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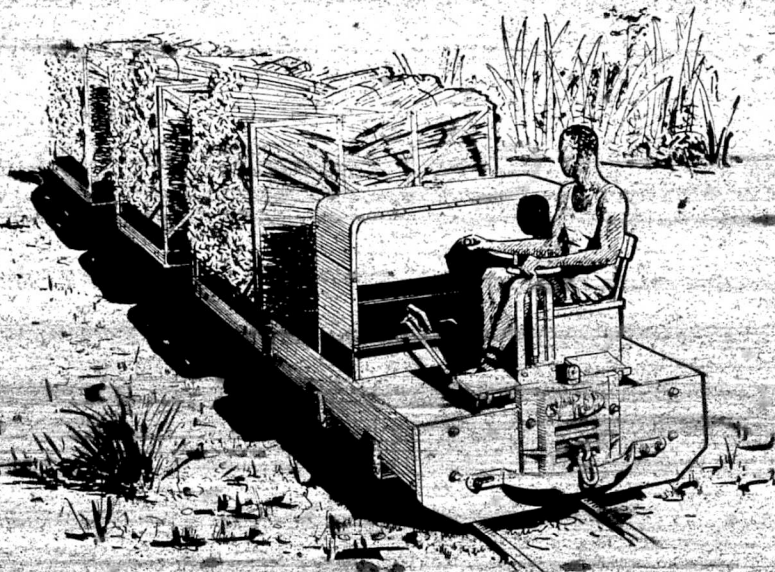
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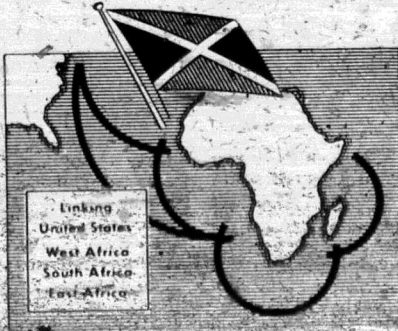
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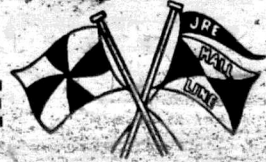


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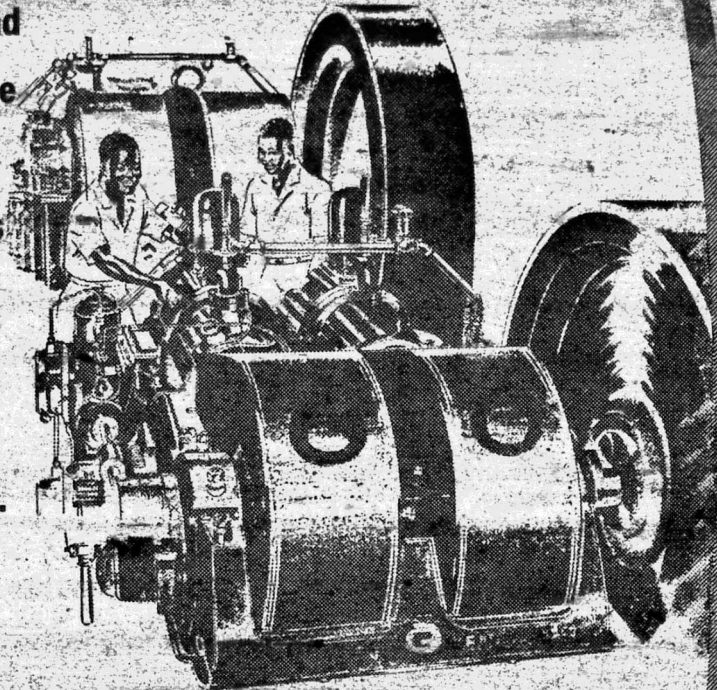
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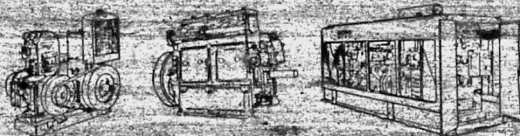
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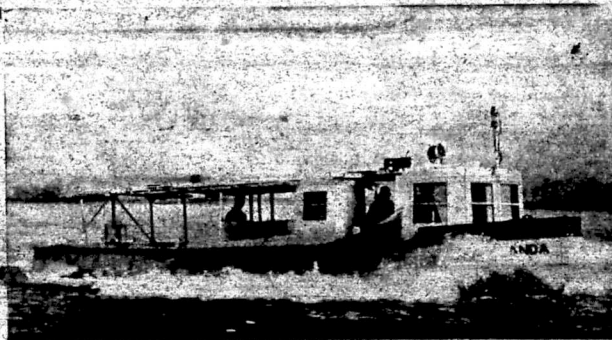
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violence and intimidation. There have been hundreds of public excuses in Britain for the excesses of the Nyasaland African Congress (against which, according to the Devlin Commission, the Governor had to act or abdicate) and for months of boycott in Buganda which have been marked by murder, arson, beatings, and other breaches of the law; and scarcely ever are these malpractices forthrightly denounced by those to whom the African culprits look for sympathy. They talk as though Dr. Banda and the Mboyas and Mavajas can do no wrong, almost suggesting that a Colonial Government which sus-

pects the motives or actions of such men thereby proves its lack of touch with the modern world. Those who are out of touch are the appeasers and apologists, those who imagine that they are showing good will when all they are demonstrating is their lack of commonsense and responsibility. If they possessed those qualities and used them they might make a most valuable contribution to the solution of the major problems of East and Central Africa, and to the work of Governments whose main task is to spread good will among men.

Notes By The Way

Badge of Rank

ARE AFRICAN HEADMEN on farms, plantations, and public works less interested than their predecessors three or four decades ago in the possession of an umbrella as a badge of their rank? The question is suggested by the official announcement that there has been a heavy fall in United Kingdom exports of umbrellas to Africa. Overseas purchases in 1958 were no more than 6,887 dozen, whereas five years earlier the figure had exceeded 31,000 dozen. Africa, however, did take two-fifths of the 1958 shipments; but for the whole of the continent that represented weekly sales of only 660. Has the trade contracted greatly, or are Japan, Hong Kong, or other Eastern suppliers doing the business of which United Kingdom umbrella manufacturers had so large a share a generation or more ago?

The Rubber Boom that Didn't

IN PRE-1914 DAYS in East Africa—as few of the present generation will know—optimistic financiers in London and Berlin placed considerable hope in the cultivation of rubber, especially in Uganda and what was then German East Africa, dreaming of the day when the production from their young estates would make Malaya sit up and take notice. Several million pounds were lost through that miscalculation, and most of the rubber has been uprooted to make way for sisal. In the days of pioneer growing the common means of locating the headman in charge of a labour gang in a plantation was to look for an umbrella suspended from a branch near a path; for each overseer always brought his umbrella with him when he reported for work. It was as much his badge of rank as is the bowler hat worn by a foreman in a British ship-building yard.

Betrayed and Bewildered

A FRIEND IN DAR ES SALAAM, whose views of the future of Tanganyika Territory are pessimistic, has written in the course of a private letter: "Those who fail to understand how Europeans here can have supported Mr. Nyerere and his Tanganyika African National Union—and few do except those who were elected to the Legislature by T.A.N.U. votes—do not understand that very many of our Europeans are not English-speaking; they include Poles, Greeks, Italians, and others who just cannot understand what is happening. They had learnt to trust the Government, and when they were told that independence meant rule by a Government formed of equal numbers of Africans,

Asians and Europeans, they accepted the idea as just. Now that it is admitted that the country is to be handed over to the Africans they find it hard to realize that their faith has been betrayed. Of the English-speaking Europeans, most are debarred from politics because they are civil servants or missionaries."

Greatest Problem

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY's annual statement as chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O. is always noteworthy. This year he has considered the growing disparity in living standards between the peoples of the highly industrialized nations and those elsewhere in the world, for this, in his view, is perhaps the greatest problem that has ever confronted humanity. More than half the population of the earth, he emphasized, lives at a bare subsistence level, with an income under the equivalent of £1 a week; and hundreds of millions of these have-nots are within the Commonwealth. The half that is being given is "not only politically wise and ethically sound, but also I believe, in the long run it is economically sound to provide this assistance." After mentioning, in connexion with the spread of Communism; that loss of freedom means little to those living at a subsistence level, Mr. Crossley closes on the note that the chief hope for the world is that the claims of interdependence may rise above the clamour for independence.

Misguidance for the Left

WEEK AFTER WEEK the *New Statesman*, which Socialists regard as authoritative on African matters, reveals its fallibility. The "little revolution" of the Bahutu, "a noble, laborious, if rather drab people," against their Batutsi overlords in Ruanda; has occurred, it tells its readers, "in the vivid foothills of the Mountains of the Moon" which happen to be several hundred miles away in another country. What picture has been aroused in the minds of readers by the reference to the "noble" Bahutu? I wonder if this Labour publication has ever described the people of the United Kingdom as "noble."

E.A.R. Marked

AS FOR THE GREENS, it is like putting a brick into the hands of a child to give some of them self-government before they are ready for it. Mr. Max Aitken, chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd.,

House of Commons Debates Racial Discrimination

Opposition Critical of Government Policy in Africa

THE COMMONS recently debated racial intolerance and discrimination in the Commonwealth. MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Opposition chief spokesman on colonial affairs, said that Labour was not satisfied with the Government's actions on this matter over the last few years. He wanted to be quite clear where the Government stood, particularly as the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary were about to visit Africa—journeys which might have very great repercussions on Britain's future policy in that Continent.

He moved that the House should declare its strong disapproval of racial intolerance and discrimination, and he called on the Government to act on all occasions, particularly at the United Nations, in a manner wholly consistent with this declaration.

It was shocking, he said, that Britain had voted along with Portugal and France against a motion put to the Political Committee of the United Nations regretting that South Africa had not responded to appeals of the General Assembly that it reconsider policy which impaired the rights of all racial groups to enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms.

International Authorities

There was not even agreement among international authorities that this was, as has been argued, a domestic matter outside the terms of the United Nations Charter. By voting against the motion "we have allowed ourselves to be put into a position where we are in company with only two other colonial Powers in defence of a situation that is repugnant and intolerable to the overwhelming majority of our people".

The Prime Minister had criticized the action of the Opposition in raising this matter and said that it would divide the Commonwealth. It was not the discussion of this matter which divided the Commonwealth; what divided the Commonwealth was the policy being pursued by one of its fellow members. We had only to look at the record of the voting on the most recent U.N. motion "Canada abstained; Australia did not vote, and Malaya, Ghana, New Zealand, Pakistan, India and Ceylon voted for the motion. Britain voted against it. That was where the division of the Commonwealth took place."

"Let us be clear about it; this policy of racial discrimination and intolerance is dividing the Commonwealth more than any other subject under discussion in the world today. It is dividing it even more than the cold war. If there is one thing which unites the underdeveloped territories, the poorer territories, the Asians and the Africans and the South American States, it is this question of racial discrimination. And Britain is standing against them—or appearing to stand against them, because I do not believe that the British Government are in that position."

"We have been told that, of course, the Prime Minister is expected to go to South Africa, that were it to be argued that he is not, he could not visit the U.S.S.R. But is that argument quite on all fours? Does anybody really have any doubt about where the Prime Minister stands on the question of Communism? Or upon events in Hungary? But where does he stand on the question of *apartheid*? That is the question I want to ask. That is the question which is being asked, and will be asked increasingly loudly by Africa and by the territories through which the Prime Minister will pass."

Repugnant Policy

"I absolutely agree with the visit. By all means let the Prime Minister visit South Africa, but let him make quite clear that we in this country—we are speaking for the overwhelming number of people in this country—view the policy being followed there with repugnance. The Prime Minister can say that as politely, courteously, wisely and sagely as he likes, and as we all know he can speak."

"If he does so, the Prime Minister will not only be speaking for us in this country. He will be speaking for the Commonwealth. He will be speaking for Asia and for Africa. That is not a bad thing to have and not a bad volume of support to command. If he does not, if he remains silent, I say that his silence will be misinterpreted and Britain will be put unnecessarily in a false position."

"The reason why I do not accept that this is a domestic matter is that there is a danger of infection in Central Africa.

When I have talked to leaders in Central Africa and further north, I have always felt that one of the reasons why they press us relentlessly for self-government so quickly is that they fear the policies of the Afrikaans in South Africa will be riveted on them. In Nyasaland, time after time we have heard that they want to be in a position before 1960 in which they can determine their own future because they do not want this type of racial policy following them into Nyasaland."

"That is why, basically, this is not a matter of domestic jurisdiction. It has its repercussions throughout so many territories. Therefore, it seems in the interests of the British Government if, as I believe, they wish to get a solution in Kenya and other Central African Territories, to dissociate themselves from the policies which are being followed in South Africa."

Mr. Callaghan concluded by saying that Mr. Macmillan should declare his fierce opposition to a doctrine that if pursued, would lead the Commonwealth to disruption.

Racial Policy

MR. DAVID ORMSBY-GORE, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said that this problem of certain items at the United Nations had been a difficult one for successive Governments, both Labour and Conservative. Labour had been accused in the past of supporting South Africa at the United Nations.

"An item on the racial policy of the Government of South Africa has been put on the General Assembly's agenda at each session since 1952. Our attitude has always been that these resolutions are outside the competence of the General Assembly."

The Minister added that the U.K. vote ought not to be interpreted as an expression of opinion on the substance of the resolution. "We believe that it would be wrong for us to express any opinion in the General Assembly on a matter which is outside the competence of the United Nations."

"Everyone in this House recognizes the many difficulties that inevitably arise in carrying through such a policy. British Governments, Labour and Conservative, have had their disappointments. Nevertheless, we believe profoundly that such a policy is dictated to us by morality and by justice. I am proud of the example set by H.M. Government, and I therefore ask the House to support the amendment that I have moved, which approves the efforts of the Government to promote racial tolerance and non-discrimination by all means within their power. If so amended, the motion will be a positive one, and not the negative motion put by Mr. Callaghan."

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) quoted Tanganyika as an example of absence of racial discrimination and of tolerance that he hoped would be followed elsewhere. In Kenya the position had improved since 1950. "I remember being there then and finding that it was impossible even to take an African into any of the leading hotels. The situation is vastly different now, and we are all glad of it."

Turning to Central Africa, Mr. Dugdale wanted Mr. Macmillan to ask Sir Roy Welensky why it was an offence in a country where there was partnership for an African to criticize, or even to complain at the Government.

"That, in fact, is a punishable offence. Why is it an offence for an African even to argue with a Government official? Why are European ambulances not allowed to pick up an African? Why is it legal for the police to arrest or detain an African without any explanation whatever? That is what happens in the British Commonwealth which prides itself on its system of law and order."

Pistol Point Approach

He hoped the Prime Minister would ask these questions when he goes to Central Africa, and that he would go only to those places where there was no colour bar.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY (Cons.) said in a maiden speech that more harm than good was done if those with nothing to lose demanded racial tolerance from others at pistol point. That sometimes seemed to be the attitude of the Opposition.

"It is in our overseas policy that this pistol-point approach to tolerance carries most danger. In 'The Plural Societies', a pamphlet published by the Labour Party two or three years ago, it was said that a Labour Government would order the abolition of all statutory and administrative forms of racial discrimination throughout the Colonies. That is an admirable intention to which one would obviously subscribe, but to say that it should be done overnight shows a lack of sensitivity to the very real human problems that sometimes underlie these forms of discrimination."

He mentioned a meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during the year. Many of the views which I heard expressed there were alarmingly intolerant.

They seemed to me to be prejudiced and racist. But most of these people worked in jobs which had previously been protected for Europeans and which no Africans were able to obtain. Some of them had lived there from birth, some had gone out from this country since the war. Those who had gone out could hardly know what the future held for them, and they felt that in a way the terms of their contract were being altered. I could feel no sympathy for their views, but one must have sympathy and understanding for them.

"It is wrong that these forms of discrimination should exist, but in their abolition one must take into account the suffering that may be caused to some of the Europeans. Some Europeans in that club were disturbed and some were angry at the new law which would make it necessary for unions to be multi-racial. They felt that they were seriously threatened.

"What does harm is for Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, who work extremely hard—they work harder than people in this country—and who feel that they are building a nation to be spoken of in Britain as if they were crooks. It is damaging if they feel that we, comfortably off in Britain, have no conception of their problems or sympathy with them. I feel that they are being made to move in the right direction, and I say that we should be tolerant in the demands that we issue for tolerance.

Fair Deal for Europeans

"If, in the end, we are to ensure a fair deal for Europeans in Central Africa, or for Asians in East Africa, we shall be involved in difficult and often, apparently, illiberal measures. Those who campaign for the ideals on the Order Paper must be prepared to back up the unpleasant steps sometimes necessary for their implementation. I consider that the Sudan is a case in point. I spent the first few years of my life in the Sudan. My father was in the Sudan Political Service.

"Very little was heard at the time the Sudan was being given independence, and in the years before, about the African minority in Southern Sudan. They had suffered slavery before Britain arrived in the Sudan, and it was clear in the years before independence, that they were in grave danger from the Arab majority. I think the Government failed to protect that minority. I am sure that very few of those who normally feel strongly against racial discrimination were there to stand up and say, 'We will hold on in the Sudan for at least a year or two'. It might have meant illiberal and authoritarian measures. It might even have meant an emergency situation. Surely, however, it would have been worth while if, in the end, we had been able to guarantee those human rights to a minority which had been oppressed."

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.): "We are now discussing one of the supreme issues in the world: The emergence of the peoples of Asia and of Africa, the coloured peoples of the world to human equality is perhaps the greatest progressive revolution of this century. We have these territories in turn achieving their independence. We have these countries now exerting a very strong influence in the United Nations, and it is becoming clear that upon this issue of racial relations will largely depend the future harmony of the world. I regard the vote which was given by Britain in the United Nations against the resolution which declared in favour of no race discrimination and segregation and in favour of human rights and fundamental freedoms as about the most humiliating action that has ever been taken by the representative of the British Government."

MR. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.) said he abhorred certain aspects of the South African Government's policy. But it was noticeable that there had not been a word said about what the Prime Minister ought to do when he passed through Ghana on his way to the Union. "Should he go on the radio in Ghana and say that there are certain aspects of domestic policy in that country of which he does not approve, such as locking up members of the opposition party and the five-year detention without trial which is now part of the ordinary legal system of that country?"

Commonwealth Cohesion

MR. NIGEL FISHER (Cons.) said that we should not retain the integrity of the cohesion of the Commonwealth unless we could eradicate colour prejudice here in Britain and also throughout the overseas territories for which we were responsible. He disapproved of apartheid and considered it quite inimical to all that a multi-racial Commonwealth should stand for. But South Africa was an independent sovereign State, and it was not for us to dictate to her what her internal policies should be.

Ghana and Pakistan have been quoted as not being democracies in the true sense, and would breach the principle of non-interference in the case of a sovereign State like South Africa we risk interference not only in Britain and her Colonies but in other sovereign States of the Commonwealth, such as Ghana and Pakistan."

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that Britain's vote at the United Nations did not seek to commend or condemn the racial policies of the member country concerned. If the United Nations was allowed to intervene in matters which were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State the authority of the United Nations would progressively be weakened.

"The views of the United Kingdom Government on questions of race discrimination are perfectly clear. They were expressed by Sir Andrew Cohen, our permanent representative on the Trusteeship Council, not so very long ago, when he said:—

"It is our constant aim to banish discrimination where it may still be found by the use of positive measures which would increase co-operation between races that are living together. In this way we are, in the words of a former Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Chandos), trying to create every day that passes more and more things in which the people of these territories, all the people, have a common interest and a common purpose."

"That policy and approach has inspired our attitude to race relations and race discrimination both here and in the overseas territories for which we are responsible. We believe that it is by means of bringing races together upon the common ground of understanding that we will eventually do things which would be very difficult if not impossible to achieve by legislation or administrative action.

"The House should not forget that many of the provisions which exist in our overseas territories and which, I suppose, could be described as discriminating between races, particularly where these affect land tenure and commercial practice, were designed precisely to protect African peoples against exploitation and the abuse of their interests. Therefore, I consider we should be careful in all circumstances when we are dealing with this problem to make certain that we realise that in certain circumstances it is important that the interest of minorities or maybe of majorities should be protected by legislation or the action of Government."

Fundamental Basis

"No one has ever supposed that a visit by a Prime Minister of one Commonwealth country to another signifies that the Government over which he presides agrees with every aspect of the domestic policies of the country he is visiting. For instance, the visit of Mr. Nash to the United Kingdom last month did not mean that the Labour Government in New Zealand agrees with the Conservative Government's opposition to Socialist theories and practices.

"The fundamental basis upon which the relations of independent countries of the Commonwealth rest is that each member should be free to follow its own policies, both internal and external, without interference. Our obligation is to maintain the established practices regarding consultation in the external field and the transmission of the fullest information about those policies and actions which may be possible in each different case. That was the spirit of the Balfour Declaration, that was the intention of the Statute of Westminster, and that is, frankly, the principle which has been accepted by all Governments of all political complexions since the Commonwealth came into existence.

"The logical consequence of the ideas which lie behind the Motion and the speeches of the Opposition would be the break-up of the Commonwealth. If that is their purpose, then they should say so. The attitude which they advocate the United Kingdom Government should take up with regard to the domestic policies of the Union of South Africa once accepted would logically and inevitably be extended to other differences which may arise between individual members of the Commonwealth over a wide variety of problems.

"The Opposition Front Bench is littered with fallen ministerial timber. I can see two ex-Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and one ex-Colonial Secretary there. When they were in power they knew perfectly well what were the basis of the policies of the United Kingdom in respect of Commonwealth Governments and that they must be in accordance with the spirit of the Commonwealth if the Commonwealth is to continue as an organization and a force in the world. They knew that when in power. Having known that when in power, why do they support a completely opposed policy when they are in opposition?"

The debate ended with a large majority for the Government.

Parliament

Heated Exchange in Commons

Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Gaitskell Cross Swords

A SHORT but heated exchange took place in the Commons last week between the PRIME MINISTER and MR. GAITSKELL on Sir Roy Welensky's comments on the terms of reference of the Monckton Commission.

MR. J. STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked Mr. Macmillan to appoint a parliamentary commission to go to Central Africa to prepare for the review of the Federal Constitution in 1960.

MR. MACMILLAN replied that he would not appoint such a commission.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Why not? Why is the Prime Minister so determined to undermine the authority of this House in relation to the future of the Federation? Is he aware that the African political movement in the two Protectorates are determined to boycott the Monckton Commission because of its unsatisfactory composition? Is he also aware that an African member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council has introduced a motion to the effect that Africans have no confidence in the Monckton Commission and will not co-operate with it unless its composition is changed and all political detainees are released to take part in the 1960 conference? In view of this, is it not fatuous to send a commission out there at all?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "I was asked whether I would set up a parliamentary commission. It was our hope to associate both sides of Parliament with this commission. I am only sorry that that hope was not in one respect fulfilled."

Political Capital

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL: "Has the Prime Minister seen Sir Roy Welensky's comments on the terms of reference of the Monckton Commission? May I refresh his memory on this matter? Sir Roy Welensky said: 'I would never be a party to any commission coming out here to sit in judgment on the Federation and deciding whether it was to continue or not. You can say that'—he said to the interviewer—'in no uncertain terms'. He went on to say that it cannot suggest alternatives to federation, and added: 'I do not think this would be in their terms of reference'. Could the Prime Minister say whether he agrees with Sir Roy Welensky's interpretation?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "I made it perfectly clear in the discussion what was my view of the terms of reference and what the commission could or could not do. I do not think we add to that at this moment by trying to take one statement against another and trying to make political capital out of it, for that is what you are doing. I said that I believed that this commission will do a great piece of work, and I also believe that it is the wish of a great number of members on that side of the House—of your party—to join in it."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Since one major reason why we felt unable to join the commission was the terms of reference, will the Prime Minister kindly answer my question whether he does or does not agree with Sir Roy Welensky's interpretation?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "If you put a question on the order paper, I will do my best to answer it."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Really, this is an extraordinary situation. Sir Roy Welensky gave this interview to the *Daily Telegraph* some days ago. It was surely known to the Prime Minister. Are we to say that he had not made up his mind what he thinks about Sir Roy Welensky's comments?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "No, Sir, but I think it is an extraordinary situation when the Leader of the Opposition tries to raise this—first on his own account and then he thought it was important by putting down a question himself—but out of a simple matter."

MR. GAITSKELL: "The Prime Minister's answers get more and more extraordinary. He knows perfectly well that it is a well-established convention for the Leader of the Opposition

not to put down questions on the order paper. He knows perfectly well that it is in order and is normal for the Leader of the Opposition to raise issues of this kind in supplementary questions."

THE PRIME MINISTER: "It is quite in order, but I was asked to comment on a text without having the opportunity of seeing the text. The right hon. gentleman's position in his party is so weak that he is trying to make up for it. I do not blame him, he is doing his best."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Is the Prime Minister aware that this kind of blustering and invective will not get him easily out of the hole he has made for himself. Why does he not answer the question and give us his comments on Sir Roy Welensky's interpretation?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I refuse to answer a question about a statement made by the Prime Minister of a territory in the Commonwealth without seeing the text."

Future of St. Faith's Mission

Afrikaaner Farmer Appointed Manager

MR. W. VAN ZYL, an Afrikaaner farmer who has been accepted for ordination by the Anglican Church, is the new manager of St. Faith's Mission farm at Rusape. He has been farming in Southern Rhodesia for nine years.

He succeeds Mr. J. Mutasa, an African who became manager at the end of last year when the previous manager and founder of the farm, Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock, resigned.

Mr. Mutasa is still employed at the farm. A statement by the Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt. Rev. C. Alderson, explained that with the resignation of Mr. Clutton-Brock a good deal of reorganization had become necessary in view of the obligations of the farm to its African personnel and its overseas investors.

Commenting on a suggestion in the *Observer* that European antagonism towards St. Faith's farm might have something to do with the Church's decision to exercise more direct control, the bishop said:—

"The Christian policy of close fellowship and collaboration between men of all races will be preserved as is customary on all Christian missions, and the bishop wishes to repudiate any suggestion that the diocese can tolerate only white supervision of the farm or of any other organizations of the diocese. The diocesan standing committee has been concerned with the immediate needs of the present situation."

The statement added that the committee had rescinded a resolution made in September for the formation of a farm company for a variety of reasons, both practical and legal.

Join Monckton Commission Plea

THE ANGLICAN ARCHBISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA, Dr. W. J. Hughes, has written to Mr. H. Gaitskell deploring the Labour Party's decision not to nominate members to the Monckton Commission, and pleading with him to reconsider his decision.

Dr. Hughes's letter reads:—

"I regret the necessity for trespassing upon your time. But I am compelled to write to tell you that the decision of your party not to co-operate in the work of the Monckton Commission is to me profoundly disturbing.

Permit me to say that the reasons advanced are in my judgment totally inadequate to the needs of the Federation at this stage. The impression left in my mind is that the future well-being of the peoples in the Federation—African, Asian, Coloured, and European—is of little account compared with party considerations.

It is easy and often necessary to criticize the actions of the four Governments in the Federation. I have done so myself. Yet I cannot but feel that your party's refusal to seize the opportunity which the Monckton Commission offers to review the Federal Constitution is quite deplorable.

If reports which have reached the Federation are correct your refusal is due to the fact that conditions which your consider essential are unacceptable to Her Majesty's Government. Is it really wise to insist on conditions which rightly or wrongly local Governments would at once refuse? Is it wise to refuse because you think the commission has little chance of success? It is to be assumed that members of the commission already appointed are trained in the highest degree and therefore meet with you that you will be generous enough to think again."

PERSONALIA

DR. P. R. HENSON, a tuberculosis specialist, has arrived in Nyasaland from Salisbury in connexion with a drive to combat the disease in the Protectorate.

Tanganyika's Director of Agriculture, MR. A. P. S. FORBES, accompanied by the chief agricultural research officer, DR. A. C. EVANS, has been visiting Uganda.

MR. NORMAN H. JONES has accepted an invitation to join the boards of The Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Central Africa, Ltd., and associated companies in the Federation.

MR. T. D. RUTTER, deputy chairman of Brooke Bond and Co. Ltd., sails from Venice on December 30 in the EUROPA to visit Kenya. He returns to the United Kingdom by air on March 2.

MISS MIRIAM JANISCH has returned to Kenya from Mexico, where she represented the local Y.W.C.A. at a world gathering of the association. She took with her a colour film made by MRS. S. L. FREEBERNE on life in Kenya.

MR. B. J. C. TAYLOR has been appointed director of Tozer, Kemsley and Millbourn, Ltd. MR. K. G. BUTCHER has resigned from the office of secretary but continues as a director of the company. MR. R. P. BOTWOOD has been appointed secretary.

MR. R. H. M. THOMPSON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to visit Canada next month. As already announced, MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, will leave for India at the end of the year.

LORD LLOYD has been re-elected president of the Federation of Commonwealth and Empire Chambers of Commerce. MR. C. D. GILL was re-elected chairman of the council of the federation, MR. H. ALAN WALKER, deputy chairman, and MR. R. L. WILLIS, treasurer.

MR. ERIC AUBREY BOWRING, of St. John's, Newfoundland, chairman of Bowring Bros., Ltd., shipowners, St. John's, and director of C. T. Bowring & Co. Ltd., an underwriting member of Lloyd's, left estate in England valued at £57,657 gross; £51,005 net (duty paid £7,007).

MRS. MOIRA BARRINGTON, B.O.A.C.'s films officer, is visiting East and Central Africa in connexion with a production to be called "The Exciting Continent". It will be one of a series made by the corporation mainly for local showings by travel agents and representatives.

MISS JANET LACEY, director of Inter-Church Aid, has been visiting Kenya. The money she has helped to raise in Britain has been used by the Christian Council of Kenya for rehabilitation work and for community development schemes. Miss Lacey leaves for home today after a brief visit to Tanganyika.

M. MAURICE-HUBERT BARAT is to succeed M. J. RISBEC as scientific secretary of the Inter-African Phyto-Sanitary Commission when he retires at the end of this year. M. Barat is at present head of the Department of Applied Research in Plant Protection at the Institute of Agronomical Research of Madagascar.

LORD HARCOURT has been re-elected chairman of the Legal and General Assurance Society, which has large interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. MR. G. W. BRIDGE, hitherto vice-chairman, has been elected deputy chairman in succession to the late Sir RONALD MATTHEWS. MR. GORDON RICHARDSON has been elected vice-chairman.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY has returned from his tour of South Africa in the WINDSOR CASTLE. In the same ship were MR. F. BEDFORD, director of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd. and Clan Lines Ltd. and MRS. BEDFORD, and SIR JAMES REID YOUNG, director of International Combustion Co., Ltd., and LADY YOUNG.

The Secretary General of C.C.T.A., M. CLAUDE CHEYSSON, who is now based at Lagos, has been visiting the republics of Niger and the Upper Volta.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, the Queen Mother, has consented to be the president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for 1960 and also to be one of the society's trustees.

The Governor of Uganda, SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, and LADY CRAWFORD are visiting South Africa until the beginning of February. MR. C. H. HARTWELL, Chief Secretary, is Acting Governor.

Among the prominent South Africans associated with a new organization, the South African Foundation, which was formed in Johannesburg last week to "present the positive South African story to the world", are MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and MAJOR GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS on leave in this country include MR. J. C. SUMMERFIELD, deputy legal secretary, East Africa High Commission; MR. N. M. MACKAY, chief engineer, E.A.R. & H.; MR. J. V. MULLEN, Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland; MR. L. D. EYRE-WILSON, senior resident magistrate, Northern Rhodesia; MR. C. J. MEEK, permanent secretary, Tanganyika; MR. A. S. K. COOK, senior assistant Commissioner of Police, Uganda; and MR. A. K. BRIANT, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.

MR. A. G. H. GARDNER-BROWN has been appointed Deputy Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, in succession to SIR RALPH GREY, Governor-Designate of British Guiana. Mr. Gardner-Brown was first appointed to the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1936, and became a district officer in 1938. He served in the Army from 1940 until 1943. In 1949 he was seconded to act as supervisor of Colonial Service courses at Cambridge, returning to Northern Rhodesia in 1951. He became Colonial Secretary, Bahamas, in 1952, Deputy Chief Secretary, Federation of Nigeria in 1955, and Secretary for Defence and External Affairs in 1958.

Monckton Commission Secretariat

Mr. M. D. Tennant Secretary-General

MR. M. D. TENNANT, an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed secretary-general of the advisory commission which is to review the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He will assume duty with the commission on January 1 and will be released from his present duties for the period of its work.

MR. D. A. SCOTT (Commonwealth Relations Office), MR. J. C. MORGAN (Colonial Office), and MR. F. C. WISDOM (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland) have been appointed assistant secretaries to the commission.

The secretariat of the commission will be established on January 1 at 12, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, London. Correspondence should be addressed to the secretary-general at that address. Individuals and organizations in the United Kingdom who wish to give evidence are invited to forward memoranda to the secretary-general by January 31, stating whether they wish to supplement them by oral evidence in London.

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 unique position near Tanco House and adjacent to the Dar es Salaam Club.

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

Mr. Macleod in Tanganyika "Warmest Welcome Ever Given to White Man"

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, the Colonial Secretary, was accorded what has been described as "the biggest and warmest welcome ever given to a white man" when he arrived in Tanganyika last Thursday.

A crowd estimated at over five thousand cheered when the Minister's plane landed. Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika, and Mr. Julius Nyerere were at the airport to meet Mr. Macleod. The Minister and his party drove into Dar es Salaam along roads lined with Africans singing, shouting, and waving green branches symbolising "peace, fertility, and the promise of plenty" as Mr. Nyerere explained.

There were also slogans such as "Africa is no British Siberia" and "Africa must be free", and posters demanded the release of Dr. Banda, Jomo Kenyatta and other detainees.

Before leaving Dar es Salaam, Mr. Macleod said that he had found complete unanimity among elected members of the Legislative Council on the way Tanganyika should go forward constitutionally.

New Government

He had discussed with them the London conference next spring, when the question of the formation of new Government executive would be considered. The conference would have to decide the number of official and non-official Ministers, and whether the present burdens on various Ministries should be redistributed.

On Sunday, Mr. Macleod returned to Nairobi and spent the day quietly at the suburban home of his brother, Major R. A. Macleod, and stayed the night there.

On Monday he flew to Nakuru for a tour of farming areas there.

Mr. Macleod had flown to Tanganyika from Zanzibar. He called on the Sultan, Seyyid Sir Kalifa Gin Harab, and had talks with the Acting Resident, Mr. Robertson, Ministers, and members of the Legislative Council.

During his brief visit, the Minister met Mr. Ali Muhsin, leader of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party. Mr. Muhsin told reporters that he suggested to Mr. Macleod that a commission should examine how internal self-government might be best achieved for Zanzibar in 1960. Mr. Muhsin said he wanted the affairs of Zanzibar to be in the hands of a Government representative of the people except in foreign affairs and security. The British Government would also reserve powers for financial and economic affairs.

Full independence, he hoped, would come later, depending on the people themselves and on development in other East African territories. Mr. Muhsin said events in Tanganyika had given tremendous encouragement to Zanzibar nationalists.

Civil Disobedience

Mr. Muhsin said he told Mr. Macleod that all plans were ready for a civil disobedience campaign if internal self-government was not granted. "We shall boycott the Government and all official committees and we shall break every law that is not a moral law," he said.

Mr. Abid Karume, leader of the majority Afro-Shirazi Party, which holds five out of the six elected seats in the legislature, said he would have nothing to do with this campaign. He had "no time or patience for such dangerous nonsense."

Before he left Kenya, Mr. Macleod heard the views of black and white extremists in interviews at Government House.

A delegation from the United Party, led by the chairman, Mr. A. T. Culwick, in the absence in South Africa of the party leader, Group Captain L. R. Briggs, gave him the right-wing European view on the colony's future development.

Mr. Culwick said later the delegation had emphasized that a similar constitution to that proposed for Tanganyika would be totally unacceptable in Kenya. The discussions had been conducted on the basis that Kenya's problems were essentially different from those of other territories, and demanded "a unique solution."

Mr. Macleod later had a 90-minute talk with 13 of the 14 African elected members. Mr. J. A. Towett, who earlier in the day had resigned as secretary of the Kenya National Party, proposed that he had had been dismissed of the expulsion of its non-African members, and had not attend. Later it was stated that Mr. Towett had agreed to carry on as organizing secretary.

The Africans' main spokesmen were Mr. Tom Mboya,

leader of the more extreme nationalist group of six, and Mr. Masinde Muliro, president of the Kenya National Party, now entirely African lead.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the African elected members claim that their views represent the wishes and aspirations of the African peoples of Kenya, and as such must be considered to be the views that should govern the country's affairs. "As Kenya is an African country."

The statement continued: "The constitutional conference can have meaning and stand a good chance of success only if it has a definite aim to achieve and a specific policy to implement. In this regard, it is important for the Colonial Secretary, before the actual proceedings of the conference, to accept categorically the aim to establish in Kenya a fully self-governing, democratic, and independent State, in which equality, justice, and individual freedom will be fundamental principles."

Accepting that as the goal, the statement continued, the Colonial Secretary should make it clear that the policy for a free Kenya would be pursued without delay.

The statement said the only reason why the African elected members have not called for an immediate declaration of independence was that they think a brief period should be provided for adjustment from the present colonial rule to the status of complete independence.

It added that the Legislative Council ought to be a representative body, having on it only members elected by sections of the population. There might be an exception in the form of three representatives of her Majesty's Government, appointed "as the chief Ministers might think necessary."

The African elected members envisage a council with about 70 elected members. There would be 12 Ministers, nine of whom would be members of the majority party in the House. The other three would be appointed by the Colonial Office for the transitional period, and would hold the Ministries of Justice, Defence, and External Affairs. No Ministries would be allocated on a racial or religious basis. Kenya, the statement said, is ready for a common roll without provision for communal or religious seats.

"The Africans would not tolerate any devices to avoid their being the deciding factor and in the biggest majority in all arms of the Government."

Later the same day the one European elected member of the Legislative Council who had joined the Kenya National Party, Mr. S. V. Cooke, together with Asian and Arab elected members who were also associated with the party, announced that they would form a new party as a result of Mr. Muliro's statement that there were now no non-Africans in the party.

Racial Clash in Nairobi Africans and Asians Fight

MANY PEOPLE WERE INJURED in clashes between Africans and Indians in the bazaar area of Nairobi last Sunday a few hours after the Colonial Secretary, Mr. I. Macleod, had returned to Kenya from a visit to Tanganyika.

The disturbances started after a motor accident in which an African was injured. An angry crowd of Africans stoned the driver and the police who arrived to investigate the accident.

As the trouble spread, thousands of Africans attacked Asian shops, while Indians seized sticks to defend themselves and barricaded themselves in their shops. Police reinforcements quelled the fighting for a time, but it started again in the evening when more cars were stoned. Many of the occupants were cut by flying glass before the police got the situation under control. A number of arrests were made.

Mr. S. G. Bawa, president of the Kenya Indian Congress, called for action to stop the increase in violent attacks on Asians. He said Asian leaders had twice approached the Government on the matter, and last week the Minister for Internal Security had promised to reconsider issuing firearms particularly to traders in outlying districts.

In the Rongai district last week an Asian trader and his wife and their two-year-old child were slashed to death.

Prison Cost

THE COST of running Uganda's prison service is £600,000 a year, more than five times that in 1950. This was stated by the Minister of Finance, Mr. C. G. P. E. McIlmott, when opening an exhibition of prison industries and handicrafts. Since 1950 the average daily population in Protectorate Government prisons had risen by 150% to nearly 7,000.

Jubilation in Dar es Salaam

Mr. Nyerere on the Future

SCENES OF JUBILATION and tremendous enthusiasm were reported from Dar es Salaam following the announcement by the Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, of the new constitutional arrangements giving Africans a big majority in the Legislative Council after next year's general elections.

The Commonwealth correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reported that "the Governor was cheered as he left the Council and Mr. Nyerere was carried shoulder high to his open car. Boys and girls of the F.A.N.U. youth organization in green shirts and white shorts or skirts formed a guard of honour.

African, European and Asian members of the council formed into a procession, many of them standing up in open cars or sitting on car roofs. Prominent among them were Mr. Bryceson, Minister for Mines and Commerce, and Mr. Amir Jamal, Minister for Local Government, who have played a leading part in overcoming the misgivings of the European and Asian communities about the new state of affairs.

The column of demonstrators grew rapidly until it was a mile long, winding its way through the streets and completely paralysing traffic. It consisted mostly of dancing and singing Africans, many of them drubbing on Native drums, but there was a fair sprinkling of Asians and a few Europeans.

Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union and of the elected African, European and Asian members of the Legislative Council, welcomed the Governor's announcement.

He said the proposals did not amount to responsible government, but were half-way towards it. He paid a warm tribute to the Governor and made it clear that he intended to maintain his co-operation with Britain and with the European and Asian communities.

At a subsequent Press conference Mr. Nyerere said he was

happy about the announcement, but disappointed about the franchise.

He stood for universal suffrage, though he would not make an issue of it. But the September election must be the last one without universal suffrage. He also thought it was unnecessary, that the Governor should still have the right to nominate members, however few.

He declared that he was emphasizing to his followers that increasing self-government demanded harder work to ensure success. He realized the importance of attracting foreign capital and would ensure the necessary conditions for this, but the major effort would fall on the peasant.

"We do not want to encourage people to expect untold millions to pour into the country. We try to convince them that hard work on their part is the most important thing of all."

It should not be taken for granted that the present economic union of the three Eastern African territories would continue when Tanganyika became independent. "We shall not allow ourselves to be tied up with Kenya and Uganda unless it is to our advantage."

In reply to a question on when he expected full independence for Tanganyika, Mr. Nyerere said: "The first stage towards representative Government will come next September. The next stage will be the disappearance of the official ministers with reserved portfolios."

"The next and final stage will be independence. Before then we should like to achieve two things."

"First, we must increase the economic momentum, and secondly, we must have a minimum proportion of local men in the civil service. He would not commit himself to a figure. The present proportion is about 7%, the rest being Europeans, almost entirely British members of the Colonial Service."

Mr. Nyerere emphasized that he was aiming at independence within the Commonwealth, but would offer no guarantees on whether Tanganyika would necessarily remain a member for ever. That depended on the people. He was a firm believer in co-operation with Britain.

Speaking of foreign economic aid, he said: "If the pound is not available, I will see if the dollar is available, and if not the dollar then the rouble or anything else. We want to create a democratic society, but we cannot do that without raising the standard of living of our people."

"A dictator can keep the standard of living down, but we cannot nor do we want to. We do not think in terms of the rouble, but of the pound and the dollar. This is not blackmail."

"But if, for instance, we want to irrigate our country by cutting a canal from Lake Victoria, do you think I should say no to roubles if there was no other way? The people would rise up in arms against me."

Mr. J. Nyerere Issues Warning

No Racial Discrimination in Reverse

SUPPORTING A MOTION of thanks to the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull, on his address to the Legislative Council, Mr. Nyerere, the leader of the Elected Members' Organization, urged continued racial harmony.

"We want to avoid aggravating the fears, however unfounded, of even a small section of the minority, but must take even greater care to avoid anything which might lead the majority of our people into thinking that the only men and women who ought to represent them in this Council are those with a black skin."

"Let not the world point a finger at us and say that we gained our freedom on a moral argument, the argument of the brotherhood of man, and then threw that argument overboard and began to discriminate against our brothers on the ground of colour."

Earlier Mr. Nyerere had welcomed the Governor's speech, but expressed his disappointment that universal adult suffrage had not been granted. He opposed a voting qualification of literacy and income.

"Our opposition to these things is based on our belief in the equality of human beings and citizens. There are countries in the world today which base the rights of the citizenship on the colour of a person's skin."

"We in Tanganyika believe that only a wicked man can make colour the criterion for human rights. Here we intend to build a country in which the colour of a person's skin or the texture of his hair will be as irrelevant to his rights and duties as a citizen as it is in the eyes of the world."

TOBACCO
AT ITS BEST

SENIOR SERVICE
Satisfy

Letter to the Editor

Race Relations in Federation

Why Mr. P. J. Fraenkel Left

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Thank you for your kind review of my book "Wayakeshi". You said it should be read by all concerned with the improvement of race relations in the Federation. I fear, though, that your review and the extracts you quote give a very different impression of the cause of the present tension from that which I tried to get across.

You quote at length from my criticisms of Northern Rhodesian civil servants. It is true that I believe that if they were men of a different stamp, we might have avoided much of the present unrest, but only because if they had had a deeper understanding of Africans and more courage they would have put up a tougher resistance to the selfish and short-sighted power-grabbing of the settlers. The burden of my complaint is against the settler community—to which I myself belong.

It would have been more appropriate if you had quoted my comments after one of the frequent incidents of bad behaviour of some settlers towards an African friend of mine:

"Here was an African with twice their intelligence... and yet these louts felt something like righteous indignation when he was treated as a normal being. They couldn't see what effect their behaviour would have on an African, especially on a sensitive one. What bitterness it was producing! They couldn't see how one day this bitterness would erupt over the country in which they hoped to raise their children... in which I hoped to raise mine."

Your review mentions the strange suspicions and superstitions that arose among Africans at the time of Federation—vampiremen, poisoned sugar, poisoned meat, and so on. I did not find these quite as incomprehensible as you suggest:

"The African masses expressed themselves in primitive and irrational ways, but their fears were real and rational and, in my view, to a large extent justified. They could see that power was being handed to people who were hostile to their aspirations and that their future advancement would be hindered."

Finally, sir, I most emphatically did not resign and leave my home, Rhodesia, for so petty a reason as that the Administration appointed as acting broadcasting officer an official who did not share my enthusiasm for my little world of broadcasting. (The appointment was only for an interim period anyway.) I left because after the imposition of Federation upon the unanimously opposed African peoples I found:

"There was no escaping the hatred and suspicion we had festered on... The whole State was sliding down a slippery slope towards more violence and repression and yet more violence. The situation was bringing out the ugliest traits in men on both sides. In that atmosphere the triumphant settlers might have tried to tread softly, tried to give African wounds a chance to heal. Peace would have been nourishing," said Daudi Yamba. But instead, they insisted on forcing through laws to strengthen their political position.

For once Yamba spoke sense when he quoted an old Bamba proverb: if you have knocked a hole in a man's head and meet him just as it has healed, you don't start by drawing his attention to the scar! But the Federal Government introduced legislation to rig the franchise so that Africans should always remain with very little influence and they further changed the Constitution so as to increase the number of M.P.s and to bring in more African stooges elected by a predominantly European roll... It is a fearful thing to see a catastrophe approaching and to be able to do nothing about it."

Yours faithfully,
P. J. FRAENKEL

London, N.W. 6

[The quotations included in the review certainly did not misrepresent the impression left upon at least one reader, but they could naturally not reflect all aspects of the author's thoughts.—ED.]

Conditions at Gokwe Camp

Impressions of the "Guardian's" Correspondent

THE SECURITY BAN ON VISITORS to Gokwe, the restriction area for Southern Rhodesian political detainees, 150 miles from Salisbury, was lifted recently, and a small Press party was given a free run of the four camps and allowed unrestricted conversations with all the 43 "restrictees" and their wives and families.

According to the report of a *Guardian* correspondent, the pressmen were flown over the 300 square miles of bush that constitutes the rustication settlement with a view to demonstrating the number of small African villages within the area with whose inhabitants the restrictees are free to mix.

Ever since the Beadle Tribunal rusticated 49 of Southern Rhodesia's political detainees two and a half months ago, Gokwe has been criticized. The authorities have denied almost all the charges and a recent deputation of African wives to the chief Native Commissioner in Salisbury was told that their complaints were groundless.

It has been officially admitted that the camp buildings were constructed in great haste, and that when they were first occupied there remained a great deal of essential work to be done.

Primitive Huts

The huts, which are very primitive, were left unfinished for the restrictees themselves to complete and improve with materials made available on the site. This was regarded by many as illegal forced labour. Each family was allotted two huts and given facilities for building as many more as it chose. There is little overcrowding today, and the more amenable have turned their huts into not unreasonable African-style homes.

Rations remain the most serious bone of contention. At present they are only issued in kind, on an internationally approved scale of nutrition. The majority of the restrictees are demanding cash instead as a legal right, and complaining about the quality of some of the issue, particularly the maize meal and meat. The authorities will not agree to pay out cash until a full range of provisions is available for purchase in the camps, and vigorously refute any criticism of the quality or conditions of the rations.

Half the families are refusing to draw their rations as a protest, and the health of some of the children is causing concern to the European doctor whom the Federal Government has stationed at Gokwe.

At the community centre a resident African medical orderly carries a large stock of drugs. The school building is nearly completed, and the first term should begin in January. The headmaster and an assistant master are both restrictees, and one or two of the restrictees' wives may also teach. The organization of a library has begun.

Complaints about the lack of clothes, soap, candles and matches originate from the Government's assumption that the restrictees' families would bring these with them. But the breadwinners had already been detained for six months in prison and family funds were consequently at a low ebb. All but clothes have now been made available from charitable sources in Southern Rhodesia.

Ploughed Land

Every man who wants it is given 10 acres of ploughed land, but none is forced to plough the land or work it against his will. A dozen have started to farm. Of the remainder, 15 are urbanized Africans with no agricultural experience. One of these has built a store and will run it with Government assistance. Another is a blacksmith. The rest refused to earn money by helping to build the community centre.

Like these, the farmer who so far refuses to farm regards himself as a prisoner imprisoned without trial. He says he will work on his own land in the Native reserves and nowhere else, sometimes adding that he has been threatened with almost endless rustication if he will not co-operate with the Government.

The Government has certainly made it clear that co-operation is the only door to quick release.

It is unlikely that the hard-core objectors will agree to co-operate with the Government at Gokwe for a long time. In some, perhaps one-third of the less militant restrictees, will often a day's work, but they will not let the others pull wool over the others to eventual compliance.

Kenya Pyrethrum Inquiry Consideration for Growers' Interests

THE TERMS OF REFERENCE for the commission of inquiry on Kenya's pyrethrum industry have been announced in the Legislative Council by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Bruce McKenzie.

Accepting the basis of the Government's established policy, they are:

To foster the expansion of the pyrethrum industry in Kenya.

To give primary consideration to the interests of growers.

To ensure that the production and marketing of pyrethrum flowers shall be organized under the law by a statutory board on which growers are adequately represented.

To give reasonable protection to the commercial interests of existing processors of pyrethrum extract; the commission will be invited to inquire into and make recommendations as to the degree and nature of protection which should fairly and reasonably be accorded by legislation to the interests of the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. McKenzie assured the Legislative Council that the Government White Paper on the pyrethrum industry would not be debated until the commission had inquired into the dispute between Mitchell Cotts and the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

The Minister was replying to an appeal by Mr. M. Blundell for both parties to settle their differences. Mr. Blundell criticized the East African Extract Corporation, a subsidiary of Mitchell Cotts, for constantly placing the Pyrethrum Board on its defence against legal attacks. "I want to record the great public concern over the continuing dispute in the pyrethrum industry. I do not necessarily refer to the concern of the grower or the business interests; I refer to the ordinary people. There has been, in recent weeks, a deterioration in the situation, and rumour has it that writs may well be served on individual members of the industry."

"I would like the Pyrethrum Board and the East African Extract Corporation to realise that in the public mind this incapacity to reach agreement is damaging the interests of this Colony."

Second Only to Coffee

The pyrethrum industry could take a place in the economy second only to that of the coffee industry, and greater than that of tea. The present dispute might well influence capital investment by commerce and industry in association with the pyrethrum industry. The whole relationship between agriculture and commerce was being destroyed by it.

Mr. Blundell added: "I want to record how strongly I feel in order that the weight of public opinion will fall on the parties concerned. The sooner they resolve their differences, the better the true interests of this country will be served."

Mr. Humphrey Slade spoke of widespread anxiety about the dispute and discouragement to the purchasers of pyrethrins. He said a solution to the dispute imposed from above without the co-operation of the participants would be self-defeating. He hoped the commission would begin its operations as a negotiating body, rather than as arbiters.

Mr. McKenzie, replying, said it was hoped to build pyrethrum into a £4m. industry within the next five years. The Government was fully alive to the urgency of settling the

present dispute, particularly as both sides were selling extract a year ahead. Every effort would be made to begin the inquiry in January, and it was hoped that it would not last more than six or seven weeks.

The Government could not undertake necessarily to accept the commission's findings, and the Government was quite prepared to cancel the commission at any time during its sitting, if the two parties reached agreement.

The Minister for Legal Affairs, Mr. Griffiths-Jones, said it was proposed to have a one-man commission, if it was possible to find a man with the necessary qualifications, but otherwise there would be two or more commissioners.

The commission would have the same powers as the Supreme Court to summon witnesses and compel the production of documents. It would be able to go as deeply into the matter as it wished.

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya

THE PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA report an income from the sale of powder, flowers and extract of pyrethrum of £1,490,321 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £901,026 in the previous year. Stocks, less reserve for further expenditure, totalled £72,552 (£503,143). Sundry expenses brought in £70,271.

Administration expenses totalled £57,424, laboratory expenses were £38,076, board expenses £12,807, stock interest £12,416, packing materials £15,962, processing and handling £111,677, and sales development account £37,352. The total available for distribution to Kenya growers was £1,191,497 (£40,539,2837lb. pyrethrins), Northern Province growers £53,092 (6,186,651lb. pyrethrins), and Southern Highlands growers £42,755 (4,982,1430lb. pyrethrins).

Sales during the period July, 1958, to June, 1959, amounted to 5,377 tons. A further 600 to 1,000 tons could have been sold if additional production had been available. It is estimated that 6,500 tons may be available for sale in the July, 1959, to June, 1960, period. For the period commencing July 1, 1961, the board believe that it may be possible to licence a production figure of 10,000 tons. This would represent an export value of over £4,000,000, as opposed to less than £1,000,000 in the 1957-58 period.

Production potential in Kenya has been estimated at 18,000 to 20,000 tons per year, but this may be a gross under-estimate and a survey needs to be carried out to establish a realistic figure.

Northern Rhodesian Mineral Production

The provisional value of mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during October was £9,952,854. Production in the 10 months to the end of October aggregated £104,864,683, and exceeds the totals for production in 1954, 1957 and 1958. There is a possibility that this year's results will be nearly comparable in terms of London Metal Exchange prices with the records established in 1956. The weights and estimated values of the principal minerals produced during October included: cobalt, 3,571 cwt. and £280,000 (4,433 cwt. and £349,000 in September); blister copper, 11,948 tons and £2,415,232 (12,781 tons and £2,471,049); electrolytic copper, 31,239 tons and £6,796,835 (30,745 tons and £6,405,547); lead, 1,200 tons and £84,743 (1,200 tons and £84,866); manganese ore, 4,097 tons and £53,201 (5,297 tons and £60,711); zinc, 2,575 tons and £235,267 (2,500 tons and £215,178).

A South African air firm has applied for a licence to run package tours from South Africa with stops at various places of interest in East Africa, including Nairobi, before returning to the Union.

TASMA

Tanganyika Sisat 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. Sisat production is taken over as produced and payment is made, as to 60% in the month following production and 40% in the month thereafter.

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Jubilation in Somalia

Desire for Unification

JUBILATION is the dominant note of Somali reactions to the Trusteeship Committee's unanimous recommendations that July 1, 1960, should be the date on which Somalia becomes independent, reports a correspondent of the *Times*. If this date is finally approved by the United Nations General Assembly it will mean that the date for independence has been advanced five months over the original United Nations time-table.

The committee considered three dates: July 1, October 12, and October 15. The second of these, the Somali national flag day, was indicated as an alternative date by the Italo-Somali delegation in case the constitutional preparations could not be completed earlier. The United Arab Republic representative had proposed October 15.

There was no hesitation on the part of the Prime Minister of Somalia, Abdullaahi Issa, and his colleagues, and the Legislative Assembly enthusiastically approved their decision that Somalia wanted independence by July 1, 1960, "whether the Constitution be ready or not".

A special edition of the Government newspaper *Il Corriere della Somalia* was filled with congratulatory telegrams exchanged between Somali, Italian, and United Nations authorities. The Italian political success in terminating the trusteeship with good grace is evident.

From Hargeisa, in the Somaliland Protectorate, the National United Front cabled: "We fervently rejoice with you, and look forward with ardour to the nearer date for the unification of our country". Somalia's Prime Minister replied: "We express our best wishes that also the Somaliland Protectorate may attain independence as soon as possible, and that the unanimous aspiration of the Somali peoples to be united in a unique national entity may be fulfilled".

Never has the feeling "of a natural convergence" of the two territories and peoples been so strong, the *Times* correspondent reports. After a recent visit to the protectorate for the opening of the Legislative Council, the Mogadiscio parliamentary delegation reported that they had had a tumultuous welcome from their protectorate "brothers". They were impressed by "the unanimous desire for unification, without any possible doubt", and by the "good faith" of the British Government in their present Somali policy.

They noted that "Somalization in the protectorate is not very advanced at present", and said they had made clear, in talking with Somali leaders about the possible form of the desired unification, that at the proper time there would have to be direct negotiations on this between Mogadiscio and Hargeisa on a footing of equality. They also said that the political parties in the protectorate were suffering "more or less from the same defects and complexes of our political parties", namely foreign affiliations and a lack of clearly defined political programmes for which tribal loyalties are usually substituted.

Mr. Howard-Williams Loses Action

Attorney-General Awarded Costs

THE SUPREME COURT OF KENYA has given judgment with costs in favour of the Attorney-General of Kenya, Mr. Eric Griffiths Jones against Air Commodore E. L. Howard-Williams, who had claimed damages for alleged libel.

Mr. Howard-Williams, a member of the Kenya Legislative Council and proprietor of the proscribed magazine *Independent*, contended that he was libelled in a Government handout explaining why the magazine was banned. He intends to appeal.

Mr. Justice Pelly Murphy, giving judgment, said that in his opinion, a very large part of the material published in the *Independent* was calculated to inflame public feeling, and although no evidence of actual disorders had been given, he was satisfied by the evidence of the Chief Secretary and of Mr. Griffiths Jones that "the material did in fact excite public anger".

He found that the action of the Government was privileged and the language used was not excessive but bare statements of what he found to be the fact. Publication of the handout, though world-wide, was not excessive, and Mr. Howard-Williams had failed to prove malice.

Conflict Over Colonialism

British and American Trade Unionists Disgrace

THERE WAS A FURTHER CLASH between British and American delegates at the recent Brussels congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions over the question of colonialism.

In the course of a speech on freedom and peace, Mr. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labour, Congress of Industrial Organizations, said: "Western colonialism is morally wrong and politically destructive. It undermines the free world's case against Soviet colonialism. It deprives the democratic countries of millions of potentially loyal and ardent supporters in the struggle between freedom and Soviet despotism."

"It gratuitously provides Moscow and Peking with a deadly propaganda weapon against the democratic countries. The conflict between liberty and tyranny cannot be won by the free world without the early and complete elimination of western colonialism."

Mr. Tom Mboya, of Kenya, compared Russian oppression in Hungary and events in Nyasaland and Kenya: "What is the difference," he demanded, "between the shooting in Hungary and the shooting of 51 people in Nyasaland or the cold-blooded murder of 11 detainees at Hola camp in Kenya? If we talk about freedom and democracy, then the standards we adopt must be uniform. We must condemn without reservation colonialism, European domination and the denial of the right of self-determination."

Empty Bellies

Mr. Harry Douglas, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, regarded as among the most right-wing of British trade unionists, condemned Mr. Meany's text as being an "anti" document instead of a "pro" document. He reiterated the argument against negative anti-Communism, saying that it was no good preaching anti-Communism to empty bellies in Africa or Asia or parts of Latin America.

The task for the trade unions was to secure for the workers in those countries a larger share of the wealth which could be produced by modern technical advances. Even the right-wing Government in Britain had got away from the position of being merely anti-Communist.

"With all due respects to Mr. Meany," Mr. Douglas continued, "I want to say that to use the words 'nineteenth-century imperialism' is completely out of date. Nineteenth-century imperialism was killed at least 25 years ago, and the British trade unions killed it."

Mr. Douglas was the last on the chairman's list of speakers, but Mr. Meany demanded—and was granted—the right to speak again. How could he be democratic, he demanded, without being anti-Communist? Did not colonialism still exist in Algiers and elsewhere?

Mr. Douglas then asked if he could speak again but was refused. M. D. Smets (Belgium) moved that the debate should continue, saying that there were many delegates who were profoundly opposed to Mr. Meany's propositions. After a number of interruptions M. Smets's motion was eventually defeated by 58 votes to 50 with five abstentions.

Tanganyika Films

A GRANT OF £47,005 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has been made towards the establishment in Tanganyika of film production units to make instructional and general interest films for local audiences, and to a lesser extent, the provision of newsreel material for publicity purposes overseas. The unit concerned with general interest films and publicity will be based on Dar es Salaam, as part of the Public Relations Department. The unit concerned with the more specialized type of film will be based on the Natural Resources School at Tengeru in the Northern Province which has been chosen because the unit will work in close collaboration with the Social Development Training Team.

Responsibility For Race Relations

Sir R. Welensky Replies to Bishops

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, has warned Roman Catholic bishops in the Federation that "to allow generalizations to cloak the facts" on the subject of responsibility for better race-relations was to "play into the hands of the propagandists".

The Prime Minister was replying to a second letter from the Roman Catholic bishops in which they elaborated on charges they had made concerning the handling of racial affairs in the Federation.

Sir Roy Welensky recalled that the bishops had made no mention in their original memorandum to him about the division of responsibilities among the various Governments of the Federation, and added: "It is important there should be no confusion in the public mind as to where the responsibility for the betterment of race relations in our country lies. Recent experience has shown that to allow generalizations to cloak the facts of matters such as this is to play into the hands of the propagandists, and to aid those who are deliberately misleading the more backward people of the Federation".

The Prime Minister described as "unjustifiable" a charge by the bishops that steps taken by the Federal Government to allay African fears had been inadequate. "What, within its powers, has it not done?" he asked.

The assumption contained in this statement, he said, was as "unjustifiable as the assumption that the mere fact of making known African grievances and fears to the responsible authorities will enable them to be redressed". He urged on the bishops the need to define which of the Africans' grievances and fears were genuine, "and which are false and have been cultivated in the minds of simple people by African Nationalist leaders and their sophisticated supporters".

Of the bishops' objection to the granting of any additional power to the Federal Government as a result of the 1960 talks, Sir Roy said it was not the purpose of the constitutional review to press for more powers. Its purpose was to consider a programme for the attainment of independent status and to review the practical workings of the constitution since its inception, "which may well involve an exchange of responsibilities between governments".

Local Civil Service Candidates

New Kenya Group See Minister

A DELEGATION from the New Kenya Group, led by Mr. Michael Blundell, and including European, Asian, and African specially elected and nominated members of the Kenya Legislative Council, has seen Kenya's Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Coultis, to discuss the general attitude of the Kenya Government to a civil service for the Colony recruited from Kenyans of all races.

After a long discussion, Mr. Coultis assured the delegation that it was the policy of the Government to recruit Kenya candidates into the civil service before recruiting them elsewhere.

Members of the delegation drew attention to the quality of Kenya students now available for recruitment and to the general wish that preference should be given to local people wherever possible. The delegation suggested that better opportunities should be made available for officers in the lower grades to equip themselves for promotion, and that a review of terms and conditions of service was required.

News Items in Brief

No Mau Mau terrorists have surrendered under the "no prosecutions" terms announced last month by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison. They have until the end of the year to take advantage of the offer.

The Y.M.C.A. has a three-year plan to establish associations in each of the three Federal territories. Some £152,000 is needed for capital expenditure; the revenue requirements during the three-year plan total £73,000.

A new bridge is to be built over the Lundi River between Fort Victoria and Beit Bridge as part of the scheme to provide an all-weather road from Salisbury to South Africa. It will cost £103,000 and should be completed by 1961.

A small amount of locally made icing sugar helped to ice the 60th birthday cake presented to Sir Winston Churchill on his 85th birthday. The icing was made by the Rhodesian Sugar Refinery and sent, at the request of Sir Roy Welensky, by the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Governor of Uganda has "designated" the boycott in Buganda against non-African goods and trade, under powers given him by the recent amendment to the Penal Code. This means that it is now an offence for any person to further the boycott in any way. The offence is punishable with up to six months' imprisonment.

The Synod of the diocese of South-West Tanganyika, meeting recently at Liuli on the shores of Lake Nyasa, voted unanimously in favour of joining the proposed new province of the Anglican Communion in East Africa. The dioceses of Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Central Tanganyika have already accepted the proposal, which means that four out of the five dioceses concerned favour the new province.

A Nyasaland African has been awarded the "Golden Hat" by the Prevention of Accidents Committee of the Transvaal and Free State Chamber of Mines for saving a workman's life in South Africa. He is Mr. Everson Wilson, a miner from the Cholo District, Southern Province. In September, an African winch driver had his leg torn off at the thigh when it was caught between the steel wire rope and the drum of the scraper winch he was driving. According to an official report, Wilson showed "great determination and first-aid aptitude in controlling the bleeding, dressing the wound, and treating for shock". The "Golden Hat" award is a mining helmet in golden-coloured metal, with the owner's name on a plaque.

Kariba Lake Weed

SAMPLES OF A WATER WEED which is spreading along the inlets of, and sheltered shores on, both sides of Lake Kariba are being flown to London by the Northern Rhodesian Government. The weed *salvinia auriculata*, it is to be examined at the British Museum in the hope that experts there may be able to suggest control measures. The spreading of the weed will, unless checked, seriously affect fish breeding grounds because it depletes the supply of oxygen in the water. It would also effect shipping using the harbours which are to be built along the lake.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**African Advancement on Railways****Based On Rate for the Job**

RHODESIA RAILWAYS, which are owned by the Federal Government, recently announced that all jobs would be open to people of all races and that immediate steps would be taken to train Africans for more skilled jobs.

The background to the offer is a pledge given by the Administration, when the Rhodesia Railways were nationalized in 1947, that opportunities would be given to African employees to advance. In the protracted talks with the European and African unions, the railway authorities and the Federal Government have been trying to fulfil that pledge.

A tentative agreement with the African union as a first step was for the reduction to two special classes, at lower wage scales, of seven existing white "job categories" on the railways. These jobs, such as bus driver, ticket seller, crane driver and so on, were already being done in other industries by Africans. Jobs on the reduced scale would not be reserved for Africans only, but it was tacitly understood that they would become in effect African jobs.

The African union accepted the proposals, considering them to be a ladder from the existing African level to higher levels which at present are a European preserve. The white union, backed by the Dominion Party, rejected them. They stated that they were not opposed to African advancement, but that it must be on the basis of the rate for the job.

African Acceptance

A series of meetings with the railway administration and with Mr. W. H. Eastwood, the Federal Minister of Transport, ended in deadlock. Eventually, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, intervened; the new alternative proposals were the outcome.

What these in effect do is to extend to the railways the system of advancement which operates in the Federal civil service, and which has been accepted in principle for the Southern Rhodesia civil service. Suitable Africans will be specially trained for specific jobs which now are wholly white. If they prove themselves in training, they will be promoted to the job on a four-year testing period. If in that time they prove their ability to do the job efficiently and display an adequate sense of responsibility, they will be confirmed in the job on equal conditions with the whites. In other words, the rate for the job is accepted, with safeguards against any lowering of standards.

The announcement was generally welcomed by European and African liberals in Salisbury as establishing an excellent principle. But most were quick to add that everything depended on how the plan was put into effect. It seems likely the railways decide to ignore for the time being the economics of the scheme and train each year several hundred Africans for more skilled jobs and in time several thousands, an important bridge on the road to African economic advancement will have been crossed.

Union Reaction

But if after the first batch of Africans have been trained the railways fall back on the argument that it has proved uneconomic to use Africans in skilled work a retrograde step has been taken.

Neither the African nor European railway workers' unions have yet given any indication of its attitude. It is thought likely that the African union will accept the proposals. The Minister of Transport has given the European union until January 11 to accept or reject them.

The European union is in a serious quandary. The Government has given it what it insisted on—the rate for the job—and it would be on an extremely weak ground if it rejected it now and called a strike.

Mr. Maurice Went, the secretary of the European union, has resigned. The announcement said he had resigned because of ill health, but it is known that he belongs to the more moderate wing of the union. He is likely to be replaced by Mr. Patrick Leggan, who belongs to the right wing, which opposes African advancement in almost any form.

The Government's choice of January 11 as the date by which the union must decide is regarded as significant by political quarters in Salisbury. Mr. Macmillan arrives one week after that date and it is thought that Sir Roy Welensky

is anxious that an African advancement scheme should have been agreed to and perhaps even started before he comes.

Sir Roy is also known to be particularly anxious that some practical scheme for African advancement on the railways should be in force before the Monckton Commission arrives.

The railways' announcement is also regarded as something of a political triumph for Mr. Garfield Todd's Central Africa Party, which advocated advancement on exactly these lines at a Press conference in Salisbury in the previous week.

The announcement must also affect the course of negotiations between the Northern Rhodesia copper mining companies and their employees with regard to African advancement. These negotiations have been in progress for some months but are not expected to reach a decisive stage before February next year.

Limitation of Coffee Exports**Tanganyika Government Proposals**

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT is to recommend to the Legislative Council that it would be in the best interests of the Tanganyika coffee industry to limit exports of coffee to established markets.

A Government Paper (No. 3—1959 "Coffee Marketing Policy", Government Printer 40 cents), states that the Government agrees with the recommendation of the Coffee Board to adhere to the declaration which was signed on behalf of the United Kingdom by the head of the U.K. Delegation to the Coffee Study Group in Washington in September.

The Legislative Council is, therefore, to be asked to approve that exports of Tanganyika's coffee to established markets from October 1, 1959 to September 30, 1960, should not be permitted to exceed 412,000 bags each of 60 kilos.

The declaration was made following the signing of an International Coffee Agreement which, *inter alia*, provided for the earliest possible studies that might lead to a long-term agreement and for limiting coffee exports by the principal coffee exporting countries for a period of one year.

The Government Paper states that adherence to the declaration will require that exports of coffee to established markets shall not be permitted to exceed Tanganyika's agreed share of the East African quota during the current quota year. Tanganyika's share will be 412,000 bags, while her exportable surplus during the year is estimated at 425,000 bags. This will involve the retention, or export to markets other than established markets, of 13,000 bags.

If the Legislative Council approves this proposal, it is the Government's intention to introduce legislation to give effect to it immediately.

In the declaration the United Kingdom undertakes to cooperate in an immediate and thorough examination of the world coffee situation by producing and consuming countries in the Coffee Study Group in Washington with a view to the Coffee Study Group recommending by the end of April, 1960, such measures as may be necessary and practicable to permit a flexible pattern of production and trade and to provide an expanding market for coffee producers, as well as adequate supplies for consumers at prices which will be equitable to producers and consumers alike and which will encourage an increase in the world consumption of coffee.

Mombasa Oil Refinery**Further Agreement on Land**

FOLLOWING THE SIGNATURE last September by the Governor of Kenya of an agreement providing for an £11m. oil refinery to be built on 300 acres of Crown land at Changamwe, Mombasa, an agreement has been signed in Nairobi whereby the Shell and B.P. groups acquire land at Changamwe.

The latest agreement also covers work involved in dredging, both in the area of the tanker berth, and at the entrance to the harbour. This may be necessary to permit tankers of up to 70,000 deadweight tons to operate.

It has also been agreed that East African Railways and Harbours should give the refining company an option to purchase approximately 236 acres of the E.A.R. and H. industrial estate at Changamwe.

Approximately 10 acres of land are to be reclaimed from the sea near the new tanker berth, and this also will be made available for the purpose of providing pumping, pipeline, storage and such other facilities as may be required.

Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op)

Gross Trading Profit of £322,300

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE), LTD., report a gross trading profit of £322,300 for the year ended August 1 last, compared with £350,412 in the previous year. Agencies and commissions added £216,351 (£208,534). Audit fee was £1,400, African wages totalled £49,667 (£55,150), directors' fees £6,500 (same), directors' expenses £3,576 (£3,408), salaries account £262,281 (£264,085), staff passages and leave £26,274 (£20,174), and establishment charges £118,905 (£95,311).

Amortization of leasehold premia, less charged to rents, was £1,352; depreciation, less charged to rents, £30,217; interest £42,320, and profit carried to profit and loss account, £52,523 (£74,326). Bad debts recovered totalled £10,468; dividends receivable £54,366; members' entrance fees £399; and profits less losses on the sale of fixed assets £948.

Reserve for bad and doubtful debts received £14,406 (£65,000), preference dividends (gross) absorbed £37,500, and general reserve £65,090.

During the 1958/59 season, 119,551 bags of class 1 wheat were handled, 170,712 bags of class 2, 581,626 of class 3, 35,700 bags of seed wheat, and 2,744 bags of rejected wheat. Crops estimated to be held on farms at August 1 totalled 87,018 bags. The total wheat crop was 297,353 bags, compared with 1,051,092 bags in the previous year.

Deliveries of barley to July 31 last totalled 101,139 bags, and estimated crops held on farms was 57,349 bags, a total of 158,488 bags (142,886). Oats delivered totalled 20,827 bags, and with an estimated crop on the farms of 19,374 bags, the year's total was 40,201 bags (62,409). Maize delivered totalled 837,257 bags, estimated crop held on farms was 15,737, making a total for the year of 852,994 (976,793).

The issued capital consists of £3,950 in farmers' shares of £1, £500,000 in 7½% cumulative preference shares of the same denomination, and £905,944 in £1 ordinary shares. Reserves total £572,703, deferred liabilities are £197,200, current liabilities are £967,816, fixed assets £2,222,262, and current assets £2,878,637, including 1924 in cash.

The directors are Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott (chairman), and Messrs. James Mackay (vice-chairman), A. Dykes, C. D. Hill, H. S. Smith, F. L. Walker (business), J. C. Eksteen, A. Keunzler, L. Stern, and H. A. McCubbin.

Federal Cotton Industries

Sold to British Interests for £2m.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is to sell the assets of the Cotton Industries Board, the Government-owned cotton spinning and absorbent cotton wool undertaking at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, to a local company to be formed by the British firm of David Whitehead and Sons.

A statement by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on December 31 says that the sale would take effect from December 31 and the purchase price, which cannot finally be set until after the accounts for the year ending on that date had been prepared and stock valuations agreed, would be in the region of £2,000,000.

This means that the Government would recoup all its capital advances to the Board together with a sum approximately equal to the accumulated profit of the board up to the end of last year, subject to any adjustment necessary in respect of stock.

David Whitehead and Sons, a Lancashire firm, have been in the cotton trade since 1812. They are already well established in the Federal textile industry having invested some £750,000 in a weaving undertaking at Harare, Southern Rhodesia.

The Cotton Industries Board is the direct successor of the Cotton Research and Industries Board set up by the Southern Rhodesia Government in 1936 to serve as a basis for the expansion of the cotton industry in the Federation. That board started spinning yarn and manufacturing absorbent cotton wool in the Colony during the early 1940s, and its undertakings have since then expanded to form the basis of the present Federal textile industry.

Dura Plantations, Ltd. have declared a dividend for the year covering the period July 1, 1958 to December 31, 1958 on the 6% cumulative participating preference shares payable on January 1 next.

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd. 1,803 tons of rice this year and tow, making 9,547 tons for the period July/November.

Mitchell Cotts Group Report

Trading Profit Down From £1.3m. to £878,000

MITCHELL COTTS GROUP, LTD., report a consolidated trading profit for the year ended June 30 last of £878,651, compared with £1,320,659 in the previous year. Provision for amortization of fixed assets and depreciation amounted to £293,762 (£293,379), auditors' remuneration totalled £35,875, directors' emoluments £49,564, and interest on unsecured 6% loan stock £75,000.

Investment income totalled £117,243, and profits less losses, on the sale of fixed assets amounted to £85,128. The net profit before taxation was £599,027 (£1,021,965), taxation amounted to £248,755 (£465,513), leaving a net profit of £350,272 (£556,452).

Dividends on the 5½% cumulative preference shares totalled £8,250; on the 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference shares £45,000; and the 10% interest on ordinary shares £174,960. The proposed final 15% on ordinary shares absorbs £262,440. The carry-forward was £2,718,388 (£2,651,743).

The issued capital of Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., consists of £1,500,000 in 5½% cumulative preference shares of £1, £1,000,000 in 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £1, and £1,749,600 in ordinary shares of 5s. Share premium account stands at £373,333, revenue reserves are £5,318,338, and reserve for future income tax £54,000. The 6% unsecured loan stock, 1976/81, stands at £1,250,000, and the interest accrued (net) at £11,484.

Provisions and current liabilities total £736,613, interests in subsidiary companies £9,961,485, fixed assets £1,800, investments £364,258, and current assets £315,825 (including £253,118 in cash).

The directors are Mr. H. C. Drayton (chairman), Mr. J. K. Dick (managing), Lord Teynham and Messrs. H. L. Burnie, D. C. Holmes, F. Knight, A. F. Proctor, and A. S. Roger.

Meeting, London, January 8.

Standard's Enter Retail Trade

STANDARD TRIUMPH (EAST AFRICA), LTD., has entered directly into the retail trade in Kenya and has acquired premises in Princess Elizabeth Way, Nairobi. Responsible for this new venture are Mr. J. H. Stoker, director and general manager of the company, and his fellow-director in Kenya, Mr. D. S. Done.

The new premises are now being prepared for the arrival in East Africa in January of the new Triumph Herald car which, before it was available to the public in Britain, proved exhaustively in the trying testing ground of Africa.

Other Standard-Triumph products which are to have the backing of the new organization are the Vanguard, Ensign and 10 hp ranges of saloon and estate cars, the Triumph T.R. 3 sports car, and the Standard light commercial range which includes the Atlas forward control models.

Under the new scheme the wholesale side of the company's activities and the registered offices are to be transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi this month. A branch will be maintained in Mombasa for the reception of new vehicles and spares arriving by sea.

The company's products will continue to be handled in Tanganyika by the Twentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd., and in Uganda by Victoria Motors, Ltd.

Tea Policy

KENYA'S MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, Mr. Bruce McKenzie, has told members of the East Africa Tea Trade Association that the African areas of Kenya contained 10 times the area of land suitable for tea growing than could be found in Europe, and the Kenya Government did not believe this land should lie unused when it could benefit the country's economy. If in ten years time, Kenya had achieved 10% of the world's tea exports, the industry would have done an extremely good job for the colony's economy, said Mr. McKenzie. The chairman of the Association, Mr. P. B. Leahy, announced that 10,000,000 lb. of tea would be sold at Nairobi auctions this year, compared with 5,000,000 lb. last year.

Developing Emergent Countries Important Rate of Overseas Employers

UNITED KINGDOM INVESTMENT in the Commonwealth totalled £200m. annually. In 1958 U.K. exports to the Commonwealth amounted to £1,500m., nearly a half of her total exports. Imports from the Commonwealth in 1958 came to just over £1,500m., representing three-fifths of the U.K. total imports from all sources. The total population of the remaining Colonies (including Nigeria) was something over 75,000,000, with a net average income of £35 per head—a potential spending power of £2,500m. These figures were given by Sir Frederick Seaford, the chairman, at the recent annual meeting of the Overseas Employers' Federation.

Sir Frederick said that stronger business and commercial ties were the more important as political links disappeared, and could powerfully reinforce the new relationships.

The federation, he went on, had discharged and expanded its responsibilities in the emergent territories. Much credit for their development lay with the Governments concerned, but in many cases both the where-withal and the technical know-how came from members of the federation.

It is not only a question of money; we also have skill and experience to invest. Apart from very large amounts donated by the oil firms, the big commercial firms and mining interests in all parts of the world, but in Africa especially, business firms have shown something more than enlightened self-interest in facing up to their obligations in this matter of the transfer of skill (to the indigenous peoples).

Sir Frederick reported that the federation was now affiliated to 37 associations and its activities ranged over the West Indies, East, West and Central Africa, the Mediterranean, Ceylon, the Far East, and Australasia. There had been "marked success", he added, in the development of employers organizations abroad.

African Lakes Corporation, Ltd. Consolidated Loss of £43,588

THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., report a consolidated trading profit of £19,311 for the year ended January 31 last, compared with £38,169 in the previous year. Interest and dividends received added £906 (gross).

Directors' fees amounted to £2,400, loan stock interest (gross) was £9,949, bank overdraft and other interest £13,787, and depreciation £19,929. The consolidated loss for the year was £43,588 (profit of £19,464). Taxation absorbed £6,442. A sum of £1,642 was transferred from trade goods stock reserve. The carry-forward was £30,215 (£51,356).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,000,000 in A £1 shares and £12,500 in B ordinary shares of £1. Revenue reserves and undistributed profits total £304,130, and unsecured 6% convertible loan stock is £164,700. Current liabilities and provisions are £149,430, fixed assets £441,562, interests in subsidiary companies £330,098, and current assets £447,350 (including cash £9,198).

The directors are Messrs. D. H. Ross (chairman), C. A. Malt (managing), I. G. Stephen, I. H. Walls and W. A. Shand.

Heller Plans

Mr. W. HELLER, chairman of the Heller Organization Ltd., a South African group, has said in Salisbury that his firm may set up a pharmaceutical factory in the Federation if market investigations proved satisfactory. Mr. Heller said that the factory would be used to export drugs and medicines to the whole of East Africa as well as supplying the Federation's needs. He added that he was also interested in setting up a factory to fabricate aluminium doors and window frames for the building industry, and in handling some of the Federal agricultural export surplus.

New Railway System Shown

Work of Southern Rhodesian Engineers

DETAILS of a silent-running 50 m.p.h. railway operating for as little as a penny a mile were disclosed in Salisbury last week. Known as the "Skyway", the train runs on a concrete way 15 feet above ground.

Technical experts who watched a demonstration said it was the most revolutionary development in mass transport in Africa since steam trains replaced ox-wagons. The inventors are three Southern Rhodesia Government engineers, Mr. V. W. Hampton, Group Captain G. D. Green and Mr. N. H. Renwick.

In 10 months' work they have brought the railway from being just an idea to a practical proposition backed by some of the biggest finance houses in the Federation. The track consists of almost square reinforced concrete strips set 6ft. apart on reinforced concrete piles.

Trains will be air-conditioned and drawn by diesel engines. In town the "Skyway" will cost £30,000 a mile; in the country about £20,000.

The locomotives will cost £13,000 each and passenger coaches £6,000 to £7,000. The first length of "Skyway" the public will see will be built at the Central African Trade Fair at Bulawayo next year.

Kenya's Exports

EXPORTS OF MAJOR agricultural products from Kenya soared by 170% in the first six months of this year compared with the same period in 1958, according to the Kenya Trade and Supplies Bulletin. Their value was about £850,000, and they accounted for nearly 5% of Kenya's total exports. Principal buyers were Britain, the Belgian Congo and Mauritius. During the six months Kenya's total exports to 50 countries were worth about £17m., nearly £2m. more than in the first six months of 1958. Nearly 90% of the exports was agricultural produce. The increased export trend continued in July, at the end of which total exports were worth nearly £19m.—£2,324,000 more than in the first seven months of 1958.

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These initials stand for African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre, and actually there are two of them—in London (at 4 Grafton Street, W.1) and in Nakuru.

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MINING

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd

Consolidated Income Down From £3.8m. £3.6m.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., report a consolidated income of £3,660,018 for the year ended July 31 last, compared with £3,838,039 in the previous year. Dividends and interest on parts sociales and obligations of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, after deduction of Belgian tax of £393,842. (£395,024), amounted to £1,924,839; from the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd. was £1,002,632, and on other investments £18,796.

United Kingdom and other taxation amounted to £6,215 (£11,050). Interest on deposits and loans totalled £171,896, on Government securities £2,500, on mining royalties, after deduction of Belgian tax, £562,810, and property rents amounted to £15,991. The net profit on the sale of shares was £354. Profit after taxation amounted to £3,293,993 (£3,446,103).

Management and general expenditure totalled £101,707, directors' emoluments £37,512, emoluments from subsidiary and associated companies not consolidated £67,884, interest on 4½% unsecured loan stock 1965/75 £74,250, depreciation £12,556, and Federal and Southern Rhodesian taxation £140,000. The 8% dividend on preference shares amounted to £147,570, interim of 1s. 6d. on ordinary stock £1,149,424, and the proposed final dividend of 2s. 3d., £1,724,135. The carry-forward was £2,081,378 (£1,808,514).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,844,624 in 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 16s. and £7,662,824 in ordinary units of 10s. Capital reserve is £218,600, revenue reserve £1,990,791, and 4½% unsecured loan stock stands at £1,600,000. Current liabilities are £2,568,188, fixed assets £6,891,273, interest in subsidiary companies £4,463,120, in Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd., £1,388,428, and current assets are £3,092,206 (including £33,166 in cash).

The directors are Captain Charles Waterhouse (chairman), Mr. T. P. M. Cochran (deputy chairman), Sir J. Ulnick, F. C. Alexander, Sir Robert J. Hudson, Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto, Lord Robins, Earl of Selborne, Sir Andrew H. Strachan, Sir Mark Turner, and Messrs. F. J. A. Guillaume, R. C. Hutchinson, H. F. Oppenheimer, H. J. Robiliart, A. de Spirlet, and E. P. Van Der Straeten.

New Issue by M.T.D. (Mangula)

Financing Construction Programme

M.T.D. (MANGULA), LTD., has completed the installation of the second mill unit during the first quarter of 1959 as planned and production at the mine is now running at the target rate of 3,000 short tons of ore per day. Working costs are not expected to exceed 22s. per short ton of ore.

The construction programme was financed in part by a loan from The Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., the parent company of Mangula, and the balance outstanding, approximately £950,000, is to be repaid from the proceeds of an issue of new capital in order to facilitate dividend payments by Mangula.

The Mangula board has therefore decided to offer 2,000,000 new ordinary shares of 5s. each at 9s. 6d. per share to members on the register at the close of business on December 29, 1959, in the proportion of one new share for every nine ordinary stock units of 5s. held. The new shares will not qualify for dividend No. 1 which is payable on January 11, 1960.

The parent company has underwritten the issue and will subscribe all the shares to which it is entitled and any shares arising from fractions. Any new shares not taken up will be sold, subject to the market price being in excess of the issue price, and the net excess will be distributed to the provisional allottees concerned.

Mining Training Centre

A MINING TRAINING CENTRE for Southern Rhodesia is to be established at the old Piper Moss Mine, four miles from Que Que. The mine was owned by Messrs. Forbes and Thompson, and the Thomson family have given all the houses, other buildings, electrical equipment and water reticulation at the mine to the Chamber of Mines of Southern Rhodesia for setting up a centre. The chamber is trying to raise £15,000 initially to renovate the buildings, and hopes to open the centre early next year with 24 trainees. The centre, which will be the only one of its kind in Southern Rhodesia, is for mine employees other than apprentices.

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	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
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1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
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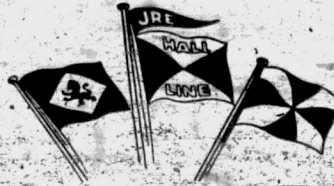
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FORESTER	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 13	Jan. 13
CLAN MACKELLAR	Jan. 14	Jan. 18	Jan. 27	Jan. 27

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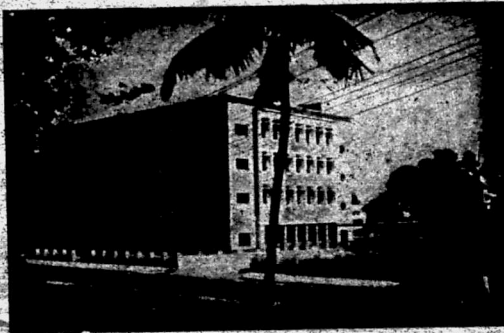
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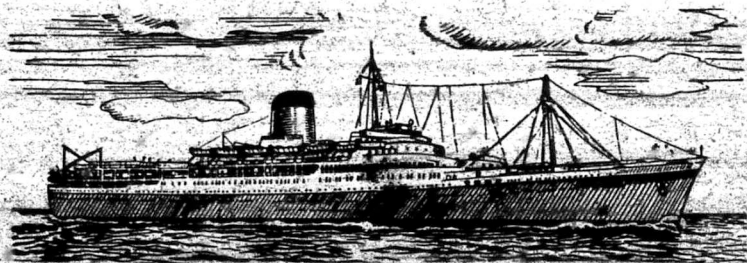
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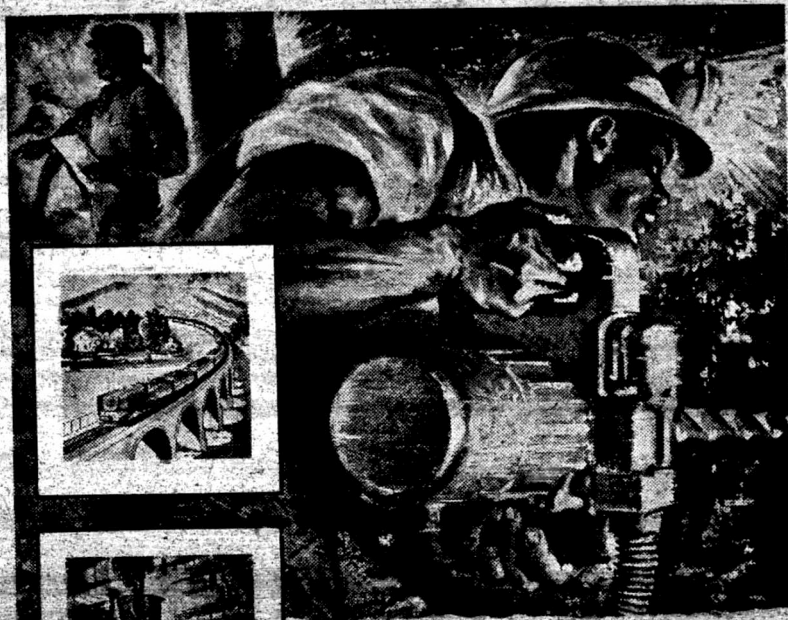
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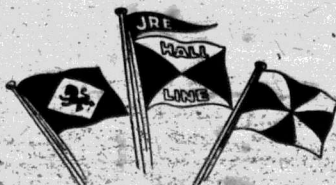
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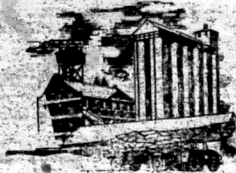
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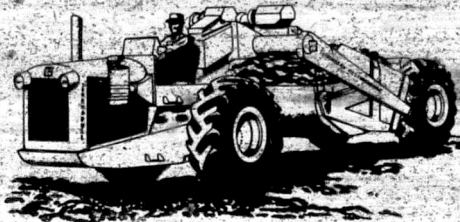
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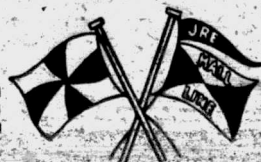
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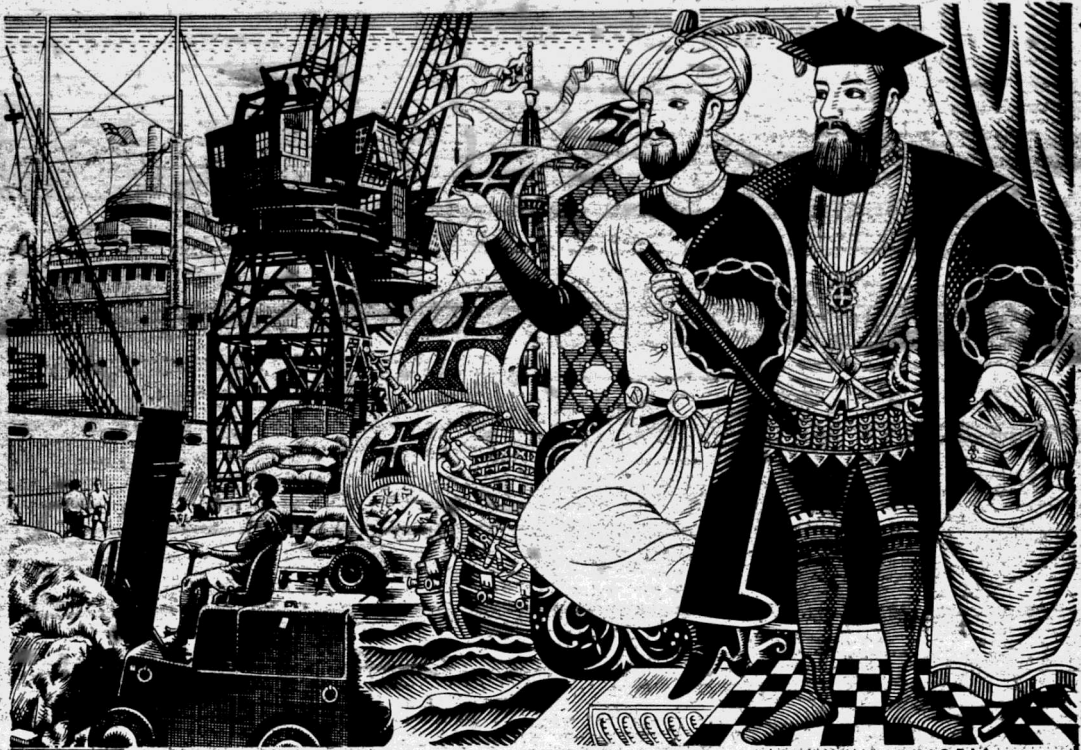
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE NEW YEAR which will begin tomorrow will be momentous for Africa, whether wisdom or unwisdom be dominant; and, unhappily, it is only too likely that great areas under British administration will hear the strident exhortations of unwise, unexperienced, politically ambitious men who would prefer turmoil under their own dispensations to all-round progress under the present Governments. Their propaganda against the Administrations which have been largely responsible for immense improvements in the conditions of African life has become shriller, more unscrupulous, and more subversive; but, because the whole world now listens for news from Africa, newspapers in many countries give prominence to these outbursts and treat them seriously, when more often than not they are tendentious or worse and should be labelled as such. In the climate of opinion which has thus been developed left-wing extremists in Great Britain and the United States have befuddled millions of their compatriots, often by double-talk and gross misrepresentation, and that has prepared the way for further obstructive and destructive action by agitators in Africa who thirst for place, power, and perquisites. While their slogans and threats are telegraphed to every important newspaper and broadcast from many radio stations, those organs of publicity practically never put them in their right setting by simultaneously quoting the statements of Governors, Ministers, or other responsible men of the same country. By studiously ignoring the most reliable sources of comment and overpublicizing the hate-laden exaggerations of demagogues without achievements to support their pretensions, many newspapers and broadcasting and television organizations have gravely prejudiced Britain's discharge of her duties of trusteeship.

If there was ever need for men of good will to co-operate in seeking the soundest solutions to the problems of the day in Africa, it is now; and it is a sad reflection on those in positions of leadership that so few should be willing to work quietly, unselfishly, pertinaciously, and to the limit of their capacity with like-minded men of their own and other races. For every mention of co-operation there are a hundred calls to boycott some individual, some trade, some organization, or some commission. Any suggestion of progress through gradualism as a result of experience is denounced as tantamount to a denial of liberty. In countries which are essentially multi-racial there are prominent Africans who lose no opportunity of denouncing a multi-racial policy as though it were an infringement of the rights of man; whereas, of course, its purpose is to protect all elements of society during the inevitably protracted period of levelling up to a civilized norm.

Only one nationalist leader, Mr. Nyerere in Tanganyika, has emphasized that Africans must work harder to justify and buttress their advancement and that they must expect to be paid less than the expatriate officials without whom the present stage of development could not have been reached; all the other propagandists for African domination say (or leave it to be assumed) that the self-government for which they clamour will mean "jobs for the boys" — high wages and no taxes for the masses, and senior appointments, four-figure salaries, large motor-cars, and even the houses, estates and other property of Europeans for faithful followers of the freedom movements. Nonsensical though these expectations

Levelling to a Civilized Norm.

Capitulations And Sacrifice.

tations are, they are accepted at face value by thousands of the dupes of the campaigners for one-man-one-vote (who have, of course, no thought of introducing "democracy" in their countries: their aim is dictatorship, with themselves in the seats of power). Still worse are the assumptions in the Western world

that a trustee must capitulate to noisy demonstrations and that the well-being of the whole population must be sacrificed to the aspirations and pretensions of a handful of politicians. That capitulation and that sacrifice will be very much in evidence in Eastern Africa in 1960.

Notes By The Way

Opening Remarks

MR. MERVYN COWIE, Director of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, pauses in his eminently readable annual report to reflect on Africa's resilience, its powers of recovery. Although a few terrorists are still hiding in the forests, peace came to the Aberdare National Park in 1958 after the slow torture of Mau Mau. The authorities decided to open part of the park to visitors. A new "Treetops" replaced the old house in the trees destroyed by terrorists. A few yards away, at sundown, the elephant and rhino, the giant forest hog and the bushbabies come down to drink or take a lick of salt. A picture-book scene. Mr. Cowie wonders whether the visitors reclining on the balcony of "Treetops" could possibly imagine what a hell this was for the wild life during the emergency. He thinks it a miracle, and one can well believe him, that so much big game survived the air raids, the machine gun and mortar fire. He considers it impossible to assess the damage done by such a "frightful hammering" for some years to come, as only then can the effect on the animals' breeding potential be judged, along with any change in the factors which previously kept the game populations in balance in their habitat. A legacy of the emergency, for which Mr. Cowie is warmly grateful, is the strategic road built by army engineers over the saddle of the Aberdares between Naiyasha and Nyeri. At 10,000 feet it is one of the highest roads in Kenya, offering, as visitors found when the fog of security restrictions lifted, the most spectacular views—Mount Kenya to the west, and to the east an unbroken panorama of the Rift Valley.

Sinking Fund

At the problems of poaching—a running sore in every sense—and the headaches of a national park within three miles of Nairobi and Masai herdsmen in the Amboseli National Reserve were not enough to contend with, Mr. Cowie has had to turn his mind to the shrinking water supplies in some of his parks and reserves. He ruefully points out that these are situated in the Colony's most arid zones. To finance the expensive business of sinking boreholes and commissioning hydrographic surveys, Mr. Cowie appeals for donations to his "Water for Wild Animals Fund". Something has already been dropped into the tin. Most important is a contribution from Mowlem, the construction company, to sink a borehole in an otherwise waterless part of the Tsavo Royal National Park. Mr. Cowie fears that the entire Tsavo area might be gradually drying up. He quotes the evidence of explorers and hunters who testified 60 years ago that vast herds grazed there. Mr. Cowie's appeal is all the more poignant for the inclusion of photographs of rhino desperately digging for water and of an elephant taking a last, melancholy drink before a waterhole dries up.

Calumnies by M.P.s.

AS IS PROVED by the quotations from their speeches and writings which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has often reported, there are left-wingers in the House of Commons who lose few opportunities of emphasizing the faults in colonial administration, and never, or scarcely ever, refer to the measureless benefits brought to the territories by British missionaries, settlers, businessmen, and civil servants, whose record is highly creditable; yet a little clique of prejudiced men and women has sedulously disseminated distortions of the truth, with the consequence that African prevaricators can cite charges of perfidy made by a few opinionated, aggressive, but unreliable Englishmen (practically never Scots or Welshmen).

Public Attitude to M.P.s.

IF EVERY READER of these words were to list every politician he can remember, and then put against each name his brief assessment of his merits as a public personality, it would be astonishing if more than a small percentage of the Members of the House of Commons appeared in the "admiration" section. Another result, I feel sure, is that a high proportion of readers would recall far fewer names of M.P.s than they would have expected. The fact is that they are less well known and less well regarded than they think or than is suggested by many political writers; but most are inordinately inclined to take themselves at their own valuation and expect other people to endorse that favourite judgment. The export of that attitude to Africa can certainly not be said to have been for Africa's good.

Struthious

WHICH POLITICIAN in East of Central Africa will be the first to use the word "struthious"? A number of them may be tempted to do so after reading this paragraph by "Peterborough" of the *Daily Telegraph*: "The Foreign Office has discovered a valuable new adjective. In a diplomatic dispatch circulated among senior officials some time ago appeared the word 'struthious'. Few, if any, had met it before and there was a mild rush for dictionaries. 'Struthious' is now, apparently, in common use at the F.O. It means 'related to or resembling the ostrich'. The application can be guessed."

E.A.R. Marked

"WHAT IS MOST NEEDED in Africa today is to reduce the political temperature rather than raise it by fanning the flames of racialism and suspicion. If the efforts of the Prime Minister and the work of the Monckton Commission are undermined, Britain may not be granted another opportunity for constructive influence on Central Africa's destinies."—Professor Herbert Frankel, of Dulfield College, Oxford University.

Recommendations of the Uganda Constitutional Committee

Seventy-two Members Elected by Universal Suffrage; And an Elected Chief Minister

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE, appointed by the Governor of Uganda in November, 1958, to "consider and recommend to the Governor the form of direct elections on a common roll for representative members of the Legislative Council to be introduced in 1961" has recommended that direct elections should be held not later than early 1961 on the basis of universal suffrage.

Commenting on the common roll, the committee said:—

"It must be said at once that the very great majority of those opposing the common roll did so because they thought that the grant of the vote to Europeans and Asians would give them a claim to citizenship when citizenship was introduced, together with the various benefits which citizenship might carry with it. They felt that the right to decide on citizenship is the prerogative of the indigenous people of Uganda, and therefore that political power should first pass to the indigenous people of Uganda before decisions are taken on these matters. Many of those opposing the common roll also feared that the right to vote itself might confer on non-Africans a right to own land. Most of those opposing the common roll have made it clear that it is their intention that citizenship and voting rights should be granted to people, regardless of race in due course."

Other grounds for opposition to the common roll mentioned by some witnesses were that the common roll involves a multi-racial Government and that non-Africans are not subject to the authority of African administrations.

Non-African Contribution

"Those who have opposed the immediate introduction of the common roll have often paid tribute to the part played by non-Africans in the development of Uganda and have emphasized that they bear no ill will towards them.

"The chief argument in favour of the introduction of the common roll is that it would promote co-operation and unity between races and would remove the impression of racial representation. The following paragraph from the minority report of the committee (Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1957/8) which considered the introduction of elections in 1957 puts the case clearly.

"In conclusion, we want to make it crystal clear that the system of direct elections on a common roll must be and is the one which offers equal opportunities to all who seek election to our legislature, and not one which is weighted in favour of certain sections of the population. Such a system of direct elections on a common roll creates an atmosphere whereby one stops thinking in terms of different communities, and thinks in terms of individual worth."

"The common roll will enable the inhabitants of the country to vote without any racial discrimination."

"We are ourselves in favour of the introduction of the common roll, provided that this does not establish any sort of claim on the part of non-Africans to citizenship in due course, or any claim to the alteration of the special arrangements for the protection of Africans in Uganda, such as the Land Transfer Ordinance."

"We recommend that Her Majesty's Government should be asked to give an assurance that on the introduction of the common roll there will be no question

of a claim to citizenship or land rights being established by those admitted to it. We also recommend that wide publicity to all the people of Uganda should be given to this assurance when received."

"We agree that it is premature to consider the passing of a law dealing with citizenship."

"We received a good deal of evidence that the next elections should be held earlier than 1961. Our recommendation is that direct elections should be held as soon as possible, and certainly not later than early 1961."

"Most of the evidence which we received was on the basis of a Legislative Council composed mainly of elected members, many witnesses favouring a wholly elected legislature. The evidence which we received is overwhelmingly in favour of representation being based on population."

"The case for a very large increase in the number of elected members rested on the need for proper representation of the people of the country in the Legislative Council; the relatively poor communications; the areas involved; and the difficulties experienced by members in maintaining contact with their constituents."

"The case for a very substantial increase in the number of directly elected representative members is understandable, and we believe unanswerable."

"We are entirely satisfied of the need for a very substantial increase in the number of elected members in the Legislative Council. We recommend that this substantial increase should be based on representation primarily on a population basis, one member to represent approximately 90,000 people, save in areas where population density is less than 50 to the square mile, where the proportion should be one member to approximately 70,000 people."

Allocation of Seats

"Until figures for population by counties and sub-counties are available, it is not possible to be precise about the effect of these recommendations, but we believe that they would result roughly in the following allocation of seats:—

<i>Buganda Province</i>	20
<i>Eastern Province:</i>	
Bugisu	4
Bukedi	4
Busoga	7
Teso	5
	20
<i>Northern Province:</i>	
Achoi	4
Karamoja	2
Lango	4
West Nile and Madi	5
	15
<i>Western Province:</i>	
Ankole	6
Bunyoro	2
Kigezi	3
Toro	4

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"We propose to submit a supplementary report recommending constituency boundaries as soon as figures of population by counties and sub-counties become available."

"We are also in favour of weighting constituencies in favour of urban areas. We recommend the creation of the following constituencies in addition to those which we envisage above:—

Kampala (a municipality, the largest town, and the country's capital)	2
Jinja (a municipality)	1
Mbari (a town council)	1

"We note that the terms of reference require us simply to consider the method of ensuring that there will be adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans; they do not bind us either to such representation being on the representative side or to such representation being by non-Africans."

"Turning to the evidence which we have received on this subject with one or two individual exceptions, there has been no request for any special representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans, and indeed the Central Council of Local Authorities, the County Council of Municipal Associations, and the Toro European Association have all expressed

* Report of the Constitutional Committee, 1958-59, Government Printer, Entebbe.

themselves as being opposed to any such special representation. The evidence from Africans on this point may briefly be analysed as follows:—

(a) Those who favour the introduction of the common roll for the most part do not favour any special arrangements for non-Africans.

(b) Those who do not favour the introduction of the common roll have often suggested that a few seats should be filled by non-Africans nominated by the Governor.

(c) Minority views at both extremes have been that there should be some racial nomination in addition to the common roll on the one hand, and on the other hand that there should be no nominations and no common roll.

We are satisfied that in the long term adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans, as well as for all others, will be secured through the normal process of voting on a common roll, together with the opportunity of standing as candidates, and that a member of any race will be at pains to represent the views of his constituents of all races.

First Elections

It may be that on the occasion of the first elections under a common roll, African nationalist feeling will tend to dominate the elections, particularly in some areas, but we are satisfied that it would do more harm than good to try and counter-balance any such feeling by making special arrangements to try and secure the return of non-Africans as such to the Legislative Council. Any such arrangements specially designed for this purpose, including nomination, would harm relationships between the races, and would not, in practice, safeguard their position—perhaps even the reverse.

In these circumstances, and with full appreciation of the history of this subject and the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, we recommend that adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans should be secured by their full participation in the common roll arrangements, and we are satisfied that this is the only way in which adequate (in the sense that we understand it) representation can in the long term be achieved.

It is clearly desirable that those who are admitted to the register of electors should have a close association and a stake in the country, and it is also desirable that the qualifications laid down should apply regardless of race.

We have, therefore, had to bear in mind the position of the very large number of Banyarua and other Africans from neighbouring territories and elsewhere, as well as immigrant non-Africans. The Banyarua present a particularly difficult problem because they originate from a country which is not within the British Commonwealth, but who nevertheless make a substantial contribution to the economy of the country, many of them have had the vote already under the present law. We have also had to bear in mind that it would not be easy to determine in the case of immigrant Africans whether or not they are British citizens or British protected persons.

Our recommendation is that any person wishing to be an elector must either be entitled to a right of occupancy over land in Uganda, or have lived in Uganda for five years out of eight years prior to registration. We also recommend that any person who is a citizen of any country (other than a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies) should not be allowed to be an elector.

Asians and Sudanese Excluded

Our intention in referring to entitlement to a right of occupancy over land is to include all African men and women otherwise qualified who are indigenous to Uganda. With regard to the exclusion of citizens of other countries, it is our intention that persons who are citizens of India or of Pakistan or of the Sudan, for example, should not be entitled to vote in elections in Uganda.

Although we recognize the advantage of trying to secure that an elector should have some stake in the country, we feel that this can be satisfactorily achieved by the residence qualifications which we have indicated, and we recommend that no additional qualifications should be needed, in other words, that universal adult suffrage should be introduced.

Although in accordance with our terms of reference we deal with the composition of the Government and the composition of the Legislative Council, we realize that the matters with which we deal in this part of our report are matters on which a very special responsibility lies directly with Her Majesty's Government, and are grateful for the opportunity given to us to advise on these subjects, although they are outside our strict terms of reference.

In dealing with the question of the composition of the Government and of the composition of the Legislative Council following the next elections, it seems to us essential to be clear about the ultimate aim. Our view about this is quite clear, namely, that the aim should be the development of a national assembly modelled on the House of Commons in the United Kingdom, that is to say, a fully elected assembly with a cabinet responsible to the legislature. This is in accordance

with the wishes of the majority of the people of the country as we understand them through the evidence that we have received. We are well aware that events in certain other countries which have achieved independence have led many to wonder whether it is right to continue to model our institutions on those of the United Kingdom. The substitution of what appear to be dictatorships, often military, for democratic governments in some territories shortly after the achievement of independence is naturally a development which must be viewed with apprehension; nevertheless, we are certain that the proper course in Uganda is to develop a fully democratic system to which the responsibility of governing can be handed over at the time of independence. The people of the country must have the opportunity of understanding thoroughly the system of democratic government before they are given the responsibility of governing themselves and subsequently making their own decisions about the form of government most suited to them.

If the aim, namely, to establish a national assembly on the House of Commons model, is accepted, then it follows that well-organized political parties commanding the confidence of the majority of the electorate are an essential part of the system. It follows that persons who are genuinely seeking to establish and lead political parties on a national basis in Uganda are performing a vital function in the development of the country's political institutions. It seems worth while to examine some of the difficulties which such men and women face in Uganda today.

Outside Activity

First and foremost, with the exception of direct elections in ten constituencies in 1958, political parties in Uganda have had no opportunity of contesting elections. Lacking the opportunity of gaining responsibility through the normal process of elections, they have been operating, of necessity, very largely outside the Legislative Council. It is also a natural result of this situation that political parties tend to operate in opposition to an apparently irremovable Government and hence—lacking any opportunity of carrying responsibility—sometimes to behave irresponsibly.

There are also severe practical difficulties facing the leaders of a political party seeking to operate over the whole of Uganda. A high proportion of the educated people of the country are employed either in the civil service or local government and may not take an active part in politics, so that it is not at all easy to find suitable people to staff the branches of political parties or even to accept nominations as candidates. Further, the fact that political parties have been driven to act in opposition to established authority because they have not had an opportunity of sharing in the responsibilities of government, combined with this difficulty of recruiting suitable personnel, has led to their activities being viewed with some suspicion.

Uganda is an artificial unit containing within its borders a very wide range of types of country. These differences between the various tribes of the country are not the creation of the British Government, but it is argued that the policies followed in the administration of Uganda have done little to break down the barriers which exist, particularly between the various tribal units, but on the contrary have tended to foster them. This is the source of the claim sometimes made that it has been the British Government's aim to divide and rule in Uganda. It is also suggested that district commissioners in their districts and provincial commissioners in the provinces tend to regard their regions as isolated units. The development of the district councils and the powers given to them on a district (and hence tribal) basis are also quoted as examples of a policy which has perpetuated the divisions of the country.

Responsible Leadership

It is scarcely to be wondered at in the circumstances that the political parties in Uganda do not yet present a picture of united leadership, carefully thought out positive policies and fully developed branch organizations. We believe that given the opportunity of participating in the responsibilities of Government, and given a co-operative and helpful attitude towards them on the part of all sections of people in Uganda, political parties which are responsible and properly organized will rapidly emerge. We also believe that different political parties will develop different policies to place before the electorate. These would include not simply the desirability of self-government but also the policies to be pursued if a particular party achieves the power to share in the government. This should enable the electorate to distinguish clearly between the policies of the different parties contesting the elections.

We consider, therefore, that it is essential in making our recommendations to provide an opportunity for a political party gaining sufficient seats to assume a responsibility of the responsibility of governing and that this is the most important

Must Nyasaland be Crucified by Ignorance?

Lord Malvern Restates the Case For Federation*

WHEN FEDERATION was discussed in Nyasaland, it was laid down that Africans must be given an opportunity of making up their own minds. No direct encouragement to help them to make up their minds was to be given.

To appreciate what that meant, it must be known that these Africans were not accustomed to make any decisions other than when and where the next beer drink was to be, how they were going to pay for a wife or what the crops would be like. Imagine the magnitude of the proposition put before them.

To train jurists and government officials trying to implement and interpret the federal constitution was difficult enough. For the Native people, who had no conception, in most cases, even of the constitution or government of their own country other than the chief and his Native authority, the concept of federation was completely beyond their comprehension. It was not within their mental potential. The result was that, because the district officers were not following the custom of telling them what should be done in this matter, they thought there must be a nigger in the woodpile, and that something very doubtful was inherent in the proposals for federation.

Considerable progress has been made since 1954, but the one aspect of the Federation that made world news was the rioting in Nyasaland and the steps taken by the territorial governments to combat the situation.

In the United Kingdom and the United States very little is known about the real conditions in our Federation, and, apart from what I shall have to say later, the muddled thinking in regard to the functions of the federal and territorial government has been most marked. There was no excuse for this in countries that had a federal constitution. But it is not understood in Great Britain.

Territorial Functions

Law and order are territorial functions, and, therefore, all the steps taken to combat the rioting were undertaken by the territorial government, and all the laws passed to deal with the matter were territorial laws. The Federal Government did not pass any laws; they were outside its function under the federal constitution. In the same way as the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia provided some police at the request of the Nyasaland Government, the Federal Government provided some troops and air force at the request of Nyasaland. That was the only part the Federal Government played.

The Federal Government, of course, could have refused to supply any of their forces to help one of the daughter states. In the same way the Federal Government of Canada refused to supply any of the Canadian Mounted Police to the Newfoundland Government when requested to do so.

There were very good reasons for the Federal Government's acceding to Nyasaland's request. While still Prime Minister of the Federation, I had seen the situation in both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland deteriorate—without any decisive action being taken. The body responsible for this deterioration was the African National Congress, a body with a grand name but which, at the coming of federation, represented, at most, about 3% of the Native African people; those who opposed federation had continued to do so, and, by building on the fears of their less sophisticated brethren, infected a very large number of their rural and urban brethren. They were assisted in this build-up by certain elements in the United Kingdom and India.

Most of these fears, however, were entirely irrational and have not been justified by the facts of what has taken place

since federation was introduced. I have strong reasons for assuming that, whether or not the Federation was in existence, similar situation to those obtaining in Nyasaland would have prevailed. Apart from muddled thinking in the United Kingdom and the United States, there is also considerable ignorance of our history and the stage of development the majority of inhabitants have reached. Progress in the political sphere in the civilized countries has been very rapid and, in their ignorance, Socialist Liberals and much of the Press in the United Kingdom and America seem to be judging Africa by their own standards, with the result that they think that the unrest amongst the Africans is caused by a great desire for political emancipation.

This is not so; in fact there is a mass of ignorance and misunderstanding among the great majority of Africans, who do not understand political demands, and who have no idea what the result would be if their demands were acceded to. These demands have been devised by a minority group of ambitious leaders, who raise funds from their unsuspecting brethren to enable them to travel and to become accessible, and so gain wide publicity, described as "the ear of the world".

Stirring Up the Masses

What the world outside Africa does not know is how this handful of leaders, with their desire for power, managed to stir up the masses so that they would riot or murder at their command. The masses are handled by a group of political agitators, within the African National Congress, who intimidate—and one intimidator can hold hundreds in fear of reprisals. One witch-doctor can enthral a whole village; it has been done in the past and is still being done, and will continue for many years in this vast untamed country.

Membership cards of the African National Congress were issued at a price, with pictures of Hastings Banda; they were readily bought because they were to protect the holders from sickness and also to make them immune from the results of disobeying the agricultural laws! There were many methods employed to tie up the masses so that they would rebel against constitutional government, at the behest of the politically ambitious leaders, who then pointed out to the world that their people were rising to demand their rights.

What is not realized by many outside our country is that, under white rule, the blacks have more rights than they ever had before the Europeans took over. It is a fact that the denser the European population the greater the prosperity, health and education of the blacks in the Federal area.

Nyasaland has few white people living there, but is overpopulated by African inhabitants, and is, therefore, the most backward part of the Federation. This is not the only reason for its backwardness; there are three others. One is that the country is remote from any large centre of civilization; the next one is that no great mineral deposits have been found; and the third reason is that the protecting power over the 63 years did nothing much to develop the country on a worthwhile scale.

It should be remembered that, in the first instance, protectorates were proclaimed over geographical areas to make any particular area a sphere of British influence so as to keep other nations out. In the case of Nyasaland, a protectorate was proclaimed to put down the slave trade carried on by the Arabs with the help of some of the Nyasaland Native chiefs and connived at by some of the neighbouring countries.

The British were loath to take on this responsibility, but were persuaded to do so by Cecil Rhodes, who put up £10,000 a year so that the British representative in Nyasaland could administer north-eastern Rhodesia, which was normally in the sphere of the British South Africa Company but inaccessible then except via Nyasaland.

Development Funds

It is only since Nyasaland shared in the economy of the Federal State that money has been found to help develop the country. This development will still be slow unless the protecting power is prepared to put up millions of development funds. Nyasaland would be even more backward if it were not for the fact that many thousands of the adult males are away every year working for Europeans in Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa and so learn some of the white man's ways; but, unfortunately, the tendency is for them to pick up the bad ways first, although some of the good is absorbed.

The outside world is being persuaded that the Africans are all suffering from repression, and that there is a general desire for freedom and independence. This false impression is brought about by existing politicians who wish to meet their own

* This article, which has been shortened, is reproduced from OPTIMA, the quarterly journal published by the Anglo-American Corporation.

particular brand of thought. But the greatest offenders of all are the newspaper men and women who write to sell the policy of their papers or, more often, to sell their papers regardless of what the facts are. This state of affairs is easily brought about because few, if any, of the Press men understand any of the local languages, and they obtain their ideas from English-speaking Africans, especially the class of African found in the African National Congress hierarchy.

These same Africans talk learnedly of constitutional reform and the burning desires of their people for emancipation when obliging the Press; but, when addressing their own people, they refrain from talking about things that their brothers cannot understand. They have the usual technique that they have learned overseas: Understanding their own people, they know that most of them in Central Africa can be swayed emotionally and by any forceful leader. They resort to slogans, democracy's main helpmate, and make play on the words "freedom" and "independence" — although no such words existed before the coming of the European.

Their resort to slogans is not enough because their meaning is not absorbed properly. So, after the meetings of the ranting leaders, with their rash promises, agitators are placed in the crowds to keep the fires of unrest burning, for the leaders know that otherwise everyone would forget about the meetings and resume their normal lives.

The last immediate cause of the rioting in Nyasaland was the return of Dr. Hastings Banda to his home country after an absence of 40 years. It is strange that it never occurred to this man to return to his country many years ago and practise his profession among his own people, where he could have been so useful. There is no mystery as to why he did return: he had been in communication with the African National Congress from England for some years.

Table Talk

I very well remember inviting him to tea at my hotel in London to try to understand him before the terms of federation had been discussed. He had been speaking and writing rather violently against Southern Rhodesia and quoting the Prime Minister's speeches of some 20 years previously. I remember saying to him, "You are a medico, are you not? Have you not learned anything since you qualified about your profession?" His answer was, "Yes, a great deal". I said his experience was the same as mine. Furthermore, I told him that I had had the same experience in politics since I had taken them seriously, and that, if he really wished to help his country, he should quote what I had been saying during the last 15 years. His answer was there was nothing personal in his attitude, but he was determined to oppose federation of Nyasaland with any other country at all costs. Shortly after his return to Nyasaland, he made a speech in which he said he opposed federation because "partnership" had not been implemented.

Banda returned when the African National Congress had worked up sufficient support to acclaim him as the new Messiah and when he had reason to believe that, judging from the Socialist statements in the House of Commons, the Federal State could be broken up. In the United Kingdom and the United States of America insufficient notice was taken of what happened in connexion with Hastings Banda's return, and it is worth mentioning again. He was not on the airliner that he was expected to travel on, and, when the aircraft arrived at Chilika Airport, the estimated 2,500 Africans who were there to welcome the new "Messiah" expressed their disappointment by rushing on to the tarmac, at their insistence, Mr. Chipembere, one of the Congress leaders, was allowed to board the aircraft to be sure he was not in it. The African National Congress leaders restrained the crowd from burning the aircraft. The leaders were not yet ready for a riot; they had to wait for Banda to organize and lead them. What a state of affairs! The attitude of the mob was that, probably, the Government had prevented him from arriving and, therefore, they wished to destroy the plane.

Elevating Ideas

After all, the Africans have not advanced much more than David Livingstone foretold when he wrote, "The Israelite slaves brought out of Egypt by Moses were not converted and elevated in one generation although they were under the direct teaching of God Himself. Our own elevation also has been the work of centuries and, remembering this, we should not indulge in overwrought expectations as to the elevation which those who have inherited the degradation of ages may attain in our day."

Another important point which was brought out by Lord Levinge in *Parade*, December, 1958, is that most of the Africans are not people with a permanent mentality; they have the same outlook as regards all over the world, and it is the mental mentality of the masses which has not to be understood.

Most of the fears generated by the concept of federation

were entirely irrational and have not been justified by the facts of what has taken place since federation was introduced. The African nationalism, so far as the federal area is concerned, is not an indigenous plant but derives from the United Kingdom and some of the Africans who have been educated abroad — for instance in African university colleges of the Union of South Africa — or who have been in the United Kingdom and the United States. These men who have been abroad have not felt the impact of the racialism that exists in the United Kingdom and the United States — but which has existed there for hundreds of years, but when they return to their homes they have no society of their own to return to in view of their small numbers. They are outcasts from their own people and, except to a very limited extent, are barred from the society they are trying to enter because of colour prejudice and their background.

It must be understood, however, that there are advanced Africans, educated in their own country, who have the same resentment, but are greater men: they are prepared to trust the European to move forward as far as is practicable, knowing as they do that the majority, but by no means all, of the Europeans have altered their outlook during the last 10 to 15 years, and that the Africans can realize their ambitions for their people by constitutional means. One of these people, when discussing the matter with me, was a realist. He stated, "Of course, there is also a European problem."

Real Advancement

To help these people, it is necessary to show them that real advancement of their people is taking place, and that they can be protected from those who choose rioting and murder. These advanced Africans can lead their own people into full co-operation with the other races if they do not fear liquidation by their more aggressive brethren who have so easily reverted to barbarism. Some are doing this already, and their great moral courage must be recognized. They require help and encouragement from governments and all right-thinking Europeans.

The advancement of the Africans can be regarded from three points of view. First, the improvement of the material lot of people by improved education, health and other services, thus increasing their potential for earning larger wages; secondly, political advancement; and thirdly, social advancement. In regard to the improvement of the lot of the people, there is no contradiction of the fact that, since federation, the economic lot of the African has improved in almost every field. The African nationalist knows this, but the new "Messiah" in Nyasaland stated that his people would rather starve than be part of the federal area. This was rather a naive remark, as he knew that the leaders would not starve and the other advanced Africans who did not agree with him could be disposed of when he and his supporters took charge.

This would not be understood by the bulk of the people who have most to gain from federation. They would expect to go back to having native rule as they understood it. It is true that most of them would prefer their own way of living and to continue with their traditions and tribal customs which we, the Europeans, with our high opinion of our own methods, have been doing our best to change since 1890.

The original reasons for including Nyasaland in the Federation are still just as valid and have even been strengthened. Nyasaland has no commercially exploitable minerals, few possibilities of secondary industry and a dense population which will cause vast pressures within the next generation. The Africans in Nyasaland already own over 70% of the land, so that no answer to the land problem lies in the remaining 3%. The chances of improving the living standards of the mass of the people are very slight unless the Nyasaland Africans are able to share in the prosperity of the other two territories, which is based on industries and minerals.

Real Leaders

It has been recognized that Nyasaland must be a more or less black State with as much autonomy as possible within the federal structure; but to find African leaders who have any executive ability other than at a low level is difficult. Therefore, to find sufficient people capable of giving an administrative lead to the Protectorate at the present time is impossible. There are about 200 African university graduates, and, of these, three are doctors, one is a lawyer, and a few are schoolmasters. The rest occupy fairly low level posts. There is, in fact, no African professional class — just a few individuals. To accede to the demand to leave the Federation would be to deprive the territory of financial backing and to leave it without any African or European administrative staff. This means in effect that it must collapse very quickly with one considerable and one also fully paid in one of the emergent African states, or even Russia.

One fully trained and experienced in handling the present situation, the Indian, measured and the misrepresentation to which

the Federation is inevitably exposed. The chance of gaining any economic or political advantage in Nyasaland does not exist; it is more likely to be a permanent drain on the Federal Exchequer. It is necessary for the Federation to bear all the disadvantages and risks—and to do this willingly because of the considered belief that to take any other course of action would incur far greater risks for the Federation, for the civilized development of the African and for the security of the Western world. If the Federation were to give up Nyasaland under threat, it would not be very long before Northern Rhodesia would also go. Then Russia could have a splendid jumping-off place in Africa to dominate the whole of Central Africa and beyond.

It may be asked, "Why a jumping-off place for Russia? The United Kingdom Government could carry on." Yes—but for how long? The African National Congress wants freedom from the Federation and freedom from colonialism. If one considers what has happened in every case in Africa since the Abadan incident in Persia, it is obvious that the United Kingdom would treat these states as soon as they created a roughhouse, leaving the usual vacuum to be filled by Russia.

Apart from this, we in the Federation have been given a mission that is to develop Nyasaland inside the Federation so that when she has self-government, it will be a democratic system of government that will last, unlike so many other countries that have recently obtained so-called freedom under a democratic system but have almost all at once had civil wars followed by dictatorships.

The British form of democracy is not for export to Africa. That has been amply proved in recent years. That does not mean that, in the Federation, it cannot be made to work; only time will show. The number of Europeans may act as a catalyst and enable the Westminster system to work at any rate as well as it has in the United Kingdom; and that is not a very high target to which to set your sights. The vote should belong to those citizens who have earned it by integrity, knowledge and a civilized way of life. That means that universal adult suffrage is a very long way off, and may never be attained.

As a postscript to what has been written, I should add that I accept that a very large number of Africans in Nyasaland joined the African National Congress whether they understood the plans of Congress or not. But it is well to remember that only the imposition of British rule stopped the Natives from fighting one another. They still like a roughhouse, the tougher the better; in other words, they like a riot. This should be remembered by all who interfere with our affairs from the highest motives: their ignorant interference only makes for bloodshed.

Mr. Mboya Visits Tanganyika

MR. T. MBOYA arrived in Dar es Salaam last Monday for a short visit. He was met at the airport by Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika Africa National Union, and Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, general secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour.

Mr. Mboya confirmed a report that he had been invited to open a conference of the Basutoland National Congress, but told reporters, "It is not quite certain whether I shall go yet." He said there were some difficulties to be overcome.

Mr. Mboya denied a Nairobi report that he had reached an understanding with Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Africans would be content with four ministries in the Kenya Government and increased representation of Africans in the Legislature.

Bishop Slighted

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF LUSAKA, the Most Rev. Adam Gozlowiecki, has announced that Roman Catholic leaders in the Federation have been upset by the way in which an African bishop from Uganda was treated in Salisbury. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Kiwamba was the first African to be consecrated a Catholic bishop; he was invited to open a new church in Lusaka by the Northern Rhodesian diocese. When the bishop passed through Salisbury he was driven to a hostel in an African township and was not offered accommodation in a European hotel.

Mr. Macleod Concludes Tour

"More Hopeful" on Kenya Situation

BEFORE LEAVING NAIROBI last week, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. I. Macleod, said that he was a little more hopeful about the outcome of next month's constitutional conference on Kenya. It seemed to him that the positions of the various groups as defined in public speeches were not quite as rigid as they had been.

He was certain there was nothing to be gained by postponing the conference. "It is difficult enough already, I do not deny that, but it would be even more difficult later."

During his talks with European farmers on his tour of the White Highlands he had been asked several times about the possibility of compensation from the British Government for those who might decide to leave.

"I said there was no question of that at all. For one thing, if we paid compensation to farmers who decided to leave Kenya, people in other occupations would consider they had an equal claim. But the main reason is that it would show a lack of confidence."

Asked whether it was definitely accepted that the existing Lennox-Boyd Constitution needed amendment, the Secretary of State replied: "Only to the extent that we are to consider it next month, and therefore it is clear that there are aspects of it that ought to be examined."

Without utterly compromising the limit he had set himself for answering questions, he could not say whether he had formed any views on when Kenya would be ready for self-government. He also declined to comment on whether Kenya's position as a strategic base would affect the date of the assumption of responsible government.

Reaction to Reports

Mr. Macleod said that while it was true that the publication of the Ramage and Wild reports in Tanganyika and Uganda respectively could have repercussions in other countries, he considered that Kenya had its own problems and these should not be judged on the basis of solutions found for other territories. On balance, he considered it was best to have published the Wild report before the British Government had made a statement on it. It gave the British Government the benefit of hearing the public debate in Uganda and the views of members of its Legislative Council.

When he was asked if he was prepared to express his views on the difference he had found between African leadership in Tanganyika and Kenya, the Secretary of State said it would be quite wrong for him to comment.

It was earlier announced that Mr. Macleod has altered his itinerary so that he can have talks in Entebbe, Uganda, with the Kabaka of Buganda. Instead of flying straight from Nairobi to London on Wednesday, he stopped at Entebbe for four hours.

When the Minister was in Uganda during the previous week he had only a brief meeting with the Kabaka, Buganda's Prime Minister, Mr. Michael Kintu, subsequently stated that Buganda Ministers were "disappointed" at the results of their meeting with Mr. Macleod. The Lukiko decided that a delegation should go to Britain to "acquaint people there with the facts", and approved a memorandum which is to be sent to the Queen.

This states that Buganda no longer sees the benefit of staying within Uganda or of remaining under British protection. The memorandum is intended to complement the one sent a year ago which called for the ending of the Buganda agreements and the restoration of Buganda's sovereignty.

In his talks with Buganda ministers, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Macleod, had reiterated that Britain was not prepared to terminate the agreements but might consider their alteration in 1960.

The Lukiko strongly opposes this. "If we want to terminate the agreements the British cannot refuse us just as we could not refuse them if they wanted to terminate the agreements."

The following statement was subsequently issued on behalf of the Kabaka of Buganda by Messrs. Leman Harrison and Flegg of Bloomsbury Square, London.

We are authorized by His Highness the Kabaka of Buganda to say that the recent statements in the Press that the Kabaka and his Government are asking for complete independence for Buganda are untrue. What the Kabaka and his Government are asking for is a limited independence for Buganda as possible consistent with a Federal Government for the whole country of Uganda.

PERSONALIA

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE OF ETHIOPIA began a state visit to Sudan today.

COLONEL A. J. ZINN has been appointed South African military adviser in Salisbury.

SIR JOHN TAIT retires today as managing director of Steel Brothers & Co. Ltd. He is to remain on the board.

MR. J. H. S. TRANTER and MR. S. S. METZ have been elected to the board of Lewa Sisal and General Investments, Ltd.

MR. JAMES FRASER BROWN of Mbeya, Tanganyika, and Manila, Philippine Islands, left estate in England (duty paid) of £295,150.

MR. D. A. H. WRIGHT, the new British ambassador to Ethiopia, has presented his letters of credence to EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE.

MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELL, a part-time member of the board of the Colonial Development Corporation, has waived his salary of £1,000.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE has accepted the post of chairman of the executive committee of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

MR. R. T. DE POIX has resigned from the board of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd., and MR. J. C. BENNETT has been elected to fill the vacancy.

SIR JAMES ALEXANDER, chairman of Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., has resigned. MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN has been elected a director and chairman of the company.

MR. C. E. HORTON, for the past eight years research director of Fisons, Ltd., a company with East and Central African subsidiaries, has been elected a vice-chairman of the parent enterprise.

MR. A. W. MARTIN, a Melbourne businessman, who went to the Federation some months ago as a member of the Australian Trade Mission, is to open an office equipment factory in Salisbury.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER, deputy chairman of *The Economist* newspaper and director of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., has been appointed a director of British Aluminium, Ltd.

FR. HENRY CHIKUSE, the African priest nominated by the Nyasaland Government to serve on the Monckton Commission has resigned for health reasons. He has suffered three acute attacks of pneumonia.

The engagement is announced between MR. JOSEPH MERVYN, fourth son of LORD and LADY ROWALLAN, Government House, Tasmania, and CATHERINE, second daughter of LORD and LADY ACTON, Mbeya, Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ALEX HOWIE, Teso district community development officer, and assistant chief commissioner for training in Uganda of scoutmasters and cubmasters, has been awarded the Medal of Merit, one of the highest honours in the Scout movement.

MR. J. D. GUERNSEY is returning to Canada after 30 years as a geologist in Northern Rhodesia. He went there in 1928 at the invitation of the late Joseph Bancroft. As a prospector he covered large areas of Bechuanaland and Rhodesia on foot. He then became a geologist at the Nkana Mine, and later moved to Salisbury as geological consultant for the R.S.T. Group.

MR. J. HARROLD, a glider pilot from Salisbury, has gained his diamond certificate, of which there are about only 100 in the Commonwealth. He earned it by completing a non-stop return flight of 185 miles. Mr. Harrold is one of the pilots in the Federal team to compete in the world championships at Cologne next year. He is the fourth man in the Federation to earn a diamond certificate this year.

MR. W. A. MOLLATT is to be appointed Federal Under-Secretary for Education next March in succession to MR. G. H. TANSER, and MR. A. J. SMITH is to succeed MR. J. A. C. HOULTON as educational officer (buildings). At present Mr. Mollatt is senior inspector of schools, Salisbury, and Mr. Smith is personnel officer of the Ministry of Education.

SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE, who has been connected with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association for nearly 50 years, is to relinquish his office as secretary-general on June 30, 1960. He will be succeeded by MR. J. G. LOCKHART, secretary of the United Kingdom branch since 1949. The executive committee of the branch has appointed MR. R. V. VANDERFELT to succeed Mr. Lockhart.

MR. SAMUEL ONYANGO AYODO has been returned unopposed as the new African elected member for South Nyanza. A Luo from Kabondo location, Mr. Ayodo is 29 and was educated at Maseno secondary and Makerere University College before proceeding to Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A., where he gained a B.Sc. in education. He is at present chairman of the South Nyanza branch of the Kenya National Union of Teachers, and teaches at the Kisii High School.

MR. DENYS ROBERTS, a Crown Counsel in Nyasaland, has been appointed Attorney-General in Gibraltar. Mr. Roberts is 36, the son of a barrister. He was educated at Aylesford and Aldenham Schools, and read law at Wadham College, Oxford. He served during the war with the Royal Artillery. Shortly after being called to the Bar, he joined the Colonial Service in 1953 as a Crown Counsel in Nyasaland. He has written several novels, including "Smuggler's Circuit" which was filmed. His latest novel, "Bones of Wajinga", has a tropical Africa background.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies have announced that from April 1, 1960, MR. J. H. LASCELLES will cease to be executive vice-president at the group's head office in Salisbury and will become resident director in London. MR. JACK THOMSON will cease to be head of the Rhodesian department of Selection Trust Ltd., in London and will become resident director in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. MR. F. E. BUCH, general manager of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., will join the head office in Salisbury with the title of vice-president and assistant to the president. MR. G. B. BRENNER, controller of the group, is to be a vice-president retaining his office as controller. MR. N. M. KENNY, general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., is to be general manager of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. MR. J. T. REID, manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., becomes general manager of the company, and MR. H. J. WEDGWOOD, assistant manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., becomes manager.

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What Sir Roy Expects in 1960

Rapid Moves to Self-Government

IN AN INTERVIEW with the Salisbury *Evening Standard*, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has said that he hopes the 1960 constitutional review will result in the 1957 convention that the British Government would not legislate for the Federation except at the request of the Federal Government being written into law.

Sir Roy also hoped that the conference would result in Southern Rhodesia being granted independence forthwith; progress by Northern Rhodesia towards responsible government; and a time-table for progress by Nyasaland in the same direction.

Sir Roy said that 1960 would be a year of destiny for Africa. Many states would gain full independence. There would also be development of the tempo of the Communists' attempts to infiltrate into the continent. Their approach would be to encourage any form of nationalism, knowing well the chaos that could result. "It is then that they hope to step in to fill the void and thereby reap what they have sown."

It was vital that certain things should emerge from the London conference next year. The first was that the Federal Government in the sphere of Federal responsibilities should achieve independence. The responsibilities it had must be outside the right of interference of the British Government. Until this independence was granted, a section of African leaders would believe it was possible to break up the Federation.

The main problem of self-government lay in Nyasaland, which did not have manpower resources that were sufficiently educated and capable. It was difficult to assess what would be the effect on the Federation of the constitutional advances to be granted to its neighbours, the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika. He thought that if Tanganyika got self-government, it would strengthen "emotional" demands for Nyasaland's secession from the Federation in favour of an association with Tanganyika.

Asked if he expected the Monckton Commission and the subsequent London conference to produce an answer to African opposition to the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky replied that he was convinced that a definite decision had got to be demanded. The political uncertainties of the past two years should not be allowed to continue.

Mr. Macmillan's Tour

DETAILS of Mr. Macmillan's tour of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland next month have been issued by the Federal Government. Mr. Macmillan, Lady Dorothy Macmillan, and a staff of 17 will arrive in Salisbury on the evening of Monday, January 18, and during the next eight days will visit major centres of the Federation. The Prime Minister will spend the first two full days of the visit in Salisbury, and on January 21 will travel by air to Northern Rhodesia. On January 23 he is to fly to the Kariba Dam, and from there to the Victoria Falls at Livingstone, where he will spend all day Sunday, going on to Nyasaland on Monday. On Tuesday, January 26, he returns to Salisbury, and leaves for South Africa the following morning.

Labour's "Africa Year"

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Labour Party has decided to make 1960 "an Africa year." The committee agreed to support the one-month boycott of South African goods early in the new year, and approved the establishment of a Labour working party on Central Africa. During its "Africa year" the party plans a series of regional conferences to which it will invite not only party members, but others who show their feelings on African problems. There will be day schools and other events, and Africa will be a main theme at the pre-conference rally in Scarborough in October.

Final Appointments to Commission

Ex-Governor and Two Former Labour M.Ps.

THE FINAL THREE APPOINTMENTS to the Monckton Commission on Central Africa were announced from 10 Downing Street on Monday. They follow Labour's refusal to nominate three Privy Councillors to the Commission.

The three new members are Lord Shawcross, formerly Attorney-General and President of the Board of Trade in the Labour Government; Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the last Governor of the Gold Coast and the first Governor-General of Ghana; and Mr. Aidan Crawley, a junior Minister in the Labour Government and now a television interviewer. Lord Shawcross is a Privy Councillor, but Sir Charles Arden-Clarke and Mr. Crawley are not.

Both Lord Shawcross and Mr. Crawley have visited Central Africa. They are both former members of the Labour Party, and both former Labour M.Ps.

Lord Shawcross, who was made a life peer early in 1959, was one of the Socialist members who abstained from voting with his party when it opposed the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He resigned from the Labour Party in 1958. He was called to the Bar in Northern Rhodesia in 1953 and represented the copper companies in a wages dispute. He served in East Africa in the Judge-Advocate's Department for a period during the war.

Mr. Crawley was Labour M.P. for Buckingham from 1945 to 1951, when he lost his seat. He was P.P.S. to the Colonial Secretary in 1945 and from 1946 to 1947. He resigned from the Labour Party in 1957. Since 1956 he has been making television documentaries for the B.B.C., including a series on the Commonwealth, for which he visited East and Central Africa. He has also contributed articles on African affairs to national newspapers.

Sir Charles Arden-Clarke joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1920. He served in the High Commission territories from 1936 to 1946, latterly as Resident Commissioner, Basutoland.

N.R. Congress Boycott

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, has announced that Congress will boycott the Monckton Commission because the terms of reference exclude secession and because Africans lack confidence in the members of the commission.

He said that Congress co-operation could have been obtained if political prisoners, including Dr. Banda and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, had been released.

Mr. Nkumbula has claimed in the local Press that his decision is independent of any made by the British Labour Party. But a correspondent of the *Times* reported that Mr. Nkumbula had, in an interview, previously declared himself baffled by the Labour Party's decision, which he said was most embarrassing to him.

The African Trade Union Congress has also announced its intention of boycotting the commission, although it had not previously intended to do so. The Labour Party's decision has been taken as a lead by African organizations generally.

Nyasaland Africans Divided

ONLY TWO OF THE SEVEN African members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council supported a motion by Mr. D. W. E. W. Chijazi, that Africans had no confidence in the Monckton Commission and should not co-operate with it unless its composition were changed and James Dr. Banda and all other political detainees were released.

Mr. Chijazi is one of the three African members of the Legislative Council who was not taken into detention when the state of emergency was declared in Nyasaland in March. He is an elderly man who is regarded by the Nyasaland Government as one of the more responsible members of the council.

Among those who opposed the motion was Mr. N. D. Kwenie, another elderly member who is regarded as one of the more responsible members of the council. He said Africans would be coming to their own heads at the latest possible moment before the Monckton Commission.

No Political Talk with Dr. Banda Nyasaland Government Overruled

MR. JULIAN GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law, has again refused Sir John Moffat, leader in Northern Rhodesia of the Central Africa Party, permission to see Dr. H. Banda, if the purpose of his visit is to discuss political questions. Following Sir John's tour of Nyasaland, the Nyasaland Government had granted permission for the visit.

Dr. Banda is detained in Gwelo prison in Southern Rhodesia. The prison is administered by the Federal Government.

Commenting on the situation, Sir John Moffat is reported to have said: "Although Dr. Banda as a detained person has no rights in this matter, as has Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the Zambia National Congress and a convicted prisoner in Salisbury, who I visited freely a few days ago, I cannot understand the Federal Government's attitude now that the objections of the Nyasaland Government have been removed, and I have asked Mr. Greenfield to refer my request to the Federal Prime Minister."

The Prime Minister is presumed to have confirmed Mr. Greenfield's decision, as the Ministry of Law subsequently reaffirmed the decision to Sir John.

Mr. Kenneth Kaunda has now been transferred from Salisbury to Lusaka prison and is due for release on January 10. He was convicted and sentenced on a charge of conspiracy in August. It is now generally accepted in political quarters in Northern Rhodesia that Mr. Kaunda's popularity among Africans has greatly increased, while that of the president of the African National Congress, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, has waned. The great majority of African nationalists regard Mr. Kaunda as their future leader.

African Woman Released

MRS. MUSHONGA, the only woman detained when the state of emergency was declared in Southern Rhodesia, has been released from Gwelo prison, together with her two-year old son. Her husband, a former treasurer of the proscribed Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, remains in prison.

New Northern Rhodesian Security Bill Replaces Emergency Powers Ordinance

A NEW BILL to replace the Northern Rhodesian Emergency Powers Ordinance, seeks to provide the Governor with wide powers for the preservation of public security.

Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Acting Chief Secretary, in a statement, explained that the Bill was primarily intended to enable the Governor to take preventive action without having to invoke emergency powers.

The Bill would enable the Governor "if at any time he is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of public security to do so" to take powers to control publications, prohibit or control assemblies, the movement of persons, acquisition, occupation and use of property, and to regulate and control supplies and services.

It would also enable him, if at any time he were satisfied that the situation in the Territory was so grave that the exercise of these powers were inadequate to ensure the preservation of public security, to make further regulations by proclamation.

These further regulations would include the power to detain persons or to require them to do work or render services.

Regulations might also make provision for the payment of compensation and remuneration to those affected by the regulations; for the arrest and trial of offenders against them; for suspending laws and for the delegation of powers.

Mr. Nicholson, commenting on the Bill in a message addressed specifically to Africans, emphasized how necessary it was for them to understand the position.

"The vast majority of our Africans in this Territory are peace loving people who wish only to earn their living, look after their homes and enjoy a good life; they have a hearty loathing of the thugs who do their evil deeds of arson and violence in cowardly fashion in dark corners.

"There are a small number of bad men who are trying hard to get power over the people. They will do anything for this. They will take away the people's beer; they threaten and frighten them; they burn down their houses and schools at night; they will even murder people as they did the other day when they burnt an innocent woman with petrol.

There is fear in the hearts of many people which closes their mouths and makes it difficult for the Government, with the present laws, to catch and punish these criminals.

Therefore the Government is making another law. This law, called the Public Security Bill, will not oppress the people. It will only be used when necessary to protect them from violence and it will be a powerful weapon to prosecute and convict the evil doers.

This law will say that if the Governor thinks that the public security is threatened, he will take swift action to deal with those who are threatening it. Honest and peaceful citizens need have no fears; on the contrary, we are certain that they will be relieved to know that strong action can be taken against those who terrorize the people by threats, and acts of violence.

I must make it quite clear that the Government is determined to take every possible step to protect the lives and property of the people, and also to ensure the protection of our economy which supplies all the good things which we enjoy.

I repeat once again that this law will not in any way threaten the peaceful man or woman, but it will bring speedy and stern punishment to those who use violence and intimidation.

Zambia Leaders' Release

LEADERS OF THE PROSCRIBED Zambia National Congress in Northern Rhodesia still under detention are to be released next month, according to a spokesman of the Northern Rhodesian Government. Provisions of the Emergency Ordinance authorizing action taken on the Copperbelt during the 1956 disturbances will also be removed. Only two of the original 45 detention orders are still in force.

Two leaders of Zambia, the president, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, and the secretary, Mr. Muma Kayumba Sipalo, imprisoned for sedition before the territorial elections last March, are to be released on January 10 and 19 respectively. Zambia is still an illegal society, but the recently formed United National Independence Party has called a congress for January 31, aimed to coincide with the release of the Zambia leaders.

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The Future of Law in Africa Evolving A Rational System

LORD DENNING, a Lord of Appeal, said when opening a conference in London on Monday on the future of law in Africa, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be broadened to include African jurists expert in Native law and custom. He also suggested that the committee need not always sit in London, but, reinforced by African members, could go on circuit in the emergent African countries and help to weld the law of Africa into a "consistent whole".

At the moment, he said, the law in most territories was a patchwork of Islamic, English and Roman-Dutch law superimposed on African customary law, with local courts administering customary law and regular courts English law. A flexible unitary system should be evolved to meet the needs of modern conditions.

To illustrate the present state of confusion Lord Denning quoted the case of a man executed for murder under customary law, which did not admit, as English law did, the plea of provocation. Had the man been arrested by the territorial police, and not by the local authority's officers, and tried by a British judge his life might well have been spared.

The conference, which ends tomorrow, has been studying the interaction of English and tribal law, the weaknesses of the dual system, the lack of uniformity in customary, its uncertainty and its overlapping of English law.

A background paper raises a number of questions which were discussed. Ought the penal codes to be radically revised, for instance, to reflect more accurately African ideas of crime and punishment; should the English law of torts be modified to accommodate African concepts of responsibility, and if there was to be a single code of torts, fusing English and African law, should this include such African wrongs as the torts of seduction, adultery, insult, or officious interference in another's business; and in what circumstances should statutory law modify customary law and should Native courts or higher courts have the last word on customary law? The laws of contract, matrimony, plural inheritance and land tenure have also been considered.

East and Central African delegates to the conference were Seyyid Omar Abdullah, Principal of the Muslim Academy, Zanzibar; Mr. J. S. R. Cole, Attorney-General, Tanganyika; Mr. D. W. Conroy, Solicitor-General, Kenya; Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield, Attorney-General, Uganda; Mr. P. R. N. Fifoot, Crown Counsel, Tanganyika; Mr. I. R. Greene, Judge of the High Court, Somaliland; Mr. G. N. Hampson, administrative officer, Kenya; Mr. F. M. N. Heath, administrative officer, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. M. O. Khalil, a lawyer in the Sudan; Mr. P. M. Lewis, administrative officer, Nyasaland; Chief H. M. Lugusha, deputy speaker of the Legislative Council, Tanganyika.

Mr. W. M. McCall, Solicitor-General, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. H. F. Morris, Native Courts adviser, Uganda; Mr. J. P. Mosdell, resident magistrate, Northern Rhodesia; Sayid Muhammad Abu Ranaat, Chief Justice, Sudan; Mr. D. J. Sheridan, puisne judge, Uganda; Sir Reginald Sinclair, Chief Justice, Kenya; Sir I. C. Spencer-Wilkinson, Chief Justice, Nyasaland; Mr. J. D. Stringer, Administrative Officer, Zanzibar; Mr. W. Tilbury, Legal Secretary, Bechuanaland; Mr. R. G. Wainwright, Administrative Officer, Kenya.

Among others attending were Professor J. N. D. Anderson, of the School of Oriental and African Studies; Sir Arthur Grafton-Bell, of the Legal Division of the Colonial Office, and formerly Attorney-General, Tanganyika; Mr. R. S. Hudson, Head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office; Sir Barclay Nihill, formerly President, Court of Appeal for East Africa; and Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, legal adviser to the Colonial Office and chairman of Colonial Native Law Advisory Panel.

Prisons Officer Gaoled

VICTOR CHARLES SHUTER, a former principal prisons officer in Kenya, has been gaoled for two years in a Nairobi magistrate's court after being found guilty on forgery and fraud charges. He was extradited from the United Kingdom to face trial. The magistrate said that Shuter's plea in mitigation, that the offences were committed after a nervous breakdown, were not supported in evidence by a psychiatrist.

Disturbances in Nairobi Africans and Asians Charged

TWENTY-SIX AFRICANS and Asians appeared in a Nairobi court last week charged with offences arising from the disturbance in the Asian bazaar area of the city on the previous Sunday. All pleaded not guilty to obstructing the police, causing damage by throwing stones, and being "idle and disorderly". The date for the hearing was fixed for January 12.

During the disturbance, which lasted four hours, 51 cars were damaged, in most cases windscreens and side windows being smashed by stones. The disturbance began after a traffic incident involving an African pedestrian and an Asian car driver.

Though Asians were the main victims, a small number of cars driven by Europeans were attacked in mistake, and in one of these Malcolm Rifkin, aged two, was hit by a stone which fractured his skull. He was operated on at the Nairobi European hospital and was later stated to be comfortable and in no danger.

One Asian was killed as an indirect result of the stone-throwing. After his car had been hit, he accelerated to escape and crashed into the back of a lorry. Another Asian was taken to hospital in a serious condition with a number of injuries but after being operated on and receiving a blood transfusion was stated to have improved.

Mr. Mackey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was in Nairobi at the time, issued a statement expressing sorrow at the incident and sympathy with the dead man's relatives and with the injured. The statement added: "All forms of violence are deplorable but it seems clear in this case that the disturbances were unpremeditated and unplanned. I have been kept very closely in touch with the situation by the Governor".

In a statement on the riots Mr. T. Mboya appealed to Africans to "refrain from any acts of violence and especially restrain themselves from building up or encouraging race hate or antagonism". He also urged Asians to refrain from acts that might lead to a worsening of relations.

Giving a categorical assurance that he and the Nairobi People's Convention party, of which he is president, were completely opposed to violence in any form, Mr. Mboya continued: "We cannot afford to have relations break down to the point of violence or communal clashes... In this particular case, I am informed that the clash was the result of bad language used by an Asian driver when asked why he did not stop after hitting an African. Better relations between our communities can only come about when we respect each other and treat other men with due consideration".

In a subsequent Legislative Council debate, a suggestion by an Asian member that the disturbance had been deliberately staged by Africans for the benefit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was firmly denied by the Kenya Government.

Appeal Against Death Sentence Nairobi Fund for British Q.C.

AN APPEAL was formally lodged in Nairobi last week against the conviction of Peter Harold Richard Poole, 28, a Briton, for the murder of an African house servant. Poole was sentenced to death earlier this month.

The appeal was lodged by Poole's counsel, Mr. Bronislaw Sirley, who later flew to London to discuss the possibility of engaging a British Q.C. to conduct the appeal. A fund to finance the engagement of a British Q.C. has already been started in Nairobi.

The appeal is lodged on 15 grounds, some of which claim errors were made by the Chief Justice, Sir Ronald Sinclair, in his rulings or advice to the all-European jury. Poole claims first that the judge erred in law in ruling that the entering of a *note prosequi*, an undertaking not to proceed with an appeal, did not constitute a bar to the filing of fresh information about the same charge.

This refers to Poole's first appearance in the Supreme Court, when a Quaker juror told the judge that he was opposed to the death sentence on religious grounds. As a result the prosecution entered a *note prosequi*, which, in English law, is no bar to a new indictment for the same offence. Poole was released but re-arrested and held in the court and charged again. Other grounds of appeal claim that there was a miscarriage of justice.

Financial Help for Nyasaland

British Taxpayer Fools the Bill

SPEAKING IN THE NYASALAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL recently, Mr. Henry Phillips, the Financial Secretary, announced that the British Government had agreed to help alleviate the financial strain imposed by the state of emergency.

"Members will recall that in my Budget statement, I said that I had been authorized by H.M. Government to say that if the emergency were to impose financial strain on this Government which proved to be beyond its resources, and it could be shown conclusively that a real financial need existed, H.M. Government would be prepared to assist.

"I am now able to tell members that, as a result of discussions which I recently had in London, and subject to the submission and approval of the annual estimates of expenditure involved, H.M. Government will provide financial assistance to cover expenditure arising out of the recent emergency from the beginning of this financial year until the end of the financial year 1961/62. As far as the current financial year is concerned, the amount involved may well be of the order of £640,000.

"This will include expenditure on the capital programme for the expansion of the police and the district administration. The details of this programme have been considered by the standing committee on finance and have been approved by them subject to the obtaining of financial assistance from H.M. Government which in principle has now been secured. "At the same time, both H.M. Government and this Government regard it as essential simultaneously to promote a programme of agricultural development and expansion. This is now under urgent examination."

Resettling Redundant Servicemen

Extension of Rhodesian Farming Scheme

AN EXTENSION of the original Land Settlement Scheme for axed British Servicemen under 46 years of age has been announced by the Federal Government. The original scheme, introduced in 1958, has proved successful and the number of acceptances is to be increased during 1960-61.

Two separate schemes have now been established, one in Northern Rhodesia, the other in Southern Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesia scheme offers free training and accommodation with an established farmer for a period of two years, at the end of which time the trainee can acquire from the Northern Rhodesia Government a farm of his own on very easy terms.

Successful applicants will, on arrival, be required to deposit £3,500 with the Northern Rhodesia Government and this sum will be set aside primarily for the development of the farm at the end of the training period.

The trainee must be in receipt of a pension or other source of income with which to maintain himself and his family during the training period. It is the intention of the Northern Rhodesia Government to pay a small monthly allowance towards the maintenance of each trainee. Interest at rates current in the Federation will be paid in respect of the deposit of £3,500.

The Southern Rhodesia scheme is similar except that the trainee will be required to possess at least £6,000 capital and will have to purchase his farm on the open market.

"Operation Precommissioning"

"OPERATION PRECOMMISSIONING" has been carried out by three nationalities at Kariba—English, Italian and Portuguese. The object of the exercise was to ensure that there will be no snags when Kariba is put "on load" for the first time on New Year's Day. A trilingual control room has been set up about 100ft underground and civil consulting engineers, electrical and mechanical consultants and hydrological experts are working together on the last stages of testing the first turbines to be used and the means of feeding water to them.

Shaking off Whitehall's Shackles

Africans Must Look to Salisbury, Not London

"ONE OF THE MOST important things we have to do in the future is to make sure as quickly as possible that we have a Rhodesian based civil service. Indeed the importance of this is second only in urgency to the necessity of divesting ourselves of the shackles of Whitehall." This was stated at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, recently by Mr. J. C. Graylin, Federal Minister of Agriculture.

He continued: "Until we are masters in our own house, until the African stops looking over his shoulder to Britain, until we can do what we think is proper without having to worry what Mrs. Barbara Castle is going to say about it at question time in the House of Commons, until then we will always be in danger of foundering. One good thing that will take place in 1960 is that Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister of Britain, will come out here on a fact-finding tour on his own and will thus see for himself exactly what is going on and how we are running the country.

"However well-meaning a person is towards us he cannot help but be affected by the newspaper, radio, television and magazine reports, many of which are extremely biased and untruthful, which beset a person on all sides in Britain. However, a trip out to this country to see for oneself can, and will I am sure, do an awful lot of good.

Tradition of Empire

"If one looks at the antics of the Labour Party, and even to a certain extent of some of the Conservatives, over the past few years, one wonders what the Empire means to those people. I think it still means a certain amount to the Conservatives, who have a tradition of Empire, but I really do not think that it means very much to the average Labour Party supporter. In the first place they know little or nothing about the Federation and in the second place they have no tradition of Empire building.

"Furthermore, I think that it can be said of the British Government generally, whether they be Conservative or Labour, they tend to look at Africa as a whole. The European in Africa is a very small pawn in a very big game of chess and frankly they do not worry about us particularly. I think we have got to get it firmly fixed in our minds that our salvation, or otherwise, will be decided for us, by ourselves, here, in Central Africa.

"We must, I feel, stand firm, united among ourselves, clear in what we want and determined we are doing the right thing by taking the line that we are. We must firmly face the fact that we will get little help from Britain, whichever party is in power."

The Minister said he hoped that everyone in the Federation would do what he could to give evidence and to cause public bodies to give evidence to the Monckton Commission in 1960.

"The enemies of Federation will come forward quickly enough, and in large numbers, to give evidence against us. It is up to us to see that the Commission is left in no doubt (a) as to what we want, (b) as to our right to have it, and (c) as to our moral integrity to run the country properly, efficiently and honestly, by ourselves and without outside interference."

External Affairs Appointments

CHANGES IN A NUMBER of Federal External Affairs appointments have been announced in Salisbury.

Mr. J. T. Steyn, acting consul-general in Lourenço Marques, will take up the post as the Federation's Commissioner in Nairobi. The present Commissioner, Mr. N. R. Heathcote, will take up the appointment of Consul-General in Lourenço Marques when he returns from leave in April.

Meanwhile, Mr. E. C. Thomas, Federal Consul in Beira, will take over the Lourenço Marques office, and his place in Beira will be taken temporarily by Mr. G. P. Grosse, Vice-Consul in Lourenço Marques.

Mr. Grosse will be replaced by Miss D. McIntosh, formerly of the Federal High Commissioner's Office in Cape Town. Mr. D. G. Madgett is to replace Mr. A. C. Miron at the Washington Office.

Wild Committee Report

(Continued from Page 428)

step which can be taken to assist the development of political parties.

"The evidence on the subject of the composition of the Legislative Council has indicated very clearly a desire for an enlarged and representative national assembly in which the elected representatives of the people would occupy most, if not all of the seats. At present the Legislative Council is not regarded as belonging to the people of the country. This is understandable because it is at present composed of a majority of nominated members. We think, in the circumstances, that there is a great deal in the argument which was put before us that unless the Legislative Council is transformed so that it contains a large proportion of elected members, there is a real danger that the present tendency towards withdrawing within district or provincial boundaries and securing from the Central Government more and more powers for the authorities within those boundaries, will become even more marked.

Majority Government

"We recommend that the party which gains a clear majority of elected members should be invited to form the basis of the Government side of the Legislative Council. The remainder should form the basis of the Opposition. It would be inadvisable, however, to expect the elected members to shoulder the full responsibilities of government without assistance at this stage. We, therefore, recommend that the three ex-officio members, namely, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Minister of Finance, should be retained on the Government side.

"If no party secures a clear majority of seats, we recommend that the Governor should invite the leader of the party with the most seats to form a coalition with another party or other parties which could form the basis of the Government side. If he cannot succeed in doing so, the Governor would invite another possible leader to attempt to form such a coalition. If this fails, the Council should be dissolved and fresh elections held after an interval not exceeding six months, the Governor meanwhile having the power to govern with the advice of a nominated Executive Council as at present, and to have the power to pass legislation with the advice of Executive Council.

"We think that the Council may be glad to have the assistance of persons of experience who can help them to perform their respective functions and who by their knowledge and experience can contribute usefully to the discussions in the Legislative Council and ensure proper ventilation of issues which come before the Council. We think it possible that persons of experience from outside the Council may be needed as Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries. The majority of the Committee are strongly of the opinion that nominated members do not command the confidence of the public, and have come to be regarded as mouthpieces of the Government, and that therefore there should be no provision for them in the new Council. The majority of the members of this committee recommend that to meet this situation there should be created six seats for specially elected members, the whole Council, including the three ex-officio members, to act as an electoral college for the purpose of this election; and they further recommend that the size of the Council should be fixed to a definite number of seats.

"Any person who is proposed and seconded by directly elected members of the Council could stand for election to a special seat. The whole Council would then proceed to election on a limited vote system, each member voting for three persons, this system will prevent any one party monopolizing the elections, but will enable the Government, if it wishes, to secure the return of three persons out of the candidates.

Minority Report

"A minority of the committee, namely, the chairman, Lieut. Colonel A. A. Barclay, Dr. K. Ingram, Mr. H. K. Jaffer and Mr. C. K. Patel, do not consider that a system of specially elected members would be the best means of achieving the desired object, and do not consider that the number of persons to be added to the Council who are not directly elected should be limited to six. This minority of the committee considers that it will be better for the Governor to have the power to nominate not more than 15 additional members of the Council in consultation with the leader of the majority party, though they hope that it would not be necessary for this power to be used to the full extent.

"The minority point out that for many years nominated members so far from being mouthpieces of the Government have provided the majority of the opposition to government and have frequently criticized government.

"We have had some evidence that as an alternative to the common roll non-Africans should be specially represented on the Legislative Council by nomination. We have recommended

the introduction of the common roll, and we are not in favour of special representation for non-Africans in any other way.

"We have also had suggestions that nominations should be made to represent commercial, industrial and plantation interests; and suggestions that nominations should be made for women.

"We feel that the grant of representation to special interests would open the door for requests for representation of other interests not in the original list. For example, mining, trade unions, professions and so on. We also feel that special provision for special interests would mean that the electors concerned would not trouble to vote for candidates on the basis of securing representation of these interests as they are being provided for in another way; similarly, elected members might well be tempted not to concern themselves with special interests for whom special provision has been made.

No Sectional Representation

"We are satisfied that there is no case, in the circumstances obtaining in Uganda, for special arrangements for the representation of special interests.

"Although there was some evidence in favour of the Speaker being appointed by Her Majesty The Queen or by the Governor, the majority of witnesses favoured an elected Speaker, some going so far as to suggest that the choice of Speaker should be limited to members of the Council, but most agreeing that the choice should be from among either the members of the Council or people from outside the Council. We understand and share the desire that the Speaker should in due course be a person elected by the Council, but there are very real practical difficulties about introducing this system immediately the new Council assembles. Following the next elections in Uganda, if our recommendations are adopted, there will be a very large number of new members of the Council; in addition, those elected members capable by virtue of their past experience of holding the office and acceptable to members of all parts of the House are likely to be in great demand for ministerial, parliamentary secretary and other posts within the Council itself. Finally, we envisage that there might well be some difficulty, in practice, in arranging for the person elected, probably from outside the House, making himself available immediately.

"We therefore think that immediately following the next general election would be an inappropriate time to introduce the election of a Speaker, and we recommend that the present practice whereby the Speaker is appointed by the Governor, should be continued. We do, however, feel that it would be proper to introduce in the course of the lifetime of the next Legislative Council, at an appropriate moment, an elected Speaker. In the event of the person elected having had no previous experience of such work, arrangements could no doubt be made for him to receive training in the United Kingdom before taking up his appointment.

National Assembly

"We have received much evidence to the effect that the title Legislative Council will no longer be appropriate and, because of its colonial associations, should be replaced. We have heard many suggestions for a new name. We ourselves agree that the fundamental change in the character of the Council, which we recommend, can properly be marked by a change in name, and ourselves favour National Assembly.

"We also feel that under the new arrangements it will be both desirable and necessary to recognize the essential part played in a parliamentary system by the opposition and we recommend, therefore, the creation of an appointment of a Leader of the Opposition, elected by the elected members of the Opposition and paid a special allowance. We also recommend the creation of an appointment of Opposition Whip, filled by a person elected by the elected members of the Opposition and the provision of the necessary funds for an Opposition Whip's Office in the same way that at present funds are provided for the offices of the Elected Members' Organization and Representative Members' Organization.

"The majority of the committee consider that the choice of the remaining Ministers should be extended to include specially elected members but should not extend beyond that. The minority of the committee who prefer to retain the Governor's power of nomination consider that the choice of Ministers should be extended to include nominated members.

"We have had many suggestions about the allocation of work between portfolios and the titles of portfolios. This cannot be settled in advance because we do not know what the needs of the country will be at the time. No doubt the leader of the majority will prepare his own list of proposed Ministers and portfolios. We recommend that the Governor, in consultation with the leader of the majority should appoint the Ministers and allocate their portfolios.

"We recommend that the Executive Council should be composed of Ministers, including the three ex-officio members, namely, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Minister of

Finance, and that no one other than a Minister should be a member of the Council of Ministers.

"We have considered at some length the question whether at this point the Governor should cease to preside over the Council of Ministers. The majority of the committee consider that this will be the right time for this to happen, although the Council of Ministers individually and collectively will, they hope, continue to have the advantage of the Governor's experience and advice. The majority of the committee recommend that the Council of Ministers should have collective responsibility to the National Assembly and should not be advisory to the Governor. They recommend that the Governor should have reserve powers to veto the decisions of the Council of Ministers and to legislate over the heads of the National Assembly, if necessary, but they hope that, as elsewhere, prior and informal consultation between the Governor and the Council of Ministers would obviate any necessity for him to use such reserve powers. They recommend that the leader of the majority should preside over the Council of Ministers and should have the role of Chief Minister.

Advisory Capacity

"A minority of the committee, namely, the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Baerlein, Mr. T. B. Bazarrubusa, Dr. K. Ingham, and Mr. H. K. Jaffer, consider that initially the Council of Ministers should continue to be advisory to the Governor in the same way as the Executive Council is at present, but that early in the life of the next Council consideration should be given to making the Council of Ministers fully responsible to the legislature, the Governor having the power of veto over the Council of Ministers and reserve powers of legislation, and to the question who should preside over the Council of Ministers in that event.

"We have received a good deal of evidence on the question of the form which the Government of Uganda should take in the future; that is to say, whether there should be a unitary government or a federal government; and if a federal government, whether this should be on a provincial or district basis. A very great majority of people in the Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces—according to the evidence which we have received—favour the unitary system of government for Uganda. The relationship of Buganda with the central Government and the British Government, which appears to many to be a federal relationship and unlikely to be altered in the near future, has caused a number of people in the Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces to think in terms of a federal system of government for the whole of Uganda as the most expedient, though not the most desirable, solution. These thoughts have found expression in at least two areas, namely, Toro and Acholi, in the production of fairly detailed sets of proposals for the organization of a federal state of Uganda. Examination of these detailed proposals exposes the difficulties of introducing any such system and it needs to be emphasized that there is very far from general support for the ideas which have been mooted, whether for a federal government on a provincial basis, or a federal government on a district basis. People are reluctant to abandon the idea of a unitary government, seeing in that the ideal solution.

Central Question

"In Madi and Acholi in the Northern Province, there is support for the creation of a Northern Province Assembly, the object being to deal with Buganda on an equal basis. This idea is not supported by the West Nile, Lango or Karamoja district councils. It is significant that West Nile, Madi and Acholi have the closest contacts with the Southern Sudan, but it is only in the last two that the idea is current that the interests of the people of the Northern Province could best be safeguarded by a federal system. This feeling is recognized to be illogical by some even in Acholi and Madi, since the situation in Uganda is totally different from the situation in the Sudan. It is felt by many in Acholi and Madi that, in some way, the Sudan situation could be repeated in Uganda and that the whole of Uganda could be dominated by people from Buganda. It is obvious that, with a central government composed of directly elected representatives from all parts of Uganda, the constituencies being drawn on a population basis, this could not happen, and indeed it seems that the present feeling in Buganda for a greater and greater degree of autonomy and for a federal arrangement derives from a fear that Buganda might be dominated by a coalition from the Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces.

"The Toro Rukurato and the Bishengero of Ankole both favoured the federal system because they saw in it the best means of safeguarding their traditional rulers, and wished the federal system to be on a district basis for this reason.

"These mutual fears between the different parts of Uganda undoubtedly exist and it will be some time before they can be effectively dispersed. They cannot be dispersed successfully merely by constitutional blueprints, since a Constitution will

only work if there is a basis of good will between the peoples concerned.

"We recommend that following the next election, arrangements should be made for the calling of a conference to consider the form of government best suited to Uganda, which conference can be attended by some directly elected representatives of the people as well as others. We believe that in the meantime, public opinion on the subject may have developed further, and more unanimity of view on the subject be apparent than at is now, together with a greater understanding of the problems involved. We think that it is at such a conference that a constitutional expert might be able to give useful advice.

"We received from district councils and others a number of suggestions for the formation of a second chamber variously known as a House of Chiefs, a Senate, a House of Assembly and an Upper House.

"The committee's terms of reference were: "To consider and to recommend to the Governor the form of direct elections for representative members of the Legislative Council to be introduced in 1961, the number of representative seats to be filled under the above system, the allocation among the different areas of the Protectorate, and the method of ensuring that there will be adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans."

"The chairman of the committee was Mr. J. V. Wild, and the remaining members A. A. Baerlein, T. B. Bazarrubusa, K. Ingham, H. K. Jaffer, C. B. Katana, Erisa Kironde, B. K. Kerya, G. B. K. Magezi, B. L. Mukasa, W. W. K. Nadipe, A. M. Obote, C. L. Obwangor, G. Oda, and C. K. Patel.

Reaction to Wild Committee Congress For, Kabaka Against

THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS has announced that it wholly accepts the recommendations of the Wild Constitutional Committee, and that it will accept nothing less than the complete implementation of the proposals from the Government, preferably before 1961.

The report has been bitterly criticized by a spokesman for the Kabaka of Buganda. "The proposals practically catalogue all the things we've been fighting against. The proposals spell the end for all kingdoms. The British Government has reserved its views on the report so far. The best thing they could do would be to burn it."

The Democratic Party said that Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, told it in an interview last week that implementation of the report within the next few months depended on the co-operation of the Native kingdom.

Ethiopian Broadcasting Station Lutheran World Federation Project

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION has been authorized to set up the first private radio station in Ethiopia. It proposes to establish a unit powerful enough to reach all parts of Africa and western and southern Asia.

Dr. Sigurd Aske, associate director of the federation's world mission department, and the Rev. Allen G. Thompson, administrative director of the radio project, have just returned to Geneva from Addis Ababa where they discussed plans with the Emperor.

Dr. Aske said it was hoped eventually to have a 50,000-watt short-wave transmitter for beaming religious and cultural programmes to broad areas of Africa and Asia, and a smaller medium-wave transmitter for local broadcasting. The plans are being made for installing programme production studios in South Africa and Tanganyika, as well as in Ethiopia.

The station, Dr. Aske said, will enable the federation to play a pioneer role in Christian broadcasting in Africa at a time when revolutionary changes are taking place in that continent's life and thought.

Ethiopia and Tanganyika, as well as in Ethiopia, will be used for the transmission of economic, cultural, scientific, and technical information.

Appeal for Education Funds

Sending Africans to America

AN APPEAL FOR MONEY to pay the travelling expenses of nearly 250 African students to the United States has been launched by the African-American Students' Foundation, Inc.

The appeal is signed by Harry Belafonte, the singer and actor, Mr. Sidney Poitier, the actor, and Mr. Jackie Robinson, the former baseball player.

They recall that after a visit to the United States earlier this year by Mr. Tom Mboya, more than 40 American colleges and universities granted scholarships to 81 young men and women from Kenya. Mr. Belafonte, Mr. Poitier, and Mr. Robinson helped to raise the money in America to pay the fares.

In the appeal the three men say that hundreds of qualified young Africans in Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias are now seeking their help and advice to start their education in America in 1960. They are trying to raise about £40,000 to pay the expenses of 243 students. "We have personally pledged part of that sum—but we cannot do the job alone."

The foundation has its headquarters at 477, Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

Promoting Racial Harmony

INTER-RACIAL STUDY groups and tours form part of a Rhodesia National Affairs Association plan to promote racial harmony in the Federation.

Outlining the plan, the chairman of the association, Mr. P. G. Harper, said: "We hope to organize inter-racial discussion groups once weekly when interested people of all races can meet and discuss their problems". There were many people in Salisbury—European, African, Asian—who were striving for some understanding of their fellows and would welcome the opportunity of "thrashing it out" with each other.

Tours into African townships, reserves and missions in Salisbury and districts were also envisaged.

Tropical Institute of Meteorology

Munitalp Foundation Provides Grant

THE HOPE THAT the knowledge gained by the Institute of Tropical Meteorology to be established in Kenya would be applied to matters concerning agriculture and natural resources which affected the day-to-day life of the people of Africa was expressed by Lord Twining in Nairobi at a Press conference held at the end of a 17-day symposium on tropical meteorology sponsored by Munitalp and the World Meteorological Organization.

Lord Twining, a director of Munitalp, explained that, while Muguga was a tentative site, nothing had been decided regarding the location of the institute. Nairobi, he added, would be an ideal place because the city was a most convenient centre particularly from the point of view of air and tele-communications.

According to Mr. D. A. Davies, secretary-general of the W.M.O., the proposed institute would be the first of its kind and would serve all the tropical areas in the world though there would naturally be special emphasis placed on the particular problems of tropical Africa.

The institute is to be established out of funds provided by the Munitalp Foundation. Munitalp will give £40,000 for capital expenditure and £12,000 a year for ten years to meet the recurrent costs of the institute.

New A.A. Premises

FANUM HOUSE, the new Salisbury headquarters for the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, has since opened in Salisbury by Lord Malvern. He said its membership had increased from 973 in 1922, when formed, to more than 40,000. Lord Malvern added: "This association is a body owned by Rhodesians, run by Rhodesians for Rhodesians and at the time of its formation that could hardly have been said about any other branch of Rhodesian life". The president of the association, Mr. O. B. Bennett, said the stand on which the building stood had been bought in 1937 for £1,337 and was today valued at "around £90,000".

Christian Conscience

A GROUP OF CHURCHMEN, Anglicans, Methodists, and Presbyterians, have sent letters to all residents of the large Salisbury suburb of Mabelreign, calling on them to support a plan to build African recreational centres in the area. A large number of the all-white residents of the suburb have been vigorously campaigning to prevent the plan being implemented on the grounds that it would result in a drop in property values. The town management board of the suburb has reversed by a majority of one its decision to support the plan.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GROUP OF COMPANIES

AGRONOMIST REQUIRED

AN AGRONOMIST is required for the Kafue Pilot Polder in Northern Rhodesia, by April. Applicants should have considerable and varied experience of sub-tropical agriculture, preferably irrigated. Work is proceeding on trials with wheat, barley, rice, pasture mixtures, etc.

The Polder is being run as the proving stage of a possible large reclamation scheme for intensive farming.

Salary not less than £2,000 per annum according to qualifications and experience; membership of medical aid and pension schemes.

Applications should be addressed to

The Personnel Officer,
R.S.T. Secretariat Limited,
P.O. Box 1479,
Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

or to

R.31/E, Mine Employment Department,
Selection Trust Limited,
Mason's Avenue, Coleman Street,
London, E.C.2.

from whom any further information may be obtained.

News Items in Brief

Mr. David Iga has been rusticated to Seroti under the Uganda Deportation Ordinance.

The Federal Government has doubled its grant to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the next five years.

A 22-year-old white farmer in Salisbury has been fined £190 in the Salisbury magistrates' court for beating with a sjambok five Africans he had found trespassing on his land.

A new issue of stamps is being prepared for the East African Post and Telecommunications Administration by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd. for issue in 1960.

A team of three Japanese television reporters and cameramen recently visited Salisbury to film Rhodesia for a special feature they are making of Africa. The team, headed by Mr. Akira Yamashita, represents the Nippon Hoso Kyokai, the Japanese TV unit.

A multi-racial meeting in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, under the chairmanship of the mayor, has agreed to a proposal to start a multi-racial training college in the town. There seems to have been no serious objection to the proposal, although African and European children in the town attend separate schools at present.

Commercial News

Turner and Newall, Ltd.

Net Profit Rises from £5.9m. to £6.8m.

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., report a consolidated trading profit of £11,898,707 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £11,727,116 in the previous year. Miscellaneous income added £1,105,157 (£3,279,387); taxation absorbed £6,108,939 (£7,214,187), leaving a net profit of £6,894,925 (£5,937,524). Provision for taxation in previous years no longer required added £539,752 and loss, after tax relief, on the sale of plant in the U.S.A. closed down absorbs £70,049. Proportion of the profits of subsidiaries attributable to minority shareholders takes £162,124, leaving a balance available for appropriation of £7,202,504 (£6,032,305).

Turner and Newall Welfare Trust Ltd. received £20,000, fixed assets replacement reserve £500,000, and general reserve £2,000,000. Dividends after deduction of tax, on preference stock absorbed £61,923, interim dividend of 3% on ordinary stock £670,364, and the 15% recommended final, £2,011,092. The carry-forward is £7,202,504 (£6,032,305).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £23,333,705, £1,444,269 in 7% cumulative preference and £1,889,436 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves are £16,215,351 and revenue reserves and undistributed profits £15,399,239. Amount set aside for future taxation stands at £916,000, and amount retained in respect of unearned inter-company profit and possible obsolescence on stocks held by United Kingdom subsidiaries, £2,985,000.

Current liabilities and provisions amount to £3,200,848, fixed assets to £575,013, interests in subsidiaries to £39,165,337, and current assets to £21,649,793, including £2,830,674 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. R. H. Soothill (chairman), R. M. Bateman (deputy chairman), R. H. Turner, J. A. Smith, N. A. Morling, G. S. Sutcliffe, J. A. E. Clogg, and K. Neve.

Meeting, Manchester, January 21, 1960.

New Federal Group

A NEW RHODESIAN group of seven companies is being formed with South African and French backing. The group will comprise finance houses, building societies and insurance companies. Chairman of the new group is M. Edmon Panigel, a Frenchman who is chairman of the South African Reinsurance Corporation in South Africa. The board and the management will be Rhodesian. The group will have its head office in Salisbury.

Double Take

TO HELP ITS 1,250 African employees increase their income, the Bata Shoe Corporation, one of Gambia's largest industries, has introduced a new bonus scheme. Based on a points system, it will enable the average African to almost double his earnings on bonuses.

U.A.C. Takeover

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY, LTD., has recently acquired in East Africa the business of Grayson & Co., Ltd. Originally founded in 1938 as an indent business, Graysons are now predominantly an agency house carrying stocks at their branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Kampala. They hold a wide range of agencies notably in the field of ethical pharmaceuticals, proprietary medicines and toiletries, and photographic equipment. The business will continue to operate as a separate venture, but drawing on the facilities and advice of the Gailey & Roberts organization. The managing director is Mr. A. Cockburn, who was a member of the board under Graysons' previous ownership. The other directors will include Mr. L. M. Dinwiddie and Mr. A. G. S. Hart who are directors of Gailey & Roberts. The chairman will be Mr. J. W. W. Johnston, chairman and managing director of Gailey & Roberts.

Export Snakes

RHODESIA WILL SOON be adding snakes to its ever-widening list of exports. The director of an American snake park and venom research laboratory, Mr. W. E. Haast, is planning to buy "at least" 50 of each major Rhodesian species a month. Mr. Haast, director of the Miami Serpentarium, Florida, has formed a venom research partnership with the Salisbury Snake Park and will supply them with North and South American snakes in exchange for Rhodesian varieties. The Serpentarium is run mainly as a research laboratory for extracting snake venom which, when processed and purified, is used in the treatment of migraine, arthritis and mental illness. It is also a major means of research into the paralytic effects of polio. Venom extraction is shortly to begin at the Salisbury Snake Park.

Stadium Plans

SALISBURY SHOW SOCIETY plans to build the biggest sports arena in the Federation, with a total seating capacity of some 72,000. The plans for the main stadium provide seating accommodation for about 28,000 people initially; later it could be enlarged to take up to 45,000. Auxiliary to the major plan is the provision of a separate cricket field adjoining the southern end of the main stadium. Seating for 27,000 spectators would be provided around this field.

Rio Tinto Bid

THE OFFER MADE ON BEHALF of Rio Tinto (Southern Rhodesia) Ltd. to purchase the 4,500,250 shares of Cam and Motor Gold Mining (1919) Ltd. at 11s. has been accepted by holders of "rather less than 90%" of Cam and Motor shareholders and the offer has been declared unconditional. The offer will remain open for the time being.



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Company Report

Turner & Newall Limited

MR. R. G. SOOTHILL'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED will be held on 21st January, 1960, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that Mr. R. G. SOOTHILL, the Chairman of the Company, will preside.

Mr. Soothill's Statement to the Stockholders has been circulated to them with the Report and Accounts and, after dealing with the Accounts of the Company, it contains a detailed review of the Company's operations during the year to 30th September, 1959, both at home and abroad.

The following are extracts from the Statement:—

I would like at the outset to refer with much sorrow to the very great loss sustained by the Company through the untimely death of our late Chairman, Sir Walker Shepherd, which occurred last February. His connexion with Turner & Newall Limited dated from 1927 and nearly all his long and invaluable services were rendered in a series of increasingly senior capacities. Having been first appointed Secretary, he became a Director in 1931, Deputy Chairman in 1942, and Chairman in 1944. Sir Walker's natural gifts were of the highest order, and he took an outstanding part in the formation and execution of policies which have brought about the rapid and continued expansion of the Company throughout many years past. As Chairman, he gave clear-sighted and determined leadership, while working closely in a collaborative spirit with his colleagues on the Board—always attentive to their ideas and ready to discuss varying viewpoints. His loss is a serious one for his Company, and both to his immediate colleagues and to his many other friends, in our organization and elsewhere, it has come as a very sad personal blow.

I will now briefly review the salient features of the Company's operations during the year.

MINING COMPANIES

Africa

A year ago reference was made to curtailed demand in the world market for raw asbestos, which had caused our mining organization in Africa to reduce its rate of production. This lessened activity and, as was fore-shadowed, have an adverse influence upon profits earned and the effect was accentuated by more particularly reduced sales of the higher grade fibres used in the textile section of the asbestos industry. With the exception of those fibres, the market for raw asbestos has now substantially recovered, and resumption of our normal rate of production took place on 1st July, 1959. Nevertheless, increased competition suggests that the profit earning capacity of our African mines is likely, in the immediate future, to remain at a somewhat lower level than in recent years.

Canada

In the case of our Canadian mining company, Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd., the restraining factors described in relation to our African mining activities have applied in a much smaller degree. Hence, this Company has experienced a very satisfactory year, operating at a high level of output. The lessened demand reported last year showed a significant recovery in the second half of the financial year now under review and, subject to a note of caution in relation to the textile grades of fibre, there is no reason why our mining operations in Canada should not continue at a high and profitable level.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LOCATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd.

Production and sale of many items in the wide range of asbestos textiles and technical rubber products covered by Turner Brothers Asbestos Co. Ltd., reached high levels; in the case of some products improvement in sales, following the previous quieter period, was a little slow, but this improvement was becoming more general by the end of the period. In the home market, substantially increased contracts for fire-resisting conveyor belting have been obtained from the National Coal Board, but current requirements are on a reduced scale. Export turnover in total, although satisfactory, has fallen short of the record figure achieved in the previous year, which included exceptional Russian orders for power transmission belting.

Trading conditions have remained highly competitive throughout the Company's field of operations, but no effort has been spared to increase efficiency and reduce production costs. Significant fresh progress has been made in these directions, as more new plant has been brought into commission, and further advances will result from the development work now in hand.

Ferodo, Ltd.

The demand for brake and clutch linings was very high throughout the year, sales in both home and export markets being records in the history of the Company. The increase in export turnover is particularly gratifying, since it was achieved in nearly all the important markets in the face of increasingly intensive competition.

Significant results have already been achieved as a result of the new research facilities, to which reference was made last year, both in manufacturing technique and in the development of improved products. Research continues on day-to-day problems and also on fundamental aspects of friction and friction materials. Some of this basic work is of a relatively long term nature, but I have no doubt that it will contribute increasingly year by year to the prosperity of the Company.

Ferodo, Ltd., started the current financial year with a well-filled order book, and prospects for the immediate future are quite favourable, although it may be difficult to maintain existing profit margins.

Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd.

Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., supplies the building and civil engineering industries in the United Kingdom and in export markets with a wide range of asbestos-cement materials. The easing of credit was felt in these industries progressively and this Company has had a successful year, particularly in the home market where the demand for its products was at a high level. A new exception to the demand for "Evarite" asbestos-cement pressure pipes for water mains has been disappointing, but it is hoped that this market will expand again as the plans of local authorities for much-needed water schemes are sanctioned.

The Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act, 1957, which came into force early in 1959, has down standards for the insulation of new industrial buildings and, in keeping with its progressive policy, the Company has made available various types of double-skin

insulated roofings which meet the provisions of the new Act. Among other new products, "Turnall" Asbestos Ships Board, a fire-resisting structural board, is in growing demand by the shipbuilding industry, and "Turnall" "Colourglaze" finish, introduced to give a decorative protection to asbestos-cement roofing and walling sheets and rainwater goods, becomes increasingly popular.

New machinery is being installed so that the Company may, as in the past, be equipped to meet the demands of the future. Unremitting attention continues to be paid to the maintenance of that high quality which has made the products of Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., pre-eminent in their respective fields.

The programme of industrial and domestic building work, coupled with a healthy order book, suggests that the current financial year should show satisfactory results.

The Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.

Production of magnesia and other chemicals at the factories of The Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., was at a very high level throughout most of the year, being appreciably in excess of last year's output, both in tonnage and in value. Demand for these products proved to be of a sustained character from abroad as well as at home.

Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd.

Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., in its rôle as contractors experienced another busy year, the turnover being greater than that of the last twelve months, although the previous trend towards lower profit margins continued. A considerable number of large and interesting contracts was secured, including very substantial work at the nuclear power stations at present under construction in this country. In this connexion, and elsewhere, Newalls' high reputation for workmanship and close technical collaboration with boiler manufacturers, engineers and shipbuilders becomes of increasing importance. An addition to the range of Newalls' materials in the form of its "Newtherm" calcium silicate insulation, a product of outstanding quality, has been very favourably received by both home and export trade buyers as well as by contract clients.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LOCATED ABROAD

United States of America

During the past year the American economy has moved out of recession and this has led to an improvement in the demand for the products manufactured by Keesbey & Mattison Company.

The new asbestos-cement pipe manufacturing unit at St. Louis, Mo., came into full operation during the year and is having a beneficial effect upon the earnings of the Company.

The prospects for Keesbey & Mattison Company are good but are, of course, dependent upon a satisfactory solution of the serious labour problems which face some of the major industries in the United States.

Canada

Atlas Asbestos Co., Ltd., experienced another year of restricted business and the factory in Montreal was not operated to full capacity. Progress is being made in increasing the rate and efficiency of the production of asbestos-cement pressure pipes and gravity sewer pipes in the new pipe division, and it is expected that this division will become an increasingly important contributor to the Company's turnover.

India

Once more, Asbestos Cement (Pvt.) Ltd., the member of the Group which manufactures asbestos-cement

building products and asbestos-cement pipes in India, has had a very satisfactory year; demand continues to be heavy and the Company should prosper for so long as the Government of India can satisfactorily solve its current financial problems.

Production of asbestos textiles and jointings at Ghatkopar by Asbestos, Magnesia & Friction Materials, Ltd., has made further progress and, with expanding sales, this Company has produced significantly improved results. In this case also, subject to reasonable stability in the economy of the country, the prospects are good.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Trading conditions in the Federation during the past year have been somewhat difficult but, despite this, Turners Asbestos Products (Pvt.) Ltd. which manufactures asbestos-cement building products and pipes in the Federation, has produced very satisfactory results, with the passage of another year its manufacturing facilities and all branches of its management have been further consolidated so that it is in an excellent position to take advantage of any opportunities which may arise in the future.

Union of South Africa

Since last year the name of our subsidiary company which manufactures asbestos-cement pipes in the Union of South Africa has been changed from Springbok Pipe Co. (Pty.) Ltd. to Turners Asbestos Products (Pty.) Ltd., the intention being that the new name shall more clearly denote the connexion of this Company with Turner & Newall, Limited. It is now making a useful contribution to the Group and consolidating its position in the market in South Africa.

General

During the year Mr. K. Neve was appointed as a Director of the Company. Mr. Neve joined the Company as a trainee in 1932 and has been in the service of our organization for over 27 years, the whole of this period having been spent in the asbestos-cement section operated by Turners Asbestos-Cement Co., Ltd.; he has for some years been the Executive Director of Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., and will become Chairman of that Company on 1st January, 1960.

It is with pleasure that, having regard to the satisfactory results for the year (which have been favourably affected by the reduced incidence of taxation), your Board recommends a final dividend of 15% on the Ordinary Stock, making with the interim dividend of 5% already paid, a total distribution of 20% for the year, which compares with 15% last year.

The forecast given in the Chairman's Statement last year indicated that the Company could expect to remain prosperous during the year now under review, though at a somewhat lower level than in boom periods of the immediate past, and this forecast has proved substantially correct. In the past financial year, several different factors have operated adversely upon the Company's affairs. Among our home manufacturing organizations the credit squeeze continued for some time to have its effects, which diminished in varying degrees and periods throughout the year. In the case of our overseas manufacturing companies, external influences differed considerably; in the U.S.A. and Canada recovery from the recessions in those countries proceeded steadily, at a rate faster in the U.S.A. than in Canada; in Southern Africa conditions remained less active than in the previous year, but they are now showing a tendency to recovery; in India both our manufacturing enterprises experienced very satisfactory trading conditions. On the manufacturing side in Canada and South

ern Africa, the picture remains reasonably favourable, except for reduced earnings on certain grades of fibre.

As regards the financial year now current, it is fair to assume that the favourable tendencies appearing during the latter half of the previous year will be intensified, although it has to be borne in mind that with the steady growth of world competition, advances in turnover are not necessarily paralleled by corresponding advances in profit. What is certain is that your Company remains progressive in all respects, and is alert to take every opportunity of utilising its available resources in appropriate developments, both in this country and overseas.

Commercial Brevities

Electricity generated for Uganda during November was 18,164,897 units, compared with 15,957,790 units during the same month last year, an increase of 13.8%. In addition 11,818,000 units were exported to Kenya, making a total of 29,982,897 units. Total generation for the first 11 months of this year is 316,353,367 units, including 117,950,000 units exported to Kenya, and compares with a total of 252,657,550 units generated in the same period last year, a rise of 25.2%. The percentage increase for Uganda alone is 15.5%.

A Salisbury site bought by the Founders' Building Society in 1954 for £55,000, has changed hands for £84,500. The building, Founders House, on the corner of Angwa Street and Gordon Avenue was bought by Mr. A. Graham, a Salisbury investor. Mr. Graham said he intended developing the site as modern shops and showrooms, when the building society moved to its new premises at the corner of Gordon Avenue and First Street towards the end of the next year.

The £1,250,000 sugar refinery which is being built at Ndota, Northern Rhodesia, is expected to go into production early next year. The building is the largest constructed of reinforced concrete in the Federation.

Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, is to spend £96,000 in the next 18 months to develop water and power supplies.

Bikita Minerals' Purchase

AN ASSOCIATED COMPANY of Selection Trust, Ltd., Bikita Minerals (Private), Ltd., of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, has purchased an adjoining property, hitherto owned and operated by Mr. George H. Nolan.

The newly-acquired property forms part of the orebody already being mined by Bikita Minerals, but whereas the latter's mineralization contains primarily lepidolite and beryl, with subsidiary spodumene, ambygonite and pollucite, the new section contains large reserves of high-grade petalite as well as subsidiary spodumene and coesynite.

The two properties can be readily worked as a single mining operation and Bikita Minerals will now be in a position to supply all types of lithium ores to glass and other industries, as well as to manufacturers of lithium chemicals.

Because of the improvement in demand for lithium ores, the mine will not now be placed on a care and maintenance basis as previously announced.

Selection Trust are the principal shareholders and technical managers of Bikita Minerals, the other major shareholders being American Metal Climax, Inc. and American Potash and Chemical Corporation. The latter company, in conjunction with its subsidiary company Borax and Chemicals, Ltd., of London, handles the sales of Bikita's products.

Federation's Trade Balance Improves

THERE HAS BEEN A £50m. improvement in the Federation's balance on visible trade in the past year, according to the Central Statistical Office.

From January to October there was a favourable balance on visible trade of £41m. this year, against an adverse balance of £9m. in the same period in 1958. In the first ten months of the year imports were worth £124m. and exports £159m., with an additional £5,600,000 from gold exports. Last year imports were valued at £135m., exports only £120m., and gold unchanged at £5,600,000.

In October there was a favourable balance of nearly £6m. imports totalled £12,700,000, exports £18m. and gold exports £600,000. In October, 1958, imports were valued at £12,100,000 and exports were down to £8,500,000—severely affected by the copper strike.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1957	2	1,904	1,500,000
1958	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000

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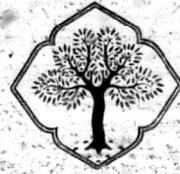


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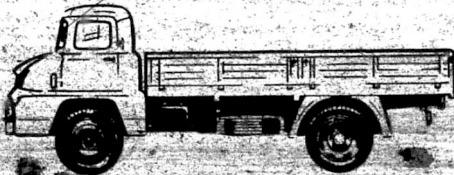
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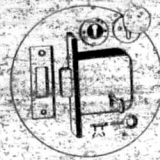
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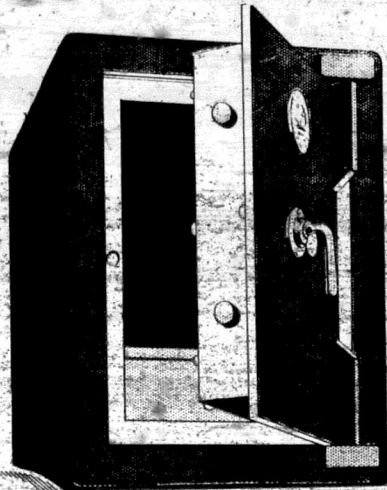
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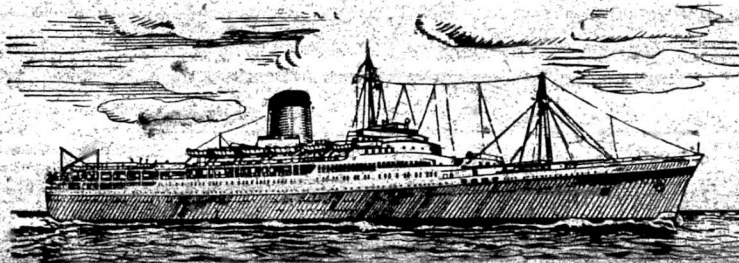
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