

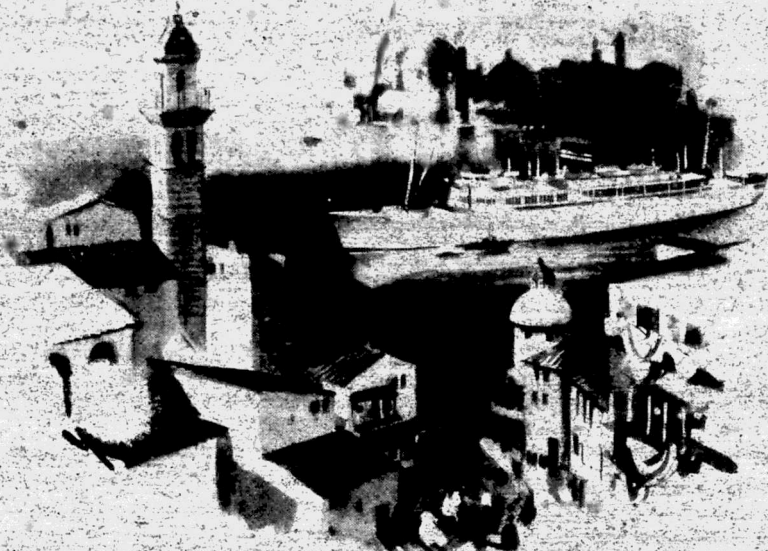
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 12, 1959

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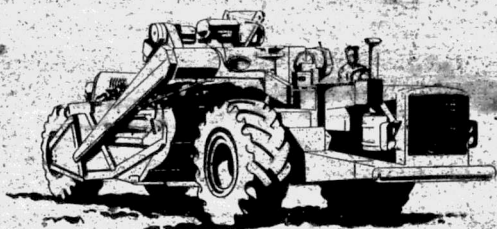
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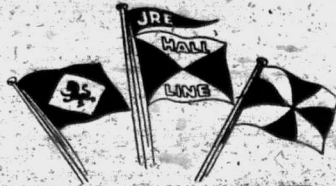
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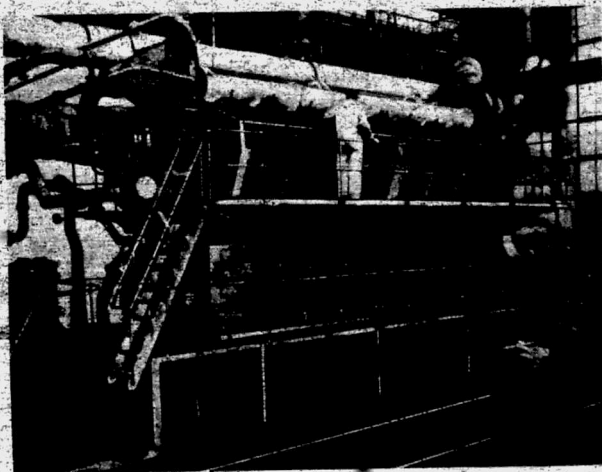
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	237	Personalia	246
Notes By The Way	238	Congo Unrest	250
Lords' Debate	239	African Secondary School Closed	252
New Kenya Group Policy	241	Commercial News	257
Commons-Debate Central Africa	243	Mining	258
		Company Reports	259

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FAITH OR FEAR, which is to prevail in Central and East Africa? That is the basic issue which confronts the Governments — because ill-intentioned Africans, encouraged by ill-balanced advisers in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, were anxious to seize power, not by constitutional means and merit, but by a reign of terror. It is because they have steadfastly refused to recognize this simple fact and the extent of the practice of intimidation by the immature political and trade union movements in Africa that Socialist speakers and writers in the Western world have professed a sense of outrage whenever a Government in Colonial Africa has been driven to act firmly. With the solitary exception of Southern Rhodesia — whose Prime Minister has said frankly that he and his colleagues preferred to arrest men known to be conspiring against the welfare of the State before they had committed serious crimes instead of awaiting bloodshed in the customary British way — whenever a state of emergency has had to be declared it has been done belatedly, not in anticipation of events.

In Kenya, the outstanding example of inexcusable procrastination and feeble government under the threat of sedition, limitless licence was allowed for years to the rascals of the Kenya African Union and Mau Mau, who organized gross and widespread intimidation for a long period before an apathetic Administration could steel itself to action. By that time the agents of subversion had murdered large numbers of Africans who would not submit to their dictation, and rape, arson, the maiming of men and beasts, and beatings and threats had become daily events. Africans, not members of the immi-

grant races, were the victims of those Africans whose model was Hitler: as he had lied, schemed, and killed in pursuit of power, so did they; and as Hitler was for years condoned in Britain, so were his Kenya African imitators.

Though in Tanganyika Territory it has not been necessary to declare a state of emergency, both the present Governor and his predecessor have repeatedly had to denounce outrages against law and order by adherents of the Tanganyika African National Union and by others who have certainly been encouraged in their evil deeds by its example, even if their connexion with that organization could not be proved. The Territory still does not understand why so much latitude was for so long permitted to a movement which built up its following by disreputable means — and which, as a direct consequence, now dominates the Legislative Council. For too many people in Tanganyika, as elsewhere, success appears to erase an unsatisfactory past, and so there is now a general, and in our view unhealthy, predisposition to speak and act as though ugly happenings of the quite recent past had never occurred. It would be wiser to keep them well in mind.

Wiser to Remember Ugly Happenings. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the African National Congresses have been guilty of many anti-social offences similar to those committed in Kenya and Tanganyika; and in all the territories only a small minority of the agents of disaffection and disorder have been tried and sentenced — the disproportion between the number of crimes and convictions being the direct result of the fear of the people that to testify against the malefactors would mean death or injury for themselves and their families. Until such fears are eradicated, how can faith flourish?

Notes By The Way

Intimidation

AT A PRIVATE MEETING recently I heard a Socialist M.P. put a question which implied that references to intimidation by African political movements could be sharply discounted. Yet everyone who knows anything about the various National Congresses and similar bodies in East and Central Africa is aware that there have been numerous cases of violence and threats of violence, and that nearly all Africans, including those who dislike Congress aims and methods, are too frightened to resist pressure, to express their objections, or to inform the police. AS EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has repeatedly said, without the employment of intimidation the extremist nationalist organizations would have lacked all power. They have derived their strength from fear, the fear of Africans who dared not resist intimidation—which has often been associated with witchcraft.

M.L.C.'s House Burnt Out

ON THE VERY DAY on which the Socialist apologist spoke, the newspapers had reported that the Rev. Andrew Darwin Kayira, whom the Governor of Nyasaland had nominated to the Legislative Council, had resigned his seat after his home at Karonga had been burnt down, just two days after his appointment. Mr. Kayira, who is the minister in charge of the Presbyterian Church of Central Africa at Karonga, was in the house with his wife and children when the fire started—or, rather, was started, for almost certainly this was a case of arson. One of the most effective forms of intimidation has been to warn Africans who did not do as they were told that their homes would be burnt at night while they and their families were asleep. Whether Mr. Kayira's house was set alight in the night I do not know, but it is highly likely that the deed was the work of one or more persons sympathetic to the policy of violence of the Nyasaland African National Congress.

New Threat to Coffee

COFFEE GROWERS, who fear a drastic reduction in the price of their commodity because Brazil holds a great unsold stock, are now threatened with competition from a synthetic product, if credence can be placed on reports from the United States that a leading research institute in California has discovered a means of giving roasted wheat or barley the flavour of coffee, and that synthetic coffees may be on the market within a few months. During the last war, and in the succeeding years of currency shortage in many countries, large areas of Europe which could not afford to buy coffee used roasted grains instead; the resultant beverage was not palatable, but if American chemists have now found a way of giving a real coffee flavour to cheap and abundant home-grown grains, the coffee-producing countries may be sadly hit. European growers in Kenya and Tanganyika, large populations in Latin America, and many thousands of Africans would all suffer.

Large African Incomes

THOUSANDS OF AFRICANS grow coffee in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and now Nyasaland, and in each territory they have been encouraged by the Government to think that the long-range market prospects are good. Because it is almost always an addition to the crops cultivated for their family requirements, their coffee

production represents the difference between subsistence and an income ranging from modesty to opulence. In the new coffee areas in Kikuyuland many African growers are already netting from £200 to £300 a year, and in Uganda there are many Africans whose income from the crop runs into thousands of pounds annually. At least one African is believed to have earned about £30,000 last year from his interests in coffee, and several are known by friends of mine to have derived about half that income in the same way. African-grown coffee is very important in the economy of Uganda and Tanganyika, and in Kenya the output is expected to exceed that from European estates within a few years. Thus the reported discovery of American research workers could, if the present claims prove justified, work havoc in East Africa.

Poison from Cairo

A SO-CALLED KENYA OFFICE in Cairo, which must be supported by Egyptian or Communist funds, or both, publishes a journal called *The New Kenya*, the undisguised purpose of which is to glorify Jomo Kenyatta. The most recent number, a "Special Jomo Kenyatta Day Issue", is a compound of deceit and hypocrisy, as may be seen from the fact that the first three lines on the first page declare that "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is that Jomo Kenyatta remains an innocent freedom-fighter—exiled for nothing". Page after page is filled with nonsense about this man and other organizers or terrorist leaders of Mau Mau. There are photographs of "heroic Mau Mau leader Field-Marshal Dedan Kimathi, who staunchly organized Mau Mau and led the African Mau Mau resistance nationalists in the forest against settlers murder and rape conspiracy in Kenya", and of "General China, one of the leaders of the African Mau Mau resistance nationalists, who is still in the field (forest) for defence of freedom of Kenya".

Poor Disciple of Goebbels

THERE IS A BRAZEN ASSERTION that "last February the settlers were planning an uprising against the African people of Kenya, but were caught red-handed and frustrated by the firm, right, and definite stand of our representatives". That Machiavellian lie, for which there is not the slightest foundation, will doubtless be accepted by some of those who read it. It is perhaps the only statement in the 28-page paper which Goebbels might have been willing to father. He believed in big lies, postulating that the bigger the lie the more sufficiently advertised; the greater the chance of its eventual acceptance. So he created the Fuehrer legend and subordinated Germany to a paranoid lance corporal. But Goebbels was a far more careful picker of lies than this subversive but almost childish "Kenya Office".

Garbage

MR. H. V. HODSON, editor of the *Sunday Times*, who presided when Lord Chandos addressed the Royal Commonwealth Society in London on investment in the Commonwealth, told a good story against himself. While a temporary civil servant in a Ministry of which Lord Chandos (then Mr. Oliver Lyttelton) was the political head, he wrote a memorandum about the use of a certain raw material, incautiously employing the word "usage". The Minister commented in the margin in set ink: "This is, I suppose, English in its modern garb-age!"

House of Lords Debate Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Many Pleas For a Bipartisan Policy For The Protectorates

STRONG SPEECHES were made in the House of Lords when it debated a Socialist motion calling for an end to the state of emergency in Nyasaland, the release or trial of political prisoners, and an early and substantial extension of the franchise in that country and Northern Rhodesia.

LORD OGMORE said, *inter alia* :—

"Africa is now going through the same ferment as Europe in the 16th century. The greatest challenge at present is that of Central and East Africa. The position is not yet lost, but the sands are running out at a terrifying rate.

In Nyasaland the deadlock is almost complete. The Africans are sullen; the Government is aloof. Strangely enough, in Southern Rhodesia the position seems more healthy. There has been a considerable move in European opinion. Steps have been taken in Southern Rhodesia which a few years ago would have been thought impossible.

Open Minds and Closed Mouths

"I do not see why the Government should not go to Dr. Banda, Mr. Chirwa, and the other leaders and say: 'Mistakes have been made on all sides. Let us forget the past and start afresh. We will treat you as responsible politicians, and we have no doubt that you will behave like them.' Extremism on both sides should keep open minds and closed mouths.

Sir Roy Welensky has difficulties, as we have. Even he had a censure motion put down against him. He undoubtedly moved a considerable way towards meeting the point of view of the Labour Opposition. He said clearly that his Legislative Council did not welcome Parliamentarians from the British Parliament coming to Rhodesia and wandering around and making inquiries. Today the British Government's synthesis, between Sir Roy's opinion and the Labour Opposition's opinion is not unreasonable. We should all do well to accept it.

"There are to be two members of the Commonwealth on the Monckton Commission who may not necessarily be Europeans; I hope they will be Indians or Malaysians. But it is mainly the Africans upon whom the success of this commission will turn. I suggest that the Government consult Dr. Banda, Mr. Chirwa, and the other representatives of the Africans, whether in detention or not, and do their best to get from them a list of people who they will agree should be off this commission. Unless Africans and Europeans have confidence in this commission the whole point of it will be gone.

"Capital is pouring into Nigeria—British, American, German, Italian, and Israeli capital. The capital now being poured into Nigeria and the capital in Nigeria would be as much as the European capital in Kenya soon it will be more than the European capital in all Central Africa. No one worries about the risk of capital in Nigeria. Why should there be any worry about the risk to capital in Central Africa?"

Emergency Powers Needed

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said in the course of his speech:

"Ending the state of emergency is the responsibility of the Governor. If it is ended too soon or individuals are released too soon we may have violence; and his would be the burden and blame for the suffering of the people.

"Unhappily, violence threatens still. Mr. Andrew Kayira, a distinguished African, a short while ago was appointed to the Legislative Council. Within a day or two of his appointment his house was burned; and since then there have been several other cases of arson. Intimidation is still a weapon in that country and points to the continuing necessity for some emergency powers for Nyasaland. Neither the Governor nor H.M. Government wish to see these powers retained for a moment longer than is necessary.

"The purpose of the Monckton Commission is to create

here and in Africa a common mind on the next stages of political evolution in the Federation. We have made a great start in having Lord Monckton of Brecheley as its chairman. We mean to have a commission of the same high quality as the chairman, drawn from this country, the Commonwealth, and the Federation. For us all—and I think of the parties opposite—to support the commission in every way to ensure its best membership is the best way to contribute to African confidence and future well-being of the peoples of the Federation and to hasten the return to happier things in Nyasaland."

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER OF HILLSBOROUGH, a Socialist peer, declared that his party wished to join on a non-partisan basis in discussions for the advancement of the Commonwealth and the growth of international peace, but added:—

"You force us by your attitude on these matters into a doubt and a withholding of our support, because you do not speak plainly and do not seem to feel and act in the human way which would bring justice to Africans.

"Do not for pity's sake, rush this 1960 conference, knowing what the Native feeling is and before Africans have been given an opportunity to make themselves ready for it. Postpone the conference for a couple of years and take further soundings."

Protection For All

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE said: "When the matter under discussion is the welfare of millions of Africans and the many Asians and Europeans in Central Africa, it ill becomes us to squabble among ourselves. Surely the leaders of both parties want to see Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, brought fruitfully and peacefully towards the eventual aim of self-government.

"What is vitally important is that all races should be adequately protected and no one race have undue advantage.

"The differences are of degree, not principle. There are differences as to how rapidly political advancement for the African should develop. There may be differences as to safeguards to protect the African from being over-managed by the European. These are matters of degree. We should sink our party differences so that those who live in these territories may gain. I can see no hope of any permanent settlement in Central Africa so long as there are differences of opinion in this House and another place.

"I urge a bipartisan policy for Central Africa which would require sacrifices from all sides. In Africa, as in this country, no one might think it ideal, but all political factions in Central Africa would realize that it was the best they could possibly hope for, because it was underwritten by all parties in this country. Once it was put over to them that they could not hope for anything better, no matter which party in this country was in office, a climate of opinion would very soon be created in which all people who wished for the success of their country would sink their own differences and would work together for the successful conclusion of that policy.

Monckton Commission

"Unless the British delegation to next year's conference represents all party opinions in this country, the value of the Conference will be seriously, if not disastrously, weakened.

"If the Monckton Commission is properly to carry out its vital work in preparing the way for next year's conference, this country's delegates should represent all aspects of British opinion. Those delegates must work out a common policy, so that there is not a majority report and a minority report. If that happens then those in Central Africa who do not like the majority report will cling to the minority report and hope to get the majority report overruled at some future date.

"In so far as Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are concerned, we in this country are in the position of parents or guardians of a growing child. I do not have to remind your Lordships of the disastrous effect upon that child if its parents are continually squabbling in its presence. It has an even worse effect if the cause of those squabbles should be in the child's own future safety.

"It is constantly unbecoming to see these Houses continually squabbling about the future well-being of millions of Africans and large numbers of Asians and Europeans for whom they are trustees. The well-being of these people is the first charge on the conscience of the people of this country, whether Conservatives, Socialists, or Liberals. Therefore I ask the leaders of both parties to sink their differences

so that future generations living in Central Africa will have reason to be thankful to them for the way in which they have been guided to nationhood."

LORD MILVERTON suggested that Lord Silkin and Lord Alexander of Hillsborough, had exaggerated what they called a state of unrest in Central Africa and a lack of confidence which they stated was general in the British Government and local British residents. If half the things they had said were true, the inquiry and conference needed to be held without delay. Yet they had pleaded for postponement.

"I question the idea in their speeches that Protectorates should be governed from Westminster and that the moral responsibility of Parliament should be extended to executive control by a body totally unqualified to exercise that control. A state of emergency cannot be ended by mere words or dissolved by just releasing the human causes of it. That would be a negation of government."

Floodgates of Intimidation

"The kind of early and substantial extension of the franchise envisaged by noble lords opposite would be far more likely to ensure that the Governments of these Protectorates did not truly represent their people than that they would so represent them. The noble lord and his party really believe, apparently, that Central Africa is peopled by millions of black Africans who have reached the same standard of enlightenment as the people of this country, who have the same standard of values and the same belief in freedom under the law. That is simply not true.

"Noble lords opposite would, unwittingly no doubt, open the floodgates of every kind of intimidation from witchcraft to personal violence, and if they had their way they would find themselves in bewildered contemplation of the chaos they had created."

"My views are founded on some knowledge of Africa and of the practical importance of timing and education in applying the principles of Western democracy to people in whose past there has been so little practical experience of its meaning or its difficulties or of the training which only such experience can provide. I believe in freedom and high principles as much as noble lords opposite, but perhaps with more hard-won knowledge of the need for safeguards."

"The greatest enemy of democracy is universal suffrage when applied to a people who have not yet the judgment, knowledge, and education to use it for their own protection and their own national interests."

"I have spent a certain amount of my life trying to translate policies founded on the highest principles into practical human achievements. Surely the franchise is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end. The elector must be able to make an intelligent choice between the candidates soliciting his vote. That involves the capacity to make an intelligent choice between the political programmes submitted by the candidates, including the question of whether or not they can be carried into effect."

"Surely, the right policy is for the vote to be given to the greatest number of people who are able to exercise it rationally, while pressing on with the greatest energy towards educating the rest until they reach a similar standard. That is the only hope for the emergent African States of today."

Vote Not a Natural Right

"A Parliamentary vote is not a fundamental natural right in any country. It is a privilege of competent citizenship. In dealing with this question in Salisbury in an address to Africans, Sir Charles Cumings, a white African, born in Rhodesia, who has lived his life in Africa, made these remarks:—

"If universal suffrage were introduced in Central Africa the great bulk of the electors would not be able to vote rationally. The result of the poll would be no more sensible than if the candidates were to toss up for a seat. Indeed, it would be much worse, for leaving the election to pure chance would give the better candidate an even chance of success; but an election by an irrational electorate will ensure that the worst candidate gets in, the one who will go further in taking advantage of the ignorance of the electors in promising them the impossible or in rousing their passions for his own ends."

"Anyone who knows East and Central Africa knows that in their stage of political growth intimidation plays an important part and highly objectionable part. Organized groups, such as the African Congress, bring pressure to bear on a voter to vote for their group by branding him as a traitor if he votes any other way, if he does so, he and his family live under constant threats of violent interference. That is not democracy; it is blackmail."

"Dr. Banda and his associates maintain that it is better to be free than rich. It is easy to talk like that, especially

when the price of such policy in poverty and stagnation is not going to be paid by the person who utters it. Too late the people who listen to that kind of talk will find that they have exchanged the guidance of Europeans and moderate Africans for indigenous oppression, and will find that they have paid in poverty and stagnation for a spurious freedom which has undermined the last bulwark of their freedom."

"Dr. Banda and men like him have a very lively appreciation of the motive power behind nostalgic regret for the old traditional life by the bulk of the people; and they have very cleverly endeavoured to harness it to drive the chariot of racial nationalism to a destination of which their dupes—their followers if your lordships prefer the word—have no idea when they start on the journey."

"Doubtless these leaders think that it is better to reign in hell than serve in heaven; but that should not be of any great influence in determining our policy. Any Governor or Government who released such men without some valid assurance that their activities would be confined to constitutional channels and exercised within the law would be false to their trust and their responsibilities."

Integrity of Federal Government

"The policy of partnership is being honestly carried into effect by Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues in the Federal Government. Common sense, patience, and human sympathy are required from all sections in the Federation, and they are no less required here. To those who refuse to accept the integrity of the Federal Government I would say only that Christian charity was not meant to be reserved for black Africans alone; it should cover both black and white."

"Why cannot the party opposite, having made clear their apprehensions, assist in the appointment to the Monckton Commission of men who will apply a keen intelligence to the study and perhaps be instrumental in handing down to history a model of what real co-operation, good will, and partnership can achieve?"

"The cry is: 'Come over into Central Africa and help us'. Posterity, white and black, would not easily forgive the unconscious saboteurs of their salvation whose refusal, for however lofty motives, inevitably would hamper the search for means to ensure the racial peace and partnership without which this land of promise can never fulfil its name."

LORD SHEPHERD said in a short speech:—

"As one who has lived in two Colonies that are now multi-racial societies, I appeal to the white settlers and the African leaders in Africa, for the society we want in Africa will not be achieved by speeches made in this House or another place."

"If there are to be peace, prosperity, and understanding in Africa, it will depend upon the white settler and the African leader. If I stress my appeal to the white settlers it is not because I believe there is greater blame on their shoulders for the misunderstandings and bitterness that now exist, but because it is they who will have to make the greatest gesture if the true multi-racial society is to be achieved."

"The white settler can acquire great wealth; he can have a standard which he would never get or be very unlikely to get in this country. Therefore it is natural that he should be reluctant to agree to any change that will weaken his position. We had that feeling in India, Malaya, and Singapore. But there the Englishman has adjusted himself and is now happily living side by side with the natives of the country. But the story is not the same in Indo-China or Indonesia, for the simple reason that the Europeans of those countries will not adapt themselves, will not concede to the native. I hope that in Africa the white settler will learn the lesson, for he can make or mar the future of his country."

Great Responsibility

"To the African leader I would say: 'You have a very great responsibility; you have probably suffered slights, perhaps innocent slights, which have created bitterness in your heart, but you have a lot to receive and gain from the European settler and from Europe with all its manufacturing capacity'."

"These people, white and coloured, can make the Federation. And they who come from peace in Africa."

LORD JEWSON said: "It is suggested that to release Dr. Banda would be a great act of faith. It would be a gamble, and the Governor would be gambling with the lives of the men over whom he presides. If he felt there were no grounds for releasing Dr. Banda, would a man of conscience or integrity take that gamble?"

Lord Hastings warned us that paper independence, independence without liberty is not freedom. We cannot conceive of a democratic Government which does not embody the one real safeguard of democracy as we see it, government by respect for the other man's point of view."

New Kenya Party's Statement of Policy*

Proposals Provide for Equality of Opportunity for All Citizens

OUR AIM IS TO MAKE KENYA into a modern self-governing country within the Commonwealth, wherein all inhabitants may enjoy security, prosperity, and happiness.

The social and political tenets of the free world shall apply, namely, the greatest freedom of the individual compatible with the maintenance of law and order; maintenance of the rule of law; recognition that civil rights imply the acknowledgment and discharge of civil responsibilities; progressive development of a form of government in which the State is the servant and not the master of the people. Therefore the New Kenya Group will oppose any policy based on an authoritarian concept, whether Communism or any other form of dictatorship.

The objects of policy shall be to raise the standards of the less advanced towards the level of those of the more advanced, and increasingly to provide equality of opportunity for all citizens.

Representation According to Ability

All inhabitants of Kenya, regardless of origin, shall be entitled to representation in accordance with their ability to appreciate and discharge their civil responsibilities.

Any community or group shall be free to maintain educational, cultural or religious institutions, or institutions for bodily or spiritual welfare, in accordance with its traditions.

The rights of private property and the sanctity of contracts shall be respected.

The application of "undiluted democracy" through the premature introduction of a system of universal suffrage on a common electoral roll for all the people of Kenya would lead rapidly to chaos or dictatorship; to a complete loss of individual security and of individual freedom. We reject this course unreservedly.

Our approach lies firstly through the progressive extension of democracy in accordance with the capacity of the people and secondly through the adoption of active measures to fit an ever-increasing proportion of our population for the exercise of democratic responsibility.

It will be our constant aim to foster unity of purpose through the growth of common interests—political, economic, and social—between our peoples, a growth which we hope will ultimately lead to loyalties becoming centred in country rather than race.

Raising Living Standards

The major task of Government in an under-developed country is to raise the living standards of the people. Arguments have been advanced against "forcing the pace" or persuading the people to adopt changes for which they are not ready. We recognize the dangers indicated, but believe that the only possible answer is to take active steps to make the people ready.

The inherent political problem of Kenya lies in the wide gulf between the living and cultural standards of the well-to-do and those of the poorer majority, but the usual historical economic conflict is in our case exacerbated by race. The only solution is vigorously to tackle the basic problem of low living standards, so that there may rapidly emerge from the poorer majority people having similar interests and similar ideals to those economically more advanced.

We advocate the allocation of considerable financial resources to enable such people to be trained, and where deserving,

financed, for entry into commerce, industry, improved farming, and the professions.

Without the continued help and support of Great Britain through the colonial system, until such time as the conditions for self-government, in which all the peoples can take their proper part, can be seen to exist, the necessary confidence for the investment of capital essential to our further economic expansion is unlikely to be engendered. This establishment of confidence is of paramount importance.

We believe that a growth of confidence will most surely emerge as a result of the vigorously progressive policies which we advocate, and that the steady development of responsible government through the co-operation of all races will provide the greatest stimulus of all.

Government should sponsor a wise fiscal policy devised to attract outside capital and to stimulate private enterprise at all levels, particularly of the individual. Its immigration policy should be designed to encourage the flow of capital and skill from overseas, without prejudicing the interests of Kenya's present inhabitants.

Vital Necessity of Education

Education is vital for the development of the economy. Moreover, the future operation of any democratic system will depend for its success on the ability of the ordinary voters to recognize true values, distinguish truth from untruth, and think for themselves from the basis of factual knowledge.

We advocate a programme of education designed for both adults and children through radio, television, cinema, broadsheet, and recognized youth movements, as well as other media of entertainment appeal. The objective should be to produce good citizens; it should promote literacy, knowledge of the English language, factual knowledge, and understanding of individual responsibility towards the community in terms of effort and behaviour.

Expansion of education in all aspects depends upon capital and recurrent finance. Our own resources alone cannot fulfil in any adequate measure the programmes necessary. The success or failure of British policy in Kenya may well depend on what can be achieved in this field, and for this reason we are convinced that H.M. Government should be strongly pressed for specific aid to implement the measures we propose.

Despite such aid the burden on the Colony's finances will become increasingly heavy. This must be eased by extending the principle of grant-aided schools wherever possible, with more liberal terms in respect of both capital and recurrent expenditure, so as to encourage self-help and private endeavour in the sphere of primary and secondary education, thereby progressively transferring from Government responsibility for establishing further racial schools. The basis of grants-in-aid should be examined in order to achieve similar standards for all races. Improvements in such standards can be available only at the cost to the parents or community concerned.

African Education Inadequate

The extent and standard of education available to Africans is quite inadequate. Asian schools fall far short of the desired requirements, and even the education provided in European schools is capable of improvement. Our aim must be to raise the standard of all schools to the highest possible level.

There is a demand from a section of the people of all communities for high standard non-racial schools to which those who so wish may send their children. This need should progressively be met by the provision by Government or with full Government support of adequate facilities for a high standard of education at all stages for boys and girls on a non-racial basis. The New Kenya Group, in consultation with other interested parties, has made progress towards meeting this need in plans now well advanced for a private boys' secondary school of this nature.

Government should itself establish non-racial boarding schools specifically for Higher School Certificate classes, one each for boys and girls. In addition, Government should take over and improve the present non-racial primary school in Nairobi. We stress that attendance at such schools must be voluntary, with no direction of pupils.

The cultural, religious and linguistic differences between the various communities are at present too wide to make the idea of universal non-racial education generally acceptable. Hence there is no intention of altering in any way the present system whereby parents are free to send their children to schools of their own community.

To develop equality of opportunity, universal availability of primary education for African children, as for others, must be

*These passages are taken from a long statement of policy entitled "The Challenge of New Kenya" which was issued in Nairobi last week. Cross-headings have been introduced editorially.

our aim. Adequate teachers and supervisory staff must be trained as soon as possible.

A tendency to over-concentration on purely academic education may produce a disbalance in the economic structure. A counter-balance should be provided through the extension throughout the country of facilities for technical training and for more trade schools. For girls and women it is essential not only to equip them for improved standards in the home but to extend training facilities for the nursing and teaching professions.

Youth movements, such as young farmers' clubs, Scouts and Guides, Outward Bound, etc., founded on the basis of common interests, should be given every encouragement with a view to developing understanding between the young people of our country.

A civil service of the highest standard is required; this will be of the utmost importance when Kenya moves forward to responsible government.

We may be confident that the high quality of our civil service will be preserved through the ability and integrity of the present cadre. We consider the expatriate officers of the service vital to its future; there should be no thought of changing or breaking the terms of service to such officers.

New recruitment should as far as possible be from within the country. This is likely to necessitate a general review of terms and conditions, which at present appear in some cases insufficiently attractive to obtain the best men—and only the best men will do. Entry should be open competitively to young Kenyans of all races.

We are strongly in favour of devolving appropriate responsibility to local government.

Local Government Built Up Opposed

We oppose the idea of local government being built up for separatist reasons. We believe in local government as a means of integrating peoples in the pursuit of common purpose and of increasing national stability through the exercise of civic responsibility at all levels. This will not be achieved by focusing on local authorities responsibilities which they are unready to accept.

Land must come to be regarded as a natural asset, which must be used to maximum potential in the national interest and properly conserved, rather than as a local or tribal possession. The sanctity of individual property must be maintained, and land transactions should take place only on the principle of willing buyer and willing seller, subject to our views on controls. Fears exist among Africans and Europeans in regard to possibilities of exploitation, fragmentation, or even expropriation. Proper safeguards are required to allay these fears.

In regard to land transfers between persons of different races or tribe we believe in six basic principles—

(1) The Highlands should be opened to competent farmers of any race, subject to the dictates of good farming and the control of sub-division, which should be permitted only in respect of what is now regarded as an economic unit. This control follows existing practice.

(2) Any African farm which is farmed on individual title and is comparable to similar farms held by Europeans should wherever possible enjoy advantages similar to those given to farms in the scheduled areas, and in regard to transfers should be treated on a similar basis to European farms in the Highlands. In all African areas safeguards to protect the people from exploitation already exist.

(3) In regard to smallholdings, concerning which many fears exist, we believe that African lands so classified should not be transferred outside the African people except for commercial, industrial, or public purposes which are considered likely to benefit the local community, save with the general consent of such community. Similarly, we consider that other lands outside municipalities and townships which are classified as agricultural or residential smallholdings, i.e., 20 acres or less, should not be transferred between races except for the purposes referred to immediately above or with the approval of the appropriate body representative of the people in the area.

Unenclosed Tribal Land

(4) Unenclosed tribal areas should continue to be regarded as the property of the people concerned, but should be saleable or available for lease if the tribe so wishes through the Land Control Board. In this way a people or tribe may be enabled voluntarily to sell land surplus to their requirements in order to finance their own economic and cultural development.

(5) Land required for industrial purposes both in the European and African areas should be available to members of all races who wish to invest in the industrial development of our country, without the safeguards and controls which may be necessary for agricultural purposes. Such land can be made available by outright sale, lease, or excision from the agricultural area as circumstances in each case dictate.

(6) Concerning residential and commercial property in

municipalities and townships, there should be legislation to render null or unenforceable future racial restrictions, whether by private contract or otherwise, which limit ownership of residential property. We cannot agree, as a matter of principle, that past contracts entered into under the law should be invalidated (except by the general wish of the people concerned) but believe that these will progressively fade away by waiver, acquiescence, by lapse, or by obsolescence; and we seek to encourage this process.

The machinery for land control in the Highlands should conform closely to that already set up in African areas, i.e., district boards. These boards would be charged with ensuring that applicants for land had the necessary knowledge and capital; that the unit is economic for the purpose intended; that no subdivision leading to uneconomic fragmentation takes place; and that leases are for a period not detrimental to the interests of good husbandry. There should also be a board of appeal.

It is of the utmost importance that this machinery be made to work as intended, and not used as a means of blocking land transfers of a suitable nature.

Constitutional Development

There should be a steady and intentional development towards responsible self-government. Until such time as all races are ready, in their attitude each to the other, for the adoption of a representative parliamentary system suitable for Kenya, and thus have become capable of working such a system, the responsibility of H.M. Government must be maintained.

When the time comes to move from the status of a dependent Colony to responsible government, it must be accepted that the Executive will continue to be controlled by responsible people who, although they must be representative of all Kenyans, will not be chosen by racial proportions.

Meantime the Council of Ministers should continue to include members of all major communities, though there should be some flexibility. The Executive should be as far as possible composed of persons belonging to Kenya; nevertheless, certain key Ministries such as Finance, Defence and Internal Security, and Legal Affairs, in addition to the office of Chief Secretary, should for the time being remain Colonial Office appointments. The number of Ministers should be reduced.

While in Legislative Council racial representation is still necessary, there should be a conversion of some of the existing racial seats to non-racial seats whereby members of all races answerable to all races are returned to the Council. Each group of seats, racial and non-racial, should be equally distributed between the main races.

The system of franchise for non-racial seats should be such that domination by one race is avoided.

The Specially Elected Members should be retained, but the method of their election should be subject to examination after expert advice.

The Governor must still have the power to maintain a Government majority by nomination if necessary.

A Bill of Individual Rights should establish the fundamental rights of every citizen of Kenya.

As the Constitution develops towards responsible government, the Council of State must evolve as a Second Chamber.

Unless general agreement at any conference is reached, the principles of the present Constitution should be adhered to.

Procedural Methods

The working of the House of Commons system based on the two-party system may not be precisely suited to the Legislature of a non-self-governing Colony wherein there are a great many political groups. The desirability of some change in procedural methods will be examined.

The rôle of the East Africa High Commission as the administering authority for major services in the East African territories is vitally important from the economic point of view. Moreover, the High Commission constitutes a stabilizing influence of great political importance through the very fact that it is in itself relatively non-political in constitution.

We would therefore seek to strengthen this body, first by assigning to it certain revenues, so as render it less dependent upon the territorial Legislatures, and secondly by endeavouring to establish to the satisfaction of the peoples of all three territories that the High Commission is a completely impartial body. Care should be taken not to centralize too greatly in Nairobi, and the venue of the Central Legislative Assembly should continue to rotate between the three territories.

The basic interests of all the races in our country are the same. Each individual, whatever his cultural tradition, is interested in the rule of law and the freedom of the individual, respect for private property, and the right to practise the religion of his choice, together with an expanding economy which gives wider opportunities to everyone.

Further Speeches From Commons Debate on Central Africa

Nyasaland's Economic Benefits from Federation Questioned by Labour Speakers

THE TWO MAIN SPEECHES in the Commons debate on East and Central Africa, those of Mr. Iain Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. James Callaghan, the Labour spokesman on colonial affairs, were given in last week's issue.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.), who followed Mr. Macleod, believed that before constitutional discussions were held there should be a "full, complete, frank and honest setting forth of the economic facts of federation." Nyasaland obtained certain economic advantages, but there was no doubt whatever that the real beneficiary was Southern Rhodesia.

One of the instinctive fears of African politicians is that Southern Rhodesia is proving not only politically, but also economically predominant. Further, that it is not only the predominant beneficiary, but that it is the European section within the Southern Rhodesian economy which is the real beneficiary of federation.

This was one of the underlying objections to federation of intelligent Africans in Nyasaland, even if they had not the full facts to prove the case. Moreover, if Southern Rhodesia continued to encourage European immigration, the balance of advantage would continue to be towards the European section of the population.

The "tremendous bulk" of economic development in the Federation since its inception has gone to Southern Rhodesia and the Copperbelt.

New Deal for Nyasaland

Even accepting the argument of £4m. a year benefit to Nyasaland as valid—and I do not think one can dispute that—it is still the case that we are paying £6m. a year for peace in Malta, for 350,000, so that £4m. a year would be cheap for peace in a country of some 5m.

The position in Nyasaland at the moment is extremely difficult, because anyone who now co-operates with the Government will be suspect unless we can really persuade the Africans that there is a new deal. We want a new deal in Nyasaland. I hope very much that it will be possible to work with Orton Chirwa, who is someone we know very well. He studied for his Bar examinations in this country. Some of us who were friends of his were dismayed when he was arrested. We knew of his feelings politically, but we also knew him as a person. All I can say is that if we cannot co-operate with the new party, Malawi, and with Mr. Chirwa, we have little hope of co-operating with anybody in Nyasaland.

MR. PATRICK WALL (Cons.), thought the British people felt that during the general election the Opposition wanted to abdicate Britain's responsibility towards the concept of partnership and to take the easy course of handing over to the majority, namely, the Africans, almost at once. He believed they realized what a state abdication of such responsibility by a former Socialist Government had brought about in the Middle East, for it was under a former Socialist Government that this country abdicated responsibility in Palestine, creating a world problem still unsolved.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN (Lab.): "Does your concept of Central African Federation envisage universal suffrage at any stage?"

Race Discrimination Condemned

MR. WALL: "In the distant future—undoubtedly it will be a fairly distant future—when standards are relatively equal—then through the franchise political power will pass into African hands. What does it matter, because one hopes that by then the colour of one's skin will be quite immaterial in considering fitness for a job?"

MR. WALL continued: "I believe that we should find out whether the Territorial Governments are willing to consider legislation to end the colour bar and racial discrimination in their respective territories. I think it wholly wrong that African Ministers in the Government should have to live in a certain area of Salisbury. I think the majority of people in Salisbury would agree with that. Surely what is needed is a modification of the Land Apportionments Act in certain African areas to allow Africans who are equal to Europeans in every way to have the same rights as Europeans in the town and other areas."

"I wonder if any hon. member has read the speech given in Harare by a very prominent Rhodesian African, Kenneth Chidzero. He stressed the importance of the African middle-

class and said that the existing small numbers of the African middle class were half trusted and half suspected by Africans and half feared and half accepted by the Europeans. That is true, and it is disastrous that it should be so. Until the African middle class is trusted and accepted by the Africans and is also accepted by European society, partnership will have no real meaning.

"What we also have to do is to speed up the attainment by Africans of this standard, and obviously this depends largely on the economic position of the Federation. Since Federation the number of Africans employed has risen by 20% and African wages by 65%. This shows how the African is climbing the ladder and how the junior partner is becoming more nearly equal to the senior partner. Education expenditure has increased to twice the previous amount and there have been increases in expenditure on health and all other services. The conception of the Kariba scheme, which would not have been possible without Federation, will accelerate the economic development of the country and therefore again raise the standard of the African."

African Opposition

"We have been told—and undoubtedly it is true—that Africans are opposed to Federation. Let us not forget that Africa is undergoing a change similar to that which this country underwent during the Industrial Revolution. The whole tribal system is breaking down. Those Africans who have gone to the urban areas see the advantages of civilization but those who have remained in the rural areas see only the disadvantages, and they blame all their troubles not on the modern concept of society and industrialization but on one thing named Federation. These changes happened at the same time as Federation, and therefore Federation is thought to be to blame."

MR. MALCOLM MACPHERSON (Lab.): "What is the Government's main set of arguments for a favourable prognostication about the development of the present situation and feeling that federation in course of time will work? For one thing, there has been a feeling that a restatement of the guarantees given in the Preamble to the Constitution would have a considerable effect. I welcome the continual restatement of these guarantees. It has been put very emphatically, and I think that we need now have no doubt that these guarantees will be carried out, but they are, from the point of view of a nationalist movement such as there is in Nyasaland, negative. We will not stop, change the course of, or change the force of a nationalist movement by saying, 'We shall simply stick to guarantees that we have already given.' There must be channels along which nationalist feeling can go. That is the sort of thing which is not being tackled."

"The second major argument upon which the Government have relied is economic welfare; that federation has benefited Nyasaland. Mr. Wall spoke about things which had happened at the same time as federation, but which were not necessarily to be blamed on federation. There has been a good deal of economic improvement in Nyasaland since 1953, but, by the same argument, one cannot necessarily attribute it to federation."

Economic Benefits

There is a subsidy, which is being spent in a way not necessarily to the liking of all Nyasaland Africans, but there is not the essential aid which the ordinary Africans of Nyasaland need. In the Federation's development plan, which is currently under way, in which a sum of about £120m. is concerned, there is no provision for the Shire scheme, which would have helped the Africans of Nyasaland by making available the possibilities of land reclamation. The major part of it is swallowed up by the immense project of the Kariba Dam, which was not itself a project of the Federation, but was projected before the Federation came into being.

Broadly speaking, the subsistence farming of Nyasaland, which is still the main economic interest of Nyasaland, benefits not at all from the economic arrangements of the Federation.

There is one reason, whatever it is, suppose that Federation cannot be successful. In the course of the history of this kind of political formation, there have been federations of all shapes and sizes, some where the mass weight was at the centre and some where it was at the circumference. There have been differences from Federation to Federation. Australia, Canada and the United States all have their different forms. There is one reason why we should exclude the possibility of a very much looser Federation in the form of a shift to a new way of keeping the question of succession out of the range of practical problems, because it is quite possible that the Africans in the northern territories might find themselves satis-

fied with the freedom and independence which they would get, if their own reformed constitutions were reformed, inside a Federation a good deal looser than the present one".

COLONEL TUFTON BEAMISH (Cons.): "I think we are all agreed that when we use the words multi-racial solution, I am sure that none of us are deluding ourselves—as to what it really means. It means, of course, that merit, not one's race or the colour of one's skin, must decide one's place in the community, and in the context of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the growth of a multi-racial society must mean the progressive and orderly transfer of political power to Africans. Therefore, I say again, I do not believe that there is any important difference between the two sides of the House when these things are stated in these terms. Extremists on either flank will only delay satisfactory progress for the 7 million people who live in the three territories concerned; a population, incidentally likely to double in the next 25 years."

All-Party Co-operation

"I beg everyone in the House to make a supreme effort for all-party co-operation where this issue is concerned. All three parties want to help these people to achieve self-government based on loyalty to their country, instead of their racial group, and to achieve it as soon as possible. For none of us is the goal in doubt, but only the means of achieving it. How to achieve it and how quickly it can be achieved and power can be transferred has to be decided in principle during the next few years. For Heaven's sake, therefore, let us all try to seek out the common ground between the parties, and not exaggerate our differences."

MR. BRUCE MILLAN, the Labour member for the Craigton division of Glasgow, said in a maiden speech: "I have often suspected that a great many of the economic advantages which are meant to be accruing to Africans in the territories concerned are, in fact, illusory. On this point one has to consider not just the economic progress made since 1953, but has to compare it with the economic progress that would have been made in any case. But even if it could be proved that there have been economic advantages arising from federation, it seems to me to be by no means a conclusive argument."

"Certainly, from the Africans' point of view, it is not a conclusive argument, because, after all, economically speaking, the Africans in South Africa are probably better off there than anywhere else in Africa, and yet we all know exactly what Africans in South Africa think about the form of government there. The fact is that the African is not concerned only with the economic arguments, but also with political employment, and social opportunities."

"Sooner or later, we in the House must say quite clearly whether or not the eventual progress of the Federation is to be determined solely by the white settlers in Central Africa. Naturally anything that we would wish to do we should like to do with their approval, if that is possible, but the ultimate responsibility in the two Northern territories resides here, and it seems to me that the ultimate responsibility for federation as a whole also resides here. We ought to take our responsibilities to mean that we are not unwilling, if circumstances demand it, to do things which are unpopular with the white politicians in Africa. If we are to discharge our responsibilities properly, that is a nettle which we must grasp sooner or later, and the longer we leave it the more prickly it is likely to become."

East African Anxiety

MR. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.): "Whether or not we succeed in establishing a bipartisan policy, I agree that in respect of certain aspects of Commonwealth policy the Colonial Secretary will have an easier deal than did his predecessor. I am sure Mr. Lennox-Boyd, if he were here, would agree that one of the disadvantages of the Government and the Colonial Office during the last year or two has been the knowledge that certain extremists in various dependent territories overseas on more than one occasion declined to reach a compromise or a negotiated settlement because they thought that by holding out they might get a better deal from a Socialist Government if and when such a Government were elected."

"I make the point as no party point and with no sense of boastfulness that now people throughout these territories of all shades of colour and of all races appreciate today that it is with this Government that they will have to deal for several, perhaps for many years ahead. Therefore, one of the principal disadvantages hanging over past negotiations, whether in Cyprus, Kenya or Central Africa, will now disappear."

"As to East Africa, although I think that the Secretary of State will have very great problems to deal with there, they are not nearly as grave as those to be coped with in Central Africa. These Europeans, however, slowly or reluctantly are coming round to a position in which they appreciate that if they are to have a say in the future of their country, they must be along lines of economic and political influence, by contriving to live with the country and with the movements there. Therefore I say frankly that I am not

nearly as anxious today about East Africa as I am about certain other parts of a continent which seems increasingly in turmoil."

"If we turn to the Federation, it seems to me we have there all the problems that baffle the rest of Africa—rising nationalism, poverty, tribal hatreds, and in addition a large European minority living there. To regard them simply as disposable settlers when talking in terms of federation as regards Northern and Southern Rhodesia, is to ignore reality. Many of those people of European stock living in the Federation today regard themselves as Rhodesian just as keenly as any one of us in this House regards himself as British."

"When over there this summer I defined as closely as I could the fears which caused them to proceed sometimes at a slower or different pace from what we in this country would like, I found a genuine fear of racial absorption. I found the fear of a European family that its daughters or grand-daughters would inter-marry, so that eventually there would be a non-European mixed stock. Secondly, there are what I call the economic and social fears. By this I mean the fear of the Europeans of losing the livelihood and high standards of living they are fortunate to enjoy. I make no criticism of them. They work extremely hard and deserve a good standard of living, but in places such as the copper mines and elsewhere the Europeans see the high standard of living they enjoy threatened by the encroaching African as he gains skills and they often react accordingly."

Possibility of Reprisals

"The third fear I found was amongst a number of Europeans who realized, perhaps because they had moved too slowly in the past, or through no fault of their own but because of the rising tide of nationalist extremism, that if the extremists got power they might suffer from reprisals. I found that particularly in rural areas where sometimes there may be a slightly uneasy conscience about the past and also because they see revolts, uprisings and bloodshed in other parts of the world and they feared retaliation if rampant nationalists got power."

"Do let us in the next three or four years, however much we battle here, do our best not to enter into slanging matches with colonial leaders. It does no good and only annoys them. It does not make them react better to advice from this House. In any event, we are most fortunately placed in the people who have come forward from these comparatively small European populations and I cannot think of any better ones who are available for us to work with in these coming years."

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.): "I hoped that the Colonial Secretary would spend a week in Tanganyika when he visited East Africa next month. He will find there the most encouraging signs of a multi-racial community in Africa. In Tanganyika, a country about which, unfortunately, we do not talk a great deal in this House, there is a nation of nine million people composed of three main communities. The majority are Africans, but there is a sizeable minority of Asians and Europeans. These people are working together in a way which I am sure we want to see followed in other territories, particularly Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"How has this situation been achieved in Tanganyika when only a few years ago it seemed impossible of achievement? It has been achieved because for some reason or another it has been recognized that Tanganyika will eventually be an African dominated State. When the constitutional changes were introduced, a short time ago, the franchise qualifications for the elections which were held last year were made so low that Africans had a genuine part to play in the elections."

Example of Tanganyika

"It has brought the three races together in the sort of co-operation that we want to see elsewhere. We now have 30 non-official members in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, united and I emphasize the word—behind the leadership of Julius Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyikan African National Union."

"He agreed with Mr. Bennett that it would be "an absolute mistake to assume that we can give parliamentary democracy to these countries on a plate and then expect them automatically to make a success of it. 'One man, one vote' by itself will not create a democracy in Africa. What these people need besides the franchise is the building up of organizations in which they can participate—trade unions and co-operative societies as well as political parties—so that ordinary people and even the peasants in rural areas have a chance to participate and play their part."

"It would be a deplorable mistake for us to withdraw from Uganda before conditions have been established in which democracy can succeed. It would be a mistake to leave the feudal King in control. I do not believe that the Kings of Buganda and the Omukama of Idu have any other right

(Continued on Page 254)

Europeans' Future in Kenya Group Captain L. R. Briggs' Conditions

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS, leader of the United Party in Kenya, said when addressing a large meeting in Nairobi last week:—

"Is there a future for the European in Kenya? There is—subject to the qualification that our race are prepared to be as strong as they have been in past times of crisis.

"The leader of the New Kenya Group was right during the last general election when he said: 'Thus far, and no further'. He would be even more justified in saying it now, for since then further changes have been introduced, all at the expense of our own community in an attempt to appease the unappeasable.

"The Lennox-Boyd Constitution, which I supported as a long-term settlement, was intended to endure for a considerable period of years. Instead, repeated assurances have been abruptly reversed, and we are faced with yet another constitutional conference, the third in six years.

"We have been deluded and misled, and now we are being taken for a ride down the same road as the unfortunate Europeans in Tanganyika and by much the same political technique.

"Some changes must be accepted, but they must be related to the facts, not based on outworn theories. They should not be directed solely against those people who, by reason of their great contribution to the economy and administration of Kenya, are indispensable. The changes should foster good relations between all races, not make the European feel a second-class citizen in the country, he has brought from his savage past to economic and political advance.

"The constitutional proposals of the United Party are broadly similar in basis to the Constitution of Switzerland and that recently introduced in Malaya, both designed to meet the needs of multi-racial societies. I believe that the system would be equally successful here.

Pledges on White Highlands

"The Government intends to go back on all the past pledges and assurances about the White Highlands. The United Party will continue to press for control of our land to be exercised by boards appointed by the landholders themselves. The Sessional Paper gives the Governor ultimate complete control. Unless we can bring about a change, the boards will not exercise control in practice, for their decisions can be reversed and probably will be since it is now Government's policy progressively to break down the land barriers.

"The same conditions do not apply to the African lands as to the Highlands, for the Native Lands Control Ordinance empowers the Minister to direct that the ordinance shall apply to any area of the Native lands specified in the order; it clearly does not apply to the whole, whereas the proposals in the Sessional Paper apply to all agricultural land in the Highlands.

"The Sessional Paper makes no reference to control of Crown lands in the Highlands and the forest reserves included within its boundaries. These areas should be under the land control boards, as they are under the Highlands Board now.

"All share transactions in land have been subject to the Highlands Board. It is now proposed that they should be dealt with by a Government official, not by the divisional and regional boards. This again discriminates against the European, for similar transactions in the African areas are dealt with by divisional boards.

"Appointment to the proposed divisional and regional boards by the Minister from a panel of names submitted to him is also discriminatory against the Europeans, for the African divisional boards are to be elected. We have seen too much domination by nomination.

"Nothing in the Paper suggests that the Government has given any thought to safeguards against a slump in land values or to compensation for farmers who may feel that they have been let down and may wish to go elsewhere.

"I cannot understand how our elected Ministers could have agreed to the Sessional Paper in the Council of Ministers. If the Government are wise they will withdraw it until after the general election.

"This new policy, on land is not based on making the best economic use of it, but purely on political grounds. Otherwise how is it that nothing is done to make full use of unused land in the African areas? A recent survey by aerial photographs and ground observations shows that between 25% and 35% of the Kiambu Reserve is not being used.

"If we fail to persuade the Governor and the Secretary of State to sanction a general election before the constitutional conference, I believe it will be the duty of all the European elected members to resign their seats and go to the country. I make this direct challenge to the elected members in the New Kenya Group, which advocates changes in the franchise involving a common electoral roll on a qualitative basis. That makes it all the more imperative to go to the country before the constitutional conference.

"Government has to decide whether to provide the Europeans with conditions in keeping with their past or present contributions to the country or whether to drive them and their capital elsewhere.

Kenya Governor's Discussions

Sir P. Renison Sees U.P. and K.N.P.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, completed his talks with leaders of the colony's four main political groups last week when he saw first Group Captain L. R. Briggs and his United Party colleagues and subsequently a deputation from the Kenya National Party, comprising Africans, Asians, and one European, led by Mr. Muliro.

Group Captain Briggs said afterwards that the discussion had been "full and frank". He and his colleagues had suggested that to hold the colony's constitutional conference in the present atmosphere might lead to a worsening of race relations. They had also urged that no action should be taken in the controversial sessional paper on land tenure and control until after the conference.

Group Captain Briggs said that he had drawn the Governor's attention to what he described as "increasing lawlessness" among Africans in certain settled areas of the colony because of the relaxation of the emergency regulations.

Mr. Muliro described his meeting with Sir Patrick Renison as "most cordial". He and his colleagues had voiced their strongly held contention that the emergency should be ended immediately and that detainees held under the emergency regulations—including Jomo Kenyatta—should be released.

A Toast to Hybrid No. 11648

Sir R. Turnbull's Tribute to Sisal Industry

ONLY AN INDUSTRY with a real appreciation of its production and marketing problems and with faith in the future would have financed—with no guarantee of ultimate success—such a programme over three decades as that which created sisal hybrid no. 11648, said Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika, speaking at the recent annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.

Almost 30 years of research and many thousands of pounds had gone into its creation. "Your initiative and faith have been rewarded; for this plant with its faster rate of growth and improved leaf production is likely to be the final factor in changing extensive sisal growing on a plantation basis to intensive sisal farming."

Although to the plant breeder and business man the economic potential of the new hybrid was the most "rewarding and most exciting" of all their research operations, the administrator and field agriculturist would attach even more importance to the effects that this new plant would have in switching emphasis from estate operations ranging over an enormous area, to intensive production with the stress laid upon the maintenance of soil fertility.

"I stress the importance of this aspect, because the Government in the wider field of African agriculture is about to be faced with a somewhat similar problem," the Governor pointed out.

"We too will shortly have to handle a new version of the old problem of how to go on year after year farming in one place, and how to make certain that the maintenance of soil fertility is treated in practice as well as in theory at one of the essential ingredients of the enterprise."

The "hardest nut to crack" was going to be that of human conservation for the building agricultural revolution would involve a completely new outlook on the part of the farmer while the change from extensive farming to intensive farming would require some "great administrative adjustments" in the day to day lives of those who took part in it.

PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN DUNCANSON has joined the board of Robert Fraser & Partners, Ltd.

THE REV. H. WALLACE, of the Church Missionary Society, is on his way to Uganda.

DR. and MRS. J. C. T. CHURCH and DR. J. HENDERSON have left for the Ruanda mission of the C.M.S.

SIR EVELYN BARING, former Governor of Kenya, has joined the board of Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Ltd.

DR. REGINALD BENNETT, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. IAIN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. M. N. SHAMUYARIRA, editor-in-chief of the African Newspapers, Ltd., has returned to Salisbury after a week's visit to Nyasaland.

AJR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR HUBERT PATCH, the new Commander-in-Chief, British Forces, Arabian peninsula, paid a three day visit to Nairobi last week.

MISS ELIZABETH BEALE has been appointed Uganda's first woman agricultural officer. She will work at Bukalasa Farm Institute, mainly among women.

MR. A. T. O. DEAS has been appointed a director of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., on the relinquishment of office by MR. L. P. S. BOURNE, who has retired.

DR. D. REBBECK, deputy managing director of Harland and Wolff, Ltd., has been elected a vice-president of the Ship-Building Employers' Federation.

MR. R. H. M. THOMPSON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has appointed MR. J. N. ALLEN to be his private secretary.

DR. J. M. LISTON, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health in Tanganyika, and MR. D. C. SPENCER, Deputy Director of Education, are on long leave.

CAPTAIN THOMAS PAKENHAM has sold the Kaptagat Arms Hotel, Kenya, to MAJOR RONALD TYERS and MR. JOHN STEVENS, former Director of Public Works, Somaliland.

THE REV. R. K. ORCHARD is the author of "Out of Every Nation", an International Missionary Council Research Pamphlet, in which he discusses the internationalizing of missions.

MR. MICHAEL ARRUMM, one of the first Africans to be promoted to the rank of chief inspector in the Kenya Police, is attending a course at the Metropolitan Police Training College, Herdon.

DR. W. C. B. LOVETT has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika, in succession to MR. I. W. MACKICHAN, who has been appointed Director of Medical Services, Zanzibar.

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the council of the Royal Commonwealth Society, and COUNTESS DE LA WARR gave a dinner party last week for the LORD MAYOR and LADY MAYORSS of London.

THE REV. BRIAN DE SARAM, who has served the Church Missionary Society in the Southern Sudan for the past 20 years, latterly as mission secretary, has been appointed men candidates' secretary at C.M.S. headquarters in London.

Four commanders of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., who joined the company as cadets, retired on November 1. They are CAPTAIN J. P. APLEY, CAPTAIN D. D. MACKENZIE, CAPTAIN C. C. PAGE and CAPTAIN J. E. R. WILFORD.

MRS. HELEN WYNNE, Southern Rhodesian Chief Commissioner of Girl Guides, has been chosen to be a member of the Great Britain delegation to the next conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, to be held in Athens next May. It is the first time that Southern Rhodesia has had a place in the British delegation.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, and MR. R. H. M. THOMPSON, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the same Office, were last week the guests of the Commonwealth Correspondents' Association in London at a reception held in Fleet Street.

The Expanding Commonwealth Group, consisting largely of back-bench members of the Conservative Party, have elected MR. PATRICK MAITLAND, former M.P. for Lanark, their chairman. MR. R. H. TURTON is the vice-chairman, MR. M. C. HUTCHINSON, secretary, and MR. NIGEL FISHER, treasurer.

MR. MARTIN RUKUBA is the first African from Uganda to obtain a degree in forestry. He has been studying at Aberdeen University for four years on a Toro Native government scholarship. Mr. Rukuba expects to return to Uganda early in November and will join the Protectorate's forestry department.

THE REV. EDWARD LURY, Archdeacon of Dar es Salaam, CANON A. J. A. SHARPE, of Zanzibar, the REV. NEIL RUSSELL of Tanga, and the REV. HERBERT R. SYDENHAM, Archdeacon of Korogwe, have all recently completed 25 years of service with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in the Diocese of Zanzibar.

MR. H. THOMPSON, managing director of John Laing & Son (Rhodesia), Ltd., has been appointed managing director of the Laing Housing Co., Ltd., in the United Kingdom and is to leave Southern Rhodesia at the end of this year. MR. R. H. CLARKE, a director of John Laing & Son (Rhodesia), Ltd., is to take over as general manager from January 1.

SIR GUILDHAUME MYRDDIN-EVANS, who in 1938 became head of the International Labour Division (now the Overseas Department) of the Ministry of Labour, and for the past four years has been Chief International Labour Adviser to H.M. Government, will retire in mid-December. In 1949 he was president of the International Labour Office Conference, being the first serving civil servant to occupy that position.

MR. C. S. BALDREY, an athletics coach, has been appointed manager of the new £35,000 Rangeley Stadium, now nearing completion in Blantyre-Limbe. He is 55, and was born and educated in India. In 1929 he set up an All-India high-jump record by clearing 6ft. This was at a time when jumps had to be made feet first, and was more remarkable because he cleared a jump two-and-a-half inches greater than his own height. Mr. Baldrey left India to join Nyasaland Railways in 1949. He is expected to retire shortly.

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON has been elected chairman of the Conservative back-bench committee on Commonwealth Affairs. MR. B. BRAINE and MR. W. T. AITKEN are vice-chairmen, and MR. J. PEEL and MR. B. G. IRVINE, hon. secretaries. Other members of Conservative back-bench committees with East and Central African interests are MR. C. FLETCHER COOKE and MR. PETER SMITHERS, vice-chairmen of the foreign affairs committee, SIR WYTHONY HURD, chairman of the agriculture and food committee, MR. AIREY NEAVE, vice-chairman of the atomic energy sub-committee, and SIR SPENCER SUMMERS, vice-chairman of the labour committee, of which Mr. Fletcher Cooke is chairman.

Accommodation

FURELOUGH accommodation. Summer and winter. Comfortable, well-appointed guest house in picturesque Lyme Regis. Warmth assured. Excellent cuisine. H. & C. Brochure on request. Write to "Coveralls", Woodland Road, Lyme Regis.

Federal Marksmen for Bisley

THE FIRST FEDERAL TEAM of marksmen to compete at Bisley in England has been chosen. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Rifle Association has announced on October 18 the names of 26 marksmen and a team manager to come to England in July, 1960.

Next year's Bisley marks the centenary of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, and all Commonwealth countries have been invited to send teams. Nominations from all three territories of the Federation were considered for the team.

The team members are:— R. M. Ann, Salisbury; P. A. Burger, Mufulira; J. L. Britt, Kitwe; D. W. Cornish, Chingola; D. C. Coetzee, Mufulira; J. J. de Smidt, Mazabuka; G. P. Engela, Bulawayo; I. G. Green, Mufulira; M. T. Heathcote, Hartley (vice-captain); D. Hollingworth, Salisbury; W. J. H. Kempen, Gwelo; F. Morgan, Gwelo; S. J. Muir, Bulawayo; P. Maltushok, Mufulira (captain); J. S. Stoule, Salisbury; K. H. Seager, Bulawayo; P. J. Snyman, Salisbury; A. D. Scates, Salisbury; Dr. G. A. Smith, M.L.C., Mazabuka; J. U. Swiegers, Lusaka; W. W. Simpson, Livingstone; A. J. van Jaarsveldt, Mufulira; F. D. Voges, Luanshya; J. D. Waterworth, Gwelo; E. A. Webb, Salisbury; T. Weaver, Mufulira. The team manager is Mr. Dick Parry, of the British South Africa Police.

Nyandoro Appeal Dismissed

AN APPEAL to the Southern Rhodesia High Court by the former secretary-general of the African National Congress, George Bodzo Nyandoro, against a conviction last February of contravening the Public Order Act, and sentence of four months' jail, has been dismissed. He was found guilty of telling a gathering of Africans in the Mangweni Reserve on January 4, that they should disobey a beer-brewing order by the Native Commissioner of Mrewa.

Central African Visitors

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived by air in London last Sunday for a 14-day visit. He will meet the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. I. Macleod, and talk with the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., and other investment companies with interests in Rhodesia about their future development schemes there. Travelling on the same aircraft was Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, who is to see Mr. Macleod to bring him up to date on the position in Nyasaland. Sir Robert returns to Nyasaland today.

Chief Deposed

CHIEF NKUMBA, the ruler of about 100,000 Africans living near Lake Chilwa, Nyasaland, has been deposed by the Government, and his council disbanded. The Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province, Major P. F. C. Nicholson, said recently that the affairs of the area had been unsatisfactory for some time and a change was needed. A younger and fitter man should succeed Chief Nkumba, who had been chief in the area for 19 years. His nephew and heir apparent, Ned Maula, had been named as the successor. The chief's council would be replaced by a new council, which might include some of the members of the previous council.

"In the United Kingdom we drink more than half of our coffee in the form of instant coffee. The other half is almost equally divided between fresh ground coffee and the bottled variety." — Mr. Evan Roney.

"Nowhere is the colour bar with its deadly political cost. Nor does its removal mean that the races will immediately mix socially, that will only come voluntarily and with time." — Mr. Richard Goold-Adams.

K.F.A.'s New Managing Director

Mr. Charles Male's Varied Career

MR. CHARLES ALFRED MALE, who has been appointed managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, has been managing director of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., in Nyasaland since September, 1955. He is also chairman of Mandala Building & Construction Co., Ltd., Mandala Motors, Ltd., Mandala Properties, Ltd., Nyasaland Oil Industries, Ltd., Kanjedza Quarries, Ltd., deputy chairman of Chikomwe Farms, Ltd., and a director of Technical Services and Agencies Ltd. He is a past president of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society.

Born in London in 1906, he joined the Equitable Trust of New York as a young man, was with John Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., from 1928 to 1952, latterly as deputy general manager, and then went to the African Lakes Corporation. During the last war he served in the Royal Air Force, being demobilized as a wing commander.

For the last five years he has been a member of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board of Nyasaland, and for four years of the Cotton Industries Board. He is a trustee of the Rhodes National Gallery in Salisbury, and honorary treasurer of the Nyasaland branch of the Save the Children Fund.

The K.F.A., it will be evident, has recruited a man of achievement and wide interests.

Economic Survey Mission

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. I. Macleod, has made arrangements—at the request of the Mauritius Government—for an economic survey mission to visit Mauritius in March and April, 1960. The chairman of the mission is Professor James Mead, Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge University, and the members are Mr. G. Foggon, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. H. Houghton, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Norman Lees, technical director in charge of development and production for Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in Argentina from 1948-56, and a member of the International Bank Economic Survey Mission to Thailand in 1957, Mr. R. S. Marshall, Adviser on Animal Health to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. G. M. Roddan, Deputy Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. P. Selwyn, Senior Economic Adviser at the Colonial Office.

Obituary

MR. FREDERICK H. KIMPTON, an early Rhodesian settler who started the Colony's first taxi service, has died at Kenilworth, Cape, aged 82. He went up to Rhodesia in 1901 after serving with British troops in the South African War. He opened a store in Umalti before running a mail and gold collection service with mule teams between Umalti and Penhalonga which was later extended to include Melsetter and Chipinga. When cars became available he started the Colony's first taxi service. He accompanied the Prince of Wales on a motor tour of Salisbury. His two brothers, Captain W. H. Kimpton and Mr. H. K. Kimpton, joined him in Rhodesia and together they opened a motor dealer's business with branches in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Gwelo. He retired to the Cape in 1937.

LIEUT. COLONEL ALAN DOUGLAS WISE, D.S.O., has died in Nairobi.

"Boycott Leaders" in Court

Kampala Lawyer on Deportation Charge

MR. GODFREY BINAISA, a Kampala advocate, who has twice appeared as the defending counsel in deportation inquiries, was himself summoned under the Deportation Ordinance last week to show cause why he should not be deported to a part of the Protectorate outside Buganda.

The inquiry was before the Chief Justice of Uganda, Sir Audley McKisack, who will later report in confidence to the Governor whose decision will be announced later.

The Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfeld, said Binaisa had been a leader of the boycott against non-African trade and goods from the day it started. He said Binaisa would no doubt reply that he was against violence. But from February to October there had been 600 cases.

"The only way the boycott can be kept on is by arson, intimidation and murder," the Attorney-General said. "Without them, the boycott disappears. The respondent knows that the only way this unpopular movement can be kept alive is by bringing together thugs and criminals." A special branch officer, Mr. Geoffrey Grace, said Binaisa was the real leader of both the newly-proscribed Uganda Freedom Convention and the Uganda Freedom Union.

Mr. Binaisa called no evidence. Addressing the Court, he said the Crown's case was a shining example of weakness. The Attorney-General, he said, had gone witch-hunting. Mr. Binaisa said the only evidence against him was from newspapers. "How can the Crown build a case on a series of suspicions?"

The Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. C. R. C. Donald, told the court that the country had lost at least £50,000 through the boycott.

"Puncturation is only courtesy and consideration for others put on paper," Lord Hemingford, who was from 1926 to 1939 a missionary in Uganda.

Sir R. Welensky's Attack

Undignified Scramble From Africa

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, said last week in an address to business executives that, like many others in Rhodesia, he was getting a little weary of the constant emphasis placed on what was being done by Britain and the United States for the advancement of the African in Africa.

"Frankly, I think that what those two great and rich countries are doing is little enough in the light of the contribution that the African continent itself makes to the well-being of the western world in natural resources alone. On the other hand, the white man on the spot has made, and is continuing to make, an immeasurably greater proportionate contribution to the progress of the African people than his counterpart outside this continent."

Sir Roy Welensky said that if the whites in Africa did not speak up for themselves, the force of the propaganda machine which opposed the Federation at present was such that "our critics might well succeed in swamping the immense amount of good there is to tell about this country with the mass of distortion and untruths they are putting out."

The political problems of Central Africa could not be dealt with by taking them out of their proper context—the backwardness and poverty of most of the people of the country. It is regrettable but true that any nationalist leader can go either to Britain or the United States and find there what I can only describe as monumental support for his aims.

It was no use dismissing those responsible for this as "do-gooders." The whole thing was too well organized. Their African nationalist protégés were given every opportunity on television and radio, on a basis which surprised him because of its bias and unreality.

Sir Roy said there had been in recent years an undignified rush by colonial powers to rid themselves as rapidly as possible of responsibilities in Africa. But colonialism in itself was not a bad thing. It was the task of colonial powers to guide and help their colonies toward nationhood. "To hand over millions of Africans to the tender mercies of their own kith and kin can be a tragic betrayal."

Hopes of Multi-Racial Hotels

"Three Nibbles" from Salisbury

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told the Umvukwe Country Club recently that Government wanted to see at least one or two multi-racial hotels in every large centre. Though there was not one in Salisbury, he had had "about three nibbles." But there was no move from Bulawayo.

The Prime Minister said: "Bulawayo is planning a huge trade fair next year. The Governments of the Federation are exhibiting and it is planned to be a great shop window—specially for Southern Rhodesia. Our best markets for development are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, West Africa and the Belgian Congo."

"It will be most unfortunate if some of the buyers whom we hope to attract from these territories happen to be non-white and we do not have a single decent hotel that will accept them. These people are our future markets, and I leave it to you to imagine what their reaction is likely to be to Rhodesian goods."

But I stress, Sir Edgar added, "that we do not want to compel people to accept integration. It is permissive. There is no intention of making it universal, but we must have one or two good multi-racial hotels if we are to take our place in Africa." Answering a question, Sir Edgar Whitehead said the opposition to multi-racial hotels was "considerable." The Federation had the best future of any territory in Africa; only one thing could harm it, and this would be to "slap down the African and retard progress."

The tourist trade now ranks third amongst East Africa's industries. — Mrs. Eispeth Huxley

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Labour Party's Pretensions Colonial Affairs As An Electoral Issue

COMMONWEALTH AND COLONIAL AFFAIRS, the monthly survey published by the Conservative Research Department in conjunction with the Conservative Overseas Bureau, states in its current issue:

"Colonial affairs have never become an electoral issue in British politics, but on this occasion a determined attempt was made by the Socialists to whip up electoral heat over them. The British public was assured by Socialist propagandists that 'the vast majority of millions (of colonial peoples) are praying for a Labour victory'. The truth is that probably not one person in 100 overseas was even aware that an election was pending, and that far fewer were cognisant of the issues involved.

"So far as West Africa is concerned, the one-time suspicion that Conservatives would attempt to put the clock back has wholly disappeared, and it is significant that the chairman of the West African Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council had a large number of letters from influential Africans congratulating him on the result.

"It is true that the Conservative victory was received with mixed feelings by Africans in East and Central Africa, many of whom believed that a Labour Government would implement the rash promises made by its irresponsible backbenchers. But there are other reasons for these feelings and they were put very cogently in a letter of congratulation received by the chairman of the Conservative Party from an African supporter in Uganda.

Misinformed

"He wrote that 'the public in East Africa are completely misinformed about what the Conservative Party stands for in the Dependencies. First, East Africans as a whole became politically conscious after the war, when, but for the brief period during which the Socialists were in office, the Conservatives have been in Government throughout. During this time the Socialists, because of what they have been saying in Parliament as the Opposition, have appeared to Africans to be the only party with sympathy towards African aspirations. Secondly, by virtue of their being in office, the Conservatives must shoulder responsibility for all the actions of the local British officials, e.g. Hoia, which are a constant source of friction between the Africans and the Government.

"These, although they do not find support for the Conservative Government of the British public, are nevertheless interpreted locally as receiving Conservative support.

"In many constituencies false statements about Kenya and Central Africa, or statements torn from their context, were circulated to voters in the hope of persuading them to entrust colonial administration to a Labour Government. Socialist speakers on television and hecklers at political meetings chanted parrot-like, 'What about Hoia?' 'What about Nyasaland?' Cross-examination of hecklers disclosed as often as not that they had no real knowledge about the matters in question.

"This importation of colonial affairs into an election campaign was dictated by the Socialists' need to cover up the nakedness of their programme and the inability within their ranks. It proved remarkably unsuccessful.

"Indeed, if one can go by the results in these contests where Socialists who were prominent in colonial affairs were engaged, the effort rebounded to their disadvantage. Mr. Bottomley, who would almost certainly have been Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in a Labour Government, lost his seat. So did Mr. James Johnson, who was regarded as one of the Socialist experts on Africa. Others prominent in African debates suffered drastic falls in their majorities: for example, Mrs. Eirene White, who held her seat by only 75; and Mr. Brockway, who scraped home at Eton and Slough by 88 votes. Mr. Gordon Walker, a former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, had his majority halved at Smethwick, while Mr. Stonehouse, a bitter critic of the Government's policy in Africa, suffered a like cut. By contrast, Mr. Lennox-Boyd achieved a record majority in his constituency in the 28 years for which he had represented it.

New Nyasa M.L.C.

THE GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND, Sir Robert A. Hewage, has appointed Mr. W. Chafulumira, 51-year-old headmaster and author, to serve on the Legislative Council. This follows the resignation last month of the Rev. A. D. Kayira. Mr. Chafulumira is headmaster of St. Pius Roman Catholic senior primary school, Soche

Congo Policy Approved New Belgian Investment Plans

DURING THE DEBATE on the Belgian Congo in the Belgian Parliament last week, M. De Schrijver, the Minister for the Congo, said that recent disturbances in the Colony had affected private investment, that confidence had to be restored, and that Belgium was prepared to intervene financially by creating an assistance fund for the Congo, for Kuanda-Urundi, and the overseas territories of the European Economic Community. In 1960 Belgian aid to the Congo would amount to £17,850,000.

The Belgian Government also intended setting up a company for the development of the Congo, of which the initial shareholders would be the Congo and Belgium. Later other countries might join. The initial Belgian contribution would be £7,140,000.

During the debate, M. Gilson, the Minister of Defence, answering a question from M. Collard of the Socialist Opposition, stated that the Government was not intending to send conscripts to the Congo. The safety of Belgian bases there were secured by volunteers.

Later M. De Schrijver announced that the Government would hold a round-table conference between November 20 and 30 at which Congo political leaders would be able to set out their views on the future of an independent Congo state. The conference would be convened in the Congo, and the Minister for the Congo said that he would preside.

After a three-day debate, the Belgian Chamber of Representatives approved the Government's Congo policy by 116 votes to 67.

Tribal Disturbances in Ruanda

INTER-TRIBAL CLASHES have broken out in the mandated territory of Ruanda during the past few days. It is unofficially reported that hundreds of Africans were killed in the fighting, and that troops sent from the Congo were too few to separate the warriors in scores of clashes and skirmishes.

On Monday, European settlers at Kisenyi, on the northern shores of Lake Kivu, in Ruanda, were armed after volunteering to help the security forces. A traveller arriving at Bukava from Kisenyi said that houses in the African quarter there had been burned and pillaged by rioters. At Katana, also on Lake Kivu, the local police chief was captured by rioters.

There are no local troops in the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi, and detachments of the Congo territorial forces, commanded by Belgian officers, have been sent to restore order. The Belgian Government recently announced that no metropolitan conscripts would be sent to the overseas dependencies, but unconfirmed reports say that the Government were seriously thinking of calling in the troops.

Trouble has arisen between the Watutsi, the ruling minority class in Ruanda, who want to maintain the feudal system, and the Bahutu, who constitute some 80% of the population, and who fear that when Belgium gives Ruanda its independence the Watutsi overlords will force them into slavery again.

Belgian policy, in accordance with the wishes of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, has been to evolve some kind of constitutional monarchy for Ruanda. Political parties have been formed and tension has grown.

Racial Disabilities

A RECOMMENDATION THAT the Southern Rhodesian Government should offer guarantees of up to 98% on building loans granted by building societies to Coloured people in an endeavour to make up the backlog of housing for this group of the population is contained in a select committee report tabled in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament. It is the first report of a committee appointed to investigate the disabilities of the Eurafrikan, Coloured and Asian communities. Other recommendations are that a special panel of Coloured and Asian jurors should be drawn up from which one or two people can be drawn for jury service in cases where Coloured or Asians are on trial. Coloured and Asian witnesses in court cases should be paid the same fees as Europeans of equivalent standing is another recommendation.

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Munali Secondary School Closed

African Education Minister's Action

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINISTER FOR AFRICAN EDUCATION, Mr. G. Musumbulwa, last week closed the Munali African Secondary School near Lusaka, after previously issuing a warning that he would do this unless ringleaders in bullying incidents reported themselves to the school's headmaster. Mr. Musumbulwa had returned from a tour of the Northern Province on receiving reports of the incidents.

In a statement he said that his ultimatum to the schoolboys followed a number of incidents in which a group of students had bullied others for their political views. The incidents began when copies were circulated in the school of an essay, written by a student for an international competition, advocating inter-racial co-operation in Central Africa.

Subsequently this student and a number of others siding with him had been subjected to various forms of unpleasantness. Stones were placed in their beds, water was thrown over their beds, ink splashed on the essay writer's books and anonymous offensive notes left in his books and on the school noticeboard.

As a result of these incidents two boys left the school for their homes, leaving notes stating that they could not stay because they were afraid.

Following investigation by the students themselves two boys came forward and said they accepted responsibility for some of the incidents. They were expelled, but the incidents continued, culminating in a note being pinned to the school noticeboard to the effect that there would be no peace in the school until the essay writer was removed.

The Minister then decided to cut short his tour of the Northern Province to deal with the situation. Mr. Musumbulwa said: "I have been very much distressed by these developments. One heartening feature has been the loyalty of the school prefects who have supported the staff wholeheartedly in their efforts to maintain discipline. I am determined that no boy shall be victimized for the expression of an opinion."

It was later announced that the school would re-open in January, and that boys at the school before it closed would be free to apply for re-admission. Those permitted to return would be required to give a written undertaking to refrain from political activity.

Athletes for America

YOTHAM MULEYA, AND JOHN WINTER, two prominent Federal athletes have been awarded specialist grants by the U.S. Department of State, and leave Salisbury next week to spend three months in America. Most of their stay will be spent training under coach Lyle Bennett of Central Michigan College, who visited the Federation earlier this year, with all-round athlete Willie Adkins. Muleya, a 19-year-old African student at Hodgson Technical College, Lusaka, defeated Gordon Pirie in the 3-mile race at the international track meeting at the University College last year. Winter, a member of the B.S.A. Police, Salisbury, is the holder of the Rhodesian national record for the 440 yards.

Sir J. Hulett's Claim Rejected

No Breach of Contract

SIR J. L. HULETT AND SONS, LTD., have lost the breach of contract case against the Tanganyika Government. The company sued for £750,000 general damages for breach of contract and £71,000 special damages and reasonable remuneration or compensation in connexion with a proposed large-scale development of sugar production in the Kilombero valley.

In an 80-minute judgment, Sir Edward Davies, the Chief Justice of Tanganyika, said: "If there was no contract between Hulett's and the Government, the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover any part of the expenditure of the plaintiff." He described the chairman and managing director, Mr. Guy Hulett, as a "most unsatisfactory, unconvincing witness prepared to say anything to lend colour to the company's interests. I place no value on his evidence where it conflicts with other witnesses."

The judge said that in 1951 a Government official, Mr. Denton-Thompson, nephew of Mr. Hulett, wrote to Mr. Hulett asking if he was interested in Government plans to start sugar production. The letter and others which followed appeared to be of a personal nature, though the judge said: "It is clear that they had been written after consultation with and the concurrence of senior Government officers concerned."

The judge found that Mr. A. E. Trotman, Minister for Natural Resources, had not made and had not the authority to make alleged promises on the Government's behalf. The judge found that the former Communications Minister, Mr. Hill, had not made the alleged statement to Mr. Hulett on the Government's behalf.

Sir Edward found that the plaintiffs had considered establishing a substantial industry in Tanganyika, but it was "not a necessity" that they should undertake preliminary investigations before they could consider the possibility. Investigations were undertaken to determine whether or not to establish a sugar industry. Substantial work had been undertaken, but the full extent and cost had not been proved. No enforceable oral agreement had been made for the Government to provide a railway.

The judge said it was clear that the company was not working for the Government, but had worked to enable it to decide whether establishing a sugar industry would be profitable. It verged on the ridiculous to maintain that the investigation was for the benefit and at the request of the Government.

The judge said that the conduct of each and every Government official was beyond reproach.

Multi-Racial Union

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has proposed that the union be de-registered in Southern Rhodesia and an independent multi-racial union be registered in place of it. The proposal was put to a special general meeting of the Salisbury branch of the South African Typographical Union. Under the Colony's new Industrial Conciliation Act, which comes into effect on January 1, all trade unions must make provision in their constitutions for multi-racialism. In South Africa, white and black members of the union are separated under that country's *apartheid* policy.

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Central African Debate

(Continued from Page 244)

to rule in Uganda than we have. Before we withdraw we must have conditions established in which democracy can succeed.

"I believe as firmly about this in regard to Uganda as I do in regard to Central Africa. We cannot accept the mere protestations of faith by Sir Roy Welensky or any other white or black politician in Central Africa. We have a responsibility to all these countries and cannot withdraw from that responsibility until such time as the majority of the people are participating to the extent that their participation can never be denied to them."

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Cons.): "I can honestly say I have encountered no Europeans in East and Central Africa who want to stand in the way of genuine African advancement. Indeed, the well-being of small white communities must depend upon the raising of the levels of the education and economic well-being of their black neighbours. Why is it that at time of acute political difficulty British businesses have been setting themselves up in Nairobi? Why has there been no difficulty about finding British investment to go to Kenya in these difficult times? It is because of the belief of British businessmen on the spot that African living standards are rising and that there will develop a great African market, not a European market, in the years to come.

Inevitability of African Advance

"Why is it that in the last few years the Federation has had almost the highest rate of economic growth in the world? Why is it that British, European and American capital has been flowing into the Federation? It is because of confidence that here is a country where common sense has prevailed by the three Territories joining together, the combined economy of which is far stronger than the single economies of the Territories could have ever been. That is an indication of confidence in the future based upon the inevitability of African advancement and expansion."

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN (Lab.): "The African Nationalist movement over the whole of Africa is now very different from what it was even a year ago. Now that we have, at Accra, organized the Pan-African movement, now that we have the leaders meeting one with another, conscious of their duty and of their heritage, anxious to get on with the job, we are no longer discussing Central Africa, Kenya, or any other colony in isolation. The pace of movement and the speed of change in Africa is far greater than has been fully recognized in this House.

"African leaders are very often ascribed as extremists. In Africa, the word 'extremist' means a man who believes that the Africans are entitled to the same full social, political and economic rights as the white man. That is the form of extremism which African nationalism takes. In June, I had the privilege of going to Tunis at a time when the steering committee of the Pan-African People's Conference was meeting. What struck me more than anything else about them was the aims and aspirations they had in common with everyone in this country and with the famous leaders of the last century who sought to bring equal political, economic and social rights to the working class in Britain.

"The challenge which faces the Colonial Secretary in this century is how to come to terms with this tremendous pressure and demand for change without allowing it to spill over into violence. Let there be no mistake about it; it can spill over into violence in the future, as it has in the past. There has been the Mau Mau rising, which was a primitive form of nationalism. We must try to canalise the demand and desire for change among African leaders through constitutional means.

Pressure of Nationalism

"The basic difficulty here in Central Africa is that the African nationalist leaders do not yet believe that the machinery of government is an instrument worth their trying to use. This is the main cause of frustration. This is what takes their action outside parliamentary means."

MR. PETER SWITHERS (Cons.): "I noticed during the election that a good many people who were very much interested in African affairs said to me 'Why cannot you in the House of Commons drop your party differences in these matters and adopt a non-partisan attitude towards Africa?'"

"That, of course, as we all know, is greatly to simplify the problem which confronts the House. We are divided by deep differences of thought and feeling. Nevertheless, I believe that it reflected an immature feeling by our electors. Not only in this election, but in all elections, they are much wiser than we who are the elected. The electors are great reserves of wisdom. If has sensed, as a whole, that we should never solve this problem of trying to unify the races of

Central Africa in their own interest, if we could not in this House first arrive at some agreement among ourselves.

"Our task in this House is to try to build confidence in Central African Federation; confidence by the European community in the African community, confidence on the part of the African community in the European community. Having seen the intensity of the fears and misgivings on both sides, I believe that we cannot expect that confidence to grow of itself. We can only expect that confidence to grow if we in this House ourselves inspire confidence in us amongst both communities."

SIR LYNN LINGOED THOMAS (Lab.) welcoming Mr. Macleod's appointment, hoped that during his tenure of office we in this country would be able to provide an accepted solution to the tremendous problem of Central Africa.

Constructive Approach

"Our approach is a constructive one, and we on this side of the House welcome some of the observations that have been made from the other side during the course of this debate.

"To my mind the racial problem will be the biggest problem in the years ahead. Central Africa is the supreme test of racial relations, just in the same way as Germany has been, and is the test of the relationship between the Communist East and the democratic West. It is the test because we have in Central Africa a dominant, permanent settler population. There is that internal position, and bordering on Central Africa we have South Africa. We therefore have here a critical problem in the relationship of the white and coloured peoples in this world. We can only deal with this in accordance with our traditions and our beliefs by establishing democracy there, and by eliminating racial divisions.

"If we do not do that, the alternative is that there will be racial sectionalism which will perpetuate racial differences inside the country and give privileged representation to a minority. All that is completely contrary to the faith which this country holds. We must, therefore, all be agreed — and I take encouragement from some observations made during speeches from the other side today — that our ultimate aim and objective in Central Africa must be, one man, one vote. It would be an immense encouragement and clarification if it were possible for the Colonial Secretary to come forward and say that that is the inevitable ultimate objective of British policy in Central Africa."

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State, Commonwealth Relations, said that Mr. Callaghan made a fundamental error in his approach to Central Africa. "He seemed to ignore the fact that there are in existence two Governments in the Federation, one of which has enjoyed a generation of self-government and the other of which, the Federal Government, has had very wide powers of self-government during the last five years.

"Therefore, the circumstances in which we approach them and this whole problem cannot be precisely the same as those in which we should approach a similar problem if it applied merely to a colonial territory for the policies of which we in this Parliament have sole responsibility. I have thought that many of the points made in this and in previous debates by members opposite have been vitiated by the failure to recognize the different circumstances which exist in Central Africa.

Racial Separation

"There has been a tendency in Central Africa to believe that the return of a Conservative Government would be of advantage to the white people and a Socialist Government to the black, but surely it would be quite wrong for the image of our Parliament to be presented in Africa as reflecting, and therefore encouraging, racial separation. If indeed this is the image which Parliament projects overseas, then it is surely high time that we put it right."

"I believe that the House as a whole is united by the fact that we all wish to evolve, wherever multi-racial communities exist, political institutions and social practices based upon the principle of partnership. By concentrating here in this House upon the things about which we agree rather than by highlighting those about which we disagree, that we can play a major part in helping all races in Central Africa to do the same."

"With 1960 ahead of us we in Great Britain have a chance of demonstrating to the world the real significance of British policy in Africa. In almost every territory something important will be happening in Nigeria, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia and Nyassaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. It is a wonderful story. I submit to the House, of constructive progress and statesmanship."



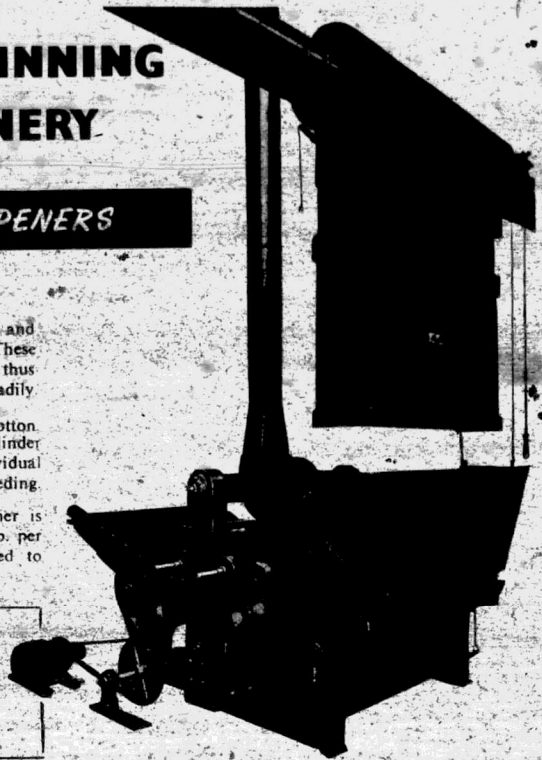
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Threat to Game in East Africa

Serious Depredations by African Poachers

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY has written in the course of an article in *The Times*:

"Colonel Molloy, director of the national parks in Tanganyika, has reckoned that in a single year poachers have destroyed 150,000 head of game within 30 miles of the Serengeti Park boundaries. This commercialized carnage is entirely apart from another million head at least killed annually outside the park by Africans with firearms.

Near the Tsavo Park in Kenya, where a single drive brought to light the carcasses of 1,280 poached elephants in a relatively small area, rangers found the remains of over 100 baby elephants which had wasted away from starvation.

During July in one area of Tanganyika a ranger and his scouts captured 47 poachers, 150 wire snares, and 60 bows and quivers of poisoned arrows. A previous sweep in the same area had yielded 1,036 steel-wire snares—enough to destroy over 30,000 animals in one season—30 camp, and over 1,000 lb. of dried meat.

Probably there are fewer than 1,000 rhinos left in all Kenya. Recent counts on the Serengeti revealed that wildebeests have dwindled to about 95,000; probably there are not more than 55,000 zebra, 2,300 eland, and 1,400 buffalo. And the Serengeti is the last ditch of Tanganyika's once innumerable head of plains species.

"What can be done to save the remainder? To stop poaching is the first step. This needs much more money with severer penalties. The 5,000 square miles of the Serengeti Park are patrolled by three Europeans. The whole of Tanganyika, larger than France and Italy together, has only 11 rangers, without an aircraft between them.

The Kenya Wild Life Society has evolved a scheme whereby the Liangulu tribe in Kenya, who live by poaching elephants in and around the Tsavo Park, will shoot under strict control a fixed number of elephants every year and keep the meat and ivory. The Nuffield Foundation is financing this experiment, whose main difficulty is less the attitude of the Liangulu than of the Kenya Treasury, which is reluctant to forego the ivory money. If these obstacles are overcome this experiment may become a pilot scheme for larger essays in game management."

Lord Cranbrook, president of the Mammal Society, wrote:—

"The Natural History Museum in South Kensington has probably the best scientific collection of animals in the world, and yet the material available there, so far as the large game animals of Africa are concerned, is so inadequate that no critical scientific work can be done on them.

Tens of thousands of animals have been killed in (set-ty campaigns, and thousands by game wardens, etc., for the protection of cultivators' crops, yet scientifically all these have been wasted. None has reached the museum since successive Governments have continually neglected it and failed to provide the money to pay for the preservation and transport of this valuable material. Still less has money been made available to pay for *ad hoc* expeditions to collect for the museum. Yet American museums are able to put collecting expeditions in the field every year.

"We now have a Minister for Science. I urge him not to neglect the natural sciences. So far as Africa is concerned, it may soon be too late."

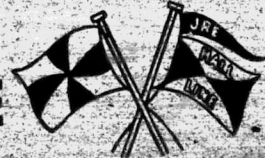
Help for African Struggle

Ethiopian Emperor on "Indestructible" Unity

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia, in his speech from the throne last week at the opening of the Ethiopian Parliament on the 29th anniversary of his coronation, said that Ethiopia had "a duty to fulfil towards her African brethren struggling for freedom and independence," and that she would "aid in building an indestructible unity of African peoples."

The Emperor called for the strengthening of Ethiopian forces for the maintaining of peace in the region. Ethiopia, he declared, had many unsolved problems of internal development and did not possess the means of solving them. For this reason he had been seeking financial aid abroad. He mentioned especially the 400m. rouble Russian loan which he said was so "generously offered by the great and friendly Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



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HARRISON VESSEL		Jan. 2	Jan. 12
Mosel Bay with or without transhipment.		† Not Lobito or Mauritius.	

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

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Egypt and Sudan Agree

Nile Waters, Trade, Payments Agreement

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND SUDAN last Sunday concluded agreements on the sharing of the Nile waters (after the construction of the Aswan High Dam), and trade, payments and customs dues. The agreement provides that from the time the dam starts to store water, expected to be in 1964, Sudan will be entitled to one third of the total annual flow, instead of one twelfth as at present. This will make her quota 18,500 million cubic metres, instead of 4,000 million, and Egypt's 55,500 million, compared with the present 48,000 million.

Egypt is to pay £E15m. to meet the cost of providing new homes and lands for between 60,000 and 70,000 Sudanese living in the Wadi Halfa and other areas which will be inundated by waters stretching back at least 400 miles from the High Dam.

Sudan and Egypt are to study the requirements of the other riparian States and adopt a unified attitude to them. The two States will share the costs of Upper Nile projects (such as the proposed Jonglei canal system) designed to increase the total annual flow of the Nile.

If requested by Egypt within the next five years, Sudan will lend her 1,500 million cubic metres of the flow a year until 1977. Thereafter, it is presumed, Sudan's irrigation schemes will be developed sufficiently for her to take up her full quota.

The trade agreement is automatically renewable annually, and provides for balanced mutual trade totalling £E10m. The agreement is nominally valid for one century provided the Nile flow remains constant. It has a clause, however, saying that water shares can be reviewed if necessary after "an adequate period" has elapsed after completion of the High Dam.

The Nile riparian states, in addition to Egypt and the Sudan, are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ethiopia and the Belgian Congo. Last month the Foreign Office said that, in the British view, a comprehensive settlement of the Nile waters problem would require a conference between all seven countries.

Cotton Prices Up: Coffee Down

UGANDA FARMERS will receive slightly more for their cotton this coming season but slightly less for their coffee.

Prices fixed by the Uganda Government last week means that growers will receive 48 cents a lb. for first quality BP52 cotton, compared with 47 last year. The minimum price for unbleached Robusta coffee, however, falls from 65 to 62 cents a lb.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Natural Resources said that it was possible to pay slightly more for cotton because world prices were slightly up. Nevertheless it was estimated that the price would still have to be subsidized by about seven cents a lb. from the Cotton Price Assistance Fund.

The new coffee price was equivalent to the present world price, and it was hoped that with the conclusion of the International Coffee Agreement at Washington, prices might become more stable in future.

About 375,000 fewer acres of cotton were planted in Uganda this season compared with last year. But the Agricultural Department believes that, in view of the difficult planting season, this is a satisfactory total. The total acreage planted for the season is 1,638,827.

British Central Africa Co.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD. report that made tea produced during the financial year ending September 30 last was a record 3,013,872 lb., an increase of 25% above the previous year's figure. Sales during the year amounted to 2.4m. lb. and realized 32½d. per lb., compared with 2.4m. lb. averaging 32d. per lb. in the previous year. The group gross profit from estates and plantations, before deducting depreciation, estate and other items shown in the profit and loss account is estimated at £130,000 against £152,868 in the previous year. It is expected that the proportion applicable to tea should be approximately £120,000 (£136,623). The directors have declared an interim dividend of 7% payable on November 28 (same). A subsidiary company produced nearly 400 tons of all grades of sisal fibre during the year, compared with 429 tons in the previous year.

Fisons, Ltd., Results

£400,000 Increase in Group Trading Profit

FISONS, LTD., which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, report a group trading profit of £3,554,080 (£3,160,194), after charging £1,274,440 (£1,184,609) for depreciation, £20,879 (£20,122) auditors' remuneration, and £305,951 (£286,274) for pensions and contributions to pension funds.

Investment income (gross) from associated companies was £391,298 (£360,124), and income from other investments £47,668 (nil). Profit on the sale of government securities was £80,136 (£59,657), and debenture and loan interest amounted to £431,822 (£437,497).

The profit before taxation was therefore £3,641,360 (£3,142,478), taxation amounted to £1,836,381 (£1,541,153), and net profit applicable to outside interests in subsidiaries was £4,442 (£6,355), leaving a net profit for the group of £1,800,527 (£1,594,970).

Preference dividend less tax of Fisons, Ltd., absorbed £111,996 (£110,199), ordinary dividends, less tax, £853,314 (£611,929) of which the 4% interim took £284,438 (£166,890) and the proposed final of 8% £568,877 (£445,039). Profits retained in the business totalled £835,216 (£872,842). General reserve received £897,108 (£850,000), and the profit and loss account balances were increased by £5,644 (Fisons, Ltd.) and £56,248 (subsidiaries).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £4,258,900 4½% cumulative preference stock and £11,609,725 in ordinary stock. Share premium account stands at £235,203, capital reserve at £4,208,003 and retained profits at £6,393,019. The 4½% first mortgage debenture stock 1965/83 stands at £3,034,950, and the 6% unsecured loan stock 1976/81 at £5,000,000. Reserve for future taxation is £2,211,575.

Investment in land, buildings, plant, equipment, etc., totals £16,814,572, interest in subsidiaries is £8,022,566, and in associated companies £2,613,798. Current assets are £13,714,836, including £1,263,272 in cash and current liabilities and provisions total £4,449,600.

The directors are Sir Clavering Fison (chairman), Mr. P. T. Chevallier (vice-chairman), Sir Noel Hall, and Messrs. T. M. Bland, D. M. Boyd, G. V. K. Burton, C. E. Horton, J. W. Napier, G. D. Pearsons, H. G. Rope, and A. Wormald.

The annual meeting is to be held at Felixstowe on November 27.

Brooke Bond and Co.

Net Profit Up from £1.8m. to £2.3m.

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., report a group trading profit of £4,488,222 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £4,246,822 in the previous year. After crediting £125,168 adjustment for unrealized profit on inter-company trading, and charging £736,162 for depreciation, £11,894 interest on debentures and mortgages (gross), adding £31,416 income from trade investments (gross) and income from quoted securities (gross) £14,347, and deducting £112,171 non-recurrent and exceptional items and £83,210 provisions made, less withdrawn, and £1,012,041 U.K. income tax and £1,010,660 overseas taxation, the group profit for the year was £2,317,903 (£1,832,729).

Of this, £1,832,729 is attributable to minority shareholders and £701,898 is dealt with in the accounts of the parent company. Capital reserves receive £63,768, the special interim ordinary dividend of ¼d. free of tax per share absorbs £62,500, the 4% preference dividend for the year £35,625, the interim ordinary dividend of 1½d. free of tax per share £195,313, and final ordinary dividend of 2½d. free of tax per share £390,625. The carry-forward is £706,891 (£621,563).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £375,000 in A ordinary shares £9,000,000 in B ordinary shares both of 5s. and £1,500,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares of £1. Capital reserves total £1,000,000, and revenue reserves £1,966,891. Deferred liabilities and sundry deposits total £2,042,158. Fixed assets are £1,735,504, interests in subsidiary companies £14,081,422, current assets £1,147,055, including £267,042 in cash, current liabilities and provisions £1,217,072.

The directors are Mr. John Brooke (chairman) and Messrs. T. D. Rutter (deputy chairman), E. Gray, V. Blackwell, David Brooke, L. G. Green, G. D. Warren, W. Payne, C. W. Dudley, and J. G. Cook.

Meeting, November 27, London.

Aberfoyle Plantations Results MINING

More Land Bought in S.R.

ABERFOYLE PLANTATIONS, LTD., have entered into an agreement to purchase 4,300 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia, which will increase the company's total area to some 6,400 acres for tea development. The purchase consideration has been calculated on the basis of £20 per acre, the same as last year's purchase, and is to be satisfied by the allotment of 2s. shares at 2s. 9d. a share. An allotment of 500,000 shares has been made, and the balance will be allotted after the authorized capital has been increased to £750,000 at the annual meeting on December 31.

During the year the Harwood and Merah estates were sold and the company's shareholding in the Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia, Ltd. was also disposed of.

Preliminary figures have been issued for the year to March 31, 1959, and a final dividend announced of 1d. per 2s. share, tax free (equivalent to 6.8%, approximately the same as for the previous year after allowing for the 1-for-2 scrip issue).

In addition there is a special distribution of 1d. per share, to be paid free of tax, from the reserve in respect of surplus on realization of assets to mark the 25th anniversary of the company.

Rubber sales and other income totalled £339,943, against £378,659. Deducting expenditure of £248,451 (£316,213) and tax of £21,267 (£21,776), the net profit was £34,225 (£40,670).

Dividends take £29,458 (£24,987), leaving a carry-forward, after previous year's adjustments, of £34,538 (£28,254 after £20,000 to general reserve). Revenue reserves increased from £182,007 to £241,329 during the year, prior to the special distribution.

Britain Buys More Tobacco

BRITAIN BOUGHT almost 5,000,000 lb. more of Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco during the past season than the target set two years ago in terms of the London Agreement. The Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board has revealed that Britain bought 94,737,953 lb. or 49.52% of the crop. Target for this year was 90,000,000 lb.

Last year's target was 85,000,000 lb., but Britain was able to buy only 78,000,000 lb. because of a shortage of the quality grades in which it was primarily interested. The fact that British manufacturers bought more tobacco this year than the stated estimate indicates that good quality leaf was coming forward in greater quantity.

Australia, the Federation's second best tobacco customer, bought 10,819,998 lb. of the past season's crop, slightly more than last year's purchases and substantially higher than the previous season's 9,260,000 lb. This represented 5.66% of the crop.

The Rhodesian internal market bought 6,225,002 lb. or 3.25% of the past season's crop. This consisted mainly of the poorer grades of tobacco for the African trade. The demand for this tobacco this season was indifferent. Last year it was much better, and just over 43,250,000 lb. was purchased. The year before the total was about 8,250,000 lb.

Other international markets bought 79,495,610 lb. of the past season's offerings—the highest on record and eclipses last year's figure by almost 29,000,000 lb. West Germany and Holland were the main foreign buyers, with South Africa, Malaya, Hong Kong, and Singapore also taking substantial quantities.

Kariba Power Costs

WITH POWER expected to start flowing from Kariba in January, 1960, the Federal Power Board has announced that charges for bulk supply (up to that now provided by each undertaking) to the Bulawayo, Salisbury, Lusaka, and Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission will be equal to the present average costs of each undertaking. These costs, which will vary considerably, average 0.9d. per unit. For the increased supply charge expected, the average will be about 0.45d. per unit, which is little more than half the present figure. The supply of Kariba power will first flow to the Copperbelt, and then to Salisbury in mid-1960.

United Kingdom consumption of coffee has trebled since the war, and the present figure of 2 1/2 lb. per person per year is increasing rapidly without affecting our tea-drinking habits. The 20 lb. of tea a head a year which we consume has stayed steady for years. — Mr. Egon Ronay

Uruwira Minerals Report

Loss on Year's Workings £114,662

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., report an income from sales of minerals of £982,150 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £938,295 in the previous year. Stocks of concentrates at March 31 were valued at £253,260 (£243,797); sundry revenue was £2,871, and £202 was realized on the sale of vehicles and machinery.

Mining costs totalled £283,295 (£277,888), and milling costs £152,131 (£123,393). Realization expenses were £351,794 (£350,594), administration expenses £10,607 (£13,952), and depreciation £214,221 (£209,263).

Interest on 5% loan absorbed £7,357, on United States Government loans £33,148, on Ugalla piping loan £5,942, on Barclays Bank D.C.O. loan £15,811, and commission on Tanganyika Government guaranteed loan with Barclays Bank D.C.O. £8,750. The loss on the year's workings was £114,662 (£259,135).

In July last shareholders and stockholders were informed that because of the unlikelihood of any new ore reserves being discovered, the life of the mine was limited and it was not anticipated that production would continue beyond June, 1960. The annual report states that there are no new factors to alter this estimate.

The issued capital consists of £1,107,950 in 5s. shares. Share premium stands at £368,722, the 5% convertible and redeemable unsecured loan stands at £151,332, the Ugalla piping loan at £92,196, the U.S. Government loan at £690,178, and Barclays Bank D.C.O. loan at £350,000. Provisions are £48,791, reserves against obsolete and redundant stores £9,245, and creditors and accrued charges total £151,396. Deferred liabilities are £26,662. Fixed assets total £2,137,521, current assets £153,676, debts, deposits and payments in advance £3,843, cash at bankers £17,868, and loss on profit and loss account £369,738.

The directors are Prince A. E. de Ligne (Belgian), and Messrs J. Berthelot (French), R. Claren (Italian), L. M. Keenig, J. de Lavalley Pousin (Belgian), J. L. Leyden, and W. F. Talbot.

Meeting, November 25, Nairobi.

Bancroft Plan

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROSPECTS of employment on the Copperbelt through a mine development scheme and associated activity are envisaged in the monthly report of Mr. R. Philpott, acting Labour Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia. He refers to a decision of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., to develop a new ore body, which would probably lead to the employment of a further 1,500 Africans and 200 Europeans by the end of 1961. There had been no improvement, the report says, in the position for unemployed Europeans in the Southern areas of the Protectorate, but it was likely that all available unskilled African labourers willing to work in rural or semi-rural localities would be absorbed in the next few months. Skilled and semi-skilled Africans would be hard to place until there was some industrial expansion. In most Copperbelt centres, building construction artisans had difficulty in getting work. There was no demand for European handymen, but generally speaking, Europeans with reasonable skill had a good chance of employment. There was a steady demand on the Copperbelt for unskilled African workers.

Cam and Motor Gold Results

CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO., LTD., report a working profit for the year ended June 30 last of £504,940 (£495,883). After allowing £90,567 (£88,562) for depreciation, the balance was £386,885 (£387,054). To amortization claims and shafts £93,304 (£108,089), off Pickstone mine development £26,031 (£24,176), Eileen Allanaah dewatering £10,604 (nil), tax £59,652 (£27,307), 40% dividend £225,000 (none), carry forward £23,698 (£31,404). Fixed assets £292,568 (£1,123,145), current assets 460,313 (£316,156), and current liabilities £287,548 (£241,401). Meeting Salisbury, December 2.

Progress Reports

The Messias (Frianval) Development Co., Ltd. (September quarter) 260,825 long tons of ore produced and 3,403 long tons of recoverable copper.

M.F.D. (Mamanga), Ltd. (September quarter) 263,950 short tons of ore mined, 3,384 short tons of copper contained in concentrates produced.

Company Report**Dalgety and Company****Increased Profit in Face of Difficulties**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED will be held on December 3 in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the chairman, LT. COL. C. P. DAWNEY, C.B.E., M.V.O.:

The year has been a difficult one as a result of lower wool prices and adverse seasonal conditions in certain parts of Australia and New Zealand. These factors caused a very substantial rise in Advances which necessitated the raising of additional capital. I am glad to report, however, that in spite of the difficult trading conditions we have had to face, the net profit for the group after taxation increased by £27,660 to £853,495. The past 12 years have been years of exceptional progress both in the expansion of the Australian economy and in the growth of our business. The number of our staffed offices in Australia has increased from 78 to 190 and our staff by over 1,000; a quarter of a million more bales of wool are now passing through our wool stores; the average number of livestock handled has risen by some two million annually and the value of our merchandise turnover has quadrupled.

Development

The Company has continued to expand its business in all the territories in which it operates and now has 17 wholly-owned subsidiaries. A number of these have been formed to undertake the control and development of the Group's premises, but two recent acquisitions require to be mentioned.

In January we purchased all the share capital of Henry Franklin Limited of Biggleswade, England. This small Company, operating in Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire, trades as Grain and Seed Merchants and manufacturers and distributors of concentrated animal foods. These activities are similar in many respects to those performed by our branches overseas and we are confident that, in conjunction with our principal U.K. subsidiary Dalgety London Limited, this business will continue to expand and will contribute useful profits.

We have also taken steps recently to acquire a majority shareholding in The African Mercantile Company, Limited, a business similar in many respects to our own in East Africa. With 11 branches and sub-branches throughout Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, African Mercantile handles merchandise and represents a number of the leading shipping companies whose vessels serve East Africa.

Following the substantial drop in wool prices reported last year, the market continued to fall steadily until January, and although there was a welcome revival in the last quarter of the wool selling season which lifted prices above those ruling at the opening of the season, the average price in both Australia and New Zealand was 22% below 1957/58. The effect of this was partly offset by an increase in the size of the clip, and the Company handled an additional 75,000 bales of wool.

Finance and Accounts

I referred last year to the probability that we should soon find it expedient to raise further capital, and in the event your Directors decided to raise some £6 million by the issue of 1,650,000 Ordinary Shares at

24s. per share; £3,000,000 6% Debenture Stock 1979/84 at par, and £A1,500,000 7% Australian Secured Notes at par.

These issues have all been completed.

Prospects can be said to be reasonably promising as the Company is now in a strong financial position, and, with the wider spread of our interests, we look forward with renewed confidence to the future.

**Urban Africans in Southern Rhodesia
Migrant Labour Depresses Wages**

A SPECIAL SHORT SITTING of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament has debated the report of the Select Committee on African Resettlement, reported in last week's issue. A motion to refer the report to the Government for consideration was agreed, without dissent and Parliament adjourned until February 9.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, told Parliament that Southern Rhodesia could safely absorb a total population of 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 without being overdeveloped. He compared the Colony with Germany, saying it was richer from a minerals and agriculture point of view. There would be a problem, however, if the population increased more rapidly than the country developed.

Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Housing and Social Welfare, said that if each married African worker was to live in a two-bedroomed house, the Government would have to subsidise the rent by nearly £2 a month. A recent survey had shown that a married African with two children needed to earn a minimum of £15 a month to be able to pay an economic rent. Another survey, of Africans who had gone to live in Bulawayo during the past 12 months, had shown that 91% earned less than £9 a month. It had been calculated that the lowest that could be paid on rent and rates was £3 18s. 7d. and a worker earning £10 could pay £2 for accommodation at the utmost. This meant that he would have to be subsidized by nearly £2 a month.

Migrant labour was one of the greatest depressing factors to wages. In order to justify higher wages the African must be given opportunity to earn more, said Mr. Abrahamson, who is also Minister of Labour. To achieve this he must be given a chance to settle permanently in the towns.

Sir Edgar Whitehead assured a recent meeting of the Southern Rhodesian Municipal Association that no legislation based on the report would be enacted before the municipalities were consulted.

Prospecting Results in Rhodesia

EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING RIGHTS for gold over 120 square miles in the Que-Que and Hartley mining districts have been awarded to the Johannesburg Consolidated Government Co., Ltd. Under three exclusive prospecting orders granted by the Southern Rhodesia Government, the company must spend £30,000 on prospecting for gold, arsenic and antimony within the next two years. One of the orders covers 72 square miles in the Que-Que area. The other covers 49 square miles in the Hartley area.

Referring to Johannesburg Consolidated's plant, a Bulawayo mining expert stated that they were a further indication of the increased amount of gold prospecting now under way. Two of these companies were actively investigating old gold workings, he said, with the hope of bringing them into production again.

Another company, African Mercantile Co., Ltd., has applied for exclusive prospecting rights for precious stones, precious metals and base minerals over 40 square miles in the Behobwe Native reserve.

Company Report

The Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919) Limited

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY (1919) LIMITED will be held on December 2 in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, SIR PETER BEDNALE, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

The working profit at Cam and Motor mine and at Pickstone mine amounted to £491,675, in comparison with £487,923 for the previous year—a negligible increase. These figures do not, however, include the amount placed to output equalization reserve. As stated last year, the directors' policy of mining within ore reserves was continued and will be continued in the future.

Revenue from retreatment of the slimes dump amounted to £230,692, a figure slightly in excess of the previous year. The working profit from this source amounted to £165,638, which is £689 less than the previous year.

During recent months the working face of the old slimes dam, which is being retreated, has been passing through a zone of very finely divided slime. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in treating this slime in the floatation plant, with the result that profits earned from this source may be reduced.

Total development footage for the year amounted to

33,876 feet, of which 19,101 feet were primary. This is an increase in primary development of 6,111 feet or 47% over last year. Of the 8,127 feet sampled, 29% or 2,349 feet, were payable.

Ore reserves at Cam and Motor mine showed a minor drop of 20,800 to 1,230,500 tons at 7.0 dwts. As against this, the Pickstone reserves have increased by roughly 12,800 tons. Ore reserve grade at Cam is down by 0.2 dwts.

The average value of ore milled for the year was 7.09 dwts. Compared with last year this shows an increase of 0.41 dwts.

Pickstone Mine

I am happy to be able to report good progress. The milling rate of approximately 7,000 tons per month was maintained and the extraction rate again improved from 82.5 to 85.8%. A further increase in primary development from 3,050 to 4,879 feet for last year has been achieved. Footage sampled amounted to 2,867, of which 576 feet were payable at an average value of 7.5 dwts. over 66 inches, compared with 5.1 dwts. and 67 inches for the previous year.

The heartening improvement in development values and the discovery of hitherto unknown payable reefs, has encouraged your board to approve a recommendation to increase still further the scale of development during the current year, in order to determine the possibilities of future expansion.

The average value of ore milled was 4.37 dwts., compared with 4.23 for the previous year.

Your company continues to make every effort to widen the scope of its mining activities. During the year under review the company was offered, and accepted, an interest in the Lonrho Exploration Company, Limited, which was formed in order to co-ordinate prospecting activities of companies with the Lonrho Group.

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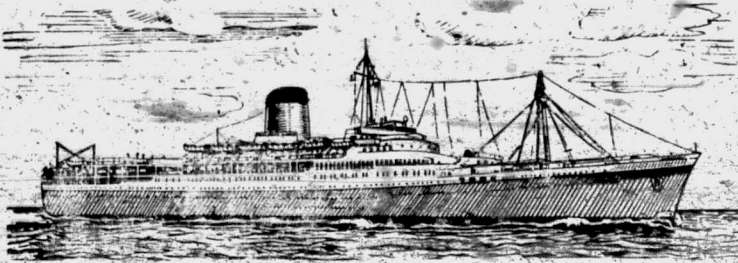
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*PRETORIA CASTLE	Nov. 26
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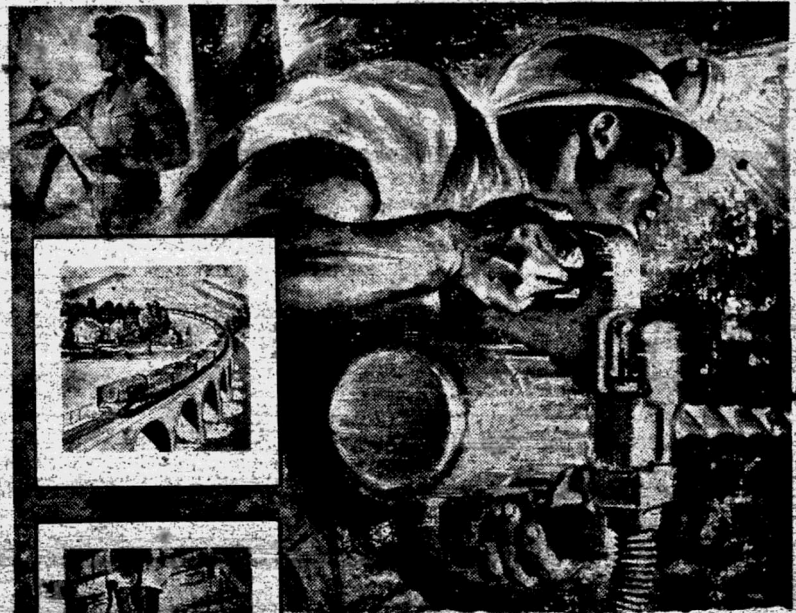
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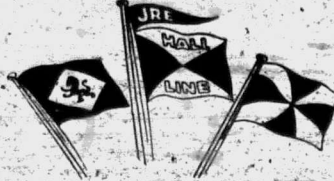
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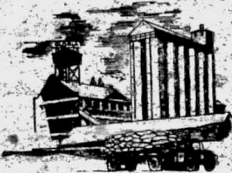
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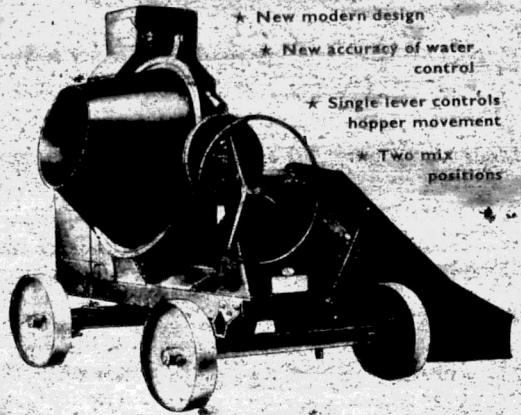
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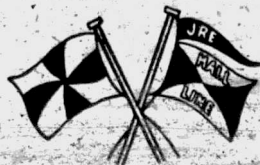
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	265	Personalia	274
Notes By The Way	267	Conditions in Gokwe	275
Kenya Emergency Ended	268	Uganda "Boycott" Law	276
Sir P. Renison's Speech	269	Situation in Ruanda	280
Rhodesia's Race Against Time	272	Parliament	282
Railway Strike	273	Commercial News	284
		Company Meetings	287

Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1959

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFTER MONTHS OF COGITATION the New Kenya Group, in its new form as the New Kenya Party, has published a comprehensive statement of policy. After dealing with economic development, education, public service, local government, land, and constitutional advancement, it concludes, not merely that sources of tension can be removed (which is sincerely to be hoped), but that "few of us, face to face with our fellow men, can long remain extremists" (which contradicts man's experience through the ages). If association were the cure, extremism would have disappeared. Unhappily, it still flourishes; indeed, bigotry, and zealotry are more widespread and more dangerous now than in any other era. It is astonishing and disquieting that a body of men committed to the development of a non-racial society in an African territory should set out on that desirable but difficult and demanding quest with so fundamental a misconception. When the unreliability of this basic belief is revealed, the faint-hearted are bound to be discouraged, and none but the stout-hearted can be expected to persist in this journey. The challenge needs to be made with complete candour, not diluted for the sake of expediency.

While much of the manifesto will appeal to all men of good will, some parts will be attacked both from left and right. That prospect is not in itself a condemnation, for Kenya's need is a middle-of-the-road policy, acceptable to sensible men in all the races and calculated in the course of time to engender a sense of nationhood without loss of the high standards introduced and generally upheld by the European community. The essential task is to level up to the best. Though the New Kenya Party emphasizes the urgency of raising the low living stan-

dards of the majority of the people, it is scarcely realistic when it declares that there will "rapidly emerge" between the different groups a similarity of interests and ideas. It is precisely because progress in that direction cannot be swift that the problem is so grave. Time lost by past inaction cannot be regained, and time, the supreme requirement for ideal solutions of the major problems of Africa, is the one thing for which it is foolish to hope. Meantime the agitators who make careers for themselves by creating trouble, especially inter-racial trouble, have over much material for their mischief. Nobody doubts the stabilizing value of a large African middle-class on the land and in the towns, but it would be idle to suppose that that development having been so long deferred for a variety of reasons, some of them good, could now keep pace with a political appetite stimulated from within and without Kenya by men white and black who are more concerned to propagate their theories, however little they may suit Kenya's circumstances, than to foster the country's real well-being.

The party believes that "a growth of confidence will most surely emerge as a result of the vigorously progressive policies which we advocate, and that the steady development of responsible government through the Of Overseas Investors. cooperation of all races will provide the greatest stimulus of all" to overseas capital investment. That begs the issue of the maintenance of confidence until racial harmony can be achieved. If it were certain that Kenya could govern itself in happy harmony between Europeans, Africans, and Asians, the question would not arise. It has arisen simply because external sources of capital have still to be convinced that success can be achieved. We know financial institutions with large investments in Kenya which are reticent from further commitments because they are disturbed by the political conflict in the country.

They see the Europeans "split from Dan to Beersheba" (to quote a recent private letter to the editor) and they mark the spread of extremist doctrines by Africans of large ambition, little balance, and less experience. The New Kenya Party rightly suggests that all organs of education, including broadcasting, television, films, broadsheets, and youth movements, should be used to produce good citizens; but if the funds made available for these activities were multiplied tenfold the necessary results could not be produced sufficiently quickly unless wise and widely supported multi-racial leadership were also established and entrenched.

Four weeks ago, when commenting on the party's statement on land, we drew attention to the ambiguity and timidity of the statement that "the Highlands should be opened to competent farmers

Dodging the Issue of Land in the Highlands.

of any race, subject to the dictates of good farming and the control of sub-division, which should be permitted only on account of what is presently regarded as an economic unit", asking what "only on account of" was supposed to mean in that context. The phraseology has now been changed to read "only in respect of what is now regarded as an economic unit". That still dodges the issue, which is that scarcely any African in Kenya can have demonstrated competence to take over and farm well "what is now regarded as an economic unit" in the White Highlands. That means a relatively large acreage (varying according to the quality of the land and the use to which it is put), and Mr. Blundell, now leader of the new Kenya Party, spoke a few months ago as Minister of Agriculture only of some Africans being capable of farming twenty, thirty, or forty-acre plots in the Highlands. Since even forty acres is nowhere regarded as an economic unit in what has been a European enclave, his ideas about the admission of Africans have evidently suffered a sudden change—and one unsatisfactory from every standpoint. The principle of the admission of Africans having now been accepted by the Imperial and Kenya Governments, by all political parties in the United Kingdom, and by both the European political parties in the Colony, there will certainly be pressure for it to be put into practice. Will anyone deny that it would be better for the incoming Africans, for the land, and for Kenya in general that they should lease much smaller areas than what is now regarded as an economic unit? The proviso, evidently inserted in the hope of appeasing elements in the white farming community, makes nonsense of the first part of the sentence, which

reads: "The Highlands should be open to competent farmers of any race, subject to the dictates of good farming and the control of sub-division". Good farming on restricted areas and safeguards against fragmentation are what Kenya needs; and the long-term interests of the African agriculturists will coincide with those of the general community.

Very, very belatedly Mr. Blundell and his associates plead for the strengthening of the East Africa High Commission. How often in the past have Kenya's European politicians

Removing Misunderstandings Of the High Commission.

sought to belittle and weaken it! When they now have the sudden blinding vision of the High Commission as "a stabilizing influence of great political importance through the very fact that it is in itself relatively unpolitical in constitution", they know that strong forces in Uganda and Tanganyika seek its abolition. Governors both of Uganda and Tanganyika (but certainly not the present incumbents) have contributed to this situation by being unreasonably isolationist and by frequently voicing their unhelpful opinions, and it is therefore scarcely surprising that Sir Frederick Crawford and Sir Richard Turnbull should meet bitter but largely uninstructed antipathy to the High Commission among their local politicians. Because the only answer to so much misunderstanding and misrepresentation is to set forth the facts, we recently proposed an impartial investigation of the High Commission. We repeat that suggestion, for unless some such action be taken, and the report widely publicized, a body of real importance to all East Africa may succumb to petty jealousies, envy, and silly stubbornness.

Statements Worth Noting

"I make no apology for suggesting that more credit should be given, not only for what the European has done, but for what he is still doing, and for what he has stated is his intention of seeing carried out in this country in the future. And not for one section only of our community"—Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, addressing the Executives' Association of Central Africa.

"I am very conscious that if it had not been for farmers there would hardly be a Kenya economy—indeed, this great country would hardly yet exist as a developing country of the modern world. For this reason it seems to me to be wholly suitable that it is your Kenya National Farmers' Union Conference which is the first I am opening in Kenya"—Sir Patrick Renshaw, Governor of Kenya.

European producers, occupying by administrative provision some 62% of the land surface of this country, have sponsored over recent years about 40% of the gross national product. Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture, addressing the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

Notes By The Way

Fruits of Socialism

IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS United Kingdom newspapers have published hundreds, if not thousands, of columns of reports about unrest in the Belgian Congo and now in Ruanda-Urundi, and scores of leading articles about the political origins of the troubles. Yet in not one single paper which has come my way have I seen any reference to the responsibility of Socialist left-wingers in Belgium, upon whom lies a burden of guilt no less heavy than that upon the British Labour Party for the political calamities in British Colonial Africa. But I suppose it is not surprising that a Press which scarcely ever tells the public of the harm done in British Africa by the Callaghans, Barbara Castles, Hales, Brockways and Plummers (and even by leaders in the party who claim to be responsible), should fail to make the point about Belgian Africa when Belgian Socialists have likewise encouraged extremists.

Nonsense

PRACTICALLY EVERY COMMENTATOR in the United Kingdom Press on the ending of the state of emergency proclaimed in Kenya more than seven years ago when the Kikuyu broke into open rebellion has said or suggested that this is a first quick dividend produced by the new managements at the Colonial Office and in Kenya. That, of course, is nonsense. It has been no secret that long before Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Sir Evelyn Baring left office preparations were being made for the discontinuance of the use of emergency powers and the introduction of permanent legislation to strengthen the Governor's powers to maintain law and order, and what has now been announced would certainly have been decided soon (though not necessarily at exactly the same moment) if there had been no change in the incumbencies of Secretary of State for the Colonies and Governor of Kenya. It was doubtless more sensational to depict men new to office making a start by throwing the policies of their predecessors on to the bonfire, but I doubt whether Mr. Iain Macleod or Sir Patrick Renshaw would regard that as a compliment.

Unsound Criticism

WHEN AFRICAN AFFAIRS are the subject of comment in the *Church Times* the judgment expressed is almost always charitable and sound. Neither quality appears in its criticism of the detention of 459 Nyasaland Africans. Saying that they have been detained without charge or prospect of trial, the paper wrote: "They are held purely at the discretion of the Governor. This is not justice. It is tyranny. For the Government to speak of restoring African confidence is ridiculous so long as African leaders are treated in this way." What was tyranny was the relentless pressure upon the people, including chiefs, by the Congress leaders, whose arrest unquestionably created general confidence among Africans that the Government intended to govern. It would have been more to the point if the *Church Times* had reminded its readers that the Devlin Commission reported that the Governor had either to "act or abdicate". In the circumstances his arrest of the trouble-makers was neither unjust nor tyrannous. They have not been arraigned for the very simple reason that those who could have given evidence against them are too frightened to do so. No liberal-minded person takes the idea of detention without trial, but nobody knowing Africa will deny that that course it at times inescapable in the general public interest.

Main Challenge in Africa

ONCE OR TWICE A YEAR the *New Statesman* publishes a comment which seems so sensible that it has to be read a second time. In a leading article about Mr. Macleod's appointment to the Colonial Office it has remarked that "the main challenge to Britain in Africa is to remove the causes of violence". Anyone with knowledge of the Kikuyu rebellion in Kenya and of the intimidation which has been so widely practised by African political leaders in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland will be disinclined to dispute the assertion of the Socialist weekly. But, as usual, it has the most confused picture of Africa. Though the causes of violence have been the speeches and actions of a few score extremist African politicians and their strong-arm gangs, that, of course, is not what its Socialist readers have been told by this left-wing journal. Its suggestion is not that activities subversive of law and order should be firmly checked, but that "the road for African political advancement towards specific and acceptable goals of democracy, independence, and ultimately self-determination" should be charted and that Dr. Banda should be immediately released and invited to sit on the Monckton Commission! So blind is it to the elementary facts that the *New Statesman* declares this prescription to be the only way of restoring the confidence of even moderate Africans in Britain's purpose. What moderate Africans want is protection from the violence and threats of violence of those of their race who, in the name of democracy, seek to establish a dictatorship of their own.

Kenya Mystery

WHAT EXPLANATION is there of the attacks by the New Kenya Group on the Sessional Paper on land in Kenya, a paper which is generally consistent with its own statement of policy concerning land issued in the later part of September? Government and public, recognizing the close similarity between the two documents, must have been astonished at the attacks made in public by spokesmen for the N.K.G. — which, moreover, has no fewer than seven members in the Council of Ministers. They must all have accepted the White Paper in their ministerial capacity, for, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has pointed out, not one resignation has occurred. Yet quite fierce public attacks have since been made. It is all very mysterious — and not very creditable.

Official Indifference

ANYONE CONTEMPLATING the establishment of a new industry in East Africa would inevitably conclude from a book just published by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, entitled "Rail-Served Industrial Areas of East Africa", that Kenya is most anxious to welcome new businesses but that Tanganyika and Uganda are supremely indifferent. The blame can assuredly not be placed on E.A.R. & H. for that inter-territorial transport authority must have given simultaneous and identical information about the intended publication to the three Governments. One only, that of Kenya, has taken full advantage of its opportunity: the others could apparently not be bothered to cooperate. The result is that the publication, though East African in title, deals almost entirely with Kenya. Tanganyika has no more than a page and a half, and Uganda's total contribution is 11 lines!

Kenya Emergency to End after Seven Years

New Security Powers: 2,500 Detainees to be Released

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS in Kenya, which have been in force for seven years, are to be revoked, but not before two Bills are passed in the Legislative Council to maintain the few special powers needed to preserve public security. Within the next six weeks 2,500 detainees will be released.

Announcing this in the House of Commons last week, MR. IAIN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the aim of these measures was to bring to a close the unhappy chapter of the past seven years, and to encourage the whole Kenya nation to turn together to the constructive tasks of the future.

The Minister said: "It is just over seven years since the Governor was compelled to assume emergency powers in Kenya. With the improvement of the situation in recent years, it has been possible to abandon some controls and to apply others less widely. But the major emergency powers have nearly all had to be retained.

"The Governor has announced with the authority of H.M. Government that as soon as the necessary Bills can be passed to maintain the few special measures to which I shall refer, and provided that there is no deterioration in the situation, the operation of Part II of the Emergency Powers Orders in Council will be terminated and all the remaining emergency regulations will be revoked.

Right Policy

"Of the emergency powers assumed seven years ago, the most stringent is that to detain persons without trial. Those who have studied the report of the Fairn Committee will know the committee felt that the Kenya Government were right in their policy of keeping under control those who are irrevocably attached to Mau Mau. It follows that a remnant of those at present held will have to be kept in restraint for some time to come.

"The Kenya Government are, therefore, introducing into the Legislative Council a special Bill which will enable the social and psychological task of reintegrating these men into the community to be pursued, while, at the same time, maintaining the necessary controls over those who still remain unreconciled and unacceptable to their own people. The Bill will be restricted to persons now under control and to listed fugitives still at large. Otherwise, the Governor will relinquish his present emergency powers of detention and restriction.

Among other powers which will lapse are those to prescribe local publications, to license printing presses, to control Kikuyu movement by passbooks, to impose emergency communal labour, and to require the Kikuyu to live in villages. This new policy clearly involves risks against which it is only prudent to insure. The Kenya Government have accordingly published a Bill under which the Governor may, after giving due public notice, take such measures for the preservation of public security as appear to be strictly required by the exigencies of the situation.

Flexible Powers

"This Bill seeks to meet the problem of putting reasonable and flexible powers in the hands of a Governor to deal with abnormal conditions threatening security which do not justify the use of the sledge-hammer of the Emergency Powers Order in Council. I am glad that the Governor feels that present circumstances require the use of this new ordinance to continue only two special security measures when the emergency regulations lapse— that is to maintain a stricter control than exists in permanent law over public meetings and over the registration of political associations.

"Special security powers may from time to time be unavoidable, but the first defence of any society against threats to good order and government must be adequate provision and resolute enforcement of the ordinary criminal law.

"The Governor has today also announced his intention, by the exercise of his prerogative powers, to release from imprisonment during the next six weeks all those, numbering about 2,500 people, who have committed offences connected with the emergency on both sides. About 120 of these are deeply imbued with Mau Mau, including 16 convicted murderers, and they will be detained but will become eligible for rehabilitation and in due course for release. Six are loyalist Africans or Government servants who have committed serious offences upon Mau Mau sympathizers in detention camps or elsewhere. In addition to this, the Governor hopes that by the end of the year about 500 of those at present detained or restricted will be released through the reviews recommended by the Fairn Committee.

No Further Proceedings

I understand that the Attorney General of Kenya has decided, in view of the Governor's action, to institute no further proceedings in respect of offences connected with the emergency committed before today, November 10.

Replying to MR. HUGH GAITSKELL, Leader of the Opposition, who welcomed the ending of the emergency powers, Mr. Macleod said: "The number of people today either in prison or in detention of whose movements are restricted, is about 4,000. In a few weeks' time—I think that these operations will take perhaps six or seven weeks—that number will be about 1,000, from 4,000 down to 1,000, and there will be none of those in prison for offences connected with the emergency. Those who are being moved from prison to the detention camps will become available at once for ordinary treatment as applied to those undergoing rehabilitation and for the opportunity of release.

"On the question of the two points on which the Governor—and I fully support him in this—feels it necessary to have special security measures, that is to say, the control over public meetings and over the registration of political associations, the position will remain as it is now, but the Governor has said that he intends to see whether these need be used at all, and with how light a rein he can control them."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Under these special measures does the Governor have power to detain persons without trial?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am sorry, I should have answered that. Perhaps I can make the position clear. In a state of growing unrest, that is to say, not a grave emergency, not one that would justify derogation under the Convention on Human Rights, there is no power of detention, nor is there power to exact communal labour. Those can only come if a new situation arose which was so grave that the Governor felt that he had to give public notice that such a grave state of emergency had arisen. In the powers under what I might call the first stage there is no power to detain."

Hard-Core Mau Mau

MR. PATRICK WALL (CONS.): "While welcoming the statement, may I ask the Minister whether he will continue to bear in mind, particularly in releasing hard-core Mau Mau, the effect on Kikuyu loyalists?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It is, of course, very much in the mind of the Governor and in mine—and I think that the findings of the Fairn Committee bear this out—that it is essential, and, indeed, would be regarded otherwise as a betrayal of the Kikuyu loyalists, to ensure that these people are fully reconciled and acceptable to their communities before they are returned. This will be a cardinal point of the legislation."

MR. A. CRAIG JONES: "Under the new powers of restriction of persons involved in the emergency in the past, will those persons be permitted to return to their homes? There are one or two important chiefs who are still held, and rusticated although no charge has been made against them."

"Secondly, will the Minister give serious consideration to the suggestion that the time has now arrived, particularly in view of the conference next year, when political organizations on the African side should be less restricted? Will he consider the creation by the Africans of a national party instead of political organization on a tribal or regional basis?"

MR. MACLEOD: "On the first of these points in relation to a number of people of whom one or two names will be in everyone's thoughts at this time, the proposal is that we should go through the procedure that, again, is recommended by the Fairn Committee. That is to say, the people who are both detained and whose movements are restricted should have their cases examined by the Special Commission and then, if the decision is unfavourable, their cases should go to the Advisory Commission. I think that in the Fairn Report it is only recommended for detainees, but in the special cases men

tioned I think it would be wise, if necessary, for them to go to the Advisory Commission.

"On the question of restriction of political parties, this must be a matter for the Governor to be able to judge, in that he has indicated that he has hopes in this field."

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN: "May I ask whether it is not obvious that the only real answer we have against a revival of atrocities by Mau Mau is to enable the Africans themselves to express their grievances in normal constitutional ways? Do we understand from the reply of the Colonial Secretary that it will be possible for them to have political parties on a national basis and that the Governor will watch how those organizations behave themselves before he exercises his powers of suppression?"

MR. MACLEOD: "No, sir. That is not what I said. The licensing of public meetings is not a new power, nor an emergency power. In fact, it goes back to 1948. It is the conditions which govern the kind of meeting for which the regulations are retained."

"In reply to the second point, the position in law under the emergency regulations will be exactly the same as it is today. We are dropping those powers about movement, passports and licensing of the Press and the rest, but these two powers it is intended to preserve. How those powers will be

used, the existing two powers, will remain exactly as it is today. How they will be applied is, of course, a matter for the Governor."

MAJOR ES. A. H. LEGGE-BOURKE (CONS.): "Some token of appreciation by this House should be conveyed to the authorities, the security forces, the police and, not least, the loyal Kikuyu, for the splendid way in which they have endured the perils of Mau Mau and assisted so many to be rehabilitated back to their community."

MR. MACLEOD: "I agree very much with that. The Kikuyu nation and, of course, not least the loyal Kikuyu themselves, have lived under conditions of intolerable strain for many years and it will be an enormous relief to them if we can lift this cloud."

MR. BEVAN: "Do we understand that the political parties which are banned today will continue to be banned?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The answer is, yes, in a way. If I may, I will qualify that for one particular reason. The political party which, no doubt, is particular in your mind is that of the Kenya Independence Movement. The position there is that it was refused registration, but appealed from that refusal to the Governor in Council and the appeal was rejected. Therefore, in the case of that party, I think I am right in saying that it will be necessary, if it wishes, to make a further application."

New Security Powers An Insurance Against Future Trouble

Sir Patrick Renison's Address to Legislative Council

ADDRESSING the OPENING SESSION of the Kenya Legislative Council, the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, said, after announcing that emergency legislation made under the Emergency Order in Council, was to lapse, that problems would remain for which, in the continuing interests of security, the Government must make provision.

"In the first place we must, in the light of experience and of the lessons learned during the past years, ensure that the Government is adequately armed to deal in future with situations in which public security is threatened. This involves first, the introduction of measures which will reinforce the substantive law, to ensure that it provides a fully effective first line of defence against incipient lawlessness.

"Second, we shall also need to introduce measures enabling us to deal promptly and effectively with threats to public security as they may develop. What the Secretary of State has recently described as the 'sledge-hammer' of the emergency powers under the Order in Council will remain available in reserve should they again unhappily be required. What we need now is sufficient provision to ensure if possible that conditions in the country will never again be allowed to develop to the point of such gravity at which it will be necessary to invoke those 'sledge-hammer' powers.

Rehabilitation

"The second problem with which we are having to deal now is that presented by the remaining number of persons still necessarily under restraint by way of detention or restriction. We must make provision for continuance of powers to control these persons until they can be released to normal life without serious danger to security. I hereby give notice of our determination never to slacken in our efforts to bring each and every man back to normal life.

"For the solution of these two problems my Government proposes to introduce and see passed into law before the relinquishment of emergency powers, two Bills, published to-day, the Preservation of Public Security Bill, and the Detained and Restricted Persons (Special Provisions) Bill. My Government will also introduce in the course of the coming session a number of amendments to substantive law designed to curb under the deterrence of penal sanctions, those activities which past experience and intelligent anticipation of the future indicate as being likely to undermine law and

order and, if unchecked, to lead to renewed threats to security.

"The Preservation of Public Security Bill provides that the Governor may, whenever he considers it necessary for the preservation of public security, bring into being powers to make regulations for such purposes as the exigencies of the situation strictly require. These powers will not include powers to provide for the detention of persons without trial or for the exaction of compulsory labour unless or until the situation is or becomes so grave that these particularly arbitrary powers are needed, in which event the Governor will likewise be able to bring them into being.

"This Bill is therefore both an insurance against future troubles and a means of giving notice to any would-be trouble-makers of the Government's determination to maintain law and to take any measures essential to that end. In pursuance of that determination and because I am satisfied that it is not possible to abandon completely the present controls under the Emergency legislation of political organizations and public meetings, it is my intention to make regulations under the Preservation of Public Security Bill to provide for the continuance of these two controls for the time being in such form as I may consider to be still called for. I shall be guided not by race or racial politics but solely by management of the needs of law and order.

Special Measures

The Detained and Restricted Persons (Special Provisions) Bill is an *ad hoc* special measure to enable us to continue to hold under the necessary forms of restraint those remaining detained and restricted persons whom it is not yet proved possible to release owing to the continuing menace which they present to security in their home areas and in the Colony generally. The category of persons whose detention or restriction this Bill provides includes the few remaining terrorists at large of whom we have a list and in respect of whom detention orders will be put into execution on their capture or surrender (but without prejudice of course to any criminal proceedings which may be instituted against them). It also includes a few individuals not in this country over whom it might be necessary that we should exercise control under this Bill should they seek to return to this country.

The task of reclaiming for society all misguided men to whom this Bill will apply continues unceasingly under the new Special Commissioner. This work is a social and psychological task which may take a considerable time. The Bill is an enabling one and detailed forms of detention and restriction contemplated for persons to whom it will apply will be contained in regulations which I hope it will prove possible to bring in that form before we debate the Bill. I think it right to emphasize however that it is not my intention to provide for fresh detentions, but only in respect of terrorists still at large and a short list of individuals at present outside the country.

"To emphasize the re-orientation of our plans and policies towards the constructive future, and the closing of the tragic chapter of the past seven years, I have decided, in consultation with, and with the concurrence of H.M.G. in the United Kingdom, to make an Act of Grace towards those who have been found guilty of offences related to the emergency and who are still serving sentences of imprisonment for those offences. The details of this Act of Grace are as follows:—

"Some 3,400 convicts, convicted of Mau Mau or K.K.M. offences, have already been transferred from prison custody to detention. In detention they have the opportunity of re-habilitation and accelerated release for which equivalent facilities are not practicable in convict prisons. There remain in prison 141. Of these, 19 are serving short-term sentences for relatively minor offences, and as a result of individual examination of the case and record of each, I have decided that all 19 can safely and without detriment to security be restored to liberty. It is, therefore, my intention to remit the balance of their sentences, and these 19 will be set free.

Last Chance

"Of the remaining 122, individual examination of the cases and records of 106 has led my advisers and myself to conclude that, while they cannot compatibly with the interests of security, be immediately restored to liberty, they could profitably be transferred to detention. In detention they will be afforded the chance to redeem themselves as decent citizens through the reorganized processes of rehabilitation under the charge of the new Special Commissioner, Mr. Wilson.

"The 16 convicts constituting the balance of the total of 141 are serving commuted life sentences of imprisonment for the gravest of all offences, murder. I believe that the public conscience would be rightly offended if these convicted murderers were to receive the equivalent of free pardons by the remission of their sentences. I equally believe that the public conscience will rightly acknowledge that, in the climate of clemency created by an Act of Grace, retribution should not be wholly untempered by mercy. Accordingly, I do not propose to remit the sentences of these men, but I do intend to discharge them conditionally from prison, and to transfer them to detention for the purposes of rehabilitation. If their rehabilitation does not prove possible or lasting, they will at any time be liable to be returned to prison to resume serving their life sentences. The eventual remission of their sentences will be considered.

"There will, therefore, remain in prison, as the immediate result of the Act of Grace, no Mau Mau or K.K.M. convicts whatsoever.

"In addition, many convicted persons are serving short-term sentences for breaches of either passbook or curfew laws and such like offences. The number of these persons fluctuates, but is currently of the order of 2,300. I propose to remit the sentences of all these convicted persons. I wish, however, in this connexion to emphasize three points.

"First, while persons in this category will receive clemency in respect of offences committed before today, of which they have been convicted, the emergency legislation must be complied with so long as it remains in force and no clemency will be extended to future offenders in this category.

"Secondly, when on relinquishment of the emergency powers, emergency controls of movement come to an end, a new and strengthened Vagrancy Ordinance will, if the recently published Bill is passed by this Council, be in force and will be firmly applied. And if there should be, in any part of the country and particularly in urban centres, any large influx of persons without employment or accommodation in such places, to the detriment of public order, I shall be compelled to introduce fresh controls or other necessary remedial measures under the Preservation of Public Security Bill.

Passbooks

"Thirdly, when the present passbook legislation lapses, those to whom it applies will be ill-advised to throw their passbooks away, unless and until they have obtained, if they do not possess them already, the blue identity cards issued under the Registration of Persons Ordinance.

"There are, serving sentences of imprisonment for offences committed in the course of emergency service, six members of the loyalist forces. Of these, three were convicted of murder and three of lesser offences. In the case of the three convicted of lesser offences, I propose to remit the balance of their sentences, and they will be discharged from prison. In the case of the three members of the loyalist forces serving continued sentences for murder, I propose, in the case of the Mau Mau convicted murderers, decided in grant them a conditional discharge from prison. No question of their rehabilitation from Mau Mau beliefs arises. They will be set at liberty, but they will be liable to be restored to prison to continue serving their sentences should they in any manner

show themselves unworthy of the clemency which is being extended to them.

"After thus disposing of the convicted prisoners, I come now to deal with detainees. As an outside observer, who has been astonished at the results I pay my admiring tribute to the success achieved in this most intractable task. In recent months those efforts have been further intensified. Individual cases, and the problem of acceptance of individual detainees by their local communities, as well as the methods of rehabilitation, have been closely examined, particularly in the light of the most valuable recommendations of the Fair Committee.

"At the end of September there were 917 remaining detainees. Of these, 301 are considered fit for release and have now been accepted for release by their own local communities. They cannot all be absorbed simultaneously, but they are in course of being released in accordance with a phased programme and will all be at liberty by the end of the year. The balance of 616, to which will be added the convicts who are to be transferred to detention from prison custody, and the persons remaining under restriction, constitute the residual rehabilitation problem.

"Dealing with the 551 Africans remaining under restriction, mainly at Galole on the remote beaches of the Tana River, the Governor said that 210 had been brought to the threshold of release, and that they would be at liberty before the end of the year.

"The Governor said that he wished to emphasize that the Act of Grace which I have announced will not affect persons under restriction under the substantive laws of the country. I have in mind in this regard the Deportation (Immigrant British Subjects) Ordinance, 1949, under which Jomo Kenyatta and four of his associates are restricted. Their restriction is not effected in pursuance of Emergency powers and they do not fall within the category of restricted persons of whom 210 are on the point of release.

Prudent Generosity

"There are still a few terrorists at large. Their number is small, and the task of capturing them, owing to the vast areas of forest in which they can hide, is an immensely difficult one. In a final attempt to rid the country of this terrorist remnant, and in the spirit of prudent generosity, however undeserved by these misguided men, which informs the measures of grace which I have announced, I am authorized by the Attorney-General to say that any of the remaining terrorists at large who voluntarily surrenders and submits himself to the authority of the Government in the period starting with today's date and terminating on December 31 of this year, will not be prosecuted for any offence committed before to-day's date in pursuance of his activities as a terrorist.

"Any such terrorist who so surrenders will be detained and will through rehabilitation, have the chance to secure in due course his release to normal life. This is a last and final offer to men who have earned no right or expectation of generosity or leniency from the Government or people of this country.

"The Attorney-General has informed me that he does not propose to institute or pursue criminal proceedings in the future in respect of offences committed before to-day's date in connexion with the emergency by members of either side in the emergency conflict. Any terrorist still at large who does not surrender voluntarily in accordance with the Government's offer on or before December 31 of this year will remain liable to prosecution for any and every offence which he may at any time have committed.

Reaction to Kenya Proposals

Danger of Redeeming "Trained Thugs"

COMMENTING ON THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA'S SPEECH, Dr. J. G. Kiano, chairman of the Parliamentary group of the Kenya Independence Movement, said that there would be rejoicing in the Central Province that passbooks and movement passes were to go. But he described the Public Security and Detained Persons Bills as "strong arm measures" which would be a new source of irritation.

Dr. Kiano also said that while he appreciated the Governor's act of grace, he believed the ending of the emergency would not be complete in the eyes of Africans so long as anyone was detained. "Until Jomo Kenyatta and the others are released we shall consider to-day's announcement as only a partial ending of the emergency.

Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, gave a general welcome to the proposals. He

thought people would understand the act of grace but would need to be satisfied that in carrying out its policy of individual rehabilitation, especially of convicted murderers, the Government would not be influenced, for political reasons or by outside pressures, in judging the state any individual had reached in the progress to freedom.

Group Captain L. R. Briggs, leader of the United Party, commented that he was glad to see that the Government had fulfilled its undertaking that the emergency regulations would not be removed until permanent legislation had been introduced. Referring to the act of grace, he said there were grave dangers in releasing a considerable number of "trained thugs" into society unless there was employment for them.

In an editorial the *Times* wrote that Mr. J. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, had taken a brave but calculated risk in lifting the emergency powers in Kenya and that few would dispute the necessity, since the emergency had been the biggest single obstacle to effective constitutional advance since it had been declared seven years ago.

Linked with the Kenya Government's plan to open up the White Highlands for tenure and management by all races, the ending of the emergency provides Kenya with a great chance of wiping off the arrears of the past seven years. During this time the territory has seen itself falling behind its neighbours in the race for self-government. If the present opportunity is to be fulfilled it is as important to maintain the economic strength of the country as it is to push on with political progress. For this the continued presence of the immigrant communities is essential, and the move towards a freer basis of land holding paves the way for an easier acceptance of the fact by African nationalists.

The *Guardian* commented:

"By his first executive act as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod deserves to gain — if only on a wait-and-see basis — that confidence among Africans which Conservative Governments are said to lack. It is true that in the new regime which he and Sir Patrick Kenyon intend to introduce in Kenya potential and actual restrictions on individual liberties will remain.

Flexible Law

But the Preservation of Public Security Law will be sufficiently flexible to allow more freedom of political association than is allowed at present while enabling the Governor to stop the growth of any movement which looks like causing trouble.

A great deal will depend on how this law is administered. A great deal will depend on the extent to which the Left wing in African politics, in particular Mr. Mboya, are prepared to accept the new policy for what it is — a genuine attempt to clean up and start afresh after the years of turmoil. Kenya is a country where the emergence of "responsible" African leadership is more than an administrator's pipe-dream. But Mr. Mboya is not a moderate politician, for that very reason it would be a worthwhile experiment to give him and his followers their heads to see what their fortunes are in competition with an enlightened policy of partnership.

It would be unjust if all the credit for the great hope which now appears in Kenya were to go to the two new incumbents. Their predecessors, by several years of patience and constructive work, have provided the opportunity. Mr. Macleod and Sir Patrick should be congratulated on having seized it so briskly.

Canon T. F. C. Bewes, vicar of Tonbridge and a former Africa secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who was a member of the Government commission which enquired recently into the future of detention camps in Kenya, told a *Church Times* representative that the Kenya Government had accepted one of the commission's recommendations in bringing the emergency to an end.

"We felt that once this happened it would do away with many abuses of the Emergency Regulations. Personally, I am not happy that the last Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, rejected our suggestion on the Kenya Kikuyu section of minor offenders during the Mau Mau troubles. We considered that these people were not the same as Mau Mau and should be segregated from them for fear of wrong influences.

Now that the Government has acted in the matter in Kenya, I hope that they will be a get-together by white people and black people in the country to see whether they can begin a new day and make a fresh start."

Monckton Commission Membership

Opposition Still Uncommitted

OPPOSITION LEADERS were reported to be still uncommitted about co-operating in the work of the Monckton advisory commission on the Central African Federation after Mr. H. Gaitskell had spent an hour with Mr. H. Macmillan in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons last Monday.

Mr. Macmillan was accompanied by Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; and Mr. I. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Gaitskell was accompanied by Mr. A. Bevan, deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and Mr. J. Callaghan, who specializes in colonial affairs.

The commission, which was announced on July 21, is to have a total membership of 26 and the Government have said that three of the six Privy Counsellors from the United Kingdom Parliament will be chosen from the Opposition side of the House.

The Opposition want the Government to make it quite clear that the 1960 review will not be based on the assumption that federation is a foregone conclusion. Nyasaland, they consider, should have the right to decide whether to join the federation and, having joined, whether to secede. The Opposition also believes that the five Africans chosen for the commission should be generally recognized as the leaders of their people.

No Referendum in Kenya

N.K.G. and U.P. "New Agreement"

THE KENYA UNITED PARTY has abandoned plans to conduct a referendum of the European farming community in Kenya to assess their reaction to the Kenya Government's sessional paper on land control. This is because "the public has made its wishes quite clear" and because the United Party and the New Kenya Group are "so near agreement".

Group Captain Briggs, leader of the United Party, is reported as saying that "certain prominent European members of the new Kenya Group have stated at joint meetings with us that for various reasons they agree that it must be made possible for transfers in land to be refused on grounds of race at the discretion of the control boards".

There now exists only one major point of difference between the New Kenya Group and ourselves, and this concerns the Governor's power of veto. We consider that once either of the two lower boards has refused to sanction a transaction there shall be no appeal; but the Governor may overrule consent to a transaction should he deem it necessary.

New Kenya Party

A NEW MULTI-RACIAL PARTY, the Confederation of Kenya People, has applied for registration. The founder of the party, Mr. S. W. Sparkall, has said that it would not have the backing of professional politicians. In a policy statement, the party's executive committee have stated that "the problem of land is not really as great as many politicians would have us believe. There is without doubt considerable emotional disturbance every time land is mentioned, but we feel certain these emotions are fostered out of proportion by certain politicians who are out to increase their party membership. In regard to the sessional paper on land we feel that it will be adopted almost *in toto*. Some slight alterations may be made, but none of any importance."

Rhodesia's Race Against Time Raising Africans to European Standards

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a Press conference in London on Tuesday that his Government was working against time to raise the African standard of living. The African population was increasing by 80,000 a year, and to keep pace the economy should expand by at least 6% annually if living standards were to be improved.

The school system was expanding at even a higher, faster rate, however, and today there were primary school places for 80% of all school children and by 1966 they aimed to make it 100%.

"Southern Rhodesia has done more for its African peoples in 36 years than any other territory in the continent of Africa", Sir Edgar said. "I believe the European is indispensable to Southern Rhodesia at this time and for all time. And the African is equally indispensable. If we work together and regard ourselves as Southern Rhodesians and disregard the matter of race we can develop our resources faster and more effectively than any country in Africa which decides in favour of nationalism—be it black or white. I believe we can become the wealthiest state in Africa, an example to the African continent and a bulwark of the West."

Revamping Labour Laws

Commenting on two laws due to come into force in January, the Prime Minister said they were part of a "complete revamping of all our labour legislation". One of the Acts made it illegal for unions to restrict membership on racial grounds; the other Act provided for multi-racial apprenticeship schemes, which, if necessary, the Government would set an example to private enterprise by starting such schemes in its own depots and workshops. From next year, too, admission to the Civil Service would be based on the same standards and pay for all races.

But in the Civil Service and elsewhere there would be no lowering of European standards. People might feel that these standards were so high that the African could never reach them. The Government, he emphasized, was making an all-out drive for education to make this a reality.

"There is every indication that in a few years' time we shall have a substantial number of Africans who can reach the standards". They would then have an opportunity to better themselves in whatever walk of life they chose.

Turning to economic matters, Sir Edgar said he hoped to stimulate British private investment in the Rhodesian property market, not he emphasized, as a single investment, but as a regular channel of investment. "If I can persuade more and more private investors that housing property in Southern Rhodesia is a good proposition, whether for Europeans or Africans, I think substantial sums can come in from the private sector."

His visit to London, the Prime Minister added, was not to negotiate any single, large-scale loan, but rather to see industrial and banking houses to encourage this steady large-scale flow of investment.

"Constitutional Liabilities"

This is Sir Edgar's first visit to London since he became Prime Minister nearly two years ago. He has had talks with Mr. Macmillan and the Commonwealth Relations Office. Southern Rhodesian affairs, he said, would be discussed in the general meeting of the 1960 conference. One of his tasks now was to negotiate the removal of certain restrictions on legislation passed by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

"We have a full and complicated modern economy, and though our problems are smaller than in Britain, we have just as many. No one in London really knows as well for about our country, yet they still have a nominal veto on legislation." He illustrated this by saying that of the 35 problems that lay on his desk in the morning, London understood only one. Nevertheless certain Bills had to be ratified by Whitehall, and this often took months. It was time for these "constitutional liabilities" to be removed.

Questioned on whether a ban on immigrant labour might solve Southern Rhodesia's own difficulties in finding employment for Africans in the towns, the Prime Minister said that the position was not too serious, that industrial expansion would absorb Southern Rhodesian Africans as well as those from the two Northern territories. (Africans from outside the Federation are no longer permitted to seek work in Southern Rhodesian towns.)

Mr. O. Chirwa in London

Meeting With Colonial Secretary

MR. ORTON CHIRWA founder and president of the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland, has arrived in London to see Mr. I. Macleod, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The three main items Mr. Chirwa wishes to discuss with him are the ending of the emergency in Nyasaland, the holding of a Nyasaland constitutional conference, and the revision of the terms of reference and composition of the Monckton commission.

Mr. Chirwa considers that steps similar to those recently announced for ending the Kenya emergency could also be taken in Nyasaland, so that the remaining 400 political detainees could be released and the ban on political meetings lifted. There should then be a round table constitutional conference, again on the Kenya pattern, to bring all parties concerned together. The date for this should be announced immediately.

With regard to the Monckton commission, Mr. Chirwa thought the membership should be broadened so as to create African confidence in it and persuade Africans to work with it. Its terms of reference should also be widened to enable it to hear evidence on other forms of association or even outright secession from the existing Federation.

Mr. Chirwa, a leading member of the Nyasaland African National Congress when the state of emergency was declared last March, was himself arrested and detained for six months. He is the only African barrister in Nyasaland, having been called to the Bar in London last year. He said that he was given no reason either for his detention or for his release. The N.A.C. is now a banned organization and most of its leaders, including Dr. Hastings Banda, are still in prison.

Discussing the formation of the new political party, Mr. Chirwa said that because political meetings in public were banned he and his supporters had to gather in small groups at private houses. A group had met at his home in Limbe on September 30 and formed the Malawi Congress party.

Malawi, Mr. Chirwa explained, was derived from the African Maravi, the old name for the lake area that Nyasaland now covers. He thought that if his party ever came to power in Nyasaland they would want to change the name of the country to Malawi, as Africans in the Gold Coast had changed their country's name to Ghana.

It had not been easy starting the party because of the emergency regulations which prohibited the holding of public meetings. It had had to be organized consequently on an individual, door-to-door basis. Committee meetings and other private meetings where there were no restrictions on numbers were however allowed.

Mr. Chirwa said that in one month the party had recruited 15,000 members. Each paid two shillings and received a receipt and a membership card. A national executive had also been elected, but Mr. Chirwa said that if Dr. Banda was released from detention he would immediately abdicate in his favour. When it had been decided that he should come to London an appeal was made and in three days £400 had been received in pennies, sixpences and shillings.

His request to the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, for an interview with the Colonial Secretary, had been dealt with speedily and courteously.

Sedition Charge

MR. LAWRENCE OGUDA, an African elected M.L.C., who has been invited to attend the London talks early next week, was sentenced in Kenya last week to one year's imprisonment on each of two counts of sedition, the sentences to run concurrently. Defending counsel gave notice of appeal, but application for bail pending the appeal was refused. Mr. Oguda had denied that two passages of a speech made in May were seditious. The magistrate held that the first passage far surpassed the bounds of fair comment and the second was an incitement to violence.

Mrs. LUCY MARGARET ELIZABETH BANKS, a prominent social worker in Salisbury, and daughter of early Rhodesian settlers, has died at Avondale.

Kabaka Appeals to Buganda Violence and Intimidation Condemned

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda:—

"I am once again appealing, as has already been done by the Kabaka, to all the people in the Kingdom of Buganda about the important matters which are happening now in the country.

"The Kabaka's Government has at all times condemned, and still condemns, all forms of actions of violence and intimidation which are committed by some evil-doers.

"Since my last appeal to you on June 2, 1959, acts of violence and destruction of property have persisted, more particularly in parts of Budda and Mawogola. The Kabaka and his Government never started the trade boycott or ever supported it. Since this boycott has been the cause of the present situation where intimidation and violence are threatening the lives and property of people, we desire that the boycott should come to an end in order to end intimidation and violence and we expect that all citizens support us in this matter.

"All chiefs and people must do all in their power to end this unpleasant state of affairs so that our country may enjoy its normal tranquility and that the people may also carry on their businesses peacefully.

"All you chiefs, you must supervise with vigilance your particular areas and see that all wrong-doers are arrested and prosecuted in courts of law.

"We, the Baganda, are well known throughout the world for our common sense and patience and for our sense of good discussion. We always go through incalculable difficulties calmly and we should do the same now.

"Do only good things and keep the law.

Curfews Removed in Buganda Decline in Incidents of Violence

ALL REMAINING CURFEWS were lifted last week in Buganda because improved conditions have led to a decrease in the number of incidents of violence and intimidation arising from the trade boycott. Police restriction orders on 20 Africans have also been lifted, though another 74 Africans are still confined to their own regions.

Troops were recently withdrawn from Masaka, the worst area for incidents, and the police have been withdrawn from some rural areas around Masaka and replaced by a mobile reserve to deal with any further incidents.

Representative members of the Uganda Legislative Council have expressed strong opposition to a new Bill amending the penal code to enable boycotts to be declared illegal. Introducing the second reading, the Attorney General, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfeld, said the Bill's purpose was to prevent a recurrence of events which had occurred in Uganda since the trade boycott had begun in March.

Mr. W. Rweyemba said that controls such as these did not exist in any of the countries Uganda was trying to emulate, and the Bill would impede progress towards a democratic form of Government.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, later announced that the Government would move an amendment in the committee stage to limit the life of the Bill to a definite period.

Uganda Highway Robberies

FINANCIAL PROVISION is being sought in the Uganda Legislative Council for the creation of police mobile squads to combat highway robberies. This was announced by the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, who said that he hoped and believed these squads would go a long way towards preventing these crimes, although the problem could only be effectively tackled with the full co-operation of the public. He did not agree with Mr. B. S. Verjee's suggestion that the easiest way to deal with highway robbery offences was accompanied by actual violence was to bring them within the category of capital offences. The present maximum punishment for robbery with violence was life imprisonment with corporal punishment and the Government was satisfied that this penalty was adequate.

African Railway Workers Strike

Kenya Trains Manned by Volunteers

MOST OF THE 23,000 African railwaymen in Kenya went on strike last week over a dispute about a European supervisor. It is the first major strike for 12 years. Asian and European staff are keeping the majority of the train and steamer services running. Mr. J. R. R. Farquharson, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, said on Sunday that the railways were not engaging in any direct strike-breaking activities.

According to the Kenya Railway African Union the strike, which started in Nairobi last Friday, was called because the railway administration had refused to agree to a public inquiry into complaints against a supervisor at the Nairobi engineering workshops. This question was discussed at a three-day meeting between the union and the railways administration.

Commenting on the union's action, Mr. Farquharson said he was prepared to continue to discuss the men's complaints after they had returned to work. There were no grounds, he said, for holding the inquiry.

"Mr. Farquharson went on to say: "Loyal staff have been redeployed throughout the system in Kenya, and, with the aid of volunteers, are keeping traffic moving remarkably well."

Reports say passenger trains were running hours late, but that the port of Mombasa was working almost normally due to the work of Asians and European volunteers. By Sunday over 1,400 tons of freight had been handled at Nairobi goods shed by volunteers since the strike started; a railway spokesman said this figure would not normally have been achieved until Wednesday.

Key Figure

According to the *Daily Telegraph's* Commonwealth correspondent, who is in Nairobi, the key figure in the strike is Mr. Joseph Ohanga, the union's general secretary and formerly a railway employee. He was president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour for a few months until January, 1956, when he was discharged from the railways and also left the Labour Federation. One explanation of the strike, according to the *Telegraph's* correspondent, is that Mr. Ohanga wanted to assert his power and make an impression. There was, he added, speculation about the rôle which Mr. Mboya will play. As general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, he might settle the strike publicly to demonstrate his authority, or he might welcome an opportunity to raise the political temperature before the Kenya conference in London.

The acting general secretary of the K.F.L., Mr. G. M. Mutsa, said if the federation was not satisfied with the railway's handling of the dispute, the federation would be compelled to "take any action it deems fit to assist and sympathize" with the union.

On Monday after an abortive meeting between Mr. Farquharson, other railway officials, and leaders of the Kenya Railway African union, it was stated that plans had been made to employ volunteer workers to help operate the system if the strike continued until Wednesday.

The management said that the purpose of the meeting had been to try to find a basis for resuming work. It served to clarify the views of both sides, but no agreement was reached. The management also stated that grievances expressed by the union had already been investigated, and those considered justified dealt with.

It emphasized that accusations against the engineering supervisor—alleging ill-treatment by him—were without foundation.

The union was criticized for calling out workers all over the colony on what was essentially a local matter which should be resolved at district level.

Mr. Ohanga subsequently announced that instead of demanding an independent inquiry into the conduct of the supervisor, the union's original demand, it now strongly demanded the removal of the supervisor from his post. Unless this was done, members would be asked to continue the strike.

African railway workers in the Uganda and Tanganyika branches of the E.A.R. system continue to work in spite of calls from the Kenya union to strike in sympathy.

The inland Somali urged me to acquit the Government with the menace of lion due to the appearance of leopards that preyed on the sub-

Dr. Leo Silberman.

PERSONALIA

LORD REAY is to spend the winter in East Africa.

SIR JOSEPH SHERIDAN has just celebrated his 77th birthday.

MR. G. A. TYSON is due in London tomorrow from Nairobi for a short visit.

MR. J. MACLEOD, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, was 46 last week.

MRS. ALEXANDER FAWCUS, chairman of the England branch of the E.A.W.L., is visiting Kenya.

MR. HENRY PHELIPS, Financial Secretary to the Nyasaland Government, is visiting London.

MR. F. S. JOELSON underwent an operation at the Royal Masonic Hospital, London, last Friday. He is making satisfactory progress.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, has been elected an honorary fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, is visiting the Kariba dam and Salisbury at the invitation of Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, and LADY RENISON, have been on safari in the Nyanza Province this week. The Governor hopes to visit the Rift Valley early next month.

SIR BARCLAY NHILLE left London yesterday by air for Tanganyika to attend a meeting of the Central Joint Council for the Sisal Industry, which is to be held next week in Tanga.

THE FEDERAL HIGH COMMISSIONER and LADY RENNIE held a reception at Rhodesia House on Tuesday for SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. H. THOMPSON, Under-Secretary to the Federation Ministry of Economic Affairs, is spending two months in Washington under a leader grant awarded by the United States Department of State.

MR. ARNOLD BARNES, general manager of the Hull Co-operative Society, is visiting Tanganyika at the request of the Government to inquire into the possibility of establishing consumer co-operative societies.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR is to call at Lamu and Tanga next week in his ship the ZEYDIL KHALIFA. The visits will be informal and His Highness will not land, though the SULTANA will go ashore at both ports.

SIR DONALD WOLFIT is to take the leading part in a special gala performance to celebrate the opening of the National Theatre of Uganda on December 2. Sir Donald will be supported by LADY WOLFIT, the actress Rosalind Eden.

MR. PATRICK KUNAMBI, a former M.L.C., has been installed as Sultan of the Uluguru at Morogoro, Tanganyika. He is 34, and holds the Makerere diploma in education. He was a head-teacher until he became deputy sultan in 1955.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, yesterday addressed a group of Roman Catholic priests at St. Edward's College, Totteridge, on "Education in East Africa". The priests are preparing for missionary work in East Africa.

MR. EDMUND DE ROTHSCHILD is to give a luncheon tomorrow at his office in the City for SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who will be accompanied by Sir GILBERT RENNIE, Federal High Commissioner in London.

MR. IAN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, last week received a number of representatives in the United Kingdom for territories for which he is responsible. Among those present were SIR ARNOLD KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa, and MR. J. H. WALLACE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

GENERAL IBRAHIM ABBUD, the President, opened Sudan's four-day celebrations on Tuesday of the first year of Army rule. He took the salute at a military parade, and reviewed his Government's achievements.

MR. HAROLD W. GILL has resigned as chairman of the Kenya Dairy Board on grounds of ill-health. Mr. Gill has lived in Kenya for 40 years. A former general manager of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., he was deputy timber controller in Kenya during the last war. He became part-time independent chairman of the Dairy Board in August, 1958.

COLONEL C. D. TRIMMER, Warden of the Murchison Falls National Park in Uganda, has been appointed Director of Uganda's National Parks. He will take up his new duties next July, when the present director, MR. RENNIE BERE, retires. Educated at Wellington and Sandhurst, Colonel Trimmer commanded the 3/4th K.A.R. during and after the war. He also commanded the West Yorkshire Regiment in Malaya.

MR. E. C. BECK, managing director of John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the export group of the constructional industries. MR. P. W. E. HOLLOWAY, chairman of Holloway Brothers (London) Ltd., has been elected vice-chairman, and MR. H. J. PATTERSON, of Dorman Long (Bridge and Engineering), Ltd., honorary treasurer. MR. J. MAURICE LAING, of John Laing and Son, Ltd., continues in office as immediate past-chairman.

SIR HENRY POTTER, former British Resident in Zanzibar, and LADY POTTER arrived in London from Zanzibar in the KENYA CASTLE last week. Passengers from Mombasa included MRS. P. R. K. EARLEY, wife of MR. A. H. EARLEY, the chief ports manager, East African Railways and Harbour Board, MR. M. BARRINGTON-WARD, former editor of the *Uganda Argus*, MR. A. J. OLDFIELD, manager of the Salim Road branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., Mombasa, and MRS. OLDFIELD, and CAPTAIN A. TUDOR, captain of the cable ship EDWARD WILSHAW.

The symposium sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization and the Munitalp Foundation, which is to be held in Nairobi City Hall on December 1, will be opened by SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya. The delegates will be welcomed by LORD TWINING on behalf of the Munitalp Foundation, of which he is a director, and the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization MR. D. A. DAVIES. Among the scientists who will lecture at the symposium will be DR. A. G. FORSDYKE (Great Britain), PROFESSOR N. E. LA SEUR (United States), MR. V. D. ROCKNEY (United States), PROFESSOR I. TISON (Belgium), PROFESSOR DR. M. FLOHN (Germany), and COLONEL N. P. SELICK (Southern Rhodesia).

Reception for Sir E. Hone

AT A RECEPTION given last week for Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Hone, by Mr. J. Wallace, the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Wallace, those present included:

Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Earl De La Warr; Sir Arthur Kirby; Mr. C. M. ...; Mr. ...; Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Barrett; Mr. P. Broadbent; Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Bush; Mrs. C. A. R. Charnaud; Miss K. Doran; Mr. A. D. Carson; Mr. T. Gardner; Mr. W. A. R. Gorman; Mr. H. B. L. Griffith; Miss H. V. Hodgson; Mr. R. S. Hudson; Sir Nuteombe & Lady Hume; Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Jones; Mr. & Mrs. H. Lehmann; Sir Henry Lambert; Mr. S. K. Laming; Mr. & Mrs. W. G. M. Lupton; Sir John & Lady Martin; Mr. H. H. McDowell; Mrs. C. M. ...; Mr. N. I. ...; Mr. James Morgan; Mr. J. Patrick; Mr. J. ...; Mr. B. A. Roberts; Mr. ...; Mr. D. B. ...; Mr. Don Taylor; Mr. N. D. Watson; Mr. D. Wallace; Miss S. Wallace; Mr. M. O. Wray.

Commonwealth on Show

PRINCESS MARGARET is to open a Commonwealth exhibition at Liverpool today when she inaugurates a series of "Commonwealth Weeks" which are to be held in major provincial centres during the next five months. The mobile exhibition has been sponsored by the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office and is produced by the Central Office of Information.

This exhibition, together with associated displays, films and lectures, is the first designed to present to the British people a comprehensive picture of the Independent members of the Commonwealth and the dependent territories.

It covers an area of about 4,000 square feet and is divided into sections dealing with different aspects of the Commonwealth. It gives an account of development and trade in the Commonwealth as a whole, illustrates how Commonwealth consultation and co-operation work, how Britain discharges her responsibilities within the Commonwealth, and how Commonwealth membership affects the daily life of everyone in this country. At a Press conference last week, a C.R.O. spokesman pointed out that one million people in the North of England alone were directly dependent on Commonwealth trade for their livelihood.

Rhodesia House is providing films and lectures. East Africa Commissioner's Office is contributing two films to the Liverpool "Weeks" and possibly lecturers later on.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, Federal High Commissioner, and Lady Rennie, and Sir Arthur Kirby, East African Commissioner, and Lady Kirby, are to attend the inaugural dinner at Liverpool.

Citizen and State

AFRICANS WILL BE given the opportunity for the first time of putting questions direct to heads of departments and senior officers of the Nyasaland Government at a conference on "The Citizen, the State, and Social Service", at Colby Community Centre, Socho, on Saturday. The conference is being organized by the Nyasaland Council of Social Service. Principal speakers will be the Secretary for Local Government and Social Services, Mr. John Ingham; Nyasaland Railways' General Manager, Mr. H. W. Stevens; Director of Education, Nyasaland, Mr. I. C. H. Freeman; Regional Director of Education, Federal Government, Mr. R. R. Klette. They will form part of a Brains Trust panel, and each week will speak on the contribution of his department or organization to social service. They will also answer questions. The closing address will be by Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, chairman, Nyasaland Council of Social Service.

Royal Roofing

THE £50,000 official residence in Kitwe where the Queen Mother will stay during her visit to the Copperbelt next May, will not be roofed in conventional tiles or slate, but will have a roof of glistening copper sheeting. Plans for the interior decoration and design are not complete but it is almost certain the Queen Mother's favourite colour, soft powder blue, will be used. The house is designed primarily for the Queen Mother during her stay and other members of the Royal Family and V.I.P.s who subsequently visit the Copperbelt.

Obituary

MR. FREDERICK HENRY SYMONS, who came to Rhodesia as a trooper with the B.S.A. Company Police in 1920, has died in East London at the age of 93. He was one of the few remaining members of the Pioneer Column.

COMMANDER I. H. DATIEN OBE, D.S.C., and Bar R.N. (Retired), of Uluwenta, Southern Highlands, Tanganyika Territory, has died in St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

Conditions in Gokwe Area

Press Visit Foreshadowed

MR. H. J. QUINTON, Acting Minister of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, has replied in detail to a letter which recently appeared in *The Guardian* from five Africans detained under the Southern Rhodesia Preventive Detention Act, and who are now restricted to living in the Gokwe district. The letter referred to "deplorable conditions" in the area, and that rations and education and medical facilities were inadequate.

Mr. Quinton says in his statement: "I am quite satisfied that the majority of people sent to Gokwe appreciate the efforts that are being made to rehabilitate them, but a few trouble makers are making it impossible, at present, for this to come about."

"A balanced diet, based on the requirements for a working man, was issued to every restricted member of his family. This ration scale was not only approved by the Rhodesian Representative of the Geneva International Red Cross, but was regarded by him as generous. He expressed the hope that the Government would not accede to the request to issue cash in lieu of rations."

Employment Offered

All wives who wished to join their husbands had been transported to the area with their children and belongings. There was a well-equipped hospital under a Government Medical officer at Gokwe, only 12 miles away from the settlement, where an African medical orderly was stationed. A school was in the course of construction. Employment had been offered within the area to restrictees so that they could buy daily requirements over and above food, but not a single person had taken this offer.

"A point which these people do not appreciate is that they are not detainees detained in a prison where it is incumbent upon Government to feed and maintain their families. These people are merely restricted to an area which, in this case, is some 250 square miles, where they may live with their families and rehabilitate themselves as agriculturists, or take up employment within the area."

The Minister says he was quite satisfied that the Native Commissioner at Gokwe was doing everything in his power to assist and rehabilitate the Africans, and many of the restrictees have expressed their appreciation to him for this.

At the moment the Press is not allowed to visit Gokwe, but Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in London on Tuesday, that he accepted the principle that reporters should be able to visit the area. He pointed out that the representative of the International Red Cross had been given every facility to visit the fifty restrictees and their families.

Sir Robert Armitage's Comments

Before leaving Gatwick airport last week, Sir Robert Armitage, the Governor of Nyasaland, who had been on a four day visit to see Mr. I. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, said that conditions in Nyasaland were steadily improving. Commenting on the detention of Dr. Hastings Banda, Sir Robert said that his case was under regular review. "He is treated just as any other detainee. The criterion of relief is that they can be let out if there is no danger to the public safety. I have released a hundred people in the last few months."

At Salisbury airport Sir Robert announced that Dr. Banda would be allowed to give evidence before the Meringo Commission when it visits the Federation next year "if he wishes to do so."

Buganda Meeting

THE BEGANDA LEADER has been informed that Mr. Ian Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, cannot receive the Lukiko's proposed delegation to discuss the situation in Uganda, but is prepared to meet the Buganda Ministers when he visits Uganda next month. The Lukiko agreed to this suggestion.

Government Defends "Boycott" Bill

"Reign of Terror" in Buganda

MR. R. L. E. DRESCHFIELD, Uganda's Attorney-General, outlined the history of the trade boycott in the Protectorate, condemned its supporters' methods, and described how the Penal Code Amendment Bill opposed them, when the Legislative Council debated the Bill last week.

The Attorney General said: "On March 18 at a mass meeting held under the so-called tree of liberty a person by the name of Kamya, at present serving a prison sentence, shouted a proclamation saying he had forbidden everybody to buy from the shops of the white people and forbade them to drink European liquor, including beer. This was followed by further meetings and there followed a reign of terror through Buganda which the Assistant Resident of Masaka described in court proceedings on oath as the worst since the civil war at the turn of the century.

"By using the instrument of terror those interested in the enforcing of the boycott have done much to make it an apparent success. The magnitude of their failure, however, is shown by the fact that to persuade the people to carry on the boycott they have had to use terror as their weapon.

"One must, surely, realize the tremendous unpopularity of the movement when you realize that to enforce it in a gombolola it is necessary to burn down 16 houses and then to murder somebody who comes to answer the alarm."

Violence and Intimidation

There had been over 600 cases of intimidation, violence, arson or murder connected with the boycott reported to the police. A senior police officer had said he thought this represented 75% of the true total.

Mr. Dreschfield said that one purpose of the boycott was to persuade Government, and the House, not to give effect to the Education Bill. That Bill, after thorough discussion and consideration, was enacted. The boycott was also called because its organizers did not approve of the Constitutional Committee. But the committee had done its work and would shortly report to the Governor.

"So in achieving their purposes, the people who have brought this boycott upon us, have failed miserably," the Attorney-General commented. "Nobody likes the boycott. The only way it can be enforced is with terror."

The purposes of the Bill were to prevent happening again, and in other districts, what happened in February and March, and to try to do something to dissuade those misguided organs of the Press which still backed the boycott and to dissuade those persons who still, by pamphlets or words encouraged it.

He did not pretend that if and when the Bill was passed the boycott would automatically cease, or that there would be another. The fact that it was an offence under the Penal Code to steal did not prevent theft, but it did give the police and public a weapon against it. This Bill would give the police and public a weapon against a wicked boycott of the nature of the present one.

The Bill set out a new clause for insertion into the Penal Code which would enable the Governor to "designate" a boycott and until that was done the rest of the clause had no effect. Some people had suggested that the Bill should be only temporary, but, said the Attorney General, the Emergency Powers Order in Council were always with us, though to bring them into force the Governor had to issue a proclamation. The same would be true of this Bill.

Limited Powers

The Governor would be limited in the types of boycott that he could designate. The legislation would not affect that popular type of boycott in which housewives boycotted a certain brand of soap powder because the price was too high.

It would not be an offence not to shop, or be an offence not to travel in a bus. But it would be an offence to try and interfere with the liberty of other people to do what they wanted.

Mr. Dreschfield submitted that no person in order to achieve their political aims, should be entitled to try and persuade other people to act other than as they were lawfully entitled to. There was nothing in the Bill which interfered with the liberty of the subject to do what he wished other than to try

and persuade people not to do what they were entitled to do. Mr. W. W. RWETSIBA (Ankole East), opposing the Bill, made it clear that he did not support the present boycott. But the Bill introduced a new element by widening the meaning of the word "boycott" to include "political element". It aimed at making any boycott unlawful but to many people in Uganda and throughout the world a boycott lawfully conducted was a very effective weapon or protest. His feeling and that of many people in the country was that there was no reason why they should be treated differently and deprived of this weapon which if lawfully used could achieve a great deal.

Doubtful Cure

LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. BARRETT (representative member) said he would not oppose the Bill if it was introduced as a temporary measure but did oppose it as a permanent amendment to the Penal Code. An emergency existed in Uganda and every step should be taken to cure it, but he was doubtful whether the Bill could cure it.

Mr. C. B. KATHI (Angola West) opposed the Bill because a boycott was universally recognized as a way of withholding services from bad citizens. A law of this kind was likely to create a widespread underground movement supporting the boycott. If anyone uttered a word in support of the boycott he would be convicted.

Mr. G. B. K. MAGEZI (Bunyoro), opposing the Bill, said he entirely abhorred and condemned arson, intimidation and murder, but had not Government already powers to deal with the situation?

The Government must realize that to implement any law it required the support of the people in the country. The Government did not have that support from his side of the House.

"I am prepared to go out and tell my people that this Bill is being pushed through, but 'You are not bound by it as it has no consent of your own'." The Bill would be one of the worst blunders in British colonial history.

Mr. G. D. CANNON (representative member), opposing, said the Bill was not designed to stop intimidation and arson. "Why isn't it?" he asked. "That's what we want." It was primarily designed to control future boycotts. It was a classic example of closing the stable door after the horse had bolted.

He would support any real action to get the boycott under control. But the proposals in the Bill were neither vital nor urgent. The country needed strong action to put an immediate stop to the vile acts being perpetrated in Buganda, mainly Masaka. Heavier penalties were needed, but nothing in the Bill provided an adequate deterrent. It had recently been demonstrated what could be done by using the troops which were available. "Let us send more troops in; let us clean it up," he said.

Mr. Cannon told the Government side, "You have heard so many expressions against this Bill; withdraw it now. I do not believe you will lose any face. You will be congratulated by the country as a whole. Then come out with a solid scheme to stop this law-breaking."

Preventing Trouble

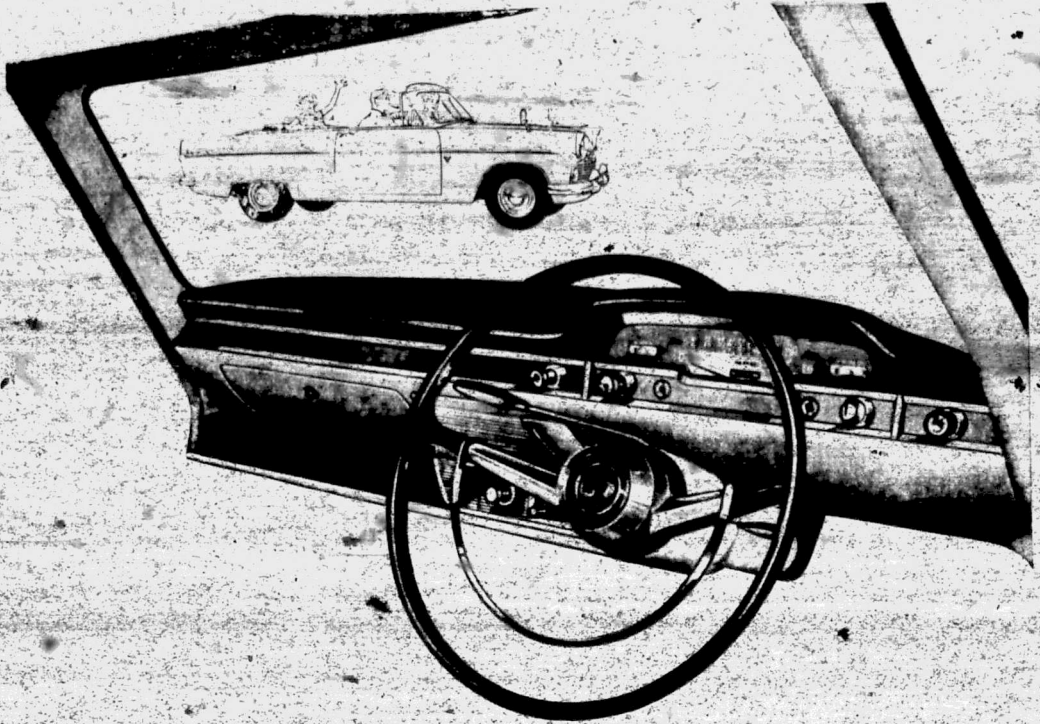
MR. T. D. BAZARRANG (backbench member), was the first to speak in favour of the Bill, and was greeted with loud cries of "Shame!" He said it was difficult to stop a boycott once it had started; the most successful way was to stop it before it started at all. This Bill was the most effective way of preventing the boycott from spreading to other provinces, as well as preventing similar boycotts in the future.

MR. W. W. K. NADROPE (Bisoga North) opposed the Bill. He said he did not approve of the boycott but opposed anything which detracted from the liberty of the people as the Bill did.

MR. B. K. S. VERJEE (representative member) thought the Bill would impede the liberty of individuals to get together and express their opposition to any measure or against the Government. There were already sufficient powers on the Statute Book for Government to ensure law and order was maintained. No one deprecated the boycott more than he. It had brought harm and misery to innocent people, both Africans and Asians, for no fault of their own.

MR. P. C. OYSONO (backbench), supporting the Bill, said he had heard no one support the boycott, and if this was so he did not see why anyone who disapproved of the boycott should not welcome the amendment of the Penal Code.

Replying to the debate Mr. Dreschfield said it had been suggested that more use should have been made of the military. That was a matter of opinion, but whenever there had been lawlessness the police had been and adequately dealt with it. He did not believe that terrorism could be brought to an end merely by the use of the military or the police, but only by the co-operation with the police and military of all the people and chiefs.



TAKE A LOOK
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 tomorrow's most handsome chrome features...
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Members had said the Bill would prevent all boycotts, but this was not so. There was nothing in the Bill which interfered with the individual's right to buy from, sell to, or deal with whom he pleased. And, until a boycott was designated under the Bill, there was nothing to prevent him from persuading others to do the same.

Dealing with complaints that the whole of the Protectorate, including those parts which had not supported the boycott, was being penalized by the Bill, the Attorney-General said that if that were so, those areas had nothing to fear: the Bill would never be applied there.

Moreover, to meet members' wishes, he would propose amendments to the Bill in the committee stage that the only kind of boycott which could be designated under the Bill was one connected with violence and intimidation.

The Bill, he added, would remain in force until December 31, 1960, but could be extended by the Legislative Council. The Bill was read a second time.

African Agricultural College

THE CHIBERO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, the first institution of its kind in Southern Africa catering for Africans, will officially open in October, 1961. The principal will be Mr. J. W. Walsh, at present senior lecturer in field husbandry at Gwebi College of Agriculture, which caters for Europeans.

Chibero College is being established by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture on a farm 15 miles south of Norton. The land was bought a year ago by the Federal Government from the Methodist Church of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Walsh, who will assume his new duties at the beginning of next year, graduated in agriculture in 1946 at the Queen's University, Belfast.

A senior officer of the Ministry of Agriculture said on November 3 that the Chibero College would train African farmers up to Gwebi standards. The course to be given at Chibero would be for three years and will include practical training.

The college would provisionally accommodate up to 40 students, but the available facilities could be extended at minimum cost to cater for up to 80 students. The staff would consist of both African and European lecturers. The broad intention, however, was to have mainly African lecturers.



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Sudan Revolt Thwarted Third Coup Within Year

THREE SUDANESE ARMY OFFICERS and some former officers dismissed in connexion with last May's attempted anti-Government *coup* are stated to have tried last week to start a mutiny at the Infantry School in Omdurman.

All were arrested and subsequently taken under heavy guard to Kober central prison. It was later reported that an immediate investigation was being made to discover the extent of the civilian plot behind the attempted *coup*.

The leaders were named as Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Mamid; Lieutenant Mohamed Mahgoub Osman, and Captain Abdel Hamid Abdelmagid. Lieutenant Osman is the brother of Sudan's Communist leader, Abdel Mahgoub Osman, now awaiting court martial trial for running an illegal Communist organization.

It was reported that Army headquarters knew of the planned revolt and had followed it closely. Telephones and bridges had been taken over by them for a short time.

Major-General Talatt Farid, the Minister of Information, who has been leading the Sudanese delegation at the Nile waters conference in Cairo, said before leaving there for Khartoum that General Abboud had told him by telephone that the situation was well under control.

The leaders of the *coup* were subsequently brought before a court martial. Soon after sitting for the first time, it moved to a Khartoum hospital to hear the evidence of a seriously wounded witness, a sergeant who had been admitted with five bullet wounds.

He fainted before he had finished giving evidence, but he had told the court details of secret information which, he said, had been given him by the alleged leader of the *coup*, Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Hamid. He had also told the court that he had passed the information to officers loyal to General Abboud, the Sudanese Prime Minister.

Civil Servants in Tanganyika

Assurances from Mr. Nyerere

TANGANYIKA WILL CONTINUE TO NEED the services of expatriate officers for a long time to come. This is the view of Mr. J. Nyerere, leader of the Elected Members' Organization in Tanganyika, in a statement published in Dar es Salaam earlier this week. In West Africa the Colonial Office made its policy clear from the beginning and a local service was trained in good time; but over here events have suddenly begun to move so quickly that there simply are not enough local people with the necessary training available.

Mr. Nyerere divided expatriate civil servants into two categories, those who, when independence came, would be willing to stay on but who would naturally like to know their conditions of service before committing themselves, and those who would be unwilling to stay on under self-government. Those in the first category would be offered exactly the same terms and conditions as they enjoyed at present, and they would be offered compensation from the Tanganyika Government if and when the time came for them to be replaced by local officers. For the second category there could be no obligation whatsoever on the part of an independent Tanganyika Government to pay any compensation. That was something which must be clearly understood.

After pointing out that a firm distinction must be made between actual independence and responsible government, Mr. Nyerere said that the length of the interim period between the introduction of responsible government and the granting of final independence would depend on a number of things and could not be accurately forecast. But it rarely, if ever, becomes a political issue. It would be during this time that the remaining non-elected elements in the Legislature would gradually disappear until the last of the reserved portfolios was handed over and the Colonial Office finally relinquished the power of veto vested in the Governor.

SERVING MAN'S NEEDS

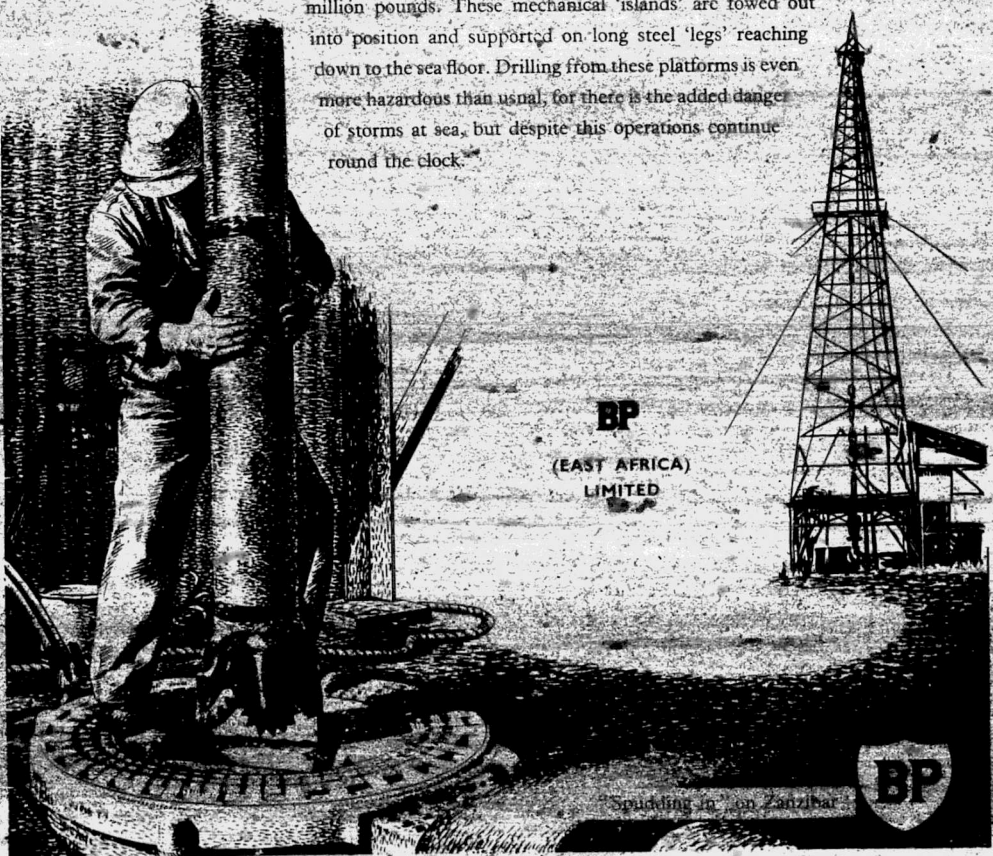
DRILLING: For all the science and technique in exploration that the Oil Man has developed since his search began, he still cannot be certain that oil exists underground until he has drilled for it. In the early days of the Oil Industry, when drilling was confined to proven regions, one in every three wells drilled produced oil in commercial quantities. Now, as remote and unproven areas are opened up, this figure has fallen to one in every six, and to keep pace with ever-growing demand for fuel more wells must be drilled each year.

When the first well was drilled by 'Colonel' Drake in Pennsylvania in 1859, oil was struck at 69½ feet; today's wells often reach down several miles (the deepest is over four miles) into the heart of the earth, and the cost of drilling has become enormous. The deep test well BP completed in 1957 at a depth of 14,281 feet on Zanzibar cost £50 a foot to drill—but no oil was found.

Drilling to such depths even in civilized countries requires a formidable outlay in equipment—drilling rigs nearly 200 feet high, vast engines and pumps, expensive tools, workshops, transport, and the skill of hundreds of trained men.

But today's largest producing areas are situated miles from points of civilization—in the waterless deserts of the Middle East, the jungles of South America and the Far East, and many fathoms under the sea.

In the Persian Gulf, BP has carried the search for Oil miles off-shore on a floating drilling platform costing more than a million pounds. These mechanical 'islands' are towed out into position and supported on long steel 'legs' reaching down to the sea floor. Drilling from these platforms is even more hazardous than usual, for there is the added danger of storms at sea, but despite this operations continue round the clock.



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Drilling in on Zanzibar



Emergency Declared in Ruanda

Plans for Constitutional Reform

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT last week declared a state of emergency in Ruanda following inter-tribal strife. Announcing this in the Belgian Senate, M. de Schrijver, the Minister of the Congo, said that the Mwami (paramount chief) had informed King Baudouin that he intended to restore order but that the Belgian Governor had made it clear that this would be impossible with improvised forces. Consequently the Governor and the Mwami had issued a declaration in which the latter undertook to exercise his authority to avoid further clashes between the ruling Watutsi minority tribe and the Bahuta.

Under the emergency measure, an Army officer, Commander Logiste, has been appointed military resident for Ruanda. Though invested with exceptional powers authorizing him to order arrests and searches, ban public meetings, and set up special courts, supreme power in the territory remains vested in the Governor.

Earlier in the week the Belgian Government had announced a programme of democratic reform for the trusteeship territories of both Ruanda and Urundi aimed at converting the two feudal kingdoms into constitutional states under the present kings, Mwami Kigerr V of Ruanda and Mwami Mwambutsa of Urundi.

The first stage of the reforms would be to establish local governments with wider powers under Belgium's trusteeship control. The Belgian Government intended to end the subordination of Ruanda and Urundi to the Belgian Congo, and to limit the administrative union to monetary, customs, and technical matters.

The sub-chiefdoms and the native communities would be organized as villages, with local councils elected by universal suffrage extending to both men and women, and headed by a mayor and his assistants. These elections could take place in the first half of 1960.

Constitutional Chief

During the second half of that year all the councillors would form the electorate for the National Council, which would have legislative powers under the Mwami, who would appoint a Government in agreement with the Belgian Resident-General. The Mwami would be a constitutional chief outside the Government and above the parties. In cases of urgency the Resident-General would have power to issue legislative decrees.

Subsequently it was reported that Belgian parachute troops from the Kamina base in the Katanga province of the Congo had reached Kigali in Ruanda and were at the military commander's disposal. Territorial forces continued to be active in their efforts to prevent looting by gangs who were moving from village to village and burning families in their huts.

Dr. Harold Adeney, of the London Missionary Society, was responsible for leading a band of 300 Watutsi refugees, 200 of their children, to safety in the Uganda border town of Kisoro.

Three Belgian military aircraft left Brussels for the Congo last Monday carrying 100 troops to serve as replacements at the Kamina base for the parachutists sent to Ruanda.

M. Michel Rwagasaha, secretary-general of the Ruanda National Union, said in Brussels that he intended asking the United Nations to send a commission of inquiry to investigate the situation in Ruanda. He said the U.N.A.R., a Watutsi-dominated organization, had not heard from the United Nations in reply to three telegrams sent during the past 10 days.

Political tension in both the Congo and Belgium is reported to be growing. It centres on the Round Table Conference with native leaders, beginning in Leopoldville next week-end, and the local and district elections due before the end of the year.

The Belgian Government's attempt to hold a conference on a national basis has so far been frustrated by the Socialist refusal to have anything to do with it. The Socialists refused again last Monday to participate on the terms the Government offered.

On Tuesday Mr. de Schrijver, Minister of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, told the Belgian Chamber of Representatives that the trouble in Ruanda had ended.

Federation's £77m. Development Plans

Minister Confident of Raising Funds

THE FEDERATION would be able to raise all the overseas money required for its £77m. development plans over the next four years, said Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, when he returned from a tour of the world's main financial centres.

Mr. Macintyre said there was a shortage of capital for under-developed countries. But there was no loss of confidence in the Federation by investors — "despite the upset in Nyasaland". He was unable, however, to give details of planned federal overseas loans.

"We have already raised £10,000,000 in London this year. The timing of our next London loan will be the subject of later discussion. In Europe there is generally a delay of at least a year between the preliminary talks and the floating of a public issue."

Mr. Macintyre attended the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, and surveyed the position of capital markets in London, Germany, Switzerland, the United States and Canada. He was now confident that the Federation would be able to raise the funds necessary to finance the current four-year development plan.

The Federal Government's development plan for 1959-63 provides for an expenditure of £77m., of which £37m. will be borrowed from various sources. Mr. Macintyre said the Federation had a special interest in the American-proposed International Development Association. The I.D.A. would have its capital subscribed on the same basis as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. But, unlike the Bank and its offshoot the International Finance Corporation, the I.D.A. would be able to give loans to under-developed countries for general development and social investment purposes.

Dr. Nkrumah's New Adviser

Mr. Peter Koinange Appointed

MR. PETER MBUYI KOINANGE, former representative in London of the proscribed Kenya African Union, has been appointed adviser on African affairs to Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana.

According to a report in the *East African Standard* he took up his new post in Accra recently after the death of George Padmore, the former adviser to Dr. Nkrumah.

An "exile" during the Emergency, Mr. Koinange paid a brief visit to his father, ex-Senior Chief Koinange, at Kabarnet in July. The ex-Senior Chief, who is more than 90, was detained at the beginning of the Emergency. He has recently been seriously ill.

Mr. A. O. Odinga, member for Central Nyanza, has returned to Nairobi from a conference on trade unionism in Accra. The conference, he said, had decided to go ahead with plans for creating an independent trade union congress for Africa. It was decided to remain independent from other international organisations, such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Later, when the African T.U.C. was on its feet, it might consider some sort of fellowship with the other international bodies.

Mr. Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, has been attending a conference in Lagos at which representatives of the I.C.F.T.U. and the British T.U.C. are trying to persuade African trade unions to affiliate with them.

On his return to Nairobi Mr. Mboya said that serious consideration might be given to a general strike if the railway persisted in calling in volunteers to break the strike of African railway workers in Kenya.

New Congo Minister

M. RAYMOND SCHEVVEN has been appointed Minister without portfolio to assist M. De Schrijver, Minister for the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. Mr. Schevven will deal with economic and financial questions, said the Belgian Government when it announced the appointment on Tuesday.

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Parliament**Cultivation of White Highlands****Little Unalienated Land Available**

IN A WRITTEN REPLY last week to MR. JOHN DUGDALE, a former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, MR. IAIN MACLEOD, the Colonial Secretary, said that by 1958, about 11,572 square miles in the Kenya White Highlands had been alienated, and about 248 square miles of land of an agricultural type, apart from Crown forests, remained unalienated.

Much of this unalienated land, the Minister added, was not available for cultivation, since it consisted of railway and road reserves, swamps, foreshores, riparian reserves, and the craters of Longonot and Menengai. Figures were not available to show how much of the remainder could be cultivated, and at what cost and under what conditions.

Mr. Macleod added that in August, 1958, the area of land under crops (including grass leys) in the Highlands was 1,173,300 acres, and the area of natural grazing 5,258,900 acres. Of the natural grazing area, 2,040,500 acres were paddocked.

The total under forest (excluding Crown forests) was 288,300 acres. The remaining area consisted of 109,800 acres fallow, 53,200 under farm labour cultivation, 287,800 unusable and 127,900 acres of other land, including that used for roads, building, etc.

The numbers of holdings of different sites were: under 200 acres, 601; 200 to 499 acres, 503; 500 to 1,999 acres, 1,626; 2,000 to 4,999 acres, 498; and 5,000 acres and over, 267—making a total of 3,497 holdings. These figures exclude holdings of less than 20 acres.

Replying to questions on Nyasaland, MR. JULIAN AMERY, Colonial Under-Secretary, said 459 Africans were still detained in Nyasaland. Kanjedza detention centre housed 367, and the Governor had informed him that fighting already existed in two compounds, and would shortly be provided elsewhere. Reading material, games and cards were provided from various sources; wireless amplifiers had been installed in one compound. Educational and sporting facilities were available.

Those sentenced for membership of unlawful societies in Nyasaland totalled 143. Of these, the Minister said, 55 received sentences of six months or more, the maximum being two-and-a-half years. Thirty-three persons had been sentenced for managing or assisting in the management of unlawful societies, and of these 26 received sentences of two years or more, the maximum being five years.

British Protected Persons

In answer to Mr. Fenner Brockway who asked what action the Government proposed following the decision of the Appeals Court that British protected persons came within the provisions of *habeas corpus*, Mr. Amery said: "The implications of the recent judgment of the Court of Appeal are receiving study. I am not at present in a position to make any statement, but meanwhile it should not be assumed that I accept your interpretation of the effect of the judgment."

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in reply to Mr. Wall and Mr. Brockway that the committee set up by the Joint Advisory Council in Bechuanaland had recommended that a Legislative Council for the Protectorate consisting of 21 elected members, 4 nominated and 10 official members, with the Resident Commissioner presiding, should be established with powers to pass legislation, subject to reserve powers in the hands of the High Commissioner. The committee's report also recommended that an Executive Council should be created, to consist of 2 European and 2 African non-official members of the Legislative Council, together with 6 officials. It now remained for the Resident Commissioner to submit proposals to the High Commissioner, who would in turn submit his own proposals to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Brockway: "While welcoming this as a beginning to the legislation for Bechuanaland, may I ask whether it is intended to have any period for a review of these proposals, which by no means represents racial equality or anything like democracy?"

MR. ALFORD: "The Committee of the Joint Advisory Council, consisting of both European and African members, was unanimous in its recommendations and that the Joint Advisory Council itself, which also consisted of European and African members, was unanimous in endorsing them. The House can therefore be assured that there is wide support amongst all races for it, do not see necessarily the detailed but at least the general lines upon which this proposal has been put forward."

News Items in Brief

Blantyre-Limbe, the commercial capital of Nyasaland, has been proclaimed a municipality. The towns of Blantyre and Limbe were united in 1956.

An African villager has been sent to prison for six months in Kampala, Uganda, for trying to sell a 17-year-old African boy into slavery for £1,250.

A new Anglican church for all races at Kapsabet, in Nandi District of Kenya, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of Mombasa, the Rt. Rev. L. J. Beecher.

Early next year the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, of which the Federation is a member, expects to move its one-millionth migrant from Europe to an overseas destination.

A new church with housing for African clergy has been built in the Ilala suburb of Dar es Salaam at a total cost of £42,100. The money was collected almost entirely in and around Dar es Salaam.

To provide primary school education for every child in Kenya would, the Government calculates, cost £10m. annually and require some 34,000 teachers, or an addition of well over 18,000 to the present number.

In the first nine months of the year the Federal immigration authorities issued 9,322 residents' permits to Britons and aliens, who declared personal capital of £3,169,000. In August there were 1,100 immigrants with £527,000 capital.

An international conference on Open Forests in tropical Africa, organized by C.C.F.A., is being held at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. The chairman is Dr. G. R. Bates, chief botanist and plant pathologist of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.

The first provisional results of a census of Africans taken earlier this year in Uganda show that the African population is now nearly 6,500,000. This is an increase of 1,500,000 since the previous census 11 years ago. The increase over the 11 years is 30%—nearly 2½% a year.

Employees of the Kabaka's Government, meeting in the Bulunge at Mengo recently, were told that arrangements were being made to deduct 10% from their wages to help offset the £258,000 cut in Protectorate Government grants for recurrent expenditure in Buganda this year.

The Northern Rhodesia Government is seeking new powers to assist in the control of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis. A Bill to be presented to the Legislative Council provides for the setting up of control areas, entry and exit being restricted to defined routes either for all or only certain types of visitors.

The Nyasaland Development and Loans Board has now been formed, and applications for financial aid from new or existing industries are expected shortly. Formation of the board was proposed by the Financial Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, in his Budget speech, and the Nyasaland Government has placed £20,000 at its immediate disposal for direct assistance to industry. These funds are primarily for loans to smaller industrial concerns, but the board has discretion in their use for the encouragement of industry generally.

No Change

The decision of the Federal Government was that there should be no change in the name of the Kariba Lake. The Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, stated when recently asked if there was any possibility of the lake being renamed—such as Lake Elizabeth, after the Queen, Sir Roy said: "The Minister of Power, Sir Malcolm Barrow, announced some while ago the decision of the Federal Government that there should be no change of Kariba Lake. That decision stands."

Mufulira's New Lake

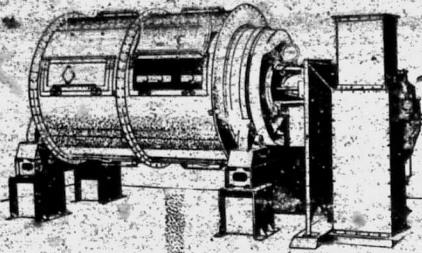
MUFULIRA, on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, is to have a lake three miles long and covering about 3,000 acres. It will form behind a new dam in course of construction across the Butanda stream to take the tailings from the mine. The work which has just begun will take about three years to complete. As tailings are dumped behind the dam wall the size of the lake will progressively diminish.

Tobacco Research

A SECOND FIVE-YEAR tobacco research programme, expected to cost more than £1m, has been approved by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. This is almost £300,000 more than was budgeted for the first five-year plan, which ends next June. The new plan, to run from July, 1960 to June, 1965, will be financed by the R.T.A. and the Federal Government.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

World Production of Coffee Comparisons With South America

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COFFEE in 1956 amounted to 45,635,000 cwt. of which Brazil (19,276,000 cwt.) and Colombia (6,596,000 cwt.) accounted for more than half. The next largest producer is French West Africa whose output in 1956 was 2,464,000 cwt.

In the same year the Commonwealth countries produced 2,993,000 cwt., of which the East African territories accounted for 2,139,000 cwt. Of these Uganda was by far the largest producer with 1,246,000 cwt. Between 1950 and 1956 annual Commonwealth production of coffee almost doubled from 1,505,000 to 2,993,000 cwt., East Africa's share rising from 1,047,000 to 2,139,000 cwt. Over the same period French West African production rose from 891,000 to nearly 24m. cwt. Total South American production showed a slight decline—35,510,000 cwt. in 1950 dropping to 34,377,000 cwt. in 1956.

The essential difference between the African and South American producers is that the former represent a relatively new and growing industry and the latter (especially Brazil) an industry oversupplied with types of coffee for which world demand is on the wane.

These facts are taken from *The National & Grindlays Bank Record*, which added:

Preferential Treatment

There are other differences. Though Commonwealth coffee acreage is comparatively small, coffee is one of a limited number of products for which, in the case of East Africa, both soil and climate are favourable. Official policy has been to encourage its cultivation, not merely on large European agricultural units but also on African-owned smallholdings. In addition the East African product enjoys a preferential rate of duty into the United Kingdom market.

High quality Kenya coffees find a ready sale in Germany and Uganda and Tanganyika produce a robusta coffee which is particularly suitable for the new type instant coffee. France and Belgium take a large proportion of the output of their African colonies, which may be expected to increase under the protective umbrella of the Common Market. Though Portuguese Angola and Ethiopia producers are primarily sellers in an exposed and unprotected world market, and as such possess no special advantages, African coffees generally stand on a somewhat different footing in relation to the problems of the industry as a whole.

Whilst they would welcome a greater element of stability between demand and supply and therefore in the price level, they are less certain than the South American growers that the way to achieve this is by means of an international agreement to restrict both production and exports.

Nonetheless, a new international marketing agreement, effective for one year from October 1, resulted from the Washington meeting of the International Coffee Study Group. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have undertaken to restrict exports to 2,262,000 bags (of 132lb.) which represents a reduction of rather less than 24% of exportable production. French West African and Portuguese African producers agreed to some restriction on exports, other than exports to the metropolitan country which represents their principal market.

Brazil's Share

Total export quotas for South American producers and French and Portuguese Africa work out at 32,650,000 bags, of which Brazil's share is 17,431,000, and Colombia's 5,969,000. There will be no control over exports to countries which ordinarily buy little coffee, and there will be a levy to finance a campaign to promote coffee consumption.

The levy is to be at the rate of 25 U.S. cents per bag for South American producers and 15 U.S. cents for African producers. The new agreement is essentially a holding operation and longer term plans are being deferred until the interests concerned have been able to examine in detail the recently completed survey of the world coffee situation by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

The industry is not a long way from a world agreement. Indeed, having regard to the disparate and unequal character of coffee production in three continents it is open to question whether it is possible or desirable to negotiate an agreement that is comprehensive as well as uniform in its application.

All coffee producers desire certain things, yet some desire them more than others, and the magnitude of their operations are such that they must inevitably take the initiative for, and assume the larger burden of, any general agreement. Export quotas are a palliative rather than a cure for overproduction, and it is significant that the newer African producers are gaining an increasing share of an expanding world market at the expense of Brazil, which has probably not done enough to rationalize and modernize its coffee industry.

"The 1958-59 season ended in September, when it was estimated that the world carry-over was about 36m. bags of 132lb., of which Brazil was holding approximately 24m. bags. The 1959-60 exportable production has been calculated at a record 56m. bags, and the *Economist* estimates that, even if world exports were to rise as high as 40m. bags, the carry-over a year hence could easily exceed 50m. bags. Without harvesting next year's crop, says the newspaper, Brazil could meet a year's home and export needs and still have a large stock. It is not so much a question of whether there should be some regulation of the industry as how it is to be achieved; but it is not reasonable to expect that the smaller producers will be willing to pay the same price for an international agreement as Brazil or Colombia.

Chief Consumer

The U.S.A. is the world's chief consumer of coffee, though the 1956 consumption in this vast market was lower than in 1953. The sharp rise in prices in 1954 and the growing popularity of the more economical soluble coffees affected the level of consumption of the bean. The per caput consumption of green coffee in the United States in 1956 was 15.6lb., which was 4.5lb. less than in 1946 and 1.3lb. less than in 1953. Consumption in Canada is growing rapidly and exceeds that of any other Commonwealth country, including the United Kingdom; it reached the record figure of nearly 1m. cwt. in 1956, with a per caput average of some 7lb.

France represents the largest single market in Western Europe; in 1956 she consumed approximately 33m. cwt. Between 1951 and 1956 consumption in Western Germany rose from 677,000 to 2,203,000 cwt., figures which are indicative of the importance which Kenya producers, amongst others, must attach to this valuable market. Total consumption in Italy (approximately 14m. cwt. in 1956) is now twice what it was before the war, and both Belgium and the Netherlands show marked increases in consumption in recent years. Total U.S. consumption in 1956 amounted to 23m. cwt., a figure which dwarfs all others. But all the evidence points to a steadily expanding world demand for coffee—especially good quality coffees.

"There were heavy new plantings of coffee in the early 1950s in all the principal growing countries. Some of the trees then planted are already in production, but in many cases they still have to attain their maximum yield. To that extent the worst is still to come."

East African Tourists

A FORECAST that the East African tourist industry would expand tremendously in the next few years has been made by Mr. D. O. Mathews, the general manager of the East African Tourist Travel Association, writing in his annual report. During the first quarter of 1959, 16,000 tourists visited East Africa, an increase of 3,000 over the figure for the corresponding quarter in the previous year. Visitors from the United States topped the 5,000 mark for the first time. Mr. Mathews makes a plea for the provision of cheap accommodation for tourists in East African game parks and beauty spots, and suggests that caravan sites should be established alongside the main roads and in National Parks for the use of visitors from the Rhodesias and South Africa.

Finance for Housing

THE RHODESIAN CENTURY BUILDING SOCIETY is to advance money to the Southern Rhodesian Government to help promote home ownership schemes for Africans. At the same time the society is going all out to attract African investors. The chairman, Sir William Murphy, told the annual meeting in Salisbury: "It is important that Africans should, by their own efforts, provide at least a proportion of the funds required for their housing. The society had concentrated on loans for the little man and advanced an average of 12,000 to each borrower during the year. It shows that we consistently financed houses costing less than 24,000. The Rhodesian Century fund had assets of 2,150,000, an increase of 160,000 on last year.

Tanganyika Cotton (Holdings) Trading Profit Almost Doubled

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDINGS), LTD., report a trading profit before charging depreciation of £118,123 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £60,969 in the previous year.

Depreciation absorbs £60,382. Taxation provision totals £8,685 (£10,400), and reduction in taxation due to losses in prior years amounts to £24,910. The group profit after taxation is £73,966. Proportion of profit attributable to outside shareholders of subsidiary companies totals £15,526, and exceptional items absorbed £2,075. Profit retained by subsidiary companies was £50,392, preference dividends for the year, less tax, absorbed £10,875, and unappropriated profit of the parent company totalled £201,767 (£206,669).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £250,000 in 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £10 each, £25,000 in A ordinary shares, and £225,000 in B ordinary shares, both of £1. Capital reserve is £14,074, revenue reserves total £297,475, current liabilities and provisions are £8,550, fixed assets £16,080, interests in subsidiary companies £573,163, investments £207,300, and current assets £23,456 (including £1,703 in cash).

The directors are Mr. L. S. Ednie (chairman and managing), Major-General C. G. Philips and Messrs. W. H. O. Jenkins and P. V. B. Venson.

Meeting, Nairobi, November 30.

Riddoch Motors Higher Profits

RIDDOCH MOTORS, LTD., report that for the year ended May 31 last there was a trading profit after taxation of £21,722, against £7,948 in the previous year. After payments of a 10% dividend on the £500,000 ordinary stock units of 10s. there will remain £24,609 to be carried forward (£21,012).

Revenue reserves stand at £374,609, current liabilities and provisions at £208,368, current assets at £319,571, and fixed assets at £263,406.

Though the motor trade remains highly competitive, sales of Ford vehicles and tractors increased, and a still further improvement is expected for the current year.

Following a report from a firm of industrial consultants, steps have been taken to effect economies, increase efficiency, and ensure better use of capital.

The directors are Messrs. John L. Riddoch (chairman), A. T. Bewes (managing), F. J. Blake (alternate), P. M. Manning, and E. R. King. They are confident that the company's prospects continue to be good "provided stable and efficient government of Tanganyika is maintained over the years".

Cam and Motor Take-Over

THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. (1919), LTD., announce that they have received from the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, acting on behalf of Rio Tinto (Southern Rhodesia) Ltd., one of the companies in the Rio Tinto group, an offer to purchase for cash at a price of 11s. per share the whole of its issued share capital. The directors of Cam and Motor Gold announce that in their opinion the offer is fair and reasonable and that they propose to accept it in respect of their own holdings and to recommend shareholders to accept also.

Dalgety and Co. Report Trading Profit of £2.2m.

DALGETY AND CO., LTD., which have extensive East African interests, report a trading profit of £2,263,385, before charging depreciation, for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,163,284 in the previous year. Depreciation amounts to £526,477 (£521,844).

Income from investments totals £90,247 (£86,838), income from trade investments £7,148 (£6,908), and interest on loan capital £238,818 (£193,953). Profit before taxation totalled £1,572,774 (£1,520,328), taxation absorbed £719,279 (£694,493), leaving a group net profit of £853,495 (£825,835).

Contingencies reserve receives £200,000, new issue expenses totalled £120,000, the 5% dividend, less tax, on the cumulative preference shares absorbed £48,984, the 3% tax-free interim on ordinary shares £130,500 and the 4% proposed final, also tax free, £240,000. The carry-forward of Dalgety and Co. was £707,806 (£647,141).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 20m. in £1 shares, £11m. 5% cumulative preference shares, £2,500,000 4% redeemable debenture stock, £3m. 6% redeemable debenture stock 1979/84, £500,000 in terminable debentures, and £2,003,904 in Australian secured notes. Capital reserves stand at £2,423,726 and revenue reserves at £4,759,409. Deferred liabilities total £2,156,338. Current assets are £28,401,530 (including £472,794 in cash), current liabilities £10,931,638, interests in subsidiary companies £2,119,075, trade investments £52,926, and fixed assets £5,201,484. The directors are Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Dawney (chairman), Sir Eric B. B. Speed (deputy chairman), Sir Patrick Duff, Lord Tweedsmuir, and Messrs. D. Abel Smith, M. I. Babington Smith, K. R. Elder, A. K. Graham, G. S. Hunter, and B. Sanderson.

Meeting, December 3, London.

Wankie Colliery Co. Report

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., report a net trading revenue of £4,227,019 for the year ended August 31 last, compared with £4,370,874 in the previous year. Production and administration of costs absorb £2,257,522, depreciation and amortization £594,264, and directors' emoluments £16,380.

The trading profit was £1,521,994 (£1,520,309). Interest receivable added £163,141 (£131,415), and debenture interest absorbed £144,908. Profit before taxation was £1,372,044 (£1,369,351), and taxation totalled £500,000 (£315,000). Dividends absorbed £659,726 (same), and the carry-forward was £257,318 (£434,944).

The issued capital of the company consists of £5,277,810 in 10s. shares. Capital reserve stands at £132,109, revenue reserve at £2,279,276, and reserve for taxation at £1,105,000. First 5% mortgage debenture stock 1962/78 is £2,630,344 (£2,523,590), current liabilities are £1,062,974, fixed assets £7,485,320, investments £9,360, and current assets £4,926,743.

The directors are Mr. T. Coullter (chairman), Mr. L. Wishart (managing), and Sir Ronald Clark, Lord Robins, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall Clark, M. W. Rush, and M. Van Meyenberg.

Meeting Bulawayo, December 17.



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Commercial Brevities

A £400,000 dairy, now under construction in Salisbury for the Southern Rhodesian Dairy Marketing Board, will be the most modern of its kind in Africa and one of the most up-to-date in the world on completion in February. It will handle and bottle 20,000 gallons of milk a day, and this output can be stepped up later to 30,000 gallons without making any building alterations. Building began 15 months ago and is now nearly complete.

The present unrest in the Belgian Congo has had a marked effect on share prices of companies with Congo interests reports the *Financial Times*. After falling continuously for four years, prices reached a record low figure on the Brussels bourse last week. Since 1955, the value of the Congo to Belgian investors has fallen by two thirds.

A firm of helicopter operators plans to introduce a helicopter service in Salisbury. A director of the firm, Mr. L. R. Lord, said recently that the helicopters would be used for geographical and topographical surveys, crop spraying, power line controls and joy riding. The firm has been operating for more than two years in Northern Rhodesia.

In the first nine months of this year Bulawayo had a net gain of 41 factories registered under the Factories and Works Act. This is more than in any previous full year. Unemployment figures at the end of October were the lowest for two years.

Electricity generated for Uganda during October was 19,037,557 units, compared with 16,366,590 units during the same month last year, an increase of 16.3%. In addition, 12,229,000 units were exported to Kenya, making a total of 31,266,557 units.

A new residence in Salisbury for the Federal Prime Minister is to be built at a cost of not more than £30,000. The tender of D. M. Campbell Construction Co. Ltd., to build the house has been accepted.

The factory near Kericho of Brooke Bond East Africa (Sales), Ltd., which packs the teas produced by members of the Associated Tea Growers of East Africa, is the largest of the kind anywhere in Africa.

Booker Brothers McConnell and Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3d. per share free of tax in respect of the year ending December 31, 1959.

At last week's London auctions, 3,925 packages of African teas were sold at an average of 4s. 1.49d. per lb., compared with 2,058 packages averaging 3s. 6.1d. per lb. in the previous week. Sales to date total 365,470 packages averaging 3s. 1.47d. per lb., compared with 289,947 packages averaging 3s. 4.72d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price received, £5 6 1/2d., was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Smiths Dock Co., Ltd., North Shields, have secured a contract to carry out accommodation alterations in the 18,400-ton gross liner *BLOMFONTAIN CASTLE*, which was recently sold by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., to the National Greek Australian Line, Ltd., a new Greek company which next month is starting a new passenger service with the liner between Greece and Australia.

The Tea Board of Kenya has begun publication of a journal named *Tea*.

Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix Gold (October).—6,000 tons of ore treated; 3,053 oz. of gold produced, working profit £21,001.

Mazoe Consolidated (October).—2,915 tons milled, working profit £3,364.

Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd. (September quarter).—55,860 long tons milled (55,900), 10,507 fine oz. of gold produced (10,836), working revenue £132,738 (£137,641), expenditure £121,902 (£124,377), and working profit £10,836 (£12,377).

Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. (September quarter).—82,768 metric tons of ore milled, yielding 3,888 metric tons of concentrates. Estimated gross proceeds of returnable metal £288,455, estimated realization expenses £122,282, working costs £109,306, estimated profit on working £56,867, depreciation £53,400, interest on overdrafts and loans £19,928, and estimated loss £16,461.

Record Copper Output

COPPER REFINERIES in Northern Rhodesia have this year produced a record tonnage of electrolytic copper. The monthly summary of mineral production, published last week by the Mines Department shows that the provisional figure of production of electrolytic copper in the first nine months of 1959 was 271,508 tons, valued at £61,405,315. The figure of 246,680 tons for the period of 1957 was the highest previous total. The provisional value of all minerals won in the territory during September was £9,795,789. It increased the aggregate for 1959 to £94,911,829.

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1935	11	11,093	21,500,000
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Company Report**Wankie Colliery Company Limited**

(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia)

Profits Maintained Despite Lower Coal Sales

The following are extracts from the review by MR. T. COULTER, the chairman, which has been circulated with the report and accounts:

The profit for the year before taxation, but after providing for depreciation, debenture interest, debenture trustees' fees, and directors' emoluments, was £1,372,644. This shows a small increase of £2,693 compared with last year which was brought about in part, despite lower sales tonnages, by an improvement in revenue from interest. At the end of the year there was a deficiency revenue of £91,024 which in terms of the coal price agreement is recoverable in future years.

A sum of £500,000 was provided for taxation, of which £45,000 has been transferred from the taxation equalization reserve, and the balance of £455,000 provided from the profit for the year.

An amount of £285,000 was transferred to general reserve in conformity with the terms of the price agreement, and an amount of £100,000 has been transferred from general reserve to a new reserve specifically created to meet increased costs of replacements and obsolescence of assets.

Your directors have declared two dividends during the year. The total distribution was £659,726, which represents 1s. 3d. per share. There has been a reduction of the balance of £366,958 unappropriated profit at the end of last year by £27,682 to a figure of £339,276.

Current assets, not including stocks and stores, at £4,548,411, indicate a surplus of £3,483,437 as against current liabilities of £1,062,974.

Sales

The Company's financial year was given a bad start by heavily reduced sales during October and November, 1958, due to the copperbelt strike. It is calculated that some 150,000 tons of trade were lost. General sales were at a lower level than for the previous year but an appreciable increase in demand during July and August helped to bring total sales output to 3,613,617 tons, only 293,274 tons less than for 1958. In view of the fact that export afforded no contribution to the sales output the result under all the circumstances is not unsatisfactory.

Our estimates indicate that the year ending August, 1960, should show a rather higher coal consumption in the Federation than we have experienced recently. Thereafter, as the impact of power generation at Kariba becomes more marked, demand from thermal stations and consequently the railways will fall and internal requirements are likely to decline to a low point in three or four years' time.

After this, however, it seems probable that increased demands from the general trade flowing from future industrial expansion will overtake the fall in requirements for thermal power purposes and reverse the trend, and may even maintain thermal power generation for some time at reasonable levels. In this connection it is satisfactory to note that in some of the model African townships now being planned the use of solid fuels for heating and cooking purposes is envisaged. The Company is giving considerable attention to the distribution of coal amongst Africans and to their education in the use of coal.

It is obvious, however, that the Company will have to face several difficult years, but provided the position is as we see it at the moment we hope that, by drawing on unappropriated profits and with the assistance of our rising investment income, we will be able to maintain dividends at their present level.

We have continued our efforts to obtain export markets without achieving any great success. World coal surpluses have resulted in the development of a highly competitive market and the colliery's long distance from the port of Lourenço Marques remains a considerable handicap.

In order to explore the South American market, the Company's managing director, Mr. Logan Wishart, recently accompanied a South African delegation to that part of the world. Whilst no immediate sales have resulted from the visit many useful discussions were held and a degree of good will was established which will facilitate future negotiations.

Coal Price

The notified average selling price of coal within the Federation, which in terms of the price agreement was fixed at 19s. 6d. per ton on November 1, 1958, has remained unchanged during the year. Earlier this year, however, we were asked by the Southern Rhodesia Government to consider the possibility of arriving at a stabilized coal price which would apply for a period of two years from November 1, 1959.

After making detailed and careful estimates it was agreed with the Government that the average notified price would be 20s. per ton for the period November 1, 1959, to October 31, 1961, subject to the Company's right to apply for a revision of the price in the event of any unforeseen factors arising during that time.

The stabilization of coal prices in the Federation will be of considerable assistance to industrial consumers in planning future development, and it is hoped that as a result coal usage will increase. Our estimates show, however, that an average price of 20s. per ton is likely to result in the accumulation of further deficiency revenue by the end of the two-year period. Such deficiency of revenue is, in terms of the price agreement, recoverable in future years.

Last year I stated that the estimated maximum possible coal demand up to the start of power generation at Kariba in 1960 was not likely to exceed a rate of some 4,500,000 tons per annum. Now the indications are that this estimate was optimistic although it is possible that for a short period immediately before Kariba power becomes available the demand rate may approximate that figure.

General

Investments now include an interest in Clay Products Limited. This company owns and operates a factory near Bulawayo producing first quality salt glazed ware, and the investment is expected to show satisfactory returns in future years.

The production of coke has for many years formed an important part of our undertaking, but as with coal demand has shown a decline over the last two years. One of the larger consumers of coke, the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company Limited, is at present proceeding with the erection of its own coke-making

plant, which will result in a further reduction in demand during the current year. On the other hand, we can anticipate a corresponding increase in coal demand from that company for coke production, and long term estimates show that the overall market for our coke will eventually exceed the previous maximum tonnage sold.

Company Report

Tanganyika Cotton Company (Holding) Limited

MR. I. S. EDNIE'S STATEMENT

The form in which the Accounts have been presented this year has been altered so as to comply as nearly as possible with the requirements of the Companies Bill, 1959, which is likely to become law in the near future. The Directors' Report, which accompanies the statutory Balance-Sheet and Accounts of the Holding Company, is in an abbreviated form and in this review I will deal with the Consolidated Account of the Group and other matters previously covered by the Directors' Report.

I do not think that the Statutory Accounts require any comment except in connexion with the Company's revenue, which is less than in previous years. The reason for this is that during the year it was decided to transfer the Company's investment in Rudewa Estates Limited to two wholly owned subsidiaries. In consequence the annual dividend from Rudewa Estates Limited, £24,570, which has in the past accrued to the Holding Company, appears this year in the accounts of the subsidiary companies concerned, where it has been retained.

Consolidated Accounts

After providing £60,382 for depreciation, but before taxation, the Group earned a net trading profit of £57,741, which compares with a loss of £2,557 in the previous year. After making various appropriations and provision for tax, the net profit attributable to the Group amounted to £56,365, by comparison with a net loss of £36,695 in the year ended March 31, 1958. The total net asset surplus of the Group at March 31, 1959, amounts to £1,110,271, of which share capital comprises £500,000. The comparative net asset surplus at March 31, 1958, was £1,070,537.

Subsidiary Companies

I am very pleased to report that all our Subsidiary Companies earned a profit for the year, without taking into account the dividend received by two subsidiaries from Rudewa Estates Limited.

Tanganyika Cotton Company Limited earned a profit in all departments, although profits from general trading were slightly reduced.

Afcof Limited maintained its policy of trading in specialized imported goods only and further developed various agencies for local products. Turnover was considerably increased and the Company's result was satisfactory.

Rudewa Estates Limited earned a smaller profit than in 1958 consequent upon a reduced production of sisal. The reasons for this reduction were, the drought conditions prevailing in the latter half of 1958 and the closing of one factory for a month due to a mechanical breakdown. In 1958/59 the Company obtained very little benefit from the increased market price of sisal while labour costs rose considerably. However, prices realized in the current year show an average increase in excess of £10 per ton, which should enable the Company to improve its results materially.

African Grown Cotton Company Limited (cotton exporters) continued to trade on a restricted basis and the Company's results are up to expectations.

Sales of "Wankie" tar from the by-products plant at No. 1 Colliery have increased by almost 100 per cent, and our output is fully sold for some further 12 months. With the rapid development of road communications in Central Africa, we can look forward to a continuing demand.

East African Records Limited had a disappointing year, as a result of increased competition and depressed trading conditions in Uganda. The Company has recently entered the field of commercial broadcasting and indications are that this will prove to be a profitable venture.

Kenya Canners Limited earned a satisfactory profit in the face of numerous difficulties. Unfortunately, the price of canned pineapple has deteriorated in the current year, whilst deliveries of fresh fruit to the factory have fallen a long way below estimates. Every effort is being made to increase the throughput to the factory's economic minimum and at the same time to maintain the steady increase in the sale of miscellaneous products.

Associated Companies

Universal Plastics Limited was incorporated in February of this year and is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Company (East Africa) Limited. The Company is manufacturing translucent sheets and other fibreglass products, which are being marketed by our trading subsidiaries.

The activities of our other Associated Companies call for little comment. The planting programme of the Mufindi Tea Company Limited proceeds according to plan. Very important changes have been agreed, affecting future cotton buying and ginning arrangements in the Lake Province of Tanganyika which should be of material benefit to the Ukerewe Cotton Company Limited in the forthcoming season.

Other Investments

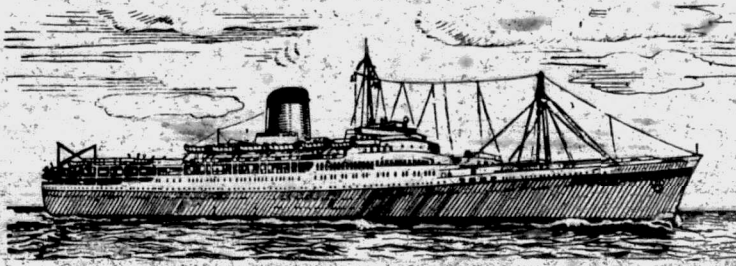
Border Forests (Rhodesia) Limited have obtained a quotation on the Rhodesian Stock Exchange, where the shares are now quoted at a premium.

Consequent upon the arrangements agreed between the United Kingdom and the Government of Egypt earlier this year, it is likely that we shall receive some compensation for the investments sequestered in 1956.

In general I think it is fair to say that the Group has made a reasonable recovery after two depressing years of reorganization. Several of our major investments are still in an early stage of development, however, while the prices of most commodities produced in East Africa remain comparatively low. We cannot, therefore, look for spectacular results in the immediate future.

Taking a longer view, the object of all concerned with the development of East Africa must be to improve as rapidly as possible the living standards of our population. This object can only be achieved by increased employment and utilization of our resources. It is encouraging to note that there is an ever growing awareness of the necessity for supporting the development of secondary industry in addition to expanding our primary production. The Group is playing a full part in all these developments and can expect to share in any rise in the prosperity of East Africa.

In conclusion I should like to pay tribute to the splendid efforts of the staff of all Companies in the Group.



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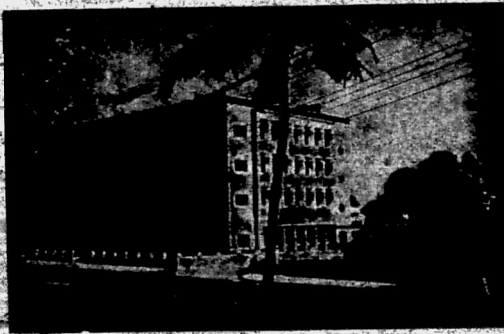
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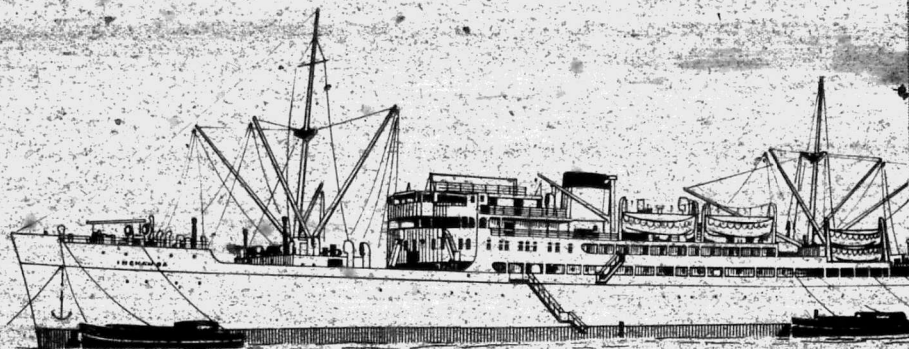
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