

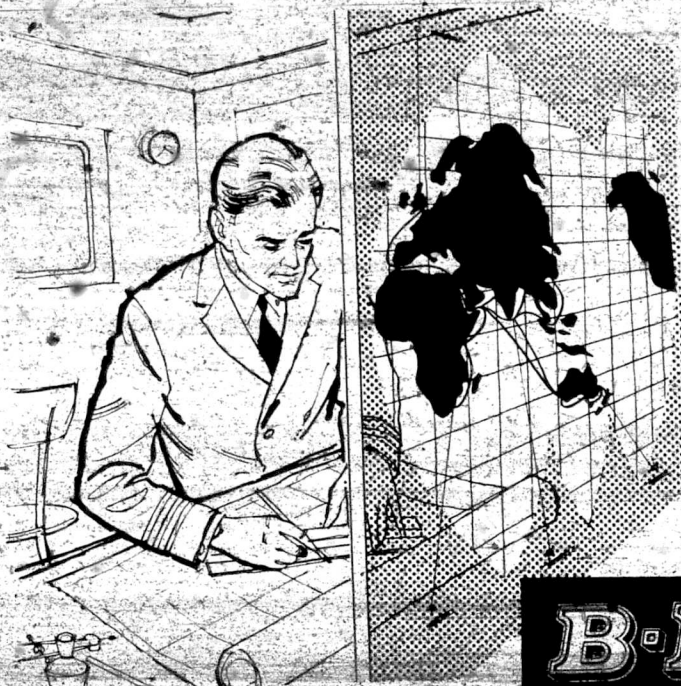
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 7, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1839

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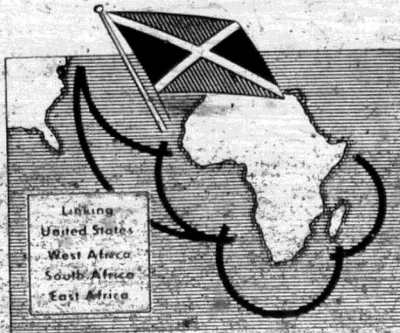
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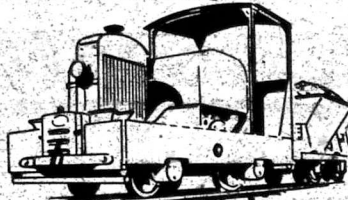
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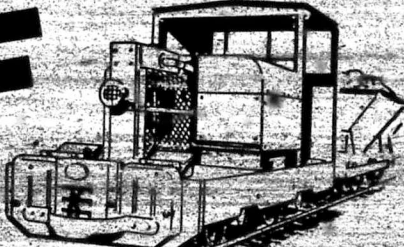


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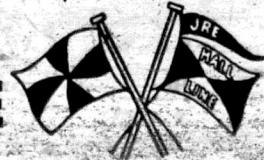
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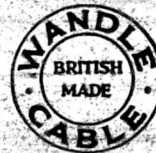
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1960

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS YEAR and the decade which opened last Friday will be momentous for Africa, and for the freedom of millions of men whose only experience of freedom has been under the benevolent rule of Europeans. Ten years ago Ethiopia and Liberia were the only two independent States in Black Africa; and the most fatuous of pro-African propagandists would have cited neither as a model of enlightenment. Sudan, Ghana and Guinea have since become independent, and so have the North African countries of Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco; they likewise sent delegates to the Accra Conferences, which therefore claimed to represent some eighty-two million people resident in Africa, or rather more than one-third of the population of the continent. Other vast areas in West Africa came under the effective control of Africans in 1959, and in 1960 the process will continue and spread to East Africa: Somalia the former Italian colony, is to become self-governing on July 1 as a result of the folly of the United Nations; Tanganyika is to have African ministries in the Legislature and Council of Ministers after a general election in September (though everyone knows that there are scarcely any Africans in the Territory capable of bearing the burdens of high office); and there are strong indications that the Belgians want to rid themselves quickly of their responsibilities in the Congo, the richest land in tropical Africa, and until a few months ago universally considered an area of political and administrative stability. Sweeping constitutional changes are to be made in Uganda next year; the pace is to be accelerated in the Somaliland Protectorate far beyond the capacity and experience of the people; and Nyasaland must soon have African ministers. None but the greatest optimists will expect many of these changes to justify themselves. Too many of them are the consequences of

lack of foresight, lack of will, lack of judgment, and lack of character. Little men have bedevilled great causes.

When the need was to reduce the political temperature, men actuated by ill-will or personal ambition or misled by sheer bad judgment concentrated their attention upon politics, thereby inflaming racialism and antagonism among peoples who were and are necessary to one another. Primarily as a result of a generation of propaganda by Socialists in the Western world and of the encouragement which they and other people have given to young African students temporarily in Europe or the United States or back home after such visits, race relations in Africa have deteriorated tragically—though nothing like so catastrophically or universally as is alleged: by the prophets of doom, white and black; if their malign influence were removed, or even contained, there would be a rapid improvement, for Africans get along splendidly with many Europeans, particularly Britons, whose sense of humour they share, whose sense of fair play they appreciate, and whose attitude to life they seek increasingly to emulate. Unhappily, however, millions of Africans (and, for that matter, millions of Europeans and Americans) are bemused by the misguidance of a few thousand irresponsible demagogues, scarcely any of whom has to his credit any achievement except the ability to arouse mob passion. These men have done much to wreck the work of over half a century and more of scores of thousands of administrators, missionaries, and settlers, the great majority of whom have given devoted service to Africa.

That continent is now a major issue in world affairs. So far as United Kingdom opinion is concerned, differences are about

timing and methods, not aims. A White Paper of 1948, entitled "The Colonial Territories", declared that "the central purpose of British colonial policy is to guide the colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth in conditions that ensure to the people concerned both a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter". With that statement of a Socialist Government no Conservative would quarrel. But even Socialists should have learnt that self-government is no guarantee of freedom from oppression. In-

deed, it can be safely said that there has been far more oppression in the Sudan and Ghana in the short period since they attained independence than in the previous half-century of British rule; and that knowledge, and the fear of similar experiences elsewhere, powerfully influence those who wish Africa well but for that very reason oppose the swift slither into premature self-government which a small number of careerist Africans seek and which indulgent politicians in the Metropolitan Powers who know little or nothing about Africans and care little about their country's responsibilities as trustees are too weak, too indifferent, or too errant to resist.

Notes By The Way

New Year Honours

MORE PLEASURE THAN USUAL will be given in East and Central Africa by the New Year Honours List. It announced the Queen's intention to raise Sir Evelyn Baring, lately Governor of Kenya, to the peerage (of which his father was a member), and those who understand the miracle of reconciliation among the Kikuyu under his insistence that not even the Mau Mau thugs must be considered irredeemable will regard this recognition of his services as well warranted. The Secretary of State who endorsed and supported that policy, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, would certainly have received a viscounty if he had been willing to go to the House of Lords; as he prefers to remain in the Commons, at least for a time, he has been made a Companion of Honour. Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, becomes a privy councillor—much to the annoyance of some Socialist politicians, who attribute to him the idea that the parliamentary members of the Monckton Commission should be selected from among privy councillors, thus barring Mr. Callaghan, Labour's chief spokesman on colonial affairs, and some other vociferous aspirants and mischief-makers. The fact that Opposition leaders are angry (and Mr. George Brown has said so in public) will merely have increased the satisfaction of Rhodesians at this signal mark of favour for their astute, indefatigable, liberal-minded, but tough leader.

New Knights

KNIGHTHOODS are bestowed on several men who are held in high regard by East Africans and Rhodesians. Among the new K.C.M.G.'s are the new Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, who has been a leading farmer in the Colony for many years, an ardent worker for public causes, and prominent in business; Mr. G. W. Nye, the enthusiastic and widely experienced agricultural adviser to the Colonial Office; and Sir Evelyn Wrench, the founder of the Over-Sea League. The general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, and previously general manager of the Sudan Railways, Mr. James R. Farquharson, and Mr. D. L. Anderson, chairman of the Federal Power Board (which is responsible for the great Kariba hydro-electric scheme), are created K.B.E., and Mr. A. P. Graftley, Smith, Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is made a knight bachelor. Non-officials may well feel that more attention has been paid to real merit on this occasion than often in the past.

Michael Taaffe

AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER who spent nearly 30 years in Tanganyika territory and is now a Swahili lecturer at Oxford has had his first book, "Those Days Are Gone Away", published under his pen-name. Yet a photograph which many East Africans will recognize is on the back jacket, which states that he was born in Dublin, went to Clongowes Wood College and Dublin University, served in the Royal Artillery during the 1914-18 war, and was then an art student and a medical student before he went to East Africa to become a "detrribalized Irishman". This journal has from time to time quoted from the scripts of his broadcasts. I look forward to the publication of the book which he is writing on life in East Africa a generation ago. His present volume, which recalls his childhood days in Ireland, is gay, good humoured, entertaining, and delightfully written.

Mr. Mayanja

A STORMY PETREL of politics in Buganda, Mr. Abu Mayanja, has been appointed Minister of Education in the Government of that kingdom, and thereby faces the Protectorate Government with the problem of whether to confirm the nomination or not. Presumably it will not withhold its assent, only on the grounds that it is too late in the day for it to check the exuberance of this young man, and that he may now find salutary opposition within his own tribe. He was expelled from Makerere College for organizing a strike a few years ago, but the then Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, nevertheless sent him to King's College, Cambridge, while there he did free-lance journalism, especially for the *Evening Tribune*. He has visited Soviet Russia and Communist China, and has recently been invited to go to the U.S.A. on a "leadership grant". He was one of the founders of the Uganda National Congress.

"Europeans in Kenya farm an area about twice the size of Yorkshire"—Mrs. Elsie Huxley, writing in *The Times*.

"My followers are the majority of the country. But they are more than that. They are the effective part of the country. It is they who are prepared to kill for their cause."—The Mahdi of the Sudan, in an interview with a special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

Responsible Government For Kenya in 1965, Independence 1970

Proposals of the Bow Group of Conservatives

KENYA SHOULD HAVE responsible government in 1965 and independence by 1970. Dr. Banda should be released and the emergency, lifted in Nyasaland to pave the way for constitutional reform. These are the main proposals submitted in a Bow Group memorandum* published on the eve of the Prime Minister's visit to Africa.

The memorandum says that the passing of power in Africa is no dishonourable process, nor must it become a shabby game. Africa in 1960 is seen as a challenge to the spirit and ideals of the Conservative Party.

It is emphasized that the views expressed in the memorandum are those of the authors only and are not representative of the group as a whole.

The authors, who are anonymous, state that the aim of modern Tories is to turn the remaining parts of the old dependent Empire into a mature multi-racial Commonwealth, free from racial discrimination and with equal justice under the law for all races.

Race Relations Legislation

The authors hold that on questions of racial discrimination few Conservatives are prepared to advocate legislation to signal a change in race relations. "Yet, in Northern Rhodesia, for example, there may not be sufficient time for the edgy process of opinion forming to produce sufficiently rapid changes. In terms of justice there are the views of some European Rhodesians that British standards of justice are not relevant to Central Africa. Apart from Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P., few Conservatives have argued the opposite case more completely; this memorandum adopts his thesis that H.M.G.'s responsibility in Africa is to govern justly or to get out."

The memorandum goes on to ask whether the wave of African nationalism can be turned in time to fruitful ends, can the principle be accepted that certain rights must belong under the law to members of all races as individuals, and whether political responsibility can now be shared between the races and H.M.G. so that conditions of comparative stability obtain during the transfer of power.

The memorandum considers these questions in relation to Kenya and Nyasaland, "the thorniest of the immediate problems". In Kenya a system must be devised to protect the Europeans and Asians whilst power passes to the Africans, and in Nyasaland the task is to protect Africans against "the encroachment of Federal political power and influence until they are ready to judge their own future."

The British Government, the authors state, has to face both ways, but it can do so with no inconsistency if it stood firm on freedom under the law for all races.

The authors' detailed proposals are given below.

KENYA

So long as the political end of colonial rule was necessarily indeterminate for certain reasons then H.M.G. was prudent not to get tied to a time-table. Now the time has come when the force of African nationalism, which like nature may be rough or smooth, can only be met in Kenya by announcing dates for responsible government and independence within the Commonwealth.

It is suggested that 1965 be the date for responsible government and 1970 for independence. H.M.G. should make it clear that it intends to govern firmly with an official majority until 1965, the elected side until then being composed of a number of general seats to which members will be elected on a broad but restricted multi-racial franchise (only 750,000 electors, mostly Africans, such seats being equal to the aggregate number of the reserved seats for Europeans and Asians).

two African, one European and one Asian on the elected side. Minorities are entitled to rights under the law during the interim period. If the minority races are to have any hope of equal rights under the law during and after the transfer of power it is important that they should be secured for all races now. Mr. Mboya said in Belgium at the I.C.F.T.U. conference in December, 1959, that he is prepared to have a Bill of Rights in Kenya. The test of Mr. MBOYA'S statesmanship will lie in his advocacy of this as a genuine reform at the constitutional conference and the extent to which he persuades his fellow African legislators to this point of view.

The case for such a Bill is that, if genuinely advocated by the Africans, it could be the sheet anchor for Europeans and Asians during the interim period and after and would do more than anything else to secure their co-operation during the transfer of power.

Bill of Rights

But the Bill must work and the rights guaranteed in it must be limited to those which can be enforced simply such as: no expropriation without compensation; subject to the law of riot, no restriction to the right of assembly; within the context of a common franchise, no arbitrary deprivation of the right to vote; and no imprisonment without fair trial.

The testing of matters affecting personal rights could be referred to the excellent existing Council of State; this body now handles more effectively than its counterpart, the Federal African Affairs Board, matters of discriminatory legislation—discriminatory so far as Kenya is concerned as between any of the three races. There is no reason why the Council of State should not act as a watchdog over racial friction of this kind, with an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The key to the passing of power is the announcement of the programme set out above and the devising of a qualified franchise open to all races which would result in Africans having a preponderant vote in a substantial number of seats. The same franchise could apply to the reserved seats but by reason of their delimitation the electorates for such seats would in the interim period be largely those of the races for whom they are reserved, i.e. Asian or European.

Such a franchise carries with it certain risks that some members of the European and Asian community will be cut off from the main-stream of the legislature. Their complaint and fear will be that the extension of the franchise or the rapid passing of power may well lead to a breakdown of administration. H.M.G. must be ready to meet this point by helping to sustain the future cost of "Closer Administration" in Kenya, particularly in the agricultural context. But in a period when power is passing in Kenya, Mr. Mboya and his friends will do their fellow Africans no service if they insist on devaluing European standards of agriculture and government.

NYASALAND

Here in a sense the timing is the reverse of Kenya. If the ultimate future of the Federation is pressed in 1960 the pressure cooker of African nationalism will boil over again in Nyasaland and no amount of legitimate rhapsodizing of the economic benefits of the federal system will keep Nyasaland in the Federation except by force of arms.

All parties, including the Federal Government, have at times declared that Nyasaland is to be primarily an African state. It is still in a primitive constitutional condition, and without prejudging the ultimate question of its association with neighbouring territories there is every reason why H.M.G. should live up to its word and press forward swiftly with internal constitutional reforms. Had such reforms been announced in Autumn 1958 much trouble might have been avoided. Agreement now from the Africans in Nyasaland to amendments to the Constitution is too much to expect at this stage; but it is far better that such Africans should have opportunity within the political system rather than languish in the detention camps.

The alteration to the composition of the Legislative Council has in fact taken place and on the elected side there are now seven members—three Africans, one European and six other unofficial members. No provision has been made for the election of such Africans and here again the territorial franchise is the key. If the qualifications are stringent as then virtually no Africans will qualify to register as was the case with the Federal electoral roll in Nyasaland. It is suggested that the franchise for the African seats should be reasonably broad though still qualified (perhaps 100,000 Africans on the register compared with perhaps a possible 500 Europeans and Asians).

Under such a franchise there is no doubt that on the African side African nationalists will be elected; this is an

*The memorandum is obtainable from the Bow Group, 11, Giles High Street, London, W.C.2, price 1s.

inevitable feature of the passing of power. The non-African elected seats should be elected on an Asian-European roll without other qualifications.

"Dr. Banda should be released in Nyasaland (not in London as some Rhodesians suggest) in good time to have the opportunity to take his place in the political system. Preparations should be made for elections in the summer of 1960. If the franchise is reasonably broad he is unlikely to refuse to take part in the elections. If his party succeeds it is probable, with the Devlin report on record, that he would lead his party (in a non-violent way) even if his policy may in many respects be in opposition to Government policy and to Federal policy.

The emergency should be lifted in Nyasaland on Banda's release. This is not to say that public order in Nyasaland can depend alone on goodwill. H.M.G. must declare quite clearly its acceptance of powers in relation to riotous assembly and treachery and public order but it should also be accepted that to belong to a party which is opposed to the United Federal Party or H.M.G. is not and should not be in itself a criminal offence. In Nyasaland where there is no job discrimination or hotel barrier, there is yet a need for defining specific rights subject to the powers mentioned earlier in this paragraph such as: no imprisonment without fair trial; no restriction on the right of assembly or combination for legitimate purposes; freedom of movement within the Federation for Nyasaland Africans and Europeans, be their nationality British, African protected or Federal Rhodesian.

Part of the successful enforcement of the law must depend on improvement in the administration. Nyasaland has truly

been a Cinderella colony; it needs the relatively 'Closer Administration' that Kenya has benefited from since Mau Mau. That the size of the police force in Nyasaland has increased threefold since Federation is not a symptom of better administration. The real object of this policy should be to forge a true bond between government and governed so that at ground level there is a better feeling of working together usefully not only in territorial but also in Federal matters.

No one should prejudice the Federal issue. The successful passing of power within the Federation depends ultimately on the word of H.M.G. The preamble to the Constitution makes it clear that additional power should not pass to the Federation without the consent of the peoples of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. If some Africans doubt the word of H.M.G. that doubt can best be put at rest by showing Africans that Federation has not set back their political development in their own territory.

These are some of the matters on which the Tory Party will have to take action in 1960. The passing of power in Africa is no dishonourable process, nor must it become a shabby game. In spite of the feelings generated on all sides by the Nyasaland affair the authors of this memorandum consider that H.M.G.'s position can still be redeemed in Nyasaland; but only if we make haste to honour our principles by their observance and in that way turn African nationalism away from racial strife."

NEW YEAR HONOURS: C.H. for Mr. Lennox-Boyd

Peerage for Sir E. Baring: Sir R. Welensky Made a P.C.: Large "Kariba" List

BARON

BARING, SIR EVELYN, lately Governor and C-in-C., Kenya, and lately chairman, East Africa High Commission. Indian Civil Service, 1926-34; Governor of Southern Rhodesia, 1942-44; High Commissioner for United Kingdom in South Africa, 1944-51.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS

PROFUMO, JOHN DENNIS, M.P. for Kettering, 1940-45 and for Stratford-on-Avon since 1950, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1957-58; joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1958; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs since 1959.

WELENSKY, SIR ROY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since 1956; Leader of the House and Deputy Prime Minister, 1955-56; Minister of Transport 1953-56. Member of the Legislative Council, Northern Rhodesia, 1938; M.E.C., 1940-43; chairman, Non-Official Members' Association 1946-53.

COMPANION OF HONOUR

LENNOX-BOYD, ALAN TINDAL, M.P. for Mid-Bedfordshire since 1951, and Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1954-55. For political and public services. Minister of State for the Colonies, 1951-52; Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, 1952-54.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

OPPENHEIM, DUNCAN MORRIS, chairman, British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

FORBES, ALASTAIR GRANVILLE, Vice-President, Eastern African Court of Appeal.

GRAFFTEY-SMITH, ANTHONY PAUL, Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

HARTWELL, CHARLES HERBERT, Chief Secretary, Uganda.

MORTON, RALPH JOHN, formerly a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

K.C.M.G.

MORRIS, SIR PHILIP ROBERT, lately chairman, Commonwealth Education Conference. Vice-Chancellor, Bristol University.

NYE, GEOFFREY WALTER, adviser on agriculture to the Colonial Secretary.

GIBBS, THE HON. HUMPHREY VICARY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

WRENCH, SIR JOHN EVELYN LESLIE, for Commonwealth Services.

C.M.G.

BERTRAM, N. R., formerly Federal Secretary for Commerce and Industry.

CARREL, P., Chief Secretary British Somaliland.

CONROY, D. W., Q.C., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Legal Affairs, and Solicitor-General, Kenya.

DUNTZE, SIR GEORGE E. D., Provincial Commissioner, Uganda.

HASKARD, C. D. P. T., Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland.

MAGOR, E. W. M., Assistant Chief Secretary, Kenya.

PATON, T. A. L., for service rendered concerning construction of Kariba Dam.

RUSSELL, E. W., director, East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, E.A.H.C.

STRINGER, J. D., senior commissioner, Zanzibar.

MORRIS, S. E., Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Civil Division

K.B.E.

FARQUHARSON, JAMES ROBBIE, general manager, East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

ANDERSON, DUNCAN LAW, Chairman of Federal Power Board.

C.B.E.

CLARK, J. DESMOND, director, Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, Gwelo. **MERSON, H.**, Director, Royal National Parks of Kenya, for public services in Kenya.

KARIMIE, A. Y. A., for public services in Tanganyika.

LANDER, C. W., manager, Native Labour Boards, Southern Rhodesia.

LUGUSHA, H. M., Chief of Sikonge, for public services in Tanganyika.

MULLIN, J. V., Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland.

RANDALL, J. B., Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, Uganda.

STEWART, J. A., administrative secretary, Office of High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

TONK, G. J., managing director, Hays Wharf Ltd.

WELLS, COL. G. E., Clerk of the Federal Assembly.

O.B.E.

ANSELL, D. G., for public services in Nyasaland.
 CLAPPERTON, J. W., for public services in Nyasaland.
 DOUGLAS, T. K. A., for services rendered concerning construction of Kariba Dam.
 GRIFFIN, C., Accountant-General, British Somaliland.
 GUY, N. G. B., chief surveyor, Tanganyika.
 HARRIS, C. M., for public services in Bulawayo.
 HAWKER, A. H., assistant chief secretary, Zanzibar.
 HOMAN, F. D., African Land Tenure Officer, Kenya.
 JAMES, R. D., member of Land Settlement Board, Southern Rhodesia.
 JAMES, M. H., headmaster, Duke of York School, Nairobi.
 MCADAM, J. W. J., professor of surgery, University College, Makerere, Uganda.
 MANLEY, P., Commissioner of Prisons, Tanganyika.
 MARTIN, H. R., city treasurer, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
 MINNIS, P. C., Commissioner for Community Development, Uganda.
 MITCHELL, H. K., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.
 NEWSON, E. S., joint general manager, British South Africa Company.
 KARANDA, N., lately senior chief, Kenya.
 PATON, LIEUT.-COL. J. E. F., for services rendered under auspices of Over-Seas League to Commonwealth visitors.
 ROBERTS, D. T. E., Crown Counsel, Nyasaland.
 SAVORY, J. H. R., Director of Irrigation, S. Rhodesia.
 SERGEANT, E. W., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.
 STENT, H. B., Director, East African Industrial Research Organization, E.A.H.C.
 THOMPSON, D. E., senior medical officer, Tanganyika.
 SMETHAM, H. H., chairman of the Borradaile Trust, S. Rhodesia.
 WEBSTER, M. H., for provision of health services at Kariba

M.B.E.

ADAMS, C. H., for public services in Kenya.
 AFZAL, A., lately assistant superintendent, E.A.P. & T.
 ALLEN, LIEUT.-COL. G. M., secretary, Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.
 BARBOUR, T. V. R., personal assistant to Federal High Commissioner in London.
 BARKER, MISS N. T., matron of Ndola Hospital, Northern Rhodesia.
 BATES, MRS. M. E., lately personal secretary, E.A.H.C.
 BAZARRABUSA, T. B., for public services in Uganda.
 BOURNE, MRS. L. M., of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, for social welfare work.
 BOWEN, MISS J. C. M., superintendent of education for women and girls, Zanzibar.
 BRYANT, S. A., industrial officer at Kariba, Labour Department, Southern Rhodesia.
 BURNS, LIEUT.-COL. M. D., lately senior technical assistant, Ministry of Transport and Works, Northern Rhodesia.
 COLLEY, V. A., principal, Soroti Technical School, Uganda.
 DAVE, J. K., for public services in Tanganyika.
 DE KOCK, E. PLEWMAN, for public services, especially in connexion with protection of wild life in Southern Rhodesia.
 DE SOUSA, F. A., accounts officer, Chief Secretary's Office, Kenya.
 DICKINSON, A., administrative officer, Nyasaland.
 FOTHERGILL, K., senior game ranger, in charge of Kariba, Southern Rhodesia.
 GATHENO, G. N., acting information officer, Kenya.
 GILLES, R. J. M., veterinary officer, Northern Rhodesia.
 HAMER, A. G., British Council representative, Nyasaland.
 HOUGAARD, E. J., headmaster of Churchill School, Southern Rhodesia.
 IMBERT, A. E. T., Director of Passbooks, Kenya.
 JAMIESON, MISS I. H., matron, Uganda.
 KNOWLES, MRS. M., for public services in Nyasaland.
 LEWIS, A. H., for cultural services in Northern Rhodesia.
 NORDEN, MISS F. M., for services rendered under auspices of Over-Seas League in connexion with hospitality to Commonwealth visitors.
 LONDANI, M., senior chief of the Chewa (Lundazi) Native Authority, Northern Rhodesia.
 MATHUR, A. L., chief examiner of motor vehicles, Nyasaland.
 MUTIBLLA, THE REV. I. M., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.
 MWANJESA, A., Liwali of Tunduru, Tanganyika.
 NICKLIN, L. H., assistant establishment secretary, Uganda.
 OTIM, F. K., senior assistant agricultural officer, Uganda.
 PAUL, MISS M., matron, Kilimatinde Hospital, Tanganyika.
 ROWE, MISS C. E., for public services in Tanganyika.
 SHERIDAN, THE REV. CANON I. L., of Mashobane, Southern Rhodesia.
 SHAR, D. M., for public services in Kenya.
 SINGH, H., assistant engineer, E.A.P. & T.
 SMITH, MRS. M. A. I., of Seluku, Southern Rhodesia, for social welfare service.

STANLEY, E. A., permanent way inspector, E.A.R. & H.
 THOMAS, N. L. P., administrative officer, British Somaliland.
 THOMAS, J. T., chief superintendent (quartermaster), B.S.A.P.
 VAN DER WALP, P. T., formerly Federal Controller of Printing and Stationery, Salisbury.
 WIGLEY, MRS. J. L., of Bulawayo, for social welfare service.
 WILKIN, MISS E., formerly on staff of Federal Ministry of Finance.
 WILSON, A. R., for public services in Nyasaland.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

GEORGEUA, E., lately senior district assistant, Tanganyika
 BIN SUMEIT, S. O., BIN AHMED, senior kadhi, Zanzibar

MILITARY DIVISION

C.B.E.

GREEN, BRIG. P. W. P., headquarters staff, East Africa Command.
 HAWKINS, GROUP CAPT. H., Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

O.B.E.

BUTTERILL, COL. R. R. J., Staff Corps, Federal Army, Area Commander, Mashonaland.

M.B.E.

HARVEY, MAJOR K. G., 2nd Bn. Royal Rhodesia Regt.
 NASH, CAPT. W. B., commanding No. 1 advance workshop, 70th Infantry Bde., King's African Rifles.

AIR FORCE CROSS

PAXTON, SQUADRON LEADER C. H., R.R.A.F.

Reactions to Bow Group Proposals

Mr. T. Mboya—Too Little; Mr. L. Briggs—Too Much

REACTIONS OF POLITICAL LEADERS in Kenya to the suggestions in the Bow Group memorandum that the Colony should have "responsible Government" by 1965 and independence in 1970 were mixed.

Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Party, thought the date suggested for responsible Government might be possible if good will and understanding was shown by the delegates to the constitutional conference opening at Lancaster House, London, later this month.

Very great changes in the attitudes of the leaders of racial groups would be necessary if responsible Government were to be achieved earlier, he said. Demands that this step should be taken this year were completely unrealistic, unless those who advocated it changed their attitude and earned the confidence of a great majority of all races.

Referring to the Bow Group's detailed proposals, Mr. Blundell pointed out that the New Kenya Party advocated parliamentary democracy in Kenya and believed that it must be worked out to fit the colony's particular needs.

Mr. Tom Mboya, the African leader, said he considered the proposals in the pamphlet to be inadequate. He did not consider Kenya could wait 10 years for independence and believed responsible Government should be given to the Colony this year.

Group Captain L. R. Briggs, leader of the United Party, which represents the European right-wing, criticized publication of the Bow Group's views on the eve of the constitutional conference as unfortunate. "It is certainly not going to help towards any agreement being reached," he added.

It appeared to him that the Bow Group's ideas were based on "the familiar conventional democratic approach" which his party considered out of date in Africa. They had seen clearly in Ghana and Sudan that such an approach only paved the way for African dictatorship. His party saw no reason why the same thing would not happen in Tanganyika and Kenya.

PERSONALIA

MR. GEORGE A. TYSON has returned to Nairobi from London.

DR. R. V. BOWLES is shortly expected in London from Kenya.

MISS V. C. YOUNG has returned to London after her visit to East Africa.

MR. E. W. BOVILL'S new book is entitled, "The England of Nimrod and Surtees, 1815-1854".

SIR STEPHEN and LADY KING-HALL will spend the next two months in South, Central and East Africa.

SIR DENNISTOWN BERNIE, who lived in Southern Rhodesia for some years, has just entered his 71st year.

MR. E. P. WARD, Nyasaland manager of The Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., has flown to the United Kingdom on a business visit.

CAPTAIN J. TRAYNER has retired from the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. He was in command of the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. NELSON RAYNOR, former general manager of Blantyre and East Africa Co., Ltd., has returned to Nyasaland from leave in England.

MR. D. A. FERRIER, formerly of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has been appointed general manager of Lombard Central Africa, Ltd.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, is to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which will open in London on May 3.

MR. C. H. CORLETT, Nyasaland manager of Gallaher, Ltd., and MRS. CORLETT, are returning to the Protectorate from long leave aboard the *City of York*.

THE HON. MICHAEL RICHARDS, the Rifle Brigade, younger son of LORD and LADY MILVERTON, and MISS LEONIE STEVENI have announced their engagement.

MR. VERNON BARLETT is to speak on "The Awakening of the Afro-Asian Nations" at a joint meeting of the Royal Africa Society and the Royal Commonwealth Society today.

MR. R. G. SOOTHILL, chairman of Turner and Newall, Ltd., has been appointed a director of the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., and of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.

LORD POOLE, a director of Airwork, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the Lawley group of companies in succession to MR. A. F. JOPLING, who has resigned because of pressure of other business interests.

MR. DENNIS ARCHARD, Nyasaland manager of Manica Trading Co., Ltd. and MRS. ARCHARD leave Blantyre on January 20 for Capetown, where they will join the WINCHESTER CASTLE for long leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. M. J. K. SMITH, captain of Warwickshire, who visited East Africa last winter with the M.C.C. team, hit the first century in the present West Indies tour of the M.C.C., scoring 102 runs in 126 minutes against Barbados Colts.

SIR ERIC ASHBY, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, and PROFESSOR C. H. PHILLIPS, Professor of Oriental History and Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, are among those appointed to fill vacancies on the University Grants Committee.

MR. W. E. GEERLING has succeeded SIR JOHN DUNCANSON as chairman of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company. MR. D. W. R. HYASOM, a director of the company, has taken over from Mr. Geerling as managing director. Sir John Duncanson had asked to be relieved of the Risco chairmanship because of his very heavy responsibilities and commitments in the United Kingdom. Mr. Geerling joined Risco early last year. He was managing director of the South African ISCOR's Steel Sales Company for many years.

MR. A. L. DRYER, joint secretary with MR. H. A. WARREN of both Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., retired last Thursday after 50 years' service with the Balfour Beatty organization. Mr. Warren has been appointed secretary of both companies.

The Speaker's committee has selected MR. BRIAN HARRISON, M.P., and MR. JOSEPH SLATER, M.P., to accept the invitation extended by the Kenya branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association for two members of the United Kingdom Parliament to visit Kenya for a month early in the New Year.

LADY CAYZER, wife of SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., last week launched the ROTHESAY CASTLE, one of two new refrigerated cargo liners for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., being built at the Carlsdyke yard of the Greenock Dockyard Co., Ltd.

SIR GEORGE MOORING sailed from London in the UGANDA last Sunday to take up his appointment as British Resident in Zanzibar. Also on board were MR. A. J. OLDFIELD, manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O., Mombasa, and MRS. OLDFIELD, and MR. R. G. HERVEY, managing director of Spottiswoode Advertising, Ltd.

MR. S. L. STANLEY has been appointed managing director of PHS Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., from January 1. MR. A. B. McQUEEN, having reached retirement age, has resigned his position as director of the company from the same date. MESSRS. C. J. DART, W. H. OLIVER, and H. G. O. YOUNG have all been appointed assistant directors.

MR. C. G. SPEIGHT, head of the passenger department of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., retired on December 31, after being in the company's service for over 44 years. MR. A. J. BUTTERWICK has been appointed passenger manager as from January 1, and MR. E. C. HART the head of the tourist class booking section at Union-Castle's chief passenger office in London.

MR. W. H. HAMMOND, immigration adviser to the Federal High Commissioner since 1927, leaves London to-day for Salisbury with his wife and family. Mr. Hammond, who as held the substantive rank of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs for several years, has been promoted to be Secretary of the Federal Public Services Commission. The Hammonds gave a reception at Rhodesia House on Tuesday.

MR. C. GRIERSON RICKFORD has been appointed Deputy Director-General of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. This new post will be combined with his present duties as Controller of Administration. Mr. Rickford, who was born in London in 1917, settled in Rhodesia in 1957, when he joined the Ministry of Home Affairs as Controller of Administration (Broadcasting). He transferred to the F.B.C. in the same capacity on its formation.

MR. A. E. LEWIS, a member of the international department staff of the Trades Union Congress, has been appointed secretary of the Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association. He will take up his appointment early next month. Mr. Lewis was appointed general secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union in 1958, but was unable to take up the post because the Federal Government declared him a prohibited immigrant.

Accommodation

FURLOUGH accommodation. Summer and winter. Comfortable, well appointed guest house in picturesque Lyric Regis Warrick assured excellent cuisine. H.A.C. structure on quiet Worthington. Overdale Woodhouse and Ruff Lane Regis.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, THE HON. MILDMAY THOMAS, of Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, son of the seventh VISCOUNT FALMOUTH, domiciled in Tanganyika Territory, left estate in England (gross £45,230; duty paid £18,779) of £44,685.

MR. A. H. JAMAL, Tanganyika's Minister for Urban Local Government and Works, is to pay a courtesy visit to Israel from January 18 until February 2 at the invitation of the Israeli Government. He will study various development projects. Last July MR. ELIAHU ELATH, then Ambassador of Israel to Great Britain, came to Tanganyika accompanied by MR. ELIASHY BEN-HORIN, Head of the African Division of the Israeli Ministry of External Affairs, in the course of a general survey of East Africa. Mr. Jamal is to have discussions in Nairobi with MR. G. SOMEN, Consul of Israel before leaving East Africa.

Conference Delegates

THREE NOMINATED MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council will take part in this month's constitutional conference in London with the 36 elected members and 12 specially elected members, it was announced in Nairobi last week. They are Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, the Colony's Minister for Legal Affairs, the Liwali for the Coast, Shiekh Salim Mohamed Muhashamy, and Ahmed Farah, who will represent the Somalis and other tribes of the Northern Province, which does not return an elected member to the Legislative Council. The elected member for Ukamba, Sir Charles Markham, will be unable to attend the conference because he is to visit South Africa for medical treatment. His place in London will be taken by a coffee farmer, Mr. C. W. P. Harries, of Thika, whose nomination as a temporary elected member has been approved.

Acting District Officers

FOUR MORE AFRICANS have been appointed acting district officers in Tanganyika, bringing the number in the Administration to eight. Provided their reports are satisfactory in the meantime, these officers will be nominated to attend the Overseas Service Course at either Oxford or Cambridge from October, 1960 to June, 1961. Three of the eight acting district officers are at present attending the course at Cambridge. There are seven African district officers in the Tanganyika Provincial Administration.

No Room at The Inn

AN INDIAN BUSINESSMAN, Mr. S. K. Gupta, manager of one of India's biggest woollen mills, has been refused accommodation at seven Bulawayo hotels. He subsequently travelled to Salisbury where he obtained hotel accommodation. Mr. Gupta said that the type of treatment he had received at Bulawayo was bound to affect trade between the Federation and India. He had travelled all over the world and had never experienced such "humiliating and insulting" treatment before. In Northern Rhodesia, he had stayed at the best hotels.

Mr. Mboya Banned

MR. TOM MBOYA has cancelled his plans to fly to Basutoland where he had been invited to open the Basutoland National Congress conference. He had been informed by the South African authorities that he would not be allowed to land at Johannesburg, where he was to have changed planes for Basutoland. The South African Government has declared him a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Macmillan's African Tour

Major Speech in Salisbury

MR. MACMILLAN left London on Tuesday evening for his African tour. He will be away about six weeks, and will spend from January 18 to January 27 in the Federation, visiting Ghana before and South Africa after Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

At London Airport, the Prime Minister said he hoped his African tour would help him to acquire some knowledge of the background of problems to be tackled in the next year or two. "We must not take, as some people do, too gloomy a view. These are exciting days for Africa."

Among the members of the Government who went to see Mr. Macmillan off were Mr. R. A. Butler, who will be in charge of the Government while the Prime Minister is away, Lord Home, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. I. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. J. Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

One of the three major speeches the Prime Minister intends to make will be an address to the National Affairs Association in Salisbury. In all Mr. Macmillan expects to make 15 or 16 speeches.

Accompanying the Prime Minister are his wife, Lady Dorothy, and an official staff of 17, including Sir Norman Brook, Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr. Harold Evans, his adviser on public relations, Mr. D. W. S. Hunt, Commonwealth Relations Office, and Mr. J. H. Robertson, Colonial Office.

During his stay in the Federation, Mr. Macmillan will visit all three territories and will have discussions with the heads of the Federal and territorial Governments.

Salisbury's largest cinema has been booked to accommodate an expected record crowd to hear Mr. Macmillan speak on January 19. The Prime Minister will fly to Nyasaland later to meet members of the Executive Council and political leaders.

After a meeting with Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, on January 21, Mr. Macmillan will fly to Lusaka for meetings with members of the Executive Council and members of political groups represented in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. He is also to meet the Barotse Paramount Chief, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika.

His last social engagement before he leaves for South Africa will be a private dinner with Sir Roy Welensky in his suburban bungalow.

Obituary

MR. J. D. ODENDAAL, who was assistant manager at the head office of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., from 1931 to 1955, died suddenly during the Christmas holiday at the age of 54. He was assistant general manager at Cape Town.

MR. HUMPHREY ALAN WALTER MORRICE, who had been Adviser on Irrigation and Drainage to the Colonial Office since 1958 and was previously Adviser on Irrigation to the Sudan Government, has died in a London hospital at the age of 53.

MR. EDWARD CONWAY BAKER, who was in the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika from 1918 to 1944, has died at St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, at the age of 72.

MR. ROBERT HEMSON, formerly agricultural adviser to the Gezira irrigation scheme, and Director of Agriculture and Forests in Sudan, has died at the age of 83.

SIR HENRI WELLS, a former Chief Justice of the Sudan, has died at the age of 75.

Sir Roy Welensky's Hopes Abolition of African Affairs Board

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in a year's end-interview in Salisbury last week that the Federation must get complete independence in the fields for which it was responsible and must get it quickly — next year or in 1961 at the latest.

He said that at next year's review of the Constitution he would ask for certain changes which would encourage African people to look to the Federal Government rather than constantly "looking over their shoulders to Whitehall." He would demand that the British Government's right to veto federal legislation should go, and that the Colonial Laws Validity Act (which prevents the passing of legislation repugnant to the laws of England) should no longer apply to the Federation.

The most important change he would ask for would be the abolition of the African Affairs Board, which is responsible for ensuring that legislation does not discriminate against Africans, and its replacement by some body which would protect the interests of all races in the Federation.

Sir Roy said a clear-cut programme for Nyasaland towards a responsible form of government within the Federation "is also an urgent necessity."

It was essential to destroy the belief that the Federation could be broken up. True stability which was essential for continued progress, could never be achieved until the Africans learned to think of themselves in terms of members of a federal state.

"We can hardly expect the wholehearted support of certain ambitious African leaders while they still think there is some chance of them becoming Prime Minister of an independent black State."

Before the Federation laid a formal claim for full membership of the Commonwealth, there must be a greater degree of equality in the status of the three territorial Governments. This

would involve a steady transfer of power from London to Lusaka (Northern Rhodesia) and Zomba (Nyasaland) and would probably take some years.

Sir Roy was asked to comment on the apparent reluctance in certain quarters of Britain to grant the federation any form of constitutional advance. He replied: "How can they think we are not worthy of independence and running our own affairs when they look at the bloodshed all over the rest of Africa? Is it really to the advantage of black people to give them self-government when they are not really ready for it?"

Bishop Replies to Sir Roy

"Dismay Amounting Almost to Despair"

THE BISHOP OF NYASALAND, the Rt. Rev. F. O. Thorne, said last Monday that if Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, succeeded in depriving Africans of their resort to Whitehall they would turn to anywhere, but Salisbury in search of a substitute.

The Bishop was referring, in a letter to the *Nyasaland Times*, to a New Year message in which Sir Roy said he would demand the abolition of the African Affairs Board and the British Government's right to veto federal legislation.

The Bishop stated that he had read this announcement "with dismay amounting almost to despair for the future of the Federation. It is difficult to conceive of a more unstatesmanlike pronouncement coming from one in so responsible a position at the present time, or one more likely to produce exactly the opposite effect to the one intended."

He asked if this seemed to the Prime Minister the right time to attempt to remove from the Federal Constitution two safeguards of African interests, and if he really thought he could dragoon the people into a feeling of confidence in his Government by depriving them of any other protection?

Sir R. Welensky Attacked

New Year's Honour Questioned

MR. GEORGE BROWN, Labour M.P. for Belper, last week attacked the inclusion of Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in the New Year's Honours list.

At this moment, Mr. Brown declared, Sir Roy Welensky was acting in a peculiarly high-handed manner in what was technically, at least still a British possession for which the British Parliament was responsible. The decision to include Sir Roy Welensky in the Honours list would anger millions of the coloured citizens of Africa, especially when it was remembered that at the time of the Hola tragedy one of those involved was singled out for inclusion in the Honours list in the same way.

"I would like to think that many of Mr. Macmillan's friends and supporters will deplore an action which appears to be another of his little private jokes. Does Mr. Macmillan seriously expect people to like it, or is he acting in a mood of cynical provocation?"

Sir Roy Welensky was made a privy councillor in the Honours.

Chief Deposed

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, has withdrawn recognition of a chief, Patrick Pickford Jere, in the Northern Province. A Government statement said action had been taken after complaints of misadministration. Allegations had been made that Chief Jere failed to maintain proper records and a considerable loss of money had occurred.

TOBACCO
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Satisfy

Political Discussions With Dr. Banda

Permission to Visit a Federal Matter

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has issued a statement which in effect concedes that it has no authority to give permission to anybody to visit Dr. Hastings Banda while he is confined in a Federal prison.

The statement was issued in response to a report from Usaka last week that the Nyasaland Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, had given permission to Sir John Moffat, leader of the Central Africa Party in Northern Rhodesia, to visit Dr. Banda in Gwelo gaol and discuss the Nyasaland political situation with him.

Mr. Harry Franklin, Sir John Moffat's deputy, said that after Sir Robert Armitage had given his permission, Mr. Julian Greenfield, the Federal Minister of Law, had vetoed it, and Sir John Moffat had been unable to have the veto withdrawn, although the matter had been referred to the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky.

The text of the statement by the Nyasaland Government is: "Visits to detainees in the federal institutions are a matter for the federal authorities. The matter is one therefore which falls within the responsibility of the Federal Government and one on which that Government and not the Nyasaland Government should be consulted."

The Nyasaland statement still leaves unanswered the important question whether the Nyasaland Government indicated that it had no objection to Sir John Moffat seeing Dr. Banda, writes a correspondent of the *Times*. It is well known that the Ministry of Law always consults the Nyasaland Government before anybody is given permission to enter Gwelo gaol to see Dr. Banda, as Dr. Banda is a political detainee. The Federal Government is merely the agent of the Nyasaland Government in the detention of Dr. Banda.

Petition to Prime Minister

A PETITION, presented at 10 Downing Street last week by three representatives of the African National Congress movements in southern Africa, asks the Prime Minister to use his influence during his African tour to bring the emergency in Nyasaland to a speedy end, to obtain the release of Dr. Banda and other detainees, to end "repressive" laws in Southern Rhodesia and release political detainees, and to bring *apartheid* to an end.

The petition was signed by Mr. Kanyama Chiume, publicity secretary of the Nyasaland African Congress, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, and Mr. Tennyson Makiwane, a representative of the South African National Congress.

The petition states: "We believe that you will agree that what is being done with the support of the British Government in Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa, constitutes the greatest threat to the existence of the Commonwealth." It emphasizes that there can be no solutions that do not recognize the right to self-determination.

Citizenship College Proposal

A RECOMMENDATION THAT a college of citizenship be established in or near Salisbury has been made by two investigators, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter, to the trustees of the Beit and Dulverton Trusts. They also recommend establishment of a similar college near Nairobi. The proposal to have colleges of citizenship in Central and East Africa was put forward at a Capricorn Africa Society conference last April. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter say that the Beit Trust is prepared to give two-thirds and the Dulverton Trust one-third to finance the scheme in the Federation for a three-year experiment. Students would be drawn from the emerging middle class of Africans and Asians and from the younger Europeans.

Overriding Federal Government

Labour's Plea to Colonial Secretary

THE LEGAL CASE for setting aside the ruling of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which has prevented Sir John Moffat from seeing Dr. Hastings Banda, who is detained in a federal gaol, was put to the Colonial Secretary and the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations last Monday by Sir Frank Soskice and Mr. James Callaghan on behalf of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr. J. Macleod and Lord Home, the respective Ministers, promised to consider all that had been said, but did not commit themselves to any particular course.

It is understood—according to the political correspondent of the *Guardian*—that neither Minister argued the case against the interpretation of the law made by Sir Frank Soskice, which left the impression on Labour's representatives that the Ministers were either not sure of the validity of the Federal Government's action or were in substantial agreement with the interpretation put upon it by Sir Frank.

Mr. Callaghan put to the Ministers the case for releasing Dr. Banda and other detainees, and for ending the emergency in Nyasaland. This, too, the Ministers undertook to consider.

Mr. Callaghan said after the meeting, which took place at the Commonwealth Relations office, that the occasion for the decision to see the Ministers had been the tension which had arisen between the Federal and Nyasaland Governments from the willingness of the Governor of Nyasaland to let Sir John Moffat see Dr. Banda, and the refusal of the Federal Minister of Law, Mr. Greenfield, to allow this to happen.

Mr. Callaghan was asked if Mr. Macleod or Lord Home had denied that the Governor of Nyasaland had been willing for the meeting to take place, and replied that they had not.

Sir Frank explained that he had put the case that the considered view of the Governor who had proclaimed the emergency in Nyasaland should not be overruled by the Federal Minister. Sir Frank had argued that whatever the strictly legal position might be, it had been the Governor who, under the emergency regulations, had the power to authorize the detention and to prescribe the conditions of detention.

"Surely," Sir Frank continued, "the Governor's views should be made to prevail by making a formal variation in the detention order. We stressed the extreme undesirability of the considered view of the Governor being set at naught by Federal Ministers, and emphasized that if the considered view of the Governor could be made to prevail, it certainly ought to be made to do so, and that we thought it should."

Mr. Callaghan emphasized the Labour view that the Governor could not only make a detention order, but could vary it to permit, for example, a visit from Sir John Moffat.

Mr. Callaghan put to the Ministers the general case for the release of Dr. Banda and argued that if there was to be any return to normal political life in Nyasaland, the accepted leaders of Nyasaland must be free to take part in it again. Mr. Callaghan added that he had suggested that the Prime Minister's visit to Africa would be very propitious for turning over a new leaf. He would be on the spot and able to form his own view, and to make recommendations to the Governor from his own personal experience.

More Lusitu Deaths

THE MYSTIC DISEASE at Lusitu resettlement area claimed three more victims in the week preceding Christmas, bringing the total number of deaths in five villages since the outbreak began last September to 43. Medical authorities continue to investigate. No report has been received yet from Professor Steyn, the South African pharmaceutical expert who was recently called in for advice and assistance.

Building Industry Council

MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, opened last week the inaugural meeting of the multi-racial council for the building industry in the Protectorate. The council consists of nine members—three employers, three employees, three independents. It is the first of its kind in the Protectorate and will make proposals with regard to working conditions, wages, working conditions, overtime and other matters.

Mr. Mboya's Aims for Kenya

Internal Self-Government in 1960

MR. TOM MBOYA, the Kenya African leader, said in Dar es Salaam last week that he would be prepared to accept internal self-government similar to that recently granted in Tanganyika for "a transitional period".

He said he saw no difficulty in offering a number of reserved seats to immigrant communities during the transitional period. These would be filled by election on a common roll basis.

It had been suggested that the London conference on the Kenya Constitution would be a failure. "I do not agree with this view. If I thought it was going to fail I would not be going. If it does fail, it will not be the fault of the African people because we want it to succeed."

Mr. Mboya said that the Kenya Africans would press for self-government next year at the conference, and for full independence after a "short transitional period". He declined to say how many years he considered such a transitional period should be.

His ultimate aims for Kenya were no different from those Mr. Nyerere had for Tanganyika. He was impressed with race relations in Tanganyika and the obvious harmony and coming-together of all peoples in the territory.

"We in Kenya," Mr. Mboya declared, "have a more difficult race problem to overcome because it has been more pronounced there for a long time."

He hoped the political leaders of other communities would work with the Africans.

Mr. Mboya made these statements after spending two days with Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union. He also had meetings with political and union leaders.

Exchange Teachers

THE RECENT GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT of the award of travel grants to teachers going on exchange to Commonwealth countries (excluding Canada) has already resulted in an increase in the number of applicants. Recently 20 sailed for Australia, 12 to New Zealand and 11 to South Africa and the Federation. This brings the number of exchanges between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries to nearly 7,000 since the inception of the scheme in 1919. The scheme, organized by the League of the British Commonwealth and Empire, is based on a twelve-month post-to-post exchange with Commonwealth teachers. British teachers participating receive from £55 to £250 travel grant depending on their destination. Under similar arrangements about 50 teachers went to Canada at the end of the summer. There are separate financial arrangements for these teachers.

School Cert. Changed

THE GENERAL SCHOOL CERTIFICATE examination, now in force throughout the Federation, was to be replaced in 1961 by an examination set by the College of Preceptors. Mr. D. C. Ferrer, Secretary for Education, has disclosed in Bulawayo. He said that one of the reasons for the change was the need of industry to get a higher standard of apprenticeship entrant, particularly in engineering. Another reason was that the number of entrants for the present examination had grown to the stage where a full-time examination syndicate would soon be necessary. Entrants for the College of Preceptors examination would be able to sit on either a certificate basis or a subject basis. The only compulsory subject will be English—against English and arithmetic in the present examination.

Twelve locally domiciled officers in Tanganyika have been selected at the beginning of the year to be trained for senior accounting posts in the Government service.

Attempts to Consult Kenyatta

Mr. Mboya's Latest Moves

ATTEMPTS ARE TO BE MADE by Mr. Tom Mboya, the Kenya leader, to obtain a memorandum on the Colony's future Constitution from Jomo Kenyatta, who last year completed a gaol sentence for managing the Mau Mau movement and who is now living in restriction at Lodwar, in the Northern Province.

This was disclosed at a meeting at Nakuru last Sunday by Dr. Kiano, who said that African district associations which supported the Kenya Independence Movement had asked Mr. Mboya to seek Kenyatta's views. The Kenya Independence Movement, a proposed party led by Mr. Mboya, Dr. Kiano, and Mr. O. Odinga, has been refused registration.

Dr. Kiano said this had been done because the Kenya Government had refused permission for Kenyatta to attend the London conference on the Colony's Constitution. It is understood that the African elected members made this request to the Colonial Secretary during his recent visit to Kenya and that they were told that there was no question of Kenyatta's participation in the talks, which were for members of the Legislative Council only.

Despite this, the representatives of seven African district political associations meeting in Nairobi last Sunday said in a statement that they had sent a telegram to Kenyatta asking him to lead the African delegation.

The Kenya Government stated at the time of Kenyatta's release from gaol that he would not be allowed to take part in politics while he was kept in restriction. Mr. Mboya's move is regarded by local observers—according to a correspondent of the *Times*—as an attempt by the African elected members to appease the demand of the rank and file that Africans should refuse to take part in the London conference unless Kenyatta leads the African delegation. They have made it clear that this demand embarrasses them.

Mr. Mboya has also written an open letter to European and Asian political leaders, seeking their co-operation in furthering African aspirations. In it Mr. Mboya states that if the conference failed, "the African is bound to lose confidence in constitutional discussions and start wondering whether he is right in being concerned about the fears and rights of the immigrant communities".

Mr. Macleod More Hopeful

"Measure of Agreement" Chance

MR. I. MACLEOD, Colonial Secretary, said in a B.B.C. interview in the programme "Home and Abroad" last week that he had come from Kenya more hopeful than he went.

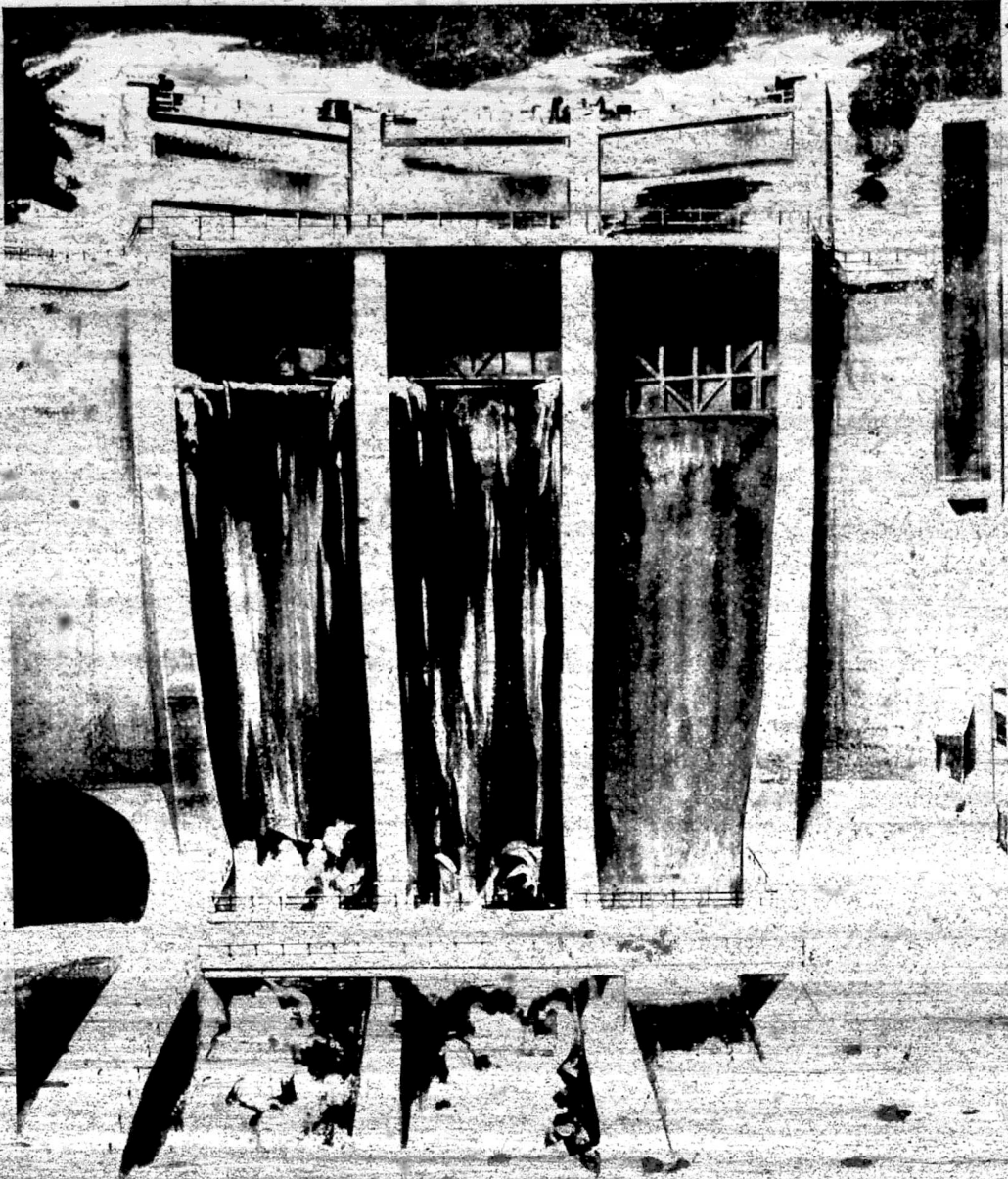
It was difficult to explain the reasons for this, Mr. Macleod continued. "I believe there is a chance at least that the Kenya conference will produce a measure of agreement."

Referring to Tanganyika, Mr. Macleod agreed that the fundamental of an African majority with African rule, as soon as the territory was ready for independence, had been accepted.

He would like the emergency in Nyasaland to end as soon as possible. If the Governor felt a detained man should be released, this should be done without regard to the arrival of the Monckton Commission.

The registration of voters for Tanganyika's second general election, due to take place in September, 1960, is shortly to begin.

An orphaned baby baboon rescued from the flood waters of Lake Kariba has been flown by Hunting-Clan's Africargo service from Salisbury to London. It was received by Mr. Reginald Bloom, Assistant Director of the North of England Zoological Society, and he took it by road to its new home in Chester Zoo. The baboon is the first animal rescued from Kariba to reach England. It has been sent to England as a genetic specimen of the British contribution to the appeal of the Fauna Preservation Society for raising funds for the same work.



TO DOUBLE THE POWER OF ROXBURGH



Four AEI water-wheel alternators at the New Zealand Electricity Department Roxburgh Power Station are already generating 240,000 kW. The South Island and four additional sets, to bring the station up to its designed capacity of 420,000 kW, are now in course of construction.

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Boycotting Monckton Commission

The Rev. C. Morris Criticizes Africans

THE REV. COLIN MORRIS, a Free Church minister who is one of the most outspoken advocates of African causes in Central Africa, has fiercely criticized African leaders for their decision to boycott the Monckton Commission.

Mr. Morris delivered his attack at a crowded meeting called by Africans at Nchanga to discuss the Monckton Commission.

He told them: "I know you are prepared to debate and argue by the hour in multi-racial groups about the problems involved in creating a multi-racial society. But once you return to the privacy of African townships you sing a different tune, and it is the double-talk which is driving European liberals in Central Africa to despair. As someone who has suffered a fair amount of ostracism from Europeans for my views on your rights, I am entitled to know whether in your own minds you have rejected the idea of a multi-racial society."

Referring to the Monckton Commission, Mr. Morris said: "Your proposed boycott means that the responsibility for pleading your case will fall on any liberal-minded Europeans prepared to undertake it, while you stand on the touchline and jeer. It also means there will be a procession of African stooges appearing before the commission, putting a point of view which may easily be labelled that of African opinion because no other Africans have come forward. Your proposed boycott is not, as you fondly imagine, a resounding rejection of Federation; it is a resounding rejection of democracy."

Mr. Morris, who, according to a correspondent of the *Guardian*, stands in relation to Central African racial affairs as Father Huddleston stood to those of South Africa, is likely to return to the attack. Whether his intervention at this late stage will bring independent-minded Africans to give evidence before the commission remains to be seen. So far, there has been no official reply from the African National Congress.

Great Disservice

Mr. Godwin Lewanika, a Northern Rhodesian African member of the Federal Assembly has claimed that by boycotting the Monckton Commission the British Labour Party has "done a great disservice to Africans."

Mr. Lewanika said that Dr. Hastings Banda, and other African leaders who are now in detention, should have an opportunity of giving evidence before the commission and he appealed to Africans not to boycott the commission. Mr. Lewanika referred to the pre-federation discussions in 1952 and argued that Africans achieved nothing by boycotting them. They merely made the implementation of the Federation possible without full weight being given to African views.

Mr. Lewanika is a relative of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, and appears to be directing his appeal mainly to the traditional chiefs and headmen. The *Guardian's* correspondent reports that "in many instances their opinion like Lewanika's own, will carry very little weight with the younger and more militant elements who are grouped around various national congresses in Central Africa. Mr. Lewanika's position is not helped either by the fact that he is a member of the Government party and was elected largely by European votes."

Watutsi Ordered Back Uganda Government's Decision

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT has ordered 850 Watutsi refugees who crossed the western border with 4,000 head of cattle to return to the Belgian trusteeship territory of Ruanda. They had refused to return because they say they fear violence from Bahutu tribesmen and repression from the Belgian Administration.

After consultations with Belgian officials, the Uganda Government described these fears as groundless and complained that so many cattle were causing a serious shortage of grazing in the Arwaka district, where the refugees were living.

Any of the refugees proving that he is liable to prosecution for a political offence will be allowed to stay.

Some of the refugees in Uganda have drawn their cattle from 40 miles inside Ruanda. There have been reports of more burning houses in Ruanda being visible from Uganda border areas.

Mr. Macleod's New Year Message

1960 "A Year of Great Opportunities"

IN A NEW YEAR MESSAGE, broadcast on the overseas service of the B.B.C., Mr. I. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that 1960 was going to be an exciting year, "a year of great opportunities which will demand all our talents of heart and mind."

"When, with the consent of all political parties in this country, we started many years ago on the policy of leading the territories forward," Mr. Macleod continued, "we deliberately unleashed a chain reaction which was bound to have a profound effect on the lives of all those taking part in it."

"There is small profit in building a new country if the men, women and children who live in it have not found a satisfactory relationship with one another and with the new institutions and conditions. Self-government brings representative institutions; in turn, representative institutions demand from the electorate a sense of responsibility and the feeling that each man and woman has a stake in the country and in its prosperity."

"I have been very conscious of these facts during my visit to East Africa in the last few weeks. Here is a land of tremendous opportunities in which people can move forward to a finer and freer life for themselves and their children. This can be brought about, however, only by patient and skilful endeavour. Confidence must be built between racial and political groups and this will call for courageous and often difficult decisions by all concerned. I shall do my very best to help, but the understanding co-operation of the people of East Africa is also necessary."

"It was most heartening to me that it was possible to announce a new step forward in Tanganyika just before Christmas. It was in large measure due to wise political leadership in a spirit of co-operation and I should like to pay tribute to this. Shortly afterwards, a report was published in Uganda which will be the basis for discussing how we can best establish a constitutional framework which will give a measure of certainty to the political future, and provide the best possibility of developing a prosperous and united country. In Zanzibar, the new British Resident will be authorized to examine the constitutional position, and we can then consider what the future of this country, with its ancient traditions, should be. We are to have a constitutional conference in a few weeks to see what should be done to adjust the constitutional framework of Kenya in a spirit of accommodation and discussion between points of view which often seem widely at variance."

"We have also much to do elsewhere. There are difficult problems of adjustment to be faced in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where the Prime Minister will be going in the next few weeks, and which I hope to visit in a few months. I am sure that all men of goodwill, whatever their political persuasions, will wish Lord Monckton and his colleagues all success in their task of preparing the ground for the constitutional review which is to take place."

U.S. Opens Northern Offices

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL in Salisbury is to open offices in Lusaka and Blantyre. The resident consul in Lusaka will be Mr. Charles Pletcher, who is already in Salisbury. The resident consul in Blantyre will be Mr. Robert Remole, who has not yet arrived in the Federation. In each case the resident consul will be a member of the staff of the Consulate-General in Salisbury.

A spokesman for the Consulate-General in Salisbury said that the opening of the offices in the two northern territories was "a reflection of United States interest in the Federation and what is taking place here". It is expected also that the two northern offices will enable the Consulate-General to give better service to the 1,500 Americans living in the Federation.

The spokesman said that there were a growing number of requests from the northern territories for assistance under the Point Four programme—the American programme for aid to under-developed countries. The consuls in Lusaka and Blantyre would be able to discuss such matters directly with the territorial governments concerned. There was too, the question of the Consulate-General's internal reporting services—the reports it makes to its own government on political, financial and other aspects of the Federal scene.

African Leaders Meet King Baudouin

Demand Immediate Independence

THE PRINCIPAL AFRICAN POLITICAL LEADERS in the Belgian Congo put their demands for immediate independence to King Baudouin of Belgium at an 80 minute meeting in Leopoldville last week. The 14 leaders said in a Press conference later that they had also insisted that all political leaders at present imprisoned or detained should be released.

The delegation was led by M. Joseph Kasauvu, the leader of the moderate wing of the Abako (Alliance des Bakongo), and M. Albert Kalonji, leader of the moderate wing of the M.N.C. (Congolese National Movement).

They told King Baudouin that they would be leaving for Brussels on January 5 to attend a round table conference. If they did not do this, they said, they might lose the confidence of their followers, which might have catastrophic results.

M. Kasauvu told the Press conference that the talks were conducted in a "perfect atmosphere." The Congolese leaders expressed their views fully on the present situation.

The King was accompanied at the talks by M. De Schrijver, the Minister of the Congo.

Big crowds of Europeans and Africans cheered King Baudouin when he arrived by air last Thursday in the capital of the Equator Province for the last day of his Congo tour.

At one point of the route from the airport into the town crowds broke through the lines of police and troops and almost halted the royal car. The King, smiling throughout, waved to the cheering crowds.

In Leopold II Square the welcome reached its climax with many shouts of "Long live the King." Only rarely were cries of "Long live independence" to be heard.

For two days last week the Brussels Bourse showed weakness because of crumbling quotations of Congo shares according to a report in the *Times*. It was subsequently reported that Congo prices rose sharply following King Baudouin's return to Brussels and reports of a calmer atmosphere in the political discussions.

There is also reported to be much concern in Belgium over the proceedings of the congress of the Abako and other African political parties, at which resolutions were passed calling for the early formation of a Government after provincial and general elections, on the understanding that only thereafter can there be negotiations on the future relations between Belgium and the "Union of Central African Republics." The congress's view was that the round-table conference to be held in January should be restricted to arrangements for the transfer of powers.

Controversy in Uganda

Kabaka's Government Rejects Wild Report

THE KABAKA'S GOVERNMENT has "noted" the report of the Uganda constitutional committee, the Wild report, but has made it plain that it regards the committee's recommendations as irrelevant to the Government's affairs until Buganda is assured of a measure of sovereignty within any future Uganda Constitution. The Kabaka's Government looks with foreboding upon the suggestion in the report that its relationship to Uganda as a whole should be left undecided until a responsible elected Government has taken office, and points out that this relationship is no concern of the Uganda Government, but is settled by agreements between the Kabaka and H.M. Government in London.

When Mr. I. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was in Uganda he declined to comment on the proposals of the Buganda constitutional committee. The committee will now press for talks in London, and the *Times* correspondent reports that it is thought likely that if Mr. Macleod refuses to see them, or if the British Government refuse to accede to Buganda's demand for a revision of the agreements before the proposed election in 1961, the Kabaka's Government may yield to extremists who are now demanding complete independence for Buganda.

Mr. Savanhu's Housing Difficulties

Site in African Town Rejected

MR. JASPER SAVANHU, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, continues to have difficulty in finding a house to match his new rank. Having decided to remain in an African quarter of Salisbury and have a new house constructed, after finding it impossible to move into a European suburb, Mr. Savanhu's choice of site has been found to be within 500 yards of the boundary of a European suburb, Waterfalls.

Permission to build has consequently been refused because the Southern Rhodesian Government sets a 500-yard limit between black and white areas, at the demand of white householders.

Commenting on this situation, the African newspaper *Daily News* writes: "There is no house in the suburb of Waterfalls worth £8,000 and the building of Savanhu's house and other African houses of this type would, in fact, raise the property values there. We feel strongly that men like Savanhu and other leading Africans should be able to build their own houses soon."

The Southern Rhodesian Department of Housing has in the meantime announced that a small area of Highfield near the flats for African members of the Federal Assembly is being re-planned for Government houses. As soon as it is completed, a start will be made on building a house for Mr. Savanhu. The announcement adds that a select area is being planned as a model township of houses in the £1,500 and above class.

Tribal Fighting in Congo

20 Wounded in Lulua-Baluba Clashes

MORE THAN 20 AFRICANS were reported to be wounded in fighting last week-end between the Lulua and Baluba tribes in the Belgian Congo. Fighting between two tribes broke out afresh on Friday night in one of Lulua's African communes. Police made several arrests.

On the same day a European school teacher, driving towards Lulua, was stopped by a makeshift road block set up by one of the roving bands of tribesmen. She escaped unharméd but her car was damaged.

A Protestant missionary with his wife and three children were also stopped at a road block near a Baluba village. Their car was stoned but they escaped unharméd. Meanwhile bands of Lulua and Baluba tribesmen armed with spears and bows and arrows were involved in a number of skirmishes outside the town.

Further fighting was reported on Saturday morning, although police operations had been intensified both in the town and surrounding countryside. Police have collected a variety of weapons from the tribesmen.

New Southern Rhodesian Party

To Provide "Vigorous Political Vanguard"

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY whose aims include achieving "freedom" for the people of Southern Rhodesia and the establishment of democratic government on the principle of one man, one vote, has been formed in Southern Rhodesia.

Known as the National Democratic Party it held its first public meeting in Salisbury on New Year's Day.

The interim president of the party is M. Michael Mwema, a regional secretary of the Rhodesia Railways African Workers Union, and the interim executives include Mr. Esau Nyandoro, a business man who is a brother of Mr. George Nyandoro, the detained general secretary of the banned Southern Rhodesia African Congress.

A spokesman for the party said that another aim was to serve as a "vigorous political vanguard" for removing all forms of "oppression".

In the Bush in Tanganyika

Delight in All Aspects of Nature

FOR MANY YEARS Mr. R. De La Bere Barker has written articles and pamphlets under the pseudonym "Rufiji", generally about life in that part of Tanganyika. The book which he has called "Rufiji" (Hale, 15s.) records the observations of one who "loathes the whole paraphernalia of civilization" but has a passion for every aspect of Nature. Whether he is writing about big game or insects, the hyena or a dangerous snake, his attitude is always one of benevolence, as will be seen from such passages as these:—

"A sudden movement to fill my fountain-pen disturbs a beautiful olive-green snake stretched on the grass in the sun. Snakes will seek my company.

"I was standing one day under one of my two mango trees, wrapped in thought, when a golden-eyed tree snake came out from behind me, slithered up one leg and round my waist—with movements far more graceful and sinuous than a ballerina's—glided on to my head, and heaved herself off my bald patch into the foliage above me. The touch of her cool silky skin was like freshly-washed silk.

Tree Snake Hostess

"That tree-snake was really my hostess at that camp, and I the visitor, for the trees were her home before I came, and the pride she took in my coming to live with her was as amusing and feminine as her curiosity. The way she fussed about reminded me of an inexperienced wife holding her first party and not quite knowing what she should be doing.

"First this lithe green beauty inspected all my loads, poking her bright golden eyes into empty cans and open boxes, until she made up her mind that I was of some consequence and apparently had some activity afoot which would enable me to pay my rent. Would she have loved me less if I had been a collector of specimens for museums, I wonder? Then she came and crawled round my neck as I sat in my deck-chair, wondering what worries had made my hair thin. It was an eerie feeling—that cold finger-like body pressing its weight on top of my head.

"Snakes are not only friendly, they are also amusing creatures. One chilly evening when I was sitting on a log in a village north of Mohoro one glided across the dry, hard earth and began to crawl up one of my trouser legs. Standing up without haste, I shook it out, but it then tried to get up the other leg. It was a lead-coloured cobra about as thick as a broom-handle. Warmth and cover were what it wanted.

Or take this passage about elephants:—

"An elephant recently killed a Christian hunter, an African, and then buried his body under uprooted grass and bushes. I heard also of some elephants who buried in this manner a dead rhinoceros which they came across. They also have a dislike for survey stones and will carry them away from their correct place with apparent joy at annoying such angust people as Government survey officials.

Round the Maypole

"I once saw seven elephants playing round the maypole. They were gathered round a tall, branchless tree, and each had stripped off a ribbon of bark to eat. The bark had peeled off the tree very easily, leaving a slimy gum, but would not break so that each elephant pulled farther and farther away from, and round the tree, trying to break the bark from the trunk. It was one of those sights which make the life of the African bush-dweller worth while.

I do not recall having previously read an account of Africans trapping lions within a hastily-built stockade. Mr. Barker recounts such an incident:—

"Sometimes Natives in southern Tanganyika build a stockade, or *bona*, round a patch of thorn while the lions were taking their mid-day siesta. When the smoking sun makes the sleepers arise, they find a tall barricade on all sides. It is really remarkable how quickly the Natives construct a sound *bona*. The material of course, is all at hand. Strong ropes are made from strips

of bark, and the stems of the bushes which grow in that country are hardness itself. The lashing together and pounding of the sharp-pointed poles into the ground is done with a muscular skill born of the use of heavy wooden pestles in pounding grain. Yet it does not appear to make enough noise to frighten-away the lions.

"Then come the muskets. Men armed with these long-barrelled, muzzle-loaded weapons line the stockade. Other heroes climb along tops of the trees within the stockade. One day they took me with them complete with camera and rifle, and I witnessed the destruction by these muskets of four lions in as many minutes. Their Tower of London muskets, more than 100 years old and loaded with iron ball and slugs, were deadly killers at close range.

How ill-fortune can strike a man is illustrated by this passage:—

"A white man, who lies buried at Utete was charged in another part of Africa and badly gored by bush-buck, of all creatures. The wound in his groin was almost fatal, said the doctor who attended him. Then he became afflicted by recurring fever and was for a while partly blind. After he had recovered he went to shoot a leopard caught in a gin-trap. When the leopard charged he stepped back to aim his rifle and fell into a deep game-pit, the leopard on top of him. After chewing his arm, the leopard was shot by another big-game hunter. That arm was rendered permanently useless. A year or so later he was about to shoot a really big elephant and get some hard cash for its ivory when his gun-bearer, accidentally shot him through the shin-bone and calf of his leg. His leg was amputated, but he died from shock and loss of blood."

Or take these interesting short passages from many which might be quoted:—

"On occasions leopards eat lizards."

"I rendered the fat of the python for gun oil, as it does not coagulate."

Study of Sleepers

"I am impressed by the hyena's study of sleepers. They know when people are asleep and when they are awake, like the best thieves."

"After the creature had been shot I put my arm down inside the crocodile to learn as much as possible about its anatomy, and found the gullet to be a wide, tough, flabby sack."

Mr. Barker counts his life richly spent. The beauty of Nature, he says in an epilogue, "wraps me around like a cloak."

So, with eyes and ears keenly alive to the beauties and sounds of Africa, he lives contentedly "in one of Nature's loveliest paradises, able to take constant delight in all the beautiful things arrayed before me, from the plumage of the finest kingfisher to the magnificence of an African river, my ears thrilling to the do-it-with-song way in which the indigenous men, women and children perform every daily chore and in so doing enjoy every moment of life."

Does the African—or anyone else—enjoy every moment of life? Those last nine words of the quotation are examples of the flights of fancy that sometimes break into Mr. Barker's attractive, indeed idyllic, picture of life in the Rufiji district.

F.S.J.

"Operation Noah" Resumed

OPERATION NOAH—the rescue of animals trapped on islands in Lake Kariba—is to be resumed. The head of the Southern Rhodesia Game Department, Mr. Archie Fraser, said recently that there was no danger to the game at the moment. The vegetation was healthy and the animals on the islands had enough food. Some of the larger animals, elephant and antelope were even swimming about a mile from the shore to the islands to graze. There was no fear of them being marooned. Once they had eaten they return to the shore. One of the biggest jobs for the team this year would be the attempted rescue of three rhinos. The rescue of eight European rangers and about 50 Africans will use the same technique as they did last season.

Dar es Salaam's Municipal Elections

Only Three Wards Contested

THERE WILL BE CONTESTS in only three of 12 wards when Dar es Salaam holds its first municipal elections tomorrow. There are two seats for each ward. The electoral roll numbers 8,487 persons.

Four candidates have been nominated for each of the following two wards—Oyster Bay and Msasani ward and Sea View, Gymkhana and Town Residential ward—while there will be a three-cornered contest in the Commercial Area West ward. In the remaining nine wards, the candidates will be returned unopposed.

In all, 28 candidates have been nominated, including Dar es Salaam's present mayor, Councillor M. M. Devani and Councillor P. Everett, who has been mayor and deputy mayor twice.

The 12 wards and the candidates nominated to them are as follows:

- Ward 1: Oyster Bay and Msasani: Mr. P. Everett, Mr. R. H. Campbell-Riche, Mr. Sultan V. M. Nazeralli.
- Ward 2: Kinondoni: Mr. Simon Anthony, Mr. S. Mbandi.
- Ward 3: Sea View, Gymkhana and Town Residential: Mr. R. R. Jaffer, Mr. F. H. Page-Jones, Mrs. Catherine Lovell, Mr. W. Slater.
- Ward 4: Commercial Area West: Mr. M. M. Devani (Present Mayor), Mr. M. S. S. Anwari, Mr. I. R. Vellani.
- Ward 5: Commercial Area East: Mrs. N. P. Dastur, Mr. F. G. Bharmal.
- Ward 6: Kariakoo: Mr. K. H. M. S. Kunguiliho, Mr. K. A. Abedi.
- Ward 7: Ilala, Buguruni and Vingunguti: Mr. K. R. Baghdelleh, Mr. R. O. Kimindu.
- Ward 8: Temeke, Kipawa and Mgalani: Mr. M. M. Kamaliza, Mr. N. Hiju.
- Ward 9: Kurasia and Mtoni: Mr. S. A. Maswanya, Mr. E. H. M. Mfaume.
- Ward 10: Chang'ombe and Pugu Road: Mr. S. Sarda, Mr. C. D. Shar.
- Ward 11: Magomeni: Mr. R. K. Mwamisi, Mr. R. M. Makange.
- Ward 12: Upanga: Mr. G. H. Ladha, Mr. N. S. Paicl.

Restriction Orders End in N. Rhodesia

BY TOMORROW all persons on whom restriction orders have been imposed by the Northern Rhodesia Government will be freed from any obligations under the Emergency (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance and the Safeguard of Elections and Public Safety Regulations.

The Safeguard of Elections and Public Safety Regulations, the life of which has been twice extended since they were introduced a few days before the territorial general elections in March, 1959, will expire on January 8, states the Northern Rhodesian Government. Only five of the 55 restriction orders served last March have continued in force.

Activities of 14 persons were restricted in varying degree under provisions of the Emergency (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, which authorized action taken during disturbances on the Copperbelt in 1956. These restrictions were removed on January 1.

The territorial Government announced recently that further and better provision for preservation of public security will be made in Bills to be presented to the Legislative Council at the next meeting, which begins on January 19.

Two leaders of the banned Zambia African National Congress imprisoned for offences before the general election will be released after the dates on which the pre-election regulations are to lapse. Kenneth Kaunda, who had been general president, will be freed on Sunday, and Munukayamba Sipalo, who was general secretary, on January 19.

Detention Condemned

THE DETENTION OF AFRICAN POLITICAL LEADERS in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland without trial is an "offence to the Christian conscience," states the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia. "The existence of legislation, either territorial or federal which involves discriminatory practices on the ground of colour or race is equally opposed." The statement was drafted by members of the United Church of Central Africa, the Anglican Church, and the American-Episcopalian Church.

Colonial Development Corporation

Progress Report at Mid-1959

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION has issued a brochure summarizing its activities to mid-1959. It then had 80 projects in hand.

Some contribute to basic development—communications, power, housing; others involve primary production—agriculture, ranching, plantations, forests and mines; and a third group covers industrial projects, mainly processing and manufacture.

Capital approved and committed at June 30, 1959 for the 80 continuing projects totalled £86,952,000, of which £57,873,000 had been spent. Many new schemes were under examination at mid-1959.

The 16 projects in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, with approved capital of £15,924,000, include four mines producing gold, silver, copper and pyrochlore (niobium). Further development of extensive coal and iron ore deposits which have been explored in Tanganyika awaits the development of rail communications and the finding of markets.

In Kenya C.D.C. is associated with Unilevers in the manufacture of soap and margarine; with a flour milling business and with Kenya Meat Commission. Electricity development has been helped by the provision of finance to Kenya Power Co., Ltd. A contribution to the urgent housing needs of urban Africans has been made by a loan of £2m. to the Kenya Government Housing Authority.

A new industry has been introduced to an under-developed area of Tanganyika by the plantation of large wattle estates with a factory for producing tanning extract. Local Africans are co-operating in an adjoining wattle-growing scheme with practical help from C.D.C. staff. C.D.C. is also associated with private enterprise partners in Tanganyika in the development of tea estates.

In the Federation capital approved for seven projects at mid-1959 was £21,960,000. Help is being given to basic development by the large investment in the Kariba hydro-electric scheme by finance for African housing in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia and by a loan to Central African Airways.

A cement industry has been established in Northern Rhodesia: Chilanga Cement, Ltd. is the first C.D.C. project to evolve from a directly managed concern into a commercial company with a significant part of its share capital held by the public. It has supplied under contract the cement used in the Kariba dam.

Tobacco and tung plantations are being developed in Nyasaland. A processing factory is in production at the tung estates while at the Kasungu Tobacco Estates an African smallholder scheme has been started on C.D.C. land.

Capital approved to date for ten projects in Bechuanaland and Swaziland amounts to over £16m.

Bechuanaland's economy rests almost entirely on cattle; exports are handled at the corporation's Lobatsi Abattoir which is the Protectorate's first industry, processing by-products that previously went elsewhere. This enterprise is now being formed into a locally registered company in association with local interests. C.D.C. supports the cattle-raising industry with ranches in the north and along the Molopo River in the south; finance is also provided for the Ngamiland Cattle Exporters' Association and the Molopo Settlement Scheme.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.

Sale Proceeds Up From £135,000 to £271,000

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., report net proceeds from sisal sold and in stock of £271,694 during the year ended June 30, 1959, compared with £135,796 in the previous year. Production costs at Pangawe and Kingolwira estates was £155,334 (£88,331), rotation expenditure £11,969 (£9,115), and depreciation £28,792.

Directors' remuneration was £3,500 and the estimated taxation on profits and distribution for the year £26,354. General reserve receives £14,483, the interim dividend of 5% on ordinary stock absorbed £9,958 and the proposed final of 15% £26,873. The carry-forward was £13,163 (£11,605).

The issued capital consists of 292,300 in 10s shares. Capital reserves are £165,341 and revenue reserves and undistributed profits £53,165. Current liabilities are £92,995, fixed assets £42,644, and current assets £185,397, including £46,017 in cash.

The directors are Messrs E. W. Booth (Chairman), R. W. Byron (managing), and A. F. S. Sykes. Meeting, January 22, London.

Tanganyika's Trade With India

"TRADE BETWEEN TANGANYIKA and India is to us of very substantial value, and in the peak year of 1952 amounted to over £6,000,000, though the annual average is about £4,000,000", said Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, when he opened the "India Makes It" exhibition at Dar es Salaam.

The balance of trade, he said had tended to be in favour of India, but Tanganyika was hopeful that India would take larger quantities of her cotton, and he was glad to say that a fair amount of the current cotton crop had been shipped to India.

The expansion of trade in both directions between India and Tanganyika can only be of benefit to both countries. India's goods enjoy unrestricted access to our markets, in competition with goods from all other countries, which practice free trade and we look to India for reciprocal treatment for Tanganyika products.

Although Tanganyika had provided a traditional market for Indian goods for very many years past it clearly was very necessary for Indian manufacturers to study this market carefully so that they could be in a position to compete for the changing requirements and for what might be called "vogue" purchasing.

Apart from welcoming Indian industry as a source of supply for our consumer goods, I feel that India provides an example and a challenge to Tanganyika in showing what can be done to build up local industry not only to supply the home market but also to produce surplus for export.

As a traditional exporter to Tanganyika, India had benefited from a number of natural advantages and the development of reciprocal trade had been of benefit to both countries. Much of the two-way trade had been developed in the way it had because the economy of Tanganyika had been complementary in some measure to that of India. For example, Tanganyika's raw cashew nuts were processed in India, where skilled labour for this work was available; similarly, Tanganyika cotton was used (and Tanganyika's exporters felt a good deal more could be used) in India's enormous textile industry. The Governor added that Tanganyika soon expected to process her own cashew nuts at an experimental factory.

O.K. Bazaars (1929) Ltd.

O.K. BAZAARS (1929) LTD. report a profit from trading and revenue from properties, after deducting administration expenses of £3,143,529 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,813,687 in the previous year. Income from trade investments adds £18,000 and interest receivable £12,197.

Depreciation absorbed £177,273 (£170,185), provisions for renewals £485,834 (£421,926), amounts written off expenditure on premises on long lease was £67,352, and interest payable was £344,411 (£249,343). Taxation amounted to £179,859 (£695,146), leaving a profit for the year of £1,423,268 (£2,117,554).

Amount appropriated to capital reserve of parent company totalled £300,000, and to revenue reserve of subsidiaries £3,100. Dividends on preference shares totalled £75,400, and on the ordinary capital £704,668. The carry-forward was £3,154,372 (£3,081,674).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £240,000 in 6% first cumulative preference, £300,000 in 6% second cumulative preference, £500,000 in 5% third cumulative preference, and £300,000 in 6% redeemable fourth cumulative preference. Equity capital consists of £372,730 in ordinary shares of 5s., £155,555 in A ordinary, and £599,183 in B ordinary shares, both of 5s.

Share premium account is £3,270,923, capital reserve £5,550,000, and revenue reserve £2,027,942. Provision for renewals stands at £531,477. Current liabilities are £3,056,956, fixed assets £2,590,399, interests in subsidiary companies £4,669,614, advances on extension to leased trading properties £611,081, and current assets £9,129,778, including £248,961 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. S. Cohen (chairman and joint managing), M. Miller (deputy chairman and joint managing), J. Cranke, A. Schwartz, B. A. Etlinger, Stanley Cohen, and I. M. Miller.

New Clan Line Ships

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., announced last week that Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., has placed an order for three ships valued at £3,500,000 with the Glasgow firm of Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd.

Company Report

East African Sisal Plantations

Mr. G. R. S. Doyle's Statement

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 29 in London. MR. G. R. S. DOYLE (the chairman) presiding.

In the course of his speech the chairman said:

In my statement I referred to the labour situation on the Estate where a series of strikes have affected production. We have taken steps to establish a better understanding and I hope a healthier atmosphere will result therefrom.

Machine dried fibre is now being produced at our new factory. The transition from the old to the new processing plant took rather longer than was expected due to the complete change in working conditions. The duplication in factory staff necessary during the change-over, together with the higher scale of wages, largely contributed to the increased costs of production. Most of the difficulties have now been overcome and I look forward to a much smoother and more economical flow of production.

The price of sisal fluctuated very considerably during the year under review, but the market now appears to have steadied itself at the higher levels. The statistical position of hard fibres appears sounder today than it has been for a long time. There is a good demand for early and forward deliveries. Providing the present price level is maintained, and subject to any unforeseen circumstances, I anticipate a considerable improvement in the profit of the current year.

I would like to convey our gratitude to our general manager and staff at Kilosa for their continued high level of effort and support.

The report was adopted.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd.

RHODESIA CEMENT, LTD., report a consolidated profit for the year ended June 30 last of £512,923, compared with £610,737 in the previous year. Dividend from trade investment adds £1,875 and sundry revenue £1,879. Depreciation absorbs £160,265, and the net profit before providing for taxation was £193,757 (£185,633).

Taxation absorbed £123,000 (£153,525), and the net consolidated profit was £199,020 (£277,566). The interim dividend of 5% absorbed £60,000, and the final dividend of 10% £120,000. The carry-forward was £289,257 (£279,987).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £12,000,000 in 5s. shares. Capital reserve is £170,000, and revenue reserves and surplus £746,661. Current liabilities and provisions are £1,285,622, fixed assets £2,249,992, interests in subsidiary companies £534,889, trade investment at cost £15,000, and current assets £607,407, including £373 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. L. A. Levy (chairman and joint managing), T. P. M. Cochran (vice-chairman and joint managing), M. G. Fleming, A. Saunders (alternate), A. V. Sanders, J. W. Phillips, I. Kollenberg, A. S. Butler (alternate), A. D. Butler, and C. Jacobs.

Meeting Bulawayo, January 20.

New Smelting Plant

WORK HAS BEGUN at the Alaska Mine, near Sinota, Southern Rhodesia, on a £750,000 copper smelting and refining plant. It is being built for the Messina Rhodesia Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd. A spokesman for the Messina group has said that the plant should begin operation by about October, trading concentrates from the Alaska and Mangula Mines. Big developments had been carried out at Mangula during the past few years, and the mine was now producing 1,000 short tons of ore a day.

The British Motor Corporation expects its £1m. assembly plant at Umfolosi to begin production about the middle of the year. The main plant should be completed by the end of May, and permanent offices are to be opened in July. It is said the plant will supply between 30 and 40 European and 300 African light motor vehicles, plus the 200-400 vehicles a year, mostly cars, but some heavy vehicles.

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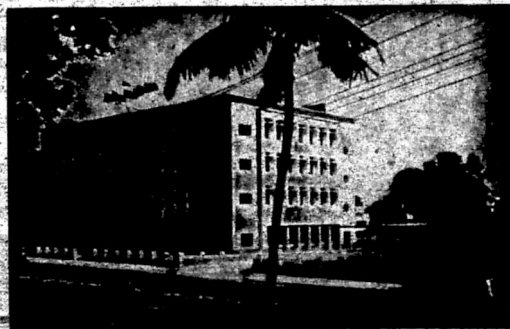
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RHODESIA



NYASALAND

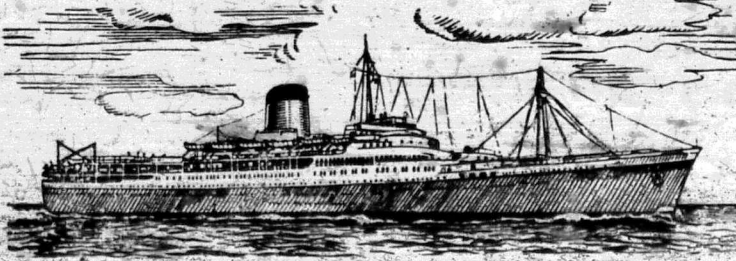


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| RHODESIA CASTLE | Mar. 1 | Mar. 5 | |
| BRAXMAR CASTLE | Mar. 9 | Mar. 10 | |
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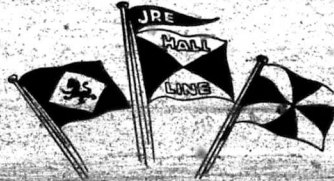
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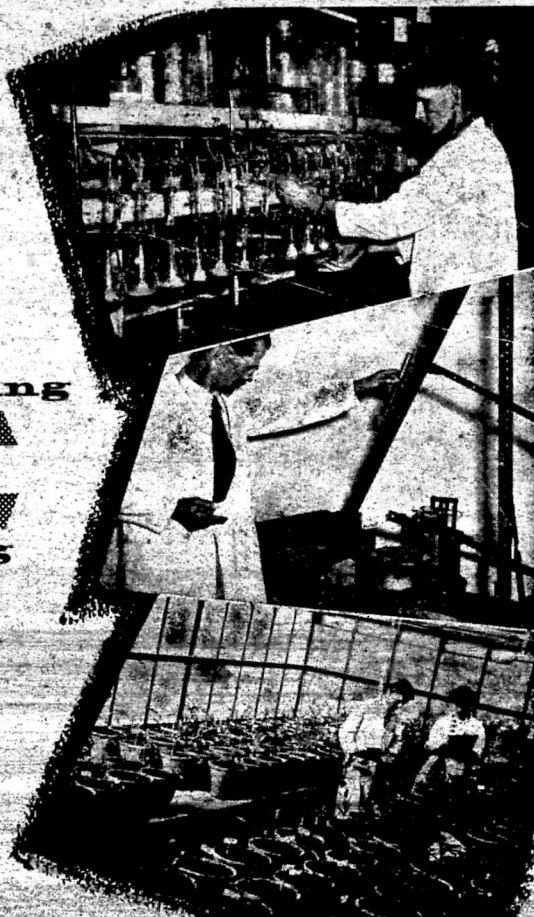
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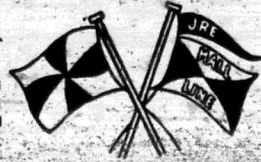
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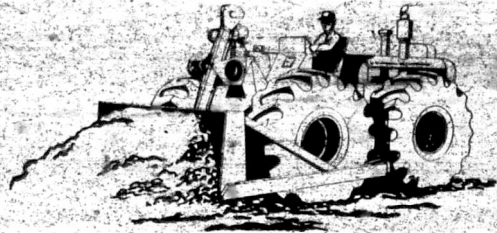
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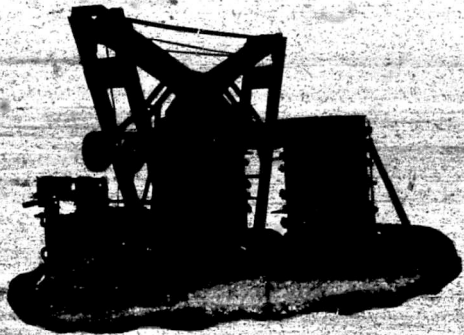
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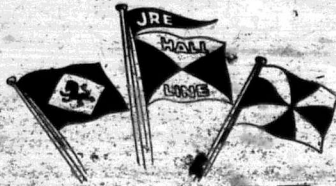
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE IDEA, prevalent but disputable, that Colonial Africa should adopt the Westminster model of parliamentary government is linked with the assumption that the most competent judges of the constitutional requirements of the territories are the members of the House of Commons. The truth is that there could scarcely be a less satisfactory forum for this purpose, first, because so few of the members at any given time have real knowledge of Africa and Africans, and, secondly, because it is the nature of politicians to take short views, make snap decisions on matters beyond their understanding, put opportunism before principle, and leave others to bear the brunt of their errors. Though it is manifestly premature to conclude that it was wise to grant self-government to some of the territories of the Crown which have become independent in recent years, that is the basis from which almost all members of both political parties approach any new suggestion of change within the Colonial Empire. More experienced and prudent people, especially those resident in the States concerned, including members of the public service, have serious reservations.

Since British politicians almost invariably exclude the twin facts from their debates on Africa, it cannot be too frequently emphasized that the system of parliamentary democracy can succeed only in

The Case for Gradualism. communities with a tradition of compromise, and that that is not a trait of the African character. It might have been expected therefore that there would be a general agreement on the need for gradualism, so that time should be gained for tolerance to grow, for ability to develop, for experience to be won. The innate conservatism of Africans offered a firm foundation for such a policy,

which would have allowed economic and political advancement to keep in step, and thus provide a basis of confidence for continuing and accelerating investment from overseas sources. Disregarding these and other advantages of progress by stages decided by the character and capacity of the peoples in question, the Socialists, obsessed with the alleged value of universal suffrage, have for a generation and more talked of self-government in Africa in terms which politically-minded Africans interpreted as promising them power at an early date. In the last six or seven years leaders of the Labour Party have cast aside all discretion in this connexion, and far too many Conservatives have also favoured wholly unrealistic time-tables. When sober judgment was necessary it was withheld, partly from ignorance of the essential circumstances, partly because the self-appointed parliamentary oracles considered themselves infallible, and, on the Labour benches, because there was a shockingly cynical determination to make party capital out of any colonial issue.

The point has often been made in these pages that Parliamentary democracy has many manifest weaknesses even in Great Britain, the most adult political society in the

Impending Sacrifice of Civilized Standards.

world, and that its imposition upon backward countries was fraught with danger. Instead of heeding that obvious truth, it was recklessly assumed that the system would work—even where there were (and still are) few Africans of ability, experience, and integrity. Countries possessing only a handful of African graduates, either no professional men at all or none with qualifications dating back more than three or four years, no Africans capable of administering a township, or a moderately-sized business without European aid, in short, little beyond

the first steps out of primitive peasantry have dangled before them by agitators whose irresponsibility is matched by their incompetence and inexperience the prospect of almost immediate self-government. Unable to control themselves or their fellows, these wholly unrepresentative Africans aspire to control of the countries in which they dwell (but scarcely any of which has emerged from tribalism to a sense of nationhood). Instead of being firmly told that the first obligation of the administering Power is to uphold civilized standards, and that that trust will be fulfilled, these demagogues have been encouraged to believe that they can succeed in their anti-social schemes if only they organize sufficient clamour and support a show of strength by intimidation of better-balanced Africans, who have therefore been subjected to the violence, arson, terrors of witchcraft, and murders which are hallmarks of the so-called "freedom" movements. One of the staggering surprises of the age is that millions of folk outside Africa—but assuredly only a small proportion of Africans—expect good fruit from such evil sowings.

"But we must transfer power when the people demand it", say the "anti-colonialists" in Europe and America. The whole point is that "the people" make no such demand.

"We Are the Masters Now"

Indeed, the vast majority would oppose it if they understood that it was being made and what it would involve. Probably not one African in a thousand in any East or Central African territory would prefer his conditions of life to be ordered by an Mboya, Musazi, Kaunda or Banda than by British administrators. Why, then, do they not resist what threatens? Because of the intimidation above mentioned and because, thinking that the Governments have decided to thrust ambitious Africans into positions of authority, they see no point in making enemies of the masters of tomorrow. There have been too many cases of leniency towards the subversive and of failure to uphold chiefs, headmen and others who courageously tried to do their duty to their Governments and their people. Far beyond the borders of Buganda there is knowledge of the way in which chiefs in that kingdom who were loyal to the British connexion during the Kabaka's exile were treated after his return. British acceptance of their victimization immensely strengthened both the authoritarianism of the Kabaka's rule and the power of the nationalistic organizations. In other territories also deliberate breaches of law and order went unpunished, with the consequence that

their strong-arm gangs could and did say to the people: "We are the masters now. Take care that you do as you are told. Woe betide you if you fail—or if you give information against us". In societies in which conformity to the will of the strong had been the first rule of life since time immemorial such warnings were decisive. Thus has British rule been gravely weakened since the end of the last war.

With all these follies to their charge, the politicians cannot now exercise rational judgment to the extent of examining the suitability to African conditions of the practices

Bedevilled By Precedent.

of Westminster, but they could and should mitigate their cumulative disservices by checking the quick drift to chaos in States which still possess a British administrative and economic structure. There ought to be no grant of the pretence of responsible government by Africans until men of that race become available in adequate numbers to run farms, businesses, co-operative societies and trade unions, man senior scholastic and technical posts, and, from such backgrounds, provide the personnel for administrations and Governments. Then, and only then, would reality be given to the drastic constitutional change for which unready careerists campaign and which irresolute office-holders in Africa and Europe are prone to sanction—scarcely ever because they are convinced that that course is right, but because they will not face the political risks of rejecting or even substantially postponing a precedent which has not yet had time to justify itself anywhere and which is certainly not appropriate to the multi-racial colonies such as Kenya and Rhodesia.

Statements Worth Noting

"If we are to retain our aim that the Government must remain in civilized hands it is essential that the Federation must continue and be strengthened. If the Territory is left on its own I can't see that objective being attained. It is the duty of every responsible body in the Federation to submit a memorandum to the Monckton Commission. It is the whole of our future at stake—perhaps within the next 12 months". — Mr. A. E. Carlisle, Northern Rhodesian Minister of Land and Natural Resources.

"Amongst many of the European community today—settlers, men of commerce and the professions, and civil servants alike—there is a deal of anxiety and of heart-searching as to whether there will be a tolerable place for them in an East Africa where the political trap is hell-bent down an uncharted road ahead of the economic horse". — *Kenya Weekly News*.

Proclamation Ending Kenya Emergency Signed

"Finest Prelude to Constitutional Conference"—Sir Patrick Renison

THE EMERGENCY IN KENYA is over. It was brought to an end last Tuesday, when the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, signed a proclamation formally terminating the state of emergency in the Colony.

The proclamation was in the following terms:

"Whereas, by a proclamation dated the twentieth day of October, 1952, the provisions of part II of Emergency Powers Order in Council 1939, were brought into operation in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya; and whereas it is expedient that the said provisions should now cease to have effect; now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 3 of the Emergency Powers Orders in Council 1939 and 1956, I do by this proclamation direct that the provisions of part II of Emergency Powers Order in Council 1939, shall cease to have effect in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya with effect from the date of this proclamation."

Commenting on the proclamation, Sir Patrick Renison said: "It has been the greatest joy to me to sign the proclamation whereby Kenya's state of emergency is brought to an end. It was my first task to complete the work of my predecessor in this way. In my speech at the opening of the Legislature in November I said that I hoped that this could be done by the early days of the New Year. I thank the legislators and others who have made this possible.

"Now we have a real chance to move away from the tragedy of the past and to turn our thoughts to the challenge of the future. It is the finest possible prelude to our Kenya constitutional conference in London, which will, I hope, itself to be the prelude to realistic and united efforts to make possible a Kenya nation in which all of Kenya's people can fully play their part."

No More Detention Orders

During the past few years a large number of emergency regulations have been revoked in Kenya. The formal declaration ending the emergency means, among other things, that it will no longer be possible for the Kenya Government to make fresh detention orders on anyone living in Kenya, except the few remaining terrorists still at large. The power to continue to hold those in detention or under restriction has been retained until they can be released as a result of rehabilitation.

All emergency restrictions on travel and movement within the Colony have now been removed, so that no member of the Embu, Kikuyu, or Meru tribes will be required by law to carry a special KEM passbook. But the Government emphasizes that all members of the public are advised to carry regularly some form of identity document in their own interest.

The power to impose curfews for the purpose of maintaining law and order still exists under the pre-emergency provisions of the Police Ordinance. All curfews imposed under emergency regulations have been cancelled.

The licensing of printing presses, introduced for the duration of the emergency, has been abolished, and the emergency powers to proscribe subversive publications or publications which systematically publishes matter calculated to prejudice the maintenance of law and order have been withdrawn, though the normal sanction of substantive law against seditious and criminal libel still applies.

The Preservation of Public Security and the Detained and Restricted Persons (Special Provisions) Ordinances, passed by the Kenya Legislative Council last week, provide powers to impose curfew of public meetings and political organizations over villages in the Kikuyu and Embu areas over the remaining terrorists at large and detained and restricted persons still under rehabilitation.

The Kenya National Government said that the exact timing of the proclamation was kept secret. Probably because of this there were no Africans outside Government House waiting to hear the news, nor has there since been any

noticeable reaction in Nairobi, except for that canvassed by television interviewers.

It is, of course, true that the emergency regulations have been progressively whittled down in recent months, so that today's proclamation is little more than a final step. More cynically, it may be that many Africans accept their elected members' argument that the reserve powers given to the Governor under the replacement legislation are as powerful as any of the emergency regulations now abolished.

It is, nevertheless, a fact that the average Kikuyu tribesman, particularly in the reserves, is glad to be rid of the need to carry a passbook with him, to observe the compulsory curfew and the need to apply for permission to travel outside his home area.

The ending of the emergency has long been considered overdue. But since the event was foreshadowed by the Governor last October it is unfortunately true that the political and security position in the Colony has deteriorated considerably. Particularly so far as Asians are concerned, acts of violence are taking place almost on the scale of the early Mau Mau days, though this seems to be the product of a general racial animosity with no suggestion of an organized campaign or the influence of witchcraft or secret societies.

Politically, the prospects for the London conference have not been improved by the increasing intransigence of the African leaders and their insistence up to the last moment that Jomo Kenyatta should join them at Lancaster House—a demand which many Europeans here consider as displaying a frightening attitude of mind."

Delegates Arrive

Nineteen of the delegates to attend the Kenya constitutional conference arrived in London from Nairobi on Tuesday. They are all members of the Kenya Legislative Council representing various groups.

Asked to comment on the outcome of the conference, Mr. W. Havelock, chairman of the New Kenya Group, said: "I hope there will be agreement and the outcome will be a stable future with freedom for denominations of all sorts."

Mr. I. E. Nathoo, Kenya's Minister of Works and representative of the Muslims in the Colony, said: "I hope there will be agreement but I don't believe in setting dates, as people always try to bring them forward. Things must move at a sensible pace, and not be rushed."

In a written statement Mr. Ronald Ngala, chairman of the African group of delegates to the conference, said: "The constitutional conference can have meaning and can stand a good chance of success only if it has a definite aim to achieve and a specific policy to implement."

Mr. Oginga Odinga, of the Kenya Independent Movement, said he was "determined that there should be agreement."

Kenya Security Bill Passed

THE PRESERVATION OF SECURITY BILL and the Detained and Restricted Persons (Special Provisions) Bill both received their third reading in the Kenya Legislative Council last week. These were the two Bills which the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, said must be passed before the seven-year-old emergency could be ended formally.

The African elected members strongly opposed the measures on the ground that they continued the emergency powers in a new guise, and that in future there would be no reason to declare a state of emergency as the Executive was being given powers to do as it liked without recourse to the Legislature. They made a last-minute effort to delay the Detained Persons Bill when Mr. Mboria tabled an amendment to postpone the third reading for six months. The motion was defeated.

The Minister for Legal Affairs, Mr. E. Griffith-Jones, told the House that the reserved powers given to the Governor by the Preservation of Security Bill would be used only when essential. The definition of public security in the Bill included the safety of persons and property, maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community and prevention and suppression of violence, intimidation, and disorder and crime.

Detainees Release Accelerated: But No Decision on Dr. Banda

Nyasaland Emergency Still Required in Interests of Public Order, says Governor

THERE HAS BEEN much speculation during the past few days on the question of Dr. Hastings Banda, the leader of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress, who has been detained in Southern Rhodesia for the past nine months. Officials have refused to comment on widespread rumours of his imminent release.

It is believed that the Nyasaland Government has discussed with Dr. Banda the conditions to which he would be prepared to agree if he were released from custody and allowed to return to the Protectorate as a free man.

There was a meeting in Salisbury last week between Mr. Charles Footman, Nyasaland's Chief Secretary, and Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation. But Mr. Footman declined to give any information when interviewed in Salisbury, except to say that he would report to Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland. A spokesman for Sir Roy Welensky said he had no comment to make on the meeting.

General Discussion

Mr. Footman's visit followed on Sir Robert's return to Zomba from a meeting with Mr. Iain Macleod, when the Colonial Secretary was in Dar es Salaam.

On Friday Sir Robert confirmed that Mr. Footman had visited Dr. Hastings Banda in prison, but gave no details of their discussion, which he said was "general". The Chief Secretary had seen other detainees in Gwelo and Marandellas, the Governor added. Their future, including Dr. Banda, was solely a matter for the Nyasaland Government, and one which the Government necessarily kept under constant review, the Governor said.

The Emergency, Sir Robert went on, "will be brought to an end as soon as I am satisfied that it is no longer required in the interests of public order. That point of time has not yet been reached. The position has, however, been reached when it is considered possible to accelerate the release of a number of detainees."

Sir Roy's Comments

Sir Roy Welensky said in a radio interview on Monday about the possible release of Dr. Banda that anybody who was a threat to law and order could justifiably be detained. If he remained a threat and was out to make trouble he could remain in detention. He added: "Any influence I had would be used to see that that was so."

Sir Roy Welensky said the Federal Government was very much concerned about the release of any detained person who was likely to start trouble because it was responsible for defence and must back the Federation's three territorial Governments in maintaining law and order.

The Federal Prime Minister said he found himself in an odd situation in relation to Dr. Banda. "When I remember that he was out of the country for 40 years, I find it extremely difficult to understand his great relation to political developments in this part of the world."

Asked if that meant that he would have no objection to Dr. Banda's release, Sir Roy Welensky replied that the African leader had not been detained in his request but because the Nyasaland Government felt he was a threat to law and order. Sir Roy Welensky added that an early lifting of the state of emergency in Nyasaland was desirable for all concerned.

Reference to the position of the detainees and the situation in Nyasaland were made by Mr. Macleod when he opened Leeds' "Commonwealth Weeks" last Thursday. Mr. Macleod said that both his and the Governor's aim was to bring the emergency to an end as soon as circumstances permitted.

They had reviewed the position when they met in Dar es Salaam, "and I am very glad to say that the Governor felt that he could authorize an accelerated rate of release from those whom it has been necessary to detain."

Mr. Macleod declined to give figures, "but if our hopes are realized we shall see a rapid run-down and we can look forward, if the security situation does not deteriorate, to an early end of the emergency."

Hopeful Outlook

The Minister continued: "I cannot speak in terms of individuals, because the sole criterion for releasing anyone detained must be the effect of their release on the security situation and to each and every detainee this criterion must be applied. We want also to make sure that the Monckton Commission receives evidence from every quarter who wishes to give evidence, and we will ensure that even though some of those who wish to give evidence may still be in detention, they shall be given access to legal facilities to prepare evidence, and appear before the commission."

We are, of course, aware that anxiety has been expressed about the protection to be afforded to those who may give evidence before the Commission. We recognize the force of this and we are now discussing with the Governments concerned what form an assurance might take.

"I have great confidence in the Monckton Commission. I know its chairman very well. He is one of my closest personal and political friends. Lord Monckton can be of the utmost value to us in trying to solve the problems which have been developing."

Allaying Anxieties

Earlier in his speech Mr. Macleod said the Government knew that the British people were very concerned about the future of Nyasaland. "On the very broadest issues we hope that the Monckton Commission and the subsequent constitutional review, to which it will lead will help to allay the anxieties which I know are felt."

The Minister reaffirmed that H.M. Government would not withdraw its protection from the people of Nyasaland nor of Northern Rhodesia unless and until they so wished. "It seems to me also, and I am clear in my own mind that the time must soon come when the question of constitutional advance in Nyasaland, which was unhappily delayed by the events which led to the declaration of a state of emergency last March, must be tackled again, and I have already said that I intend to visit Central Africa as soon as I can in 1960."

S. Rhodesia's Detention Laws

"Running Counter to Human Rights"

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S detention laws, passed after the state of emergency was declared early last year, were condemned as "running counter to fundamental human rights" by the Rev. H. Jesse Lawrence in his opening address as chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Methodist Synod.

Mr. Lawrence said the political detainees should be allowed to return to normal life, their continued detention was a focus of discontent in Southern Rhodesia.

He did not believe the Church should become involved in party politics, but it had a duty and a right to point out to all people, and particularly those in authority, the Christian attitude to questions of the hour, one of which was whether individual territories of the Federation should have the right to leave the Federation if they so desire.

New Group Seeks "Imaginative Solutions" for Africa

Popular Majorities Inevitable: Minorities Cannot Be Safeguarded

A GROUP of private individuals, disclaiming any connexion with British or African political parties or pressure groups announced on Tuesday the formation of an "Africa, 1960" Committee. "As a body of British citizens" their aim is to work for "moderate and imaginative solutions of African problems."

The sponsors of the committee are: Mr. Alastair Buchan, Mr. Christopher Chataway, Conservative M.P. for North Lewisham and a member of the Bow Group; Mr. L. B. Greaves, a missionary with long experience in Africa; Mr. Richard Hornby, Conservative M.P. for Tonbridge and a member of the Bow Group; Mr. Charles Janson, journalist and founder of the newsletter "Africa, 1960"; Mr. James Lemkin, a solicitor and member of the Bow Group; Lord March, central treasurer of the Capricorn Africa Society; Mr. Ronald Oliver, historian, of London University; and biographer Sir Harry Johnston; Mrs. Mervyn Rayner, a social worker who lives in Kenya and was deputy mayor of Nairobi from 1955 to 1958; Sir Robin Williams, insurance broker and a member of the Bow Group; and Mr. Michael Wood, a Nairobi surgeon, who is president of the Capricorn Africa Society.

Main Concern

The committee is mainly concerned with dependencies, but it will also deal with matters concerning independent Commonwealth countries which might become of public interest in Britain from time to time. The committee states that in each country the problem was how to proceed with confidence towards a political system in which Africans would inevitably have a voting majority but where, at the same time, the standards of government were not drastically lowered, education and the economy could advance and civil rights were safeguarded, whatever the race of the individual.

The committee seeks to focus public opinion in Britain on the destiny of the African continent; to develop at home and in Africa the ideal of a non-racial Commonwealth which the British African territories could willingly accept; to oppose communism, and all racialism — European or African; and to support those races in Africa who envisage a rapid and orderly advance towards self-government.

Above all the committee wants "to prevent the division now imminent of sub-Saharan Africa into regions where Africans are given full sovereignty and regions where they are denied it solely because of the presence of non-African minorities." The presence of Europeans, it is claimed, should not in itself be considered an obstacle to full democracy in Africa; nor should the term "multi-racial society" imply a society which takes shape at a speed controlled by the non-African minorities.

Economic Aid

Finally the committee emphasizes the immediate necessity of a much greater contribution to educational and economic assistance from sources outside Africa.

The committee has already issued its first memorandum the case for a new deal in Kenya: "The Colony is to make orderly progress towards independence within the Commonwealth. Details of the proposals in the memorandum largely follow those given in a recent Bow Group broadsheet — in both cases largely the work of Mr. Lemkin.

The "Africa, 1960" memorandum holds that the British Government should state without delay that Kenya will become a free country governed like Ghana, by an African majority. Independence should be approached by stages and the Kenyan Government should draw up a Bill of Rights. Economic rights should be substituted for the existing communal representation because the latter "has perpetuated racial attitudes and prevented national issues from being assessed on their merits."

Between now and 1965 voting qualifications similar to those already announced for Tanganyika should be introduced, and should apply to all races, "to encourage the notion that the vote is a responsibility and to allow the issues to be judged from some basis of knowledge or experience." In 1965, the memorandum suggests, Kenya should be governed by Africans subject to some powers — the power to suspend the Constitution in an emergency, for example — reserved to the Governor.

Chief among the various assumptions on which these proposals rest is that the basis of British justice is the importance of the individual, whose liberties are protected by law. "Safeguards cannot be devised for racial minorities." It is assumed, too, that the present Kenya Government and its successor will have a special duty to maintain law and order, to ensure competent administration, and to ensure that foreign investment, aid, technicians, and professional people are not deterred from serving Kenya. The reasons for this assumption are that Kenya's economy is fragile and her education embryonic.

Gaining Confidence

The announcement by the British Government of a timetable for independence is regarded as indispensable as a means of gaining the confidence of the Kenyan Africans, "who genuinely fear that the non-African minorities will by one means or another try to preserve their supremacy."

The writers of the memorandum assume that neither the Europeans in Kenya nor those British Citizens who wish to preserve Britain's link with her African territories "have any alternative but to trust that Kenyan Africans will choose to honour their obligations." But the inclusion of a Bill of Rights in the new Constitution of Kenya would mean that the transfer of sovereignty "would at least be made on the explicit understanding that the successor-Government would preserve civil liberties."

New Kenya Committee

Promoting Racial Co-operation

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in London last week that Mr. Peter Remnant, formerly Conservative M.P. for Wokingham, Mr. Charles Hobson, formerly Labour M.P. for Keighley, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal M.P. for North Devon, and Miss Elspeth Huxley had formed a "Committee for Racial Co-operation in Kenya".

The committee said in a statement that people in this country interested in Kenya mostly supported the view that the next stage of political development there should be on a non-racial basis, that the most talented persons of all races must go forward together for the general good.

For Kenya to prosper and attain greater independence involves continued development of the country, stable government and confidence in it from within and without, which will encourage investment. All this cannot be accomplished in months, or even a few years.

Neither African racialism labelled nationalism, nor any form of apartheid, offers the prospect of stability or confidence on which to build the future.

The body of opinion in this country supporting the non-racial aim has three principal responsibilities: to give a balanced and accurate summary of the situation in Kenya now; to give Kenya politicians of all races supporting the non-racial aim an opportunity to explain their ideas to those interested in the U.K.; and so try and secure the support of all political parties in the U.K. for the non-racial aim and thus give it a chance to work free from venomous debate and ill-informed criticism. To work the aim needs overall support in Parliament.

The Committee for Racial Co-operation plans to further these aims and an office has been set up at 15 Tooley Street, London, S.E.1.

Several villages were sacked and many huts burned in a further outbreak of fighting between Lulua and Baluba tribesmen in the Belgian Congo last week. Bands of Baluba with their chains were reported to be attacking villages and Lulua warriors fought with spears and bows and arrows and spears were fighting back.

Lord Shawcross Interviewed on TV

Views on Monckton Commission

SPEAKING ON THE B.B.C. TELEVISION PROGRAMME "Face to Face", last Sunday, Lord Shawcross said that if the universal African opinion as presented to the Monckton Commission was in favour of abolishing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, he would not be deterred by a minority of white settlers who might disagree.

Asked if the terms of reference of the commission would enable it to accept the abolition of the Federation should that be widely desired, Lord Shawcross replied:

"I think it has been publicly said that the commission is free to entertain the views of any people on the whole future of the Federation. I would certainly feel I was completely free in that respect. If I felt that was the right conclusion I should not have the slightest hesitation in saying so, and I have made that very clear."

He was asked if he would support a recommendation against the Federation if the evidence of responsible African opinion given to the commission was universally based on such a view. He replied: "If I thought that universal African opinion was to that effect, and it was right and preferable, certainly I would".

Disagreement With Labour

Lord Shawcross said that he had left the Labour Party because "there were certain matters, which I thought important, on which I did not agree with the Labour Party, and I did not see how I could go along with them on their policy as it stood then".

He said that he had joined the Monckton Commission as a complete independent, and that he had been distressed by subsequent criticism. "I felt that having detached myself from party politics it was really impossible to refuse a request by the Prime Minister to do something which he said was a matter of public duty".

Lord Shawcross said he did not think that the Prime Minister in asking him to join the commission intended to "masquerade me as a member of the Labour Party. There are some people who think the Prime Minister was doing something very Machiavellian. I hope he didn't. If he was he would be very disappointed".

African Leaders' Homes Raided

Police Action in Northern Rhodesia

CIRCULARS SAYING "Remember the year of Our Lord 1960" and "Boycott the Monckton Commission" were confiscated from the houses of United National Independence Party leaders in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, by plain-clothes police in night raids carried out last week.

The secretary-general of the party, Mr. Frank Chitambala, states that the police also took correspondence received from the Women's International Democratic Federation of Bahrain. They asked for a letter of welcome addressed to Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, who came out of prison last Saturday but he declined to hand it over.

The police raided the homes of Mr. Matthew Mainza Chona, president of the party, Mr. Frank Chitambala, its secretary-general, and Mr. D. C. Mwansa, its propaganda secretary. Mr. Chona, who is Northern Rhodesia's first African barrister, was absent from Lusaka when the raid was made, and police handed their search warrant to his wife.

Among documents seized were copies of correspondence between the party and the Malawi African Congress, formed recently in Nyasaland by Nyasaland's first African barrister, Mr. Orton Chirwa.

Effects of Releasing Dr. Banda

"Simple" Village African Now Happy

IN A LETTER to the *Times* last week, Sir Charles Ponsonby wrote:

"In your leading article on December 31 you say: 'The sole justification for the detention of Dr. Banda and other African leaders is the maintenance of law and order'. Let me put it in a less formal way: 'The sole justification for the continuance of detention of a number of citizens is the effect of their release on the life of the people of Nyasaland'."

"The year 1959 opened with a reign of intimidation and fear throughout the territory. It is difficult for us living in civilized security to visualize the secret arrival of an emissary, the furtive whispers and the threats to life and limb to the lonely villager and his wife and family, if information is given or orders not obeyed. Yet this is what was happening to many of the inhabitants a year ago.

"Since the organizers of all this have been inside, the simple African in the villages has been saying that he is happy and is no longer afraid. What happens if Dr. Banda and other detainees are let loose again in the near future? Is the Government, instead of planning the peaceful development of the country, to spend its time countering propaganda, resisting and controlling demonstrations and fighting the recrudescence of intimidation and fear? Let us hope that the powers that be will allow time to get the situation stabilized and to begin the training as Ministers and administrators of sound, sensible, independent and fearless men and women.

"Is it not possible for educated and broadminded Nyasalanders, instead of arranging demonstrations at home and abroad, to devote their energies to learn the art of government in the village, the district, and the Legislative Council? With their knowledge and influence they can help their country far more as public servants than by becoming leaders of unofficial organizations, influenced and inspired, it may be, from outside the country.

"If the best members of the community give themselves in this way, they will have the chance of gaining the confidence of their fellow countrymen; the whole outlook will change, fear will be a thing of the past, and Nyasaland (which I have known since 1921) will again be a happy and peaceful country".

Action Against Nyasaland Chief

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, has withdrawn recognition of a Nyasaland chief in the Northern Province, Patrick Pickford Jere.

Chief Jere was chief and Native Authority of the Mpherembe area in the Mzimba district. A Government statement said the action had been taken after complaints of "misadministration". Chief Jere was officially recognized in 1955.

An inquiry into the administration of his area was recently conducted by the M'Mbelwa native authority shortly before Paramount Chief M'Mbelwa died. This followed allegations that he had failed to maintain proper accounts and a considerable loss of money had occurred. This money had since been repaid.

About Face

MR. J. R. N. CHINYAMA, a senior African member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, last week reversed his earlier decision to boycott the Monckton Commission. "I now inform all chiefs and commoners in Nyasaland that it would be a great mistake and dangerous politically to refuse to give evidence", he is reported as saying.

Britain Should Declare Its Policy

Kenya Asian Community's Appeal

THE ASIAN COMMUNITY in Kenya has appealed to the British Government to define its policy in view of the forthcoming constitutional conference.

A statement, signed by Mr. Chana Singh, a former M.L.C. and one-time president of the Law Society of Kenya, and 30 other prominent Asians, says that Kenya should aim at establishing a one-man-one-vote democracy on the United Kingdom pattern.

This should be achieved by enacting a written constitution incorporating a Bill of Rights "guaranteeing to citizens as individuals the Human Rights recognized by the United Nations", by introducing a common roll based on universal adult suffrage without any reservations in favour of any racial or religious group, and by abolishing all communal or special rolls.

"We are of the definite opinion that any possible 'minority safeguards' in the circumstances of Kenya cannot prove other than illusory. Such safeguards are capable of producing great mischief by creating a false sense of security. Our assessment of the present position is that the Asian community of Kenya does not need or desire special safeguards of any kind.

"The transitional changes to be introduced in 1960 should, we consider, include the following:—

"As the African community forms 97% of the population, its wishes on the subject of franchise and composition of legislative bodies should be respected. The specially Elected Seats and the Nominated Seats should be abolished. The Council of State in its present form should cease to exist and should be replaced by a second Chamber with the usual composition and powers. All Ministers with the usual three exceptions should be appointed from among Elected Members.

"A clean break with the past policies and practices is needed and is needed immediately. It will be a sad mistake if leaders now gathering in London allow their minds to be befogged by the special pleading of reactionary elements in their own races or communities and refuse to take advantage of the present opportunity for the purpose of getting away from the concept of race in politics."

A Memorandum for Mr. Macleod

Kenya Party Urges Self-Government by 1966

THE KENYA PARTY published in Nairobi last week a memorandum it has sent to Mr. I. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, proposing responsible Government for Kenya in 1966. It sets no date for independence, but advocates a timetable for steps towards this aim.

The party is regarded as the political wing in Kenya of the multi-racial Capricorn Africa Society. A covering letter to Mr. Macleod says that the party, formed two years ago, has not sought a large membership, but tries to influence thought among established parties and racial groups.

Most notable among the signatories is Sir Ernest Vasey, former Finance Minister of Kenya. He is shortly to take over the same office in Tanganyika. Sir Ernest has long advocated a definite timetable on the grounds that a planned advance towards an agreed objective is the only way to ensure political and economic stability.

After a long tussle behind the scenes—according to the Commonwealth correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*—the European moderates rejected the idea and formed up behind Mr. M. Blundell in the New Kenya Group he started early last year.

The African political leaders gave the impression at first that they were attracted by the timetable idea if only it could be fast enough. But eventually they decided that they could do better by remaining to be themselves.

Sir Alfred Vincent, chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization in the Kenya Legislative Council, claimed last week there would be serious consequences if too many concessions to African nationalists were made at the London constitutional conference on Kenya.

African Leaders Meet in Kenya

Responsible Government in 1960—Mr. Mboya

MR. GIBSON NGOME, one of four African specially elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, invited his three colleagues, the African elected members and the-nominated African members to a meeting at Parliament Buildings last week.

Mr. Ngome said they would discuss African members' unity at the London constitutional conference. Mr. Ngome, who is a member of Mr. Blundell's multi-racial New Kenya Group, said that although he did not expect unity of views between Africans in that group and African elected members he thought they should get some agreement to co-operate as members of the Legislative Council.

European members might disagree on policy, but they were on friendly social terms inside and outside the House, Mr. Ngome said. But Africans who disagreed on political policies did not mix socially and were not on friendly terms with each other. He thought that such a meeting, while it would not produce political agreement, might be a first step towards co-operation.

Mr. T. Mboya issued a statement last week in reply to accusations by African political rivals and others that his stated support for the new Tanganyika Constitution implied abandonment of the Kenya African elected members' demands for responsible Government in Kenya this year with universal adult suffrage on a common roll.

"I wish to state that, whereas I believe that the proposed Constitution for Tanganyika is a big step in the right direction, I do not in any way abandon the African elected members' proposals we made to the Colonial Secretary."

"Our demand has always been for responsible Government in 1960 on a one-member geographical constituency basis, with a common roll for universal adult franchise."

Kenya Constitutional Conference

ABOUT 50 DELEGATES from Kenya will attend the constitutional conference which opens at Lancaster House on Monday. Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, and Sir Evelyn Baring, the former Governor, will both attend. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod, will preside at the opening session, which will be in public.

For medical reasons, the European-Elected Member for the Coast, Mr. S. V. Cooke, will not be able to attend, and another absentee will be Mr. N. S. Mangat, a Specially Elected Member.

The place of Sir Charles Markham, European Elected Member for Ukamba, who is undergoing medical treatment, is being taken by Mr. C. W. P. Harries, a Thika coffee farmer, who has been gazetted as a temporary member of Legislative Council.

It is expected that all other Constituency Elected and Specially Elected Members will come to London. Also included in the party will be Kenya's Minister for Legal Affairs, Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, and two Nominated Members of Legislative Council, Sheikh Salim Mohamed Muhashamy who represents Coast Province Arab interests, and Mr. Ahmed Farah, from the Northern Province.

The conference is expected to end on February 8.

Commonwealth and Empire Distinction

SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE in Accra last week, Dr. K. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, drew attention to what he called a lack of clear distinction between the Commonwealth and Empire. He said it ought to be made clear that only free and independent countries were members of the Commonwealth.

For this reason—which should be regarded as a matter of principle—he was opposed to the attendance of the Prime Minister from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, though he appreciated that it had now become necessary. But Dr. Nkrumah said it should be made absolutely clear that the Federal Prime Minister attended only in the capacity of an observer.

PERSONALIA

LORD BELSTEAD has left London by air for Kenya. MR. JUSTICE DEVLIN has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.

MR. T. G. HARRISON has been appointed to the board of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd.

MR. W. A. DU BUISSON has been appointed chairman of St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory.

THE RT. REV. LESLIE BROWN, Bishop of Uganda, is on home leave in the United Kingdom.

LORD CHANDOS left London by air on Thursday for India. He is expected back early next month.

MR. JAMES FRASER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, recently paid a five-day visit to Kenya.

MR. ALAN and LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD have left London for the Pacific. They will return in the middle of March.

LORD ROBINS, president of the British South Africa Company, has left by air to visit South Africa and Rhodesia. He will be away until January 31.

MR. A. C. CAMPBELL and MISS JUDITH STRACHAN, only daughter of SIR ANDREW and LADY STRACHAN, of Highlands, Southern Rhodesia, have become engaged.

MR. R. H. L. ARMITAGE, younger son of the GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND and LADY ARMITAGE, and MISS SUSAN HAWORTH, have announced their engagement.

LORD SCARBROUGH, chairman of the board of governors of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, has resigned. His place has been taken by LORD RADCLIFFE.

A recent paragraph on the retirement of DR. T. D. GUERNSEY should have read that he was chief geologist to the Rhoanglo Group, and not the Rhodesian Selection Trust, as stated.

CANON A. W. EATON, vicar of St. Peter's, city and diocese of Leicester, the new rector of Kitwe and rural dean of the Copperbelt, expects to sail for Central Africa on July 7.

MR. E. D. JAMEISON, lately of the staff of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., is now manager of the dairy department of the Tanganyika Farmers' Association. His headquarters are in Arusha.

DR. J. BUNCHE, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs at the United Nations arrived at Nairobi airport last Tuesday, where he joined the Secretary-General of the United Nations, MR. DAG HAMMERSKJOLD.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM POWLETT, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY WILLIAM POWLETT, have arrived at 30 Old Church Street, Chelsea, which is now their permanent address.

MR. M. R. METCALEE, United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, accompanied by MRS. METCALEE, left London by air last Saturday to return to his post after a period of home leave.

MR. D. N. F. HALL has been appointed Director of the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, a High Commission service in Zanzibar, in succession to DR. T. F. G. WHEELER, who retired last October.

LADY MALVERN is to head the committee which is to organize the United Federal Party Fair in Salisbury next May. This is the first time Lady Malvern has taken a leading rôle in U.F.P. affairs since LORD MALVERN'S retirement.

MR. JOHN SPICER, editor of Argus Africa News Service, has been chosen by the International Press Institute to make a three months' work and travel visit to the United States. Mr. Spicer will be attached for a time to a newspaper in Louisville, Kentucky, before making a general tour of the United States.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, returned to London last Tuesday from a two and a half weeks' visit to India.

MR. D. H. PELL-SMITH and MR. R. T. MYTTON-WATSON have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board.

MR. RICHARD THOMPSON, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has been appointed chairman of the Oversea Migration Board.

MR. W. F. STUBBS sails on January 20 on the SELANDIA for Hargeisa, Somaliland, to take up his appointment as Speaker of the Legislative Council and chairman of the Public Services Commission. He is accompanied by his wife.

Two Conservative M.Ps, DR. REGINALD RENNETT, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary, and MR. PETER TAPSELL, have arrived in Northern Rhodesia on a brief visit to the Federation. After a full schedule of interviews in Lusaka and the Copperbelt they will leave for Southern Rhodesia.

The Archbishop of York, DR. RAMSEY, will leave York during Easter Week for a five or six week visit to Central Africa. He is making the trip under the aegis of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and will visit Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika.

MR. J. R. M. SWYNNERTON, Kenya's Director of Agriculture, has returned to Nairobi after a three-months' tour in the United States under the auspices of the International Co-operation Administration. He studied the farming system and the service provided for the farmer by the Federal and State Governments. He gave a talk to the School of Advanced International Studies on African agricultural development in Kenya.

DR. A. W. MESCHKAT, of Hamburg, has been appointed as F.A.O. regional fisheries officer for Africa. Dr. Meschkat's task will be to assist governments to develop fish production of the seas off East and West Africa and of the lakes and rivers of Central Africa. He will travel extensively in Central and Western Africa to assess the inland and marine fishery resources and to assist and advise governments in increasing production. A graduate of the University of Hamburg, Dr. Meschkat has held F.A.O. fishery assignments in Yugoslavia, Brazil, and Latin America.

Visitors to N.R. Office

RECENT VISITORS to the Northern Rhodesia Office, London have included:

Miss A. V. Akeroyd, Mr. E. F. Angier, Mr. R. H. Batchelor, Mr. J. Bently, Mr. E. de B. Bewley, Mr. M. G. W. Blackall, Mr. R. H. C. Boys, Mrs. V. H. W. Brazier, Mr. & Mrs. D. Burnett, Mrs. B. Cottrell, Miss S. L. Davies, Mr. J. E. H. Dean, Mr. S. Diamond, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Dixon, Mr. C. E. Duff, Mr. L. D. Eyre-Wilson, Mr. T. C. Gardener, Mr. A. Girling, Mr. J. E. Gray, Mr. H. M. P. Halcrow, Mr. L. S. Hall, Mr. J. Hall, Miss M. Hall, Miss R. Hall, Mrs. G. L. Hardingham, Mr. F. Howie, Mr. P. J. Hurst, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Hutcheson, Mr. & Mrs. Hutchins, Mr. E. A. Kashita, Mr. J. Kiln, Mr. G. A. M. Lewanika, Mr. W. O. Limond, Mr. W. Limond, Mr. K. B. MacLeod, Mr. D. Michie, Mr. G. W. Miller, Mr. O. Mitchell, Mr. E. J. Morgan, Mr. A. Morris-Lyton, Mrs. C. N. Taylor, Miss N. Norton, Mr. S. Pannayitides, Dr. R. Paul, Mr. J. E. Puri, Mr. B. Read, Mr. F. W. B. Riley, Mr. I. Steat, Mr. N. J. Suckling, Mrs. L. Sutton, Mr. A. R. Tasker, Mr. J. Temple, Mr. D. Washington, Mr. H. A. Watmore, Mr. E. B. A. Williams, Mr. D. C. H. Wilson, Mr. J. D. Yelf, and Mr. M. A. A. Yousuf.

Mr. Hammarskjöld in East Africa

Special Measures for Undeveloped Countries

MR. DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, said at a Press conference in Dar es Salaam earlier this week that at the request of the General Assembly he is investigating the possibility of recommending special measures, through the Trusteeship Council, for underdeveloped countries such as Tanganyika.

His response to the request would be determined by his experiences in Africa — though I have a fairly rich experience of comparable problems in Asia — but it would be premature for him to say what form the proposals would take.

He said, however, that an attempt should be made to get specialist means reserved for undeveloped countries without too strict a formal distinction between them. He failed to see the reason for a sharp distinction between the immediate pre-independence state, the first stage after independence, and the stage where a country had reached independence a short time previously but for which nothing had been done. He regarded the problems as closely related, and thought that they should be treated in similar ways.

"We would not exclude Tanganyika from such proposals nor would we exclude any other country which three, four or five years ago might have reached independence but which had not been properly taken care of."

He added that it was likely — and virtually certain — that the United Nations mission which is to visit Ruanda-Urundi in late February or early March would also visit Tanganyika, but its terms of reference were not yet decided.

Law Conference Reception

LORD DENNING, who has been chairman of the conference on the future of law in Africa, held a reception last Friday in the House of Lords for the judges and lawyers from Africa attending it, for the members of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and for the comparative law council of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law. Among those present were the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. I. Macleod, and Mrs. Macleod, Sir Hilton and Lady Poynton, Sir John and Lady Macpherson, Sir Barclay and Lady Nihill, Sir Arthur and Lady Graham-Bell, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Sir Ronald Sinclair, the Chief Justice of Kenya, Sayid Mohammad Abu Rannar, the Chief Justice of the Sudan, Mr. J. S. R. Cole, Attorney-General, Tanganyika, Mr. D. W. Conroy, Solicitor-General, Kenya, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield, Attorney-General, Uganda, Mr. I. R. Greene, judge of the High Court, Somaliland, Chief H. M. Lugusha, Deputy Speaker of Legislative Council, Tanganyika, Mr. W. M. McCall, Solicitor General, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. D. J. Sheridan, puisne judge, Uganda.

Paintings, Please

THE NORWICH ART GALLERY is anxious to hold an exhibition of works by East African artists during the Norwich "Commonwealth Weeks", which is being held from March 3 to 17, and the organizers would be grateful if any person who is willing to lend suitable works would contact Mr. E. Martin at the East African Office, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Paintings have to be with the organizers by February 15.

"Africa represents modern Conservatism's crisis of conscience" — *Economist*.

Fostering the Commonwealth Link

"Too Much Ignorance and Apathy"

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, the Colonial Secretary, said in Leeds last week that it was not good enough just to sit back and take pride in the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth relationship, like other forms of friendship, must not be taken for granted. "It needs our constant interest; our constant informed interest; and it needs to be deliberately and consciously fostered."

The Minister, who was opening the city's "Commonwealth Weeks", went on to say that this was the reason why the British public had to be pestered and prodded into a greater knowledge and awareness of the facts and the true significance of our relationship with the Commonwealth.

He continued: "In spite of everything that might lead one to expect or hope to the contrary, there is far too much ignorance and apathy and, where there is some knowledge, it is often disconnected, confused or remote from the hard facts of Commonwealth affairs as they exist today. We cannot afford to take anything for granted. We need to see the Commonwealth picture clearly and we need to try and see it whole."

Need for Understanding

"I have spoken, with regard to the Commonwealth and Commonwealth affairs as a whole, of the need for understanding. This need is particularly great in relation to Britain and the territories for which she still exercises the ultimate responsibility."

"For generations, men and women of every walk of life and the very best of our knowledge have gone out from Britain to make their own contribution to this progress, and to this process: men, money and skills have been forthcoming, gladly and deliberately, to help the colonial peoples forward towards the goal which has been accepted by us and by them — the ability to run their own affairs, and to see that economic and social development kept pace with political advance."

"It is a process which it is our belief and our intention should be pursued and completed within the framework of the Commonwealth, though of course, it is open to the dependent territory which achieves independence to decide whether it wishes to stay within the Commonwealth or not, and equally it is open to the other member countries of the Commonwealth to decide whether or not they would welcome the new nation among their ranks. . . . It would be almost impossible to get Commonwealth affairs straight without first getting Colonial affairs straight in our own minds."

First Multi-Racial Hotel

THE VICTORIA FALLS HOTEL is to become the first fully multi-racial hotel in Southern Rhodesia. A notice in the Southern Rhodesia Government gazette last week states that the Minister of Native Affairs, Sir Edgar Whitehead, has accepted the Victoria Falls Hotel's application to become multi-racial in terms of the Southern Rhodesia Land Apportionment Act. The hotel is owned by the Rhodesia Railways, which in turn, are controlled by the Federal Government. Mr. Macmillan will stay in the hotel later this month.

African Advancement

BOTH THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENTS have refused to take part in a conference on African advancement proposed by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, according to Mr. Emrys Williams, acting secretary of the European Mineworkers Union. He said Sir Roy had written to Mr. T. Cavanagh, general secretary of the Rhodesian Trades Union Congress, in Bulawayo, saying he had approached the territorial Governments, but that they were unable to agree to take part in a conference.

None of the remaining Mau Mau terrorists surrendered in response to the Government advance terms announced on November 29 last. Under these terms were provided that they would not be persecuted if they surrendered voluntarily before the New Year.

American Debarred from Meeting Appointed African Members' Legal Adviser

MR. THURGOOD MARSHALL, a prominent American lawyer specializing in racial cases, was last week barred from attending a political meeting in Kenya.

Mr. Marshall, legal adviser to the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People in the United States, arrived in Nairobi last Sunday and was met by Mr. Tom Mboya and Dr. J. G. Kioko. Later Mr. Marshall was refused permission to attend a meeting of African elected members of the Legislative Council at Kiambu. The acting district commissioner said that Mr. Marshall's name was not among the sponsors on the licence for the meeting.

Mr. R. G. Nyika, leader of the African elected members, said after the meeting that when the African delegates returned from the conference, they should take "positive action" to free Jomo Kenyatta from rustication in the remote Northern Province. The African elected members deplored the Governor's decision not to allow Kenyatta to attend the London talks.

The meeting had also passed a resolution deploring the fact that Mr. Marshall had been barred from attending it. Dr. Kioko subsequently announced that Mr. Marshall would attend the London conference as the African elected members' legal adviser.

Luocracy

"THE AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS will carry to London a façade of unity based on African nationalism. Whether that façade will be maintained at Lancaster House remains to be seen, for it is common knowledge—and, at times, very evident—that there are deep divisions within their ranks. Not every African elected member would welcome the prospect of 'Luocracy', and there are thousands of thinking Africans who deeply fear it". — *Kenya Weekly News*.



Letter to the Editor

Mr. S. V. Cooke on "Multi-Racialism" "The Son of the Man Who Might Have Listened"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of the December 17 your usually accurate paper contains two inaccuracies. You state that Mr. Blundell was the first European leader to address an African meeting. This is untrue. Seven or eight years ago Colonel Grogan and I addressed several African meetings in Nairobi. Of course, you may not regard me as a leader but you can hardly think the same of the gallant colonel.

Apart from these meetings, 10 years ago I addressed a large meeting of all races in Nairobi in an attempt to start a Kenya Citizens Association, a movement which most unfortunately came to nothing owing to the outburst of Mau Mau.

A few years ago I addressed a political meeting, by their request, of about 500 Asians and within the past three years I have addressed over-flowing meetings of Africans in Nairobi and Mombasa.

But this is of comparatively minor importance. Far more serious is your assertion that Mr. Tom Mboya was "drawing a damnably false picture" when he said that European officers were responsible for the Hola murders since, you say, "the murders were done by African warders in the temporary absence of their European superiors".

This also is untrue. The sworn evidence clearly discloses that one European superintendent was in the thick of the fray and that there were other European officers in the vicinity, about 100 yards away.

Ten years ago most of the members of the New Kenya Party, including Mr. Blundell, were demanding European self-government (complete European domination); they are now ten years too late. Do you recall Msimangu's remark in "Cry, The Beloved Country"—"the European is becoming moderate after the African has already turned extremist. He speaks to the son of the man who might have listened". That is the position in Kenya—and Nyasaland—today.

"Even when after the last war I and a few others founded the New Kenya Club for all races and the African section of the British Legion we were looked at askance by the multi-racialists of today. Few Africans are deceived by the cry "Multi-racialism", and that sickly child should now be buried.

Yours, etc.

S. V. COOKE

Nairobi, Kenya.

New African Paper

A NEW INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—the *African Mail*—will appear in Lusaka in February. Primarily designed for African readership the paper will circulate throughout Northern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland. The moving force behind the paper is Dr. Alexander Scott, a former Federal M.P. Dr. Scott is to be chairman of the company promoting the paper, which would have both local and overseas capital backing. "The overseas capital backing comes from non-political sources", Dr. Scott said.

Tribal Battle

TWO AFRICAN TRIBES fought a pitched battle in Uganda recently when one of them stole more than 2,000 head of cattle belonging to the other. The battle was between the Karamojong living in the most remote and barren part of Uganda and their neighbours, the Jie, owners of the cattle. Two Jie were killed and three wounded.

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Cheap Commonwealth Flights

THE FIRST OF THE SCHEMES for cheap flights to Commonwealth destinations, arranged by the Commonwealth Union of Trade, chartering aircraft from Eagle Aviation, Ltd., will leave Nairobi on January 28, provided no obstacles arise. The only permission needed was the usual clearance from the Director of Civil Aviation in Nairobi. Mr. B. Joel, chairman of the Commonwealth Union of Trade said in London last week. The union planned to organise two or three flights a month in the next three months depending on the responses from their members. Fares would be about half the normal tariff. The aim of the union is to improve Commonwealth relations through closer contact. Mr. Joel emphasized that the flights were open to members of the union only.

Air Merger

TWO AIRLINES COMPANIES operating in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Air Carriers, Ltd., and Hunting-Clan African Airways, Ltd., are to merge their interests. An announcement from Salisbury said that the merger would provide a combination to meet present and future demands in the Federation for the type of charter work carried on by Air Carriers and for the development of tourist facilities pioneered by Hunting-Clan and Victoria Falls Airways, a subsidiary of Air Carriers. Under the terms of the arrangement, Hunting-Clan (which is controlled by the British and Commonwealth Shipping group in the United Kingdom) is acquiring a substantial interest in Air Carriers. The main operating company in the group will be known as Hunting-Clan Air Carriers, Ltd.

Congo to be Federal State

King Baudouin's Broadcast Announcement

KING BAUDOUIN, in a broadcast to the people of Belgium and the Congo last week, said that during his recent Congo visit he had noticed the vitality of the African and European population and their almost unanimous desire for sincere co-operation with Belgium.

He had met representatives from all sections of the community, and felt the general wish was that the future State should be based on a large degree of autonomy for the provinces with definite frontiers and a status adapted to their regional characteristics.

With independence for the Congo now agreed, the King said, he wanted to express his determination that no effort should be spared to ensure that Belgium contributed generously and appropriately to the efficient organization of the new structure and to the harmonious and prosperous development of the Congolese nation.

He made a special appeal to young people in Belgium and the Congo for cordial fraternity.

Several African chiefs, leaders of Abako, the Lower Congo association, and other African parties have arrived in Brussels to attend the round-table conference. On the Belgian side M. de Schrijver, Minister for the Congo, and M. Scheyven, Minister for Congolese Economic and Financial Affairs, and their experts will take part.

On the African side the problem—according to a correspondent of the *Times*—is still to fix the number of delegates according to the importance of their parties. One important African leader, M. Lumumba, of the Congo National Movement, is still in prison. His party congress sent King Baudouin a telegram asking that he should be released and invited to attend the conference to defend the cause of national unity.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided that the conference should have a consultative character. But whatever decisions are made about the ultimate structure of the Congo, Belgium intends to safeguard its interests in the airways and in shipping on the river Congo.

R.S.T. APPOINTMENT JOURNALIST FOR GROUP MAGAZINE

THE Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of Companies requires a journalist to work in the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt on a monthly magazine published by the Group. Applicants should have had at least five years' practical experience in magazine or newspaper journalism. Reporting experience essential; sub-editorial experience and knowledge of the mining industry an advantage. The post involves travelling throughout the Copperbelt by car which will be provided.

Starting basic salary will be not less than £1,520 per annum, plus variable cost-of-living allowance at present approximately £67 per annum. The successful applicant will also participate in a variable bonus scheme currently paying 33% of basic salary, and in a pension and life assurance scheme. There is also a medical scheme and a share purchase plan.

Paid leave is at the rate of 45 days a year which may be accumulated over three years' service. In addition five days casual leave are allowed annually.

Single or married accommodation with basic furniture or an allowance in lieu, is available at a nominal rental.

Applications enclosing, if possible, specimens of published feature articles should be made in writing to

The Public Relations Officer,
P.O. Box 1479
Salisbury
Southern Rhodesia.

New Uganda Directory

A NEW EDITION of "Sabens Commercial Directory and Handbook of Uganda" has appeared after an interval of four years. The editor, Mr. G. P. Saben, regretting the hiatus, due largely to printing difficulties, hopes in future to publish biennially, possibly annually. The new edition is the first to be printed in Uganda. The layout, particularly the art matter, is drab and rather old-fashioned. But there are some informative sections on the history of the country and its peoples, political development, laws, and so forth. A towns directory covers all the major centres in detail, and there is also an exhaustive survey of the major industries, agriculture and commerce. A company register is provided, along with a classified professional and trade list. The book is obtainable from Saben's Directories, Box 450, Kampala, Uganda, price 30s. post free.

Self-Government Conditions

A GROUP OF EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL MEN in Mombasa have sent a memorandum to European elected members of the Legislative Council saying there could be an immediate devolution of power to a Kenya Cabinet with a view to achieving self-government quickly, subject to the acceptance of certain fundamental principles. These were: direct European representation, collective Cabinet responsibility, freedom for communal facilities, an independent judiciary with the right to appeal to the Queen in Council, and an independent executive head of state appointed by the Queen.

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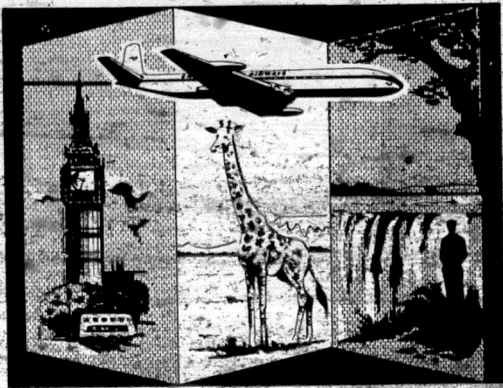
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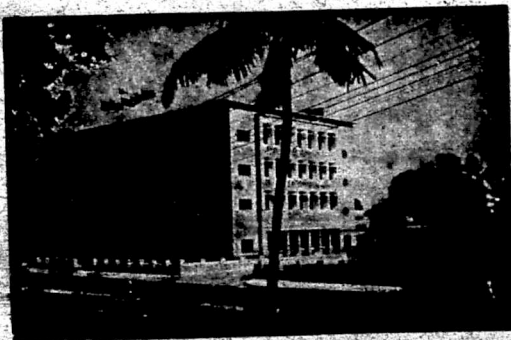
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European Police Inspector Sentenced Wrongfully Confining an African

A EUROPEAN POLICE INSPECTOR, Raymond J. Pascoe, admitted in a Nakuru, Kenya, magistrate's court last week that he kept an African in the cells at Eldama Ravine police station, near Nakuru, for six months without bringing him to court on a charge.

Pascoe pleaded guilty to wrongfully confining Cherono Kiptere from May 5 to November 6 last year.

Superintendent J. Page, prosecuting, said Pascoe, who was in charge of the station, arrested Kiptere on May 5 while investigating a murder. Kiptere remained in police custody at Eldama Ravine until his release was ordered on November 6.

It was laid down that in normal circumstances persons arrested without a warrant should be brought before a court within 24 hours, or as soon as possible afterwards.

District Superintendent William Holmes said that while on an annual inspection of Eldama Ravine police station in October he inquired about Kiptere, who was shown in the cells register as being on a charge of murder since May 5. He told Pascoe, who said a preliminary inquiry had been fixed for October 14, that he had been entirely wrong to keep him in the cells.

Assistant Superintendent R. H. Dracup said it was well drummed into all police officers during training that they must not keep prisoners in cells more than 24 hours without reference to higher authority.

Pascoe told the court he took Kiptere into custody after being shown the body of an African with stab wounds. Kiptere told him it was his brother and that he had stabbed him. Later he charged him with murder.

Distressing News

Two days later Pascoe said he had heard that his mother was dying of cancer, and this caused him great distress. "I am afraid things in the police station were not what they should have been."

Asked why he did not consult anyone about Kiptere between May and November, Pascoe replied: "I think it was mainly due to my being in rather a mess mentally, during the early part of that period anyway."

Pascoe was subsequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The magistrate, Mr. W. H. Goudie, told Pascoe it was as grave a case of wrongful confinement as it was possible to imagine. He recalled Pascoe's evidence that he had arrested the prisoner on May 6, 1959, took him before a magistrate on May 7 or 8, and that he "did not know what happened" about his being remanded after that for six months.

Mr. Goudie said he did not believe that the prisoner had ever been taken before a magistrate, or that a case file had been prepared. He added that while sympathizing with Pascoe's private grief he could not accept that it provided the slightest excuse for his failure to bring the prisoner to court.

Before passing sentence, Mr. Goudie called for evidence about the sitting of magistrates at Molo and Eldama Ravine between July and October last year.

Superintendent William Holmes produced a report on Pascoe on his transfer to Eldama Ravine. Mr. Goudie said the last paragraph read: "He is capable of running a station but will require a certain amount of supervision and assistance, as he has had only a comparatively short time in the police."

The magistrate asked the Molo divisional commander, Assistant Superintendent R. H. Dracup whether he had given this supervision and assistance? He replied: "I thought I gave him all the supervision that was required." To further questions he agreed he did not conduct a six-monthly full inspection. On two of his five monthly inspections he made verbal inquiries of Pascoe about people who were in the cells.

African Elected Members

AFRICAN ELECTED COUNCILLORS will sit on the Nairobi City Council for the first time after the annual municipal elections in March. They will represent four new wards created in African areas of the city following the revision of the council's constitution. The new constitution provides for a maximum of nine aldermen, ten European elected councillors, eight Asian elected councillors, and four African elected councillors. At present the three African members of the council are nominated.

Future of African Law First Steps Towards Unification

THE GOAL for those who sought to establish uniformity in the laws of the African States was "so much of the English law as is sound and suited to local circumstances, together with so much customary law as is suitable to modern conditions," said Lord Denning, a Lord of Appeal in London last week.

Lord Denning, as chairman, was bringing to a close a fortnight's conference on the future of law in Africa. At present he said, law in Africa was much like a jigsaw—much of it based on African customary law, quite a lot on English law, some on Muslim law and on Indian codes, and so forth. The purpose of the conference was to see whether these pieces could be fitted together to establish a uniform body of laws.

General agreement was reached on many subjects of importance—that there should be a uniform law of contract and tort which should follow the general principles of English law; that the law of land tenure should be developed to meet the rapidly changing conditions in every territory; that the laws of marriage, divorce, wills and succession are so personal that there should be no attempt to impose uniformity; and that while the general criminal law should continue to be uniformly applicable to all communities, race and creeds within a territory, local additions may be necessary in certain areas.

One of the main proposals to emerge from the conference was the need to compile a digest or record of the African customary laws. These rested on local tradition and were continually being altered to meet modern conditions. The conference generally favoured the preparation where practicable of a written record of the customary law which should be continually revised to keep pace with the current changes.

But perhaps the most urgent need, as Lord Denning said, was the establishment of law schools in Africa. Apart from one in the Sudan, there is no school of law in any of the East African territories represented at the conference. Lord Denning mentioned that the new institute of International and Comparative Law, of which he is chairman, will provide a pool of information on African law from which the emergent African States could draw. This was one way, he said, in which a digest of customary laws could be prepared.

Lord Denning said that the 60 delegates from East, West and Central Africa, had freely discussed each other's problems, and "will in due course see the best way of developing them to make them uniform, by legislation, by judicial decision, or by record, and make them suitable for the needs of the peoples in this rapidly advancing time—the most critical year, perhaps, in the history of Africa."

As an immediate step the conference recommended the setting up of a committee to consider and report on its deliberations.

The conference just managed to get through its agenda, and Lord Denning said there had been no time to discuss his suggestions at the opening of the conference that membership of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be widened to include African jurists, and that the committee should go on circuit and help to weld the law of Africa into a "consistent whole."

Settlement Board Chairman

THE KENYA MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, Mr. Bruce Mackenzie, has announced that, after consultation with the European Agricultural Settlement Board, he has appointed Lieut-Colonel J. N. Nimmo to be chairman of the board in succession to Mr. R. O. Hennings, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Colonel Nimmo was born in Scotland in 1910 and has lived in Kenya since the age of four. He was educated at what was then called the Government School, Nairobi, before taking up farming as a career. He has farmed on the Kinangop for many years. During the war he served in Ethiopia, Madagascar, Ceylon and India. He has been a member of the European Agricultural Settlement Board since 1955, is chairman of the Nanyasha Agricultural Committee and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture (Scheduled Areas).

Registering as Federal Citizens

Figures Mounting Steadily

APPLICATIONS for Federal citizenship were mounting steadily and a total of 13,871 people had registered since March 1, 1958, as citizens of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Citizenship of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and British Nationality Act of 1957 first came into operation on March 1, 1958, when registration of Federal citizens was started. Since then 10,594 people had registered as Federal citizens in Southern Rhodesia. In Northern Rhodesia, 2,725 were registered and in Nyasaland 552.

The overall total did not include people who were born in the Federation and Southern Rhodesian citizens who registered as such before March, 1958. Neither did it include citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who were registered as such in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland prior to March, 1958.

They all automatically became Federal citizens between March and the Federal general election of 1958. Since then the flow of applications has been "steady."

News Items in Brief

The Sudan Government has appointed Colonel Suliman Ibrahim as the first Sudanese military attaché for the United Kingdom, Germany and Yugoslavia. He will be based in London.

The Northern Rhodesia United National Independence Party has informed Mr. I. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, that it "will have nothing to do with the bogus Monckton Commission".

Mr. Bruce Mackenzie, Kenya Minister of Agriculture, has stated that Kenya hopes to persuade Britain to import beef from her, and that he would discuss the matter in London with Mr. John Hare, Minister of Agriculture, later this month.

A new magisterial district of Lomagundi has been formed in Southern Rhodesia. A civil commissioner and magistrate has been appointed and is stationed at Sinoia. The new district, formerly part of the Salisbury district, will consist of Lomagundi, Urungwe, Sipolilo and Kariba.

A Kenya Government spokesman announced last week that all 15 Mau Mau detainees who had been on hunger strike at Manyani detention camp, midway between Nairobi and Mombasa, had abandoned the strike. Nine men at Karaba camp and 17 at Aguthi were still refusing food.

Police in Kenya are investigating the burning down, in quick succession, of three Roman Catholic prayer meeting houses and two African women's recreation centres in the Embu district one night last week. Arson is suspected as the prayer meeting houses were in separate villages.

The Uganda Government has ended a ban on public meetings in the Busoga and Mbale areas of eastern Uganda, in force since last April. The security situation has been threatened by attempts to enforce a boycott of non-African goods. Violence and arson continue to be reported in Buganda in support of the boycott.

For the second time in just over a month the top £30,000 prize in the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery was won by an African on December 29. The winner was a £13-a-month motor-roller driver, M'tope, who lives near Karoi. It was the first time M'tope had bought a lottery ticket. The lottery was opened to Africans just over seven months ago.

A general strike of all African railway workers in East Africa is to be called "at the earliest convenient moment," according to Mr. I. B. A. Changa, general secretary of the Kenya African Railway Workers' Union. This follows the breakdown of negotiations over a wage increase in which the African unions demanded a minimum daily wage of 75 cents, 25 cents above the present daily rate. The East African Harbours and Railways Administration offered an increase of six cents.

At the request of several East African Coffee Boards and by arrangement with the East African Governments the East African High Commission has agreed to release the Director of Economic Co-ordination, Mr. J. M. Louden, to serve as their representative for a period of approximately a year with the Coffee Study Group in Washington. The group is about to consider various aspects of the problem of marketing surplus production.

Shooting to Stun

Rescuing Stubbhorn Kariba Rhinos

A DARING PLAN has been made to capture three rhinos on two islands in Lake Kariba. Efforts to capture them last year failed. One of the animals is estimated to weigh over 3,000 lb.

The rescue teams, headed by five game rangers now intend to lure the rhinos to a suitable place, where a ranger armed with a specially made rifle will fire an eight-inch dart with a hypodermic needle which will inject nicotine sulphate into the thick hide, somewhere near the rump.

It will be a matter of minutes before the "bullet" injection takes effect. Once the rhino is dazed, two more rangers will move in with syringes to pump 600 c.c. of pentobarbitone sodium into the hide. Each man will have to give the animal about 30 injections. It is estimated that the second series of injections will have effect on the rhino about 30 minutes after being given.

While the animal is lying senseless, another team will slip a tractor tyre round its neck. This will act as a lifebuoy to keep its head above water when the rescuers drag it in. No difficulty is expected in this operation as there will be enough men to move the animal. The rhino will then be towed to the mainland—a distance of about 12 miles—by launch.

Kyle Dam

WORK ON THE KYLE DAM, Southern Rhodesia's "Little Kariba", is two months ahead of schedule and it is hoped that the project will be finished by the end of 1960, four months ahead of the contract date for completion. The Kyle Lake, which when full will be in the shape of a letter "U" with arms about 25 miles long, was forming now. It is about 80 feet at its deepest point and has swallowed the Mtilikwe bridge on the Zimbabwe/Glenlivet road.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened new branches at Monze, Northern Rhodesia, and at Cholo and Milanje in Nyasaland.

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

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Commercial News**Federal Tobacco Exports****Finding Markets Outside Britain**

THE NEED TO DEVELOP MARKETS for Rhodesian tobacco, apart from those in Britain, has been acknowledged in London. Provided the tobacco is sold to those markets on a strictly commercial basis, the British Tobacco Advisory Committee will have no objections, the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board stated after the recent visit to London by a delegation from the board.

The Tobacco Advisory Committee, representing British manufacturers, has accepted the principle that the Federation may wish to enter into trade agreements to broaden its markets. It was emphasized in Britain, however, that future Rhodesian crops would have to contain a higher proportion of standard grades if Britain was to take its full requirements in those grades and at prices which did not reflect scarcity.

The delegation were assured that, even if dollar currency restrictions in tobacco were relaxed, this would not affect the undertakings given by the Tobacco Advisory Committee in the London Agreement on their expectations of annual purchases of leaf from Rhodesia up to 1962.

The preliminary estimate of their 1963 requirements would be given next July. The board adds that, provided Rhodesia can supply sufficient quantities of the quality of tobacco required by them at reasonable prices, there is no likelihood of British manufacturers changing the present pattern of their purchases.

The Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia has chosen Rome as the site of its first major overseas showing of Rhodesian tobacco. The exhibit, designed and constructed in Salisbury, will be shipped to the Permanent Industrial Exhibition in Rome. An impressive oil painting of a tobacco reaping scene on a Rhodesian farm has been specially commissioned and it will cover nearly 65 square feet of wall space.

African Mercantile Subsidiary

IN ORDER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE of the provisions of the 1957 Finance Act relating to overseas trade corporations, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The African Mercantile Co., Ltd., has been formed to take over as from January 1, 1960, all its business activities in British East Africa. The fulfilment of existing commitments, while remaining the responsibility of the parent company, will be undertaken in practice by the subsidiary, but all future commitments in East Africa will be entered into by and in the name of The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas), Ltd. The directors of the parent company and of the subsidiary are Messrs. W. J. Saunders (chairman and managing), G. H. A. Haynes, G. S. Hunter, K. R. Elder, G. W. Taylor, and T. Hughes. Local directors of the subsidiary in East Africa are Messrs. C. W. Haylett, C. M. Bourne, S. B. Corrie, and A. W. Hunter.

Railway Advancement Plan**European Unions' Mixed Reaction**

THE TWO EUROPEAN UNIONS concerned in the African advancement issue on Rhodesia Railways have given their answer to the new "open door" plan announced recently by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Eastwood.

The Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union accept the plan—if the four-year testing period is removed—while the Amalgamated Engineering Union reject it in favour of their "percentage dilution" scheme.

The executive of the R.R.W.U. has circulated every branch in Southern and Northern Rhodesia with its answer to the new plan. It virtually endorses the proposals except for the four-year testing period proposed, during which Africans would earn £10 less than the European minimum for the same jobs.

In this connexion the R.R.W.U. says that the plan should be amended to read: "On completion of training they (the non-European recruits) would be placed in a vacancy in the grade in which they have been trained, at the rate of pay applicable to European staff."

During their probationary period, which will be the same in the relevant grade as applies at present, they will be closely watched and reported on to see if they continue to maintain European standards in every respect. Those who fail to achieve the required standard would have to revert to their former pre-training occupation.

Southern Rhodesian Industrial Progress

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING PLANS passed in Southern Rhodesia in the first ten months of 1959 exceeded the total value for these plans for the whole of 1958, Mr. C. J. Hatty, the Southern Rhodesia Minister of the Treasury, has said in Salisbury.

The value of industrial building plans passed up to the end of October was £1,790,000. For the whole of 1958 the figure was £1,529,000. The 1959 year-end figure will be second only to the record £2,600,000 industrial building plans passed in the Colony in 1957.

Industrial building plans were well up on 1958. Electricity consumption was up in each of the first three quarters of this year compared with the 1958 figures. Overall manufacturing output was up, although there were still some industries which have not fully recovered their momentum.

The employment position in Southern Rhodesia indicated that the number of non-Africans registered as unemployed represented about 4% of the total non-African working population.

The Colony's unemployment position compared favourably with other countries facing a similar economic situation. And in Europe, Mr. Hatty added, it was usual to regard an unemployment figure of between 2% and 3% of the working population as "full employment."

Sisal Outputs for December

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,877 tons of line fibre and tow, making 11,424 tons for the period July/December, 1959.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—196 tons of sisal and tow, making 2,129 tons for the year 1959 (1,578).

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INTERNATIONAL COMPUTERS AND TABULATORS, LTD., which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, report a group profit subject to taxation of £2,328,000 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £2,020,000 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £1,625,000, the proportion of the balance attributable to minority interest in a subsidiary was £1,000, leaving a balance available for appropriation of £1,304,000, of which £1,272,000 is dealt with in the accounts of the parent company.

Of this, £22,000 is set aside for staff supplementary retirement benefits reserve, £190,000 goes to the stock obsolescence reserve, £27,000 to debenture sinking fund, and £585,000 to the general reserve. Dividends, less tax, absorb £509,000, and the carry-forward is £27,000 (£12,000).

The issued capital of the parent company is £8,501,000, made up £400,000 in cumulative preference shares of £1 and £4,101,183 in ordinary shares of the same denomination. Capital reserves stand at £6,370,000, and revenue reserves at £2,228,000. Fixed assets are £17,621,000, trade investments (at cost) £49,000, and interests in subsidiary companies £4,763,000. Current assets are £14,361,000 (including £346,000 in cash), current liabilities and provisions £3,693,000, and amounts set aside for specific purposes £1,947,000.

The directors are Sir Cecil M. Weir (chairman), Colonel A. T. Maxwell (deputy chairman), Mr. H. V. S. Stammers (deputy chairman), Mr. A. H. Bird (vice-chairman), Mr. C. Mead (managing), Colonel J. A. Davies (assistant managing, engineering), Mr. F. P. Laurens (assistant managing, production), Mr. J. Bull (assistant managing, commercial), Mr. C. G. Holland-Martin, Mr. A. Le M. Scott, Colonel F. T. Davies, Mr. E. Holland-Martin, Mr. W. E. Ogden, Sir Walter C. Puckney, and Sir John H. Woods.

Meeting, London January 29.

Nairobi Building Boom

BUILDING PLANS approved by Nairobi City Council last year were worth nearly £6,500,000. The council approved 2,116 plans for commercial, industrial and domestic buildings—298 more than in the same period in 1958. In addition, during 1959, 39 Government and East African High Commission building plans, valued at £1,261,985, were passed. Nairobi had insufficient houses worth up to £5,000 to meet the present brisk demand, according to an *East African Standard* report. Nairobi house agents have said that the demand would continue in 1960.

Congo Copper Production

COPPER PRODUCTION from the mines of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga last year totalled about 280,000 short tons, according to a company spokesman, compared with 235,586 in the previous year. The company's investment programme was reported to be proceeding according to plan. During the first half of this year, the new plant at Lulu in the Congo is to start operations.

TWO AFRICAN MINERS were killed at Bancroft mine in Northern Rhodesia last week and when the roof of a working collapsed. At the Rhokana Corporation's Mindela shaft, rescue squads have recovered the bodies of four Africans killed last week in a blasting accident.

A. Baumann & Co., Ltd.

A. BAUMANN AND CO., LTD., reports a group income from investments and trading profits of £196,705 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £287,226 for the previous year. Taxation absorbed £82,032 (£81,447), leaving a profit after taxation of £114,673 (£205,779). Capital reserve receives £24,000 out of profits of prior years and £11,745 from current profits.

Provisions for bonus and profit sharing absorb £12,500, general reserve receives £30,000 and general contingency reserve £20,000. The preference dividends absorb £18,404, and the ordinary dividend £80,977. The carry-forward is £181,881 (£195,516).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £423,078 in 6% redeemable preference shares of £1 and £23,078 in ordinary shares of 5s. Revenue reserves total £447,917, and unappropriated profits £165,762. Current liabilities and provisions are £257,197, fixed assets £347,679, interest in subsidiary companies and trade investments £1,339,210, and current assets £30,134.

The directors are Mr. E. Baumann (chairman and managing), Mr. R. P. Archer (vice-chairman and managing), Messrs. C. E. Colinvaux, and J. H. Gaunt (managing), H. R. Fraser, and Sir John Tait.

Meeting, Nairobi January 8.

Kenya Butter Exports

THE TENDER OFFERED by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., to supply the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Kenya butter, has been accepted by the Federal Government. In 1960, K.C.C. have contracted to deliver 985,000 lb. of butter to Northern Rhodesia, and according to Mr. J. F. Byng-Hall, managing director of K.C.C., the contract price is materially higher than last year. A Kenya road haulage company will transport the butter in refrigerated lorries direct from the Naivasha creamery.

African Trading Company

FORTY AFRICANS in Bulawayo, including Mr. M. M. Hove, M.F., have formed a wholesale trading company with a share capital of £12,000. The city council has leased the company a site in Mpopoma Township where premises will be built. The present cash assets of the company are £2,000, but the secretary has told the council it is proposed to issue 250 £1 shares to each of the 40 shareholders which would bring in another £10,000.

Metal Box Investment

THE METAL BOX COMPANY, which is to open a factory in Bulawayo, is to invest more than twice as much as the £200,000 originally announced. The company has bought 13 acres close to the Dunlop factory in the area reserved for light industry. A £65,000 building will be started within six months, and three lines of machinery will be installed each costing £150,000.



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Company Report

Mitchell-Cotts Group Limited

Results and Achievements in a Difficult Year

World-Wide Activities Reviewed

MR. H. C. DRAYTON ON MORE ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL-COTTS GROUP LIMITED was held on January 8 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. C. DRAYTON, the chairman, who presided, said:

This year we have managed to produce our Accounts and hold our Annual General Meeting about two months earlier than last year. The preparation, collating, consolidation and auditing of the figures for a diversified Group as ours is necessarily a lengthy business and, although we shall continue to do our best to get the figures out as quickly as we can, I do not think we are likely to do very much better than we have managed this year.

Shareholders will have been expecting that our trading profits would be down as compared with the previous year, as it will no doubt be recalled that when we maintained the interim dividend at 10% last July, we issued a circular to all members warning them that the adverse factors to which I referred in my speech last year were still continuing to affect sections of our Group's trading. In a business like ours we can always expect to have one "kicking horse"; business would be uninteresting if we hadn't, but this year we had four, Shipping, interruption of trade in Iraq, recession in Canada and restriction on imports in the Sudan, which is a bit too much of a good thing. I shall be commenting on our trading over the year later in my speech.

In the circumstances, therefore, we have felt that to have been able to cover our total ordinary dividend of 25% has not been too bad an achievement and, as you can see, we are recommending that we do maintain the total distribution for the year and shall be inviting you to approve our recommendation of a final dividend of 15%, making 25%.

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

In the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, which we have set out in columnar form so that you will be able to follow rather more easily, you will notice that the final consolidated net profit, after all adjustments and taxation, is down from £554,851 to £366,119. This enables us to pay the dividends I have just mentioned and still be able to add some £66,000 to the unappropriated balance carried forward.

Within the Profit and Loss Account itself, I think I need only comment on one or two figures. We are able to bring in this year a considerably higher credit for items which relate to earlier years. As you will appreciate, in a Group such as this, adjustments of this kind are inevitable if we are to produce accounts in a reasonable time and, although we actually show the items separately, it is really so much part and parcel of our ordinary pattern of trade that adjustments of this sort should occur that there is really nothing particularly surprising about its size this year.

There is a further adjustment which relates to previous years which appears under investment income which, however, is a true windfall in that it arises from an internal rearrangement of certain of our Subsidiary Companies' shareholdings which resulted in the release of this once and for all accumulation of past profits

which had not hitherto been brought into our Profit and Loss Account before.

We must also expect to see fluctuations in the profits on sales of fixed assets which are £89,000 lower than last year, and there is nothing I need specifically comment on in this reduction.

Consolidated Balance-Sheet

If you will turn now to the Consolidated Balance-Sheet — which I think, since the Parent Company is now purely a Holding Company, is the document you will find of the greater interest — the first point to which I would draw your attention is that our Leasehold Land at £964,000 is an increase of £334,000. The bulk of this increase is the cost of building our own Head Office in Camomile Street which, since the end of our financial year, has been sold to an institution and leased back by us on a long lease. The sum realized has of course increased our cash balances. The other item to show an increase is under the heading "Investments", and is due to us acquiring an interest in another Company in a similar line to ourselves, and can be termed a trade investment.

So far as the current assets are concerned, you will notice that our stocks are quite a bit down and we are having to finance rather more debtors, a factor not altogether favourable, and one which our principals do not always recognize. In other words, whatever Agency commission we receive is tempered in its impact on profits by us having to give what can sometimes be up to six months credit. When this is taken into account, the Agency profit begins to look a little sick.

The cash at Banks and, on the other side of the account, the Bank overdrafts show a less liquid position. But, as you will remember I have said on previous occasions, the nature of the Group's business is such that day to day fluctuations in these figures, often of sizeable total amounts, are normal.

Our reserves stand at the same figure as last year, and we have been able to add a little to the undistributed profits carried forward.

Shipping

The severe slump in freight rates has continued with but little minor and temporary improvement from the worst throughout the whole of the year under review. Like all other Tread shipowners we are having a thin time, but in point of fact, I think we can perhaps congratulate ourselves that we have suffered less severely than might have been anticipated. This is partly because we had insulated ourselves against the continuance of this recession by having one of our ships on time charter which, although the rate would not ordinarily have been attractive, was a good deal better than we should have been able to get by any other means.

Also, we have benefited through being able occasionally to employ our ships in conjunction with our own merchanting activities, and by so doing we have managed to cut down the amount of light running that we would probably otherwise have had to face.

I think it is only too clear that we are not going to see any lasting improvement in our shipping side in our present year.

We are also faced at what is a singularly difficult time with the ever-present problem of the replacement of our fleet, and I can assure you that this is kept under constant review. I do not expect that we shall be clever enough or lucky enough to pick the precise moment when the shipping market has turned, but when it does come to be taken this is going to be an important decision, and we hope that the experience we have gained after a long association with the industry will stand us in good stead.

Shareholders will appreciate that this shipping recession has not only hit us in our capacity as shipowners, but also seriously affects those of our Subsidiary Companies who act in various parts of the world for other owners. Such offices find their own commission earnings automatically diminishing as freights decline, with no possibility whatever of making any commensurate saving in expenses.

Iraq

Our Company in Iraq has had a most worrying year. It made an inevitable loss which we have this year taken out of the combined Group profits rather than withdrawing anything further from our Contingencies Reserve. The reason for this is that the loss, although a heavy one, could perhaps be regarded more as an ordinary trading loss, and we would prefer to keep our contingencies reserve for exceptional items that lie outside that category.

I would like to say here that we are appreciative of the loyal service that our Company in Baghdad has had from its Manager there and his staff who, under conditions which have often been worrying, have kept going remarkably well.

I can give you very little idea what is going to happen this year so far as our business in Iraq is concerned. That country's revenues, dependent so largely as they are on oil, would appear to be keeping up, and I therefore think that, if political stability returns and permits Government to get ahead with its various development projects, there should be no reason why business should not revive and we should not be able to play our part in the advancement of Iraq in the future in the same way as we have in the past.

In the meantime, I think we have to be patient and accept that we shall make another, and possibly still substantial, loss in Iraq up to June, 1960.

Sudan

The Sudan Government has continued a stringent system of import control which has hit some sides of our business there hard. We actually came out on the right side in the year to June, 1959, and I think we shall manage to do the same again this year because we have begun to get import licences, and have had our share of the forwarding and shipping of the Sudan cotton crop which has moved off well.

In the longer term I am hopeful that we shall find that, with the rebuilding of their foreign currency reserves, the Sudan will be able progressively to liberalize trade of which we shall get our proportion with a consequent improvement of our business in that part of the world. There already seem to be signs of this.

Red Sea

Our subsidiary in the Red Sea area is administered from Aden and its principal branches are there and at Addis Ababa. It has not been producing the kind of revenue that we think it should for the capital at risk, and we are proposing to make a number of alterations and reorganize the whole set up to safe trading conditions today with a view to improving this position.

South Africa

I am pleased to say that we have appointed a new Chief Executive for our South African Group during the year. He is Mr. James Addison and he has been

made Managing Director of Cotts Holding and Investment Co. (Pty.) Ltd., which is the holding company wholly owned by us for our South African interests. He will be responsible for the leadership and direction of our interests in South Africa, and I am sure you would like me on your behalf to wish him success. I leave on January 13, first for Khartoum, then East Africa, finishing up in South Africa, which will give me the chance to talk over our problems and agree certain lines of policy whilst I am there.

I mentioned last year that we were reorganizing and consolidating our merchanting and agency businesses there and this process is still continuing. I am myself inclined to think that we shall not be wholly successful in this until we do in Johannesburg what we have done in London, namely, house everybody under one roof, and I shall be giving some consideration to this important question when I am in South Africa.

So far as the current year is concerned, it at present looks as though any reduction in profit from South Africa should not be too serious, but a firm estimate is difficult to make.

East Africa

I think we can say that the reorganization and consolidation of our businesses in East Africa is now more or less complete and, in the course of two years, we have been able to free quite important sums of working capital in East Africa whilst, at the same time, getting the businesses there on to a reasonably satisfactory profit earning basis. I say reasonably satisfactory because our largest unit, the British East Africa Corporation, which acts as Agents and Distributors to British manufacturers does present us with a problem.

It is disappointing to find on the part of some British manufacturers a lack of appreciation of the cost of the services with which they expect their representatives, such as the B.E.A.C., to supply them. We often have to pay cash for British goods when they are shipped from England with no possibility ourselves of getting them to one of our up country Branches in East Africa for perhaps two or three months. They then have to be sold there and frequently we are involved in giving extensive credit or, which is much the same thing, being paid by bills which the debtor then wants renewed from time to time.

We also have to maintain adequate warehousing, accounting, distribution and administration organizations and, if we are to do this, then our British manufacturing friends will have to recognize that we have to be given an adequate gross profit margin to make the whole operation possible. At present trading conditions are such that in all too many cases this is just not there and never mind how well we run our own domestic affairs, it is often very difficult to do anything except perhaps break even on an important agency.

Whilst on the subject of East Africa I would like to say a few words about the little known Pyrethrum industry. In the Highlands of Kenya a special variety of the Pyrethrum flower grows very well. This is then harvested and dried and from it can be extracted by a rather complex process of chemical engineering a small amount of an active ingredient in the flower which is the vital raw material for pretty well every insecticide used today.

We own the East African Extract Corporation Ltd. whose function it is to process these flowers and to extract from them this active substance—the Pyrethrins. The Pyrethrum flowers themselves are grown by individual farmers in the highlands of Kenya and their industry is controlled by a Statutory Board—the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. This Board has recently built an extraction factory of its own and has started to process its own growers' flowers.

Our East African extraction plant pioneered local

processing in Kenya and, until the erection of the Pyrethrum Board's own factory, handled the whole of the flowers on a contractual basis. It was one thing to do the extraction, but it was another matter to put the extract on the market, chiefly in America, and another of our Subsidiary Companies in London acted as the Board's Sales Agents, and succeeded in getting Kenya Pyrethrum extract accepted by the users in the States, at a not inconsiderable cost to start off with.

The growers in Kenya are restricted from selling direct to our Company and must deliver their flowers to the Pyrethrum Board. The Kenya Government, realizing our claim to a proportion of these flowers, which are the essential raw material for the business of the East African Extract Corporation, gave a pledge three and a half years ago and since renewed, to adjust the legislation to give effect to that pledge. His Excellency the Governor has now published the decision to refer the question of the precise form this protective legislation should take to a Commission of Enquiry, whose work should commence very shortly.

While still on the subject of Pyrethrum, I would like to add this: Pyrethrum flowers are also grown in Tanganyika where free marketing is possible, and I am very happy to say our Subsidiary is now, under contract, buying virtually the whole of the flowers grown in Tanganyika on terms which appear to be working happily and smoothly and to the satisfaction of both sides.

We are fortunate in the East African Extract Corporation in having an absolutely first-class team of skilled technicians, and we are proud of the job that they have done in this specialized and far from easy industry.

U.S.A./Canada

In the United States our offices there, which had been started to take care of the particularly difficult conditions and shortages of goods of all kinds at the end of the War, now seem to us in large measure no longer to be required for that particular purpose. We are therefore making appropriate alterations whereby we shall have an office in New York freed from a lot of day to day routine work, and available for the necessary liaison with our important American principals, and also for investigation of new projects of one sort or another.

I mentioned last year that our A.I.M. Steel Company in Vancouver had got two important bridge building contracts but that neither of them would affect the current year's figures. Mr. Dick and myself were in Vancouver in the Fall and were impressed with the work being done in Vancouver. Work on the Alexandria Bridge is going ahead well in the shops and will then start to move in sections to the site in the near future, where it will be re-erected and slung into position. That naturally will be the critical moment but we have every confidence in the ability of our staff and engineers to carry through this project to a successful conclusion.

This is, I might say, a particularly spectacular bit of the river. I would very much like to go and see it done myself. The banks of the river are very high at that point, and in addition, they have had to put stanchions another 40ft. and they will sling the bridge right across from one side to the other.

We have also opened up a new small depot at Saskatoon, so that you can see we are not standing still in Canada. Subject to anything exceptional happening, I think our Canadian interests should have a much better year, and generally, the outlook there is a good deal better.

John Shields & Co.

The textile industry continued in the doldrums during the year and, although we had got John Shields pretty well reorganized and in good shape, we were still losing quite a lot of money with it. We therefore felt that we

were doing the right thing when, coincidentally with the Government Scheme to scrap surplus looms and spindles, we were approached by another company with the idea that they should take over a good deal of our activities which happened to be complementary to their own. This we did and then closed down and scrapped the surplus machinery under the Government's Scheme. Most of our key people were taken over by the purchasers and other workers qualified for compensation under the Government Scheme.

We cannot tell yet just how we shall come out financially on the closure of this business but we shall no doubt have some losses to absorb in the current year which I do not think will be too onerous.

Libya

We have been giving a great deal of very careful consideration to our future rôle in Libya. I think we can now say that all the indications are that oil is in Libya in commercial quantities and, although a lot of work still remains to be done, informed opinion today is that Libya is likely to become an important oil producing country in the years to come. We are strongly established there and we handle an excellent range of machinery and equipment needed by the Oil Companies. We have got engineering workshops and servicing facilities in Tripoli and I think there is going to be a great deal of business to be done in future. This may entail us opening additional servicing establishments and workshops in Benghazi and perhaps elsewhere but it is one of the promising areas for development and I think we are well placed to play an important part there.

So far as our other Subsidiaries are concerned, I think it is probably enough to say that our Engineering Company — Alldays & Onions in Birmingham — continues to make a useful contribution to our earnings. Our London export and trading organizations have, of course, unfortunately had the back-wash from low freight rates, unsettled political conditions and import controls that I have referred to above.

Current Year

If you will turn to page 12 of the Accounts, you will see that the net profit before taxation last year was £599,027. This amount included all our revenue before charging tax, but was after all other expenses, though it did include adjustment to profits of previous years and capital profits which together amounted to £253,000.

Subject to two factors: — (a) The valuation to be put on our stocks at the end of year ended June 30 next, and (b) political upheavals in any part of the countries in which the Group operates — and you must not underestimate these two factors, I shall be disappointed if our true trading profits for the year do not show an appreciable increase on that figure. This forecast takes no account of any adjustments for previous years' or capital profits that we may be able to bring in the amount of which is always impossible to foresee.

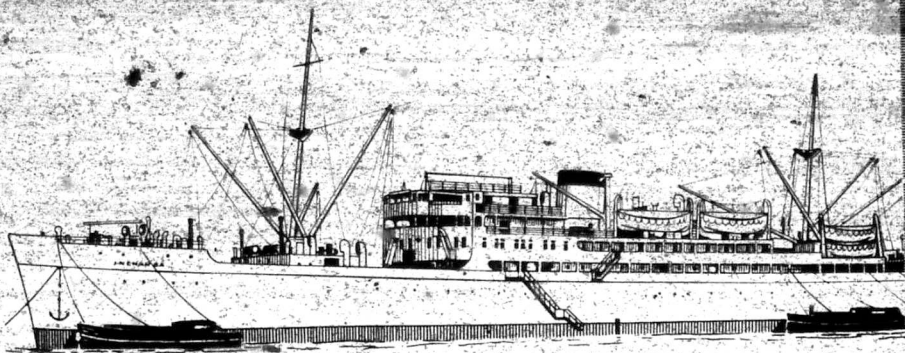
Directorate

You will be sorry to learn that Mr. Wenham, who had been associated with this Company or one of its Subsidiaries for all his business life, died very shortly after his retirement from active business. We would like to send our sympathy to his widow and daughter.

Mr. D. C. Holmes, on reaching normal retirement age, gave up his executive duties, but I am particularly pleased that he has agreed to remain an ordinary member of the Board where his advice and counsel can continue to be of value to us.

The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring directors, Mr. D. C. Holmes, Mr. W. G. G. and Mr. Frank Knight, were re-elected and the Board was authorized to fix the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Mann Judd & Co.

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