary-General of the United Nations, is to visit Tanganyika Territory, the largest of the Trust Territories, next January.

MR. G. DRUMMOND has retired from the board of Bullard, King and Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd.

MR. JOHN F. GATES, regional director for Central and Southern Africa for Cyanamid International, Ltd., has been appointed regional director, Africa.

MR. D. B. LAIDLER, medical superintendent of Salisbury Hospital, and DR. M. T. A. WALLACE, a medical practitioner in Bulawayo, are in London.

SIR JOHN DUNCANSON, who has been installed as the first president of the Institution of Nuclear Engineers, is chairman of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission.

THE HON. HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. GIBBS, were received by THE QUEEN last Friday. They left for Rhodesia on Saturday.

MR. J. P. McDONAGH, who is a vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has been appointed a director of the London and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

MR. W. S. GILCHRIST, headmaster of Bromley Technical School, Kent, has been appointed headmaster of the Allan Wilson High School, Salisbury. He takes up his new duties early in the new year.

MR. D. C. BROOKS, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., will leave London in a few days to spend a fortnight in Nyasaland. On his way back he will revisit Tanganyika Territory and Kenya.

MR. W. L. BAGSHAW, secretary to the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has resigned his position owing to ill health. MR. C. H. LEMON, formerly assistant secretary, has been appointed to succeed him.

MR. KENNETH ASPINALL has been appointed health physicist in the health and safety branch of the Atomic Energy Commission Authority at Harwell. He has been Chief Factories Inspector in Uganda for the past 10 years.

MR. E. W. GOLDING, overseas liaison officer of the Electrical Research Association, has left England to visit British Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, South Africa, Nigeria, and Ghana.

MR. JOHN WILSON, director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "Blindness in The Commonwealth" at 5.15 p.m. on November 12.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, and formerly Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and LADY ROBERTSON left London Airport last week for Nigeria after two months' leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. C. HARVEY RICHARDS, who has been chief mining engineer to the Pakistan Government under the Colombo plan, will shortly return to England. He was for some years managing director of Uruwara Minerals, Ltd., Tanganyika.

LORD LLOYD, a director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be one of the principal speakers at the fourth annual dinner of the Institute of General Managers, to be held in London on November 27.

MR. D. A. WRIGHT was received in audience by THE QUEEN and kissed hands last week upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Addis Ababa. MRS. WRIGHT was also received by the Queen.

MR. JOHN BETTMAN, the United Federal Party member for Marimba and Deputy Chairman of Committees, has been elected Deputy Speaker in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament. He succeeds MR. W. HARRER, who is now Leader of the Opposition.

LORD BRENTFORD, chairman of the Automobile Association, who visited East Africa last year, has been elected to the standing joint committee of the A.A., R.A.C. and the R.S.A.C. He succeeds MR. JAMES BALLANTYNE, chairman of the R.S.A.C.

MR. J. L. PAULDEN has been appointed Accountant-General, Nyasaland, in succession to MR. H. HEYS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD FRANCIS WARD, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, left estate in England of £1,196.

MR. DAVID J. NELSON, of Trinidad, has been appointed Information Officer to the Government of Ethiopia.

FATHER KISABWA, an African priest from the Archdiocese of Rubaga, is spending some months in Dublin to acquaint himself with the practical side of journalism.

SIR BERNARD REILLY has resigned the chairmanship of the executive council of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind on account of ill-health. The chairman designate is SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE.

LADY MEREDITH SINCLAIR, now at the Church Missionary Society's leprosy centre at Kumi, Uganda, will shortly return to this country to take up the appointment of nursing superintendent at the headquarters in London.

SIR JOHN AINLEY, Chief Justice, Eastern Region of Nigeria, has been appointed Chief Justice in the unified judiciary of Sarawak, North Borneo, and Brunei. He succeeds SIR ERNEST WILLIAMS, who has retired. Sir John was a puisne judge in Uganda in 1946.

The chairman of the Overseas League, SIR ANGUS GILLAN, and members of the central council, last week entertained the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, SIR ALEXANDER CLUTTERBUCK, and LADY CLUTTERBUCK, to luncheon at Overseas House, London.

MR. MICHAEL PARKINSON has been elected a vice-chairman of Crompton Parkinson and Co., Ltd., and MR. J. B. SCOTT has been elected a director. MR. E. C. HOLROYDE has resigned as a vice-chairman and director at his own request in order to allow for the appointment of younger men.

MR. W. W. RWETSIBA, M.L.C. for Ankole East, has been appointed by the Governor of Uganda to be one of that Protectorate's three representatives on the governing council of the Royal Technical College in Nairobi. The vacancy was created by MR. J. M. STROCK's appointment as vice-chairman of the council.

MR. H. C. C. DAMANT has been appointed chief public relations officer for the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. MISS IMOGEN MAIS is to join the public relations department as his personal assistant. MISS PATRICIA COOK has been appointed editor of *The British and Commonwealth Review*, the group's house magazine.

THE REV. ANDREW MURPHY, who for the past four years has served in the Mbarara Diocese of Uganda, has succeeded the REV. JOHN MAGUIRE as provincial of the White Fathers in Great Britain. Born in Dumbarton, he joined the White Fathers as a student in 1935 and was ordained eight years later, while in Uganda he was director of Lbanda Teachers' Training College. His predecessor as provincial has left for Tanganyika Territory.

### 30 Years' Service

MISS G. M. LANGLEY, who is retiring from mission work after 30 years' service to the Upper Nile Diocese in Uganda, has trained more teachers for it than any other person. In October, 1929, she travelled from Mbale to Kumi on the first train on the newly-opened line, being issued with ticket No. 1. For six years she was at the girls' school at Ngora, from which she went to Kabwagasi Teacher Training Centre, being in charge for 15 years. Then she trained teachers in Lira for a year, after which she went to Buwalasi to help the wives of African ordinands and to undertake work for the mothers' union.

## Rhodesia House Reception

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie held a reception at Rhodesia House last week to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Federation and in honour of the Governor-General of the Federation and the Countess of Dalhousie and the Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia and the Hon. Mrs. Humphrey V. Gibbs.

Those present included:—

Lord Aldenham, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Beard, the Hon. T. W. & Lady Jean Bertie, Mr. D. C. Brook, the Rt. Hon. & Mrs. R. A. Butler, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Callaghan, the Archbishop of Canterbury & Mrs. G. E. Fisher, Sir Alexander & Lady Clutterbuck, the Rt. Hon. Cameron & Lady Hermoine Cobbold, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Coddington, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Crossley, the Earl & Countess De La Warr, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Daniell, Mr. & Mrs. A. Darby, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Mr. P. C. Deane, Sir Gérard & Lady d'Erlanger, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Sir John & Lady Dunanson,

Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Air Chief Marshal Sir Francis & Lady Fogarty, Mr. & Mrs. P. Gallier, the Hon. Sir Geoffrey & Lady Gibbs, Lt.-Col. M. J. Gilliat, Cdr. & Mrs. H. F. P. Grenfell, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. A. Gray, the Dowager Viscountess Hembledon, Lord & Lady Hastings, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, Dr. & Mrs. H. B. T. Holland, the Earl & Countess of Home, Sir Ralph & Lady Hone, Hannah Viscountess Hudson, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. P. M. Hugo, Mrs. C. J. Hatty, Mr. F. S. Joelson,

Major-General Sir John & Lady Kennedy, Viscount & Viscountess Kilmuir, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Mr. D. J. Kirkness, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Miss P. Linfield, Sir Henry & Lady Lintott, Miss M. W. Llewellyn, Mr. W. W. Llewellyn, Mr. & Mrs. J. Lodge, Sir Toby & Lady Low, Sir Stephen & Lady Luke, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Mr. E. B. Mackay, Viscount & Viscountess Malvern, Mr. & Mrs. M. R. Metcalfe, Cdr. & Mrs. J. P. P. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. L. Monson, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. McFadzean, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Admiral of the Fleet the Earl & the Countess Mountbatten, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Sir George & Lady Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. George Nelson,

Vice-Admiral Sir Pevelin & Lady William-Powlett, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. L. Paton, the Earl & Countess of Perth, the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires & Senhora Hall Themido, Sir Hilton Poynton, Sir Charles & the Hon. Lady Ponsoby, Sir Jeremy & Lady Raisman, Mrs. D. Maxwell Robertson, Lady Robins, Miss Rhodes, Sir Alfred & Lady Savage, Mr. & Mrs. J. Savanhu, Mr. & Mrs. D. Sargent, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Scott, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Lord & Lady Sinclair of Cleve, Mr. & Mrs. F. Smith, the Hon. Mrs. A. Stirling, Miss I. Stirling, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa & Mrs. A. J. R. van Rhijn, Mr. & Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. P. Tylor, Col. & Mrs. Charles Villiers, Mr. E. Vambe, Mr. & Mrs. C. Welch, Mr. D. S. White, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mr. H. Wilmot, Miss Wilmot, Sir Edward & Lady Wilsnaw, Mr. A. Comar Wilson, and Mrs. E. Windle.

### Founder Members

PRINCE BERNHARDT OF THE NETHERLANDS has accepted an invitation to become a founder member of the new Kenya Big Game Safari Club which is being opened at the Mawingo Hotel on the slopes of Mount Kenya in January by the American financier and oil millionaire, Mr. Ray Ryan. The founder members of the club, who include Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Clark Gable and Miss Lily Pons, have been joined by several of Kenya's earliest pioneers, including Colonel E. S. Grogan.

### Inter-Racial Club

THE BISHOP OF MASHONALAND, the Rt. Rev. C. W. Alderson, has circularized all the parishes and missions in the diocese asking them to give their views on the proposal to start an inter-racial club for Anglicans with premises on property owned by the Church. The Bishop made it clear that he supported the venture. Most of the replies have been favourable, but one church council, St. Mary's, Cranborne, was opposed to the idea.

## Obituary

### Mr. Arthur A. Legat

#### Manifold Services to East Africa

MR. ARTHUR ALEXANDER LEGAT, O.B.E., J.P., who has died in Nairobi in his 85th year, had lived in East Africa for 60 years. Throughout that period he was esteemed for his high standards, his willing service in any good cause, his friendliness and ready hospitality, and his unshakable faith in the territories.

The son of Robert Legat, a writer to the signet, of Eskpark, Musselburgh, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh. On leaving school he joined the staff of the National Bank of Scotland, but four years later transferred to the National Bank of India, and in 1899 was sent to Kisumu on the coast of Kenya, then the East Africa Protectorate. Later he served elsewhere in Kenya and in Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika, and he eventually became superintendent for the bank in East Africa. During the 1914-18 war he was appointed Financial Adviser to G.H.Q. in East Africa, and for his services he was mentioned in despatches. He retired in 1935.

He was District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in East Africa from 1933 to 1949; president of the Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross for five years during the last war and a life member of the British Red Cross Society; and at different times president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, of Nairobi Golf Club, of the Nairobi branch of the Caledonian Society, and of Nairobi Club.

For a long period he was chairman of the finance committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, a steward of the Jockey Club, diocesan treasurer in Kenya of the Church Missionary Society, a trustee of the McMillan Memorial Library in Nairobi, and a member of the executive of the Royal East African Automobile Association, the Kenya Boy Scouts Association, and other bodies.

He had been a director of Car and General Equipment Co., Ltd., Jardin Ltd., Nakuru Press, Ltd., and Ngiga Mining Co., Ltd., all Kenya registrations.

Until recent years, when he had suffered ill-health, his recreations had been golf, gardening, walking, and reading. Mrs. Legat, who survives him, was likewise a great lover of flowers, and when they lived at Limuru they had one of the most delightful gardens in Kenya.

Arthur Legat had been a subscriber to the journal since its establishment in 1924. He once wrote to the editor:

"I was very pleased to read your leading article on the importance of moral standards. Many years ago a divine of some eminence said that there was a tendency to think of mankind only in the mass—as the Nation, the Church, and the Empire. These imposing realities can continue sound only so long as each member of the Church, the Nation, and the Empire is doing rightly and living as he ought. If there are pieces of rottenness here and there within the social structure of this Colony, they must bring it into disrepute within and call for adverse criticism from without. Unless amends are made the Colony must continue to suffer. But many of the people here are out to improve matters as far as is humanly possible."

The Very Rev. G. Lester, Provost of Nairobi, conducted a Masonic funeral, which was largely attended.

MRS. LILIAN BLANCHE ASHBY, an early settler, has died in Bulawayo.

### Mr. J. A. Mollison

MR. J. A. MOLLISON, who died last week at the age of 54, made many long distance flights in light aircraft in record times in the years between the wars. On March 24, 1932, he flew from England to Cape Town in a Puss Moth with a Gipsy 3 engine, and arrived after a flight of four days 17 hours 22 minutes. He allowed himself only a minimum of sleep during the flight, and when he arrived over Cape Town airfield he was so exhausted that he suffered duplicated vision. The aerodrome lights bewildered him, and he landed the plane on the beach nearby. It ran into the sea and turned over. During the last war he joined the Air Transport Auxiliary and then served with "Afero", the organization set up to assist in ferrying American machines across the Atlantic. During the war he delivered 1,000 aircraft of almost every type used by the R.A.F.

SHEIKH AZZAN BIN RASHID, M.B.E., who has died in Kenya at the age of 70, was for many years Liwali of Malindi, his birthplace, and later Liwali of Lamu. He was for more than 30 years in the service of the Government of Kenya.

MRS. EMMA MARY PALMER, Umtali's oldest pioneer, has died at the age of 91. She was the widow of J. A. Palmer, who went to Southern Rhodesia with the Pioneer Column.

MAJOR HUGH HANNAY, M.C., of Lukwet, Songhor, has died suddenly in Kenya.

## Responsible Government Next Year

### Mr. Nyerere's Statement in Legislature

MR. JULIUS K. NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, and leader of the non-official elected members of all races in the Legislative Council of that Territory, said in the Legislature recently:

"We want responsible government this year. This demand must be put in the perspective of an Africa which is impatient and seeking complete independence from Colonial rule.

"It is within this perspective, and against this background that we, the people of Tanganyika, calm, united, without petty squabbles amongst ourselves, without religious, tribal or racial divisions, without squabbles between chiefs and commoners, are asking that we should be granted this year an elected Government in which a few civil servants will still continue to hold certain specified portfolios.

"This country is bound to become independent. We are anxious to see that the process does not create enmity between the people of this country and the people of Britain, to whom we want to demonstrate by the methods we adopt to reach our independence that we want nothing but lasting friendship between our two peoples.

"We belong to a group of African countries commonly referred to as plural societies. In some of these countries it is difficult to see how the human problem can be solved and man live with man as brother in dignity. We believe that we have demonstrated that if we are given a chance to handle our own affairs we may show the way.

"We would like to light a candle, and put it on top of Mount Kilimanjaro, which was some beyond our borders, giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate, and dignity where there was humiliation.

"There is to be a general election next September. If that general election means the continuation of a civil servants' Government in which we have a minor share, we shall be wasting public money. If, on the other hand, the general election and the changes contemplated mean the grant of responsible government, my colleagues and I are prepared to ask the country to accept in a spirit of good will. We earnestly appeal to the Secretary of State to remove this uncertainty at once with a clear statement."

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## Next Five Years in Africa

### Supreme Test of Statesmanship

OPENING THE DEBATE on the Address (the Queen's Speech is reported on another page) in the House of Commons last week, MR. ARTHUR TILEY, a Tory backbencher, said that during his election campaign he received a letter from a missionary on leave from Africa. It said that it was selfish of him (Mr. Tiley) to promise to increase living standards in Britain when so much poverty, illness and suffering were abroad in the world.

"I felt a little ashamed, although I know that we must be prosperous in our islands, if we are to help others. But he was glad to note the passage in the Queen's Speech which dealt with the improvement of conditions in the under-privileged countries. This unselfishness will be our test as individuals and as a nation. More than that, on our answer will depend the future of the world we call free", Mr. Tiley said.

MR. EDWARD GARDNER (Cons.), in a maiden speech, said it would be folly to expect that the contest for the mind and the spirit of man to cease with any agreement to disarm. The struggle between East and West would continue. He believed it would be carried on in the new Commonwealth countries. "They will be its background and its battlefield," he said.

In meeting this challenge, care should be taken that tomorrow's leaders of the new Commonwealth had the best and widest education we could give. But that alone was not enough. Something more imaginative was needed. "We need a two-way exchange of ideas and learning. We know what we can teach the young who come over here from the Commonwealth to learn in our universities and our Inns of Courts and our technical colleges, but do we know what we have to learn

by sending our young people to the new universities of Africa and Malaya?"

"The answer, if it be an answer, that our education is better, is merely another compelling reason why we should raise the standard in places like Africa, Asia and the West Indies. Without a supreme effort we and they, and the West, are in peril. This is a struggle which we cannot afford to lose, and time is not necessarily on our side."

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL, Leader of the Opposition, said he was glad that the Gracious Speech referred to the expected formal request for the grant of independence to the Federation of Nigeria.

"In reflecting on what has happened in Ghana and what is to happen, we hope, as regards Nigeria, it is impossible not to make a contrast with Central Africa. Here, whether one thinks in terms of the degree and extent of democratic rights, whether one thinks in terms of race relations, whether one thinks in terms of the attitude of the people to the mother country, there is a startling and dismaying contrast. I think we cannot deny that here in Central and East Africa, the Government, and, indeed, the British people as a whole, face in the next few years one of the supreme tests of their wisdom and statesmanship.

Reference is made to the 1960 Conference. It is important that any conference on Central Africa should succeed. If we were to have a second failure here, it might be final and finally disastrous. I believe that if it is to succeed there are three conditions that must be fulfilled.

#### Extension of Franchise

"The first and most important, is that before the conference takes place there must be a substantial extension of the franchise in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. There must at least be such an extension as will give Nyasaland a majority of African representatives in the Legislature and in Northern Rhodesia—and these are modest requests—at least parity between Africans and Europeans.

If we do not do this then we shall be faced with a problem, that the conference at which Governments are to be represented will not be regarded by the ordinary African people in either of these territories as really representing them and their interests.

The second condition is that we should put on the agenda, amongst other things, the right of secession if the peoples of any of the territories so desire it. I believe that if we do this we run far less risk of secession actually taking place, but if we refuse to do it we shall be abandoning one of our essential doctrines, the doctrine that government should be only by consent.

The third condition of success is that there should be the right approach to the conference. Here one might just say this about the proposed advisory commission. I explained to the House last July that we felt that the commission as outlined by the Government would not provide the right kind of background or atmosphere in which the conference was to take place. It is simply that we cannot believe that a commission of this kind, with very nearly half its members appointed by the four Governments in Africa, as they are at present constituted, can possibly win the confidence of the African peoples in those territories.

Nevertheless, it is essential that any such Advisory Commission should do just that, and I therefore plead once more with the Government that they should think again about this matter. We do not deny that if it can be worked out and agreed, some kind of preliminary inquiry is necessary. Surely, however, we should try to ensure that it is an inquiry which gives the conference the best chance of success.

#### Economic Assistance

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, the Prime Minister, said that the improvement of the under-developed countries was one of the great challenges of our time. We could not do it entirely on our own. The United States, Germany, and the other European countries now growing in their recovery since the war, must play their part. Nevertheless, our new financial strength had given us an opportunity that we had not neglected.

Economic assistance from United Kingdom public funds went up by over 30% in the last financial year and would continue to rise. This was in addition to the hundreds of millions of pounds of private investment which went overseas every year. Much of this assistance would continue to go to Commonwealth countries, but from our greater strength we had already undertaken to play an increasing part in various international efforts.

In the Commonwealth, political advance continues side by side with economic progress. We hope that the Nigeria request will come forward and that that great country will, within a year or two, become a self-governing nation within the Commonwealth.



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"There are problems in Central Africa, and I am grateful for the manner in which Mr. Gaitskell approached this problem. We intend to set up the Advisory Commission, as I announced in the last Parliament. We are fortunate in having secured the services, as chairman, of Lord Monckton. I expect soon to make a report on the other membership. I hope—and, of course, taking into account what Mr. Gaitskell said—that when their arrangements are complete it will be a co-operative effort from this country and that a commission will be able to begin its work early in the new year.

"We hope by these means to try and create both here and in Africa a common mind on the next stages of political evolution of the Federation. The difficulties are great, the price is great, but the dangers of failure are great, too. It is in that spirit that we shall go forward."

MR. E. L. MALLALIEU (Lab.) thought it would be a "good thing" if the occasional Commonwealth conferences were not always held in London.

Something should also be done with reference to the Privy Council. "It really is not practical politics to expect people to go on bringing appeals to this country from right across the world, with all the difficulties which that entails, particularly for the legal profession—who, after all, cannot be quite dispensed with in our litigation—and many other people. Lay clients not the least.

### On Circuit

"In these days of easier travel, if the Privy Council could go on circuit round the Commonwealth I believe all the members of the Commonwealth would be extremely anxious to take advantage of its services whereas at present the tendency is in the opposite direction. That would be a bond strengthening the Commonwealth because the common law is something of which people in the newer countries of the Commonwealth are extremely proud. They want to keep it and they want to develop it in a uniform and authoritative manner.

"I believe that could be done if the suggestion were adopted that the Privy Council should go on circuit round the Commonwealth. It is surely no more difficult now for judges, even though they are advanced in years to go occasionally around the Commonwealth countries than it is for them to go on circuit in this country.

"Some people think that our efforts towards independence in the Commonwealth have gone much too far in some places and that they always go much too fast. I submit that in this matter of bringing independence to countries in the Commonwealth which have not yet achieved it, we have to go too fast. We have to go faster than it appears to some of us to be safe to go, because if we do not, we have on our hands insurrections, revolutions and rebellions, with which we are not prepared to deal by force.

"Many people go further and say 'Look what happens to democracy when independence is given to certain dependant territories'. I think it possible that great risks are taken when independence is granted to dependent territories—great risks from the point of view of democracy. I do not profess to be at all happy with the way things are going in Ghana, for instance, although I am convinced that in the end they will work out all right even there. If there have been faults to a large extent they have been our faults because we did not do what was necessary to secure democracy once independence had been given."

### C.O. and C.R.O.

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS (Cons.) believed there was a need for fundamental reorganization of both the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office. "In fact, I am not altogether sure that those two offices are not totally out of date, and that we should not sweep them away and replace them with a new Commonwealth Office with, perhaps a senior Minister, with three Ministers of State under him, to look after geographical regions or economic interests throughout the Commonwealth.

"This is the way in which we can best serve our Commonwealth purpose, but we can use this form of machine only if the status of the new Commonwealth Office that I would like to see set up was that of a powerful, dynamic, policy-making Department of State, not only guiding and influencing, but perhaps controlling our foreign policy—because, to me, the Commonwealth is the kernel of our external associations. Here, at home, we can with justification claim that as history has rolled on we have developed 'One Nation', but what we now have to do is to change the 'One Nation' at home into 'One Commonwealth' overseas.

"The key to this Commonwealth development over the years must be partnership: partnership not only between the older nations but also partnership and co-operation with the emerging territories as well: a partnership which needs most to be expressed in terms of Kenya and also in Central Africa."

## Federation's Point of No Return Committed to Equal Opportunity for All

SIR ROBERT TREGOLD, Acting Governor-General of the Federation, broadcasting a Federation Day message from Salisbury, said: "We hear about us, ill-considered talk of a possible dissolution. It is well that each of us should face up squarely to the implications of such an event, for by so doing we can see more clearly what the Federation means to us all. We must look, not to the immediate, but to the ultimate consequences. We must ask ourselves how our decisions and actions will appear to generations yet unborn. The circumstances of geography and of history have made the peoples of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland interdependent. Each could survive without the others but it would be a poor shadow of what might have been.

"For a time there might be an appearance of easy living, perhaps even of prosperity, but it would be bought at the expense of the future. When the natural increase of population reached a point, as it must do, when it began seriously to tax the resources of the country, the price would have to be paid in the misery and deprivation of thousands. Within the foreseeable future the peoples of the Federation will need everything that their pooled resources can muster.

"No fair-minded person would pretend that the Federation is beyond criticism. There is much that is wrong, and it will have to be put right. But it is unfair to concentrate on one side of the picture. Rome was not built in a day, nor can it be expected that a Utopia should emerge in the short space of six years, it cannot be denied that there has been a balance of solid advancement. Even more important that the exact stage that has been reached is the direction in which events are moving—and that is clear. The Federation has committed itself to a path leading to equal opportunity for all its peoples, whatever their origin, and has travelled so far along that path that there can be no turning back, without a breach of faith that is unthinkable in a people with a British tradition.

### "Collective Selfishness"

"In an individual it is a short step from the assertion of legitimate rights to the assumption of an attitude of pure selfishness. In a people a claim to self-determination may easily assume the form of collective selfishness, which is individual selfishness writ large. The world has passed far beyond the stage when a river boundary or the limits of an ethnic group can mark the horizon of our responsibilities. There is no room left for the small-minded."

Earlier Sir Robert had said: "Some of us are old enough to remember the early days in the territories that now compose the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. We look back very happily upon those carefree, friendly times, when life was simple and uncomplicated and personal relationships were easy to establish and to keep on a basis of understanding. It is right that we should treasure the memory of those times and be grateful for the fact that we were permitted to live through them. It would be wrong if this were to make us backward-looking instead of forward-looking. Nations, like people, must grow up and must accept their manhood and the fuller measure of responsibility that goes with it. To the right-minded this brings the prospect of a wider, deeper life, with greater interest and increased opportunity."

### Finance for Nyasaland

MR. H. PHILLIPS, Financial Secretary to the Nyasaland Government, arrived in London yesterday for talks with the Colonial Office on financial matters in the Protectorate. During his stay he may also see Sir Gilbert Rennie, the Federation's High Commissioner in London. The Colonial Office talks will cover the financing of the Blantyre-Limbe water scheme, which is to cost £2.3m, and is designed to encourage industrial and commercial expansion, and also the proposed development of the elephant marshes in the lower Shire valley. Mr. Phillips described the London talks, before leaving Nyasaland, as "designed to crack the nut as far as money was concerned."



## Training Nyasaland Africans — London Hostel for African Students

### Preparation for Responsible Positions

IN PREPARING NYASALAND for responsible government within the Federation, a situation must be created in which there will be the opportunity to resume consideration, in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere, of constitutional advancement for all the peoples of the Protectorate. This would include the provision of a non-racial qualitative franchise. This was stated in a Government statement issued on Monday in Zomba.

Such an approach would be bound, in time, to result in very many more Africans being eligible for the vote than members of other racial groups. But provided that candidates for election had to pay due regard to the interests of voters of other races, this would set a standard on non-racial basis. This, the statement concludes, "is the only wise course to pursue".

"As a corollary to this policy", the statement continues, "steps will be taken to accelerate the training of Africans for senior posts in the civil service. In particular, on-job training and special courses are being planned. The main aim is clear — to progress as rapidly as possible to a position where, with no lowering of standards, Africans in increasing numbers will be qualified to take up positions of responsibility".

The statement was issued to clarify impressions which might have been gained from Press reports of a recent interview with Mr. J. H. Ingham, Secretary for Local Government and Social Services, gave it as his personal opinion that the process of equipping Africans for responsible positions should be effected within 10 years.

Finally the statement said that insofar as comment was made on what was to happen to Dr. Banda, the position was that his release and that of other detainees would be dependent upon the Governor being satisfied that this would not endanger the maintenance of public order.

## Riots in Stanleyville

### African Leaders Arrested

M. PATRICE LUMUMBA, leader of the Congo National Movement, has been arrested. Two other people, a non-Belgian European and a European woman, are also reported to be in custody. This follows rioting in Stanleyville, in the Belgian Congo, which are reported to have started after a private meeting of the Congo National Movement convened by M. Lumumba. Twenty Africans are officially reported to have been killed.

At a meeting of the moderate wing of the movement at Elisabethville, in Katanga province, M. Adula, the president, called for a minute's silence in remembrance of the dead at Stanleyville, and afterwards advocated that independence of the Congo should be secured without bloodshed.

M. Lerey, the Governor of the eastern province of the Congo, stated in a broadcast that M. Lumumba had in recent days (this section of the movement held its congress last week) incited his 425,000 followers so that a warrant had to be issued against him. In the opinion of the Governor, M. Lumumba had received lessons abroad in revolutionary techniques.

### Award For Gallantry

SECOND SERGEANT MAYNARD MATEMBA, of the Nyasaland Police, has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry. Sergeant Matemba, who was stabbed in the chest during a riot, stayed at his post while in considerable pain and "set an example of courage and devotion to duty". The medal was presented recently by the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, at a special ceremony at Government House.

"The British public are still not awakened to the fearful hazards that may have to be run in Africa". — *The Times*.

### Capricorn Society Establishes Zebra House

ZEBRA HOUSE, a hostel and club for overseas students at 3 Marloes Road, London W.8, was opened by the Mayor of Kensington yesterday evening. There is residential accommodation for 16 and the club membership will be limited to about 100.

Three-quarters of the living accommodation is to be allotted to students of all races from British East and Central Africa. While most of the residents will be from Africa, the intention is to make the club membership international.

The United Kingdom branch of the Capricorn Africa Society provided the impetus for the establishment of Zebra House, and its council includes a majority of members of that society, which is appealing for £11,000, the balance still needed to cover the cost of the freehold and the necessary improvements and to provide a contingencies reserve fund of £5,000. The Dulverton Trust has contributed £7,500 and grants have been made by the London County Council, the Colonial Office Amenities Fund, and a number of individuals.

The patrons of Zebra House are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lady Beit, Viscount Chandos, Sir Archibald McIndoe, Colonel Laurens van der Post, Baroness Ravensdale, and Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker.

Mr. Nigel Bruce, of the Africa Section of the Foreign Office, is chairman of the house council, Mr. John Sutcliffe treasurer, and Lady Margaret Dawnay chairman of the management committee. The other members of the council are Mrs. Jeannine Scott, Miss Diana Crawford, Miss Christine Wilkinson (warden), and Messrs. Peter Comyns, Henry Crookenden, Mark Bomani, Roderick Goldsworthy, George Osaji, Francis Pym, Jim Read and Patrick Wills.

"WHEN AN INDIAN BARRISTER from Nyasaland arrived at Salisbury Airport to argue an appeal before the Federal Supreme Court he was told that coolies had to have a temporary pass". — Mr. Geoffrey Taylor, in *The Guardian*.

# THE MAN FROM THE CAPE

Norman Wynn

This unusual biography has all the excitement and drama of a novel by Rider Haggard, yet it is completely factual and indeed its subject is still alive. The career of Ewart Grogan, D.S.O., here described by his nephew, is a story of pioneering adventure unique in our time. Grogan was the first white man to make the hazardous trek from the Cape to Cairo.

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## Kabaka Believed Behind Boycott

### Resident in Buganda Refuses to Apologize

MR. C. A. L. RICHARDS, Resident (Provincial Commissioner) of Buganda, has written to the Chief Minister in the Kabaka's Government concerning a Buganda Government resolution which claimed that the Resident had alleged that the Kabaka and his Ministers were behind the trade boycott. The resolution called on Mr. Richards to withdraw his alleged remarks and apologize in writing.

The Resident wrote that to the best of his recollection, when he was having private discussions with the Buganda Council of Ministers, someone stated that the Protectorate Government had not done all it could to bring the boycott against non-African trade and traders to an end.

"I replied that it had done everything it could; but one difficulty was the general belief that His Highness the Kabaka and the Kabaka's Government were supporting the boycott. In making this statement I did not, of course, in any way imply that His Highness or His Highness's Government had given active support to the boycott by encouraging lawlessness.

"When I used the word 'support' I intended to indicate that a continued failure over many months to condemn the boycott itself (as opposed to the resulting intimidation and violence), and a failure to call for it to end, had led people to think that it was in fact being supported.

"I am satisfied that people have been thinking this; and, this being the case, the question of apologizing for what I genuinely believe to be so does not arise."

## European Anxiety in Kenya

### Further Protest About Land Policy

A FURTHER EUROPEAN PROTEST has been made against the Kenya Government's sessional paper on land tenure and control in the White Highlands. A statement issued in Nairobi by Mr. L. R. M. Welwood, chairman of the recently formed Society of Kenya, calls for the withdrawal of the sessional paper for further consideration, "in order to give the inhabitants of the European Highlands time to give evidence on its implications."

The Society of Kenya at present has a fairly small membership and its influence does not compare with that of the major European organizations, the New Kenya Party and the United Party, but its statement provides further evidence of general European disquiet over the land proposals.

"Kenya is not at present a country where leases to Africans by individual European landlords can produce anything but disaster and racial friction. If leases are not freely given the Africans will feel they have been deceived, but if many are granted European farming standards will be most gravely endangered."

The statement suggests that leases of land purchased by the Government in certain areas and controlled by boards might be possible. The society's executive felt that though changes were necessary to the Highlands Order in Council, there was no room for party differences on the question and all Europeans should join in pressing the Government to redraft it on more realistic lines before presenting it to the Legislative Council.

At a meeting of 500 European farmers in Nakuru recently, a vote was passed demanding the resignation of Mr. Bruce McKenzie, the Minister of Agriculture. There were only 22 votes against. The farmers were attending a pyrethrum growers' meeting to discuss the Kenya Government's sessional paper for the reorganization of the pyrethrum industry. A vote of confidence was passed in the Pyrethrum Board, as was a resolution demanding that the sessional paper should be withdrawn.

## East Africa's Tourist Trade

### Points for E.A.T.A. Annual Report

TOURISM, RANKS FOURTH in the economy of East Africa and could become the greatest source of revenue. Visitors come from the United States, Latin America, Canada, Australia, Europe, Asia and every part of Africa.

Tourist arrivals last year numbered 58,274, against the all-time peak of 60,171 in 1957. This fall was probably due to the economic climate elsewhere in the world, but may at least in part have been due to the separatist movement in tourism within East Africa which became so evident during 1958. Visitors from the U.S.A. in 1958 topped 3,000 for the first time. Those from the Federation and South Africa exceeded 12,000.

For 11 years the East Africa Tourist Travel Association has sold the theme 'Visit East Africa' and has highlighted tourist attractions in all the territories. The names Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda may be little known, but the Mountains of the Moon, Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar, Amboseli, Murchison Falls, and Ngorongoro are magic names associated with the now common word 'safari', and East Africa and are known everywhere. It is to our general interest to keep it that way and to see that our visitor travels to all these places and that after his first happy safari he returns to stay longer.

Tourism cannot continue to expand unless it is given the necessary financial assistance. Many of the requirements do not cost money but do need good will and co-operation.

Tourism, a keenly competitive international business, demands comfortable and reasonably priced hotels, and for that reason the motel has proved most popular all over the world. We have yet to see one in East Africa.

The visitor must also find a helpful attitude and not only courteous reception but reduction of formalities in customs and immigration. Sheaves of forms and threats of duty and security bonds can very easily put off many would-be visitors:

### Accommodation

Accommodation in the now famous national parks of Kenya and Tanganyika lags far behind the demand. Where lodges exist they are too small to accept the parties of tourists the transporter wishes to bring. In Uganda only have the authorities planned the expansion of national park safari lodges to keep in step with their increased hotel accommodation.

Safari lodges must be capable of accommodating about 30 people, and schemes for this provision are being discussed. The need is urgent, as the existing bottleneck is already affecting the transporter and the hotelier.

Many visitors, particularly from the Rhodesias and South Africa are enthusiastic caravaners. We should provide parking sites along main roads, on pleasant beaches, and in areas within national parks.

The growth of leisure time, rising standards of living, expansion in transport facilities, and a great desire to see something new all point to an era of a world on the move. There is a thrill in the very word 'Africa', and every sign indicates that we can expect a vastly increased number of visitors in the near future.

Publicity and promotion work are a complete waste of time and money unless hotel plans, facilities and entertainments are first made ready; it is far better primarily to spend money on building up these local amenities which world tourists take for granted and obtain in other countries.

Visitors will not be attracted to an untidy town, to a foreshore covered with debris, or to national parks where no roads or inadequate accommodation exists. They may come once, but never again. Moreover, the disappointed holidaymaker takes a vicious pride in broadcasting his misfortunes and grievances and can do a tremendous amount of harm.

There may be grave difficulties in maintaining the present London office, due to general financial stringency. Closure or restriction of its activities will be a severe blow to the association and its work in the United Kingdom and Europe. The East African Commissioner in London has for some considerable period granted to the association accommodation which was costing approximately £2,900 per annum.

Amos Chambo, an African gardener, has appeared in court in Kitale charged with the murder of Assistant Inspector Robert Whinney of the Northern Rhodesia Police. Inspector Whinney died in Nakuru hospital of knife wounds. Chambo appeared in court with a bandage round his head.

## News Items in Brief

C.C.T.A. is holding an inter-African conference on soils in Dalaba, Guinea. It is the third in a series of inter-African meetings on this subject held by C.C.T.A.

A new radio-telephone service between the Federation and Portugal has been opened. The service is via Lourenço Marques. All other services to European countries are via London.

Nyasaland Government civil servants are to receive pay increases of about 5% at the end of this month. The award is for Europeans and Africans, and is backdated to last January.

Fort Tuli, where the Pioneer Column entered what is now Southern Rhodesia, has been declared a national monument. The pioneers built a fort on a small kopje overlooking the Shashi River.

Daudi Iga, a Muslim from the Masaka district of Uganda, has been arrested and charged under the deportation ordinance. Masaka is the area worst affected by the violence associated with the boycott of non-African trade.

Salisbury Repertory Society has decided that its new theatre, which is to open in January, will be multi-racial. The decision was made after a secret postal ballot gave a more than two-to-one majority of the proposal.

The incidence of malaria continues to decline in Nairobi according to Dr. A. T. Thomas, the city's medical officer of health. Last year the rate was 5.54 cases per 10,000 people, and the number of cases reported so far this year has been considerably less.

A training centre on fisheries surveys for the countries of the African region is being organized by the Food and Agricultural Organization and will open on November 9 in Tanga, Tanganyika. The Government of Tanganyika has appointed Mr. G. J. Lockley, fisheries officer, Dar es Salaam, as director of the centre.

Representatives of all the trade union movements in Africa are meeting in Accra from November 4 to 9 to discuss the creation of an "All African Trades Union Federation". Unions from Sierra Leone, Nyasaland, Guinea, the Belgian Congo, Tunisia, Kenya, Togoland, and the French Cameroons, have accepted invitations.

The governors of the Scottish national memorial to David Livingstone have announced that they are faced with expenditure which cannot be met from present resources. They have appealed for £7,000 to cover a backlog of repairs, replacements and improvements. They have also asked for annual subscribers to raise income by more than £700 annually.

Work begins this month on marking out the Uganda-Kenya border on a 200-mile stretch from north of Karasuk to a point where the two territories join the Sudan. Hitherto the boundary has not been marked, but following an agreement between the Kenya and Uganda Governments, concrete pillars, cast on the spot, are to be erected along the boundary while a 20-foot wide strip is to be cleared of all bush.

The Commonwealth Press Union has established a travelling fellowship scheme for the training and education of young journalists throughout the Commonwealth. The scheme has been prepared by a committee of the union under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward W. Davies. A pilot scheme is to be launched next year in which six carefully selected young journalists from overseas Commonwealth countries will be brought to the United Kingdom for a period of six months.

## Kafue Pilot Polder Scheme Trustees To Take Control

TWO AFRICANS are among the nine people who have accepted nomination to the proposed Board of Trustees which will operate the Kafue pilot polder scheme in Northern Rhodesia.

The scheme has been operated by the Rhodesian Selection Trust, but the group feels that it should be handed over to a trust. R.S.T. will, however, continue to finance the project until 1962.

The purpose of the pilot scheme is to see whether farming can be carried out economically on the flats. If it proves successful, it is estimated that the 450,000 acres on which the polder is situated could be irrigated and divided up into European and African farms.

The trustees who will operate the polder are: Sir George Paterson and Mr. M. G. Billing, representing the Northern Rhodesian Government; Sir William Murphy and Mr. J. Tucker, representing R.S.T.; Mr. Harry Wolfson and Mr. Leonard Pinshow, of Manga Estates, which donated the land for the polder; and three independent members: Sir John Moffatt, Chief Mwanachingwala, of the Tonga-Leya Native Authority, and Mr. R. M. Nabulyato.

## Resettlement of Urban Africans Areas Normally Reserved for Europeans

AFRICANS SHOULD BE ALLOWED to acquire freehold tenure of residential plots in special areas outside municipal boundaries, but within the areas of Southern Rhodesia normally reserved for European ownership. This is recommended in the report of a select committee recently tabled in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament.

The all-party committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Quinton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Native Affairs, consisted of Mr. S. T. Aitken Cade, Dr. J. D. Burrows, Mr. B. Ewing, Mr. B. Goldstein and Mr. P. H. Grey.

The committee recommends that urban Native Purchase Areas should be created outside the boundaries of municipalities, and town management boards, and that they should provide both leasehold and freehold tenure.

"Although much of the accommodation and most of the business premises will be leased, it must be possible for Africans with the necessary capital to acquire freehold title to all types of residential and business stands within the townships. The main function of African urban development is not merely to provide houses for workers in industry, but to provide homes for Africans who are living in urban areas".

The committee states that from the evidence it took the majority of local authorities had not appreciated the extent to which the establishment and expansion of secondary industry would increase the demand for African housing in the urban areas. There was an immediate need for 12,118 houses for married Africans, and for 11,940 single quarters.

The Department of Native Affairs had estimated that by 1963, when all the available land in the African rural areas had been allocated in terms of the Land Husbandry Act, about 20,000 indigenous Africans, many with families, would seek work outside the Reserves.

This would put up the demand for urban African housing to about 21,000 houses for families and the same number of bachelor establishments. The Select Committee recommended that these urban Native purchase areas should be in addition to the African townships already provided by the municipalities.

It was suggested that Africans should be able to obtain freehold tenure of plots in these areas in the same way as African master-farmers now did in the Native Purchase Areas in the rural districts.

The committee recommended that the new purchase areas should be sited as close as possible to the areas in which the inhabitants would be employed, and that when land was set aside for industrial purposes in any local authority adequate land should also be set aside for African townships.

The committee also suggested that the Government should consult with the Federal Government on the feasibility of introducing suburban rail systems, and should investigate the merits and economies of suburban bus transport.

To cater for the needs of the Salisbury African population the committee recommended that the two main townships (Highfield and Mabyuku) to the east and west of the city should be further developed to provide extra accommodation and facilities available to industry and adjacent town management boards.

Additional townships should be established to the north-west and south-east of Salisbury, and so sited as to be within reasonable reach of the main centres of African employment. Townships within commonages should be administered by municipalities; outside the commonages they should be administered on an agency basis by a local authority until they were large enough to warrant their own local authority status.

## Scholarships

A SCHOLARSHIP FUND of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind provides for a grant up to £700 a year to a qualified medical practitioner to take a diploma or fellowship in ophthalmology, a special award for research, an award worth £350 for senior blind welfare workers to take three to six months' courses; for another award up to £500 for a training course leading to a recognized qualification in work for the blind; and for special grants for a variety of purposes connected with work for the blind or the prevention of blindness. Applications should be addressed to the Scholarship Committee of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind at 121 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Importance of Coffee to East Africa****"No Coffee, No Political Independence"**

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, said when he addressed the Coffee Trade Federation at dinner in London a few days ago that East Africa produced 85% of all Commonwealth coffee, though only 5% of world production. Kenya derived nearly 30% of its export earnings from coffee, Tanganyika 18%, and Uganda more than 40%. Without coffee their outlook for economic and social progress would be bleak. One might almost say "No coffee, no political independence."

In world trade coffee ranked second only to oil, and it was second only to alcohol as an essential ingredient in a wide range of beverages and flavourings.

"During the 1914-18 war I often drank something which passed for coffee stewed in a pot which stood permanently on the stove in the peasant homes of Northern France. In the Middle East I have drunk coffee through the several stages of different sorts of cups and aromatic flavours as part of Arab ceremony. I have drunk innumerable cups of thick, muddy Turkish coffee in Sinai, Syria, and Jordan, where it would have been grossly offensive to refuse the Arab token of hospitality and friendliness.

"Latterly I have come across the new form of coffee, for which one has to dive through two inches of froth to reach a small quantity of dark liquid at the bottom of the cup; 'espresso' connotes coffee to people in this country more quickly than the French word café, which until the last few years was a place to which one went usually for a cup of tea and a bun."

**Federation Rejects Nationalization**

THE POLICY of the Federal Government was a "flat rejection of nationalization, and full support and encouragement of private enterprise," said Mr. Rex L'Ange, Federal Minister of Works, when opening the new engineering works of Steel Construction (Rhodesia), Ltd., at Kitwe.

"Industry in this country must compete on equal terms with industry in the rest of the world," he said, adding that the economic state of the country could never have improved "if the restrictive hand of government control and nationalization had been imposed in the arbitrary manner advocated by some people."

Mr. L'Ange said the Government building programme for this year was a very large one. "We mean to spend about £5,300,000 on the erection of schools, hospitals, prisons and other kinds of buildings. This programme, although financially controlled by the Government, was being given out almost in its entirety to private enterprise, by asking for public tenders from contractors registered within the Federation."

Risk insurance rates in Nyasaland have been reduced from 2d. per £100 to 2d. per £100 by the war risks rating committee of the Institute of London Underwriters. The rates were increased as a result of the disturbances in the territory.

**Brooke Bond and Co.****Improved Trading Results**

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., report a group trading profit for the year ending June 30, 1959, of £4,488,222, compared with £4,246,822 in the previous year. Income from investments adds £47,763 (£33,929). Non-recurrent and exceptional items (net) absorb £112,171 (£27,016), and provisions made, less withdrawn, £83,210 (£127,916).

United Kingdom taxation absorbs £1,012,041 (£1,147,855), and overseas taxation £1,010,660 (£1,145,235). The group profit after taxation £2,317,903 (£1,832,729), and the amount attributable to minority shareholders £86,897 (£74,330). The net profit after taxation, dealt with in the accounts of Brooke Bond and Co. was £701,698 (£789,596).

Net provisions for taxation in respect of previous years considered no longer necessary totalling £131,915 have been credited to consolidated appropriation account (£95,571 in 1958). These figures are not included in the above account.

The world turnover for the group amounted to £91,106,000, compared with £80,108,000 in 1958. Approximately £3,000,000 of this increase came from increased sales of packet teas throughout the world; the balance from the newly built tea trade with Bushells in Australia and from a useful increase in the rest of the company's bulk tea trade.

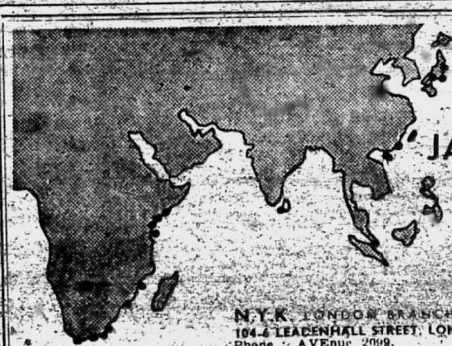
The interim dividend of 1½d. per 5s. share, free of tax, absorbed £195,313 (£156,250), and the final dividend of 2½d. per share, free of tax, £390,625 (£218,750 on 14d. per share). The equivalent gross percentage of total ordinary dividends before deduction of tax was 10.20% in the year ending June 30, 1959 and 10.145% in the previous year. The issued share capital in A and B ordinary shares was £9,375,000 and £7,500,000 respectively. The 4% preference dividend absorbed £35,625 (£34,500).

**Inter-Racial Tobacco Association**

AN EXPERIMENT in inter-racial agriculture was initiated in Salisbury recently when 100 Europeans and nine African farmers formed the Central African Turkish Tobacco Growers' Association. Membership is open to all European and African growers of the three territories. A provisional steering committee is composed of an African farmer representing the Native Purchase Areas of Southern Rhodesia, two European farmers of Southern Rhodesia, one European and one African grower from each of the two Northern territories, and one representative of the Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department.

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., which have large Rhodesian interests, have declared a final ordinary dividend of 3s. 9d. per £1 share for the year ended June 30 last, bringing the total for the year up to 5s. a share on increased capital, compared with 4s. 6d. a share in the previous year on smaller capital. Profits of the wholly owned subsidiary, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., amounted to £2,695,635 (£2,245,293). Tax absorbed £932,000 (£883,000).

Total earnings from railway and harbour services of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for September was £1,945,000, £24,000 below estimate. Total earnings for the first nine months of 1959 were £18,173,000 (£17,385,000).

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**DIVIDENDS**

With an unchanged final payment of 8½% payable on December 4, the dividend on the ordinary and A ordinary shares of Robert Hudson, Ltd., light railway engineers, for the year ended June 30 last, is raised to 16½% from 15% in the previous year. Group profits totalled £279,660 (£311,054), after payment of tax of £219,500 (£314,500). Profits for the parent, excluding dividend from subsidiary, were £58,772, compared with £80,755, after allowing for tax of £78,000 (£157,000).

Lewis and Peat, Ltd., the commodity dealers and produce brokers, which have East African interests, state that they are in a position to resume payment of interim dividends, following the policy of investing a proportion of the company's resources outside the commodity market. An interim of 7½% is to be paid on November 27 in respect of the year ending on March 31 next on ordinary and A shares. Trading results for the current year continue to be satisfactory.

The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., have declared a 6½% interim dividend for 1959. The chairman has pointed out that there is a substantial decline in estimated profits this year compared with 1958, and that a decision as to the total amount of dividend will only be taken after an examination of final results. The 1958 total was 20%.

Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., has declared an unchanged final dividend of 16½%, making a distribution for the year ended June 30 last of 23% (same). Estimated group profits were £133,930, compared with £136,836 in the previous year, after charging £52,766 for tax (£46,225).

James Finlay and Co., Ltd., which have large estate interests in Kenya, have declared an interim ordinary dividend of 3%, payable on December 31 for 1959. This is the same as for the first interim last year, which was followed by a further interim of 6%.

J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., which has tea estate interests in Central Africa, have declared an interim dividend on ordinary and A shares of 5% for the year ending March 31 next. The final payment last year was 9½%.

South African and General Investment and Trust Co., Ltd., have declared an ordinary dividend of 10% for the year ended June 30 last. Net profits, after charging tax, were £57,276 (£30,278).

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., is maintaining the dividend at 12½%. Net profits for the year ended June 30 last were £13,771 (£12,297), before charging taxation, £5,050 (£5,570).

**MINING**

**Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos**

RHODESIA MONTELEO ASBESTOS, LTD., report an income, from interest £2,018 (£1,685), rents and sundry revenue £3,957 (£4,586), and royalties £5,904 (£6,840), of £11,879 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £13,111 in the previous year.

Care and maintenance costs at mine absorbed £4,318, general administration expenses £1,556, and provision for depreciation of stores and materials £6,900. The adverse balance on profit and loss account carried forward was £80,248 (£79,668).

The issued capital consists of £550,000 shares of 5s. Loan liability (unsecured) was £256,822, current liabilities £4,544, fixed assets £659,797, current assets £57,498, including £231 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. Robinson (chairman), C. R. Anderson, T. Coulter, J. G. Dickman, L. Robinson and M. W. Rush.

Meeting, Salisbury, November 25

**Copper Price Falls**

THERE WERE SHARP REACTIONS in copper prices on the London Metal Exchange on Monday following the settlement of the El Teniente dispute in Chile. Cash copper lost £6.5s. to £252 10s.—£253. Three month copper closed at £242 10s. Sir Ronald Pram, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group stated in Salisbury last week that the R.S.T. group had no present intention of changing its rate of copper production. He said the underlying long-term position for copper was reflected in the current backwardation in London Metal Exchange quotations. It was not the policy of R.S.T. to change its production rate because of short-term factors such as the western hemisphere strikes.

Falcon Mines, Ltd. (September quarter) — Dalny mine, 61,200 tons milled yielding 11,596 fine oz. of gold and a working profit of £37,470. Additional revenue received in respect of gold produced during May, June, July, 1959, £2,935. Sunace mine, 1,739 tons milled, 436 fine oz., working profit £740. Bay Horse mine, 2,440 tons milled, 496 fine oz., and a working profit of £501. Additional revenue at Sunace and Bay Horse £794 and £654 respectively.

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**Company Report****Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Limited****MR. VIVIAN L. OURY'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on October 28 in London. MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, the chairman, presiding.

The following is his statement:—

It is with great pleasure that I have to report that Mr. Frank Aubrey Pope, C.I.E., was appointed a director of the company in September, 1958, as a representative of the Government of Nyasaland in succession to the late Sir James Milne. Mr. Pope is a railwayman of great experience and we extend to him a warm welcome.

I am sorry to have to tell you that, as recently as yesterday, the company received Mr. Charles McLeod Carey's resignation as a director of the company. Mr. Carey's connexion with the company dates back to its incorporation, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, to its very inception over forty years ago. He was the company's first secretary and in 1931 he was, in addition, appointed London manager. In 1947 he became a director and for the last six years he has been the only member of the board elected by the shareholders, the other seven directors being, as you know, nominees of the entities referred to in No. 87 of the company's articles of association. In 1951 Mr. Carey resigned as secretary and London manager, but he continued to serve on the board. On medical advice he has for some time been considering the possibility of having to resign from the board and discussions are in progress concerning his successor. I deeply regret the circumstances of Mr. Carey's resignation as a director but I hope that it will prove possible to have the benefit of his great knowledge, in an advisory capacity. Meanwhile, I am sure you will join me in sending him our sympathy and very best wishes.

**Results**

The total operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1958, amounted to £1,107,571, compared with £1,067,292 in the previous year, an increase of £40,279. Expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £829,227 (74.87% of the gross receipts) compared with £790,021 (74.02%) for the previous year, an increase of £39,206. The net operating surplus was, therefore, £278,344, compared with £277,271 for the year 1957, an increase of £1,073.

After taking into account sundry investment income and taxation adjustments, and providing for taxation on current profits, sundry interest charges, provision for accidents and after meeting the service of the 3½% first debenture stock, there was a balance of £95,408 on revenue account, which was sufficient to enable us to pay the full interest of £75,000 on the £1,500,000 of 5% income debenture stock and transfer £20,408 to general reserve.

Interest on the income bonds is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach and accordingly £21,312 was applied for this purpose. As you will see from note 3 on the balance sheet, the accrued liability under the trust deed securing the income bonds was £342,340 at December 31, 1958, representing an increase of £1,651 as compared with the previous year.

Provision for the renewal of fixed assets amounted to £82,309 as compared with £69,222 in 1957. The sum of £2,964 has been transferred to provision for accidents in order to maintain the provision at last year's figure of £50,000. In addition, the sum of £20,408 was placed to general reserve.

During the year we issued an amount of £87,400 3¼% first debenture stock. This was in accordance with an undertaking given by the company and was in exchange for a like amount advanced by the Government of Nyasaland to the company in the year 1954 for capital works. As we had in the meantime been paying interest on this sum, temporarily, at the rate of 5% per annum, the issue of this stock will result in a small saving in annual interest payments.

Hire purchase agreements have recently been completed with the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the acquisition, over a period of 33 years, of rolling stock to the value of £231,336.

The tonnage of goods carried during the year under review amounted to 805,058 tons, compared with 845,695 tons in the previous year—a decrease of 40,637 tons or nearly 5%. Receipts from this source, however, rose from £930,833 in 1957 to £954,231, an increase of £23,398. This is accounted for by the decrease in tonnages of the low-rated traffic such as maize, coal, limestone, cassava and groundnuts having been more than compensated revenue-wise by increased tonnages of higher-rated goods such as general merchandise and tea.

The number of passengers carried during the year rose by 24,227 to 203,333 and revenue from this source amounted to £116,398, an increase of 7½%.

**Political Factors**

With the exception of one year, it has been possible for me to report increased tonnages carried year by year over the railway during the whole of the post-war period and it was hoped that this trend would continue during the year under review. However, although the year 1958 began with great promise it became clear in the closing stages of the year that the recession, which had already made its mark in other parts of the world, was beginning to make itself felt in Central Africa. Moreover, in the neighbouring territory of Nyasaland, a state of political uncertainty arose which had its inevitable effect on trading conditions; and, as you are aware, a considerable proportion of the traffic carried over our systems emanates from, or proceeds to, that country.

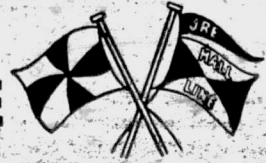
The results for the current year up to the end of August show a serious decline both in traffic and in revenue as compared with 1958, whilst there has been an appreciable increase in expenditure and unless there is a very substantial improvement during the last four months of the year, the current year's receipts will be considerably below those of the year under review. Every endeavour is being made to encourage remunerative traffics and to reduce operating expenses as far as possible.

The tonnage handled at the port of Beira—2,521,318 metric tons—showed a reduction of approximately 15% on the previous year's record figure of 2,955,949 metric tons.

Once again it gives me great pleasure to record that our relations with Government and officers of Government continue to be of the most cordial nature and that we are very appreciative of the considerate and courteous manner in which, as always, the duties of the fiscal are carried out. Our thanks are also due to our general manager, Mr. Stevens, and his staff in Africa for their unflinching enthusiasm and hard work during the year, and to our secretary, Mr. Short, and the other members of the London office staff.

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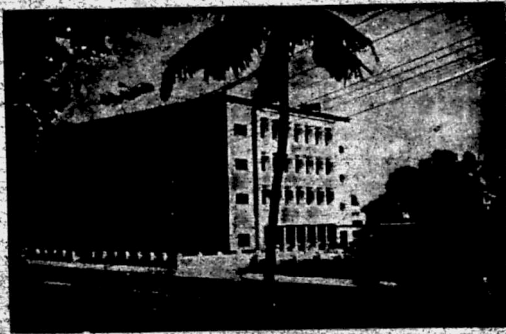
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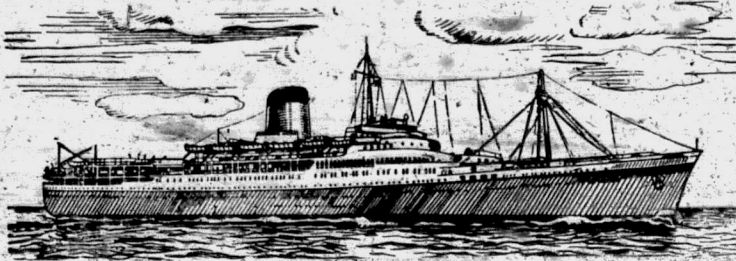
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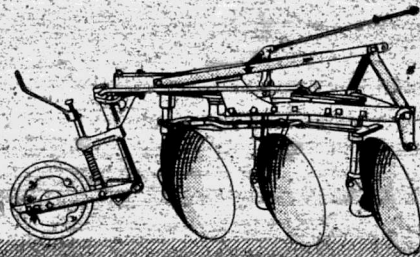
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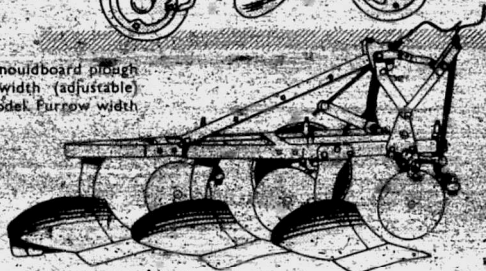
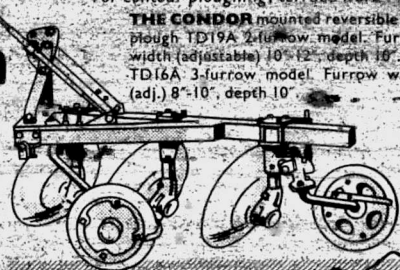
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