

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday November 26, 1959

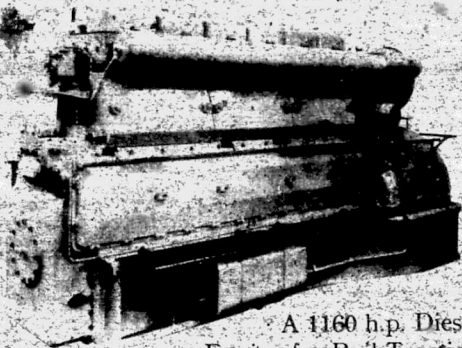
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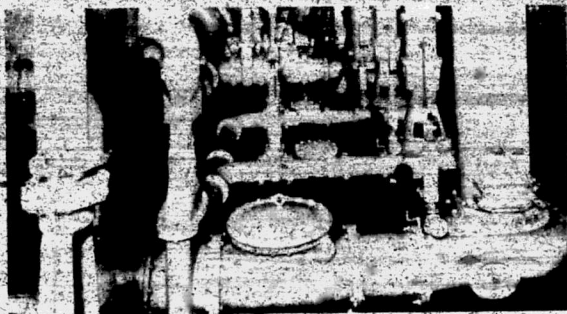
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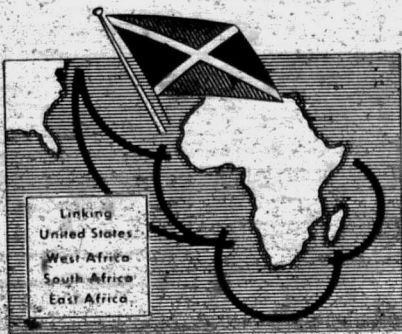
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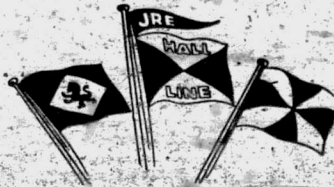
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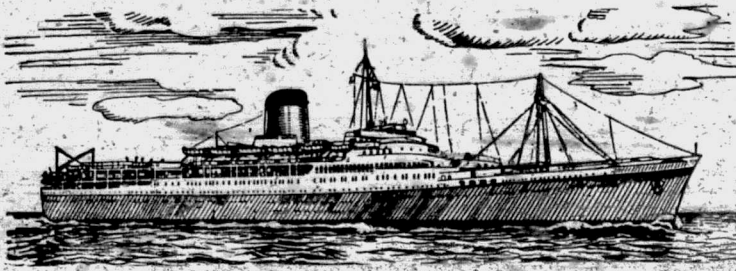
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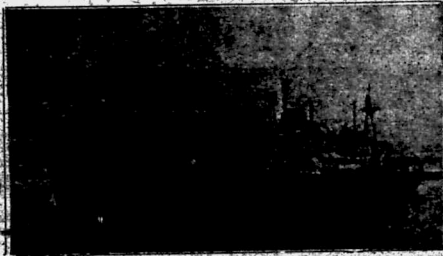
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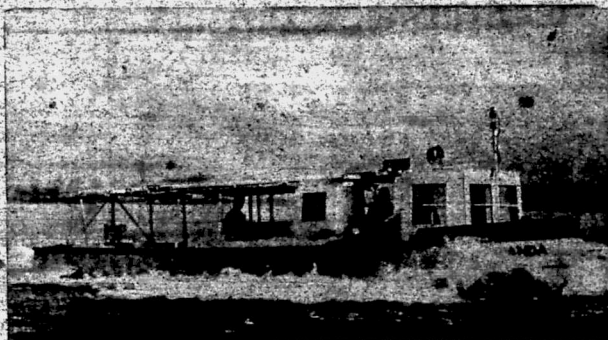
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## Principal Contents

|   | Page |                        | Page |
|---|------|------------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment                       | 293  | Mr. Macmillan's Tour   | 299  |
| Notes By The Way                        | 294  | Railway Strike Spreads | 300  |
| Mr. B. Mackenzie's<br>Speech            | 295  | Personalia             | 304  |
| Industrial Development<br>in Federation | 297  | Obituary               | 305  |
| New Kenya Party<br>Launched             | 298  | Letter to the Editor   | 306  |
|   |      | Commercial News        | 310  |
|   |      | Mining                 | 312  |
|   |      | Company Reports        | 314  |

Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1959

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS IDLE to attempt to guess what lies behind the announcement from Nairobi that the Kenya National Party is being "put into cold storage" until after the constitutional conference

**Kenya National Party** which is due to  
**Sells Out to Mboya** open in London on

January 18. The practical effect of the decision is that the African delegates will speak with one voice which is certain to be that of Mr. Mboya, who for some months has found his assumptions of leadership challenged from several quarters, especially the Kenya National Party and the Mombasa African Democratic Union. Whereas this latter organization is, as the name implies, entirely African (and largely tribal), the former body has been inter-racial, containing eight of the fourteen African elected members of the Legislative Council, six Asian elected members, and one of the European elected members (Mr. Shirley V. Cooke). Since it was formed in July it has proclaimed a multi-racial policy which has been anathema to Mr. Oginga Odinga, Mr. Mboya, and Dr. Kioko, the triumvirate which has stood for extremism, one of its demands being responsible government of Kenya in 1960 on a one-man-one-vote basis, without any protection for minorities or any qualification for admission to a common electoral roll. That the African politicians should now have agreed to compose their deep differences of principle can mean only that the extremists will again dictate. Even while the two groups existed there was little prospect that the January conference could succeed. Now the chance is infinitesimal for it is inconceivable that the Governments of the United Kingdom and Kenya can submit to the obduracy of ill-balanced, inexperienced, and impatient political factions.

The *rapprochement* between the eight African elected members who have professed to believe in multi-racialism as the right policy for the Colony and the six who have scorned that approach to the

**Appearances** country's problems is unfor-  
**In Politics** tunate from the short-term and long-term standpoints.

It is harmful immediately because all the African constituency members can now be claimed (however hollowly) to be opposed to the one plan which might safeguard the future of the State; and the fourteen, having reached at least a temporary accommodation, will unite in denouncing any other Africans who have the wisdom and courage to stand against the idea of submission to a racialism which must wreck the very foundations of the economy—upon which the political future must depend. There will be Africans sincere and bold enough to defy the artificial alliance contracted between the Odinga-Mboya and Muliro groups, and part of the task of the Government and the Europeans of Kenya will be to ensure fair expression to their opinions in the Press in Africa and in Great Britain. Unless special care be taken to provide continuing coverage of their statements, the general public will be left with the impression that Mr. Mboya has emerged as the unassailable leader of Kenya Africans. That thoroughly unwarrantable claim has been his objective for years, but the probability is that he has a much smaller following to-day than he had a year ago. In politics, however, appearances, not the real facts, are often decisive, and Mr. Mboya has certainly more apparent influence than he had a week ago.

The obvious challenge to the European politicians is to re-examine their differences with a determination to find the greatest

possible measure of common ground, so that their case may be persuasively pleaded in London. Both parties accept the principle of inter-racial partnership (though within both and between them there are divergent thoughts on timing and other important issues). Surely the right course is for the United Party and the New Kenya Party to confer in complete candour for the purpose of constructing a common policy towards as many as possible of the matters to be considered by the constitutional conference. On many points the two parties are not far apart, and some of their criticisms of Government intentions are mutual. There is thus a basis for a European coalition in reply to that of the Africans. It would, of course, be more dependable and less selfish. more depend-

able because it could emerge only from frank facing of the great issues before Kenya today and tomorrow, and less selfish because it would involve an inter-racial approach to those issues, whereas that of the fourteen Africans is undisguisedly racialistic. Some readers will doubt the willingness of the European leaders to make concessions in the present political atmosphere. The plain fact is that they must do so or come to London so openly disunited that neither side can expect to carry much weight. Schism could achieve nothing. A policy acceptable to the large majority of Europeans and backed by some responsible Africans and Asians could win the support of H.M. Government. To produce such a plan of action promptly is now the grave responsibility of the European leaders.

## Notes By The Way

### Voice of Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA may dominate the Federal scene at home. In London her voice has been muted since 1953, whereas the two Northern territories have been constantly in the public eye. This was perhaps inevitable. Rhodesia House went federal almost immediately, and Southern Rhodesian interests were subordinated to the more urgent federal issues. But now the voice of Southern Rhodesia has been heard in London. At one stroke of a Press conference (at "Federation" House the other day) Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, firmly put his country back on the map. He did not say so in as many words—he is not a man to worry about prestige—but he gave the impression that Southern Rhodesia had preserved its identity under federation, that Salisbury was more than the capital of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. How did he do it? The answer lies in his own stature. None of the spokesmen the Colony has sent to London have been, with the exception of Mr. Garfield Todd, in the same class. Power and strength flowed from Sir Edgar as from a reactor. He shares with Mr. Todd the gift of fluent, effortless exposition. He has, of course, a greater command than Mr. Todd of financial and economic matters. It will be another general election before one can say whether he has won the hearts as well as the heads of a conservative and largely European electorate.

True, Sir Edgar fumbled badly at his Press conference—but only for matches for his pipe. He simply stood there, squat, pinkish, bespectacled, and in a few minutes gave a terse yet founded outline of his plans to improve African living standards by education and the removal of racial disabilities, quietly emphasizing that everything hinged on the continued presence of the European community and sustained overseas investment. Provided the races worked together in harmony, Southern Rhodesia, with all its varied resources, might well set an example to the rest of Africa. There it was, a perfect example of the soft sell. No gesticulation, no theatrical flag waving, no veiled threats. Here was a man in complete command of his subject, who put it over in a clean, simple manner. Reporters were frankly dazzled.

### Reserved Opinion

When questions came Sir Edgar tended to answer them too lengthily, and for a moment one wondered whether there might be substance to the stories of his austere, scholarly reserve, of his somewhat colourless personality. But when the conference broke up Sir Edgar was anything but dry or donnish when he talked informally to journalists. This was in itself unusual for a Prime Minister. Sir Edgar was enlarging on his concept of democracy—which differs from the Westminster pattern—when his young private secretary, a young English graduate, hissed: "Five minutes". His circle of listeners were sorry when the bell went. They may have been critical, but of their respect for Sir Edgar's views there could be no doubt. Southern Rhodesia has a champion of rare ability.

### Sir Ronald Prain's Advice

SIR RONALD PRAIN is both a very practical and a very liberal-minded leader of the Central African mining industry, in which his group of companies has an immense stake. The most important factor in their future, he tells the shareholders and the general public this week, is the satisfactory evolution of the political future of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the attitude of his boards to political developments, he had made some statements which have doubtless been calculated to apply sharp treatment. It will be salutary to many Southern Rhodesians for instance, to read this passage: "The Legislature in Southern Rhodesia is entirely European, a situation which appears inconsistent with Southern Rhodesia's position as the leading territory of what is a multi-racial Federation. Some of the laws, too, such as the Land Apportionment Act, would appear to require urgent and drastic alteration if confidence is to be restored among the African population in the real intentions of the European minority to implement partnership in a sense which will be understandable to Africans." That has been said any number of times in these Notes and in leading articles in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but I cannot recall that any outstanding Rhodesian business leader has previously made so categorical a demand for urgent change.



### Vital for the Future

THE AFRICANS, Sir Ronald adds, are constantly pressing for a much greater measure of political and economic power. "and there is no doubt in my mind that they will eventually achieve this. What is vital for the future of the territories is the means by which they attain their goal. It is in my opinion of the utmost importance that they should do so with the good will of the European population. The Europeans deceive themselves if they close their eyes to what is happening in the rest of Africa; and the Africans deceive themselves if they fail to realize that progress is linked with hard work and increased productivity." Who will dispute the validity of those statements, or the topicality of the reminder that the Europeans must accept the removal of discriminations dependent upon race and the abandonment of restrictive practices based on a tradition which is now obsolete? Time presses, and enlightened pronouncements of this type by more of the heads of great enterprises in the Federation would help the political leaders to quicken the pace; and that they recognize that to be desirable there can be no doubt.

### Scientists' Grit

WHO WERE THE MEN behind the man-made diamond praised by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers, in his announcement last week? It is perhaps historically fitting that a Dutchman should have led this latest South African venture. He is Dr. Jans Custers, the 55-year-old joint director of the Adamant Laboratory, established in 1955 by the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer for research into the synthesis of the industrial diamond. Dr. Custers, who comes from Eindhoven, was once a physicist at the Philips Laboratories. In 1947 he joined De Beers to work on diamond

crystals, the classification of diamond grit and the "rounding" of diamonds. He discovered a semi-conducting diamond, known as the type 2B. With a doctorate thesis on photoelectric intensity measurements in the mercury arc spectrum, it is not surprising that Dr. Custers is the author of a formidable list of major scientific papers. Nor is it surprising that he seeks relaxation in long distance driving. He is married, and very much a family man with three sons and two daughters.

### Yorkshire's Contribution

Dr. Custer's right-hand man, Dr. Henry Dyer, is a 32-year-old South African with degrees from Natal and Cambridge. He joined De Beers in 1951, and last month became assistant director of research. For the past three years he has been engaged in the production of synthetic diamond grit. He is married and has two children. He once played rugby for Natal University, but has become reconciled to golf and gardening. Another South African member of the top four is Dr. Peter Wedepohl, who was born in Pretoria in 1931. He went to Reading University with Dr. Dyer in 1951 to join the team, sponsored by De Beers, investigating the radiation in diamonds, which gave him his Ph.D. thesis. He is also a keen golfer. Yorkshire contributed the fourth member of the quartet. Dr. Bernard Senior, who is 29, was born and educated in Huddersfield. He took honours in engineering at Sheffield, which awarded him a Ph.D. in 1954 for a thesis on metal forming operations. He spent the following two years at the Safety of Mines Research Establishment at Sheffield before joining the Adamant Laboratory. He is married, with two daughters; plays tennis and likes gardening.

## Mr. Mackenzie Outlines Kenya Government's Attitude to Land

### National Obligations Demand Removal of Artificial Land Barriers

ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Kenya National Farmers' Union recently, Mr. Bruce Mackenzie, the Minister of Agriculture, said that the Kenya Government was fully aware of the dominant contribution which European agriculture had made over the previous 50 years to the "emergence of Kenya as a factor on the world scene." European producers, occupying by administrative provision, some six per cent of the country's land surface, had been responsible, in the past few years, for about 46% of the gross national product.

We fully recognize and take into account, as a Government that, the endeavours which comprise what is commonly called European agriculture have, in the main, secured and financed the remarkable—by comparison with those countries of the old world which took so many centuries to mature—development or expansion of urban communities, fully patronized communications, and provision of those services of education, medicine and welfare which are so often taken for granted but which have to be funded by somebody's primary endeavours.

But we cannot afford to look solely back into the past. We cannot afford not to look into the future. Were this a political occasion, I might recommend you to consider the vast and ever-growing influence of world opinion of external influence, that extends far beyond any practical impact satisfying to the chieftains of London or Makerere Hall. As this is a strictly agricultural occasion I must confine my remarks to a more convincing and practical plane.

Our job as a Government is not to consider unreservedly the interests of Messrs. Smith, Brown, Patel or Njeroge in what remains of 1959. Our job is

the pilotage of this country into the uncharted seas of the 1960's and beyond. If the data on which we were satisfied to work consisted of nothing but an extract from a speech made by Sir Winston Churchill 30 or 40 years ago, we should be failing in our duty. Our task is to measure the criteria and the pressures of this day and age, to submit all these influences to the test of national economic advantage, and convey realistic recommendations on matters of consequence to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

"Let me speak for my Ministry in conveying to you three essential considerations. First, looking into the future, it is certain that the contribution of European agriculture, alone, cannot be expected to bulwark the progress of amenities and services which the country needs.

### Reservoir of Agrarian Skills

Secondly, as a natural corollary to this, it must be recognized that some decades of financial sacrifice, made worthwhile by the devoted application of officers of successive Kenya Governments, have created in the African land units not only individual farmers of calibre and conviction, but a whole reservoir of agrarian skills which the country badly needs to utilize.

Thirdly, no Government worthy of its title and opportunity, in touch with the pace of world affairs, could venture now to initiate anything but one criterion for Kenya's economic development: proper use of our resources in terms of land, coupled with those other few natural bounties—wild life and sporadic minerals—as are found on or beneath the surface of our land.

The recent seasonal paper on land, which is not—despite provocative rumour—a newly introduced law, is not, despite the other popular theory, an assessment of youthful potentialities. Those who speak of the so-called White Paper need as an antecedent the long period in which they had to brush to take into account the fact that the endeavours implicit in the phrase "European agriculture" have underwritten

all the advantages and opportunities which other communities currently enjoy.

The ultimate decision of the Government must be based on one essential factor in Mr. Mackenzie's view: to secure the greatest possible contribution from agricultural endeavour to the profit of national economic needs. We are advised upon, or take note of, certain political or emotional considerations affecting the use of land. Our convinced belief is that we cannot properly meet our national obligations without removal of purely artificial restrictions on the use of land.

What we believe, in my Ministry, is that a near miracle has been performed, in 50 years, in getting us to where we are. Only now by progressive removal of the barricades of historical habit, can be utilized in the true interests of the country the asset not only unique as a resource but shared by all our people.

Mr. Mackenzie said that he would do his utmost to see that there would be no hurried debate on the sessional paper before he had had time to discuss it fully with the K.N.F.U. and the Board of Agriculture.

Discussing the economic prospects of the agricultural industry, Mr. Mackenzie said that the exportable surplus of Kenya is as yet little more than a couple of waves in the whole ocean of world trade. Nonetheless, it is important to bring into account the world economic scene, for two reasons. First, because the product of Kenya is of gradually increasing importance by virtue of its quality or nature. Secondly, because we are so linked to the economic impetus of the United Kingdom, expressed through consumer demand and industrial production costs, that we cannot consider or attempt to control our destinies in the atmosphere of a village green.

### Disarmament Consequences

The most important-looking prospect in the world economic scene is, of course, the possibility of agreement on disarmament and the dollar release. If this is reached, then capital monies and productive enterprise beyond the conception of any East African budget or programme will be released for alternative objectives. At the same time, the world population aspect will be comforting, or frightening—according to the point of view. It is fairly clear that the great industrial nations will hasten to provide finance for projects in the so-called under-developed countries, partly for prestige reasons, in a few cases perhaps with other motives but in every instance because cessation of conventional armaments production must be met by means to expand communication and trade.

Their counter-stroke will be accelerated by three factors: first, the enormous gulf existing between the industrial level of mature and younger countries; secondly, the enormous potential for improved living standards, in spheres of nourishment, hygiene and possession, in the under-developed countries; thirdly, the great advantage of balance between the industrial capacity of the old world and the natural bounty—in raw materials and primary products—of the younger lands.

What does all this mean to Kenya? I believe, if we are wise, that it spells opportunity beyond any early dreams. Those who express failing confidence in a country like Kenya can only be allowing emotional or propaganda stimulus to dwarf objective appraisal of the economic scene. We are very near, in fact, to the prospect of rising world demand for our exportable surplus—so long as quality is maintained and standards become recognized—because world treasures and the increasing populations they administer can only thrive on them.

We have the opportunity to develop the markets which, for geographical or reciprocal reasons, best serve our economic interest. We have the prospect of great increase in internal demand within East Africa for our foodstuffs and primary goods, and translation of inherent demand into effective demands will be hastened by every element of capital investment or sponsorship from overseas.

### Irresponsible Politicians

It is unfortunate that there are politicians, in so many ways, who are hampered by the prospect of responsibility, who have little understanding of the world influences and economic criteria on which our policies must be founded. However, we farmers, above anyone else, know that a number of these politicians do not speak for the people as a whole, but only for those contemptible few who create nothing themselves, yet seek to gamble with all that sacrifice and skill we have brought.

The time is past when we could rely on local consumption to absorb all we produced at a price based on average local costs plus a reasonable profit margin and we must now concentrate on greater efficiency in production and marketing in order to compete on the world markets. This means the production of a high quality article at a world acceptable price.

The formation of the Kenya Co-operative Federation of Agricultural Industries and the Association for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa are encouraging signs of the times. These two bodies have now set up a joint committee and appointed a joint executive officer, and the Government

has contributed £2,000 towards expenses. They are receiving full support from all Government departments as well as from the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and the outlook is very encouraging.

The other side of the marketing problem is the protection of our local markets against foreign competition. On reading your annual report one might get the impression that Government is totally unsympathetic to the representations made by your Union on this subject and that such protection as has been obtained in the past has only been extracted grudgingly. This is definitely not the case.

Firstly, it is appreciated that it is not always possible for a young and developing country, saddled with overheads as in our case, to compete with products from countries whose industries are long established and more diversified and who, in many cases, subsidise their farmers. A considerable measure of protection can be obtained by the imposition of import tariffs and this has already been done in many cases.

Complete protection can, however, only be guaranteed by imposing quantitative restrictions and this is where we come up against objections in principle from the United Kingdom Government on the grounds of internal trade agreement, such as G.A.T.T. (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). I do not think that it is generally appreciated what an enormous amount of additional work would become necessary if import control were imposed on all primary products which can be produced locally.

Government's policy is to afford as much protection as possible by the imposition of import tariffs and, as soon as a definite threat of unfair competition arises from imported produce, to apply quantitative controls immediately.

Whilst on the subject of marketing, I would like to make a brief mention of pyrethrum. Government is not committed irrevocably to passing legislation in the form set out in the White Paper. Negotiations have been re-opened between the Pyrethrum Board and Mitchell, Cotts and it is my earnest wish that they may be able to find an amicable solution to the subjects in dispute.

## Changing Nature of the Commonwealth

### Royal Opening for Liverpool Exhibition

PRINCESS MARGARET, opening a Commonwealth exhibition at Liverpool last week, said that it was important to remember that the Commonwealth, which has been described as the most successful political experiment of modern times, consisted of many parts but that these made up a whole. It was a group of peoples all pursuing their own courses of conduct but doing so with constant regard to one another's interests.

"We in the United Kingdom have, of course, special responsibilities for the dependencies. The Commonwealth which we celebrate today has changed its character tremendously in the last decade. It now contains some 660m. people, living together in independence, harmony and constant consultation with one another and representing a quarter of the world's population."

Princess Margaret said that it was an excellent thing that young people were paying special attention to the Commonwealth, for in a changing world the Commonwealth might assume an even greater importance and stabilizing influence in the lives of young people than it had in our own, and much of their attitude would depend on what they learned in the formative years.

Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that he hoped that as communications became shorter more and more people would be able to travel and meet their neighbours in the Commonwealth. Meanwhile many had to stay at home and this exhibition would enable us to acquire a closer understanding of the meaning of the "partnership of nations."

The exhibition, he said, gave a picture of the modern Commonwealth as a trading association in which we exchanged a great volume of trade and deliberately gave preferences to each other. It was a conscious decision, dedicated to certain ideals of conduct which were embraced in the words of freedom and democracy.

The mobile exhibition, he added, was compact but it was designed to indicate something of the scale of the Commonwealth. "We hope we have caught something of our spiritual heritage."

As stated in our report last week Rhodesia House is contributing staff and resources to the exhibition and the East African Office has sent two firms. The exhibition is part of a series of Commonwealth events which are to be held in the major provincial centres.

# Federation in Deadly Earnest About Industrial Development

## Sir Thomas Chegwidden's Address to Federation of British Industries

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, addressed the Federation of British Industries during his recent visit to London.

In the course of his speech he said:—

"The forms and practices of British democracy, the products of evolution over ten centuries, are not articles of export. You cannot pack them up in neat little boxes, with a book of the rules enclosed in each, and expect them to work in any part of the world to which you may care to send them. They don't and won't work—for reasons which are embedded in the history, traditions, language, and habits of mind of the local people.

"What has happened in the Middle East since the end of the Kaiser's War should have sown doubts in the minds of those who think that salvation lies in the use of the ballot-box.

### Politically Vocal Africans

"The African in my part of the world is but 60 or 70 years away from pure tribalism; and the essence of African tribalism was that you lived under the rule of a chief who tolerated no opposition. The politically vocal Africans who now demand the adult franchise on the British pattern see themselves as chiefs, new style, and, having gained power, they would seek by all means to hang on to it. They are a tiny percentage of the total African population.

"To expect the African at his present stage of development to absorb the principles and practice of democracy as you know it in these islands is as sensible as to suggest that Britain might have jumped from the tribalism of the days of Boadicea into the democracy of Elizabeth II without the hundreds of long and sometimes painful years of political experiment and development which separated the two eras.

"And it never seems to occur to those who are in such a hurry to confer the so-called benefits of British democracy upon the Africans that they would be handing them over to totalitarianism.

"The Federation is not yet a democracy. One day it will become one, though not necessarily on the British model. Meantime we must feel our way along the path of progress, educate the African, instil a sense of responsibility in him, and give him work to do so that in due time he can assume a full share in the government of the country in which we both live.

### Federation's Vast Area

"Not many people realize that the Federation is as large as Western Europe excluding the Scandinavian countries and the British Isles. A good deal of the blame lies with the school atlas, in which the map of England and Wales occupies one page and that of Africa another page of the same size.

"This vast area of close on half-a-million square miles is inhabited by nearly 8m. people, of whom just under 300,000 are of European origin. These are the so-called white settlers, whose energy and initiative are alone responsible for the development of the country to its present advanced state of civilization. With the help of the Africans as unskilled labourers, they have built 2,700 miles of railways in the two Rhodesias and about 53,000 miles of roads in all three territories, of which 2,000 miles consist of trunk or arterial roads, possible in all weathers.

"They have so opened up the mineral resources that the value of mineral production has increased from about £23m. a year in 1946 to roughly five times that figure now. The same story can be told about agriculture, forestry, fisheries, the building of schools, hospitals and houses, the development of electric power, and so on, through the whole gamut of activities that go to make up the economy of a modern State.

"The net national income generated by the stores Company rose from £60m. in 1946 to £370m. in 1957, an increase at the rate of 16% per annum compounded, very few industries can show an equal record. In 1958 the value of our exports at £159m. represented nearly 48% of the net domestic output in

the money economy. The corresponding figure for the U.K. is about 20% and for the U.S.A. less than 5%.

"Copper will continue to be the most important constituent of our export trade for many generations, and its price must therefore remain a matter of acute interest to us. A moderate but stable price is of more importance to us than the alternations of extravagance and depression which we have suffered in recent years. Whatever happens to copper, we must get as many of our eggs into other baskets as we can; and the most promising and important is the basket labelled 'secondary industry'.

"Our African population is increasing at the net rate of about 200,000 per annum. Every year some 50,000 more male adult Africans will come on to the labour market. Perhaps about 15,000 will remain in the subsistence economy. On the basis of the average increase in all forms of employment which prevailed in the five years 1951-56, namely just under 3% per annum, some 30,000 should find employment in the money economy. So we have to raise the employment possibilities by about 5,000 a year, or 16% on the present rate of absorption. That means expanding and developing secondary industries.

"All Africa south of the Sahara, with a population measured in hundreds of millions, is a potential market for Federal manufacturers. Standards of living and purchasing power are rising steadily, and in some cases rapidly, throughout this vast area, so that estimates made today will be completely inadequate in five years. It will not be many years before the whole population is effectively demanding to be supplied at something approaching European standards.

"Though our aim is to press on with industrial development at top speed, there will be a large market for imports for a very long time.

### Goods in Demand

"What are the principal classes of goods in demand? Broadly, everything needed for personal and domestic use and consumption. The tastes and requirements of the African are growing very rapidly, and will continue to do so as his purchasing power increases. Then as our manufacturing industries expand there is bound to be an increasing opportunity for developments in engineering, beginning with the light engineering side and moving as time goes on into the heavier field and even into machinery manufacture. The foundations for this sort of expansion are already being laid in the development of our iron and steel production. There will be scope for the expansion of the lighter forms of electrical engineering as power begins to flow more and more cheaply from the great hydro electric station at Kariba on the Zambezi.

"Nor do we escape the more dubious benefits of 20th Century civilization. We are to have television, and our small but active radio manufacturing industry is already preparing to meet the consequent demand. Many are a little apprehensive about the results of illuminating the darkness of Africa by the ghostly glimmer of the cathode-ray tube. We shall be able to get some of our own back by submitting visiting politicians from the U.K. to ordeal by television interview.

"In many cases an investment of capital and know-how in an existing enterprise is just as useful as the establishment of an entirely new and separate manufacturing unit. The Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries has published a directory of over 1,250 firms in some 120 different categories of manufacture.

"The customs tariff is used principally to raise revenue, but the Federal Government has made increasing use of it for the purpose of fostering industrial development: first, by suspending the duties on imported raw materials to be processed in the Federation, or by granting rebates of duty on such material; and, secondly, by imposing protective duties where they are necessary to foster infant industries.

### Establishing New Industries

"A good deal has been done this year to encourage the establishment of new industries. The preliminary expenses incurred in the 12 months before the start of operations are to be allowed as a deduction for income tax purposes. Moreover, in addition to the depreciation allowances on plant and machinery an investment allowance of 10% on all expenditure on these items is to be granted. So an industrialist will be able to write off 110% of the cost of plant and machinery, and in respect of these items in the first assessment year of his business he will be granted allowances amounting to 30% of their cost.

"Where Government buying is envisaged, the Federal Board grants to local manufacturers a preference of 75% of the landed cost of the imported article. Similar provisions exist in each of the three territories as well.

"Profits and other income derived from investments are freely transferable to the country from which the invested funds came, and it is now the Government's intention to exempt from income tax interest payable to non-residents. There are no restrictions on capital movements to and from the Federation.

"I want to get the Federal Government interested with the F.B.I. and A.R.N.I. in working out a scheme whereby we can have an exchange of industrial missions. I am not thinking about the very large industrial companies in this context—they look after themselves—but the firms of medium size of good standing who might be interested in examining on the spot the possibility of extending their activities to the Federation either on their own or in association with local concerns which know the local conditions.

"It may perhaps be worth remarking, for the benefit of any who have doubts about the wisdom of investing in the Federation, that it is highly unlikely that many large organizations which have started up in the Federation quite recently would have done so if they had thought that the very considerable sums they have invested in their factories were in any jeopardy.

"An Industrial Development Corporation, sponsored principally by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to come into being on January 1. It will have an authorized capital of £1m. and borrowing powers of £3m., and it is expected that at least half the capital will be raised from local sources, including the Central Bank. The rest will be raised in London under the auspices of the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., which has undertaken to subscribe to the capital and to encourage subscriptions, mainly from companies with branches and subsidiaries in the Federation. Since the corporation will probably make few investments in its early days, only 25% of the capital is to be paid up on formation; further amounts of 25% will be called in on the first, second, and third anniversaries.

"The new corporation is aimed primarily at helping to secure a wider diversification of industry and in particular the creation of new industries which might act independently of existing industries. It is not intended to finance either very large projects, for which adequate capital is usually available, or to assist very small concerns, since the cost of investigating small projects is often out of all proportion to the likely return. Propositions involving less than £20,000 will not normally be considered.

"As it is also the intention to spread the corporation's funds as widely as possible, ten loans of £50,000 would be preferable to two of £250,000. The corporation will, of course, insist that the sponsors of any project should themselves put up a substantial part of the capital required. The three territories are also setting up similar organizations.

"An Industrial Loans Board is being set up in Nyasaland with an initial capital of £20,000 to help industries whose requirements are too small to qualify for aid from the Industrial Development Corporation. A similar board has been established in Northern Rhodesia, and in Southern Rhodesia an Act of Parliament has just been passed to set up on a new and expanded basis an Industrial Development Fund which has been operating for over three years."

## Director of Public Prosecutions

### New Post Created in N. Rhodesia

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT is to create at an early date a post of Director of Public Prosecutions.

The functions of the officer, according to a statement issued last week by Mr. B. A. Doyle, O.C. Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, will be "to ensure that in all cases of importance legal advice is available to the police on the spot during the investigation of crime, and to provide legal assistance in any subsequent prosecutions."

Stating an intention to provide closer liaison between the Attorney-General's department in relation to prosecutions and the investigation of crime, Mr. Doyle said it was expected that a recent recruitment would enable the secondment early in the New Year of one crown counsel to the police for general advisory and instructional duties.

Provision has been made in this year's Estimates for two additional posts of crown counsel, confirmed Mr. Doyle. These have not yet been filled but are now being advertised on contract terms as an alternative to the normal conditions of service. In addition, substantial funds have recently been provided for the briefing of private practitioners."

## New Kenya Party Launched

### Mr. M. Blundell's Statement

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT was made recently by Mr. M. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, when he launched the New Kenya Party.

"From the earliest days of the New Kenya Movement, the group has believed that we, the peoples of Kenya, could build for the future on the firm common ground which lies between us, rather than on the shifting sands of racialism.

"It has been our aim to lay the foundations of this future by producing an agreed statement of policy, and in presenting our "Challenge of New Kenya" we believe that we have not only demonstrated that our ideas on racial co-operation are practicable, but have indicated clearly the way ahead.

"I should like to say that we could not have achieved this first step without the support and encouragement which we have received from the public—African, Asian, Arab and European alike—and we think that the time has now come to associate our supporters more closely with the New Kenya Movement, so that they themselves may have an active say in the development of our policies. This is only possible through a party organization.

### Eliminate Racialism

"For this reason, the group has asked me to form the New Kenya Party and it is intended in the next few weeks, to establish branches and committees throughout the country. Full details of the proposed organization will be sent to all enrolled supporters, and I now appeal to the many who have not yet enrolled to give us their backing at this important juncture.

"To those who have not yet made up their minds I would say this. It is essential, in this country of ours, to eliminate racialism and to create a national loyalty which will enable us to look at each other with the eyes of friendship and good will.

"Great Britain has made it clear that eventual independence is not in doubt for countries such as ours. What is also not in doubt is that we, the peoples of Kenya, have as yet neither the knowledge, training, nor the consciousness of responsibility required, to maintain an independence which will not endanger the civilization which we have created, by lapsing into dictatorship, civil war, or the weakness which would invite external aggression.

"Thus, if Great Britain is to carry out her intention of granting independence, we must have time in which to establish the conditions under which it can work. The New Kenya Party will put as its foremost aim the creation of these conditions, which are—

- (i) Great economic advance throughout the country and increased education and responsibility in Government and in the civil service for all our people, concurrently with
- (ii) the maintenance of civilized standards in the Government and public service; and
- (iii) respect for the rights of property and the sanctity of contract;
- (iv) the rule of law and the freedom of the individual with respect to his cultural heritage.

"In this way we can together build a country for everyone, without fear of racial domination, based upon a responsible democratic system in which our fellow men and women will have learned to judge each other as Kenyans in Africa.

"I now appeal to all Kenyans of foresight and goodwill to support the party, so that we may harness to the task before us the varied natural characteristics and talents of all our peoples to our aim—a NEW KENYA."

### T.A.N.U. Resolutions

AT A RECENT MEETING of the national executive of T.A.N.U. at Tanga, resolutions were passed which requested the Governor to make a definite statement before the end of December, 1959, on the "meaning of the general elections of September, 1960" which suggested that failing this T.A.N.U. should withdraw from participation in the Government; and that the annual delegate conference should be asked to approve these steps necessary to bring about complete independence for Tanganyika."

## Mr. Macmillan's Commonwealth Tour Premier to Visit Central Africa

MR. MACMILLAN, accompanied by Lady Dorothy Macmillan, will visit four Commonwealth countries in Africa during January. Their first call will be in Ghana, and then they will go on to Nigeria, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa. This is believed to be the first time that any British Prime Minister has visited any of these territories while in office.

An official announcement from 10, Downing Street, last week stated that the Prime Ministers of the Union of South Africa, Ghana, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Federation of Nigeria, had extended invitations to Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy to visit their countries, and that the invitation had been accepted "with great pleasure".

It is considered unlikely that Mr. Macmillan's visit to Central Africa will coincide with that of the Monckton Commission, which may not assemble before February.

### Prime Minister's Party

Details of Mr. Macmillan's tour have not yet been issued, but it is expected that the Prime Minister will leave London by air on January 5 and will return early in February. He will not visit the East African territories, partly because of the shortage of time before the Summit conference in the spring, and partly because Mr. Iain Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, plans to visit East Africa next month.

It is thought likely that the Prime Minister's party will include Sir Norman Brook, secretary of the Cabinet, a senior official from the Commonwealth Relations Office, two private secretaries, and Mr. Harold Evans, adviser on public relations (who has Colonial Office experience), and who, with Sir Norman, accompanied Mr. Macmillan on his Far East Commonwealth tour at the beginning of last year.

It was last June that the Prime Minister said in the House of Commons that he would welcome an early prospect of visiting territories in Africa. He said then, in reply to a Labour member who urged him to visit the territories in "the interests of improving race relations, that we are all hopeful of creating an atmosphere and spirit in which this very difficult problem that faces us in Africa may be resolved". It is known that Mr. Macmillan is anxious to make a personal appraisal of the situation in these territories.

Commenting on Mr. Macmillan's visit, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, said he knew when he invited Mr. Macmillan to come to the Federation that he would realize how important first-hand knowledge of the Federation's special problems is in relation to the general problems of Africa. The whole country, he said, would welcome the visit.

### Mr. W. Field's Comment

It is not often that a Prime Minister of the United Kingdom finds himself able to spend as long as a month away from office, but Mr. Macmillan is a person who likes to see things for himself.

Mr. Winston Field, leader of the Dominion Party, the official Federal Opposition, said that he hoped Mr. Macmillan's visit to the Federation in his visit to Africa next January meant that the Federation, as well as Nigeria, would achieve independence in 1960. Mr. Field said he was delighted that Mr. Macmillan was coming to see conditions for himself.

The *Times* Saturday correspondent cabled: "For Southern Rhodesia the visit has added significance. Mr. Macmillan is likely to continue here in January the discussions with the Colonial Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, which were begun in London. The talks just completed in London explored the possibility of removing existing reservations from the Colony's Constitution and giving Southern Rhodesia independence within the Federation before the 1960 review of the federal Constitution begins."

## Federal Prisons Amendment Bill Dealing With Smuggled Prison Letters

A CLAUSE in the Federal Prisons Amendment Bill, introduced into the Federal Assembly last week, will make it an offence for anyone to publish a prisoner's letter which has been smuggled out of prison. The Bill will also impose a duty upon the recipient of any such letter to report it to the director of the prison. It must also be handed back to the director.

Commenting on this clause, the legal correspondent of the *Guardian* writes that normal British practice is to exercise some control, through prison regulations, over the sending and receiving of letters. Communication of complaints of treatment in prison to a prisoner's family or to Members of Parliament is not usually withheld.

Section 41 of the Prisons Act, 1952, makes it an offence for anyone to smuggle out a letter contrary to the prison regulations. But the act does not seek to punish anyone who publishes a letter received from a prisoner unless, of course, he has participated in the act of smuggling.

It has been the common practice for many years for newspapers receiving these letters unsolicited to publish them whenever there appears to be a serious allegation of ill treatment. Publication always carried with it the possibility of a libel action.

The Federal Government is not satisfied that the laws of libel are sufficient. Any newspaper which wishes in the future to air a prisoner's grievance through the medium of letters to the editor will run the risk of a criminal prosecution. The use in the news columns of material extracted from a prisoner's letter would not obviate the offence.

In recent years Labour M.P.s have received many letters from prisoners in various parts of British Africa, and many of the demands of the Labour Opposition for judicial and other forms of inquiries into conditions at prisons such as Lokitaung in Kenya, Kapajeda in Nyasaland, and Gwelo in Southern Rhodesia have been based on these complaints.

Since "publication" in law means merely showing the letter to another person, the law will strike at all those who assist in getting such letters to local M.P.s, as well as members of Parliament at Westminster. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of the new law can be fined up to £25 or be imprisoned for six months or both.

## Anniversary of Army Rule Promise of Constitutional Reform

GENERAL IBRAHIM ABOUDD, opening the celebrations in the Sudan last week to mark the first anniversary of Army rule in that country, took the salute at a parade in which units from all sections of the Army took part, and then reviewed the achievements of his Government.

The economy had been put on its feet he declared and the country saved from economic collapse. The budget was balanced, the balance of trade favourable, and a fair agreement had been reached with the United Arab Republic. The country was now in a position to proceed with development projects.

General Abboud continued: "Last August I formed a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice to advise me on the best ways to make the Sudanese participate in their country's government and make such participation effective. This is the first step towards a final constitutional set-up which will suit Sudan's environment and avert the dangers of imported systems. The recommendations of this committee will receive full consideration."

The President also referred to recent trouble (his regime has survived three attempted coups) which he attributed to destructive elements. He said the Government was determined to maintain security and create stability. It would not hesitate to take all necessary steps to protect Sudan from destructive activities.

Legislation would soon be promulgated to safeguard working class interests and protect the workers against exploitation. The forces had been supplied with modern arms. The President expressed gratitude to all nations which had helped Sudan during the past year.

Speaking of the area which will be submerged by the Aswan High Dam, the President said it would be adequately compensated for the loss of property, because work would be carried out to provide a livelihood for them.

## Kenya Strike Spreads to Uganda

### Kenya Governor Declines to Intervene

KENYA'S 12-DAY RAILWAY STRIKE spread to Uganda last week, when 5,500 out of 6,000 railwaymen stopped work in support of a claim submitted last month to raise the minimum pay rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers from 74s. to 120s. a month. As this issue went to press the stoppages in Kenya and Uganda showed no sign of ending.

In both countries, however, European and Asian staff, helped by specialist volunteers, are managing to maintain almost normal services.

The strike in Kenya, where 23,000 men are out, arose over complaints about Mr. A. B. McElnay, a European building supervisor and the demand, rejected by the management, of an inquiry into these complaints. The Union has a list of 50.

Last week the Kenya Railway African Union made six other demands, including the revision of grading and responsibility, higher minimum wages, better housing, a 40-hour week, Africanization of railway services and a commission of inquiry.

### Additional Union Demands

The management invited union officials to explain their additional demands. A spokesman later commented that they would involve the administration in an additional annual expenditure of £2m. Present working hours are 48 a week for shift workers and 45 for those on heavy duties.

In Uganda the men claimed a rise in the minimum pay rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers from 74s. to 120s.

Meetings between the unions in Kenya and Uganda and East African Railways and Harbours officials all ended in deadlock. In Kenya the union insisted it would not come to terms until Mr. McElnay is dismissed. The management have refused to remove him from his post, although it is prepared to meet the strikers to find a basis for agreement.

There were fears that the strike in Kenya would spread to the rest of the Colony's transport workers when transport unions sent messages to the Kenya Federation of Labour expressing readiness to strike in sympathy with the railwaymen, but that they would hold their hand until Sir Patrick Renison, the Governor, replied to a telegram from Mr. Tom Mboya, the federation's general secretary, asking him to intervene in the dispute.

Sir Patrick Renison rejected the request in these terms:— "I do not think that we shall build up sound trade unionism and good industrial relations if trade unionists expect the Governor or the chairman of the East Africa High Commission to intervene in industrial disputes which should be settled by the normal machinery of negotiation. Moreover I am informed that in the past two days an entirely new cause of dispute has been notified about which it would clearly be proper to negotiate before strike action could be considered justified."

### Sabotage and Intimidation

Several reports of sabotage and intimidation have been received. Police are investigating the discovery of 10 large spikes on the main Nairobi-Mombasa line. The Lake Victoria steamer *Usoga* was delayed for several hours when sand was found in her propeller bearings. Railway headquarters issued a statement saying that as union leaders constantly repeated their pledge of "no sabotage" they had been asked to issue a forcible statement to their members and sympathizers. A spokesman of the Federation of Building and Construction Workers deplored the hooliganism, which, he said, originated from the Kenya Federation of Labour. He claimed in a statement that gangs armed with sticks ordered building workers to cease work in an attempt to organize a general strike.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Commonwealth correspondent cabled from Nairobi that the Uganda African Railway Union said that its strike had no link with the Kenya strike, although it had called on the railways unions in both Kenya and Tanganyika for support. "It is not clear to what extent the Uganda strike has been touched off by the Kenya strike, or as an industrial dispute, or even a political move to support the benefit of foreign trade."

"Our provincial is now in Africa" Mr. Kingsley Martin, editor of the *New Statesman*.

## Kenyatta Discussed in Kenya

### Mr. T. Mboya Pleads for Release

DURING A RECENT DEBATE in the Kenya Legislative Council the future of Jomo Kenyatta was discussed. Mrs. A. R. Shaw (Nyanzi) said it filled her with amazement and disgust to hear African elected members say Kenyatta was the greatest leader Africans had ever had, when he had conceived, planned, and organized one of the most bestial societies ever known.

Mr. T. Mboya, African elected member for the Nairobi area, contended that there was no justification for Kenyatta's continued detention. He appealed for greater freedom for African political organizations and said he hoped everyone would be judged only on the basis of what they had done, and not what they might do.

Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, a Kikuyu who is assistant Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, subsequently condemned the African elected members' campaign for the release of Kenyatta. He denounced it as electioneering by members whose areas had not been affected by Mau Mau and said he wholeheartedly supported the Governor's decision not to extend clemency to Kenyatta.

He said that many of the leading members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes had been killed by the terrorists—leaders from whose wisdom the tribes could have greatly benefited had they lived. These men had been murdered by "Kenyatta's pupils."

The Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Coutts, told the Legislative Council that Kenyatta would not be released, and would not be allowed to attend the Kenya constitutional conference or to give his views to the constitutional adviser, Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie.

## Strengthen Nyasaland's Administration

### Lord Robins' Plea to the "Times"

IN A LETTER to the *Times* last week, Lord Robins wrote:

"Whatever may be the results of Lord Monckton's commission, or of the constitutional talks which are due to be held towards the end of next year regarding the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; it must be generally agreed by those who have Nyasaland's future at heart—of whatever political complexion—that the primary objective at present is to strengthen and modernize the Protectorate's internal administration and to prepare and train the local African to take a responsible part in it."

The British colonial officials employed there should be of the highest calibre, hand-picked on the lines which governed the original Sudan Service; they should be permanent and not liable to be whisked off, on promotion, to the West Indies or Fiji; the provincial and district officers should be given greater scope and responsibility and not find themselves under daily directions from Zomba; their work should be reduced to a minimum and these officers should spend the majority of their time touring their areas (not in fast motor cars), getting to know their people and encouraging the latter to take an increasing interest in the management of their affairs.

"This process should begin now. Sir Robert Armitage is the man to do it, if he has the resolute backing of the new Secretary of State and is given the best quality of official to dedicate himself to the task. If I myself were 50 years younger, I should like nothing better than to devote my energies to the service, which would be most rewarding and on the success of which so much of the future of Central Africa depends."

THE RT. REV. J. AUNEAU, a Roman Catholic Bishop who spent 50 years as a missionary in Nyasaland, has died at Zomba at the age of 83. A Frenchman, he was recently appointed an honorary C.B.E. in recognition of his work.

## Kenya African Leaders Unite Parliament

### Asians Resign from K.N.P.

THE SPLIT between the elected African members of the Kenya Legislative Council was resolved last week when the two factions announced that they had reached agreement on a common policy to be presented to the Kenya constitutional conference, which is to be held in London in January.

The African elected members broke into two factions last July, eight of them forming the Kenya National Party on a multi-racial basis, the remaining six, under the leadership of Mr. T. Mboya, Mr. O. Odinga, and Dr. J. G. Kioko, forming another organization.

The rapprochement had immediate repercussions on the Kenya National Party. Mr. A. B. Jamidar, the party's treasurer and one of the six Asian elected members of the party, announced that it was being put in "cold storage" until after the constitutional conference, and that its future depended on the conference's outcome.

On the following day it was announced that the party's executive had been reshuffled; that two of its leading Asian members had been asked to leave the party; and that another had resigned voluntarily.

The party president, Mr. Masinde Muliro, issued a statement that he had called on Mr. J. M. Nazareth and Mr. K. D. Travadi to resign from the party, and added that if they did not comply he would ask the party to expel them. Their attitude, he said, made it impossible for the party to run smoothly.

### All African Office Bearers

Both Mr. Nazareth and Mr. Travadi subsequently said that they knew nothing about the request to resign. But Mr. Travadi added that the eight African members of the party wanted all office bearers to be Africans so that the party could become wholly African in its running, and for this reason the Asian office bearers had been asked to resign as officials, but not as members.

Mr. A. Jamidar disclosed that he had resigned from the party voluntarily, partly because of disagreement on the land question. The African members, he said, were seeking deletion of the clause in the sessional paper on the White Highlands relating to the "willing buyer, willing seller" system. He was also actuated by recent statements that Asians should be excluded from the Highlands — statements which the African members of the party were not prepared to repudiate — and that they did not want their party run by non-Africans.

Mr. Jamidar also claimed that the African members had completely abandoned the "fairly moderate" constitutional proposals originally formulated for the good of the country, and were now making "very much more accelerated demands. What is the point in keeping on just the name and shadow of the party when all the substance has been knocked out of it?"

Although four new African office bearers have been appointed, Mr. S. V. Cooke, European elected member for the Coast and the only European in the original group of elected members sponsoring the K.N.P., remains deputy chairman. Interviewed last week-end, Mr. Cooke said that he had not been asked to resign and had no intention of leaving the party. "The party is not dissolving," he added, "but I feel there is some merit in its going into cold storage until after the January talks (the London conference on the Colony's constitution)."

The other three Asian elected members who belong to the Kenya National Party have announced that they intend to ask for a special party meeting to discuss the situation. All three explained that they had not been present at the meeting when the question of resignations arose.

### Lawyer Rusticated

MR. GODFREY BINAISSA, a Muganda lawyer, has been ordered to be rusticated to an area outside Buganda. Mr. Binaiissa was recently arrested, and a judicial inquiry into his proposed rustication was told that he was one of the supporters of the banned Uganda National Movement which launched the trade boycott in Buganda earlier this year.

## Employment for Released Detainees

### Authorities Alive to Resettlement Needs

AT QUESTION TIME in the Commons last week LORD BALNIEL (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was satisfied that employment would be available for the detainees, restricted persons and minor offenders who were to be released following relaxation of emergency powers in Kenya.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD: "The Kenya Government are very much alive to the need of these people for employment, as part of their resettlement, and will do everything possible to provide additional sources of work. Fortunately a number of those who will be released already have some means of livelihood to which they can return."

LORD BALNIEL then asked what steps would be taken to maintain the existence of the villages established under emergency powers in Kenya.

MR. MACLEOD: "If necessary, Kikuyu, Embu and Meru will be required to continue to live in villages for a time after revocation of the remaining emergency regulations, but only in order to allow a phased move of the villagers who own land outside on to their consolidated holdings. Ultimately, the villages will house the landless and those who do not own land elsewhere. Village life has its own amenities and attractions, and I think that they are increasingly recognized."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked when the state of emergency in Nyasaland would be ended, Dr. Banda released and other detainees discharged or placed on trial.

MR. MACLEOD: "The cases of individual detainees, including Dr. Banda, are under constant review. They will be released when the Governor is satisfied that this can be done without detriment to law and order. Similarly the state of emergency will be brought to an end when the right time comes. The question of bringing detainees to trial is a matter for the Attorney-General of Nyasaland."

The Minister added, in reply to MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) that 381 detainees were held in Nyasaland and 86 in Southern Rhodesia.

### Points from Replies

Tanganyika. Mr. Macleod said he was at present discussing constitutional changes with Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika. He had no statement to make at the moment.

Kenya. The Colonial Secretary stated that the Kenya Government continued to encourage the development of a soundly based co-operative movement.

Federation. Mr. Macleod said that in view of the importance of Federal affairs, he had been anxious to have the benefit of early and personal discussion with the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. "Our talks ranged over a wide field but I do not propose to make a general statement."

### Kenya's Investment Losses

MR. W. E. CROSSKILL, Kenya's Minister for Tourism said in the Legislative Council last week that reports of "riots" in Kenya which appeared in the British Press last month had cost the Colony the loss of a possible £750,000 of overseas investment in the tourist industry. Mr. Crosskill disclosed that he had entered into negotiations with financiers in Britain and reached "near agreement" on investments totalling £750,000. Those investments would have bred more money for other needy projects, but at the end of last month he received a letter saying that riot reports had dampened the enthusiasm of investors.

### Lukiko's Request Rejected

THE BUGANDA LUKIKO has been informed that Mr. I. Macleod, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, cannot receive the Lukiko's proposed delegation to discuss the situation in Uganda. He is prepared, however, to meet the Buganda Ministers when he visits Uganda next month, and the Lukiko has agreed to this suggestion.

## Broadcasting to Africans

### Record of Lusaka Station's Experiences

MANY AFRICANS BELIEVE that, as the principal of a school is called a headmaster, so every controller of a broadcasting station is called a kittermaster, writes Mr. Peter Fraenkel in his interesting book "Wayaleshi" (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 21s.). Could there be a finer tribute to Mr. Michael Kittermaster, the first broadcasting officer of the Lusaka station? He is the author's hero. Of him Mr. Fraenkel writes:—

"He was a shy person, but hid it under what looked to outsiders like haughtiness. He was energetic, impatient, often tactless. He cut through red tape. He got things done. His pet aversion was pomposity, and there was plenty of that among the Secretariat officials with whom he had to deal. But most loudly he fulminated against the Sanders-of-the-River old-timers there who 'hadn't had a new idea in 20 years and were probably wrong even 20 years ago'. Nor could he stomach the timid liberalism of many of the younger generation.

"He created around him a team among whom colour-discrimination was completely unknown. He seemed somehow unaware of the social pressures outside, and did all the things that were simply not done in Rhodesia as if haughtily absent-minded. He entertained Africans at his house, and, oblivious of the reactions of white passers-by and neighbours, showed them over his garden and served them drinks on his open verandah.

"He went out to the African masses. He took our recording-van into the remotest parts of Central Africa. In northern Nyasaland he lost a trailer down a precipice. In remote Bemba country he tracked down centenarians who still remembered Dr. Livingstone.

### Enormous Energy

"He had enormous energy and worked very fast. Technicians dreaded going on tour with him because he worked them from seven in the morning until 11 at night. Once when he was learning an African language he worked 16 hours a day and collapsed as soon as he got out of the exam."

Thus did Mr. Kittermaster, while still in his early thirties, generate enthusiasm in the Central African Broadcasting station. His departure was a great loss.

The writer of this book about the influence of broadcasting on Africans is likewise an enthusiast, and he writes with understanding and affection of Africans and their problems, especially of his African colleagues in the C.A.B.S.

He rejects the view that officials and settlers are adequately informed about African opinion, saying:—

"The only Europeans who knew what Africans were thinking and saying were some of the missionaries who made regular house-to-house visits or heard confession, and the sociologists and social anthropologists whose job it was to study the situation.

"Some of the latter incurred the surveillance of the special branch of the police for being too friendly with African politicians and trade-union leaders. A pity that such searching attention could not have been given to the administrators who neglected to keep in touch with their public.

"Not only did the administrators not keep in touch themselves; they were not even prepared to use the information made available to them by the social scientists. In fact, they seemed to resent it, because it so often exposed the half-truths and vague generalizations they had built up over a lifetime. They understood the *indaba* far better than the public opinion poll."

There is mention of one senior functionary who, having received an important publication from the broadcasting service, gave it to a subordinate with the order: "Consume it, not more than two sentences, please."

### Successes and Failures

The failures as well as the successes, the experiments as well as the ideas which were rejected, are faithfully recorded, with due recognition of the help of the African staff and of knowledgeable outsiders. Progress by trial and error was a recognized part of the job.

Mr. Fraenkel opposed the federation proposals,

though he recognized the validity of some of the arguments for it. He writes:—

"The Northern Rhodesian officials were usually honest men, but hopelessly out of touch. District commissioners were given an advance summary of the proposed Constitution and were asked by their superiors about likely African reactions. Almost all replied that there would be no objections, that possibly a few agitators might stir up trouble, but that if the D.C.s. recommended the proposals Africans would accept them without further ado.

"In the whole of the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia, which as then delimited contained the turbulent Copperbelt, only one district commissioner reported that Africans would regard the affairs as a grave breach of trust and that there would be lots of trouble. This lone voice was not that of an old-timer with many years of experience of his district, but of a man recently returned from service in a part of Africa where there was no colour-bar. Back in Northern Rhodesia he shocked settlers and embarrassed his superiors by occasionally inviting Africans to his house for a drink and a chat. Only he foresaw that the Government was embarking on a dangerous course.

"Most of the others were insulated from the truth by employees and sycophants and the barrier of their own lack of receptivity. It was another case of not being adjusted to their times. The still imagined themselves as kindly fathers and refused to believe that their 'children' might have a will of their own. Future events were to discredit them completely and give a sort of post-facto justification to my own 'Rip van Winkel phobia', my ever present fear of losing touch with our African audience."

### Character Sketches

There are good character sketches of public figures, white and black. Take for instance, this one of Mr. Nkumbula, chairman of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress:—

"He was one of the first Africans I had ever met with a European style sense of humour. His rather heavy and sinister features were quite deceptive, his personality pleasant and easy-going. He seemed happiest when talking of his undergraduate days in London. With his hangers-on he had a pleasant, jocular, unpatronizing relationship, and they seemed devoted to him. His speech was full of the left-wing phraseology he had acquired in London.

"He had not the dynamism to control the loose, sprawling organization he was alleged to lead. Many complained that he was too moderate, too tired. Perhaps he remains in power because he is the one-eyed among the blind—most of the two-eyed being in Government jobs—or perhaps because in his personal relations he has the common touch."

Of Mr. Dauti Yamba, another Congress leader, Mr. Fraenkel says:—

"Yamba looks like a dark caricature of a Midwestern senator and has the expansive manner attributed to such. Bloating with self-importance, he strings together long words which he speaks with emphasis and repetition, often quite ignorant of their meaning. Sometimes he attempts plays on words, but his command of English is not sufficient for acrobatics and they usually fall very flat.

"Yamba's case was really rather tragic. He was a schoolmaster who had come to the top in the thirties because he stood against white domination and had apparently been one of the best-educated men available at the time. But change had been rapid and 10 years later there were so many able, better educated, and younger men on the scene that he had become almost a figure of fun. He had to hang on to power by ever more pompous eye-wash designed to impress illiterates."

### Southern Rhodesian Africans

The writer considers that the most prominent Africans in Southern Rhodesia are able than those in Northern Rhodesia, and he describes Mr. Jasper Savanhu, now a junior Minister in the Federal Government, as intellectually head and shoulders above the northern leaders and much more realistic.

Much of the book deals with the incomprehensibility of the African's strange suspicions and superstitions. There is a reminder of the 1952 rumour that sugar sold to Africans had been treated in order to cause children to be born dead and to make men impotent; indeed, two African employees of the broadcasting station were discovered duplicating a circular in that sense. Almost simultaneously a certain brand of tinned meat was rumoured to be human flesh, supposed to be an African invention to poison African opposition to federation, and then came the belief that vampire men were abroad, causing others to lose their



power of speech, to become docile creatures, of their captors, and so supporters of federation.

"I have never been able to understand," we read, "the strange juxtaposition of terror and gaiety, of tragedy and laughter, in the make-up of so many Central Africans. On first acquaintance they strike the visitor as happy, laughing, singing people. But should he stay and make an effort to get to know them better, he will be overwhelmed by their dark fears and morbid superstitions and their deep sadness."

Mr. Fraenkel became more and more frustrated after Mr. Kittermaster's departure for Cyprus.

The Administration revealed its utter lack of interest by appointing as acting broadcasting officer the very first district officer who happened to come back from overseas leave and had not yet been assigned to a district. He was a conscientious and honest man, but totally without experience, flair, or even interest in the exciting job that had been thrust upon him. In the stroke of four he drove home, leaving behind him a startled staff used to seeing every member of the team working many hours overtime, not for money but for the love of the work.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Fraenkel soon resigned and left Central Africa.

This is an honest, interesting, illuminating book, which deserves to be read by all who are concerned for improvement in race relations in the Federation.

F.S.J.

## Bishop of Masasi's Resignation

### Canon G. W. Bloomfield Outlines Reasons

WRITING IN THE CURRENT ISSUE of *Central Africa*, Canon G. W. Bloomfield, general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, throws fresh light on the recent resignation of the Bishop of Masasi, the Rt. Rev. Mark Way, over the rejection by his diocesan synod of the proposal, recommended by the bishop, that it should join the new ecclesiastical Province of East Africa.

"There have been proposals for an ecclesiastical province of East Africa ever since 1920, and from time to time outline schemes have been put forward, but they have always been held up by fears and uncertainties in one or more of the dioceses concerned.

"One difficulty has been African fear of the dominance of the Europeans in Kenya, and their desire to remain under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, whom they knew to be impartial. On one occasion it was the diocese of Mombasa which stood out, and it did so mainly on these grounds.

"But, of course, differences of churchmanship between dioceses in the U.M.C.A. tradition and those in that of the C.M.S. have also been an obstacle to closer relationships between them. In recent years, however, there have been closer contacts, and in general a greater appreciation of each group by the other and there were high hopes that the scheme proposed this year would be seen to include adequate safeguards where they were required.

"The other dioceses have agreed to enter a province, or are expected to do so when their synods meet. In Masasi the Bishop put forward the proposal and recommended its acceptance, but the synod was unwilling to agree. The reasons for this were largely these traditional fears.

## Mr. Macleod's Itinerary

THE COLONIAL OFFICE have issued the itinerary of Mr. Iain Macleod's visit to East Africa. The Colonial Secretary will arrive at Entebbe from Malta in the early hours of December 11. He will leave Uganda on December 13, arriving in Nairobi on the same day. On December 17 he will leave Mombasa for a short visit to Zanzibar travelling on to Dar es Salaam later in the day. He returns to Nairobi on December 20, leaving for London on December 24.

On Monday the Kenya European Convention of Associations passed a resolution deploring Mr. Macleod's decision to hold constitutional talks in London before a general election in Kenya. The conference is to be held in January.

## Colonial Policy Should Be Above Party

### Former Governor's Views of U.K. Politicians

I HAVE MUCH SYMPATHY for those people who deplore the forcing of Western patterns of government on the unwilling African, says Sir Tom Hickinbotham, a former Governor of Aden, in his timely book "Aden" (Constable, 21s.), a volume in which he happily blends personal experience with facts about the Colony and Protectorate, the first nearly 75 square miles and the latter about the same size as the United Kingdom.

Of nationalism he writes:

"To many Britons it is much the same as rebellion, but nationalism is not something new, something primarily anti-British, nurtured in the Middle East and spreading like a flame throughout the Colonies. It is something very natural and something which in a different form most of us have experienced ourselves. It is the desire of adolescence to stand alone, to make a break with the parental roof and to be independent of parental control. It is inevitable.

"A sensible parent helps and encourages the young people to make their own way in the world, helps with advice, by example, and often with financial backing. When precisely to relax control and to what extent is probably the most important decision to be made in the life of a Colony or of a young man or woman. If the right decision is made future relations, between the parties will be mutual respect and indeed admiration.

"In the family of nations, and peoples which makes up our Commonwealth there will be one or two doubtful characters. Some may go off and flirt with undesirable acquaintances; others may get into deep financial water; yet others may have disagreements among themselves and with their parents. But if the relations between parents and children are what they should be the wanderers and the scamps will come home again, and in time of trouble the whole family will face the world united.

### Uncertain Future

The younger and smaller members of the Commonwealth, like the children of divorced parents, are never quite sure in whose custody they are going to be. The two parents are very different in character; one is over-indulgent and encourages the children to hope for too much too early and feeds them on unsuitable and indigestible things, while the other is possibly too Victorian and lacks understanding of younger things. Mercifully for parents and children, there are reasonably competent governesses and tutors in the shape of the permanent officials in Whitehall and Great Smith Street who try to soften the impact of one parent and prevent the more glowing indiscretions of the other from having any permanent adverse effect on their charges.

"What a pity it is that the political parties in this country cannot reach agreement on the general principles of our future Colonial policy. It should never be a party matter; it is far too important to us and to the Commonwealth."

In the opinion of the author the most outstanding personality ever produced by Aden was the late Sir Muhammad Mackawi, who once said to him:

"I am not sure that we are yet ready for democratic government. The difficulty will be to make people understand that they must be patient. Our foolish newspapers will not make things any easier. The editors are ignorant, and inexperienced people must be controlled, and if necessary restrained from publishing what is harmful. We are not in London.

"Some of your M.P.s are very ignorant about conditions in the Colonies. They should be taught. Your country has reached its present stage of development after a thousand years, and for most of that time your Press, when there was one, was controlled and not allowed to mislead the people. We are changing much more rapidly than you did and trying to do in months what has taken your centuries. You must not allow the newspapers to mislead people. It is dangerous and your Parliament must be made to understand."

Sir Tom Hickinbotham quotes this advice given to him by King Ibn Saud. "Be strong. When you are strong you can be just and when your strength is overwhelming you can afford to be gentle. First and foremost, strength is of paramount importance."

# PERSONALIA

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL has joined the board of Hunting Aerosurveys (East Africa) Ltd.

FIELD MARSHAL GERALD TEMPLER has joined the board of the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd.

LORD HASTINGS left Blantyre for Salisbury today after completing an 11-day private fact-finding tour of the Protectorate.

MR. JIMMY STREET, general manager of Cholo Highlands Tea Estates, Nyasaland, has returned from leave in England.

HERR KRUPP, the German industrialist, arrived in Addis Ababa last week for a five-day visit as the guest of EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE.

MR. R. HAMILTON, Nyasaland manager of Lytton Tobacco Co., Ltd., and MRS. HAMILTON recently flew from Nyasaland to London on leave.

MR. W. HARVEY, Lusaka manager of The Manica Trading Co., Ltd., returns to Northern Rhodesia shortly after long leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. SIMON LENNOX-BOYD, son of Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary in the last British Government, was injured in a road accident last week.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, is expected to arrive in Cyprus on Saturday for a week's visit at the invitation of the Governor, SIR HUGH FOOT and LADY FOOT.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE, M.P., and LORD FARINGTON have been elected to the executive of the Fabian Society. Both take a keen interest in Colonial and Commonwealth affairs.

MR. G. H. SELLAR, manager of Wallace (West Africa), Ltd., and MRS. SELLAR, sail from Beira for the United Kingdom later this month in the CITY OF PORT ELIZABETH.

MR. R. R. A. BISHOP, manager of Rosehaugh (Nyasaland), Ltd., and MRS. BISHOP, have returned to Nyasaland from home leave in the CITY OF PORT ELIZABETH.

The Prime Minister, MR. H. MACMILLAN, gave a cocktail party at 10 Downing Street last week in honour of MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Government.

SIR FRANK LEE, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. He served at the Colonial Office from 1926 to 1940, and in Nyasaland from 1931-33.

THE HON. HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, is to become the new Chief Scout of the Colony. The former Chief Scout was SIR PEVERLY WILLIAM-POWLETT, the retiring Governor of the Colony.

MR. J. F. BYNG-HALL, managing director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., and MR. J. H. GASTER, sales manager, recently flew from Nairobi to Salisbury to negotiate with the Federal Government a new contract for the sale of Kenya butter.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE will speak on 'South-West Africa: the Union of South Africa and the United Nations' at a joint meeting of the Royal African and the Royal Commonwealth Societies next Thursday. Sir JOHN MACPHERSON will take the chair.

MRS. HENRY SHEREK, wife of a theatrical impresario, has inherited estates in Africa worth about £750,000. They were left to her by her brother, Colonel Thomas Boscaawen, Colonel Boscaawen, who was unmarried, died last year. The younger brother of VISCOUNT PALMISTON, he owned extensive plantations in Tanganyika and Kenya. Earlier this year Mr. and Mrs. SHEREK visited East Africa.

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON, 36-year-old son and heir of the EARL OF PORTSMOUTH (who is a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya), has sold his Putney Hall home, London. In February LORD and LADY LYMINGTON and their three children will leave England for Australia.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY left London Airport last week for Johannesburg to spend a fortnight with MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, his Chief of Staff during much of the last war, and previously of the Nyasaland battalion of the King's African Rifles.

MAJOR P. F. J. NICHOLSON, provincial commissioner, southern province, Nyasaland, MR. T. M. FIGGIS, senior resident magistrate and MRS. FIGGIS, and MR. W. H. B. LANDLESS, director of Edwards Goodwin & Co., Ltd., of London, Liverpool and Limbe, are homeward bound in the UGANDA.

SIR EDWARD BETHAM, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, is to retire next year. Before the war he served as a district officer in Kenya, and from 1945 to 1950 was Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, and of Bechuanaland from 1950 to 1953, when he became Governor of the Windward Islands.

MR. MICHAEL FOOT is not to stand again as parliamentary candidate in Devonport, the constituency he represented for Labour from 1945 to 1955. In the general election in the latter year he was beaten by 100 votes by MISS JOAN VICKERS and last month she held the seat for the Conservatives by 8,454 votes.

MR. PATRICK WALL, the Conservative member for Haltemprice, has been elected chairman of the East and Central African Sub-Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party. The new vice-chairman is MR. R. S. RUSSELL, who sits for Wembley South. MISS JOAN VICKERS the member for Devonport, is secretary.

THE AMERICAN STATE Department has awarded a specialist grant to MR. H. C. BUTLER, educational aids officer to the Federal Ministry of Education. Mr. Butler leaves for a four-month visit to the United States in January. During his visit he will study the production and practical teaching use of all audio-visual aids, including educational television.

MR. ACHARYA KAKASAHEB KALELKAR, a member of the Indian Parliament and vice-president of the India Council of Cultural Relations, has arrived in East Africa to begin a six-week visit to East Africa, Mauritius, Reunion Island and Madagascar. During his first stay in Nairobi he was the guest of MR. SURYAKANT PATEL and DR. R. C. PATEL. After his return from Madagascar, he will stay with the Commissioner for India, MR. I. I. BAHADUR SINGH.

MR. P. K. BOIT, cashier of the Nadi African District Council, has been appointed district assistant in the Kenya Provincial Administration. He is the elder son of CHIEF WILLIE ARAP BOIT, of the Uasin Gishu District. In 1954 Mr. Boit captained the Kenya athletics team at the Empire Games in Vancouver. He ran for Kenya in Madagascar in 1952 and at Lusaka in 1953. In those years he was one of the Colony's best quarter-milers. His younger brother, MR. SIRA BOIT, is also a district assistant (in the South Baringo district) and a distinguished athlete. He ran for Kenya in the 400 metres at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, and captained the Kenya Empire Games team in Cardiff last year.

## 40th Wedding Anniversary

WEDDED 40th Anniversary - On November 27, 1919, at St. John's, Barbados, P.M.S., Newman Arthur Winkley to Miss de. Rachael Pauline. Present address: Barbados.

## Labour Party Spokesmen Overseas Information Service

THE LABOUR PARTY announced last week that Mr. L. J. Callaghan and Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones have been appointed Opposition spokesmen for Colonial affairs. Mr. Harry Marquand is the spokesman for Commonwealth Relations.

Mr. Callaghan has held one of the Cardiff seats since 1945. He was Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty in 1950 and was P.P.S. at the Dominion Office in 1945. He went out to West Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1947, and to the Federation in 1957. He was principal Labour spokesman on Colonial affairs in the last Parliament.

Mr. Creech-Jones, who sits for Wakefield, was Colonial Secretary from 1945 to 1950. He has visited East, Central, and West Africa. He is a vice-president of the Royal Commonwealth Society and serves on the council of the Royal African Society. He was chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau from 1940 to 1945.

Mr. Marquand held Cardiff East from 1945-50 and has sat for Middlesbrough East since 1950. He was Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1945-47 and is a former Minister of Health and of Pensions. He has visited East and Central Africa.

### Forestry Conference

THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING of specialists on open forests was opened at Ndola last week by the Northern Rhodesia Minister for Land and National Resources, Mr. A. E. Carlisle. The meeting, sponsored by the Scientific Council for Africa and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara, drew delegates and visitors from the Federation: Great Britain, South Africa, France, Belgium, Portugal, the Belgian Congo, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Chad Republic, the Centrafrican Republic and the French Cameroons, and representatives of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organizations are attending the meeting. Main subjects of study and discussion were the utilization and growing of "miombo" woodland, the brachystegia-isoberlinia woodlands which cover vast areas of Central, East and West Africa.

### U.K. Not Well-Informed

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, who returned to Lusaka last week after personal consultations with Mr. Iain Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, spoke of a lack of information among people in Britain about territorial affairs. Asked if he had gained the impression that the British public were as well-informed as could be expected about Northern Rhodesian affairs he replied that at the moment the spotlight was more on Nyasaland, and from that point of view people were not as well-informed about Northern Rhodesia affairs as could be wished. "I think there is quite a lot that could and should be done to get across our position to the public in England. There are people working on that but more could perhaps be done."

### Book Selection Committee

MR. J. COOPER, of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and a member of the Labour advisory committee at the Colonial Office, and Professor Michael Grant, vice-chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, and a former vice-chancellor of Khartoum University and a member of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, are among the 12 members appointed to the advisory committee on the selection of low-priced books for overseas. It will be their duty to recommend to Ministers of Overseas departments titles of books that will be produced with the benefit of a Government subsidy for sale abroad at well below cost price, particularly in India, Pakistan, and in parts of Africa.

DR. CHARLES HILL, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who has general oversight of official publicity, gave a detailed report in the House of Commons last week on how far the Government had implemented the proposals in the White Paper on overseas information. He estimated the cost of these services as £163m. in 1959-60. The cost of promoting exports of British publications would take another £500,000.

Discussing improvements in broadcasting, Dr. Hill said that Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda now received a daily wireless transmission from the London Press Service of the Central Office of Information. The Arabic Service of the B.B.C. had stepped up transmission from 41 hours daily in 1957 to 12 hours, and efforts had been made to increase the local and general appeal of the service.

The British Council's centre at Addis Ababa had been re-opened, new centres established at Mogadishu and Hargeisa, and others would be shortly opened at Fort Portal, Uganda, and at Mwanza, Tanganyika.

### First Detainees Released

FIFTY MAU MAU detainees, the first to be freed under the Act of Grace announced by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, on November 10, were released from Aguthi works camp, near Nyeri, last week. The men were returned to their respective divisional headquarters outside Nairobi, from where they made their way back to their homes. Another 250 men in Aguthi camp are due for release soon. The Governor has said that of the 917 detainees remaining at the end of September, 301 were considered fit for release and had been accepted by their own communities. All these will be freed by the end of this year.

### Obituary

#### Inkosi Ya Makosi Mbelwa

INKOSI YA MAKOSI MBELWA, chief of the Northern Province of Ngohi, Nyasaland, died last week at his home in Edingenji, near Mzimba.

He was about 64 and had been chief for some 32 years. A Christian, he ruled over 1,059 villages in an area of 4,000 square miles. He had travelled widely in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Somaliland and also in Britain. His principal interest lay in African education and the administration of his tribal area. He was a direct descendant of the Zulu chief, Zwangendaba, who led his people to northern Nyasaland some 120 years ago.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HECTOR BROWN, chief marine superintendent, home line fleet, of the British India Steam Navigating Co., Ltd., has died at the age of 56. He joined the company as a cadet and was appointed third officer in 1929, chief officer in 1933, and commander in 1945. After serving in Bombay and Colombo, he joined the company's staff at the Royal Albert Docks as assistant marine superintendent, and in 1955 was transferred to the head office as acting assistant nautical adviser. He was appointed to his present position in 1956.

MR. A. B. CRAIG, chairman of the Thomas Meikle Trust and Investment Co., Ltd., has died in Salisbury, aged 76. Born in Essex, Mr. Craig took part in the closing stages of the South African War. He joined Meikle Brothers in Salisbury in 1909. He was responsible for attaining the first Meikles Hotel in Bulawayo after the First World War, and 40 years later did the same job for the new hotel in Salisbury. He leaves a widow and four children.

*Letter to the Editor***Currency in Tanganyika**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I refer to a part of your comment upon a recent letter of mine. It reads as follows: "Tanga's M.L.C. is, so far as we can recall, the first person anywhere in East Africa to suggest that self-government would be an 'imposture' while sterling remains the currency of all these territories. Does he imagine that a separate currency for Tanganyika which was not linked with sterling would have any standing in the world?"

Now in my letter I complained, *inter alia*, of our having "a common currency" with Kenya. As an answer to that complaint your remarks seemed to me to have no intrinsic meaning but merely indicated that you, like so many others, had failed to realize the part played by monetary policy in the modern functions of Government, and so had never given monetary matters any serious thought.

As the importance of this is far wider than the scope of Tanganyika, and as I now find that many people in Tanganyika who ought to know better mistakenly imagine that your criticism has some intelligible reference to my complaint, I feel I ought to deal with it.

Let me inform you then that East African currency is not sterling. It is a currency within the sterling area, and is pegged to sterling (unlike the currency of Australia which is within the sterling area but is not so pegged, and unlike the currency of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland which is within the sterling area and is pegged to sterling but is not common with Kenya). Thus the operative word is "common".

Now while we have a common, as distinct from a sterling area and sterling pegged, currency, we have no means of measuring the extent of our invisible imports,

and so our economic chief of staff, if we had one, would have to conduct his strategy without a map. Neither can we have any means of controlling our affairs by regulating the volume and velocity of our monetary circulation, nor the possibility of applying any of the various other means of monetary control which are essential to the mastery of a national economy. In other words, modern self-government must remain an impossibility.

I would give one example to illustrate the point. If Tanganyika, having her own currency, wished to increase her monetary circulation to stimulate trade, she could issue additional paper money to buy her own gold production, thereby giving complete gold cover for the additional issue. The additional money in circulation by augmenting trade would, in certain circumstances, ease the internal budgetary situation. But, under the present common currency system, an additional note circulation thus created would merely drift to Nairobi and the course of the drift would be untraceable owing to the common currency, and strong plans could be devised to check that drift and thus control our economic affairs.

I have never yet suggested that Tanganyika should divorce herself from the sterling area or cease to maintain a sterling parity. These are matters of future policy, which will be controlled by international agreements such as Bretton Woods; as well as by the rapid disappearance of the demarcation between the dollar and sterling areas.

Meantime, let there be no anxiety as to Tanganyika's present ability to provide a backing for a currency of her own. Our 20% export surplus can provide us with an ample reserve of foreign exchange consisting of dollars, sterling, and German marks. For good measure we can retain the product of our gold mines to the tune of some £700,000 a year as further backing, and, if we wish to experiment, we can add a useful collection of uncut diamonds. I beg you, sir, not to let your heart bleed for us upon that score!

Your tears should be saved for the monetary problems of our principal rival and competitor for trade and foreign capital, the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Doubtless, when equal bargains can be struck, we shall be able to come to her assistance upon terms satisfactory to us both.

There will come the time to go into such matters as why Kenya, with a population of 6,351,000 and an external visible trade deficit of £27m., can afford to import for its own consumption alcoholic beverages to a value of £620,953 while Tanganyika, with a population of 8,946,000 and an external visible trade surplus of £10m., can only afford to consume such comfort to the tune of £248,565; why Tanganyika should buy Kenya's beer to the value of £467,996 while Kenya buys beer from us to the extent of £9,277 only; why Tanganyika, a tobacco-growing country with a large number of unemployed, should, in 1958, import from Kenya £1,653,301 of cigarettes while Kenya takes none from us; and so on.

P.O. Box 293

Yours faithfully,

Tanga

R. N. DONALDSON

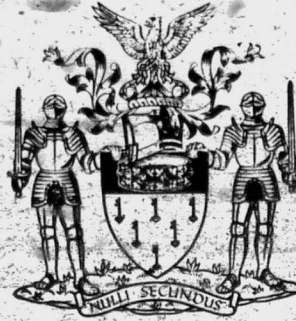
Why, Mr. Donaldson, is it necessary to inform us that East African currency is not sterling is somewhat mysterious. It is not as if you had proposed a currency which, if he imagined, that a separate currency for Tanganyika which was not linked with sterling would have any standing in the world. That puts the emphasis in the right place, the link with sterling.

Like some other bits of public life in Tanganyika, our correspondence is impelled to comment about Kenya which appear to have tried to do with the topic under discussion. He sees the neighbouring Colony as our principal rival and competitor for trade and foreign capital. We see it as our main enemy in the competition for regional and trade to East Africa in general. (G. T. A. & K.)

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## Fewer Lions in Nairobi Park

### Mr. Cowie Looks Back 30 Years

REAFFIRMING THE NEED to maintain continuing action against poachers after the successful campaigns of recent years, Mr. Mervyn Cowie, Director of the Kenya Royal National Parks, says in his annual report for 1958, that he fears that poachers and the traders who finance the smuggling rings will undoubtedly contrive to find new and more subtle methods of obtaining ivory and rhino horn.

Turning to happier prospects, Mr. Cowie records that the people of Nakuru, realizing the unique value of Lake Nakuru as a bird sanctuary, invited the trustees of the Royal National Parks to accept responsibility for safeguarding the wild life on and around most of the lake.

This is the first time in the history of the Royal National Parks that combined local opinion has sought to create a national park, and it is most encouraging to find that national parks have been sufficiently recognized and accepted as a method of preservation. It is not so very long since many people in Kenya had no knowledge of the meaning and objects of a national park.

### Lake Nakuru National Park

The Kenya Government had approved of this proposal and only legal and boundary formalities remained to be completed before the Lake Nakuru National Park came into being.

Another very encouraging development in 1958 was the generous wish of Mr. Peter Maxwell, on behalf of the late Lady Macmillan, that Donyo Sabuk mountain should be granted to the nation and included in the trust administered by the trustees of the Royal National Parks. Donyo Sabuk is a mountain, a solitary sentinel in the East, known by many people as a landmark that always lingers in our memories of the Kenya scene. It is respected by certain native tribes as a legendary stronghold of ancient rulers, and is the outer bastion of the climatic zone of Nairobi, writes Mr. Cowie.

He lived in hopes that the Elders of the Masai would take a lesson from the Macmillan family, and see similar reasons for making the Ngong Hills into a national park to commemorate and protect their traditional headquarters and to safeguard a place of considerable faunal, floral, scenic and recreational value.

Thus, in 1958 I can report that there have been some major developments: developments in the acceptance of national parks as a proper use of land, and as a successful means of preserving some of the somewhat intangible although very valuable natural resources of Kenya. When these developments are supported by the allocation of sufficient finance to achieve the objective I can foresee a more secure future for the wild life of Kenya, and great material and cultural benefit to its people.

Be that as it may, it is not enough. We may adjust the boundaries of the Tsavo Royal National Park, we may create new national parks, and we may bring poaching under proper control, but unless the areas set aside for the protection of wild life are large enough and capable of supporting their wild animal populations, they will become of little value. Water is undoubtedly the main requirement, and with an eye to the future I have opened a special fund which I like to call 'The Water for Wild Animals Fund'.

### Lions Roaring

Turning to conditions in Nairobi Royal National Park, Mr. Cowie says that from his personal observations he believed that lions were now far less numerous than they were 30 years ago.

"I can remember in 1937, near Lion's Tree, counting a pride of 23 lions, mostly adults. I also well remember how almost every night of the year I could hear lions roaring in one direction or another, and yet nowadays they are either very silent or else there are not so many lions. The reason for this reduction is again difficult to understand, but in my view it is attributable to the amount of deliberate killing which has been done both by African tribesmen to protect their cattle, as well as by deliberate orders of the authorities to reduce the lion population in the Masai Reserve.

However much one might argue about the need of game populations in the Nairobi Royal National Park, one conclusion remains. By itself it is quite incapable of supporting the number of animals normally seen there, and for their survival they must have a greater migrational zone in order

to obtain a variety of diet and perhaps a measure of freedom from interference by visitors. This all postulates the necessity of protecting game in the adjoining Ngong National Reserve, or at least in those parts of it which are used as a migrational area for the denizens of the Nairobi Royal National Park.

Whatever arrangements may be made to give wild animals complete protection in the lower part of the Ngong National Reserve, I cannot foresee that this additional reservoir should ever be opened to heavy tourist traffic. There is no question that the impact of many motor cars travelling through the Nairobi Royal National Park has a bad effect on the game populations. The dust alone renders a great deal of grazing unpalatable.

One of the many stories Cowie tells is how one of his wardens saw a crash of four rhinos coming out of the forest and crossing the plain in the Nairobi Park.

Three of these full-grown rhinos were moving in a strange manner, pressed shoulder to shoulder, with the fourth one following behind. On closer inspection it was seen that the three front ones were cows, and that the centre one was very heavy in calf and was being helped along by her companions. When they realised that they were observed, they all stopped, but despite their state of alertness one of the cows continued to pay attention to the mother-to-be by rubbing her flank with the side of her head and horn. Eventually they all retired to cover, and the rangers reported the birth of a calf three days later.

Stories of this kind frequently relate to elephants, who give a great deal of assistance to expectant mothers. This is the first time that I have received clear proof of rhinos joining forces to support a companion in difficulties. They are not credited with much intelligence, but evidently have sufficient natural instinct to know when another rhino requires help.

Discussing elephant in the Marsabit National Reserve, Mr. Cowie said that he believed Marsabit Mountain held the largest collection of big tuskers in any one place left in Africa.

"This is all the more reason why the activities of poachers should be, if at all possible, completely prevented on this mountain. Poaching continued all through the Northern Reserve and almost everywhere in the Northern Frontier Province, as it did in the Coast Province and on the Aberdares.

"Unless all authorities in Kenya, and even those who can assist from other parts of the world, recognize that the unlawful destruction of wild life is a crime against posterity and must by any available means be prevented, wild animals will not survive. There is no lasting benefit in touching only the fringes of this problem."

## Commonwealth Scholarships Plan

THE GOVERNMENT last week published a White Paper giving details of its plan to award 500 scholarships at any one time to Commonwealth students. The scheme will cost about £550,000 a year.

The White Paper (Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, Cmd. 894, Stationery Office, 6d.) accompanied the publication of the Commonwealth Scholarships Bill, which provides for the establishment in Britain of a Commonwealth Scholarship Commission to select the Commonwealth students, place them in universities and other appropriate institutions. When invited to do so by overseas Commonwealth Governments, the Commission will receive applications from British candidates for overseas scholarships.

Commonwealth scholarships will be awarded to men and women of high intellectual promise who may be expected to make a significant contribution to life in their own countries. The awards, mainly in the academic field and for post-graduate work, will be tenable for two years and open normally to people under 35 who have taken degrees or hold professional qualifications. The British Council will be responsible for the welfare of the scholars in Britain.

During the first year, 1960-61, up to 250 scholarships will be tenable, mostly for postgraduate research.

## Chief Acquitted

CHARLES MUKUNDA, a Baganda sub-county chief in whose area 50 Africans were stated to have been confined in a cell 14 feet square during investigations following a murder was last week acquitted of charges of abuse of office and wrongful confinement. The magistrate hearing the case, Mr. D. L. New, said that there was insufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case. He added that he thought the state of affairs in the chief's sub-county were appalling. He refused an application by Serukera for action against the Crown.

## Maritime Code for Somalia

### New Flag of Convenience

SOMALIA, due to achieve independence in 1960, has passed a law establishing a new maritime code. Territorial sovereignty is claimed over waters within six miles of the coast, and a flag of convenience is now available for all vessels, irrespective of their place of construction or ownership.

According to the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, while the law is already in force, it will only take effect next year when Somalia attains sovereign status. On payment of fees based on tonnage, an owner anywhere in the world can register his ships under the Somali flag.

The use of a Somali registry will enable many owners to pay lower fees and conform to a lower standard of safety and conditions for crews than are required by major maritime powers.

Other features of the draft text of the maritime code were the establishing of an exclusive Somali fishing limit up to 100 miles off the coast and sovereign territorial waters up to 15 sea miles.

After protests, the trusteeship administration ruled that the 100-mile fishery limit must be dropped from the code. It recently emerged also that the territorial waters claim had been reduced in the law as enacted from 15 miles to six, without public discussion of the issue.

### Federal Paratroops?

THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF DEFENCE, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, at the resumed sitting said in the Federal Parliament recently that advice on paratrooping techniques was to be sought from the United Kingdom with a view to forming a mobile force in the Federation. A number of problems were involved. These included the nature of the terrain such troops would have to operate in, the type of aircraft to be used to carry them, and the expense. The Government was making arrangements for a British officer experienced in paratroop techniques, to visit the Federation for a few months. The officer would organize a team to carry out practice jumps, to investigate the possibilities of establishing such a force in this country and to make detailed reports on the matter to the heads of defence and to the Government. Mr. Caldicott also announced that a territorial force of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force and an Air Force Reserve would be formed as soon as funds became available.

### Legislative Council Meeting

THE NYASALAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL is to meet on December 14. This will be its first meeting since the Governor, Sir Robert Armistead, announced the appointment of four new African members, two of whom are members of Executive Council. There are now seven African members, giving them a majority of one over the six European elected members. There is still, however, an official overall majority of one. Among the business to be discussed are two Bills, the Town and Country Planning Amendment Bill and the Produce Marketing Bill which is intended to replace the existing Produce Marketing Ordinance and the Marketing of African Produce Ordinance.

### African Agriculture

THE FEDERAL AND Southern Rhodesia Governments are to spend £7,500 on a survey of African agriculture in Southern Rhodesia. The Director of the Central African Statistical Office, Dr. F. T. Russell, has said that the main purpose of the survey is to make estimates of crop yields in African areas for the 1959-60 season. Seven Europeans and 600 Africans will be required for the survey.

## News Items in Brief

France has given 15 scholarships to Rhodesian students. Thirteen African schoolchildren have been killed and 2 injured in a collision between two lorries near Mombasa. Uganda's latest hotel, the Acholi Inn, at Gulu, has been opened. It lies approximately 50 miles south-west of the Murchison Falls National Park.

Ten Africans accused of the murder of Mr. John Huston, a 77-year-old British settler at his farm at Kiambu, Kenya, have been sent for trial in the Kenya Supreme Court.

A former Zambia leader, Mr. R. Makasa, who was restricted from his home in Kasama to Solwezi earlier this year has had his restriction order suspended by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

The Beit and Dulverton Trusts have each given £2,500 towards the construction of a training headquarters for the Girl Guides' Association of Southern Rhodesia in the Robert Mellwaine National Park, near Salisbury.

A film of the visit to Uganda of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was shown at Uganda House, Trafalgar Square recently to people from and interested in Uganda. Most of those present were Africans.

The broad framework and principles for the introduction of school television in the Federation have recently been under discussion in Salisbury. It is expected that the Federal Ministry of Education will send an officer overseas to make a close study of school television.

The longest concrete bridge in Northern Rhodesia, built as part of the Government's policy to open up the rural areas and discourage the flow of Africans to the towns, was opened recently by the Minister of Transport, Mr. W. G. Dunlop. It spans the Chambeshi River. Until the bridge was opened, road communications between the Northern Province and the southern part of the Territory stopped every night at 6 p.m., when the ferry across the river stopped.

A new charter service is being started in Bulawayo next month with a 40-seat luxury coach. The service will cover trips to any town or tourist centre in Southern Rhodesia, and may introduce consistent two-week tours to the Natal coast at about £50 return, inclusive of hotel accommodation and board. It will start with week-end, morning and afternoon trips to the Matopos. The Eastern District, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, Kariba and Binga are all on the programme.

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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Federal Industrial Corporation****Board of Directors Appointed**

THE BANK OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND has issued a statement on the progress of plans for the formation of a Federal Industrial Development Corporation.

The statement recalls that last August the Minister of Finance announced in the Federal Assembly that the capital of the proposed Industrial Development Corporation had all been promised. Since then work had been going ahead on the formation of the Corporation, which would start operations early next year. The capital is to be £1m. payable in four instalments, and since offers exceeded that figure, the contributions of several of the biggest subscribers had been somewhat reduced. Over 40 companies would participate.

The directors of the corporation are listed as follows: Mr. K. C. Acutt (Salisbury), deputy chairman Anglo American Corporation; Mr. G. B. Beckett (Northern Rhodesia), farmer and director of companies, formerly a Minister in the Northern Rhodesia Government; Mr. G. Ellman-Brown (Salisbury), accountant, senior partner in firm of Derry, Ellman-Brown & Fraser, and director of companies, previously a Minister in the Southern Rhodesia Government; Mr. D. F. Fairbairn (Salisbury), regional representative, Colonial Development Corporation; G. G. S. J. Hadlow (Nyasaland), tea planter and director of companies, formerly a M.L.C.; Mr. B. C. J. Richards (Salisbury), deputy governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Mr. C. H. L. Savage (Northern Rhodesia), solicitor and partner in the firm of Ellis & Co., director of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and other companies; Mr. C. H. Targett (Bulawayo), managing director, Premier Portland Cement Company, Ltd.

**Support of Government**

The statement points out that there were no Government representatives on the Board, and it stresses that while Governments were not subscribing to the capital and would not be directly interested in any other way, the corporation had the full support of the Federal Government and the approval of the three Territorial Governments.

The Federal Government had undertaken to guarantee the repayment of external loans raised by the Corporation if this were found to be necessary. The Corporation's activities would be federal-wide, and that it will assist suitable projects in all three territories on an equal basis. The memorandum and articles of association were in course of preparation, and when these had been completed the corporation would be registered as a public company. It was anticipated that the formalities would be completed by the end of the year, and that the first instalment of capital would be called during January.

A. C. Bartrum, at present with the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed general manager. He will take up his new duties on January 1. The Corporation will open its doors on February 1. Until it has been in existence for a little while and has been able to assess its requirements more accurately, only one other member of the technical staff will be appointed.

**Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Report****Substantial Increase in Tea Sales**

MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LTD., report an income from the tea crop of £59,317 for the year ended June 30, 1959, compared with £19,315 in the previous year. Balance of claim for loss of profits received from underwriters totalled £6,867 (£31,649), and miscellaneous income amounted to £3,207 (£2,977).

Estate expenditure totalled £42,466 (£32,129), insurances £1,366 (£1,468), and depreciation of fixed assets £8,914 (£3,344). Head office expenditure amounted to £2,774 (£2,106). The net profit for the year amounted to £13,871 (£14,894), taxation absorbed £5,050 (£5,750), the proposed final dividend of 12½% £6,819 (£6,401). The carry-forward was £6,692 (£4,690).

Writing in his review, the chairman states that the old factory was insured at replacement cost and that the net proceeds of the insurance claim of £102,684 exceeded the written down value by £91,857. Up to the end of the financial year, the cost of the modern factory being installed had been £139,657, an excess of £36,978 over insurance proceeds.

In the current season it is hoped to harvest 620,000 lb. of tea at a cost of 1s. 7d. per lb.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £89,604 in units of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £37,692 (£35,690), fixed assets at £199,381, current assets at £90,995 (including £1,938 in cash), and current liabilities at £73,667.

The directors are Messrs. C. A. Meakin (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, and Colonel D. G. Dickson. Meeting, London December 10.

**Industrial Development Board****New Nyasaland Institution**

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has released the names of members of the Industrial Development and Loans Board which has been set up to give financial aid and other forms of encouragement to local industries. The Board which met for the first time recently, was proposed by the Financial Secretary, Mr. H. Phillips, when presenting the Budget in July. Nyasaland's acting Development Secretary, Mr. W. J. Pincott, is chairman, and the Federal Government is represented by the Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Mr. D. H. Cummings. The other members are Mr. L. A. Levy, an industrialist; Mr. L. H. Born, president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. L. Henderson, general manager of the Nyasaland Portland Cement Company; Colonel D. Lewis, farmer and banker, and Mr. K. H. J. Vale, Town Clerk of Blantyre-Limbe.

Among the first matters with which the board will deal will be industrial licensing, prices for land and rents. It will also investigate handicaps limiting industrial expansion and provide incentives for new industries in the Protectorate.

The Government has provided £20,000 which will be used primarily for loans to the smaller industrial firms.

**Sisal Outputs for October**

Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd.—1,428 tons of line fibre and tow, making 5,380 tons for the period July-October.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—133 tons of sisal and tow, making 678 tons for the four months of the company's current financial year.

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## Helping Undeveloped Countries F.B.I. Committee Established

THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES announced last week the establishment of a standing committee to formulate policy on undeveloped countries. Sir Leslie Rowan, finance director of Vickers, Ltd., heads the committee, and other representatives will be drawn from industrial and financial circles.

The president of the federation Mr. W. H. McFadzean, said that the committee had been formed to meet the need for guidance on the contribution which industry could make in this field.

Offering a personal view Mr. McFadzean said that it was sometimes taken as axiomatic that in helping the undeveloped countries they were helping themselves. He did not deny the close identity of long term interests which both donors and recipients must share but he thought that it would be short sighted not to recognize that there would be many difficult problems of mutual adjustment particularly in the short term.

### Role of Private Capital

Certainly it would serve no one's interest if, in aiding the undeveloped countries, we were to jeopardize our own economic strength and growth. Traditionally, private enterprise and private capital have played a great part in widening the circle of prosperity throughout the world. I am convinced that it still has a vital rôle to fulfil, given reasonable safeguards against unjust treatment and a fair chance to share in the rewards of private enterprise.

"If we look on aid as a supplement to private investment and not as a substitute for it, and if we also keep in mind the criterion that we should help the recipients to earn and not to beg the things they need, then I think we shall not go far wrong.

If we are serious about helping these countries to pay their way, we must be ready to face up to the consequences. Some of our older industries have already had to meet severe competition from developing countries; others may soon. We cannot withstand change, and in my view we should not try to do so. We can, however, try to see that it comes about in an orderly and measured way, so as to give time for necessary adaptations. I would suggest that it is certainly not too early for Government and industry alike to give constructive thought to what the likely impact on our economy will be, and how best the inevitable readjustments can be made."

## Riddoch Motors Results

RIDDOCH MOTORS, LTD. report a profit on trading of £54,405 for the year ended May 31 last, compared with £31,301 in the previous year. Income tax provision no longer required adds £282. Depreciation on fixed assets absorbs £19,504, provision for staff bonuses £2,461, and income tax £11,000, leaving a net profit of £21,722. The proposed 10% dividend on ordinary stock absorbs £18,125 (£7,948), and the carry forward is £24,609 (£21,012). The issued capital consists of £250,000 10s. shares. Revenue reserves total £214,406, current liabilities are £208,368, fixed assets are £263,406, and current assets £319,571, including £499. The directors are Messrs J. L. Riddoch (chairman), F. J. Blake (alternate F. M. Manning), A. T. Bewes (managing), and F. R. King. The secretary is Mr. F. M. Manning.

## Commercial Brevities

The Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia has agreed to take over from January 1, the existing cold storage companies, a wholesale meat business and a bacon factory in Northern Rhodesia. The companies are the Central African Cold Storage, on the Copperbelt, Neill's Food Products (Lusaka-bacon factory) and the Zambesi Cold Storage, in Livingstone. The chairman of the C.S.C., Mr. A. Bickle, has said: "This is a direct move to federalize the cattle industry. The C.S.C. has already started in Nyasaland, where a new works is being built in Blantyre. Operations there will start in the beginning of the year."

A Bill published last week in Dar es Salaam will enable Tanganyika to take advantage of exchequer loans from the U.K. for development services. It seeks to empower the Tanganyika Government to borrow money from the U.K. since the home government may now make loans to dependent territories when other sources of finance are not available.

J. Brockhouse, Ltd., which has a Rhodesian subsidiary, report record earnings and a higher dividend. A final 7% makes 10% for the year ended September 30 last, against 8 1/2% for each of the two preceding years. Pre-tax profit is £801,358, against £781,886, and after tax £416,163 (£417,982). The net profit is up from £364,804 to £385,195.

At the end of 1957 there were 106 insurance companies operating in the Federation; according to the Central African Statistical Office. During the year a net total of £9.5m. was paid to the companies in premiums. The biggest single amount — more than 16m. — was collected in life and annuity premiums by the 27 companies operating in that field.

Resolutions increasing the present limit on directors' borrowing powers from £10,926,124 to £16,334,362 were approved last week by an extraordinary meeting of Rotes Motors, Ltd. The meeting also approved an increase on the redeemable preference shares from 5 to 5 1/2%.

Hire purchase regulations were relaxed in the Federation last week. The relaxations include an extension of the repayment period for industrial and mining machinery for four years, compared with three years at present.

The President of Sudan, General Ibrahim Abboud, last week laid the foundation stone of a textile factory to be built by an American firm through aid from the United States Government.

Goods made or produced in Spain may now be imported into the Federation without import licences except for those goods for which licences are required in respect of all countries.

The Federal Government is negotiating with British Overseas Airways Corporation to buy four Argonaut aircraft as transport for the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

Union Minière du Haut Katanga has declared an interim dividend of 500 francs, free of tax, per ordinary share, payable on January 5 next.

## Favourable Trade Balance

IN THE FIRST nine months of the year the Federation had a favourable balance on visible trade of £15m. Last year's figure for the period showed a £7m. deficit. Imports for the period dropped to £111m. from £123m. in 1958. Exports increased from £111m. at the end of September, 1958 — when the figure was still unaffected by the copper strike — to £141m. in the same period this year. Gold exports were steady at £5m.

## TASMA Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

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

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## MINING

## De Beers' Synthetic Diamonds

### What is Good for General Electric . . .

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of De Beers, announced in Johannesburg last week that the Adamant Laboratory, a subsidiary of De Beers, had succeeded in making synthetic industrial diamonds of the same type developed by the General Electric Company. "The whole manufacturing process is still in the laboratory stage but we are confident that it will be technically and economically possible for us to manufacture on a commercial scale if we found it desirable to do so."

The diamonds produced by the laboratory consisted, in effect, of an abrasive grit suitable for use in resinoid-bonded grinding wheels. It was only in this field, Mr. Oppenheimer said, that synthetic diamonds had been able to compete so far.

#### Research Work

Research work, he went on, was stimulated by the General Electric Company's discovery, and by the increased productive capacity of the Société Minière du Rebecka at their diamond mine in the Belgian Congo, which produces the great majority of the world's supply of the quality of natural diamonds with which the new synthetic material was in competition as well as all the other qualities of industrial diamonds for which synthetic diamonds provided no substitute. Any decision to manufacture diamonds on a commercial scale would be taken in close co-operation with the Belgian Congo company.

"This new discovery will further encourage research work and I believe that the effects will be a greatly expanded market in which both the natural and synthetic product will find their place," Mr. Oppenheimer said.

The selling price of the new diamonds would be £1 per carat; production details were not yet known because of the early stage of the process. A certain amount of information on the American process had been released by General Electric recently, but De Beers, Mr. Oppenheimer said, did not have enough details of that process to be sure whether the two systems were similar or whether a new approach had been found. A patent on the De Beers process had been filed throughout the world.

Mr. Oppenheimer paid tribute to the four South African scientists who were responsible for what he described as "a remarkable scientific achievement." The four-man team, assisted by a staff of technicians, was led by Dr. J. H. Custers, director of research.

Dr. Custers told reporters that the discovery of the process came as the climax to a programme initiated in 1955. The first step in the long series of experiments was the design and construction of a pressure chamber which could withstand pressure and contain temperatures at the high levels necessary for diamond synthesis.

Experiments on such a chamber began in May, 1957, and continued for more than a year, when in September, 1958, the conditions necessary were attained and the first synthetic diamond was produced. The X-ray tests gave conclusive proof of its character.

#### Synthetic Diamond

The first particle of synthetic diamond produced in South Africa, said Dr. Custers, measured 0.4 millimetre by 0.25 millimetre, and it was made up of six equal-sized particles closely cemented together.

At this stage, it was felt essential that patent protection should be sought for the results so far achieved, and in November, 1958, provisional applications for patent rights were lodged.

To perfect the procedure which would allow this final patent application to be lodged within a year, the pressure chamber was improved to yield consistent results and maintain the critical condition of pressure and heat required for synthesis. The starting material had to be varied for better yield values and thousands of experiments were carried out during this period.

It was only on September 16 this year, that the continuous production of synthetic diamond was established. Subsequent experiments had shown that different types of material could be produced, but it was clear that synthesis at this stage could only be practically applied to the manufacture of abrasive grit for use in various applications in the grinding field.

The work which has been carried out by us is sufficiently advanced for commercial production to be undertaken if it is decided to produce this material on any scale," Dr. Custers said.

General Electric has been producing man made diamonds on a commercial scale since 1957. Output totalled 750,000 carats in 1958 and this year the total is expected to be 3.5m. carats. The U.S. diamond sells at 21s. a carat, a shilling higher than the natural diamond, but the price is expected to fall to 18s. or 19s. by 1961 when development costs should have been recovered.

Russia is reported to be producing man-made diamonds in experimental quantities, and Sweden, Holland, France and Germany are active in this field. A successful Dutch technique involves the use of explosive to provide the required pressures and temperatures.

Commenting on Mr. Oppenheimer's announcement, the mining editor of the Johannesburg *Star* said: "Investors are asking why De Beers, whose profits flow largely from mining and marketing natural diamonds, are moving into the synthetic diamonds field. The answer may well be that the group wished to discourage General Electric from starting a price-cutting war against natural industrial diamonds. The fact that De Beers can now reply in kind if necessary could well deter a price war."

There has, of course, been much rejoicing in Johannesburg for what is considered South Africa's greatest achievement in research.

## Rhodesian Selection Trust Results

### Net Profit Up From £3.4m. to £4.8

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report a consolidated profit of £8,801,990 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £6,015,458 in the previous year. Interest from securities and investments added £531,188, net profit on sale of fixed assets was £18,061, and the surplus on the sale of government securities £343.

Debenture interest absorbed £271,250, loan interest £184,312, acceptance credit expenses £66,815, provision for replacements £1,400,000, depreciation of fixed assets £108,706, expenditure on mining investigations (amounts written off) £27,324, amounts written off loan interest and interest accrued thereon £29,133.

Group profit for the year, before taxation, totalled £7,264,042 (£4,875,126), taxation amounted to £2,401,742 (£1,404,194), leaving a net profit of £4,862,300 (£3,470,972). Minority shareholders proportion of profits of subsidiaries totalled £1,736,062, and the net profit for the year in the accounts of the parent company amounted to £1,672,687.

General reserve received £130,000, the 4s. interim dividend absorbed £471,241 and the 9d. recommended final £1,060,292. The carry-forward was £24,950 (£44,900).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £11,309,779. Share premiums stand at £1,530, and revenue reserve and surplus at £713,036. Current liabilities are £1,574,918, current assets £1,873,165, including £43,470 in cash, and fixed investments total £11,726,098.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir William L. Murphy, and Messrs T. H. Bradford, H. R. Finn, Eric J. T. Goudie, Harold K. Hochschild, Walter Hochschild, Colin Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles, Alexander B. McLaren, Thomas G. Moore, Robert M. Peterson, Lewin Tucker, and Hans A. Vogelstein.

Meeting Salisbury, December 18.

## Ndola Copper Refineries

NDOLA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., a subsidiary of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., report an income from refining charges at £739,191 for the year ended June 30 last. Interest and sundry revenue adds £6,582. Operating costs and administrative charges absorbed £499,265 and provision for depreciation of refinery plant and buildings £47,985, leaving a profit of £198,523 carried to the appropriation account.

To this is added £3,620 interest receivable, less taxes provided thereon, and £32,173 non-adjustment for previous year. Preliminary expenses, including £14,720 share issue expenses written off, absorbed £16,262. £100,000 was transferred to general reserve, dividend No. 1 of 3½% absorbed £103,125, and the carry-forward was £13,085.

The issued capital consists of £4,500,000 in £1 shares. Revenue reserves and surplus stands at £119,083, current assets are £311,118, including £68,271 in cash, loan at £25,337, and fixed assets at £4,801,585.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir Thomas Chubbuck and Messrs Hing, de Newville, Noel M. Kenny, J. H. Lascelles, Alexander B. McLaren, and A. M. Vere.

## Chibuluma Mines Report

### Two Thirds American Loan Repaid

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD., report an income from copper sales of £4,137,866 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £4,813,863 in the previous year. Copper stocks at the end of the financial year were valued at £69,409 (£36,305), interest and sundry revenue added £18,524 and the profit on cobalt trading was £87,179.

Mining, distributing and administrative expenses totalled £2,770,232 (£2,929,935), loan interest was £161,765 (£208,893), provision for replacements £200,000, and the profit for the year carried to appropriation account £1,144,676 (£1,151,673). General reserve received £1,150,000, and the carry-forward was £13,687 (£18,811).

Production for the year amounted to 666,072 short tons of copper concentrates, containing 19,359 long tons of recoverable copper. Production of cobalt/copper concentrate for the year amounted to 29,008 short tons.

Cobalt/copper matte production from the cobalt plant at Ndola totalled 7,741 short tons, which were shipped to Belgium for refining into cobalt metal.

The issued capital consists of £1,000,000 in £1 shares. Revenue reserves and surplus amounts to £3,298,698, current liabilities are £910,385, and current assets £1,560,811 (including £395,038 in cash). Trade investments and loans total £142,587, and fixed assets amount to £6,719,372.

The loan of the General Services Administration of the United States Government stood at £2,917,541 at the end of the year. Further deliveries of cobalt, equivalent in value to £1,183,152 were made to the General Services Administration during the year. Of this £1,055,259 was applied to reduce the amount of the loan outstanding, the balance being applied against accrued interest.

Repayment obligations for 1959/60 amount to £1,130,000. It is expected that at June 30 next only some 38% of the original loan will remain outstanding.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Mr. J. H. Lascelles (deputy chairman), and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, R. H. C. Boys, T. H. Bradford, Alexander B. MacLaren, Thomas G. Moore, John Payne, Robert M. Peterson, Kenneth Richardson, H. H. Taylor, and Lewin Tucker.

## Mufulira Copper Mines Result

### Copper Sales Increased by £3.2m.

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., report an income on copper sales account of £19,995,043 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £16,715,420 in the previous year. Copper stocks were valued at £4,882,293 at the end of the financial year. Interest and sundry revenue added £609,941, and the surplus on the sale of government securities was £345.

Mining, milling, refining, pensions, royalties, freightage, etc., absorbed £12,972,759 (£12,538,123), and debenture interest £271,250, loan interest £15,033. Acceptance credit expenses totalled £66,815, provisions for replacements £1,200,000.

The profit before taxation carried to the appropriation account amounted to £8,374,418 (£4,150,033). Taxation for the year totalled £2,410,000, and the net profit was £3,964,418 (£2,720,033).

General reserve £1,300,000, the interim dividend of 1s. 2d. absorbed £867,706, and the recommended final dividend of 3s. 9d. per share, £1,859,370. The carry-forward was £24,454 (£667,112).

Production of ore during the year amounted to 4,123,493 short tons, equivalent to 87,262 long tons recoverable mollen blister copper, compared with 4,352,832 short tons, equivalent to 93,154 long tons recoverable mollen blister copper in the previous year.

The issued capital consists of £15,866,622 in £1 shares. Revenue reserve and surplus totals £5,764,318, unappropriated profits £4,433, current assets £19,295,143, including £7,632,206 in cash, trade investments and loans £1,910,918, and fixed assets £12,590,475.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir William L. Murphy, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. O. Beckingsham, R. H. V. Boys, T. H. Bradford, W. Marshall Clark, Eric I. T. Graham, Harold K. Hochschild, Walter Hochschild, David D. Irwin, J. H. Lascelles, Alexander B. MacLaren, Percy F. O'Connell, Robert M. Peterson, Kenneth Richardson, H. H. Taylor, and Lewin Tucker.

"Copper has prospects which few other commodities can equal in promise". — Sir Ronald Prain.

## Messina (Transvaal) Development Results

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., is raising its final dividend for the year ended September 30 last to 100% from 80%, increasing the total distribution for the year to 180%, as compared with 130% in 1957-58. Estimated net profits of the company were £949,500 (£722,200) including dividend receivable from subsidiary, £145,200 (nil) but after providing £293,500 (£238,800) for tax. In addition there was a capital profit of £457,200 (£14,682) on the sale of investments. From these profits, £650,000 (£325,000) has been carried to reserves. The value of stocks of refined copper at cost of production was £196,732 (£178,408). Estimated total profits of the company and its subsidiaries, including profit on sale of investments but excluding minority stockholders' interests were £1,534,400 (£701,800), after providing £297,600 (£238,900) for tax. From these profits £714,500 (£248,300) has been carried to reserves.

## Labour Talks

TALKS WERE RESUMED last week between the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union and the copper mining company on the advancement of African mineworkers. A basis for an agreement is being sought to replace one negotiated four years ago. This gave African workers a limited number of tasks formally carried out entirely by Europeans.

## Company Results

Mineral Separations, Ltd., which have Central African interests, are paying an interim of 4d. on 5s. ordinary shares on December 10 on the capital as increased by a three for 22 rights issue.

M.T.D. (Magula), Ltd., have declared a maiden dividend of 5% for the year ended September 30 last. Estimated net profits for the year were £394,224. From these £100,000 have been carried to reserves and £70,224 preliminary and share issue expenses have been written off. No liability for tax arises in respect of this profit.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., report a net income for the year ending June 30 last of £4,075 (£2,527). Investments are reduced by £7,068, the carry-forward (debit balance) is £105,000 (£102,005). Quoted investments are £81,289 (£87,063), and their market value £166,645 (£257,703). Meeting Johannesburg, December 11.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., report a consolidated profit of £332,124 for the year ended August 31 last, compared with £421,368 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £124,500 (£150,500), the net profit was £207,624 (£270,868), less directors' remuneration £10,000 (same). Off preliminary expenses nil (£3,025), loss on sale of fixed assets £7,185 (nil), and prospecting expenditure £1,169 (£1,168). Final dividend 10%, making 15% for year (20%). Forward £289,257 (£279,987).

Selection Trust, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 1s. 9d. less tax, per unit of ordinary stock for the year ending March 31, 1960.

## The Ruo Estates Report

THE RUO ESTATES, LTD., report an income from tea sales (net) of £205,522 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £139,740 in the previous year. Tea stocks at net prices since realized or valuation was £49,219, interest received, less paid, adds £1,256, investment income (gross) £1,285, and sundry receipts and transfer fees £191.

Estate expenditure amounted to £178,598 (£144,586), head office expenditure totalled £1,930 (£4,182), depreciation was £17,742 (£15,719), leaving a profit before taxation of £59,213 (£28,364). Taxation amounted to £24,000 (£14,000), the interim dividend of 10% less tax, absorbed £2,188, and the proposed final dividend £27,562. The carry-forward is £65,799 (£41,812).

The issued capital amounts to £150,000 in 5s. shares. Capital reserve stands at £75,445, revenue reserves and undistributed profits at £95,045, and reserve for future taxation is £22,950. Current liabilities are £61,218, fixed assets £316,000, work in progress is valued at £2,369, and current assets are £124,081, including £56,079 in cash.

The directors are Sir Donald I. Baileon (chairman), Colonel D. G. Dickson, Messrs. H. R. Epton, F. G. H. Epton, L. A. Logan, and Messrs. C. W. R. Sneyd. Meeting, London, December 16.

## Company Report

# Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of Companies

*Companies in the Group are incorporated either in Northern or Southern Rhodesia.*

The following is an abridgment of the Statement dated October 15, 1959, by the Chairman, Sir Ronald L. Prain, O.B.E., which has been circulated to members:—

## COPPER

Our main business is the production and sale of copper. During the past year the combined production of the mines in the group was 188,224 tons, representing 6.5% of the free world's production of primary copper. The following table shows the detail of this production:

| Copper Production 1958/59 |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
|                           | long tons      |
| Mufulira                  | 88,056         |
| Roan Antelope             | 80,932         |
| Chibuluma                 | 19,236         |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>188,224</b> |

The published ore reserves of the group are shown in the following table:

|                            | Ore Reserves       |   |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
|                            | short tons         | Grade<br>per cent. per cent.<br>total copper cobalt |
| Mufulira                   | 177,093,000        | 3.31  |
| Roan Antelope              | 95,560,000         | 3.05  |
| Chibuluma                  | 7,984,000*         | 5.04 0.22   |
| Baluba<br>(undeveloped)    | 112,000,000        | 2.41 0.16   |
| Chambishi<br>(undeveloped) | 35,000,000         | 3.37  |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>427,637,000</b> |   |

\* Does not include an ore occurrence, estimated at 2,000,000 tons (4.74 per cent. total copper, 0.05 per cent. cobalt). 8,000 tons of the mine, indicated by drilling 1957/59.

With this predominant interest in copper, we cannot be isolated from the main events that occur in the world copper industry. The present situation is basically one where the recent rapid advance in mine output has temporarily exceeded the growth in demand; but it would be a miracle if mine output in this industry, which has to be planned years in advance, should at any one time exactly balance the world demand which is subject to so many influences which cannot be foreseen. However, the general trend of copper consumption must, in my opinion, be upwards if short-term variations in demand are disregarded. This trend is based on an affinity between world population, coupled with improved standards of living, and the uses which are traditional to copper. Provided that the industry is prepared to ensure that the price of copper is kept within bounds which will not encourage substitution, there seems to me to be no reason why copper consumption should not maintain and increase its characteristic growth factor. I have not in any way altered the opinion which I have expressed over the years, namely that

copper has prospects which few other commodities can equal in promise. The present over-supply is a temporary situation and at reasonable prices the consumption growth of the future should be such that in the next decade it will test the ability of the mining industry to provide enough copper to meet this expansion. I am not apprehensive as to the industry's ability to do so.

## Production Policy

One further factor comes into the picture, namely the willingness of the copper industry to adjust its production rate at times of low consumption in order to avoid exaggerated swings in price. In the last two years the industry has demonstrated its willingness to adopt such a production policy and this would appear to indicate a greater realization not only of the industry's self-interest, but of its responsibility to the consuming industry of the world to maintain a price range which is not excessive, thus eliminating such violent movements as characterized the industry some years ago with the consequential distortion of the true balance between supply and consumption.

The price of copper quoted by the London Metal Exchange during the year varied within an upper limit of £260 and a lower limit of £191 15s. per ton, which in a normal year would be an excessive range but which is not surprising considering the strikes which occurred in Rhodesia, Canada and the United States and the very strong buying movement which characterized the first half of 1959 and which was based on fears of a strike in the American mines after the end of June. This strike eventually began in August effectively shutting down most of the United States copper industry; and at the time of writing, this strike is still in progress. The situation has also been aggravated by a strike in Chile which began earlier this month. Owing to the stocking-up which had occurred in the first half of the year, these strikes have not yet had any drastic effect on prices but if they are prolonged there will doubtless be a sharp temporary increase. Much will thus depend on the length of these strikes and on the strength of general business activity in the United States and Europe during the last quarter of 1959.

The possibility of improving the traditional international marketing methods is a question which continues to exercise the minds of many producers, and of most of the industry associations of Europe.

Just over 70% of the copper which we produced last year was sold in the United Kingdom and the balance was sold to 50 customers in 18 countries.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The main event of the year was the strike by the European union, which lasted from September 12 to November 4, 1958, the longest strike in the history of the Copperbelt. An important result of this strike was the request by the companies and the union to Govern-

ment to engage the services of an industrial relations expert to examine the negotiating machinery which had been in force for so long on the Copperbelt. As a result of this Sir Frederick Leggett, K.B.E., C.B., spent some weeks on the Copperbelt and evolved certain proposals for changes in this negotiating machinery. His proposals were accepted by the companies and the union, and led to the setting up of a Mining Joint Industrial Council which has operated successfully since then. The new proposals also provide for many questions to be discussed at a lower organizational level than hitherto and for a slower tempo of negotiation, which we think is an advantage under Copperbelt conditions.

## MISCELLANEOUS

I mentioned last year that the copper companies would be submitting evidence to a commission of inquiry which was to be set up to examine the whole rating structure of the Rhodesia Railways. The commission sat towards the end of last year and published a report in May. It is not yet known whether the commission's recommendations are acceptable to the Federal Government, or, if acceptable, when they are likely to be implemented. Just before the commission's report was published the Rhodesia Railways introduced what they described as a "temporary surcharge" on all goods rates, including copper, and this virtually cancelled out the small reduction of 25s. per short ton in May, 1958.

The Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme has made good progress during the year and it is expected that power from the first generator will start flowing to the Copperbelt early in 1960. Negotiations are now taking place between the copper companies and the Federal Power Board to determine what price shall be paid for this power.

Shareholders in the companies of our group now number over 40,000. The annual general meetings of these companies are held in Salisbury towards the end of each calendar year. For the past six years informal shareholders' meetings of Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited and Rhodesian Selection Trust Limited have been held in London and New York; these meetings have always been well attended and at those held earlier this year shareholders expressed a wish that they should again be held in 1960. I propose therefore to call these meetings in the usual way except that, for various reasons, meetings will be held in April instead of in January or February as in past years.

## ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LIMITED

### Production and Costs

Production in terms of ore was 5.5 million tons compared with 5.7 million tons the previous year, due principally to the effect of the strike early in the financial year.

The grade of ore milled increased to 1.97% copper as compared with 1.87% for the previous year.

Production for the year was planned on the basis of a curtailed programme as our contribution towards the correction of the imbalance in the overall world supply-demand position and our production target was 80,000 long tons of copper. Despite the strike, production amounted to 80,932 long tons, due to the mining of

higher grade ore and to the treatment of holding furnace slag which had accumulated over past years.

The average cost of production increased from £138 to £154 per ton, due to higher mineral royalties and increased bonus scheme payments resulting from the higher copper price and to the inclusion for the first time of the cost of refining a proportion of the production in Rhodesia.

### Financial Results

Sales for the year amounted to 80,617 long tons which, apart from metallurgical and weighing differences, exactly matched the production.

The average price at which our copper was sold was £220 per ton, an increase of £43 per ton. The profit margin per ton of copper increased from £39 during the previous year to £68 for the year under review, and on this basis the gross profits amounted to £5,505,000. To this has to be added the increase in the value of copper stocks amounting to £56,000. Interest earned, less interest paid, and miscellaneous minor items brought this profit to £5,959,000, which is almost exactly double the corresponding figure for the previous year.

In the figure of interest earned there is included provision for a forthcoming maiden dividend from Ndola Copper Refineries Limited.

Tax liability on this profit amounts to £1,910,000. The appropriation for replacements is £1,100,000, a considerable advance on the previous year. Replacements reserve at the end of June, after making this appropriation, amounted to £2,049,000.

The appropriation to general reserve has been put at £1,300,000. This is arrived at after taking into account participation in prospecting companies, a further contribution towards the capital costs of Ndola Copper Refineries Limited and the sums which we are committed to lend to the Federal Government in respect of development finance.

### Dividends

After making the appropriations already referred to and taking into account some minor adjustments in respect of loan stock redemption reserve and the balance brought forward from last year, the balance available for dividend is £1,708,000. An interim dividend of 3d. per share, less taxes, was paid last July. The board's recommendation for the final dividend is 7d. per share, less taxes. The total dividend for the year is thus 10d. per share, which is exactly double that of the previous year.

### Mine Position

After the end of the strike the former policy of hoisting ore of lower grade than normal while operating under production restriction was abandoned in order to offset the effect of the interruption. Normal mining sequences were reverted to with a consequent increase in grade of ore hoisted during the second half of the year.

## NDOLA COPPER REFINERIES LIMITED

In August of last year this plant commenced operations. These were almost immediately shut down as a result of the Copperbelt strike. Operations were resumed in November, 1958, and continued uninterrupted throughout the rest of the year. This erratic start

affected the efficiencies and rate of production, so that during the financial year it was only possible to produce 31,990 tons of electrolytic copper. These operations resulted in a gross profit of £240,000. With adjustments this profit was raised to £264,000. Depreciation is £48,000 and transfer to general reserve is £100,000. A dividend of 3½% gross, less Rhodesian taxes, will cost £103,000, leaving a carry forward of £13,000.

This is the refinery's maiden dividend and two-thirds of it will go to Roan-Antelope Copper Mines, the remaining one-third going to the other shareholder, British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited.

In a normal year it is expected that the dividend should be 10% gross, less taxes. Owing to an over-expenditure on capital account and to cover working capital, it will be necessary to engage in some temporary borrowing of up to £600,000 from the banks which will be repaid over a short period out of refinery profits. Until this operation is completed the dividend will have to be less than the full 10% originally envisaged.

The second stage of the refinery is expected to be ready for operation early in 1960. Owing to current favourable conditions for the disposal of fire refining grade copper, this extension may not be used in the immediate future. However, arrangements are expected to be made for copper from other companies to be refined there not later than 1962.

## MUFULIRA COPPER MINES LIMITED

### Production and Costs

Production of ore during the year totalled 4.1 million tons as compared with 4.4 million tons during the previous year. The reduction is due primarily to the effects of the curtailment programme and the strike. It was not possible without prejudicing normal good mining practices, to overtake the loss of production caused by the strike. In fact, production amounted to 88,056 long tons of copper as compared with 93,000 tons planned before the strike. The average grade of ore hoisted for the year was 2.65% total copper compared with 2.67% for the previous year.

The average cost of production increased from £136 to £149 per ton. This was due mainly to higher mineral royalties and bonus scheme payments due to the higher copper price. Mining costs were £2.9 per ton greater than those for the previous year, mainly because of special development work in the western section of the mine. Other departmental costs showed an improvement of £2.2 per ton.

### Financial Results

Sales for the year amounted to 37,521 tons which, apart from metallurgical and weighing differences, exactly matched the production.

The average price at which our copper was sold was £228 per ton, an increase of £40 per ton compared with the previous year. The profit margin increased from 62 to £80 for the year under review, and on this basis the gross profits amounted to £7,022,000. To this has to be added the increase in the valuation of copper stocks amounting to £295,000. Interest earned, less interest paid, and minor adjustments brought this gross profit to £7,574,000, compared with £4,900,000,

equivalent to an increase of 55%. Tax liability on this profit amounts to £2,410,000.

The appropriation to replacements reserve this year has been set by the board at £1,200,000 which compares with £750,000 appropriated in the previous year. The replacements reserve at the end of June stands at £1,811,000 which is sufficient to cover all expenditure authorized by the board until June 30, 1960.

The appropriation to general reserve has been put this year at £1,300,000 compared with £1,250,000. This provision covers mainly certain capital payments in respect of participation in prospecting companies and the sums which we are committed to lend to the Federal Government in respect of development finance.

After making this appropriation, and some minor adjustments, the balance available for dividend is £2,751,000. An interim of 1s. 9d. per share, less taxes, was paid last July. The board has now recommended a final of 3s. 9d. gross per share, less taxes. If this recommendation is accepted in general meeting, the total for the year will amount to 5s. 6d. gross per share, less taxes, an increase of 69% over the total dividend for the previous year.

## CHIBULUMA MINES LIMITED

### Copper and Cobalt Production

Despite the strike, production in terms of ore was 513,000 tons compared with 485,000 tons the previous year. The grade fell slightly from 4.70% total copper in the previous year to 4.67% in 1958/59.

Copper production for the year from mine production amounted to 19,236 long tons. This compares with a total output for the previous year of 27,177 long tons, of which over 9,000 long tons came from a stock-pile of concentrate accumulated in previous years. Costs for the year have been shown on a different basis from those of previous years, for reasons which I explained fully in my 1958 statement. The figures for the previous year are therefore not comparable. The costs for the past year averaged £144 per ton for all forms of copper.

The cobalt refinery at Ndola operated throughout the year except during the strike period, and continued to experience certain operating difficulties. In spite of this the cobalt matte production for the year was 7,741 short tons compared with 6,645 short tons during the previous year. Costs on the new accounting basis, including freights, overseas costs, refining charges and mineral royalties, and after crediting revenue from the sale of 1,025 long tons of copper recovered as a by-product, averaged 13s. 3d. per lb. of cobalt metal on a delivered U.S.A. basis.

### Sales

Copper sales totalled 19,073 long tons at an average price of £217 per ton.

As far as cobalt is concerned we are utilizing our production at present to meet our obligation to the United States Government in respect of interest and loan capital repayments. In this way we delivered 830 short tons of cobalt metal at an average price of £1,425 per ton, giving a value of £1,183,000.

### Financial Results

The gross trading profit shown on the profit and loss account was £1,488,000. The net profit came to £1,345,000 as compared with £1,352,000 during the previous year.

The terms of our agreement with the United States Government oblige us to repay in each year metal to a value equivalent to 75% of the previous year's net profits after adding back interest payable. As already mentioned, during the past year we delivered cobalt metal to a value of £4,183,000, which was allocated firstly against accrued interest, and secondly against redemption of loan capital. The loan was thus reduced at June 30, 1959, to a sum of £2,917,541. During the current year our obligation will amount to £1,130,000 worth of metal and we expect the loan outstanding at the end of June, 1960, to have been reduced to approximately £1,900,000.

The board this year has appropriated the sum of £200,000 from profits to replacements reserve. Of the balance of profit for the year £1,150,000 has been transferred to general reserve.

#### Technical Plans

The main technical development concerns the Chibuluma West scheme. During the year we announced that as a result of the discovery of ore some 8,000 feet to the west of the existing mine, we had decided to sink shafts, with a view to mining approximately 10,000 tons of ore a month, all of which would be treated through the existing mill.

This development is expected to take four years to bring to completion, and to add 4,000 long tons of copper to the regular annual production of Chibuluma.

### RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LIMITED

The total revenue for the year, which is represented almost entirely by dividends from Mufulira Copper Mines Limited, amounted to £1,746,000. Administration and sundry expenses reduced this figure to £1,631,000 compared with £915,000 for the previous year. There are no taxes payable on this income.

The board has appropriated the sum of £150,000 to general reserve, leaving the free cash resources of the company approximately unchanged.

This leaves a sum of £1,566,000 available for dividend, after bringing in the balances brought forward from the previous year and certain tax adjustments from past years. An interim of 4d. per share, less Rhodesian taxes at 7s. 6d. in the £, was declared last May and paid last July. The board has now recommended the payment of a final of 9d. gross per share, making a total for the year of 1s. 1d. gross, costing £1,531,000, thus resulting in a balance of £35,000 being carried forward.

This total compares with a dividend of 7d. for the previous year.

### OTHER COMPANIES IN THE GROUP

Prospecting in Southern Rhodesia is undertaken by Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Limited. This company has concentrated its main endeavours during the past year on copper exploration in the Lomagundi area. The results based on soil chemistry and pitting and some drilling are interesting and encouraging, but it is too early to say more than this.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration has, in partnership with American Metal Climax, Inc. been interested for the past two or three years in exploring for bauxite in Jamaica. This exploration indicated the

existence of significant deposits. Because of market problems and time limitations of the mining lease, it was decided during the year not to proceed with exploitation and an agreement was concluded with the Aluminium Company of America granting the latter an option to purchase the mining lease.

#### Baluba Mines Limited

The future of this undeveloped orebody also continues to engage the attention of the directors. You will notice from the ore reserve figures quoted earlier in this statement that the reserves have again been increased. The possibilities of opening up this orebody are being examined and include the possibility of integrating the operation with that of the neighbouring property of Roan Antelope.

#### Chambishi Mines Limited

The directors' report of the Chambishi company indicates that the question of the development of that orebody continues to be examined. The two main examinations are concerned with the possibility of starting development as an open-pit operation and the question of the metallurgy involved in the treatment of oxidised ores in the upper levels.

### CONCLUSION

In looking forward, it seems to me that the future prosperity of your companies, which are well endowed with ore reserves, with excellent plant and equipment, and with a first-class organization, will depend on three major factors.

The first, and without doubt the most important, is the satisfactory evolution of the political future of the territories in which we operate. The second is the behaviour of the copper market in the years to come, and the ability of the industry to evolve production and marketing policies which will ensure that there is neither too much over-production with its consequential distressing effect on price, nor any excessive shortage with its equally distressing effect on prices and resultant loss of markets. The responsibility increasingly shown by the industry in this respect holds promise for the future.

The third factor is the ability of our mines to maintain costs at a viable level. Our geographical situation, and other factors over which we have no control, result in only about two-thirds of our costs being incurred on our mines and thus capable of being affected by the efficient plant or the good organization to which I have referred. It is still sometimes believed that our mines are among the cheapest producers in the world. It is many years since this statement was true, and I have never hesitated to advise shareholders accordingly. The only assurance I can give is that we shall continue to regard our responsibility in respect of this factor as among our foremost.

Of one thing I am certain, that the copper mines of central Africa are an indispensable part of the structure of modern civilization and will be required to play an increasingly important part in the world's industrial developments for the foreseeable future. The energies of your directors will continue to be addressed to ensuring, as far as lies in their power, that these companies will play their full part in the development of central Africa and in the world copper industry.

The chairman also commented briefly on the present and prospective political and economic situation in the Federation.

**Company Report****Rhodesian Anglo American Limited***(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)***Company Well Equipped to Continue Active Investment Policy****MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FEDERATION**

THE 30TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED will be held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 17, 1959.

The following are extracts from the review by the Chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts:

The year since my last statement has been an eventful and important one for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and therefore for our Company, whose prosperity must tend to reflect the state of the Federation's economy.

**The Federation**

We have seen the crisis in Nyasaland and a state of emergency declared in all three territories; the recovery from the low levels of early 1958 in the price of copper and other metals on which the economy is largely based; the long strike on the Copperbelt; the completion of the great Kariba Dam from which power will flow at the beginning of 1960; and the correction of the adverse balance of payments position.

The low price of copper, which touched £160 early in 1958, came at a time when imports were running at a high level, and it was necessary to impose restrictive credit measures. These measures, together with rising prices for copper and other exports, brought about a rapid improvement, which was, however, temporarily checked in October, 1958, by a strike on the Copperbelt. This lasted 54 days and not only seriously affected the output of the copper mines but restricted business activity in the Federation.

The dispute was resolved by the adoption of the proposals of Sir Frederick Leggett, who was invited to the Copperbelt by the Northern Rhodesian Government at the request of the copper-mining companies and their employees, but it was not until May, 1959, that his recommendation that a joint industrial council should be formed was implemented. This council, which consists of employer and employee representatives, should allow matters affecting European daily paid employees to be discussed in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and good will, and I am hopeful that it will create a relationship in which fear and suspicion will have no place. This is particularly important as during the years ahead the desire of our African employees for legitimate advancement in the industry will require a practical and level-headed approach.

The progress of the Federal economy was fortunately only temporarily curtailed and, with the improvement in the balance of payments, it was possible for the Government to remove all the credit restrictions and to proceed vigorously with their development plans; these plans are of the greatest importance in paving the way for the raising of the standards of living of the people in the more remote and less prosperous areas of the Federal territories.

We therefore welcome the news that an Industrial Development Corporation is to be established in the Federation next year and we have offered to contribute to its capital. It is hoped that this Corporation will be active in promoting manufacture for the home market.

**Accounts**

Our own accounts for the year reflect an encouraging advance on last year. Our net profit after taxation was £3,854,213, an increase of more than £1m. on the previous year. We have transferred the sum of £500,000 to general reserve, which now stands at £4,500,000.

We have also been able this year to recommend a final dividend of 3s. 9d. per stock unit (net) on the increased capital, which, with the interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per unit (net), makes a total of 5s. for the year, an increase of 1s. on the total dividend for the previous year.

Our investments, which are virtually all in the Federation, were valued at the year end (at market prices or at cost where unquoted) at £63,000,000. At the end of October this figure had risen to £87,000,000. Our cash resources place us in a strong position to continue an active investment policy in mining, exploration and industrial enterprises.

Recently the cash copper price on the London Metal Exchange has been more than £250 per ton, the highest figure it has reached for over two years. Chilean production, however, has now been resumed and provided American conditions are soon restored to normal, it is improbable that there will be a real shortage of copper. This is important as it is essential that copper should be freely available at prices which are fair to both producers and consumers if its use is to continue to expand.

Rhokana Corporation and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines both declared substantially increased dividends last year, and each company at its year end, in order to bring its equity capital more into line with the capital employed in the business, made a capital bonus issue.

Balfroft Mines resumed production as planned on April 1, 1959, after a year's interruption, and current operations and development at the mine are entirely satisfactory.

Revenue from sales of Rhodesia Broken Hill's lead and zinc production continued to be affected by the relatively low prices of these metals, and the profit for the year ended December 31, 1958, was substantially below that for the previous year. An improvement in prices, particularly of zinc, had, however, already begun last year and, as this trend has continued during the current year, profits for 1959 can be expected to show some recovery.

In Broken Hill's last annual report reference was made to the possibility of installing the Imperial Smelting Process which would materially improve the recovery of lead and zinc not only from currently produced ore but also from stockpiled material at present untreatable. Careful investigations have been continued into all the technical and financial aspects of the installation of this plant and I am hopeful that the process will be adopted.

With the continued upward trend in the world's industrial activity, particularly in Europe, our major investments should show increasing returns over the next few years, provided that the political progress of the Federation continues satisfactorily.

The Federal Government has demonstrated that it



has a real desire to implement its policy of racial partnership, and it is encouraging that the Europeans in Rhodesia have not allowed the violence and disorder which occurred in Nyasaland to cause them to deviate from a courageous and determined attempt to set a new pattern in Africa. My confidence in the economic stability of the Federation has been reinforced, and I

believe that if the political problems there continue to be tackled with commonsense, patience and human sympathy, this great experiment in Central Africa will succeed.

*Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the London office of the company, 40, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.*

## Company Report

# Rhokana Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

## Mining Profits Increased in Spite of Strike Growing Importance of Investment Income

### MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER REVIEWS CHANGING CONDITIONS ON COPPERBELT

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED will be held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 17, 1959.

The following are extracts from the review by the chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts:

I feel sure that members will approve of the recommendation of the Directors that the share capital of the Company should be brought more into line with the total amount permanently employed, by utilizing £22.5m. of the "profits appropriated for capital expenditure" to allow a capitalization bonus issue of nine fully paid ordinary shares for each ordinary and "A" stock unit held.

Large appropriations from profits to provide for annual capital expenditure have been made over many years and by June 30, 1958, these totalled £28.8m. It has been decided to transfer the balance of £6.2m. available after providing the £22.5m. required for the capitalization issue to writing down the fixed assets of the Company, which after deducting depreciation and the amount of £6.3m. stand in our books at £14.8m.

At the forthcoming annual general meeting, members will be asked to pass resolutions increasing the nominal capital of the Company to £26.5m. and to approve the capitalization of £22.5m. so that the new shares may be issued early in the new year.

### Copper Price

By the beginning of our financial year, the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange had risen from the low levels ruling during the early months of 1958 to just over £200 per ton. The steady rise in prices was accelerated by the strike on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt from September 12 to November 4, 1958, and by the steps taken by many of the large producers to cut their outputs so as to bring copper production into line with consumption.

The price was thereafter generally well maintained between £220 and £250, as many consumers at this time also built up inventories against the possibility of strikes in the United States. These eventually began in August, 1959, and resulted in a reduction of over 80% of America's normal production of copper, but the effects of the steel strike on American industry, together with the large stocks of copper which had been built up, assisted in maintaining the price of copper within the pre-strike limits.

There is however no doubt that by now the world stocks of copper have been appreciably reduced, but Chilean production has now been resumed, and provided American conditions are soon restored to normal, there is no reason to believe that there will be a real shortage of copper.

### Production

Although a high level of production was achieved at our mine in the second half of the financial year, it was not possible to make up the full amount of copper lost during the strike of our European daily paid employees at the end of 1958, and our finished production for the year was 13,000 tons less than our programme of 90,000 long tons. However, because of an increase of £38 per ton in the price we received for our copper the profit from mining operations was considerably greater than the previous year.

Good progress has been made during the year at the No. 2 Shaft at Mandola, which is expected to start hoisting ore in the first quarter of 1960, and which will permit greater flexibility in our mining operations. Intensive research in our laboratories has enabled our consulting engineers to design an improved process for the extraction of cobalt which will reduce the cost of production. The revised process should be in operation early in 1960.

### Investment Income

This year our net income from investments was again greater than the profit from our mining operations. This focuses attention on the very large share interest which we have in Changa Consolidated Copper Mines Limited and Mfulira Copper Mines Limited, from which our dividend revenue arises. As we also have a major stake in Bancroft Mines Limited and Chibuluma Mines Limited, from which in due course we can expect satisfactory dividends, our income from dividends and interest should form an increasingly important proportion of our total income. We are also interested in Baluba Mines Limited and Chambishi Mines Limited where large copper deposits have been proved and which will in due course be opened up, and we have a stake in a number of exploration companies.

Rhokana Corporation is therefore a large investment company as well as an active mining company, and over the past few years we have been able to follow up our investments and, at the same time, place the company in a sound cash position to provide its share of the

capital which will be required for this purpose at a later date.

This year an amount of £500,000 was transferred to general reserve which now stands at £5,500,000 and, at the same time, we have been able to recommend a final dividend of 32s. 6d. net per £1 unit of stock which, together with the interim dividend of 7s. 6d., makes a total dividend distribution of 40s. net per unit for the year.

Conditions on the Copperbelt have changed very rapidly since the copper mines were originally discovered and, as local and government authorities are now able to provide most of the services at present run by the mining companies for the benefit of their employees, we have been endeavouring to find a means whereby we could hand over such services and amenities to the proper controlling bodies and to bring about a greater degree of integration between the Kitwe Municipal Council and our own Nkana Mine Township. One important step was the introduction of the home ownership scheme in 1957 for our European employees.

We have also provided a number of benefits and services for our African employees, and it is our aim, whenever it is possible to do so within the limits set by the complex conditions and circumstances of the Copperbelt, to establish the same rights and privileges for our African employees as for our European. We hope therefore to be able to announce shortly a scheme for home ownership for our African employees and, although it will take time, we are hopeful that it will be possible for all our employees to be able to take a full share in the provision and running of the services and amenities which are part of an established civic community.

*Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the London office of the Corporation, 40, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.*

## New Customer for Kenya?

### U.S. Army's Beef Requirements

A UNITED STATES ARMY veterinary officer, Major H. G. Brown, will report to the U.S. military authorities that the standards of inspection and hygiene as carried out by Dr. A. Ginsberg, of the Kenya Department of Veterinary Services, are wholly satisfactory and that Kenya Meat Commission beef and Uplands products could be sent to U.S. Forces anywhere in the world, according to a statement issued by the commission.

Major Brown, who arrived in Kenya recently from the U.S. Army stationed at Asmara, Eritrea, with Dr. G. B. Burt, senior medical officer, is making the first survey in Africa to discover sources of food supply for U.S. Forces stationed abroad.

The two officers have visited all the principal food producing organizations in Kenya and on their return to Asmara they will report the results of their investigations to the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Army in Washington.

The statement quotes Major Brown as saying that the amount of beef and pork products which U.S. Forces might require from Kenya could be very considerable.

### Turner and Newall Appointments

TURNER & NEWALL, LTD., announce that from January 1, 1960, Mr. R. M. Bateman will relinquish the chairmanship and cease to be a director of Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd. in order to devote his time wholly to the functions of deputy chairman of Turner & Newall, Ltd. He will be succeeded as chairman of Turners Asbestos Cement by Mr. K. Neve, who has had many years' service as a director of that Company and latterly as its executive director. Mr. Neve joined the board of Turner & Newall itself last September.

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| 1938 | 14           | 11,093    | 21,500,000     |
| 1956 | 20           | 68,838    | 300,000,000    |
| 1957 | 20           | 83,483    | 351,000,000    |
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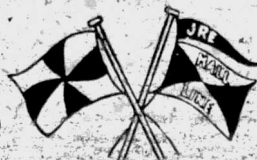


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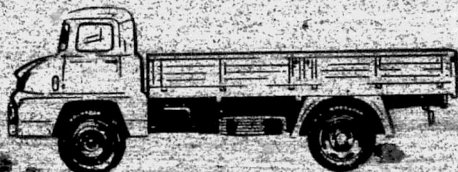
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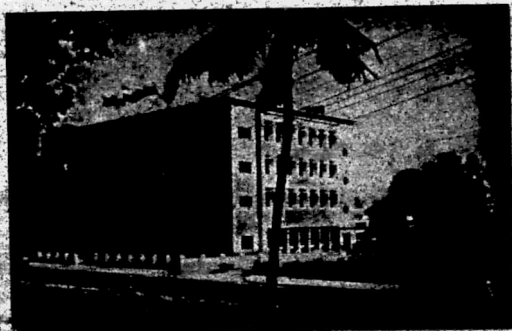
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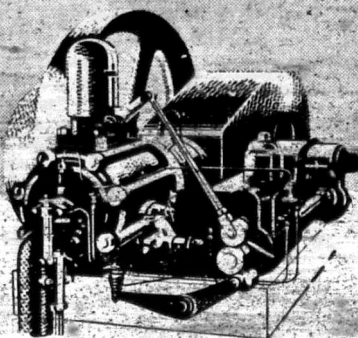
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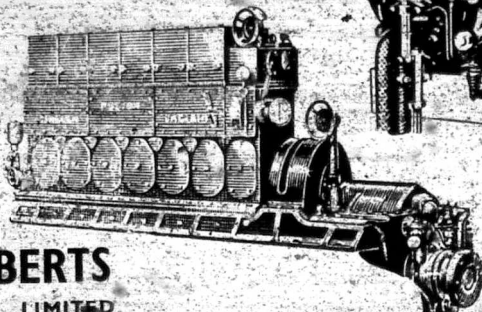
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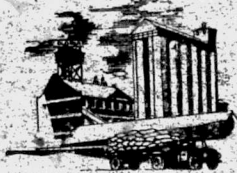
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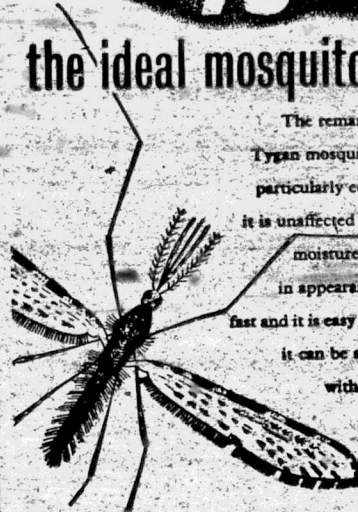
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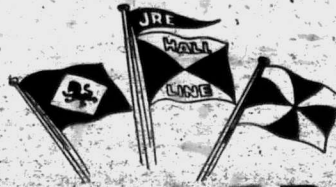
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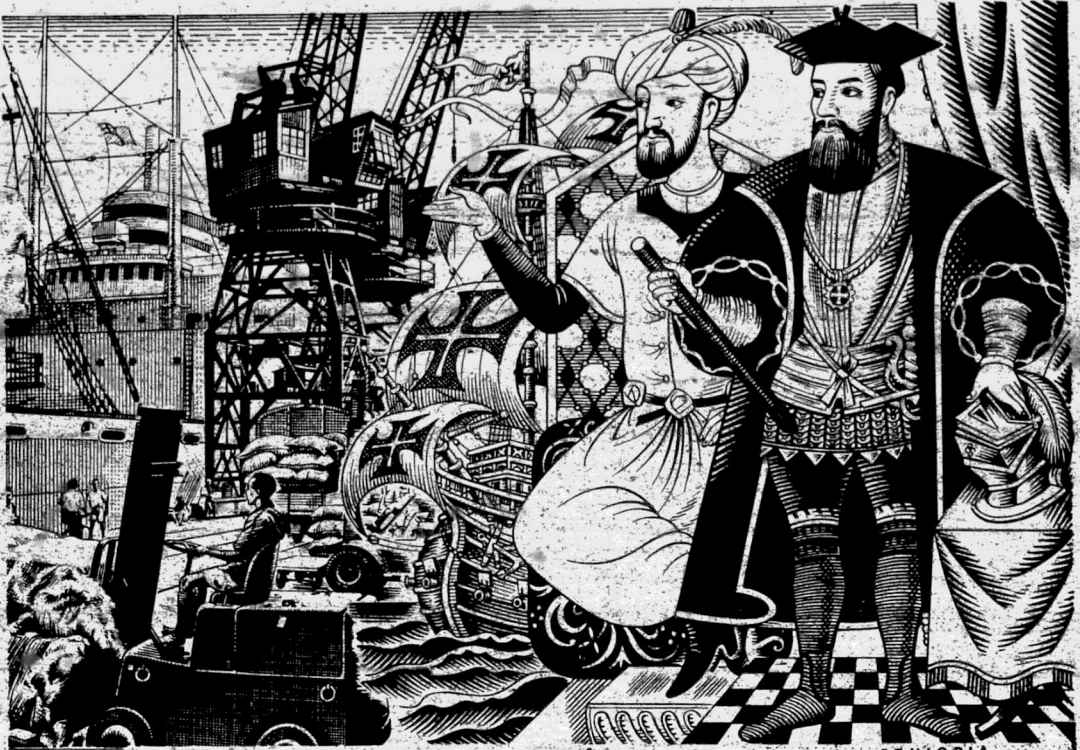
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## Principal Contents

|                                      | Page |                   | Page |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment                    | 325  | Personalia        | 332  |
| Notes By The Way                     | 326  | Kenya Strike Ends | 334  |
| Advisory Commission                  | 327  | Parliament        | 336  |
| Kenya Libel Case                     | 330  | Commercial News   | 338  |
| Racial Discrimination in N. Rhodesia | 331  | Mining            | 341  |
|                                      |      | Company Reports   | 343  |

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1959

Vol. 36

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WHAT REALLY MATTERS** about the

Monckton Commission is that it shall hear and objectively record African opinion of all shades, the Prime Minister emphasized in the House of Commons last week after he had stressed that its

**Monckton Commission : What Really Matters.** terms of reference would permit the commission to consider the whole field of the redistribution of powers in either direction between the Governments of the Federation and the constituent States "and to advise on the timing of any programme and the character of any changes in the framework which they may suggest" Without infringing the Federal Constitution there could obviously be no wider inquiry, but spokesmen for the Labour Party nevertheless expressed dissatisfaction. The Leader of the Opposition reverted to the idea of investigation by a United Kingdom Parliamentary Committee, claiming that it would produce a more objective report. Such a body would do nothing of the kind: it would produce at least two reports, one signed by Socialist members who have lost no opportunity of advertising their bias. On that ground alone the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments, which are largely outside the control of Westminster, could not be expected to agree to Mr. Gaitskell's proposal, as he well knew. His exploitation of Federal problems for party political purposes, especially in his speeches in Bristol and Scotland during the recent election, set a bad example to his followers, who joyfully accepted the hint. Disagreeing about so much else, they could at least agree to join in aspersions upon the good faith of the Federal Government, and, staggered by the sharpness of their defeat at the polls, and still without a policy, Socialist Members of Parliament have since concentrated on making unhelpful criticisms of the Federation.

Four months and more have passed since the intention to appoint the Monckton Commission was formally announced, and throughout that period the Socialist hierarchy has been stubbornly obstructive,

**Broken Pledge.** primarily because it has hoped by the threat of non-co-operation to force the Cabinet to adopt its suggestion that Lord Monckton and his colleagues should be specifically told that they might, if they wished, recommend the withdrawal of Nyasaland from the Federation. In plain English, they wanted the advisory body to be told that it might declare that the Federation has no future. Has the Opposition Front Bench not understood that the Federal Government would have had no truck with so defeatist a proviso? Of course it has, but it has persisted in its destructive obduracy because of its pathological dislike of the Federation, to which it has denied fair play ever since its creation by Act of Parliament in 1953. Lord Attlee, then the Socialist leader, promised his party's help in the exciting and challenging experiment then begun; and that pledge has been deliberately broken through all the intervening years. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention even one contribution by the British Labour Party to the progressive success of the new structure in Central Africa — with the inevitable consequence that all who are concerned for the well-being of the Federation are profoundly suspicious of the Parliamentary Labour Party. That does not mean, of course, that there is not scope for improvement in the inter-territorial machinery: it was accepted under protest by Lord Malvern, and his successor, Sir Roy Welensky, has described it as unwieldy.

Without an assurance that the commission may recommend the secession of Nyasaland, the Socialist argument, Labour party

pation in the commission would imply acceptance of federation and thus betray the trust of the majority of Africans in the Federation. What nonsense! It was because Labour's leaders accepted the will of Parliament after many debates that Lord Attlee gave the pledge above-mentioned; and it is because the party has continuously disregarded that undertaking and its plain patriotic duty that politically-minded Africans have been encouraged to think that a Socialist Government in Britain would break up the Federation. Most did not know, and others did not care, that the Federal Constitution makes no provision for a dissolution into the constituent States—for the very sound reason that nothing could be worse for all of them, and in particular for Nyasaland, the country about which Opposition propagandists most frequently speak and write. They claim that they represent the views of about half of the population of this country, whereas most people have neither knowledge nor opinions. As recently as Friday last the *Daily Telegraph* published a "call-back poll" and analysis of the fifty marginal constituencies which it had surveyed before the election; and of all the Labour supporters who were questioned "only one per cent cited a preference for the party's policy in colonial affairs." Without suggesting that that applies to Socialists in general, it certainly punctures the pretence of the party that its antics in the House of Com-

### Pretence Punctured.

mons have reflected the feelings of many millions of the electorate.

### Labour Party's Culpability.

The suspicions exhibited by the party spokesmen have naturally not been lost on the African politicians, who have almost been told that they would be justified in boycotting the commission. What are they to think of Mr. Gaitskell's question last week: "Is it not obvious that if, as unfortunately may happen, the African political movements were to boycott the commission, a great deal of its value would be lost?" It ought to be obvious even to the Socialists that those Africans who do not want Lord Monckton and his associates to have the best chance of making the best recommendations will slightly twist Mr. Gaitskell's words and declare that he has advised the African political movements not to tender evidence; and the Governments will never catch up with that lie if it suits the Congress and similar organizations to set it in circulation. Because they dream of dominating the territories by weight of numbers, whereas the Governments have the responsibility of keeping political progress in step with the developing capabilities of Africans and the economic requirements of their territories, there may be attempts to prevent some witnesses from appearing before the commission. If that should happen the chief blame would rest upon the Labour Party.

## Notes By The Way

### Valuable Recruit

TANGANYIKA IS INDEED FORTUNATE to have induced Sir Ernest Vasey to accept the portfolio of Finance from January next. He has only recently resigned the Office of Finance Minister in Kenya after seven gruelling but highly successful years, and it can be said without risk of exaggeration that no East African territory has ever had at the head of its Treasury so able, hard-working, and forward-looking a man or one with an equal political understanding. The Territory to which he is to transfer his services will have to face obvious financial difficulties in the near future, but Sir Ernest's contribution to general political evolution may well prove to be at least as valuable as that to the affairs of his own department. There will certainly be nobody in the Council of Ministers with anything like his experience, and both Cabinet and Legislature badly needed the kind of reinforcement which he will bring.

### Service and Sacrifice

IT IS AN OPEN SECRET that the suggestion that Sir Ernest Vasey should be invited to fill the vacant portfolio was made by Mr. Nyerere, the leader of the Tanganyika African National Union and chairman of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Association, which consists of ten Africans, ten Europeans, and ten Asians. That does

not necessarily mean that the original inspiration was his; it might, for instance, have been that of Sir Richard Turabull, whose whole career was spent in Kenya until he became Governor of the neighbouring Trust Territory. What is important is the knowledge that Mr. Nyerere wholeheartedly approves the choice, for that indicates his conviction that he can work well with an ardent apostle of multi-racialism, who is making a substantial sacrifice of income in leaving Nairobi for Dar es Salaam. Some of the important companies in East Africa would have welcomed Sir Ernest Vasey to their boards, and his intention had been to re-enter business life. That plan he is abandoning to serve Tanganyika in its need.

### Kariba

MR. FRANK THOMAS has written in *Kariba: The Struggle With the River God*, a straightforward account of the initiation and development of the great hydro-electric station on the Zambezi. The mightiest work of the kind ever attempted by man, it has been an essentially international undertaking, for it could not have been started without the aid of the World Bank. Vital reports were made by leading French engineers, the consulting engineers were of several races, and the main constructional contract was placed with an Italian

consortium, which flew out large numbers of Italians to do the hard and often dangerous work side by side with Africans and men of many other races. There were also contractors from the U.K., the Union of South Africa, Scandinavia, Portugal, and other countries. It is little wonder that Dr. Henry Olivier, who had represented the international group of consultants in Africa throughout the construction period, has said: "It certainly seemed that we were looking for trouble." But he could add recently: "Yet, although we have had our differences there has been less real friction than in any project I have known. The job has always been more important than the nationality. Kariba has been a wonderful example of what Europe, which so many people regard as finished can achieve when its peoples get together."

### Malvernian Memorial

IN A VERY REAL SENSE Kariba is a memorial to Lord Malvern, who was imperturbable when under attack for what short-sighted men thought a foolish scheme, and courageous at all times. As Mr. Clements writes, it needed all the Prime Minister's prestige to bring the plan to success. He took great and deliberate risks in order to save time, because it was essential that power should be available to the Cobberbelt by the early months of 1960. Among the men who have borne a particularly heavy load of responsibility have been Mr. T. A. L. Paton, leader of the international team of consultants; Dr. Bergamasco, in general charge of the Italian Impresit group's operations in Rhodesia; Mr. Mario Baldassarini, the irrepressible and brilliant engineer-in-chief on the site; Dr. Henry Olivier, mentioned above; and, of course, Mr. Duncan Anderson, chairman of the Federal Power Board. Good team work has been the secret of victory over difficulties far greater

than anyone had foreseen, and these leaders would certainly be the first to insist that success has depended upon the splendid spirit shown by the men who have grappled with the day-to-day problems at Kariba itself.

### Wednesbury M.P.s.

THOSE WHO WANT GUIDANCE on African affairs have in the past year or two been reminded with increasing frequency that Mr. John Stonehouse, Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, is at their service. Had he not worked in Uganda for a short while with a couple of African farming organizations? And did not his visit to the Federation some months ago bring his name into the headlines of the world's newspapers? With that background he could be certain that undue attention would be paid to his statements—even if they were uncertain. In an article in a Socialist weekly he has now written: "I do not agree with Jay (Mr. Douglas Jay, one of the party leaders) that steel should not be nationalized, on the other hand, I cannot agree with those who attack Jay." I can imagine the healthy bluntness with which Wednesbury's previous Member, Mr. Stanley Evans, would comment on such sophistry. He was driven by his party into the political wilderness because of his insistence on saying and doing what he thought to be right—not least about British Africa, and the Federation in particular—however much the party hierarchy might disapprove. For a constituency to have two successive Members interested in Africa is unusual. How different are these two!

### E.A.R.-Marked

"I FEEL I HAVE more in common with Tom Mboya than with Lord Beaverbrook."—Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P. for South-East Bristol, addressing the Labour Party conference in Blackpool.

## Members of the Advisory Commission on Central Africa Appointed

### Labour Still Hanging Back on Parliamentary Representation

WITH THE EXCEPTION of the parliamentary representatives, the membership of the Advisory Commission on Central Africa was announced in the House of Commons last week by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Macmillan said that he had a number of discussions with Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, and that these talks on the question of the parliamentary members were not yet concluded. He hoped that Mr. Gaitskell would see his way to nominate three Privy Councillors to the commission. Meanwhile, he thought right to announce without further delay the non-parliamentary members and the terms of reference.

Lord Monckton's appointment as chairman, Mr. Macmillan said, had already earned the warm approval of all shades of opinion. He then went on to say that the vice-chairman would be Sir Donald MacGillivray, the former High Commissioner in Malaya.

The United Kingdom independent members were Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, the writer; Professor D. T. Jack, Professor of Economics at Durham University and a member of the Royal Commission on East Africa; and the Rev. Dr. R. H. W. Shepherd, formerly Principal of Lovat Hall, now completing his term as Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

The Commonwealth members were Professor D. C. Creighton, Professor of History at Toronto University; and Mr. Frank Menzies, late Crown Solicitor of the State of Victoria, Australia.

The Federal members were Mr. G. H. Habanyama, chief councillor of the Cwamba Tonga Native Authority in Northern Rhodesia; Mr. A. F. Robinson, chairman of Central African Airways; Sir Victor Robinson, lately Ambassador-General of the Federation; and Mr. R. M. Taylor, a company director, formerly Federal Secretary for Finance.

Southern Rhodesia would be represented by Mr. George Beadle, Judge of the High Court; Mr. C. Ellman-Brown, char-

tered accountant, formerly a Minister in Mr. Garfield Todd's administration; and Mr. Simon Segola, chief of the Ndebele.

Northern Rhodesia's representatives were Mr. Woodrow Cross, a farmer; Mr. Laurence Katlungu, President-General of the African Mineworkers' Union; and Mr. W. H. McClelland, a company director and a member of the Northern Rhodesia Central Race Relations Committee.

Nyasaland's members were the Rev. Fr. Henry Chikuse, a mission school manager; Mr. E. C. Gondwe, an education officer in the Northern Province, who attended the 1951 conference at the Victoria Falls; and Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadzoi, chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Association, and formerly member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

[Brief biographies appear on another page.]  
Mr. Macmillan reminded the House that the Federal Constitution was to be reviewed at a conference to be held late in 1960, that in preparation for the conference the Government, in consultation with the other Governments concerned, intended to establish an advisory commission comprising 26 members drawn equally from the Federation, on the one hand, and from the United Kingdom and certain other Commonwealth countries, on the other, and would include independent members both African and European as well as United Kingdom parliamentary representation.

Mr. Macmillan continued:

"We think that a comprehensive commission of this kind will not only enable the Governments concerned to approach the conference with the best possible advice; it will also serve the imaginative and constructive purpose of helping to create a common approach among all concerned to these very difficult problems. The political wisdom of Parliament, the direct experience of Africans and Europeans living in Rhodesia

and Nyasaland and the objective advice of distinguished independent minds will thus all be able to make their rightful contribution to this important end.

"The terms of reference are 'In the light of the information provided by the Committee of Officials and of any additional information the commission may require, to advise the five Governments, in preparation for the 1960 review, on the constitutional programme and framework best suited to the achievement of the objects contained in the Constitution of 1953, including the Preamble'

"I regard the commission as free, in practice, to hear all points of view from whatever quarter and on whatever subject. It will, of course, be for the commission to decide what use to make of the material which reaches them. I am sure that the House will have full confidence in Lord Monckton's ability to deal with this.

"In these cases, I do not think that it is ever wise to be too specific or rigid in interpretation. But the House will see that their terms will permit the commission to consider the whole field of the redistribution of powers in either direction between the Federation and the territories and to advise on the timing of any programme and the character of any changes in the framework that it may suggest.

### Commanding Confidence

"A question on which much attention has been focused in Parliament and elsewhere is whether the commission will command the confidence of the African peoples in the Federation. This is a point to which the Government, naturally, attach the greatest importance. Indeed, our object throughout has been to establish a body which would enjoy the confidence of all the people both in the Federation and in this country.

"I hope that the membership as now established, with its distinguished chairman and its independent Commonwealth and African representation, will commend itself to people of good will everywhere. It has been suggested that representatives of African political parties should be included in the Commission. In our view, that would be a complete misconception of the purpose of the commission, which is intended to bring to this task men of independent mind not committed to extreme views.

"What really matters is that African opinion of all shades will be fully heard and objectively recorded. As I have said before, I regard the commission as free, in practice, to hear all points of view from whatever quarter. As regards the question of receiving written or oral evidence from persons who may be under detention when the commission is operating, I am sure that this can be arranged.

"Moreover, we are prepared to publish the statements submitted to the commission and the evidence given before it, subject to the understanding that those witnesses, who do not wish their evidence to be published, may ask that it should not be made public and their wishes will be respected.

"I would like to remind the House that this commission is advisory. It expects to begin work early in February, when the report of the committee of officials which is at present meeting will be available. And the commission itself will be followed by a Governmental conference whose conclusions will in turn be subject to consideration by Parliament.

"HUGH GAITSKELL: "It is well known that on this side of the House do not believe that this type of commission is the right form in which to conduct the preliminary inquiry before the conference. We have always made it plain that we would have preferred a United Kingdom committee, probably of a parliamentary kind, because we believe that this would produce a more objective report, and, also, that it would not run into the various difficulties inherent in trying to obtain representatives, who can really represent the people of the various territories in the Federation.

### African Representation

"If, however, as is clear, the Government are determined to proceed with this type of commission, which is of a representative kind, we would still feel it unfortunate that in a commission of 20 members, only five are African and that out of 13 from Africa itself only five are Africans, although clearly the people most concerned with the outcome of the report are the millions of Africans in these territories. May I also ask the Prime Minister whether he has observed that of the five African representatives no fewer than three are dependent upon the Governments of the territories for their income? He not only states what is wrong, if one is anxious to obtain a completely independent view.

"There are three other points I must raise. First, as the Prime Minister will determine to limit any United Kingdom parliamentary representation to Privy Counsellors, if so, can he give us any significant reason why this should be so? Are

there any important precedents for it? Would it not be wiser to leave ourselves in this matter a great deal more room than is possible if we limit representation in this way?

"Secondly, does not the Prime Minister feel that it is of the most vital importance, if the commission is to have any hope of success, that it should be acceptable to the African people as a whole, including the African political movements? Is it not obvious that if, as, unfortunately, may happen, the African political movements were to boycott the commission, a great deal of its value would be lost? In view of this fact, is it not extremely desirable that the Government should proceed at once to the release or bringing to trial of the detainees from Nyasaland, and can he not at least release Doctor Banda? This, I am sure, would make a very favourable impact upon African opinion.

"It is well known that, rightly or wrongly, much African opinion is still opposed to federation. Much opinion in Nyasaland, indeed the overwhelming opinion there, according to the Devlin Report, is against federation. Is it not the fact that the commission would be far more likely to win the support, or at least the tolerance, of the African people if it could be made perfectly plain that the commission was completely free in its terms of reference to consider not only federation, but other forms of association as well?

### Another Interpretation

"Is the Prime Minister aware that if the commission is bound to consider only federation, whatever the evidence submitted, it will seem to be of little use to some of those giving evidence to give it at all? In those circumstances, may I ask the Prime Minister to consider once again his interpretation of, or his opinion on, the specific terms of reference and to give us the assurance that the commission will be able to consider any forms of association which seem to it appropriate in its deliberations?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "First, the representation. We have, of course, discussed this together. I think that it is desirable that we make the representation of Privy Counsellors. As to the progressive releases and the return to general good government and order, I think that that is going on. In Nyasaland, the number of detainees is continually decreasing, and I have every hope that further progress will be made.

"I want to make it clear that the commission can, of course, hear any evidence of any kind on any subject. The phrase which I tried to interpret in the terms of reference—'considered the whole field of the redistribution of powers in either direction'—is a pretty wide one and really covers the point at issue, other forms of association being covered by those 'powers' whether greater, or changed, or smaller, which really do affect the answer.

MR. GAITSKELL: "We are anxious to make our contribution. We believe that this commission cannot succeed unless the terms of reference are so interpreted as I have earlier described. Is the Prime Minister aware that our difficulty over the form of words which he used today is that it appears still to be limited by the reference to the framework which itself is taken from the terms of reference which specifically refer to federation? That is our difficulty. If we could get rid of that word and have alternative words—as I say, other forms of association would be possible—it would make a substantial difference."

MR. MACMILLAN: "The terms of reference have been agreed upon members. By whom? By all the members who indicated their willingness to join. I tried to make as wide and generous an interpretation of the terms of reference as possible, and I think that when members look at them they will see that they do include a very wide possibility for Lord Monckton and his colleagues to conduct their affairs in such a way as to bring about the result we all wish."

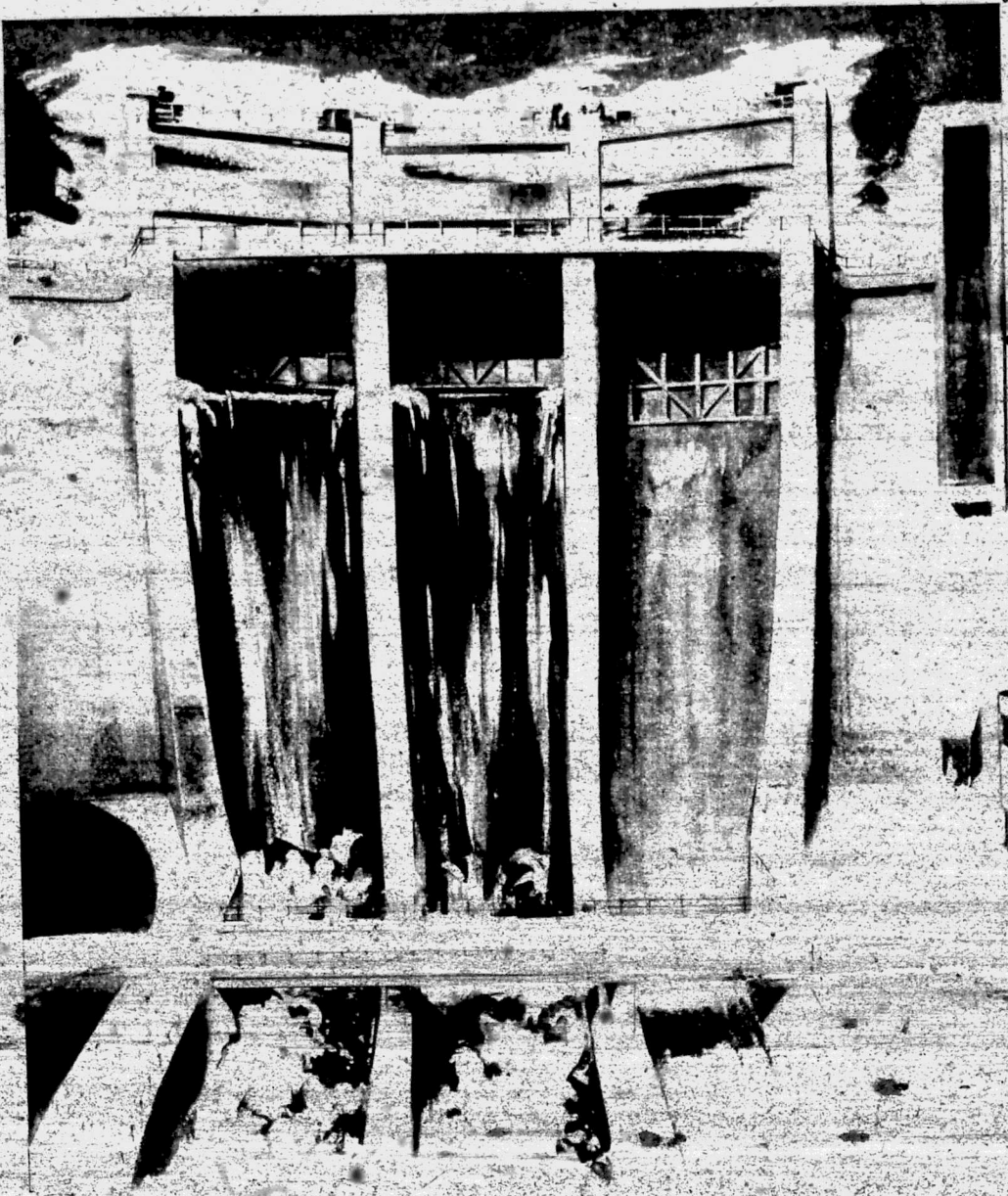
### Causing Disquiet

MR. JO GRIMMOND, the Liberal leader, asked the Prime Minister if he was aware that his statement must cause some disquiet. He had said that the commission would be free to consider the whole field of the redistribution of powers in either direction between the Federation and the territories.

"I put it to the Prime Minister that this clearly supposes that the territories should remain inside the Federation. That is the whole composition. It is open to the commission, if it so desires to recommend that Nyasaland should secede from the Federation altogether."

MR. MACMILLAN: "This commission is appointed to review an existing Constitution. I am sure that it is the wish of the House that a solution should emerge acceptable to all the races in the territories concerned. The terms of reference give the commission full scope to advise us on how best that object can be achieved, but, of course, if the commission thinks that it could not find a way to its satisfaction within the terms of reference, no doubt it would say so."

(Continued on page 334)



**TO DOUBLE THE POWER OF ROXBURGH**

Four AEI 824 turbo-alternators are being installed by the Supply Department, Roxburgh Power Station, already feeding 100,000 kW into the South Island grid. Four additional sets, to bring the station up to its designed capacity of 200,000 kW, are now in course of construction.



**ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**  
 HEAVY PLANT DIVISION

## Mr. Howard-Williams's Court Action Judgment Reserved in Libel Case

A MEMBER of the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. E. L. Howard-Williams, alleged last week in the Kenya Supreme Court in an action for libel against the Colony's Attorney-General that he was unjustly accused by the Kenya Government of deliberate and calculated seditions.

Mr. Howard-Williams's advocate, Mr. J. Gledhill, said phrases contained in a Kenya Government hand-out explaining the reason for the proscription of his client's weekly magazine *Independent* constituted an immoderate attack on the proprietor.

The hand-out said the Government had had occasion to warn *Uhuru* (an African vernacular weekly newspaper) and *Independent* (formerly *Comment*) against the publication of material likely to create serious ill-will between the various communities in the Colony. The hand-out added that the Government had no alternative but to proscribe both newspapers because for several months they had insisted on publishing material which, in the special circumstances in Kenya, had endangered the maintenance of public order and stimulated racial hatred.

The hand-out added that *Independent* had published inflammatory articles and cartoons. Mr. Gledhill said that it might be relevant, in considering the question of malice, that Mr. Howard-Williams was a member of the opposition in the Legislative Council and had opposed many of the Government's policies.

Mr. Howard-Williams had bought *Independent* in January, 1959, and did not change its views to any marked extent. They were that the Colony was not ready for self-government and the African population was not in a sufficiently advanced state to have a majority.

Mr. Gledhill said that if Mr. Howard-Williams had published seditious material he could be prosecuted. But no prosecution had been instituted, although Mr. Howard-Williams had challenged the Government to do so. The Government instead had preferred to close his business and plead privilege.

"My client thinks it is more than a coincidence that the two publications were closed down on the same day. He says it might have been due partly to the need to provide a sop to African nationalist opinion."

Subsequently the Chief Government Press Officer, Mr. Robert Lindsay, agreed, when questioned by Mr. Gledhill, that representations were made by the American authorities about *Independent*, before it was banned.

### Lincoln Quoted

Mr. Gledhill then read extracts of speeches by Abraham Lincoln which had been published without comment in *Independent*. One extract read: "I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favour of bringing about in any way a social and political equality of all the white and black races... that I am not, nor ever have been, in favour of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office... nor to intermarry with white people."

Mr. Gledhill said that *Independent* also quoted a speech made by Lincoln when he signed his proclamation of emancipation from slavery, in which he said: "I can conceive no greater calamity than the assimilation of the Negro into our social and political life as equals."

The Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Courts, denied that complaints by the American Consul-General in Nairobi had influenced the subsequent proscription of the magazine. The American Consul-General had visited him about an article headed "U.S. support for Mr. Mboya" and said that he took exception to it. It criticized American influence in the Colony, and the Consul-General's department.

Mr. Courts said that the Consul-General's representations were not discussed in the Kenya Government. The decision to proscribe *Independent* was taken by the Government and Ministers at the highest level.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. S. Rumbold, for the Attorney-General, Mr. Courts said that at the time the decision to proscribe the magazine was taken the security situation in the Colony with reference to race relations and maintenance of public order had deteriorated, and *Independent* had played a part in this deterioration.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Eric Griffith-Jones, giving evidence, described a visit received from the American Consul-General relating to an article in which the American Minister in this country was criticized. Mr. Griffith-Jones said that the Consul had asked him what his position in law

would be, but he had told him that that was not a matter on which he could advise him.

Asked why Mr. Howard-Williams was not prosecuted for sedition, the Attorney-General replied that it was quite the most difficult case in which to decide whether or not to prosecute, as it might give greater currency to the sedition and provide a public forum for dissemination of further sedition. He did not think that prosecution would have served any useful purpose in addition to proscription of the paper.

In his summing up for Mr. Howard-Williams, Mr. Gledhill contended that publication of the hand-out was excessive. "Is it reasonable to make worldwide publication of an allegation that he had been deliberately and persistently publishing seditious material which appeared to have no other object than to cause disaffection?"

Mr. Gledhill asked the judge to believe that protests by the American Consul-General did have something to do with the banning of the paper. It was "rather hard" on Mr. Howard-Williams that he should be accused of sedition and not be given an opportunity of clearing his name in the courts. He asked for heavy damages.

Mr. J. S. Rumbold, for Mr. Griffith-Jones, said that no evidence was called to show that reasonable people thought the hand-out words meant an accusation of sedition against the plaintiff. The words themselves were not libellous in their natural meaning.

Mr. Howard-Williams had made no attempt to substantiate allegations by him against the Attorney-General, which was sufficient to disentitle him from damages. His magazine had contained "quite appalling allegations against the Government, including corruption and chicanery."

Judgment was reserved.

## Kenya African Elected M.L.Cs.' Demands Responsible Government Next Year!

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT for Kenya in 1960, with an African as Chief Minister, will be among the African elected members' demands at the constitutional conference in London in January. This was stated in Nairobi last Monday by Mr. Oginga Odinga, member of the Legislative Council and a strong supporter of Mr. Tom Mboya.

Mr. Odinga said the 13 African elected members—the fourteenth, Mr. Oguda, was recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment for sedition and has appealed—would propose that for the 1960 general election Kenya should be divided into 80 or more constituencies, in which all people over 21 should have the right to vote on a common roll.

Other proposals which the members are to make are that there should be no nominated seats after the general election; that all Ministers should be locally appointed, with the exception of the Ministers for Defence, Legal Affairs, and External Affairs; and that a party system in which the party gaining a majority at the polls formed a Government should be continued.

In answer to a question Mr. Odinga said that the Kenya National Party to which the majority of the African elected members still belong was in favour of responsible government for the Colony next year.

Mr. Odinga was chairman of the African elected members' organization in the Legislative Council before the split, now apparently healed, resulting from the formation of the Kenya National Party, which contained Asian elected members and one European elected member besides all six of the African elected members. The National Party, led by Mr. M. Madiro, had among its objectives responsible government for the Colony by 1958.

### African M.L.Cs. Protest

THE THIRTEEN AFRICAN elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council have lodged a strong protest with the Kenya Governor, Sir Patrick Renshaw, against allowing the specially elected members of the legislature to take part in the January constitutional conference. The twelve specially elected members, four Europeans, four Africans, and four Asians were elected by the remaining members of the Legislative Council. The African elected members claim that the four specially elected Africans were voted in by the Europeans and Government-nominated members and represent nobody but themselves. They warn that their presence at the London conference may prevent agreement.



## Action on Racial Discrimination — Africans Stricken By Mystery Illness

### Another Select Committee Formed

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL last week decided without dissent to appoint a select committee to consider racial discrimination in cafés, restaurants, and cinemas. The committee is required to submit its report by January 19, 1960.

Mr. C. D. Burney (U.F.P. Ndola), who proposed the motion, supported by the main political parties and several independent members, recalled the debate in July in which it was resolved that if, within six months, there were not clear signs that reasonable progress had been made towards an abolition of discrimination, a committee of the Council should discuss with the Central Race Relations and Advisory Committee ways and means of overcoming the problem.

There were some signs that progress was being made, Mr. Burney said, but clear signs were lacking, and it was logical that the Council should proceed to carry out the intention previously expressed by members.

Sir John Moffat (C.A.P. Eastern Rural) spoke in support of the motion, the form of which, he said, had been agreed between the principal political parties as the next step in a long and at times somewhat wearying effort. His party believed that the only way to deal with the situation was for the Government to take firm action, and the select committee would have to consider ways and means.

Sir John Moffat paid tribute to the editors of territorial newspapers, who in leading articles had given admirable guidance. They had done a tremendous lot to condition public opinion and to get it to accept what he thought would be an inevitable outcome. They had also persuaded some of the more timid members of the Council to accept that boldness in the matter might not be considered as recklessness.

Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Acting Chief Secretary, declared that the motion was entirely acceptable to the Government, who were at one with the mover in appreciating the need for urgency, which was recognized in the time limit proposed for the select committee's work.

Among other Bills being considered by the Council this session is the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill which abolishes the right of appeal, except under the Attorney-General's fiat where a point of law of exceptional public importance is involved, in cases where the persons are sentenced to a fine not exceeding £5 or imprisonment in default.

The *Central African Post* points out that £5 may be a month's wages to an African, so that this provision must operate more harshly against one section of the population. Social stigma may also attach to such a conviction.

Lawyers have pointed out that one appeal on fact to a court above is the normal British practice and that the Bill even restricts an appeal on law by the wording of the exceptions, which is that governing appeals to the House of Lords.

Another Bill will make the Ordinance concerning riot damages no longer subject to annual re-enactment and will enable the Governor to raise a levy on local inhabitants even if all the rioters have been convicted. Another will compel persons conducting public meetings defined in the Public Order Ordinance to provide facilities for the police to record the proceedings. An amendment to the Penal Code gives to the Governor power to outlaw boycotts.

### £24m. Plan for Seychelles

DETAILS OF A £24m. development programme for the Seychelles were published last week.

There are plans for a tourist industry on West Indian lines, the development of the road system, electricity supply, water supply, and telephone network. A new shipping service or an air service will be introduced and there will be special tax concessions, especially in agriculture and in the tourist industry. The programme also includes a new secondary technical school and improved hospital facilities. The United Kingdom has allotted £1m. from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the plan.

The Union Castle liner *DRAGONIA* (47,028 tons), homeward bound with about 300 passengers, was aground last Monday in a south-westerly gale at Pines Point on the Spanish shore between Gibraltar and Algeciras. She was sent to her assistance, and the ship later returned to Gibraltar to have her hull inspected.

### More Deaths Among Valley Tonga

WITH TWO MORE DEATHS reported from Northern Rhodesia last week, some 39 women and children have now died from poisoning in the Lusitu settlement area on the north bank of Lake Kariba.

Federal medical authorities are investigating the source of this new illness, which has struck five villages. It is considered virtually certain that a poison known as solanine, derived from woody nightshade, a relative of the English deadly nightshade, is the cause of the illness. But on Monday a Ministry of Health spokesman frankly admitted that the cause of the deaths remained a mystery. It is now being suggested that the removal of a primitive riverine people from their traditional riverine environment to the new area may have something to do with the illness.

The Northern Rhodesian Government continually warns villagers against eating "refish from the forest" and is still issuing rations to the people to avoid this.

A Government spokesman said last week: "We are very worried indeed about it, and we just do not know the cause yet. We do not even rule out the possibility of a mad poisoner in the area, but it may be that the poison is contained in a native medicine administered by an inexperienced witch-doctor, who is not mixing his ingredients correctly."

The Africans involved are of the Tonga Valley who were moved to the Lusitu area when their old homes were inundated by the rising waters of Lake Kariba. Last June they engaged in a pitched battle with the police in a final attempt to resist evacuation. Eight Africans were killed. Last December 32 died in an outbreak of bacillary dysentery in the new village.

Mr. Iain Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, said in a statement in the Commons last week that the figures of normal deaths in the resettlement areas were not available. In the Lusitu resettlement area two exceptional outbreaks of bacillary dysentery occurred in late 1958 and early 1959, causing the deaths of 61 people among a population of 6,000. These outbreaks, he said, were quickly dealt with by the medical authorities and free issues of milk were made to the children to help combat the disease.

Since the beginning of September, 37 women and children have died in five villages owing to the consumption of a vegetable poison, probably solanine which is derived from a form of deadly nightshade. The manner in which it was taken has not been definitely established but it is being urgently investigated.

In other areas, 21,000 have settled down. Fishing has started on a scale which has exceeded expectations and co-operative societies have been established.

### Bishop Sends Another Letter

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS in the Federation said in a letter to Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, that steps taken by his Government to allay fears and apprehensions of Africans about the future had been inadequate.

The bishops said the fact that opposition to federation had not lessened after six years among the majority of the Africans proved that the Government steps were inadequate.

The bishops state: "That in our opinion the granting of additional power to the Federal Government against the overwhelming opposition of the African people or the giving of complete autonomy to the Federation as at present constituted, would be unjust and fraught with danger."

This is the second letter the bishops have addressed to Sir Roy. In response to the first the Prime Minister challenged them to show where the Federal Government had failed to promote a spirit of partnership in the country.

The bishops said in their first letter that they did not attack or criticize the Federation, the Church has not committed to supporting one form of constitutionalism rather than another provided the latter was done in full accord with the community.

The bishops were the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Federation.

# PERSONALIA

LORD DI SANMARTIN was 70 on Sunday.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY OPPENHEIMER have returned to South Africa.

MR. R. A. R. BENT, Development Secretary, Bechuanaland, is in London.

MR. P. BADEN has resigned his directorship of Smith Mackenzie and Co., Ltd.

MAJOR GENERAL S. H. M. BATTYE, director of movements, at the War Office, has been visiting Kenya.

MR. R. GRESHAM COOKE has been elected secretary of the transport committee of Conservative back-benchers.

DR. A. PALLEY, Dominion Party member for Greendale (Salisbury), in the Southern Rhodesia Assembly, is visiting London.

MR. F. T. THOMPSON, honorary secretary of the Convention of Associations in Kenya, is expected in England in March.

MR. J. M. CORMACK, chief conservation engineer in Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. CORMACK, have returned to Salisbury from London.

MR. G. A. TYSON, of Nairobi, who has been in London on business for some days, left on Monday to spend a fortnight in Scotland.

MR. S. N. ELIUFOO, Tanganyika's Minister of Health has been visiting the Central and Northern Provinces in the course of a fortnight's safari.

THE REV. CLAUD BROWN, organizing secretary of the Church of England's Council for Commonwealth Settlement, is visiting South Africa and the Federation.

MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, a former Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, has accepted office as vice-president of the Association of British Aero Clubs and Centres.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, has presented a gold-plated mace, a gift from the Kenya Government, to the Mayor of Eldoret, Mr. P. B. ELWELL.

MAJOR PATRICK WALL has been elected secretary of the Navy sub-committee of Conservative back-benchers, and WING COMMANDER E. BULLUS, vice-chairman of the Air sub-committee.

MR. FRANK CLEMENTS, a Southern Rhodesian journalist, has written a play entitled "Thursday's Child" about the Colony's colour problem. It has been produced in Salisbury.

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman and president of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, has been elected president of the Institute of Metals as from the annual meeting on March 29.

MR. JAMES G. PATTON, president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and of the National Farmers' Union of the United States has been visiting Kenya en route to New Delhi.

VISCOUNT MONCKTON OF BRENCHELY, the chairman of the advisory commission which is to advise on the revision of the federal constitution, has been elected reader of the Inner Temple for the Lent vacation.

MR. JIMMY COOKE has been appointed export director of A.E.C. (Sales) Limited on the retirement of Mr. J. M. E. BELL. Mr. Cooke was for several years with Crossley Motors, Ltd., before joining the A.E.C. group.

MR. M. H. WILLIAMS, director of the operating loan division of the United States Department of Agriculture, has arrived in Nairobi to spend two months as a consultant to the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture. He will make a study of the agricultural credit needs of Kenya farmers and the credit capacity of the area. Mr. Williams has spent 26 years as a credit and extension service specialist.

MR. DUNCAN M. OPPENHEIM, chairman of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., is to be chairman of the Council of Industrial Design in succession to SIR WALTER WORBOYS who retires on January 21 next.

QUEEN DAMALI, the Nabagerica of Buganda, wife of the KABAKA, was admitted to hospital in Mengo, Uganda, last week, suffering from fever. Her condition was not serious but she was expected to remain in hospital for some days.

MR. B. LOON, secretary of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., has successfully undergone an operation in the Royal Masonic Hospital, London. Mr. Loon a former tennis champion of Tanganyika, will return to Dar-es-Salaam in January.

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON has been re-elected chairman of the Commonwealth affairs committee of Conservative back-benchers. MR. W. T. AITKEN and MR. B. BRAINE are vice-chairmen, and MR. GODMAN IRVINE and MR. JOHN PEELE are secretaries.

MR. P. I. C. ELLIS, formerly district commissioner of the Same (Pare) district, Tanganyika, has arrived in the United Kingdom on resignation leave. He is a son-in-law of COLONEL C. L. TOWNE, a former member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

MR. F. R. MORGAN, until recently in charge of the United Kingdom information office in Jamaica, has arrived in Uganda to take charge of the U.K. information office there. He succeeds MR. J. C. E. HYDE, who is returning to a post with the Commonwealth Relations Office in London.

MR. R. H. MURPHY, a puisne judge in Ghana, has been appointed a judge in the High Court in Tanganyika. He is 44, and was educated at Charterhouse and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1939. During the war he served in the Judge Advocate General's Branch. In 1948 he became a resident magistrate in Tanganyika and in 1951 went to the West African Court of Appeal as registrar. He was promoted senior magistrate, Gold Coast, in 1955, and two years later was appointed to the Ghana Supreme Court.

MR. GEORGE BAKER, latterly district commissioner, Tukuyu, has been appointed Director of Public Relations in Tanganyika. He succeeds MR. C. C. HARRIS who is returning to the Provincial Administration and who will act as P.C. Lake Province during the absence on leave of MR. G. T. BELL. Mr. Baker, who is 42 went to Tanganyika in 1945 as an administrative officer. He has served in five provinces. In 1957 he went to Washington as Assistant Colonial Attaché at the British Embassy and during that year he was attached to the United Kingdom Mission at the United Nations, and served as a member of the British delegation to the Trusteeship Council. He is the author of a number of government reports, including the Seven Year Plan (1953-60) for the economic development of the Southern Province. During the war he served in the Royal Navy and in the Commandos.

## TV Inquiry

THE COMMISSION appointed by the Kenya Government to inquire into the advantages and disadvantages, ways and means, and the cost of television in Kenya is expected to submit its report by December 14. Proposals have been submitted to the commission by the Associated Broadcasting Company, with which the East African Standard is associated. The Pye Company are understood to be interested in taking shares should a local company be formed. According to reports from Nairobi, some of the large television and radio firms regard the subject of television within the next four years as inevitable.

## Obituary

DR. JANET W. MACKIE has died in Washington at the age of 66. After qualifying in London she served as a medical officer at a Church of Scotland hospital in Nyasaland from 1928 to 1939. She went to the United States in 1942 to marry Dr. Thomas Mackie, a specialist in tropical medicine. From 1954 until her retirement in 1958 she acted as U.S. Public Health Advisor in Siam.

MR. CYRIL COLLENETTE who has died at the age of 71 went to the British Somaliland in 1929 to take part in the boundary commission between that country and Ethiopia, but he was overtaken by blackwater fever and had to return home. He devoted a major part of his life to natural history.

THE REV. ELERIC MATIMBA has died at St. Faith's Mission, Rusape, Southern Rhodesia. He was the father of Mr. Patrick Matimba who was arrested and detained when the state of emergency was declared in Southern Rhodesia earlier this year.

MRS. ROBERT WHITTINGHILL, wife of the first secretary of the American embassy in Khartoum has been drowned in the Blue Nile while boating with her husband.

LIEUT. COLONEL ALAN STEVEN BEARD, formerly of the Gonaught Rangers and the Kings African Rifles, has died in London.

MR. KASSIM MALE, Minister of Education in the Buganda Government, has died at the age of 45.

MR. D. H. ROBINSON, chief electrical engineer, Sudan Government, has died in this country.

## C.P.A. Dinner

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was entertained at dinner at the House of Commons last week by the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Those present were: The Hon. Richard Wood, M.P., Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Mr. P. F. Barrett, Mr. G. B. Clarke, Mr. A. D. Evans, Mr. J. Grimond, M.P., Mr. E. W. G. Harvis, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Mr. F. H. N. Parry, Mr. R. Russell, M.P., Mr. G. M. Thomson, M.P., Miss Joan Vickers, M.P., and Mr. J. W. M. Batten.

## Uganda Paintings

AN EXHIBITION devoted to paintings of Uganda opened at Uganda House, London, on Monday. They are the work of Mrs. Beatrice Hart, wife of a Caltex executive in Kampala. There are some typical landscapes and representative studies of African tribesmen, all completed in the last two years. Mrs. Hart was born in Japan and studied art in Switzerland. In 1954 she was commissioned to paint a mural showing life in Uganda at the power-house of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station. Her pictures were recently shown in Paris.

## Convention of Association

MR. C. O. OATES has been elected chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya in succession to Mr. George Nicol. The vice-chairman is Mr. E. R. M. Welwood, and the other members of the committee are Major Benn, Mr. H. B. W. Macellan, Mr. John L. Porter, and Mr. F. T. Thompson (honorary secretary). The European Elected Members' Organization has again been invited to nominate a representative.

## African Wins £31,000

AN AFRICAN, Mr. Emmanuel Dango, has won the chief prize, £31,250, in the latest draw of the Southern Rhodesian State Lotteries.

## Tanganyika's Minister of Finance

### Sir Ernest Vasey's Appointment

SIR ERNEST VASEY, formerly Minister of Finance in Kenya, has been appointed Minister of Finance in Tanganyika. He takes up his new duties in January, when the present Minister, Mr. C. E. Tilney, retires. The appointment has met with widespread approval.

Sir Ernest Vasey is 58, the son of a professional actress. His early years were spent travelling round England with a repertory company; his formal education ended when he was 12.

He settled in Kenya in 1936. He went into business and held directorships in many industries, including manufacturing, hotel, cinema and brewing. In 1938 he became Town Councillor in Nairobi and served three terms as mayor. He entered the Legislative Council in 1945 when he captured Nairobi North. Three years later he became first chairman of the non-official members' organization, and chairman of the European elected members.

He first held office in 1950 as Member for Education, Health and Local Government. In the following year he was appointed Minister for Finance and Development, a post he held for over seven years. He resigned his portfolio last month, having previously undertaken to continue in office until the retirement of Sir Evelyn Baring as Governor.

During the election last year for the cross bench non-racial seats, introduced under the Lennox-Boyd constitution, Sir Ernest Vasey stood as a supporter for multi-racialism, resigning a safe seat as a nominated member. He polled the same number of votes as Mr. Humphrey Slade but lost when lots were drawn to decide the poll.

He was appointed C.M.G. in 1945, and K.B.E. in this year's Birthday Honours.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

## Mr. Mboya Wins Appeal

MR. TOM MBOYA won his appeal in the Kenya Supreme Court last week against a magistrate's order made on October 20 that he should enter into a bond of £100 to keep the peace for three months. The order was made after the prosecution claimed that Mr. Mboya and other Africans had prepared a public march to Government House. The Chief Justice, Sir Ronald Sinclair, said it had not been proved that at the time the order was made Mr. Mboya intended to take part in future unlawful processions or that he was in the habit of taking part in such processions. The Chief Justice set aside the order.

## Commonwealth Institute Gifts

COPPER VALUED at over £5,000, presented by the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines for the roof of the new Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London, is to be converted, free of cost, into sheet copper by Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd. Other gifts for the new building include the entire requirement of aluminium, valued at nearly £4,000, from Aluminium Ltd. of Canada, greenheart timber from the Colonial Development Corporation valued at £400, and viticolite for insulation from the Transvaal Ore Co. Ltd., South Africa.

## To the Rescue

ROBERT HUGHES has come to the rescue of a school in Cardiff who wanted to assist an African secondary school in Southern Rhodesia to build up a library but did not have the funds to send the books to Umtali. The headmistress of the Girls' High School in Cardiff had available a number of books, including a complete Encyclopaedia Britannica, which she was prepared to send to the Sekubun Secondary School in Umtali where her cousin is headmaster. Rhodesia House has arranged to have them forwarded.

## Central Africa Advisory Commission

(Continued from page 328)

MR. DINGLE FOOT (Lab.): "If witnesses were to appear before the commission advocating the union of Nyasaland with Tanganyika as an alternative to the present arrangement, would that be within the terms of reference of the commission? Secondly, in relation to the detainees, will the Prime Minister bear in mind the precedent set in the Gold Coast, in 1948, when Dr. Nkrumah and other interned political leaders, interned without trial, were released before the commission of inquiry began its sittings?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "On the first question, I would just repeat that I regard the commission as being free, in practice, to hear all points of view from whatever quarter and on whatever subject. With regard to the second question, I have said that arrangements would be made."

MR. A. BEVAN (Lab.): "We on this side of the House could serve no good purpose at all in joining the commission if there were any ambiguity about what the terms of reference are, because that ambiguity would give rise to considerable misunderstanding in Africa itself and we would start work on the commission under a cloud. Is it not insufficient to say that all kinds of evidence can be heard by the members of the commission? We understand that quite clearly."

"What we are concerned about is not in relation to what evidence the commission can hear, but what recommendations the commission can make. That is the important point in our minds. There appears to be, if not an inhibition upon the commission, at least sufficient ambiguity to make it impossible for us to identify ourselves with it until that ambiguity is cleared up satisfactorily."

MR. MACMILLAN: "There is, first, the commission, then there is a conference, and then there is Parliament. I think it is important to see this as a phase in a process which it is hoped will be helpful. These are not very easy matters to deal with; they are very complicated and I know that we all want to try and get as near together as we can on this. I have tried to make a gloss on the terms of reference, which I might perhaps read once more."

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.): "Is the Prime Minister aware that many ardent supporters of federation, including Sir Roy Welensky, are prepared to reconsider the redistribution of powers between the Federal and territorial Governments? This has always been on the agenda for the 1960 review, and presumably, therefore, it is on the agenda for this advance commission. The real test with which we are concerned is whether the commission can consider and pronounce on the need to redistribute powers outwards from the Federation if necessary."

MR. MACMILLAN: "We have to set about this task with the Constitution that exists. The commission has been informed to advise the Governments who have to meet in conference. I can only add this. Of course, it may be—pray God it will not be—that the problems of Central Africa are insoluble, or it may be that within what we are trying to do they are insoluble. In that case, I have no doubt that a Commission of this kind will find a way of expressing its opinion. We are trying to see whether there is a way along what everybody believes to be the best lines. If it can be found, and if we can get the confidence of all concerned who seek to advise us how to do it along those lines, we will do it. We should not give up the job as hopeless from the start."

## Sudan's "No. 1 Enemy"

GENERAL ABBoud, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in an interview published in Cairo newspapers last week that Communism was his "No. 1 Enemy". Its danger, he said, had lately increased.

Communists were trying to infiltrate into many classes of the population and new anti-communist measures would shortly be laid before the Supreme Council of the armed forces. When saying this General Abboud produced a blue notebook and showed it to his interviewers. "In this book we have drawn up a plan to destroy Communism in the Sudan," he said. He claimed that Communism had been behind all the recent riots in the Sudan.

World Communism is directing its activities towards Africa. It is exploiting the African countries' struggle with Imperialism. I expect new conspiracies, but they will be doomed to failure.

General Abboud said that there would be no more trouble between his country and Egypt. "If a problem ever arises I shall pick up the telephone and call President Nasser". Telegrams had poured into his office congratulating him on the Nile waters agreement with Egypt. "This is a sufficient answer to any objections by some grudging men of the old régime", General Abboud said.

Discussing the new Sudanese democracy he said it would be based on municipal and rural councils representing all classes. These councils would be appointed "because elections are difficult in the Sudan owing to the existence of tribes and the vastness of the area".

## Kenya Tourist Advisory Board

### To Develop and Co-ordinate Tourism

A KENYA TOURIST ADVISORY BOARD has been formed to advise the Kenya Minister of Tourism and Common Services on all aspects of the development and co-ordination of the tourist industry in Kenya.

A Government statement points that the industry is composed of many separate interests, so that some means of drawing them together is essential if the expansion of tourism is to proceed in an ordered manner. Since certain subjects may require detailed study, it is envisaged that the board will set up sub-committees, which will have power to co-opt additional members.

The establishing of the board brings Kenya into line with Uganda and Tanganyika, which have similar advisory boards. The Kenya board will not conflict with or overlap the activities of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, the most important task of which is to publicize the attractions of East Africa overseas.

The board will consist of nine members. The five permanent members will be the permanent secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Common Services, who will be chairman (Mr. Michael Evans), the general manager, East African Tourist Travel Association (Mr. Denis Mathews), the director, Royal National Parks of Kenya (Colonel Mervyn Cowie), a representative of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and a representative of the East African Airways Corporation.

The board will be completed by four members appointed by the Minister for a period of one year. In the first instance the following persons have agreed to serve: Mr. W. ole Ntimama, M.L.C.; Mr. D. N. Jarman; Mr. F. Salzer; Mr. B. Manladad.

## Kenya Railway Strike Ends

### Disputes Continue in Uganda

THE STRIKE OF AFRICAN RAILWAY WORKERS in Kenya came to an end last Sunday. The main points of the settlement reached between the Kenya Railway African Union and the East African Railways and Harbours was that the management agreed to reconsider grievances against the European building supervisor, over whom the strike began, and that there should be an investigation into complaints that two African workers had been victimized. The strike had lasted 16 days.

While there was some dissatisfaction among the crowd of about 4,000 strikers gathered outside the Nairobi headquarters of East African Railways and Harbours when they were told the terms of an agreement for the resumption of work there followed a general return to work throughout the Colony.

The factor which seemed to dissuade many of the crowd, according to those present, was that the question of more pay, introduced by the union after the strike had been in progress for several days, would not be discussed until after the men had returned to work.

The Railway strike in Uganda continued as this issue went to press. Union officials say that the decision of the Kenya union has nothing to do with the Uganda strike, which was called for different reasons.

African railway workers in Tanganyika decided last week to strike on December 3 unless the management comply with their demands for a 10 per cent minimum daily rate of 4s. and changes in the grading system.

## News Items in Brief

A new Masonic lodge, named Harry Boazman Lodge, No. 7671, E.C., has been formed in Kampala, Uganda.

Oxford Union last week carried the motion that "this house deprecates the Government's equivocal attitude to Kenya" by 206 votes to 146.

Mr. A. K. Mayanja, secretary of the Uganda National Congress, was fined £50 last week for creating a disturbance likely to interrupt the proceedings of the Uganda National Council.

H.M.S. *Gambia*, an 8,000-ton cruiser with a distinguished war record, is to pay an informal five-day visit to Dar es Salaam at the end of the year. She is commanded by Captain W. J. Munn, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N. It is four years since the ship paid a visit to Dar es Salaam.

The first Africans to be appointed a labour officer and a probation officer in Tanganyika are 33-year-old Mr. Saidi Ramadhani Mvusa Makutika, a Mdingereko of the Ruhiji district in the Eastern Province and 38-year-old Mr. Beatty Samson Lyamba, a Mnyamwezi of Mpanda District in the Western Province.

The nearly complete skeleton of what is probably an eighteenth century African woman has been dug up at Kalomo by the keeper of prehistory, Mr. Brian Fagan, of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum. The skeleton was in a tight, crouched position with hand across the ears. Above and around the body there was crushed pottery and a couple of pipes.

The provincial education officer, Mr. H. J. Thompson, has told the Southern Province Advisory Council at Mtwara, Tanganyika, that there were some 21,321 primary school vacancies and about 700 middle school vacancies in the province. He said that complaints were heard from time to time of the insufficiency of primary schools but in view of the very large number of empty places these would hardly seem justified.

Chief Ndungu Kagori, has retired after 26 years as a chief in the Central Province of Kenya. Tribute to his work was paid by the provincial commissioner, Mr. F. A. Wilson, at a farewell ceremony attended by European farmers, Government officials of all races and Kikuyu tribal leaders. Mr. Wilson said that the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, had approved the appointment of Ndungu as honorary senior chief.

## African Education Expenditure

### £461,765 Approved for Capital Development

RECENT APPROVAL by the Northern Rhodesia Government of estimates totalling £461,765 will allow completion of practically all projects in a current programme, costing £1,790,000, for capital development of African educational facilities in the territory.

Unplanned items for which an additional expenditure of £250,000 has this year been approved include new primary, secondary and trade schools, and it is hoped that there will be provisions in estimates next year for extensions of new teacher training colleges at Chikuni and Livingstone, in the southern province.

Schemes on which work is now in progress include 45 primary and seven secondary schools, five teacher training colleges, and seven trade and technical training schools. There is an allocation of over £56,000 for other new work on primary schools in five of the eight provinces.

The total of £250,000 allowed for additional new works includes £126,000 for the construction of new primary schools or replacement of dilapidated buildings. Priorities will be decided by provincial education authorities. A further £88,000 will be spent on secondary schools.

### DAR ES SALAAM, TANGANYIKA Building Site

VALUABLE corner plot of land in Dar es Salaam, approximately half an acre in extent, available for immediate disposal. This is one of the few remaining plots of any size in the commercial zone and occupies a prime position near Target House and adjacent to the Dar es Salaam Club.

Suitable for development by banks, insurance companies, building societies and large commercial firms. Enquiries are invited to apply for further particulars to the Secretary, Dar es Salaam Club, Dar es Salaam.

## Sir J. Moffat and Dr. Banda No Meeting to Talk "Politics"

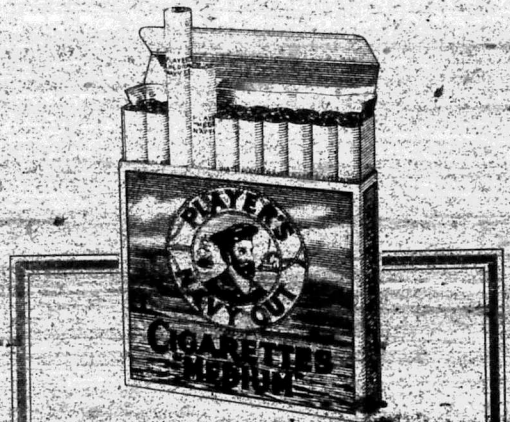
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, in agreement with advice received from the Nyasaland Government, has refused Sir John Moffat, leader in Northern Rhodesia of the Central Africa Party and a member of the territorial legislature, permission to see Dr. Hastings Banda in Gwelo prison, if the purpose of his visit was to "discuss with him matters of a political nature."

The Central Africa Party executive decided a few weeks ago that Sir John Moffat and Mr. A. H. Gondwe, Legislative Council member for the Eastern Province, should tour Nyasaland to assess the political climate there, with a view to expanding the party's organization and activities. Sir John Moffat advised the Nyasaland Government that it was an essential preliminary to his tour that he should see Dr. Banda to obtain his up-to-date views on the affairs of the country.

Sir John Moffat, in an interview with the *Times* correspondent said: "This decision of the Nyasaland and Federal Governments sounds the depths of political stupidity and I shall not let the matter rest. I know Dr. Banda personally, as does my wife. I do not consider him to be by any means deaf to all reason."

## "Examiner's" Future

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies, which has subsidized the *Central African Examiner* since it was started in 1957, has given notice of its intention to discontinue such help. It is hoped that the journal may continue as an independent publication.



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## Parliament

## Tanganyika Franchise Proposals

## Statement Expected Before New Year

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.) asked for a statement on the next general election in Tanganyika.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, the Colonial Secretary, replied that the Governor had stated, with his agreement, that the elections would be held in September, 1960, or as soon thereafter as the necessary preparations could be completed.

MR. HUGHES: "In order to create a suitable atmosphere for that election and also for the solution of outstanding problems in the area, will the Minister give an assurance that the franchise will be of such a character that a representative Government will be elected?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The extension of the franchise is one of the main parts of the Ramage Committee's proposals, which I have been discussing with the Governor in this country over the last few days. The statement which will be made before the end of the year will deal with that."

MR. G. M. THOMSON (Lab.): "May I ask whether it is proposed to publish the Ramage Committee's Report?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It has not yet been published but I think that after the statement is made to which I have referred it will be appropriate to publish it."

## Emergency Powers

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked when it was proposed to end the state of emergency in Kenya and to release from detention Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, who had concluded his prison sentence, and Mr. Achieng, ex-senior chief Koinange, and others who had been acquitted by the courts.

MR. MACLEOD: "Mr. Achieng Oneko, ex-senior chief Koinange and other persons whose movements are restricted under the emergency regulations will have their cases reviewed by the Special Commissioner and, if he is unable to recommend release, by the Advisory Committee. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and his associates, however, are in a different category, since they are restricted under substantive law on the recommendation of the court."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does the Minister seriously contemplate that Mr. Kenyatta, who has finished his sentence, shall be detained for the rest of his life, when Nazi criminals are now free and in positions of authority? Is he aware that both Mr. Achieng and ex-Senior Chief Koinange are known to many M.P.s and that we are completely convinced that they never had anything to do with Mau Mau outrages or offences?"

MR. MACLEOD: "In respect of Mr. Achieng Oneko and ex-Senior Chief Koinange, I think that the best method is to go through the procedure which I have outlined. This review has already been started by the Special Commissioner, though it has not yet been completed. Mr. Kenyatta and his associates were not affected by the announcement which I made about the end of the emergency, because their restriction, to which no term was set, was as a result of the recommendation of the court."

MR. J. HYND (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that there are reports in the Press to the effect that Kenyatta is detained because he was proved to be a leader of Mau Mau terrorists? Will the Minister publicly correct those allegations?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Kenyatta's conviction was accompanied by a recommendation by the court that afterwards he should be restrained, and that was accepted by the Government, and it is under the terms of that, not under emergency powers, that it is carried out."

## Emergency Procedures

MR. K. ROBINSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary for his policy regarding the introduction into other colonial territories of the use of quasi-emergency procedure which was being introduced by the Kenya Government.

MR. MACLEOD: "Other colonial Governments may well wish to consider whether legislation of the type which is being introduced by the Kenya Government would produce a suitable framework for dealing with local security problems. I shall be prepared to examine, in consultation with the Government

concerned, any proposals for similar legislation that may be made."

MR. ROBINSON: "Whilst I accept the Colonial Secretary's motive in what he said about the sledgehammer of the Emergency Powers Order, may I ask whether he appreciates that this new procedure may well make it easier for colonial governors to detain persons without trial? Therefore, will he at least give an assurance that this new procedure will be debated in this House before he contemplates any extension of it?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The last part of the question is not, of course, a matter for me, but on the main point, if I remember rightly, the *Times* leader that commented on this came to the correct conclusion when it said that though this might be a useful precedent it was not one to be slavishly followed. That is how I look on it. I think that one must look at the needs of each Territory specially to see if the Kenya precedent has any application to it."

## African Political Associations

MR. S. SWINGLER (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary "if he will now restore to Africans in Nyasaland the freedom of political association."

MR. MACLEOD: "Africans in Nyasaland are already free to join any lawful political association."

MR. SWINGLER: "Is not that a very hypocritical answer? How can the Minister claim that Africans have freedom of political association when hundreds of Africans are detained in Nyasaland on political charges but not brought to trial? Is not the basis of freedom of political association *habeas corpus* and the right of a man to be able to defend himself? Will not the Minister consider granting that immediately?"

MR. MACLEOD: "My answer was accurate, both in the letter and in the spirit. There are many associations in Nyasaland as you know full well—the Malawi Congress Party, the Congress Liberation Party and a great number of others—which are wholly or primarily African. On the wider implications of the question, no one is more anxious than I am to return as soon as possible to a normal state of affairs in Nyasaland."

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "Is the Minister aware that even lawful political organizations such as the Malawi Congress Party are forbidden by law to hold any political meetings and are pursued in their normal political activities by the political police of Nyasaland?"

MR. MACLEOD: "This is covered by my answer. I hope that as soon as the Governor is satisfied that we can do this we shall return to a completely normal state as far as these are concerned."

## Restriction Orders

Replying to Mr. Dugdale, the Colonial Secretary said: "Restriction orders are imposed by Colonial Governments on grounds of public security, and remain in force, subject to regular review, so long as a threat to public security continues. I am asking the Governments concerned for a return of the number of orders currently in force."

MR. DUGDALE: "Does the Minister himself make inquiry from time to time as to whether the number is increasing or decreasing? Is he keeping an eye on this matter to see that the number affected decreases rather than increases in future?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, I do keep an eye on it in these territories that are most under the microscope as it were, at the present time, but I can answer the question in full only by asking all the Governments where these sort of ordinances exist."

MR. J. HYND: "Is it not very embarrassing to our representatives at the United Nations when they are discussing problems in other countries to be faced with the charge that we ourselves are responsible for locking up so many people for political offences without trial?"

MR. MACLEOD: "This matter is related to rustication and restriction."

## Political Freedom in Uganda

MR. J. STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was satisfied with the degree of political freedom in Uganda.

MR. MACLEOD: "It is very difficult to calculate the degree of political freedom existing in any society, but I am in general satisfied that in Uganda now there exists a full degree of political freedom consistent with the need to maintain law and order."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Does the Minister realize that that answer will sound absolutely ludicrous to people on the spot? Although it may be perfectly appropriate for his Administration in Uganda to bar the Uganda underground movement, as he says, that the Uganda Freedom Movement, along with several other similar movements, is barred and the leaders are at present imprisoned. When the Minister goes to Uganda will he consider making a statement about the future of the

Uganda Protectorate in order to allay all the anxieties which are felt and allow people to have the political freedom to which they are entitled?

MR. MACLEOD: "I will, of course, study the situation in Uganda very closely when I am there next month. There are several similar movements—indeed, they are copies of each other—which have been restricted, and they were proscribed because it was thought that their development was inconsistent with the need to maintain law and order."

### Detainees' Letters to M.P.s.

MR. STONEHOUSE then asked to what extent Dr. Banda was allowed to receive letters and newspapers; what degree of censorship was exercised in both cases; and to what extent British-protected persons, held in detention without trial in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, were entitled to write to M.P.s. without censorship?

MR. MACLEOD: "There are no detainees in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland detainees, including Dr. Banda, are, under prison regulations, entitled to send and receive one letter each week, but the prison authorities have discretion to increase this entitlement. All detainees' mail is examined as a security precaution."

"Detainees are provided with a selection of local newspapers and other publications and no material is excised unless it advocates violence and subversion or seeks to justify or excuse the employment of these methods as a means of obtaining political objectives."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that newspapers sent to Dr. Banda are at present being censored, and is not this intolerable? Is he aware that the Federal Administration has just published a Bill under the terms of which it will be made a criminal offence for anyone to act upon correspondence sent from prisons in Nyasaland or, indeed, Northern Rhodesia? Does not this prevent Members of Parliament acting on information which may be sent to them?"

MR. MACLEOD: "If such censorship of the newspapers which Dr. Banda receives has occurred—I will very gladly look into this—I assume that it is for the reason I gave in my answer. The second point, I agree, is an immensely difficult one. Of course, no legislation passed could affect the rights of hon. M.P.s. to raise a matter in this House, but matters which might entrench ultimately on parliamentary privilege, of course, are not for me to define."

### Trial by Jury

MR. DINGLE FOOT (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that in Kenya the right to trial by jury was confined to Europeans and denied to Africans and Asians; and what steps were proposed to remedy this situation.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Kenya Government recently considered the possibility of extending the right to trial by jury to all races, but decided that at present practicable considerations make such an extension impossible."

MR. FOOT: "This form of inequality before the law occasions great resentment among the non-European races in Kenya. Will you consider discussing this question with the African and Asian elected members when they come to London in January?"

MR. MACLEOD: "You must not assume that I am out of sympathy with this question. I am not. I fully understand the matter. The practical considerations thrown up are that, taking the 1958 statistics, it could mean an additional 32,000 supreme court trials each year. I certainly agree that this is a matter which is unsatisfactory in its differentiation and ought to be kept under close review."

MR. PAGET: "Is it not a fact that before European juries it has in practice proved almost impossible to get convictions of Europeans in cases where the victims have been Africans? Is not the lesson here that in a multi-racial society trial by jury is an unsuitable method?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I should not like to comment on this supplementary question without a much more detailed examination than so far I have been able to make."

### Abercorn Settlement Scheme

MR. DINGLE FOOT asked about the resettlement scheme in the Abercorn area of Northern Rhodesia was to be restricted to Europeans only, and how much the Northern Rhodesia Government intended to spend on this project.

MR. MACLEOD: "Since the only current agricultural settlement scheme in the Abercorn area is for Africans only, I assume that you have in mind a proposal at present under consideration for the development of Crown land in the Northern Province. Like other settlement schemes for Crown land, it will be open to all applicants who meet the required qualifications of experience and capital. As regards the second part of the question, it is estimated that about 62,000 would be adequate for the purpose."

### African Employment

Replying to MR. J. HYND (Lab.), the COLONIAL SECRETARY said 66,900 Africans had left Nyasaland to seek work in other territories, and of these 59,000 were known to have obtained employment. In Nyasaland, he added, the minimum wages for unskilled labour for an eight-hour day, were from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. in townships and 1s. 5d. in other areas.

MR. HYND: "Does not the Minister consider that the low rates of wages are one of the main causes for so many of these Africans leaving the Territory, and cannot something be done to improve the conditions in Nyasaland?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The rates are certainly low, although those I have given are minimum rates. But Nyasaland is primarily an agricultural country and for many years there has been the problem of a considerable surplus of manpower. Indeed, I think that this is one of the fundamental facts that confront us all in our examination of what should happen in Central Africa."

MR. PATRICK WALL (Cons.): "Is there not a strong case for voluntary transfer of population from the over-populated area of Nyasaland to the under-populated area of Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I suppose there might be, if it could be achieved voluntarily, but this position has maintained for a number of years. People have gone to the territories south of Nyasaland to obtain work, and have returned to Nyasaland."

### White Highlands

MR. J. DUGDALE (Lab.) asked why the Colonial Secretary was unable to obtain statistics of the total amount of acreage of cultivable land in the Kenya White Highlands which remained unalienated.

MR. MACLEOD: "Although there were, in the middle of 1959, less than 53 square miles of Crown land in the Highlands available for alienation, the figures at my disposal do not show how much is either too barren, too inaccessible, or too fragmented to be farmed. But the Kenya Government, in accordance with a recent motion of the Legislative Council, are making a detailed examination of all unalienated Crown land other than forest reserve, both in and out of the Highlands, so as to make available land for development and settlement by landless peoples of all races."

MR. DUGDALE: "Does that mean that these figures will be available in due course?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, it does."

### African Civil Servants

MR. J. HYND asked what reply had been sent to the letter of protest sent to the Nyasaland Government by the Nyasaland Trade Union Congress, concerning the dismissal of African civil servants who felt unable to transfer to the federal service.

MR. MACLEOD: "There was no question of dismissal, and the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress has been informed that no one was obliged to resign. Seconded officers had been given a period of five years in which to decide whether to accept transfer to the federal service or to seek employment elsewhere. Five hundred and eighty-eight African officers declined to transfer, and as many of these as possible have been re-absorbed into the Nyasaland Government service."

MR. HYND: "Do I understand from the Minister that at the expiration of these five years any civil servants who have not accepted transfer will be dismissed? Can he tell us on what grounds such a decision will be taken when there is, apparently, no charge against these civil servants in connection with the services for which they accepted employment? Is this an example of British protection?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I think that the situation arises from the Order in Council of 1953. Because a number of the departments were transferred with rather specialized posts, the suggestion was made that the officers holding those posts should be transferred with them, and after an initial period of two years' secondment they were given the five-year option to which I have referred. That period is now up."

### Higher Education

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked what progress was being made with the technical institute in Nairobi and to what extent the Government of Kenya were considering the implementation of the suggestion made in paragraph 23 of the working party on higher education in East Africa.

MR. MACLEOD: "On the first part of the question, work has now begun on the new technical institute building with the help of a £65,000 C.D. & W. grant. On the second part, the East African Governments accept the recommendations of the working party that there should be a University of East Africa comprising three inter-territorial university colleges, of which the recommendations about Technical College will be one, and they are now studying the practical and other implications of the recommendations with a view to preparing a framed programme acceptable to all three territories."

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Industry in Nyasaland****Aims of Development Board**

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOANS BOARD, proposed by Nyasaland's Financial Secretary when presenting his Budget last July, has now been formed. It held its first meeting in October.

The Board consists at present of seven members and is presided over by Nyasaland's Acting Development Secretary. The Federal Government is represented on the Board by the Secretary for Commerce and Industry and there are five members representing Commerce, Industrial and Local Government, including a prominent industrialist from Southern Rhodesia.

The Nyasaland Government has placed £20,000 at its disposal as a pump-primer for direct assistance to industry. These funds are intended primarily for loans to smaller industrial concerns but the board has discretion in their use for the encouragement of industry generally. Machinery has been set up under which applications for loans, whether from existing or new industries, may now be considered.

Direct financial assistance to industry is only one of the board's functions. It will concern itself with all aspects of industrial development in Nyasaland, including advice to the Nyasaland and Federal Governments, local authorities and private organizations, investigations into handicaps limiting industrial expansion and incentives for industry.

The board's functions include also the collection of data concerning the markets for goods and commodities in the territory, the investigation of potential for new industries and the supply of information to intending investors in industry in Nyasaland. The intention of the board is to give the maximum encouragement and support to industrial development in all its aspects in Nyasaland.

A number of enquiries from industrialists contemplating the extension of their activities to Nyasaland have already been received and the first applications for loans are expected shortly.

Among the policy matters which will receive the early attention of the board are industrial licensing, industrial land prices and rents, and the question of incentives for industry.

**Continental Red Sea Conference**

THE LINES, which from January 1, 1960, will constitute the Continental Red Sea Conference, are prepared to enter with shippers into a contract for shipments to Port Sudan, Jeddah, Djibouti, Massawa, and Assab. Full particulars regarding the contract conditions, as well as full details which will be applied, may be obtained from any of the lines belonging to the present Continental Jeddah and Djibouti Rate Agreements and Continental Port Sudan Conference. The Continental Red Sea Conference has been entrusted to N. V. Vereenigde Nederlandse Scheepvaartmaatschappij, Holland and Lijn, Amsterdam.

**Unga Trading Profit of £154,858**

UNGA, LTD., which has wide interests in wheat and maize milling in East Africa, and is a subsidiary of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., after providing £42,356 for taxation for the year ended July 31 last, earned a profit of £112,502, compared with £134,105 in the previous year. General reserve receives £12,000 (£50,000), the proposed dividend of 5% less tax on ordinary shares absorbed £56,188 (same), £10,000 was transferred to bad debts reserve, and £32,438 to the loans redemption reserve. The carry-forward was £1,496 (£726).

The issued capital consists of 1950,000 in ordinary shares of £1, £250,000 in A ordinary shares of £1, and £350,000 in non-voting ordinary shares of 5s. Capital loan (secured) stands at £570,362, capital reserves are £539,918, and revenue reserves and surplus at £458,085.

The amount set aside for income tax in 1959 totalled £40,250. The Barclays Bank D.C.O. overdraft (secured) stands at £1,011,753, and the Nairobi City Council African housing loan (secured) at £25,260. Other liabilities total £292,265, fixed assets are £2,443,516, investments £179,334, current assets £1,864,983, including £4,189 in cash.

The directors are: Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott (chairman), and Messrs. James Mackay (vice-chairman), A. Dykes, H. B. Hamilton, H. S. Smith, A. Kuenzler, A. A. Lawrie, J. C. Eksteen, G. A. Tyson, L. Stern, and C. D. Hill.

**Tiger Oats and National Milling**

TIGER OATS AND NATIONAL MILLING CO., LTD., which has Rhodesian subsidiaries, report a consolidated trading profit, before taxation, of £422,191 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £431,355 in the previous year. Audit fees and expenses absorb £12,783 (£11,503), depreciation and amounts written off fixed assets £172,908 (£173,236), directors' fees £8,230 (£7,750) interest paid, less fees received, £106,453 (£81,519), and there was a loss on the realization of fixed assets of £4,896.

Income from trade investments added £11,856, and management fees £5,500. Taxation absorbed £317,241 (£144,727), leaving a net profit of £284,950 (£286,628). General reserve received £50,000, preference dividends nos. 29 and 30 absorbed £20,625, and ordinary dividends nos. 28 and 29 £180,000. The carry-forward was £466,775 (£445,716).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £12,000,000 in 10s. shares and £375,000 in 5s. cumulative preference shares of £1. Reserves stand at £2,464,797, current liabilities are £1,082,001, fixed assets £176,817, shares in and amounts owing by subsidiaries £4,924,556, loan portion of taxation £12,327, and current assets £8,098 (£5,873 in cash).

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Frankel (chairman), D. O. Beckingham (alternate C. B. Anderson), M. W. Richards (alternate A. D. Croad), F. J. L. Wells (alternate A. J. S. Ewen), W. H. Wheeler, S. H. Frankel, M. Speyer, and H. Pogorelsky. Meeting: Johannesburg, December 18.



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## Biographies of Members of the Advisory Commission on Central Africa

### Chairman

**Lord Monckton** is chairman of the Midland Bank. As Sir Walter Monckton, he was Minister of Labour, 1951-55, and Minister of Defence, 1955-56, and for a short period was Paymaster-General until he went to the House of Lords as Viscount Monckton of Brechley in 1957.

Born in 1891, he was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford; he was president of the union in 1913. He served in the first World War and was awarded the M.C. in 1919, and in the same year was called to the bar. He took silk in 1920. For several years he was on the South-Eastern Circuit.

He went to the Foreign Office in 1940, and in the following year became director-general of British propaganda and information services in Cairo.

In 1951 he was returned to Parliament as the Conservative member for Bristol West.

### Vice-Chairman

**SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY** was High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya from 1954-57. He now farms the Rift Valley, and is chairman of the Kenya Council of State.

Born in 1906, he went to Sherborne and then on to Trinity College, Oxford. He joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1929, serving there until 1938, when he transferred to Palestine. In 1947 he was promoted Colonial Secretary, Jamaica. He went to Malaya as deputy High Commissioner in 1952.

### United Kingdom

**MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY** is a well-known writer on African affairs and a novelist. She is the biographer of Lord Delamere.

Born in 1907, she is the daughter of Major Joceline Graht, of Njoro, Kenya. She attended the European School in Nairobi before taking a diploma in agriculture at Reading University; she also studied at Cornell University. From 1929-32 she was assistant press officer to the Empire Marketing Board in London.

**PROFESSOR D. T. JACK** has been David Dale Professor of Economics at the University of Durham since 1935, having previously held junior university posts at Glasgow and St. Andrews.

In 1950 he became chairman of the inquiry into the proposed 40-hour week in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. He served on the Royal Commission on East Africa in 1953, and two years later headed an inquiry into the sugar dispute in Trinidad. He also went to Gibraltar in 1955 to investigate a wages dispute. Last year he reported on labour conditions in the Tanganyika sisal industry, and he has recently signed a 300-page report on the economic future of Nyasaland.

**THE VERY REV. DR. R. H. W. SHEPHERD** is a former principal of the Lovedale Missionary College in South Africa, where he has lived for the past 40 years. He is at present finishing his term as Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

### Commonwealth

**PROFESSOR D. C. CREIGHTON** has been Professor of History at Toronto University since 1945. Born in 1902, he was educated at Victoria College, Toronto University, and Oxford.

**MR. FRANK MENZIES** was formerly Crown Solicitor of the State of Victoria, Australia. He is the brother of Mr. Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia. He was a member of the commission which decided on the site of the Federal capital in 1953.

### Federation

**M. C. H. HABANYAMA** is chief councillor of the Gwembe-Tungwa Native Authority in Northern Rhodesia. He contested the South-Central Reserved constituency for the Central Africa Party in the Northern Rhodesian general election last March. He was once a teacher.

**MR. A. K. J. ROBINSON** is chairman of Central African Airways. He is a former Johannesburg City Councillor and United Party M.P. for Langate.

Educated at four universities—Stellenbosch, London, Cambridge and Leiden, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He then returned to the mining industry in South Africa. After the war he entered politics, and defeated in the general election of 1953, he went to Salisbury to launch the Founders' Building Society.

**SIR VICTOR ROBINSON, Q.C.**, was the Attorney-General of the Federation; he retired last March. He had previously been A.C. of Southern Rhodesia from 1949-53.

He was born in 1899 in Bulawayo, and educated at Natal and at Cape Town University and Oxford. He joined the Native Department of the Colony in 1922, and later transferred to the Department of Justice.

**MR. R. M. TAYLOR** was Federal Secretary for finance from 1954 to the end of the last year. He is now chairman of Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd.

Born in Plymouth in 1912, he was educated at Plymouth College, Hele's School, Exeter, and the University College of the South West. He entered the U.K. Civil Service in 1937.

He was seconded to the Colonial Service as economic adviser, to the Fiji Government in 1947. He transferred to the Colonial Service and was Financial Secretary, Fiji, from 1949-52, when he went to Northern Rhodesia as Financial Secretary.

### Southern Rhodesia

**MR. GEOFFREY ELLMAN-BROWN** is a former Minister in Mr. Garfield Todd's Government, holding the portfolios of Irrigation, Housing, Surveys, Trade and Industrial Development. He lost his seat at Greendale at the general election last year. Aged 48, he was born in Bulawayo and educated at Plumtree School. He served his articles in this country, and is now senior partner in a Salisbury firm of chartered accountants. He is a member of the board of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company.

**MR. JUSTICE (T. H. W.) BEADLE, Q.C.**, is a Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia and a former Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice, of Health, and of Education.

Born in 1905 he was educated at Salisbury High School, Milton High School, Bulawayo, the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Town University and Oxford. He was an advocate in Bulawayo from 1930-39. That year he was returned for the United Party in Bulawayo North. He held the seat until 1959, when he went to the High Court.

**MR. SIMON SEGOLA** is a chief of the Ndebele. He was formerly a messenger in the Native Affairs Department.

### Northern Rhodesia

**MR. WOODROW CROSS**, who farms at Chisamba, north of Lusaka, is the biggest dairy farmer in the Federation.

**MR. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU** is the president of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union. He is a member of the African Representative Council and a former president of the (African) Trades Union Congress in the Protectorate. He was a former member of the Constitutional Party in 1957.

**MR. W. H. McCLELAND** is a director of Campbell Bookers (C.A.) Ltd. and other companies. He is a J.P. and a member of the Northern Rhodesian Central Race Relations Committee.

### Nyasaland

**THE REV. FR. HENRY CHIKUSE** is a mission school manager. He took his doctorate in Rome with a thesis on tribal life.

**MR. E. C. GUGUWE** is an education officer in the Northern Province. Born in 1906 he was educated at Livingstonia, and took a teacher's course at the Institute of Education, London University.

**MR. G. G. B. J. HADLOW** has been a sea planner in Nyasaland since 1923 and is a company director. He was a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils from 1946-54, and has served on a number of public bodies. He was born in London in 1896 and educated privately.

## Federal Insurance Figures

SOUTH AFRICAN REGISTERED Insurance companies wrote up more than half of the total of £40,708,234 for life insurance in the Federation in 1957, according to the latest statistics.

Five South African companies—S.A. Mutual Life, African Life Assurance, S.A. National Life, African Guarantee and S.A. Trade Union Assurance—wrote nearly 15,000 new policies, out of a Federation total of 29,072 with a total insured value of £22,086,492.

The statistics reveal that insurance companies—both life and non-life—have a £50m. stake in the Federation. Of this amount £19,250,909 is invested in mortgages on property, and £15,848,043 is invested in Federal and Territorial Government securities, and local government securities.

In 1957, the 96 insurance companies which operate in the Federation received a grand total of £9,626,501 in premiums, of which £6,185,902 was for life and annuity and £3,440,599 was non-life, such as fire, motor vehicles, personal accident and transport.

The total paid out—both life and non-life—in claims, surrenders, commissions and management expenses, was £7,396,627. Life commission was £550,954 and management expenses £775,654. Non-life was: commission, £280,982; management, £1,204,355.

## Mariba Co. Results

THE MARIBA CO., LTD., which has estate interests in Uganda, report a consolidated profit on trading of £20,835 during the year ended March 31 last, compared with a loss of £3,622 in the previous year.

Directors' emoluments, administration, depreciation and amortization absorbed £9,900, leaving a group profit before taxation of £10,845. Taxation absorbed £472. Redemption of funding income stock took £308, and the proposed dividend of 2½% less tax, £1,226.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £80,073 in 5s. shares. Current liabilities are £3,656, interests in subsidiary companies £85,967, and current assets are £1,964, all in cash.

The directors are Messrs. George A. Fodd (chairman), L. J. Jarvis, E. G. A. Palmer, and E. Collings. Meeting, London December 18.

## Commercial Brevities

A small two-acre plot of cocoa has been started in the lower Shire valley of Nyasaland. Barclays Bank D.C.O. report that there are few areas in the world where cocoa is being grown on soil of such high quality, and it is believed that when mature, the plot could yield up to £1000 worth of cocoa per annum. Surveys have shown that there are about 20,000 acres of similar high-grade soil in the Elephant Marsh area of the Protectorate.

The Uganda Electricity Board has been granted two distributing licences by the Kenya Government, empowering the board to supply electricity to consumers at Busia sub-town and Ilesio leproarium in Kenya. Both places are too distant from the nearest supply point of the Kenya Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., to make them an economic proposition for the latter.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., announce that its offer of ordinary and 7½% convertible debenture 1973 stockholders has been accepted in full to the extent of 884,033 shares, leaving 33,967 shares available to applicants for additional shares. These will be allotted on the basis of applicants for one to 9, in full; 10 to 499, 10; 500 to 999, 20; 1,000 to 1,999, 30; 2,000 to 9,999, 50; 10,000 and over, 69.

The British South Africa Company and The Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., have announced that they intend to abolish, with effect from December 28, 1959, all fees hitherto charged by the share department for registration of any documents or for the issue of additional or duplicate certificates of any kind.

Mrs. F. M. Paskins, wife of the chief superintending engineer of the British-India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., last week launched the company's 37,000 tons deadweight oil tanker ELLENGA at the Wallsend shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Ltd.

An inquiry into the conditions necessary for the establishment of successful consumer co-operative societies in Tanganyika is being conducted by Mr. A. Barnes, general manager and secretary of the Hull Co-operative Society. He expects to complete the work by December 11.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 5% payable on January 30 next.

The annual general meeting of the Kenya Farmers' Association will be held in Kitale on December 15.

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| 1938 | 11           | 11,093    | 21,500,000     |
| 1956 | 20           | 68,838    | 300,000,000    |
| 1957 | 20           | 83,483    | 351,000,000    |
| 1958 | 20           | 90,404    | 355,881,000    |

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## MINING

## Rhodesian Anglo American Report Profit Before Taxation Jumps £3m.

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION, LTD., report an operating profit after charging £2,121,128 depreciation of £13,619,545, for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £9,957,218 in the previous year. Net income from trade investments adds £953,600 (£1,370,000), and interest £896,337 (£1,031,148). Administration expenses absorb £536,650 (£515,294), directors fees £74,000 (£73,643), and interest on 6% registered loan stock £239,675 (£29,500).

The profit before taxation was £14,619,157 (£11,740,889). Taxation amounts to £4,826,642 (£3,637,112), the profits of subsidiaries attributable to outside interests amounted to £5,231,941 (£4,255,682) leaving a profit attributable to Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. of £4,554,574.

General reserve received £500,000, the 2s. 6d. interim dividend, less tax, absorbed £814,631, and the recommended final dividend of 6s. 0d., £2,466,360. The carry-forward was £377,565 (£306,966).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 26,000,000 shares. Capital reserve is £5,187,086, revenue reserves total £7,460,980, and the 6% registered loan stock stands at £3,990,173. Current liabilities are £2,797,266, properties at cost are £8,100, investments at cost in subsidiaries £11,268,031, and in other companies £10,054,395. Current assets are £4,622,900 (including £11,250 in cash).

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), and Messrs. R. H. C. Boys, W. Marshall Clark, W. M. Frames, R. B. Hagart, E. S. Newton, K. Richardson, D. A. B. Watson, and W. D. Wilson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, N. K. Kinkad-Weekes, N. W. S. Lewin, J. M. F. Phillimore, and H. H. Taylor. Meeting, Salisbury, December 17.

## Rhokana Corporation Results Net Profit Up From £4.2m. to £5.6m.

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., report an income from the sale of metals of £18,452,087 (£18,458,167) for the year ended June 30 last. Payments to Bancroft Mines, Ltd., absorbed £508,831 (£271,600), and stocks of metals and concentrates were worth £5,150,740 (£3,867,824) at the end of the year. Operating costs were £11,707,563, depreciation totalled £526,064, amount written off uranium project was £243,615, realization and outside refining charges were £1,842,384, leaving a profit carried to the profit and loss account of £4,906,546 (£2,406,967).

Investment income from Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. totalled £1,471,875, and from Masulisa Copper Mines, Ltd., £570,582. Interest receivable, including return on smelter and power plant assets, was £1,041,123. Taxation absorbed £2,090,000, leaving a net profit for the year of £5,765,326 (£4,259,475). Preference share redemption fund received £7,500, and general reserve £500,000.

Dividends on preference shares, less tax, absorbed £26,685, the interim of 12s. per unit, less tax, on ordinary shares absorbed £937,501, and the recommended final of 32s. less tax, £4,062,503. The carry-forward is £711,477 (£270,676).

During the year 4,149,000 short tons of ore were milled (4,471,500), and 26,129 (26,046) long tons of blister copper and 50,854 (60,170) long tons of electrolytic copper produced. Ore reserves at the end of the financial year totalled 123,949,490 short channel tons (126,191,400).

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), and D. O. Beckingham, R. H. C. Boys, W. Marshall Clark, K. Richardson, M. A. W. Rowlandson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, N. K. Kinkad-Weekes, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson. Meeting, Salisbury, December 17.

An application to the nearest relatives of The Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., is to be called for the purpose of transferring resolutions approving proposals for the absorption by the company, or its wholly owned subsidiary, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

## Bancroft Mines Report Profit Production Resumed After Shutdown

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., report an income from the sale of metals of £886,480 for the year ended June 30 last. Stocks of metals and concentrates at the end of the financial year were £1,168,811. Operating costs absorbed £1,597,638, and railage, freight and other realization charges, £220,917, leaving an operating profit of £236,736.

Head office administrative expenses totalled £49,575, directors fees £5,000, interest payable amounted to £637,180, expenditure on development and pumping was £951,162, leaving a net profit for the year of £106,248. The carry-forward (loss) was £2,832,039 (£2,938,287).

During the year the arrangements made with Rhokana Corporation Ltd. and Nchanga Copper Mines, Ltd. to stop production at Bancroft for a year came to an end, and on April 1, 1959, production started on a small scale. By the end of June some 12.156 long tons of copper had been produced, although only 4,100 tons were sold during the financial year.

The carried-forward loss stood at £2,832,039 at the year's end. But it is pointed out in the chairman's review that since the loss occurred during the previous trading period and was taken into account when permanent capital was raised by the subscription of £7,500,000 6% redeemable participating preference shares during the year, it would not be necessary to delay dividends to shareholders until this accumulated loss had been recovered.

The issued capital consists of £5,500,000 ordinary shares of 5s., £7,500,000 6% redeemable participating preference shares of £1. Shares premium account is £4,196,204. Loans at 6%, repayable by December 31, 1960, stand at £5,000,000. Current liabilities are £2,370,428, fixed assets £19,995,709, and current assets £1,738,884, including £22,368 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), D. O. Beckingham, R. H. C. Boys, W. Marshall Clark, K. Richardson, M. A. W. Rowlandson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. Meeting, Salisbury, December 17.

## Rhodesia Copper Refineries Report

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., report an income from refining charges of £2,006,518 (£2,247,815). Interest in tax reserve certificates added £1,450, and taxation adjustments in respect of previous years, £3,476. Operating costs totalled £1,680,545, depreciation was £62,504, head office administration £10,292, and interest payable £7,580.

The profit before taxation was £245,197 (£231,851), taxation amounted to £51,000 (£106,000). Preference share redemption fund received £23,300 (same), dividends on preference stock, less tax, absorbed £32,991 (£34,010), and the carry-forward was £43,936 (£574,554).

The issued capital consists of £500,000 in £1 shares, and £1,055,727 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference shares converted into stock units of £1. Share premium account stands at £33,793, capital redemption reserve fund at £244,273, and preference share redemption fund at £25,323. Revenue reserve is £713,936. Advance from subsidiary is £107,740, current liabilities are £285,480, fixed assets are £2,879,078, and current assets £106,606, including £1,531 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), and D. O. Beckingham, R. H. C. Boys, W. Marshall Clark, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, D. A. Hawkins-Davies, N. K. Kinkad-Weekes, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson. Meeting, Salisbury, December 17.

## Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., report a loss of £815 on operations ended June 30 last compared with a profit of £3,316 in the previous year. Expenditure on development, including interest on overdraft and unsecured loan, loss on sale of unquoted investments, and Limited Kingdom taxation adds £1,813. Appropriation for net expenditure on fixed assets totals £32,065, leaving an accumulated loss carried forward of £1,146, compared with £33,138 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 1,999,000 in 2s. 6d. shares. Accumulated loss totals £5,149. Current liabilities and provisions are £4,744, and assets £1,146, in subsidiary company £199,103, and current assets £2,001.

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), W. H. Ferguson, H. C. W. How, A. S. Menzies, and L. H. ...

## Roan Antelope Copper Mines

### Net Profit Doubled From £14m. to £29m.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report an income from copper sales account of £17,697,503 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £13,681,637 in the previous year. Copper stocks at the end of the financial year were valued at £3,997,335 (£3,941,722). Interest and sundry revenue added £445,639 and there was a surplus on the sale of government securities of £467.

Mining, milling, smelting, refining, pension and bonus schemes, royalties, freight and insurance, etc., absorbed £11,952,265 (£10,761,954), charges for depreciation and profit under refining contract with subsidiary company £239,926, loan interest was £47,708, and replacements and obsolescence provision totalled £1,106,000 (£650,000), leaving a profit before taxation of £4,859,485 (£2,321,879).

Taxation amounted to £1,310,000 (£870,000), leaving a net profit for the year of £2,949,485 (£1,451,879). Loan stock redemption reserve received £30,287 (£50,386), and the general reserve £1,300,000 (£625,000). The interim dividend of 8d. per share, less taxes, absorbed £505,557, and the final recommended dividend of 7d. per share, £1,179,634. The carry-forward was £22,837 (£103,830).

Primary output for the year amounted to 80,932 long tons of molten blister copper, an increase of 1,000 tons over the previous year. The overall cost of production on a "delivered buyers" basis before provision for replacements and obsolescence, was £153.14s. 8d. per long ton, compared with £137.10s. 7d. per long ton the previous year.

The issued capital consists of £16,180,567 in 3s. units. Share premium stands at £2,728, revenue reserves and surplus at £3,694,538, loan stock redemption reserves at £751,612, and unappropriated profits at £22,837. Current liabilities and provisions are £7,101,728, provisions for replacements and obsolescence £2,049,414, and unsecured loans £922,890. Current assets are £14,805,294, including £6,304,280 in cash, investments and loans £9,020,602, and fixed assets £6,897,688.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir William L. Murphy, and Messrs. R. H. C. Boys, T. H. Bradford, H. R. Finn, Eric J. T. Goudie, Harold K. Hochschild, David R. Irwin, Colin Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles, Alexander B. Maclaren, John Payne, Robert M. Peterson, and Jack Thomson. Meeting, December 17, Salisbury.

## Consolidated Gold Fields Report

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which, through its wholly owned subsidiary, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., has extensive East and Central African interests, report an income from dividends of £1,819,277 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,553,113 in the previous year.

U.K. income tax absorbed £709,165 (£660,073). Interest received on loan to New Consolidated Gold Fields (gross) totalled £53,475 (£100,837). The profit for the year was £1,110,112 (£892,048). First preference dividend of 7% absorbed £77,703, second preference £47,539, the interim dividend of 3d. per share £245,816, and the recommended final of 3s. 9d. per share, £749,054. The carry-forward was £9,673 (same).

The issued capital consists of £6,422,427 in £1 shares, £1,750,000 in 7% first cumulative preference shares of £1, and £1,240,000 in 7% second preference cumulative shares of the same denomination. Capital reserve is £4,414,903, revenue reserve £9,673, 6% convertible unsecured loan stock total £586,108, current liabilities are £1,000,262, investment in subsidiary company is £14,424,438, and current assets are £1,009,935, including £133,698 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie Watt (deputy chairman), Sir Joseph Ball, Sir Richard Swenden, and Messrs. T. R. Cottell, H. C. Drayton, E. S. Habel, F. S. Hammond, M. MacLachlan, J. De Witt, R. H. A. Neusschild, G. G. Pether, R. M. P. Preston, and A. R. O. Williams. Meeting, London, December 10.

## Cam and Motor Bid

The boards of the Cam and Motor Gold Mines Co. (P) Ltd. are recommending shareholders to accept the offer by Rio Tinto (Southern Rhodesia) Ltd. The directors have agreed to accept the offer in respect of their own holdings and it is within their knowledge that certain associated companies which are large shareholders, also intend to accept it.

## Copper Companies Quarterly Report

### Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report an estimated profit, before providing for taxation, of £1,389,000 during the quarter ended September 30 last, compared with £1,449,000 in the previous quarter. These are derived from the parent companies 63.98% interest in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., which yielded £1,187,000 (£1,170,000), and 64.29% interest in Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., which yielded £230,000 (£311,000). Administrative expenditure, less interest received, totalled £28,000 during the quarter, against £32,000 in the June quarter.

### Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., produced 21,007 long tons of copper during the September quarter, compared with 25,598 long tons during the June quarter. Adjustment for difference between opening and closing stocks was 951 tons (4,206), metallurgical and weighing differences were 138 tons (56), and sales of copper totalled 21,820 tons (21,336).

Income from copper sales totalled 4,940,000 during the quarter, an average of £226.4 per long ton, compared with £4,900,000 in the previous quarter, an average of £229.7 per ton. Operating and administrative expenditure amounted to £3,392,000 (£3,555.5 per ton), compared with £3,102,000 in the previous quarter (£145.4 per ton). Provision for replacements and obsolescence was £277,000 (£205,000), and the estimated profit, before providing for taxation, £1,271,000 (£1,593,000).

### Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., report copper production during the September quarter at 26,183 long tons, compared with 26,699 long tons during the previous quarter. Adjustment for differences between opening and closing stocks were 603 tons (5,056), metallurgical and weighing differences were 192 tons (88), and sales of copper totalled 25,388 tons (21,555).

Copper sales yielded £5,873,000 (£5,094,000), an average of £231.4 per ton (£236.3). Operating and administrative expenditure totalled £3,771,000 (£3,046,000), £148.6 per ton of copper sold as against £141.3. Provisions for replacements and obsolescence totalled £246,000 (£219,000), leaving an estimated profit before taxation of £1,856,000 (£1,829,000).

### Chibuluma Copper Mines, Ltd.

CHIBULUMA COPPER MINES, LTD., report a copper production of 5,601 long tons during the September quarter (6,352). Adjustment for differences between opening and closing stocks totalled 344 tons (203), and copper sales were 5,257 long tons (6,546). Income from copper sales was £1,160,000 (£1,470,000), an average of £220.7 per ton (£224.6), operating and administrative expenditure was £730,000 (£908,000), provision for replacements and obsolescence £73,000 (£79,000), and estimated profit, before charging taxation, £357,000 (£483,000).

### Kanshanshi Progress Report

THE KANSHANSHI COPPER MINING CO., LTD., has issued a statement referring to the operations of the pilot plant designed to test the integrated process for combined treatment of Kanshanshi oxide and sulphide ore. Results of the preliminary roasting and leaching tests have shown that an acceptable recovery into solution could be obtained from the higher grade fractions of the oxide ore. But combination with the lower grade oxide ore, which forms the bulk of the oxide reserve, resulted in substantially lower recovery into solution and severe problems of solution purification. Attempts to obviate these difficulties by separate leaching of low grade ore without roasting produced acceptable recoveries of copper into solution, but losses of copper during the process of separation from the solution made the tons uneconomic. In view of this, the company has decided not to incur the extra expense of full pilot plant testing until the whole economic picture has been examined and consideration has been given to possible alternative treatment processes.

The first public electricity supply for Pemba Island was switched on by the Sultan of Zanzibar last week. Power is supplied by the English Electric Company diesel generating plant at Chake Chake. At first it will be used mainly for domestic and street lighting and later for the development of the clove and copra industries. British Industries Ltd. has supplied the generating equipment and installed the distribution equipment and cables.

**Company Report**

# Brooke Bond & Company Limited

## Good East African Tea Crop

### Agricultural Development Encouraged

**MR. JOHN BROOKE REVIEWS WORLD TEA SUPPLIES**

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOKE BOND & CO. LTD. was held in London on November 27. The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. JOHN BROOKE.

Group Net Profit after Tax for the year to June 30, 1959 is £2,231,006 compared with £1,758,399 last year.

The Trading Profit of £4,488,222 is £241,400 up on last year (a pity it is not a record). There was an extra benefit of £125,168 due to a reduction in the reserve for unrealized profit on stocks (last year we had to reduce profits by £78,088 for this).

We have continued to earn fair profits throughout Great Britain, though not quite so good as in the preceding year, aided once again by stable prices on the tea market.

**Excess Production**

East Africa made the best showing, where your tea crop was a good one, and at last a successful braking effect has been exerted on production costs.

Profits in India, Ceylon and Pakistan were rather better they would have been better still, but for the phenomenal rates of taxation imposed by the governments of these countries.

World tea supplies were slightly in excess of consumption requirements during the period. This kept the market low for the plainer types which always suffer most under such conditions. Good teas remained at a remunerative level for those lucky (or clever) enough to produce them. There appears now to be a stronger statistical position in course of development. Production in 1959 has so far not exceeded that in 1958, whereas consumption continues to increase. This is particularly the case in India and the Middle East where tea is recognized as the finest and cheapest beverage both to quench thirst and to revive drooping spirits.

Here at home spirits are high, and perhaps for that reason tea consumption has lagged a little behind the 1958 intake.

Some tea consumption at any rate has increased in Great Britain—that's the consumption of Brooke Bond.

Our sales volume shows an increase of nearly £11,000,000. £3,000,000 of this sum came from increased sales of our packet teas throughout the world. The biggest part of the balance came from the new bulk tea trade with Bushells in Australia (reckoned in terms of EM and lb. M.), and also from a useful increase in the rest of our bulk tea trade.

**Daily Rite**

Progress in the sale of our packet teas is helped by the higher standard of living now being enjoyed by many people in Asia and Africa for whom a cup of tea—once an occasional luxury—is becoming a daily pleasure.

A year ago we carried out a revaluation of land and buildings in Great Britain.

There has also been a revaluation of some overseas properties this year, resulting in a further credit to Capital Reserves of £436,721.

To attempt a comparison of the total book value of Fixed Assets with their real value (whether market or going concern) is never easy, though we know the

various revaluations in the last few years have brought the net book value of £11,755,384 to a point much closer to their real value.

Last year we referred to the high rates of taxation on our businesses in India, Ceylon and Pakistan. Direct taxation on the profits of companies in India has been reduced but the advantage of this to shareholders has been practically wiped out by taxation on dividends.

In East Africa our current taxation charge has been considerably reduced by the new allowances to encourage agricultural development.

We always bring in as a commitment our legal liability for orders placed for buildings and machinery, amounting this year to £746,000. Over and above this total, we estimate that it will cost about £790,000 to bring to full bearing all our immature tea and coffee acreage, including the necessary buildings and machinery. This expenditure, mostly in East Africa, will be spread fairly evenly over the next four or five years.

Another project looming up is the large new tea packing factory we have started to build at Redbourn near London. The cost of this will be about £400,000.

Our tea estates in North and South India, Ceylon and East Africa were visited by Mr. Rutter during the year; without exception, his reports are extremely satisfactory.

Owing to severe drought conditions in South India, Ceylon and Tanganyika, yields were seriously reduced and account for a reduction of nearly 1,000,000 lb. of crop in the Group as a whole. However, properties in Assam and Kenya were not affected and showed handsome increases. Kenya's increase was nearly 1,000,000 lb. of made tea.

**New Areas**

The planting out of new areas in Africa was completed to schedule, some 600 acres in all. Conditions in that country are rapidly changing and your Company continues to give every possible consideration to the welfare of its African employees. Rations have now been converted into wages value, so that each individual now receives only cash which can be spent as chosen.

Trading in the current year has been quite good, though of course it is never good enough to satisfy any of us. However, sales (as we say in the jargon) "show an increase over the corresponding period of last year". The tea market is hardening and maybe there will be a tendency for us to earn a bit less on the swings of distribution and a bit more upon the undulations of tea growing.

We have recently started a Scheme to help our staff purchase limited numbers of "B" Ordinary Shares, should they wish to do so. The Scheme operates by means of a loan from the Company to Trustees.

The Trustees buy shares on the Stock Exchange upon application from employees. The staff then pay the Trustees for these shares by means of regular weekly payments over a period of about two years. When the employee has completed his payments to the Trustees for his shares the Company will then make him a small gift of "B" shares which the Trustees will purchase for the employee a maximum of 40 "B" shares per employee.

So far about 250 members of the staff are in the Scheme. If some of us have been surprised all of us have been greatly encouraged by this response.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

Company Report**Unga Limited****CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILLPOTT'S REVIEW**

IT IS A MATTER OF PRIDE, I am sure, to all shareholders that during the year under review Unga Limited celebrated its Golden Jubilee. I think it may fairly be said that the development of your Company during the past 50 years has kept pace with the economic development of Kenya and has indeed on some occasions set a standard which has been ahead of current economic thought.

When the Company was registered by the late Lord Delamere in December 1908 the issued capital was some £4,400. Today the issued capital stands at £1,550,000 with capital and revenue reserves approaching £1,900,000. Our £1,600,000 development scheme has been completed during the year under review with the opening of the new Dar es Salaam mill and the Company's flour milling capacity should now be adequate to meet all demands likely to be made upon it for many years to come.

All this expansion in Unga Limited reflects the great agricultural changes and development which have taken place in Kenya since the beginning of the century. Throughout this period the farming community has retained its interest in and control of the Company by means of individual holdings and through the KFA's holding in the equity. We look forward to the next 50 years in the hope that the Company will continue to represent and to serve the farmer and the consumer as it has always tried to do from the beginning.

**Flour and Maizemeal**

Last year I introduced a note of warning regarding our profit position and drew attention to the diminishing consumption of wheat flour. I also underlined the fact that the price of flour and bread depended very largely upon the price of wheat. This year I am pleased to report a slight improvement since January in the sales of wheaten products, and this has contributed to our increased trading profits of some £23,000. The return on capital employed, however, remains far from satisfactory.

On the other hand, the demand for our maize products has exceeded our capacity to supply and serious thought has been given to further extending our maize milling capacity. However, we do feel that a final decision cannot be taken until the future policy of the Maize Marketing Board is made plain and is understood.

**Animal Feeds**

Sales of animal feeds show a slight overall decline, which can be attributed to the present problems in the pig industry. I hope that improving conditions within that industry will bring about an increase in pig feed sales during the current year.

The quality of African-owned livestock is increasing year by year as a result of the work done by Government field officers. To match this improvement the demand for compound animal feeds by Africans is also rising.

In order to encourage this trend a selection from the existing Vitameat range is now being attractively packed especially for African farmers, with simplified names and instruction leaflets in the vernacular; these packs are available to farmers throughout the Reserves.

**Marketing and Sales**

It is fortunate that increased turnover to some extent increases profit margins, accordingly marketing and sales promotion have occupied your Board's attention more than ever during the year under review. Our first

objective must be accelerated expansion of the internal East African market for wheaten products, and this can only be achieved economically by carefully planned marketing. A well-known London firm of marketing consultants has been invited to look into the Company's marketing and sales problems and we hope that their advice allied to our own knowledge of local markets will result in increasing benefits in this important field.

**Development in the Northern Province of Tanganyika**

I have already mentioned the expansion of our maize plant in Arusha to meet local demands; however, our interest in that area does not stop there. At the beginning of 1958, at the instigation of our director, Mr. August Kuenzler, and with the help of local officials, we introduced a scheme to encourage Northern Province Africans to grow wheat. The initial response has been satisfactory, though it is as yet too early to report on the long term prospects.

**Jubilee Celebrations**

Our Golden Jubilee was celebrated by a luncheon at the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, at which the Acting Governor, the Hon. W. F. Couatts, C.M.G., M.B.E., was the principal guest. The Mayor of Nairobi, representatives of the farming community and prominent citizens of the Colony were also present.

To mark our Jubilee it was also decided to commission the preparation of a special anniversary film entitled "The First Fifty Years", and production of this film is now virtually complete. It will illustrate the expansion of the East African wheat industry over the years and the consequent development of Unga to keep pace with this expansion; it is hoped that it will achieve wide showing both here and overseas.

**General**

Other factors of note during the year under review include the adoption of new Articles of Association on December 17, 1958; it was felt that the old Articles should be brought into more modern form for various reasons including the growth of the company. In addition I am able to report that the first repayments of the Colonial Development Corporation loan have been made, as well as other repayments on the Nairobi City Council Housing loan.

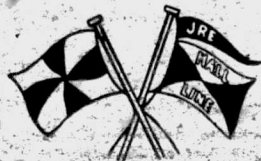
During the year Mr. R. E. Norton, C.M.G., O.B.E., retired from the position of Regional Controller (East Africa) of the Colonial Development Corporation, and consequently from his place on the Unga Board. I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking him for his valuable advice whilst a director, and I wish him health and happiness in his retirement. To his successor, Mr. Angus Lawrie, I extend a welcome to the Board.

Last year I stated that we were facing a challenge in passing through a period of re-appraisal and re-adjustment. We are still in that period but I believe we are meeting the challenge successfully. This effort must be sustained, and a constant watch must be kept on costs and quality.

As in the past, the support I have received from all members of the Board has been most valuable. For our Managing Director, Mr. F. Holden, C.B.E., the year has been a strenuous one, and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the manner in which he has managed the company's business. At the time of writing this review, Mr. Holden is convalescing after a serious operation, and I and the Board look forward to seeing him back with us fully restored in health. To all other staff I extend my thanks and appreciation for a year of hard work and good

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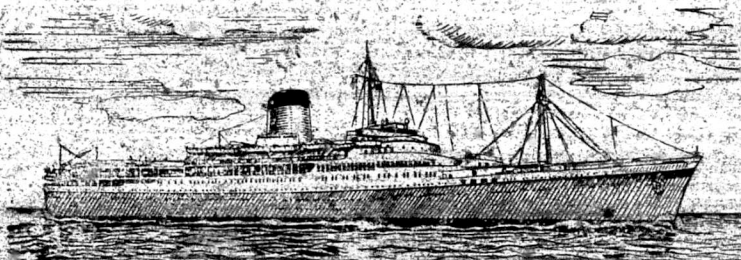
Full information obtainable from:

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association

P.O. Box 2013, Stanvac House, Queensway, Nairobi, Kenya

OR

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2 (WHIttehall 5701).



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