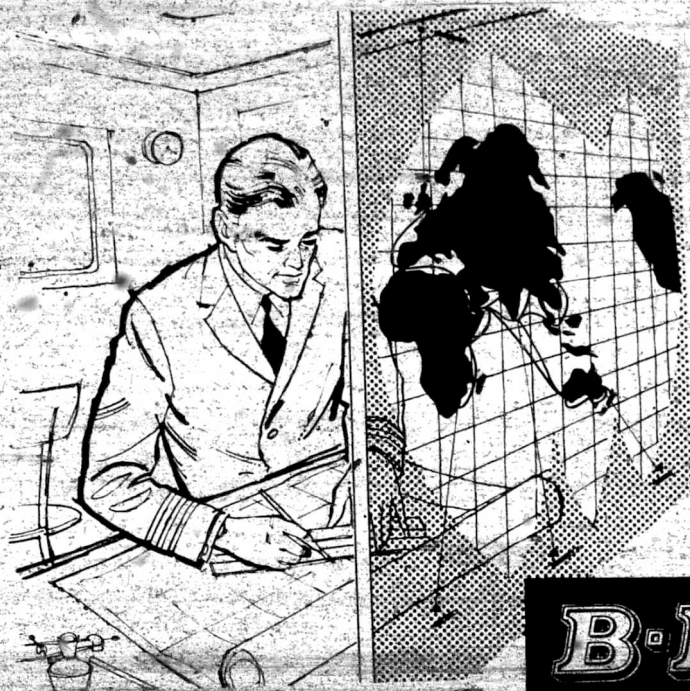


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 4, 1960

Vol. 36 No. 1843

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
37s. 6d. yearly post free



## At your service on World Trade Routes

An organization skilled and experienced in the carriage of passengers and freight which has built up an unrivalled network of services between the busy sea-ports of the world.

The continued addition of fast modern ships to the fleet provides a further reason why you can with confidence "Travel and Ship B.I."

# B-I

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO. LTD.

ONE ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.3 Telephone: ROYal 4535  
or local travel agent

MAMBANDA 42-foot, shallow draft vessel designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons

*Specially designed and built for African Service by*

## ALDOUS

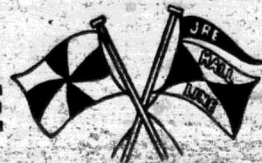
### SUCCESSORS LTD.

BRIGHTLINGSEA • ESSEX • ENGLAND

Nyasaland Government's Astonishing Procrastination

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	B. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
IRISH ALDER			Feb. 12
JOURNALIST	Mar. 5		Mar. 15
* Mossel Bay with or without transhipment.			
Not Lobito or Mauritius			

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

Vessel	B. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
TRIBESMAN		Feb. 22	Mar. 1
JOURNALIST	Mar. 5		Mar. 15
* Beira cargo by special arrangement.			

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.  
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Agents: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland  
(with connexions at Dona Ana for Teta)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Hala II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe  
London Office: City Wall House  
129/139 Finsbury Pavement E.C.2

## NORTHERN RHODESIA,



For Information  
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia  
57, HAYMARKET,  
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegram: "NORHODCOM" LESQUARE LONDON  
Telephone: WH1041 8238 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings Between NORWAY SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE	&	EAST AFRICAN PORTS MADAGASCAR SEYCHELLES and MAURITIUS
--	---	---

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.

22, Billiter Buildings,  
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa:  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"  
SPUI 10A AMSTERDAM  
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT  
MOHABASA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
BEIRA, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,  
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN  
and JOHANNESBURG



REGULAR  
PASSENGERS  
AND CARGO  
SERVICE



COASTAL  
SERVICES  
IN  
BRITISH AND  
PORTUGUESE  
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

**HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN**  
AMSTERDAM

LE TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE

FIRST AND FOREMOST  
IN RUBBER TYRED

EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT



**WIGGLESWORTH**  
& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED.  
DARES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOHABASA KAMPALA  
London Associates

Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

RHODESIA



NYASALAND



*"Equal rights for all  
civilized men"*

Seventy years of progressive  
education, health services,  
improved agriculture, trade  
and planned development  
have brought nearer the  
fulfilment of the great  
ideal of Cecil John Rhodes

To be concretely informed  
on the real progress  
of the Federation of  
Rhodesia and Nyasaland  
and the contribution  
still to be made by  
British industrial  
enterprises to serve the  
fast growing needs of all  
its peoples, consult

The Office of the High Commissioner for  
**RHODESIA & NYASALAND**

Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel. Overseas 260000

**Get your Goods the  
West Coast Way**

**FASTEST DELIVERIES TO AND FROM  
EUROPE AND U.S.A.**

Delays in delivery cost money. For cargo to  
Northern Rhodesia you should instruct your over-  
seas suppliers to 'Ship via Lobito' because it is  
the shortest route from Europe and America  
saving 2,500 miles by sea.

A through bill of lading service includes clear-  
ance at Lobito and delivery to final destination  
inland.

Over 15 Shipping lines serve Lobito regularly.  
Modern handling plant in the port enables all  
classes of goods to be dealt with  
promptly and safely.

Ship Via

**LOBITO**

AND THE BENGUELA RAILWAY

TRADING AGENTS to the Federation

LEOPOLD WALFORD (C) LTD. INC. BOX 1567

Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Also at Kitwe,

Manzini, Lusitania, Chingola and Ransfont

of Benguela Railway Company, Lobito, Lubao, London.



# ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

**OUTWARD SAILINGS**

(D)(R) MORMACWIND

S. Africa Ch'ton  
FEB. 12 FEB. 13  
Phil. N. Y.  
Balt. N. Y.  
FEB. 15 FEB. 16 FEB. 19

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.

(D) ROBIN GOODFELLOW

Boston S. Africa Ch'ton  
FEB. 18 FEB. 26 FEB. 27  
Balt. Phil. N. Y.  
FEB. 29 MAR. 2 MAR. 4

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.

(D)(R) MORMACRID

S. Africa Ch'ton  
MAR. 11 MAR. 12  
Balt. Phil. N. Y.  
MAR. 14 MAR. 15 MAR. 16

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, TAMATAVE, DIEGO SUAREZ, (MADAGASCAR).

(R) Refrigeration Space  
(D) Deep Tank Space available

## NEW YORK, Baltimore and Philadelphia TO AND FROM SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject inducement)

**HOMEWARD SAILINGS**

	E. Africa	S. Africa
ROBIN SHERWOOD	Early Feb	Mid Feb.
ROBIN HOOD	Late Feb.	E/March
ROBIN GRAY	Mid Feb.	E/March
MORMACMAIL	Late Feb.	Mid March
ROBIN LOCKSLEY	E/March	Late March

For Particulars, apply Principal Agents

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.**

Cotts House, Cannonile Street, London, E.C.3

Telephone: Cables: AVENUS 3234 Mitcotts, London

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD.**

Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Laurence Marques, Beira.

**WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.**

Durban.

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.**

Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

**KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.**

Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mkindani

General Agents:

Madagascar P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE, Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports:

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES and their Agents

**HEAD OFFICE: MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.**

2, BROADWAY  
NEW YORK, 4

**COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE**  
"BELGIAN LINE"  
**COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE**  
"BELGIAN EAST AFRICAN LINE"  
"BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE"

ANTWERP: Belgian Congo, Lobito, East and South-West Africa, North and South America, Persian Gulf.

MATADI: Angola, New York

Accept cargo from New York and Antwerp for Northern Rhodesia via Lobito

Managing Agents:

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE  
ANTWERP: BRUSSELS:  
1, Meir 41, Canserssteen

Agents in Belgian Congo and Buanda Urundi:

Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Kolwezi, Utumbura

Angola: Lobito

Through Bill of Lading service to all localities in Belgian Congo via Matadi, Lobito, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Beira, also to Northern Rhodesia via Lobito, including port clearance and railage from port of discharge

New York agents: Belgian Line Incorporated, 65 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

Lobito agents: Agence Maritime Internationale S.A. P.O.B. 143 and 169, Lobito (Angola)

Dar es Salaam agents: Agence Belge de l'Est-Africain (Belbase) P.O.B. 332

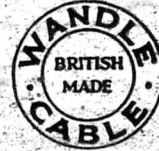
Beira agents: East African Shipping Agency (Easa) P.O.B. 73 & 82

Mombasa agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. P.O.B. 141, Mombasa

Ndola agents: Leopold Walford (e.s.) Ltd., Collet House, King George Avenue, Ndola (P.O.B. 1547)

*Highest Quality Products*

CABLES  
V.I.R. Taped and Braided. Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES  
Silk and Cotton Braided Tough Rubber Sheathed

**WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.**

106 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: VAN 7544 Agents: Messrs. AFRICAN CONSULTANTS LTD.

**TASMA**

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

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

P.O. BOX 277, TANGA

Telephone: 48/275 Tanga Telegrams: Tanga

# A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Dar-es-Salaam, Mtwara, Kampala, Masaka, Mbale  
Beni Stanleyville

## TRADING SUBSIDIARY

### A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

#### Importers Stockists

- \* Building Materials
- \* General Merchandise
- \* Electrical and General Machinery
- \* Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Plant
- \* Frozen Foods

#### Exports

- \* COFFEE
- \* COTTON
- \* GENERAL PRODUCE

## SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

- A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.
- Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.
- Fresh Foods, Ltd.
- Fresh Foods, (Congo) Ltd. S.C.R.L.
- Geoffrey Ireland Ltd.
- The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd.

## SOLE PROPRIETORS

- A.B.C. Foods, Nakuru, Provender Millers
- Mombasa Cold Stores, Shimanzi

## ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd.    | — Cement                  |
| Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd. | — Paints                  |
| Peirce, Baumann & Co., Ltd.               | — Cashew Nuts and Oil     |
| Southern Line, Ltd.                       | — Ship Owners             |
| Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd.     | — Mvule and Mninga Timber |
| The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd.        | — Flour Millers           |

## INTERESTED AS AGENTS

- British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.  
"Baobab" Cement
- Uganda Cement Industry Ltd.  
"Rock" Cement
- Uganda Clays Ltd.  
Tiles and Blocks
- The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.  
Blow Brand Waste Extract and Waste Bark

## Keeping in touch

**I**f you are interested in EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS let us help to keep you in touch. We have over 800 offices in South, Central and East Africa and our services are gladly at your disposal.

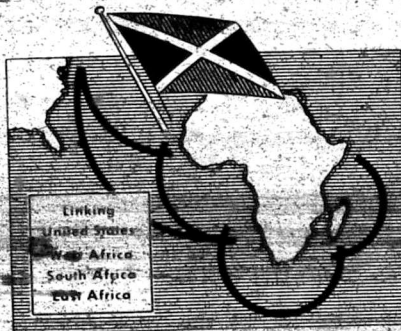
### THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD

HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

OTHER LONDON OFFICES

63 LONDON WALL, EC2, 9 NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, WC2 AND SUFFOLK HOUSE,  
117 PARK LANE, W1

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 WALL STREET HAMBURG AGENCY: JUNGEERSTIEG 7



FAST REGULAR SERVICES  
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS  
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN  
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS  
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents:

EAST AFRICA  
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.  
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa

SOUTH AFRICA  
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS  
P.O. Box 1006, Durban

EUROPE  
JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.  
Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY  
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 127, BULAWAYO

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-1

Cables:  
EASTAFRIC, London

Island Telegrams:  
EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	537	Sir E. Whitehead's Con- ditions	545
Notes By The Way	539	Letter to the Editor	546
Kenya Conference	540	Monckton Commission Witnesses	547
Personalia	541	Commercial News	551
Mr. Macmillan in Nyasa- land	543	Company Reports	552

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1843

37s. 6d. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**DISAPPOINTMENT** with the Prime Minister's visit is certainly widespread in the Federation. Indeed, not one of the comments which we have so far received has

### Prime Minister's Visit To the Federation.

been other than critical in some respects. While Africans had optimistically hoped for the release of Dr. Banda, Europeans have complained that Mr. Macmillan gave no new undertaking that the Federation is immutable. How could he be expected to go beyond the carefully phrased statements made in recent months in the House of Commons under heavy pressure from the Opposition?—statements which were themselves paraphrases of the provisions of the Federal Constitution and its preamble. Since the Monckton Commission is about to spend nearly three months in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland listening to evidence from whomever may care to testify, and since the facts thus assembled will have to be faced by the representatives of the five Governments at the constitutional review due to be held in London towards the end of this year, it would have been most imprudent for the head of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to say anything which could be interpreted as prejudicing either the commission or the conference. Yet for some strange reason Rhodesians appear to have counted on a declaration which would have abolished their anxieties for all time. Even if a pronouncement of their own drafting had been made, its validity would have been limited, for the future will obviously depend largely upon the wisdom or unwisdom of Rhodesia's leaders, white and black, and upon the courage or lack of courage of politicians in London as new problems arise. Mr. Macmillan's purpose was to see and hear what he could in a short time, but he will doubtless have made it clear to the most influential men in all three territories that it is they who have the chief responsibility and the chief opportunities of guiding

thought and action; and in his speech in Salisbury he expressed emphatic faith in what could still be achieved.

If the local Press has reflected the impressions conveyed to the British public by the corps of special correspondents who accompanied the Prime Minister, Rhodesians and Nyasalanders now know

### Image of Rhodesia.

that their countries have come under heavy criticism, and that some of the most adverse comments have appeared in newspapers which have traditionally adopted a friendly attitude to British endeavour overseas. What swings public opinion has often little relation to the facts taken as a whole, but concentration on one or two points which may be accurately described or tendentiously twisted. Since the journalists covering the Prime Minister's tour could not hope to be comprehensive in their dispatches, they had to be selective; and one point to which they not unnaturally gave great prominence was the exclusion of Africans from film showings in the cinema in which Mr. Macmillan made his main speech and the exclusion of all Africans from almost all hotels in the two Rhodesias. In the light of all that they have done for the development of the country, including the advancement of Africans, that may seem unfair to Rhodesians, but they must admit that they have only themselves to blame. Had they removed these outdated discriminations their visitors would have had a quite different perspective. Their reaction was to ask one another and their readers: "Is this the interracial partnership which is declared to be basic to the Federation? How can Africans be expected to be satisfied in the seventh year of the Federation their professional men, political leaders, and others are denied access to hotels and other public places?" Some of the correspondents knew that hotels in East Africa, where conditions are compatible with those of Rhodesia, had abandoned the old embargo without resulting

difficulties, and it was therefore not surprising that telegrams to the news agencies and leading newspapers depicted Southern Rhodesia as indifferent to liberal thought and action. This, we emphasize, is the image given in newspapers which would have wished to be able to report favourably, no less than in those which have been hostile in the past.

The unhappy fact is that many millions of people in Europe and America have been led in the past fortnight to believe that there is little wisdom in political quarters in British Central Africa and a general complacency among Europeans in the three territories which takes little account of external forces and almost none of the heady ferment of African nationalism. The amount of light or shade in the picture has varied somewhat, of course, but in every case the result has been sombre. Sadly few people in this country will have been able to discern the exaggerations that have occurred, practically nobody has denounced them, and there have been no refutations of the ostensibly authoritative but manifestly misguided comments of writers who, though with little or no previous knowledge of Africa, could within a day or two prescribe solutions for major problems. Some of the more self-opinionated telegraphed really outrageous statements, to which great prominence was given by the mass-circulation dailies. Our impression is that more damage was done to the Federation in this way during the nine days of Mr. Macmillan's visit than at any previous time.

There could have been no worse climax to the daily tally of criticisms than the descriptions of last week's "riot" in Blantyre. Almost every reporter blamed white police officers who allegedly lost their heads. One witness cabled: "Having witnessed the scene, I am beginning to wonder, as Lord Justice Devlin and his commission clearly did, who provoked the violence in Nyasaland last year." That was published by the *Daily Mail*, not the *Observer* or the *Daily Worker*. Whatever the retort of the Nyasaland Government, an overwhelming majority in Britain had meantime been told that peaceful if noisy demonstrators had been unnecessarily provoked and assaulted. That impression must be to the advantage of the nationalist agitators, who will have been greatly heartened by the cuttings from London and provincial publications aimed to them, by sympathizers in England. For

if the reports were exaggerated, they will have encouraged the feeling, and not in one political party only, that African nationalist spokesmen in detention should now be released; and it would be unwise to assume that H.M. Government will for long resist such a demand. (What has already happened in Northern Rhodesia is a pointer for Nyasaland.)

When so much harm was being done to its reputation, the Government of Nyasaland should have been concerned to establish and publish the main facts within a few hours.

It has shown so little solicitude that not a word of official explanation was available even a week later. When it does at length deign to say something its inexcusable procrastination will have ensured that its statement receives minimum publicity in the world's newspapers. At least something could and should have been said officially and immediately. Several telegrams and air letters received by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA have described the Press reports as grossly exaggerated, and one responsible correspondent suggests that some of the photographers encouraged African youths to leave the orderly procession and gesticulate and pretend to throw stones so that they might obtain "better" action pictures. That is a most serious allegation, which, if supportable by adequate evidence, ought now to be notified to the Press Council and the journalistic professional organizations. Why, incidentally, was police action not taken against the alleged offenders?

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, an ardent federationist, has publicly contradicted Sir Roy Welensky about the future of the Federation. Immediately after Mr. Macmillan's departure for

#### Warning from Southern Rhodesia.

South Africa last week Sir Roy told a Press conference that neither the Monckton Commission nor the constitutional review conference to be held in London at the end of this year could provide for any constituent State to secede from the Federation. Two days later Sir Edgar Whitehead announced that in certain circumstances the electorate of Southern Rhodesia would be asked to decide by referendum or a general election whether that Colony should withdraw from the Federation. The natural deduction — one however which we have not seen mentioned anywhere — is that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia was left unimpressed by his private



talks with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and that he therefore considered it necessary to demonstrate his determination to insist on three points: (1) removal from the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia of those reservations which would have disappeared had there been no Federation; (2) continued provision that the Government of the Federation shall remain in "civilized hands"; and (3) recognition that the electorate of Southern Rhodesia would not wish to remain federated with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland if their Governments were operated by African nationalists on a national basis. There will be general sympathy with the first two points, and the third will not arise if the United Kingdom Government discharges its duty of trusteeship for the millions of Africans in the two northern territories, for that duty demands that power shall not pass to African extremists who might put racialism before reason.

What at first sight appears to be rejection of the Federal Government's policy of no secession is in fact intended to buttress it; but Socialist dislike of the Federation is so deep, now almost pathological, that many of the party's speakers and writers will assuredly distort that fact. Arguing insidiously that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is in princi-

ple prepared to consider secession, they will ask why H.M. Government should not now tell Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia that when Africans are in the majority their Governments will have that option. That that would seriously misrepresent Sir Edgar Whitehead makes the probability no whit less likely, for since the party spokesmen have deliberately caricatured the situation for the past eight years it would be naive to expect more honesty now. Labour will also dislike a fourth stipulation on behalf of Southern Rhodesia — that the settlement reached at the constitutional conference must not be subject to review a few years hence, since that would undermine confidence, impede investment, hinder economic progress, and increase tension between the races. All who are truly concerned for the well-being of British Central Africa know that these dangers must be avoided, and they will attribute Sir Edgar Whitehead's pronouncement to his own anxiety, that of a realist, who, for the sake of the whole Federation and not least its African population, will resist appeasement of the tiny minority of African demagogues by the transfer of power before they and their fellow Africans can fulfil the duties of office. Southern Rhodesia's present leader is saying, in effect, what its founder declared: that there should be equal rights for all civilized men — with the accent on the penultimate word.

## Notes By The Way

### Another Subversive Movement

AN ORGANIZATION which omits its address from virulent propaganda is automatically suspect, and The African Anti-Colonial Movement of Kenya (of which I had not previously heard) comes well within that category if judged by a somewhat incoherent document which it has sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The signatories are James Ochieng, n.a., who signs as vice-president of the movement, Joni Kamwili Muniy, chairman, and James Kirua Wamatu, organizing secretary. They write merely from "Uhuru Office," which may be in Cairo, a not unlikely location, or Moscow. It is presumably not in Kenya, the Government of which they charge with "authorizing the assassination of 11 African prisoners at Hola camp." That is a downright lie, of course. They end with this warning to H.M. Government: "Africans are ready to shed their blood than to be slaves of the British settlers in Kenya. It will be very difficult for the British Government and the settler minority to rule the Africans in 1962 or 1964 and it will force the Africans to fight for their rights and continue another Cyprus and Algeria. This movement will then only depend on the advices of General Stanley Mathenge and Brigadier Njaimwe" — who apparently remain in the forests with the tiny remnant of Mau Mau terrorists.

### Undiluted Democracy

TRUTH WILL OUT even in the nonsensical utterances

of such men. They write, by happy accident, that the Africans of Kenya must have "an undeluded democracy" — no doubt intending to use the Odinga-Mboya phrase "undiluted democracy". I like "undeluded" — especially as all democracies are deluded. In the best of them, that in Britain, all sorts of things happen in political life which could certainly not occur if the electorate were undeluded. Indeed, cynical and hard-boiled politicians not infrequently decide their course by their judgment of the measure of public delusion at the time. To these movementeers of Kenya — who twice denounce the alleged intention of H.M. Government to transfer political power to "their kins and kiths" — Kenyatta is "the great African leader". They object strongly to what they call a "tit-for-tit policy held by settlers". The open letter, it will be seen, is not impressive.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Colonialism today is trusteeship. The only Colonial Power in the modern world is Russia." — Sir Anthony Eden.

"Russia is now a buoyant and determined imperialist, while the United States is a reluctant debutante in the art of world management." — Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister, speaking at Johannesburg.

# United Party "Shocked" By Colonial Secretary's Proposals

## Group Captain Briggs Wants "Monckton Commission" for Kenya

MR. MACLEOD replying to a week of wide-ranging speeches by delegates to the Kenya Constitutional Conference, reaffirmed on Monday that the ultimate objective for the Colony was independence rooted in parliamentary institutions based on the Westminster model.

To this end the Colonial Secretary suggested certain steps for discussion by three committees of the conference. These proposals are confidential and were not included in that part of the Minister's speech released by the Colonial Office.

In the published fragment Mr. Macleod, having first reiterated that the aim was ultimate independence, then dwelt briefly on "who is going to be in the majority in the future". It was an easy enough calculation to make, he said. As time went on Africans would be in the majority position and their voice would predominate by virtue of developments in the franchise.

"But I do not approach this in terms of majority rule by a particular race. Africans will attain their position not just because they are Africans, but because the majority of those who will come to play a part in the government of their country will be Africans."

### Procedural Directives

The Minister, who spoke for 45 minutes, laid down certain procedural directives. A plenary committee, under Mr. Macleod's chairmanship, will consider the size and composition, and the franchise arrangements for a legislature "appropriate to the next stage of constitutional advance". Another committee, chaired by Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, will consider the size and composition of a Council of Ministers, the division of ministerial responsibility and the method of appointing ministers. The third committee, under Sir John Martin, a deputy under-secretary at the Colonial Office, will discuss methods of safeguarding human rights.

The committees on the Council of Ministers and on human rights will each consist of half the conference, but their meetings will be staggered to enable any member of the conference to take part in their proceedings. In effect all three committees are committees of the whole conference, a cumbersome and unusual arrangement.

The conference spent Monday afternoon and all Tuesday considering Mr. Macleod's detailed proposals before going into committee on Wednesday.

No rigid timetable has been suggested for this crucial stage of the conference, but it is hoped that the two minor committees should complete their studies by tomorrow morning and that the plenary committee should meet in the afternoon and if necessary continue in session until today week.

The conference would then consider the reports of the two smaller committees and decide whether any final paper should be issued.

It is also understood that the committee on human rights will consider proposals patterned on the Nigerian Bill of Rights passed last year, which guarantees individual and civic rights, freed of expression, religious tolerance, and a fair hearing before an impartial court. A working paper is being submitted to the committee by Professor Mackenzie, adviser to the whole conference, and it was thought on Monday that Dr. Thurgood Marshall, principal adviser to the African elected members, would have a draft Bill of Rights ready for consideration.

### Unfavourable Response

The confidential part of the Colonial Secretary's speech drew a manifestly unfavourable response from the 48 delegates. Group Captain Briggs on behalf of the United Party said that the secret proposals "shocked" him. Major H. P. Roberts declined to comment "because I might blow up". Mr. Ngala, leader of the African elected members, left Lancaster House looking distinctly gloomy. He declined to com-

ment, but there is known to be considerable disappointment in the nationalists' camp. Mr. Blundell would not commit for the New Kenya Party until certain points in the speech were clarified.

At a Press conference on Monday night Mr. Blundell described Mr. Macleod's speech as sailing successfully between the Scylla and Charybdis of extremist opinion; that the Minister had achieved "a masterpiece of skating over thin ice". There were no shocks in the speech for the New Kenya Party, but while agreeing with the Minister's ultimate aims they disagreed with his franchise proposals. Mr. Blundell added, however, that "in the committee stage, where there is less formality, what now appears as large rocks may finally prove to be small pebbles".

Discussing his group's franchise policy, Mr. Blundell said that they would not object to an African majority produced by a common roll with high qualifications. There would have to be communal seats in the transitional period. At the moment public opinion in Kenya could not accept total elimination of racial representatives.

On the question of self-government, Mr. Blundell said that no target date had been set by Mr. Macleod.

### United Party Ignored

On Tuesday morning Group Captain Briggs made it plain to the Press that the views of the United Party have been virtually ignored by the Colonial Secretary; that the tenor of his speech was totally unacceptable to the European community, and, moreover, it is not in keeping with the principles declared in his keynote speech.

"The course of this conference indicates that the differences are so wide and so various that an agreed solution is virtually impossible", Group Captain Briggs said in a statement. This does not mean that the United Party will necessarily boycott Lancaster House.

While Group Captain Briggs emphasized that no useful purpose would be served by his party's attendance, they will nevertheless sit in on committees and plenary sessions, participating if it should be in the interests of the European community.

The party felt that a solution could not now be found in London without completely betraying European interests. It has therefore suggested to Mr. Macleod that a smaller edition of the Monckton Commission should investigate the situation in Kenya. During the intervening period, the Provincial Administration should ascertain the views of the mass of the African population.

Asked whether this meant a referendum, Major D. P. Roberts said he preferred that African opinion should be sounded at *barazas* supervised by Government officials.

Questioned on the composition of the Council of Ministers, Group Captain Briggs said he would be prepared to compromise. "I have no objection to an African minister if he can do the job. What I fear is a majority of African ministers who are quite incapable of doing the job and ruining the economy of Kenya in the process."

On Mr. Macleod's proposals for a common roll Group Captain Briggs said that, if implemented they would bring about an intolerable situation. "The United Party has repeatedly drawn attention to the dangers of introducing democracy in Africa on the Westminster pattern. They have pointed out that it has invariably led to the introduction of totalitarianism."

### Delegates' Speeches

When asked whether Kenya could be isolated from the mainstream of African nationalism Group Captain Briggs said: "Time is on our side in that the African nationalism has failed demonstrably to preserve democracy in Ghana, the Sudan, and elsewhere". He also felt that the independence of the Congo could only lead to inter-tribal warfare. For these reasons he considered that ordinary Africans would think twice about plunging their country into the mainstream of African nationalism.

By Monday morning all the 48 delegates, with the exception of Mr. Bruce Mackenzie and Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, had replied to the Colonial Secretary's keynote speech. Extracts from the delegates' speeches are given below.

Mr. C. W. F. HARRIS, of the New Kenya Group, expressed nervousness at the idea of allowing Africans to control the Government of Kenya now. "That would

be like having a major operation performed by a hospital attendant instead of by a qualified surgeon. Kenya, the patient, must have trained and experienced doctors.

Kenya Africans had made very little progress until "domination", to use one of Mr. Mboya's favourite words, until whites appeared at the turn of last century. There had been no progress in over 4,000 years of *uhuru* (freedom) — with no domination, no paternalism, no whites, just *uhuru*. The emotional cry of "one man one vote" was absurd where the majority of the people had only just taken note of the codes of civilization and very few realized the intricacies of running a just responsible Government.

He had no confidence in the leaders of the African elected members because they had linked their political platform with Mau Mau, a secret society based on obscene oaths, cruelty, and black magic.

Political space rockets, all of them black, were being launched all over Africa, perhaps due to influence or pressure from America or Russia. There was no proof that any of the rockets would reach the target of true democracy. Some could go off course and land in the Soviet orbit, and some might run out of fuel (economics) and fall back into savagery.

### Racial Co-operation

The opinions of many Africans differ very greatly from some of those expressed by the African elected members. Last year our local farmers' association invited members of the African co-operative coffee growers in the Kikuyu reserve adjoining us to spend a day seeing our farms and discussing mutual coffee problems. Thirty-eight African coffee planters, their wives, two African chiefs, the district officer, an African reporter from an African newspaper, and our member in Legislative Council joined 22 European coffee planters and their wives on a four round our farms. Discussions were held at each stopping place. Lunch for the whole party was served in a glade in my forest.

After lunch one of the African chiefs made a speech, thanking us for our help and co-operation. He paid tribute to the harmonious race relations which exist in our district. He ended by imploring Sir Charles Markham, whose place I have taken at this conference, to do all in his power to persuade the African elected members to stop being agitators and creators of race hatred and instead to work only for the good of Kenya as a whole. He was enthusiastically applauded by all the Africans present. He was speaking not only for those present but for countless thousands of moderate-thinking Africans, whose voices are seldom heard because they fear for their lives through intimidation and witchcraft.

MAJOR F. W. J. DAY, of the United Party, said that if the conference had shown anything, it was that, in spite of all protestations to the contrary, race still matters in Kenya, and was likely to do so for many years to come. "That is an inescapable conclusion, which, however unpalatable, it would be folly to ignore. I am not ashamed to represent my community; this cannot and does not mean that I care nothing for the best interests of other races.

"Another thing this conference has demonstrated to the world is the African Elected Members bid to rule Kenya and to dominate those minorities who have provided the still supply of the largest contribution of money and skill, without whom African development would grind to a standstill, and there would take place what Virgil called 'an easy descent to hell'.

### No Domination

Europeans did not seek to dominate anyone. On the other hand, they adamantly refused to be dominated. The stage was now set for a solution based on the wise principle of getting people to manage their own affairs. The party's proposals for important matters in which the communities cannot act separately, would be put to the conference later.

SHIEKH SALIM MUHASHAMY, an Arab nominated member, and I wal of the Coast, said that the Arabs have resided in the coastal littoral for upwards of 800 years, and the Protectorate was basically Arab by tradition, by culture and by outlook.

From the date of the signature of the Treaty [1895] to the present day the Arabs have looked to it to protect the status of the Protectorate as an Arab country. The Arabs in the Coast Province have always loyally co-operated with the British Government, and the British Government can safely look to the Arab population for continued friendship and loyalty; in these days

of anxiety it would behove the British Government to look to, to trust and to co-operate with its friends.

"I cannot, however, disguise the fact that, the Arab community would regard it as a breach of good faith on the part of the British Government, if the powers entrusted solely to it were devolved in whole or in part on another government.

The Arab population in the Protectorate cannot agree either to the integration of the Protectorate within the Colony, or to any steps being taken whereby powers entrusted to H.M. Government pursuant to the Treaty are devolved upon a government not directly responsible to the British Crown. The Arab community would not regard their rights and interests as being adequately protected if responsibility for the government of the Protectorate was ceded to a Kenya government responsible to a Kenya electorate.

### Arab Reservations

So long as the Governor of Kenya is directly responsible for the Government of the Colony and Protectorate to H.M. Government, the Arab Elected Members are content to continue to participate in the deliberations of Legislative Council. If, however, it is the aim of this conference, to take steps whereby powers of government over the Protectorate, are to be devolved upon another government, not directly responsible to the Crown, or if the conference sketches out a plan whereby such a devolution of authority will take place in the future, the Arab members regret that they must reserve their position in relation to the special status of the Protectorate.

MRS. A. R. SHAW commented briefly on omissions in Mr. Mboya's main speech. There was no mention among the many assertions that the African was ready and willing to take up positions of responsibility within government, that under the Lennox-Boyd proposals the African Elected Members were offered two Ministries, which they refused to take up.

"According to Mr. Mboya the African Elected Members will only accept responsibility on their own terms, and after their demands for responsible government have been fully met. My contention is that the only way any race can show H.M. Government that they are fit for responsible government, is for them to take office in the present Government and thus demonstrate their fitness for such positions of trust."

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE, of the New Kenya Group, emphasized that proper constitutional development depended on clear evidence of continuing development and responsibility. That was the true meaning of responsible government.

The constitution of the Legislature and the electorate was the most vital issue. A measure of racial representation was still necessary and would be necessary for some time, because there were still such differences between the ways of life of each community that there must be people to speak for their different thoughts and needs, and only people of the same community were at present competent to do so. Nevertheless, he agreed with the Secretary of State that there must be progressive movement towards national or non-racial representation. But this must be conditioned by the development of a truly non-racial outlook; the development of not only the "mutual tolerance in fact" to which Mr. Macleod had referred, but also mutual sympathy and understanding and confidence. The non-racial electorate upon which the government of Kenya would eventually depend must at all stages be balanced not in racial proportions, but in outlook.

### Basis of Responsibility

The New Kenya Group would not waive their determined course of evolution on a basis of responsibility. There was no prospect of any useful constitutional development without the support of the African Elected Members, but if they could not agree that it must be by way of evolution rather than revolution, and that the objective is a truly responsible democracy, then it would be useless for the conference to discuss the details, and the present Constitution would have to remain until there was more prospect of agreement on this vital principle.

The only alternative to the evolutionary programme was an immediate plunge into theoretical democracy, which could not possibly work in practice as democracy. In the present state of Kenya a common roll with universal franchise would not, in fact, produce government of the people by the people for the people, but it would produce government of the people by one race for one race.

He believed that African Elected Members were sincere in their present intention to be fair to people of other races, but he did not believe that it would be possible for them to do so in such a revolutionary development, as the majority of the group themselves, having known Kenya for many years.

# PERSONALIA

THE VEN. C. LACEY, of the U.M.C.A., has arrived in England.

MR. G. C. LAWRENCE has left Somaliland to take up duty as Financial Secretary in Zanzibar.

MR. H. R. MUIR BEDDALL has been appointed deputy chairman of Muir Beddall & Co., Ltd.

MR. J. D. MCCALL has been appointed a director of The Anglo-French Exploration Co., Ltd.

MR. W. M. ROBSON has been appointed to the board of The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

CANON A. J. M. SHARPE has been appointed Archdeacon of Zanzibar. He joined the U.M.C.A. in 1934.

SIR WILLIAM LACE, Governor of Aden and formerly in the Colonial Administrative Service in the Sudan, is to retire in August.

LADY CRAWFORD, wife of the GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, is progressing satisfactorily after an operation in a London nursing home.

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS and the other three delegates of the United Party of Kenya gave a reception in London last Thursday evening.

A recent arrival in England from Tanganyika was the BISHOP OF MASASI, who has resigned his See. CANON R. G. P. LAMBURN is vicar-general.

MR. CHARLES PAYNE, anti-malarial officer for nearly 30 years at the Roan-Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia, has retired to Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. WILLIAM HOLDEN, the film star, who has arrived in London, has told the Press that he may eventually retire to Kenya, where he has a safari lodge.

MR. D. F. HEATH, an elected member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, has left London for Switzerland. Later this month he will return to Dar es Salaam by sea.

MR. J. S. EDNIE, a director of Tanganyika Cotton Co. (Holding), Ltd., Africot, Ltd., and their associated companies, has flown back to Nairobi after a brief business visit to the United Kingdom.

THE REV. T. A. WATSON, lately vicar of Bishops Nympton, has left England for Northern Rhodesia to join the staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He is accompanied by his wife.

MR. R. F. JUKES, managing director of British Plaster Board (Holdings), Ltd., and MRS. JUKES, who are outward-bound for the Cape, will pay a short visit to Rhodesia before returning to the United Kingdom.

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE is to relinquish the chairmanship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., on March 31. He will be succeeded by Sir DONALD ANDERSON, a deputy chairman since 1950.

THE REV. KENNETH WHITFIELD has been appointed area secretary for the South-West of England by the U.M.C.A. After service in the Regular Army he was ordained, his last charge being St. Mary's, Tunstall.

MR. ANDREW PIKE, who recently retired after 32 years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, latterly as Minister for Lands and Mines, has been appointed financial secretary to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

THE VEN. A. S. RICE-JONES, Archdeacon of Songea, the VEN. C. A. L. WOOLLEY, Archdeacon of Nombe, and the REV. C. E. SERGEANT, treasurer of the diocese, have been appointed canons by the Bishop of South-West Tanganyika.

SIR FRANK LEE, Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, has been elected into an honorary fellowship at Downing College, Cambridge. While Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food he visited East Africa more than once in connexion with the groundnut scheme.

SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE has been elected to the board of Inchcape & Co., Ltd., and appointed a deputy chairman.

MR. GRAHAM CLARK has been elected president of the Federation of Kenya Employers as successor to Mr. R. J. HILLARD.

DR. EDWARD ULLENDORFF, Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature at Manchester University, whose book "The Ethiopians" was published last week, has sent a specially-bound copy to the Emperor through the London Embassy.

SIR GUILDHAUME MYRDDIN-EVANS, who has retired from the appointments of chief international labour adviser to the Government and Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, is now director of the International Labour Office in London.

MR. C. D. MACQUADE, a director of Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways, Ltd., which has large East and Central African interests, has been appointed managing director of a subsidiary in the Argentine. He will remain a director of the parent company.

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON, vice-chairman of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, presided on Monday evening when representatives of the four main groups attending the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London were entertained to dinner.

MR. JULIUS K. NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika Africa National Union and leader of the elected members in the Tanganyika legislature, has been invited by the State Department of the United States to visit that country during February. He will be accompanied by Mr. R. K. MWANJISI, publicity secretary of T.A.N.U.

Among the passengers who arrived in London last week aboard the KENYA were MR. R. W. BURT, retired chairman and managing director of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., Mombasa, and MRS. BURT, Lt.-General Sir ARTHUR DOWLER, former G.O.C., East Africa, and LADY DOWLER, and MR. D. W. MACK, manager of National and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., Kampala.

MR. H. W. YOXALL, chairman of Condé Nast Publications, Ltd., who sailed last Thursday in the PEN-DENNIS CASTLE, is about to pay his first visit to Southern Africa. MRS. YOXALL will remain at the Cape while he goes on to Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bulawayo, and Salisbury. Mr. Yoxall is the immediate past president of the Periodical Proprietors' Association of Great Britain.

MR. RICHARD SMITH has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O. The bank has also announced that MR. A. F. MALLORY, an assistant general manager, has retired after 43 years' service, and has been appointed a special representative in the City of London. The bank's other special representatives are Mr. K. S. BAILEY, resident in Birmingham, and MR. P. C. ECCLES, resident in San Francisco.

LORD ROTHERWICK, deputy chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and the Union Castle Line, and vice-chairman of the Clan Line, and LADY ROTHERWICK sailed from Southampton last Thursday in the PEN-DENNIS CASTLE to visit South, Central, and East Africa. They will fly from Johannesburg to Salisbury on March 6 and to Nairobi four days later. They expect to be back in London about the middle of March.

MR. W. M. ROBSON, chairman of Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd., and MRS. ROBSON sailed last Thursday for the Cape in the PEN-DENNIS CASTLE to revisit South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and the Federation. They are due in Salisbury on February 21 and in Ndola on March 2. Four days later they will return via Lusaka to Southern Rhodesia, leaving Bulawayo in the middle of the month for Johannesburg. Mrs. Robson is due back in London on the 27th of March and Mr. Robson will return by air in mid-April.

# Mr. Maemillan Completes Tour of Federation

## Disturbance Outside Ryall's Hotel as Prime Minister Lunches

WHEN MR. MACMILLAN arrived in Blantyre for a civic reception last Tuesday, a small scale riot ensued. According to the *Times*, "a crowd of a few hundred Africans had assembled quietly outside the hotel where the Prime Minister was to attend a civic luncheon, given by the mayor of Blantyre-Limbe and councillors. As the official party arrived the crowd suddenly produced banners and set up a prolonged growling cry that continued throughout the half-hour of the demonstration."

"A hard core of about a hundred Africans began pushing through the small police cordon. Some managed to get through and ran up and down the road waving banners and shouting 'All we want is Banda now'. Moon stones and mud were flying as the police reserves moved in."

### "Freedom"

"Four demonstrators were picked out for arrest, but when they were taken to a police van dozens more offered themselves for arrest amid cries of 'Freedom' and loud applause from the watching crowd, the vast majority of whom were no more than spectators."

"Only some half a dozen Africans could be packed into the small van, though later another 20 were encouraged to run into a larger one that had been brought up. Meanwhile, the police had cordoned off the demonstrators. Apart from trying to push the police backwards the demonstrators' main tactics were knocking off policemen's caps and screaming 'Give us Banda' in their faces, for which many of them were rapped hard with canes."

"One or two Africans, including a woman who had been shouting 'Give us back our Messiah', were knocked down, but no one was seriously hurt. The scuffling was finally brought to an abrupt end, after a second lorry load of demonstrators had been driven away, by a heavy shower."

The correspondents of some of the other national newspapers were more outspoken. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote: "The trouble began when police, without any apparent necessity, began tearing down placards being held aloft outside the hotel entrance. The crowd, who had until then been orderly and good natured, seized on this as an excuse to surge against the police cordon, using a small group of wild-eyed young girls as a human battering ram."

### Bundled into Lorries

European police officers then began seizing Africans from the crowd indiscriminately and bundling them roughly with punches and whip slashes into caged lorries. Although trouble never approached being out of hand, African passions were fiercely aroused and a few stones began to fly."

One of the correspondents of the *Daily Mail* wrote: "I watched a sickening spectacle today. A riot provoked by senior British police officers outside an hotel where Mr. Macmillan was attending a luncheon. This is a bitter thing to say, but I must say it. It was a struggle which any London policeman would have stopped before it began."

But riot truckloads of pro-Banda demonstrators were arrested, stones were thrown, and the Premier's visit was marred by ugly scenes and violence."

"With the whole of the international Press corps I watched a leading Blantyre policeman do these things to Africans who never hit back."

"Strike their faces across their stomachs with his stout, thick, ironed cane."

"Kick Africans who were pleading for symbolic arrests."

"Deliberately encourage junior officers to do the same sort of thing, fortunately without success."

"No official here tonight (Tuesday) knows the name of this officer. A Blantyre Special Branch man, who stood beside me while this Briton was behaving in this way, laughed in my face when I asked for it. 'You need not think I am revealing that to the Press', he said."

"The officer is short, thick set, with a clipped ginger moustache. He appears to be in his late thirties and has three pips on his khaki uniform."

"One reporter tried protesting to an assistant commissioner. The commissioner walked away and then demanded the reporter's name from me."

"The whole distressing business happened solely where the British police were. Where African police formed a cordon to keep demonstrators from the front of Ryall's Hotel there was no trouble. African constables stood calmly with their backs to the chanting mob, and I never saw them draw a truncheon."

"In the height of the mêlée *Daily Mail* political commentator Henry Fairlie and I heard two British settlers threaten to smash the camera of a newsreel man. 'You are not going to show all that filthy stuff in the United Kingdom', they shouted. The cameraman went on filming and retorted: 'Go away. I come from Salisbury, Rhodesia'."

"The *News Chronicle's* correspondent wrote: 'A torrential downpour put paid to the shaming scenes which developed into a near-riot outside the hotel where the Prime Minister lunched off grouse specially flown from Scotland.'

"Over a thousand African youths and girls swayed in a frenzied struggle against a cordon of native constables. They were chanting and waving banners bearing the familiar nationalist slogans—'Down with Welensky', 'To hell with Federation', 'Release Doctor Banda' and 'Monckton must not come here'."

"That the police were expecting trouble was shown by the noonday appearance of spotter planes circling over the town. To judge from the behaviour of the white crowds who gathered to sneer and jeer, some with gin-and-tonics in hands, others brandishing movie cameras, they were looking for it, too."

### "Spirit of Racial Partnership"

"The spirit of racial partnership to which the settler politicians so piously refer was notably absent."

"Mr. Macmillan was quite unfurried by the hostile African demonstration—indeed the hostility was not so much directed at him personally as built up by the interaction of police provocation and African boisterousness."

"I've seen worse mobs in any of the 13 elections I've fought", he told his host, Sir Robert Armitage. "People have every right to carry banners to express their views. They were all most courteous and smiling."

"Unhappily neither Blantyre's white police nor the hysterical settler crowd saw it the same way. I saw one police officer repeatedly drive his stick into a yelling African's belly. Another elderly man in shorts and shirt jumped out beside me in the crowd to take a swinging kick at a small boy. 'It's the only thing the beggars understand', he shrieked."

"Among those watching the scene was Mr. Dinale Foot, Labour M.P. for Ipswich. 'I feel I ought to be on the other side of the police cordon', he remarked bitterly."

"Speaking at the civic lunch, Mr. Macmillan, after saying that he was glad to have brought rain so opportunely, said Nyasaland was moving into a new phase, and that people in the Protectorate could not afford to dissipate their energies in internal strife."

"We all deeply regret the events which took place last March", the Prime Minister continued. "But the British Government fully endorsed the measures taken by the Nyasaland Government to restore law and order."

"The most serious question facing Nyasaland was political. It was not a rich country in terms of material wealth and resources. Political leaders of all races had a special responsibility because of this, and African politicians would serve their country ill if they tried to develop intense African racialism, since this would sow seeds of racial distrust in the minds of other races."

"Nyasaland's future must lie in the disappearance of all discrimination and the establishing of confidence between peoples of all races because in the Protectorate no single race could progress in isolation. The African needed skilled knowledge and capital resources, and the European needed the trust and cooperation of Africans in creating political atmosphere in which confidence and co-operation of both races could flourish."

"Speaking again, Mr. Macmillan said that it was his impression that many people in Nyasaland and elsewhere

have misunderstood the nature of the decision taken in 1953. Federation, Mr. Macmillan explained, was designed to enable each territory to advance in its own way while strengthening their common ties as a whole so as to achieve greater prosperity more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case. He fully understood the aspirations of those advocating early or immediate self-rule. But he could not see why these aspirations should necessarily be linked with proposals that Nyasaland should leave the Federation.

It was not the form of government that was important, Mr. Macmillan declared, but the effects of the government. "Politicians may shout slogans, but if they assume responsibility for the welfare of their people, the people soon begin to learn they cannot live by eating votes and constitutions."

Mr. Macmillan said that the main problem in Nyasaland recognized by himself and his colleagues was to bring about constitutional advance allowing its people to play a leading part in its affairs and ultimately to achieve responsible government. "We all know this must come, but an advance of this nature which everybody wants and accepts, must come in a reasonable and peaceful way and not by intimidation or violence. If African leaders will accept this, then I believe we can advance together. Meanwhile, it is the duty of all to try and remove fears and suspicions and to create a spirit by which we can approach problems sensibly and objectively."

Subsequently Mr. Macmillan flew back to Salisbury, where he gave a Press conference. Asked whether there was any disagreement between himself and Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, on the terms of reference of the Monckton Commission, Mr. Macmillan said: "There is complete accord on procedure, and I do not think any difference is likely to arise."

Asked by an African reporter whether he thought the decision of many African organizations to boycott the commission would hamper its work, Mr. Macmillan said he was very much regretted that they should not take this opportunity to state their views to the commission.

"I am hopeful that when the commission begins to work, many people will feel it right, in one form or another, orally or in writing, to express their views. I am rather encouraged to think it may be so."

Mr. Macmillan was asked about the future of Europeans in the two northern territories if, as seemed probable, these territories eventually had predominantly African governments. The Prime Minister replied that all these problems existed

As Africa developed, just as in the past there were guarantees for Africans, it may be necessary under a multi-racial system to have guarantees for the minority. But that is all in the future.

"It is obvious that if people are to live together with different numerical sizes, either there must be conflict and perhaps tragedy, or there must be real partnership and understanding. I do not believe, I cannot believe, that in a modern world, where there is so much to be gained, that these problems cannot be solved."

On his way to the Union of South Africa, Mr. Macmillan broke his journey at Francistown, Bechuanaland, where he assured the Joint Advisory Council of Bechuanaland that Britain would scrupulously fulfil her obligations to the Protectorate.

About 700 of the 2,000 people of both races who welcomed the Macmillans at the airport later attended a reception in a hangar. Among those who met Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy were Seretse Khama, the former chief of the Batswana, and his British wife, Ruth.

## Settlers' Protest at Press Reports

### Blantyre Incidents Exaggerated

THE NYASALAND SETTLERS' AND RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION has written to the Secretary of State for the Colonies protesting against some of the British newspaper reports of the incident which occurred outside Ryall's hotel, Blantyre, last Tuesday during Mr. Macmillan's visit. The association, formed recently to protect the interests of Europeans in the Protectorate, said the letter was a vigorous protest against reports of the demonstration by visiting journalists.

The letter had also been sent to the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, and the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and copies were being sent to the National Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalists, and the British Press Council.

The *Times* correspondent in Blantyre had earlier reported that there was indignation among local Europeans who saw the incident. A European woman told the correspondent that she took a film of an African demonstrator striking a European officer in the face with his clenched fist. The European officer did nothing in reply, save to stand firm in his place in the police cordon. The film was being given in evidence in the inquiry being held at the behest of Mr. I. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Orton Chirwa, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, also sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies protesting at Tuesday's "beatings of men and women peacefully demonstrating to the British Prime Minister."

Mr. Chirwa also sent a copy to the Governor. The telegram added: "If you institute an independent inquiry my party will assist it to find the truth."

## Press Photographers Blamed

### Incidents Said to Have Been Incited

MR. A. C. W. DIXON, territorial leader in Nyasaland of the United Federal Party, has cabled to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

"Reports of rioting in Chileka and Blantyre have been grossly exaggerated. Some members of the Press behaved in a most despicable manner by encouraging some 50 African juveniles and women, carrying banners at Chileka to gesticulate and pretend to throw stones for the purpose of photographs and story. I myself witnessed this."

"A witness of impeccable character tells me that the alleged riots in Blantyre were provoked by certain Press representatives who approached the orderly crowd and induced some of them to form a procession moving towards the hotel. Before this act the crowd was well behaved and non-belligerent."

"The European community is highly incensed at the provocative action displayed by some of the Press towards inoffensive human material."

"Just as this issue closes for press we have received a long eye witness report from another well known Nyasalander who generally corroborates the above circumstances of some of the photographs. His statement will be published next week."



## Southern Rhodesia to Secede

### Sir Edgar Whitehead's Conditions

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a Press conference in Salisbury last week that he would feel obliged to re-submit to the electorate of Southern Rhodesia, either through a referendum or a general election, the whole question of that country's participation in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland if the conditions under which his Government was prepared to co-operate in this year's review of the Constitution were not met.

Sir Edgar declared that it would be for the electorate to decide on the course of action they wished to follow. They had agreed to the original proposals for federating the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and if there were to be major changes, they must be asked for their agreement.

His first demand would be the removal of the remaining reservations in the Southern Rhodesian Constitution. "If Federation had never taken place Southern Rhodesia would have had full dominion status and full membership of the Commonwealth years ago. Mr. Macmillan did not deny this when I mentioned it to him," Sir Edgar said. In reply to questions he said that he thought the Colony might have had to become independent about 1955.

Sir Edgar said his second demand was that the Federal Government should remain in civilized hands. This had been implicit in the original agreement on Federation made by the Southern Rhodesian people.

### No Co-operation With Nationalists

His third point was that the Southern Rhodesian electorate — he believed — would not consider remaining in the Federation if the Governments of the two northern territories were operated on a nationalist basis by African nationalists.

Asked if he visualized the break-up of the Federation, Sir Edgar said: "I am very anxious to avoid such a break-up, but there is a length beyond which I am not prepared to make concessions. I shall be fighting all this year to continue Federation, because I believe it is right, but there are certain lengths beyond which I will not go."

Sir Edgar's last condition was that whatever settlement was achieved at the federal constitutional review later this year, it must be a definite one and must not provide for a review in five years or so. The prospect of another review with the accompanying economic upset and tension between the races had to be avoided at all costs.

Asked what the economic position of Southern Rhodesia would be if it seceded from the Federation, Sir Edgar said that it would result in a severe recession for at least three or four years and would damage the economy of the country. He did not desire a break-up, and he was sure the Monckton Commission would see "the appalling damage" such a step would produce. The effect on Nyasaland would be severe.

Asked about safeguards to replace the remaining reservations in the Constitution, Sir Edgar said he favoured an Upper House of Parliament for the Colony as had been recommended by the select committee report of 1951. There would be representation for the various races.

An African journalist asked Sir Edgar if the Government intended easing the present situation by releasing the remaining Southern Rhodesian detainees, and the Prime Minister replied that such a step might create a less favourable atmosphere for the Monckton Commission. When people misbehaved, the thing to do was to prevent their carrying on with their misbehaviour.

Sir Edgar claimed that his Government had done much towards making partnership effective, and said he was prepared to introduce legislation opening the civil service to all races.

Subsequently Sir Thomas Chegwidan, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, said: "The Federation should be made to work, and if it can't, we shall just have to pull in our belts at first. But things would work out all right economically."

The *Sunday Mail* devoted most of its front page to the threat of a breakaway under the bold heading "Southern Rhodesia could go it alone and survive." It claimed that a quick public opinion poll it conducted revealed great support for Sir Edgar's declaration.

## No Question of Secession

### Sir R. Welensky Adamant

"THERE COULD BE NO QUESTION of the Monckton Commission recommending any part of the Federation be allowed to secede." This was stated by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, at a Press conference he called in Salisbury shortly after Mr. Macmillan's departure last week.

Sir Roy had been asked whether he and Mr. Macmillan were in complete accord on the commission, to which the Federal Prime Minister replied that the Federal Government had agreed to the Monckton Commission being set up, and that it could not consider secession from the Federation.

He quoted statements made in 1953 by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, that in theory the British House of Commons could dissolve the Federation but that such action would be highly improper. "I hope you will give wide publicity to these words now," Sir Roy said. "I am quite aware that some Colonial Office officials in the northern territories are opposed to Federation."

Sir Roy added that Mr. Macmillan had not visited the Federation to make "earth-shattering statements" as some people had expected. "He did not come here to make pronouncements. I would have been the first person to object if he had."

In a farewell message to Sir Roy, Mr. Macmillan said: "There are great problems to be faced, but if we all face them and handle them with wisdom and humanity I am sure the Federation will have a great destiny." In reply Sir Roy said he was glad that Mr. Macmillan had found his stay worthwhile.

Mr. M. Mawema, president of the National Democratic Party, told an African meeting in Salisbury before Mr. Macmillan's departure that the Prime Minister had left a trail of racial animosity in the Federation because he had not "met the people. This has fulfilled the belief that our freedom shall not come from the United Kingdom or the Southern Rhodesian Government, but from ourselves."

## OTTOMAN BANK

(Incorporated in Turkey with Limited Liability)  
PAID-UP CAPITAL — £5,000,000.



Now in-

## UGANDA

The Bank has pleasure in announcing the opening, as from the 1st February, of a new Branch Office in

## KAMPALA

It is already established in

## KENYA, TANGANYIKA & SOUTHERN RHODESIA

and maintains over eighty branches in

TURKEY, CYPRUS, IRAQ, JORDAN,  
SUDAN and at DOHA (Persian Gulf)

LONDON

18/22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

PARIS

1, Rue Meyerbeer

CASABLANCA

GENEVA

MARSEILLES

Letter to the Editor**N.K.P. Unanimous for Surrender****Mr. Slade's Criticism and Our Reply**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — In your comment on the recent argument concerning admission of Mr. Koinange to Lancaster House you say of Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, that "perhaps staunchness under official pressure should not have been expected from a leader with a longish record of dodging difficulties".

Whatever you may think of the attitude adopted by the New Kenya Group towards this issue (which has been reported more accurately in other newspapers), I wish to record that we faced the difficulties together, and that responsibility for our decision does not rest with Mr. Blundell alone. All 20 members of the group attending the conference were unanimous in the attitude which you have criticized, and every one of us shares the credit or blame.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1

HUMPHREY SLADE.

[We wrote: "The millions of loyal Africans in Kenya must now feel that the clamour of those whom they fear and distrust has caused the conference to acquiesce in a plot to associate Mau Mau with its proceedings.

Chief blame rests upon the Minister, but scarcely less culpable is the largest delegation, that of the New Kenya Party led by Mr. Blundell. Having sworn they would ne'er consent, they quickly consented. Had they stood firm, there could have been no ignoble bargain. It is known that there was a very heated debate before the group submitted; but perhaps staunchness under official pressure should not have

been expected from a leader with a longish record of dodging difficulties".

We see no reason to amend a word of that passage — which, when read in full, differs considerably in meaning from the impression given by the few words which Mr. Slade has selected for quotation.

Does he deny that, having sworn that they would ne'er consent, his group quickly consented when on the fifth day the Secretary of State produced what various newspapers called an ingenious formula but Group Captain Briggs stigmatized (in our view justifiably) as a surrender to give the African extremists their way in disregard of the advice of all the other delegates, the moderate Africans, the Asians, Arabs, and Europeans?

Does Mr. Slade deny that there was a very heated debate before his group submitted? If, as he says, unanimously was reached, is he aware that some of his colleagues had been telling any who cared to listen that they would break with the New Kenya Party rather than accept the Minister's casus belli? But they came to heel.

And does Mr. Slade question our statement that if the New Kenya Party — which regarded Mr. Macleod's formula "with distaste" — had stood firm, there could have been no bargain (one which we termed, and still term, ignoble)?

That Mr. Blundell obtained unanimous support within his group for his *volte face* does not seem to invalidate our remark that "perhaps staunchness under official pressure should not have been expected from a leader with a longish record of dodging difficulties". Presumably the leader led the turnabout, or at any rate failed to resist it, and is therefore primarily culpable.

During the past week the New Kenya Party has suffered another reverse: Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, one of its Muslim members, and a Minister in the Kenya Government, has declared himself in favour of a common electoral roll without safeguards, thus flatly contradicting his group's policy on a major issue. One would have expected him to be asked to resign in such circumstances; but that has not happened, for, as our comment of last week recalled, the group's consistent inclination has been to dodge rather than face difficulties. That is the price which it has been willing to pay for some semblance of agreement. In our view it is too high a price.

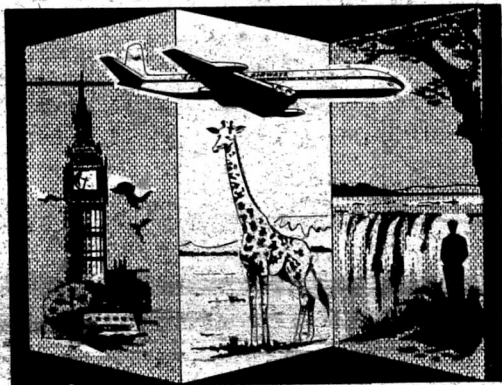
With many of the intentions of the group all liberal-minded people must agree. What disappoints so many Kenyans and other well-wishers of that country is the N.K.P. tendency to ambiguity, equivocation, vacillation, procrastination, and tergiversation.—Ed.]

Points from Letters**One-Sided**

"YOUR CRITICISMS — with which I wholly agree — on the way in which the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London has started, and especially of the Secretary of State for his surrender to the pressure of the African elected members for the admission to Lancaster House of a man declared by the Government of Kenya to be one of those chiefly responsible for Mau Mau, made me recall the recent statement of Lord Shawcross (who has been appointed a member of the Monckton Commission) that a successful politician should see only one side of a question. Mr. Macleod is certainly a successful politician. It is tragic that in this highly important matter — basically that of loyalty versus subversion — he should have seen clearly only one side of the case, and that very much the wrong side."

**Why the Fuss?**

"I FAIL TO UNDERSTAND the suggestion in so many newspapers that Mr. Macmillan's speeches in Lagos and Salisbury were confusing. His address in Salisbury, which you have published in full, was perfectly straightforward. Yet the *Daily Mail* correspondent telegraphed that 'the Prime Minister was at his most evasive, ambiguous best' and I saw similar statements in several other publications, a Labour organ going so far as to say that Mr. Macmillan had deliberately confused everybody and left contrary impressions upon the reader, not the African spokesmen. As you have emphasized, the Prime Minister merely paraphrased the preamble to the Federal Constitution. Why should that have caused so much fuss?"

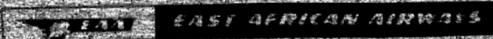


**LINKING THE U.K.  
EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA**

- ★ Nairobi
- ★ Dar es Salaam
- ★ Ndola
- ★ Blantyre
- ★ Salisbury
- ★ Johannesburg

and a comprehensive internal network linking 33 centres in the four East African territories

• Fly among friends on



in association with Central African Airways and B.O.A.C.



Parliament

## Protecting Monckton Witnesses

### No Criminal Proceedings from Evidence

ORAL OR WRITTEN STATEMENTS made to the Monckton Commission will not be used as evidence in criminal proceedings, but if repeated outside the commission might lay witnesses open to prosecution. This is the main point of a statement made in the Commons last week by Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, in a statement on the protection of witnesses appearing before the commission.

The Minister said:

"The Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Attorneys-General of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have given assurances in the following terms:

"No statement made to the commission whether orally or in writing, will be used in evidence in any criminal proceedings; this does not apply to statements made by witnesses outside the commission, even if merely in repetition of oral evidence or re-publication of written evidence given to the commission.

#### Similar Assurances

"The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governor of Nyasaland have given assurances to the same effect with regard to the making of detention and restriction orders and proceedings arising out of such orders. All these assurances also apply to members of the commission."

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN: "Does this really mean that although a witness is protected in what he says to the commission, a newspaper may not publish any account of the proceedings that take place? Does it mean that a newspaper may not publish the written evidence that may be submitted, that the leaders of the Congress Party may not consult with their followers about the nature of the evidence they shall give, or report to them afterwards about the type of evidence that has been given or the questions that have been asked?"

"If this is so, does the Minister really think that this is a valuable protection to witnesses? Does he not realize that this is likely to lead to an increase in the work of *agents provocateurs* and of spying on people who give evidence? The penalty here is a maximum of 14 years' imprisonment?"

MR. ALPORT: "I think that this assurance is extremely valuable. It is in the same terms as the assurance given to witnesses coming before the Devlin Commission."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the Minister aware that no one who is in Nyasaland will feel very much confidence in knowing that the procedure that was followed before the Devlin Commission will be followed now, in view of the Government's treatment of it? Is it not a fact that anyone who reproduces any of the evidence given in front of this commission is liable to imprisonment for a period of up to 14 years or a substantial fine? Is this really the way to gain the confidence of those Africans whom you wish to give evidence?"

MR. ALPORT: "This is certainly a way of ensuring that anybody who gives evidence before the commission does so freely and fairly. I do not know what evidence the hon. Gentleman has for his reference to the treatment of witnesses coming before the Devlin Commission, subsequent to or before their appearance before it."

#### Security for Witnesses

SIR L. UNGOED-THOMAS (Lab.): "Is it not correct that the passage which the Minister has just read gives no protection of any kind against civil proceedings? Is it not essential, in providing security for witnesses, that they should have protection against civil proceedings? Is it not an undesirable method of dealing with this matter for it to be stated here that the law of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia is to be overridden by the exercise of a discretion by the Governor? Is not the only proper method that will provide certain immunity for witnesses before the commission, first, to amend the law and, secondly, to provide immunity from civil proceedings?"

MR. ALPORT: "I do not think you are entirely correct in that. As far as the Devlin Commission is concerned, there were no immunities from civil proceedings in the case of evidence given before the commission. I do not think that anybody in the House or anywhere else has advised the way that witnesses appearing before that commission were punished in what they said on that account.

"The power of the Governor to override the law on this

matter—the undertakings to which I referred at the end of my statement are undertakings similar to those given by the Governor of Nyasaland in relation to detention and restriction orders in Nyasaland in the case of the Devlin Commission."

MR. MENDELSON (Lab.): "Does the ruling on re-publication imply that if, in due course, the minutes of evidence are published as a State Paper in the House, or made available to the House, the publication of extracts from that Paper will be an illegal act in the Federation?"

MR. ALPORT: "It does not follow in any way that it would be an illegal act, but as far as the United Kingdom is concerned any publication of this sort would carry with it the normal privileges of a State Paper."

MR. G. M. THOMPSON: "Does not the Minister's statement show the impossibility of providing effective legal protection in a society where, in fact, the rule of law has been suspended?"

## Divide and Rule?

### Questions on Monckton Commission

THERE WAS A SHARP EXCHANGE in the Commons last week on the departmental responsibility for questions on Central Africa.

On a point of order, Mrs. Barbara Castle accused Ministries of arbitrarily transferring questions on Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, which referred to the Monckton Commission, from the Colonial Office to the Commonwealth Relations Office, thus delaying information which the House sought.

The Speaker told Mrs. Castle that he understood that there will be some improvement in the mechanics of informing Members when a question has been so transferred.

The Leader of the House, MR. BUTLER, pointed out that in the last resort the division of departmental responsibility lay with the Government and the Prime Minister. However, on the specific issue of the Monckton Commission a special formula has been devised.

Questions about the Monckton Commission, including its powers and procedures, will be answered by Commonwealth Relations Office Ministers. Questions referring to actions which the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments have taken, or might take, in relation to the work of the commission fall within the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary and will be answered by Colonial Office Ministers. In most instances questions will fall fairly clearly under one or other of these headings. Where a question does not do so, the duty of answering will fall to the Minister whose responsibilities appear primarily to be involved.

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL wanted to know where the Prime Minister came into it. Up to now Mr. Moomin has answered most questions relating to the commission, as being a Royal Commission which he recommends the Queen to appoint.

Mr. Gaitskell said: "Are we to understand that he will not answer questions about the Monckton Commission in future, and that they will all be transferred either to the Minister of State or Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, or to the Colonial Secretary? Is this not extremely unsatisfactory? For example, if there are further questions about the terms of reference and the functioning of the commission, would not these be more appropriately addressed to the Prime Minister?"

MR. BUTLER: "That is a valid point. I would rather not give an immediate answer, but it is clear that the Prime Minister could not divest himself of answering a question relating to the Royal Commission, although when such a commission is established it usually has the opportunity of getting on with its work without any such questions. But it would be wrong for me to give a final answer on that point today."

### Attitude to Mau Mau

EMPIRE LOYALISTS repeatedly challenged Mr. Tom Mboya to define his attitude to Mau Mau when he addressed a meeting in London organized by the New Left Review Club. Doing this, however, he said he would do in conclusion of his speech. At one point the chairman ruled that only friendly questions would be accepted.

## Association and Not Federation

### Sir J. Moffat's Plea in Legislative Council

SIR JOHN MOFFAT, leader of the Northern Rhodesia division of the Central Africa Party, moved in the Legislative Council last week that as the Central African Federation had been opposed from its inception by the majority of the inhabitants, as this opposition continued to increase, and as it was now clear that the Federation in its present form could not last, the delegation chosen by the Northern Rhodesian Government to attend the conference to review the Federal Constitution must press for the substitution of a form of association between the three States.

This association should be one likely to be acceptable to the majority of the peoples of the States and must in due course be submitted to them for acceptance or rejection.

### Opposition to Federation

Sir John Moffat asserted that nobody could deny the original African opposition to Federation nor the growing hostility to it. The Federation in its present form must end, and the October conference would be faced either with substituting a new form of association acceptable to the people or requiring each territory to go its way in peace in order to prevent its doing so in violence later.

"This is so unpleasant that many people refuse to admit it, but the warnings we got from Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and our own land last year show that the penalties for further deception are so grave that we must now face the facts."

European political leaders, Sir John Moffat continued, knowing they could not get dominion status at the coming conference, intended to get powers just short of independence on the pretext that this did not need the consent of a majority of the people. Solid African opposition was their obstacle. Thus the tactic was to declare that this opposition was due to divided loyalty and that it was impossible to get African loyalty to the Federation while the Africans looked over their shoulders to Whitehall.

This was a bogus argument and a complete distortion of fact. The Africans had no loyalty at all to the Federation, divided or otherwise, and to stop their loyalty to Britain would not transfer it to the Federation. The Africans did not mistrust the Federation because they looked to Britain; they looked to Britain because they mistrusted the Federation.

The suggestion that to sever the link with Britain would bring peace in Northern Rhodesia was the reverse of the truth. It was only the protectorate status which had limited the degree of violence in the territory so far.

### Development of Southern Rhodesia

Sir John Moffat said that opposition to Federation had grown even among the Europeans. Most of them, if they had been asked — as only the Southern Rhodesians were — would have agreed to Federation at the beginning. But the obvious bias of the Federal Government for the development of Southern Rhodesia at the expense of the north, and the realization that they could not maintain the dominant European power after all, caused many Europeans to ask: Why pay the price for what we are not going to get?

"I have recently visited Nyasaland," Sir John Moffat continued, "and the African situation there is the same. They will not consider tinkering with the Federal Constitution, assisting in its revision, or discussing its merits or demerits. The entire people want only one thing — to be quit of it. They are convinced that their rights, liberties, future, and human dignity are endangered by Federation and the choice now is whether the present Federation breaks up in peace or later with violence."

The Monckton Commission should find out if some association could be substituted by agreement between the States and acceptance from the people. It should be the strongest link it was possible to forge by mutual consent. At the same time, the Northern Rhodesian Constitution should be altered to give an increasing degree of representative self-government to the Africans.

Mr. Harry Farrant, deputy leader of the Central Africa Party, said what was needed in the moment of the union of the people could be obtained, was something on the lines of the East Africa High Commission and something not called

a federation; an association with a Legislature controlling such services as customs and excise, external affairs and defence. There was a hope, still, that this could be achieved and that an honest multi-racial State could be built up.

The forces of African nationalism were now so strong that this might not be possible, but it was the only solution that must be striven for, because if the African nationalist parties gained their will and achieved an African State in the next few years, they could not possibly find sufficient educated and experienced Africans to fill the legislatures and run the country.

Among the African speakers, Mr. Lakemont Ngundu declared: "If I had a weapon to smash this Federation I would do it now. I cannot do it now, but I and the African people will break it and I am prepared to die in my own land for my people's freedom."

Mr. Harry Nkumbula (African National Congress) said a United Federal Party speaker, Mr. C. D. Burney, of Ndola, had mentioned armed men. "If the Europeans armed themselves, the Africans would meet them," Mr. Nkumbula declared.

Dr. G. A. Smyth (Dominion Party) agreed that Europeans had now had enough of the Federation, but nobody knew what African opinion was and the country should not be tied to it. What was needed was the Central African Alliance plan of the Dominion Party. This is an alliance of independent black States — Nyasaland, Barotseland, and the rural areas of Northern Rhodesia — with an independent European Southern Rhodesia and the Copperbelt, as well as the railway line areas of Northern Rhodesia.

The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. R. S. Nicholson, said that the Government could not pronounce any views on the motion and so anticipate the work of the Monckton Commission and of this year's constitutional review conference. The Northern Rhodesian delegation to the conference would decide very much in the light of the Monckton report what it should press for. "The Government does not want at this moment to say yea or nay to what has been said in this debate for or against Federation. It has views, but it is not going to state them now."

### Weakness and Mismanagement

Mr. John Roberts, the United Federal Party leader and Minister of Labour and Mines, while admitting that there had been complications and weaknesses or mismanagement on the part of the territorial and Federal Governments, said that any complaints or anything that went wrong was attributed to the Federation, but this was no reason to want to break up something that had showed such promise so far.

Sir John Moffat said in winding up the debate: "Let those who still maintain that African opinion is indifferent to Federation look at Nyasaland. How else can you explain the immediate ascendancy of Dr. Banda on his arrival from England except by realizing that the people of Nyasaland, fearful of Federation but powerless to act, were looking for a messiah and accepted him as their saviour?"

He said there was no defeatism about his motion. In essence it suggested getting powers back from the Federal Government to the territorial Government which experience had shown would be better in territorial hands. Any powers left in Salisbury, the federal capital, must be left there by the consent of the people, thus removing their fears of Federation.

## Mr. Garfield Todd's Warnings

### "House on Fire With Racial Feeling"

MR. GARFIELD TODD, leader of the Central Africa Party, said at Ndola last week-end that the Federation was in imminent danger. "I say solemnly that our house is on fire with racial feeling and racial aspirations. Today it is smouldering, and when the flames burst forth they will destroy the home for Europeans in Central Africa."

"Many of us see the shadows closing in. We see the strengthening of the Army and the police forces. We see the call for security to be a federal responsibility. We see a hardening of racial attitudes."

Mr. Todd demanded an extension of the vote to anyone literate enough to fill in an application form in English. He went on to ask for a loan of £100m. from the British Government for a five-year educational plan to make complete and free schooling available to all children, a £20m. loan to improve housing and a £30m. loan to "revitalize our development corporation."

## Kenya Conference

(Continued from Page 541)

such a constitution, they would face the alternatives of assuming dictatorship in spite of their democratic ideals or themselves being swept away by extremists who appealed only to an irresponsible electorate.

AIR COMMANDER E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS, the independent delegate, held that the crux of the argument lay in training and education. "One could only move towards a common roll when the electorate was educated to the problems on which they were required to vote, which would take a long time. There are some six million illiterate and primitive Africans in Kenya, charming people all of them; we can move towards the common roll by educating their children."

To this end he suggested that the Colonial Office make Kenya a grant of £25m over the next decade to be devoted solely to African, Indian and Arab education "to lead them to take their place alongside ourselves on the basis of merit and ability, experience and integrity."

MR. F. W. G. BOMPAS, a United Party member, said he had lived in Kenya for 47 years and he did not believe that the average decent African felt that his interests would be served by a premature transfer of control. There were, he added, many wage earners and many quite substantial farmers whose opinions varied greatly from those of the African elected members.

### "Third Rate Banana Republics"

After commenting on the necessity of preserving confidence as a prerequisite for industrial and agricultural investment—both vital to Kenya—Mr. Bompas suggested to the African members that two courses lay ahead.

"They can contrive to destroy confidence, and with that destroy Kenya as a progressive country and run opportunity for the social advancement of their people. Or they can throw away ambition, forget past grievances and in co-operation with all races build a nation in our wonderful country—a nation which could make Ghana, Tanganyika and Uganda look like third-rate banana republics."

MR. J. H. MAXWELL (United Party) said Kenya was not an African country in the sense that it belonged to those with a black skin. Without the Asian, and without the European who has developed what was virtually uninhabited land to the benefit of all, there would have been no such thing as African education and development. For a very long time to come, the economy, and, therefore, the progress of the African peoples, must rest on the minority groups.

"A successful democracy must depend on a certain frame of mind, a capacity for co-operation and compromise, for give and take. This is at present lacking in Kenya, and it is for this reason that the Europeans, who do not wish to dominate anyone, equally insist that they shall not be dominated, but that the control of their own affairs must lie in their own hands."

## Mr. Macleod's "Secret" Proposals

### An All-Elected Legislative Council

THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL of rumour and speculation on Tuesday about the confidential part of the Colonial Secretary's speech to the Kenya conference. But the most detailed leak of all came not from London but Nairobi.

The *Times* correspondent cabled that it was understood in Nairobi that Mr. Macleod suggested an all-elected legislature of 48 seats, returned on a combination of open and communal seats. A minimum of 24 seats would be returned by common roll, with low qualifications, in the 12 constituencies into which the country would be divided. Although each constituency would return two members, the electorate would be able to vote for only one candidate.

It was believed in Nairobi that Mr. Macleod had not yet made up his mind on communal representation. He is thought to have suggested a Council of Ministers of three or four full service Ministers and five or six Africans. The Government would retain veto powers, resorting to rule by Orders in Council if it became impossible to pass essential legislation because the Government lacked a majority in the House.

## Kenya Five Years Hence

### An African State—Or Trouble

"I HAVE NO DOUBT that Kenya will either be ruled by Africans in five years' time—or if not there will be a lot of trouble". African television viewers heard this from Mr. Tom Mboya last Sunday when he appeared in a documentary on nationalism made before he left Kenya for the London conference.

Mr. Mboya said: "All that is happening today is that some people fighting a rear-guard action think that by calling for reasonableness and moderation they will have more time in which to continue to enjoy a privileged position."

Asked about European fears that if there was universal suffrage they might be discriminated against economically and in other ways, Mr. Mboya said: "I do not myself think they would be discriminated against, nor do I think that is their main fear. Their main fear is that under a democratic government they would lose all privileges that they today enjoy. We do not intend to be vindictive, nor have we ever suggested that we would exploit the Europeans or victimize the Europeans."

Mr. Michael Blundell said: "I don't believe the great bulk of African people understand or are responsible enough to operate a democratic system" on the basis of one man one vote; not all Africans were extremists, he added.

Asked if, when speaking of extreme African opinion, he meant Mr. Mboya, Mr. Blundell said: "I think undoubtedly Mr. Mboya has been driven to extremism. I think that Mboya is a man who is seeking domination."

Mr. Julius Nyerere in reply to the question why Tanganyika enjoyed one of the best inter-racial relationships in Africa said that Tanganyika had fewer settlers from Britain "and these settlers never had an ambition to dominate the country as settlers had, say, in Kenya or in Central Africa."

Asked whether after independence the African majority would be willing to respect the rights of other groups, he said, "I am absolutely certain about that."

## Discrimination in Northern Rhodesia

### Committee Recommends Legislation

A REPORT BY A SELECT COMMITTEE set up by the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council on racial discrimination in cafés, restaurants, hotels, and cinemas has acutely embarrassed the United Federal party, according to the Lusaka correspondent of the *Guardian*.

It recommends legislation enabling complainants, if conciliation before a race relations committee fails, to institute proceedings before a special tribunal which shall have power to cancel or suspend a proprietor's licence.

The report was tabled in the Legislative Council last week and the divided opinions of United Federal party M.P.s became further divided after Sir Roy Welensky's broadcast on Wednesday in which he said that legislation in such matters was undesirable and impracticable. Pressure from the rank and file of the U.F.P. against adoption, and the desire of official members for its adoption has led to an impasse.

Mr. John Roberts, Northern Rhodesia leader of the U.F.P. and Minister of Labour and Mines, attempted to postpone consideration of the report until the next meeting of the Legislative Council, but Sir John Moffat, Northern Rhodesia leader of the Central Africa Party, is trying to force the issue by a motion to be introduced before the council adjourns.

## Interview With Dr. B.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, Labour M.P. for Ipswich, has an interview with Dr. H. Banda, the detained leader of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress. Mr. D. D. O'Donovan, the Federal Secretary for Law, said the interview took place last Sunday under the usual conditions and was purely on an "attorney and client basis". Mr. Foot has been retained to act for Dr. Banda and other Nyasaland Congress detainees.

Two new community centres built for Africans at Molo South and at Kabafini, in the Bahati Forest, at a cost of 24,800 brings the total number of such centres in the Nakuru County Council's area up to 10. Each centre consists of a beer hall, staff house, a shop, a dining hall, market, sports field and water supply. Progress has been made in the development plans of all these centres too, health centres, dispensaries and clinics to be added at a later date.

## Uganda Riot Sentences

### One African Gaoled for Life

ONE AFRICAN was sentenced to life imprisonment last week and 16 others received sentences ranging from five to ten years for their part in the riots in Bukedi, eastern Uganda. Sixty-six Africans received sentences of nine months imprisonment.

The resident magistrate at Tororo said that it was the burning and violence in Kirewa sub-county, from where the men came, that had sparked off the rioting in the rest of the district. In this sub-county alone, a police witness stated, 46 houses had been burned and 16,000 plantain trees cut down.

Troops and police who were drafted into the Bukedi district have now been withdrawn. About 1,000 arrests were made last week.

Figures issued by the Uganda Government give the first full account of casualties in Bukedi. Fifteen persons are now known to have been killed; four of them by police, four by chiefs and others in self-defence, and seven by rioters. Thirteen persons were wounded by police, one by the Army, and three were seriously injured by rioters. The security forces did not suffer any casualties.

Of the 500 chiefs in the district 350 are said to have been affected by riots. Many of them are being lodged for the time being at Mbale, the provincial headquarters, and at Tororo. A great many have lost their homes and possessions. Their maimed cattle are known to have been thrown into fires at the height of the riots. They are to receive compensation out of the funds of the African local government. Three police teams are gathering evidence to back up the 289 complaints so far received of arson and malicious damage.

The area has been visited by the acting Governor, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, who was accompanied by the acting Attorney-General and the assistant commissioner of police.

## Mr. Chirwa and Monckton Commission

### Suggestions for Nyasaland Constitution

MR. WELLINGTON CHIRWA, the former Federal M.P. from Nyasaland, confirmed in Salisbury last week that he had been invited to join the Monckton Commission, but that he had refused unless certain conditions were met. These were the release of Dr. H. Banda, detained leader of the banned Nyasaland National Congress, and other detainees; the reconstitution of the commission with more independent members and the widening of its terms of reference to include secession of any of the territories; and a public declaration that secession should be included.

Mr. Chirwa who had just returned from a ten-day visit to London said he had discussed Nyasaland's Constitution with the Colonial Secretary, and suggested the setting up of a Legislative Council, elected on the basis of "one man one vote", consisting of 32 Africans, six non-Africans and two officials, and an Executive Council of eight—six Africans and two officials. The changes should come into effect by June of this year.

### Monckton Commission's Arrival

LORD MONCKTON and the members of his commission who are travelling from the United Kingdom to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are due to arrive at the Victoria Falls on February 15. They will be joined there by other members of the commission, and it is expected that the commission will hold its first meeting on the following day. After a short stay at the Victoria Falls, the members of the commission will begin their tour of the Federation. Their itinerary is expected to be: February 18 to March 20, Northern Rhodesia; March 21 to April 6, Nyasaland; April 7 to May 10, Southern Rhodesia. At the end of this period the commission will leave for the United Kingdom.

## Questions on Blantyre Riot

### Mr. I. Macleod Calls for Report

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY told the Commons at question time last week that he had asked the Governor of Nyasaland for a report on the rioting in Blantyre during Mr. Macmillan's visit.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) asked the Minister if he realized that many people thought it unfortunate that, according to Press reports, "certain police officers" behaved with truculence and stupidity. The Prime Minister himself had said that the people who eventually rioted were "extremely courteous gentlemen."

Those were the Prime Minister's words. The people concerned were protesting against the imprisonment of Dr. Banda and the Government's apparent determination to include Nyasaland in the Federation. Does not the Minister agree that this further strengthens the Labour Party's decision not to take part in the work of the Monckton Commission, which refuses to discuss the secession of Nyasaland?

MR. IAIN MACLEOD: "I am sure that every member will regret what happened in Blantyre, whatever its causes may have been. I am equally sure that we would be wise not to try to judge the matter until we have a full report."

MR. JO GRIMOND: "Is it not extremely disquieting that these reports should appear in newspapers which, by no stretch of the imagination, could be said to be prejudiced against the Government of Nyasaland? Can he confirm that the police are in the control of the Government of Nyasaland and not the Government of the Federation? Having received these reports, will he most seriously consider holding an impartial inquiry into this incident?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I will consider whether it is appropriate to hold an inquiry as soon as I have the report."

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL: "I agree that we must refrain from further comment until we have the report, but will the Minister make a statement on the report as soon as he has had the opportunity of studying it, on his own initiative?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, if that is the wish of the House."

## Congo Independent in June

### Economic Union with Belgium

THE BELGIAN CONGO is to become independent on June 30. This was decided at the round-table conference in Brussels last week.

The African leaders pressed for independence on June 1, but later accepted the Belgian Government's proposal for the later date to allow time for transitional measures.

It is thought that a Bill granting independence will be passed by the Belgian Parliament by the end of March. Elections will be held in the Congo in May and June, and a government formed on June 20. The new Congo Parliament is expected to assemble on June 30.

Discussing the structure of the future Congo State, M. De Schrijver, Minister for the Congo, recommended a united Congo with decentralization of public services and a large measure of provincial autonomy.

M. Patrice Lumumba, leader of the Congo National Movement, who was released from prison to attend the conference, said when he arrived in Brussels last week that he intended to promote the unity of the Congo, but might eventually accept federalism if there was a majority in favour.

He was for a Congo republic and an economic union with Belgium, preferring this country to other foreign powers. With regard to provincial elections, he opposed their organization by the Belgian authorities, except for technical arrangements.

The presence of European settlers, in his opinion, was to the benefit of the Congo, but they should be integrated instead of forming a separate group. He insisted that the African delegates at the conference to guarantee respect for the goods and lives of Europeans in the Congo.

## Beef for the Prime Minister

### Gift From "Rhodesian Farmer"

A GIFT OF A BARON OF BEEF is to be sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, by the *Rhodesian Farmer*, official journal for the farmers of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The offer was made at Mr. Macmillan's Press conference in Salisbury prior to his departure for South Africa, when a representative of the journal told the Prime Minister that he had noted with concern the latter's publicly expressed surprise at the news that Rhodesia was now exporting beef to Britain. On behalf of the cattlemen of the country the journal had arranged, in conjunction with B.O.A.C., for a baron of beef to be flown to London and delivered to No. 10 Downing Street so that Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy would have the opportunity of sampling this new and important Rhodesian export.

Mr. Macmillan accepted the offer with thanks, and added: "I assure you that I will give it full publicity and ask a large party to consume it."

The beef will be flown to London by a B.O.A.C. Rhodesian Comet as soon as possible after the Prime Minister's return to England on February 15. It will be met by Mr. R. T. Foulis, the Cold Storage Commission's London agent, and a director of the Stock Breeders' Meat Company, Ltd., of Smithfield, who will deliver it personally, accompanied by an official of B.O.A.C., to No. 10 Downing Street.

The ambassadorial baron of beef of the grade known as "Rhodesia's Best" will be selected at the Cold Storage Commission's Salisbury works by Mr. W. H. Lashbrook, a director of Colcom Products Central Co-operative, Ltd., Mr. D. T. Walker, manager of the Salisbury branch of the Cold Storage Commission, and the editor of the *Rhodesian Farmer*.

## Anglo-Dutch State Investment

### New Development in Tanganyika

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION is to join with Holland Tanganyika Compagnie N.V. of Rotterdam in expanding the development of the plantations of Maramba Estate, Ltd., an estate situated in the foothills of the Usumbara mountains of Tanganyika.

The issued share capital of Maramba Estate, Ltd., will be increased to £500,000, of which the Colonial Development Corporation and Holland Tanganyika Compagnie N.V. will each subscribe £250,000. Further developments will be financed by loans up to a total £200,000, equally contributed by the two companies.

The Holland Tanganyika company will be managing agents of the estate company, the board of which will consist of equal numbers of nominees by the C.D.C. and Holland Tanganyika Compagnie.

Maramba estate at present comprises some 900 acres planted with cocoa and 200 acres of coffee, with kapok interplanted. It is to expand the cocoa acreage progressively over the next ten years to 4,750 acres. The cocoa grown is similar to the superior Java criollo type which has a ready market in Europe.

## MINING

### Broken Hill's New Furnace

#### Lead and Zinc Output Doubled

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., has announced that their consulting engineers have completed the economic assessment of the Imperial smelting furnace and have recommended to the board of directors that a furnace and ancillary plant should be erected.

In the chairman's review last year it was stated that the process would probably offer the best technical answer to the problem of improving the recovery of lead and zinc from the currently mined and stockpiled ores.

This process, developed by Imperial Smelting Processes, Ltd., at Avonmouth is expected to lower the cost of production and to improve the combined recovery of lead and zinc from currently mined ore from about 60% to over 85%. In addition, some 200,000 long tons of these metals will be recovered from the accumulated stocks of high grade oxidised products which are at present untreatable.

It is estimated that provided work is started immediately the new process can be brought into commission early in 1962 and that when it is in full operation the annual production will be about 28,000 long tons of lead and 55,000 long tons of zinc, almost double the present average annual output of 14,400 long tons of lead and 30,000 long tons of zinc.

The directors have accepted the recommendation of the consulting engineers. The cost of the project including additional housing will be approximately £4,000,000, of which some £400,000 has so far been spent principally on securing the rights to and designs of the process. This latter amount has been provided from available resources. It will also be necessary to instal a third generator at the Lunsemfwa electric site at a capital cost of £350,000 over the next two years.

Consideration is now being given by the directors to the best way of providing the £3,950,000 required, and their recommendations will be made available to members simultaneously with the dispatch on or about April 20, 1960, of the annual report of the company for the year ended December 31, 1959.

### Falcon Mines Production

FALCON MINES, LTD., report 61,200 tons of ore milled at Dahn mine during the quarter ended December 31 last, yielding 11,649 fine oz. of gold and a working profit of £36,903. Additional revenue received during the quarter on August and September outputs was £1,853 and on the October output £1,124. Tons milled at Sunace mine were 1,904 tons, yielding 338 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £853. Additional revenue from August and September was £50 and £32. Tons milled at Bay Horse mine were 7,013 tons (including 6,638 tons of regraded sands from the tailings dump), yielding 286 fine oz. gold, and a working profit of £21. Additional revenue received for August, September and October totalled £97.

Estimated gross revenue of the British South Africa Company from mineral royalties, rents and fees for the quarter ended December 31 last, after providing for payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net revenue derived from the exercise of its mineral rights in the Protectorate, amounted to £2,670,000. The figure for the corresponding quarter in the previous year was £1,489,000.



# N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)

*Fast monthly service between*

## JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE

### and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

Homeward cargo can be accepted direct Colombo. Cargo to other Far Eastern destinations can be accepted direct (if sufficient inducement) or with transhipment on through Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply  
London Agents: MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.  
Cotton House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4  
Phone: AVE 1234  
Telegrams: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LTD LONDON

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

## Company Report

# Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

## Another Successful Year

### Oxo Limited: High Level of Activity Maintained

#### MR. K. R. M. CARLISLE'S REVIEW

THE NINETY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LTD., will be held on February 25 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman, MR. K. R. M. CARLISLE, which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

The accounts reflected a successful year of trading for the Group, with an overall profit slightly in excess of the previous year's figure.

The profit before taxation, amounting to £2,106,000, was after charging £144,000 in respect of exchange losses, the greater part of which arose in respect of our activities in Argentina and Paraguay. It is proposed to transfer £100,000 to General Reserve and to recommend payment of a Final Ordinary Dividend of 9% less Income Tax, on the increased Ordinary Capital of £4,500,000.

When your directors decided, last March, to invite Ordinary Stockholders to subscribe £500,000 new money in the form of a "rights" issue, they were aware that further permanent finance might well be needed, possibly on a substantial scale, but they were not then in a position to assess either the amount required or the form which any funding should take. This matter has recently been studied further and the possibility of a private placing of loan capital is now under active discussion.

#### Oxo Limited

The Oxo Company maintained the high level of activity achieved in the previous year.

The Oxo Cube continued to flourish, while the values of sales of Corned Beef, under both "Fray Bentos" and "Beefex" brands, responded in some measure to the relatively short supply—and consequent higher prices—of fresh meat. Further development of the Fray Bentos "Ready Meals" range of products is now being planned.

Export turnover as a whole improved, in spite of import restrictions in some of our more promising territories.

Sales of "Oxoid" Culture Media have made headway, both at home and overseas.

Last year I referred to changes which had been, and were being made in the Company's Sales Organization. This reorganization has been largely completed and the Oxo Company is now taking a lead in the grocery world in its development of new marketing methods.

As manufacturers, we are determined to do all we can to help the grocer to sell our goods and our representatives are being groomed to meet the changing needs of the grocery trade.

Substantial changes are also being made in our distributive network, with the object of ensuring that our customers obtain the most prompt and efficient service possible at an economic cost.

#### Africa

As stated last year, results in Africa for the year ended December 31, 1958, showed an improvement on the preceding year.

It is noteworthy that, at a time when cattle supplies in South America were on the decline, increasing numbers of fat stock were being marketed in Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Kenya. This trend, which started in 1958, continued throughout 1959 with the result that the factories at West Nicholson, Dar es Salaam, and Arusha (now rented by Tanganyika Packers Limited from the Tanganyika Government) have operated to nearly full capacity during the year ended December 31, 1959.

The meat canning section of the Athi River factory of the Kenya Meat Commission, which we operate for them, has also had a busy year in 1959 and meat supplies have been adequate to keep the plant in full production.

Sales of Oxo (East Africa) Limited, Central African Food Corporation Limited, and Oxo (South Africa) Limited in 1959 have likewise shown substantial increases over 1958 and trading conditions have, on the whole, been favourable.

In January, 1959, the residence of Liebig's (Rhodesia) Limited was transferred from London to Bulawayo. All activities of the group of companies south of the Zambesi River are now administered from Bulawayo and comprise the Towla ranch, West Nicholson factory, Umtali and Cashel factories (Sunrho Limited), Central African Food Corporation Limited, and Oxo (South Africa) Limited.

#### Outlook

In the United Kingdom and Europe returns for the current year-to date are reasonably satisfactory although costs, particularly of administration, marketing and research, continue to increase and tend to absorb the extra profits arising from greater efficiency in the factories and from increased sales. This expenditure is, however, very necessary to enable us to maintain and improve our position in the many and varied markets in which we are operating.

The prospects for 1960 for our primary factories in both South America and Africa are uncertain since a number of factors, including cattle throughout and costs, are not yet sufficiently defined for accurate assessment.

I sincerely hope that the exchange losses which have bedevilled financial results in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay over the last ten years will become a matter of past history. There is good evidence that there now exists in all three countries an appreciation of the importance of stable currency.

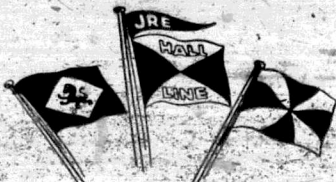
Our farming interests in the River Plate countries should continue to do well.

Profits of our African interests for the year ended December 31, 1959, which will be incorporated in the Group Accounts as at August 31, 1960, show an appreciable increase over those recorded in the Accounts under review.

Taking an overall view therefore and provided no unfavourable financial events occur, it is reasonable to say that the current year's results should not be satisfactory.

# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

## EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Cleing	Glasgow	* Sth. Wales	B'head
† CITY OF LEEDS				Feb. 10
† PLAINSMAN		Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
† CLAN MACINTYRE		Feb. 25	Feb. 29	Mar. 9

\* If inducement † also PORT SUDAN † also PORT SUDAN and ADEN -  
also by arrangement.

### RED SEA PORTS:-

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

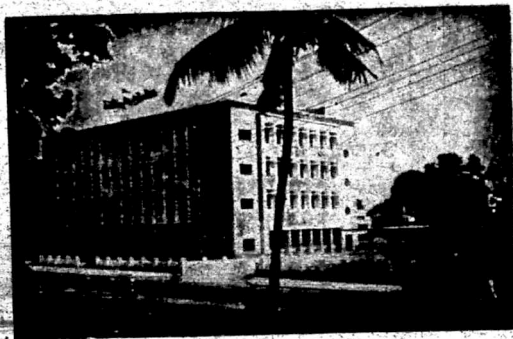
For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD. MOMBASA:

Loading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO. LTD.  
LONDON, E.C.2



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

### Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,  
Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise  
including Building Materials, Hardware,  
Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.  
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane  
London, E.C.4

## EAST AFRICA

A COMMON MARKET

700,000  
square miles

20 million  
people

KENYA  
UGANDA

TANGANYIKA  
ZANZIBAR

### UNIFIED REGIONAL SERVICES

Railways and Harbours, Customs and Excise, Income Tax,  
Posts and Telegraphs, Scientific and Industrial Research,  
Tourism, Aviation, Meteorological

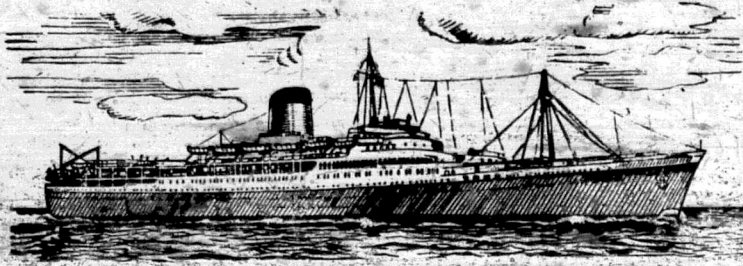
### EAST AFRICA PRODUCTS:

Cotton, coffee, sisal, cloves, hides and skins, oil seeds,  
wattle bark, tea, canned meat and canned fruits, feeding  
stuffs, cereals, timber, wheat, dairy produce, pyrethrums,  
cashew nuts and a number of minerals, including diamonds,  
gold, soda ash, lead, tungsten, kyanite, mica, copper, diatomite, tin and silver

### EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:

Textiles (mainly piece goods), iron and steel, manufac-  
tures of metal, machinery and appliances, motor vehicles  
and tractors, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants,  
chemicals and allied products

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions apply to the Commissioners,  
East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,  
London, W.C.2



# South and East Africa

## WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

Sailing Southampton

*ATHLONE CASTLE	Feb. 4
*CARNARVON CASTLE	Feb. 11
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	Feb. 18
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	Feb. 25
*CAPE TOWN CASTLE	Mar. 3
*STIRLING CASTLE	Mar. 10

\* Via Madeira. \* Via Las Palmas.

## INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

Sailing London Rotterdam

*RHODESIA CASTLE	Mar. 1	Mar. 5
*BRALWAR CASTLE	Mar. 8	Mar. 10
*WARWICK CASTLE	Apr. 1	Apr. 5
*DURBAN CASTLE	Apr. 11	Apr. 12
*KENYA CASTLE	Apr. 22	

\*Out West Coast, home East Coast. \*Out East Coast home West Coast. \*To Beira and back via the Cape.

*Subject to variation without notice*

# UNION-CASTLE

**Head Office**

Cornar House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.2  
Tel.: AVE 2019

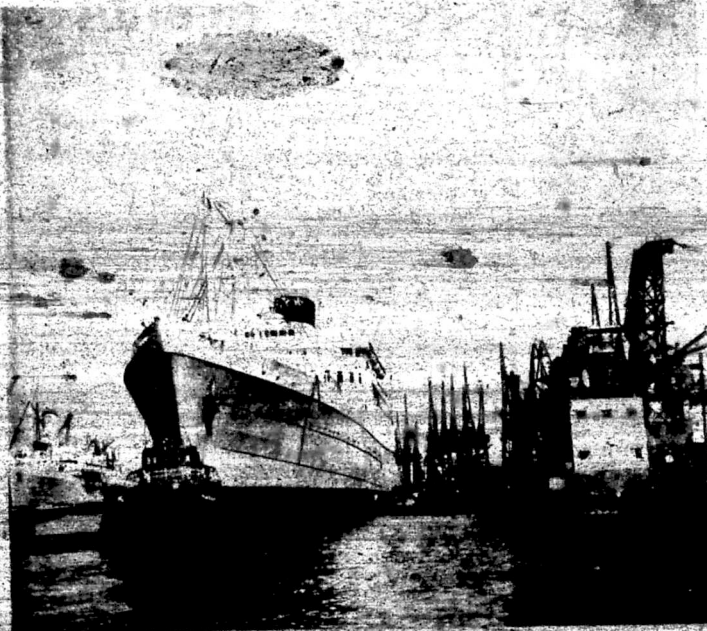
**Chief Passenger Office**

Rotherwick House, 19-21 Old Bond St., W.1.  
Tel.: HYD 8400

**Freight Dept.**

Greenly House, Crosschurch Lane, E.C.4  
Tel.: MAN 2568 AVE 2019

Offices at: SOUTHAMPTON BIRMINGHAM LEEDS MANCHESTER GLASGOW



## SHIP VIA LONDON

Britain's Premier Port.  
Equipped for all types of ships  
and cargoes.

### THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

A Self-governing Public  
Trust for Public Service

For full particulars apply

The General Manager, PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY, LONDON, E.C.3



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 11, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1844

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
37s 6d yearly post free



**AE & CI points the way...**



Get your coffee off  
to the right start with the  
right amount of **NITROGEN**  
and **CALMAG**

A HIGHER YIELD

IN EVERY FIELD with finest FERTILIZERS AND PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

FREE literature and technical advice always obtainable from



**AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED**

Rhokatan House • P.O. Box 30172 • Nairobi • Tel. 25905

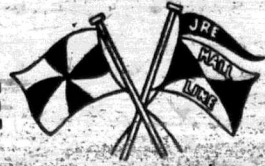
WK4857



**Prime Minister's Test for Kenya Conference**

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, \*MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
IRISH ALDER			Feb. 12
JOURNALIST	Mar. 5		Mar. 45

\* Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. † Not Lobito or Mauritius.

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
TRIBESMAN		Feb. 22	Mar. 1
JOURNALIST	Mar. 5		Mar. 15

\* Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.  
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Loading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool-2.

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Ilala II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe  
London Office: City Wall House  
129/139, Finsbury Pavement E.C.2

## NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information  
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia  
57, HAYMARKET  
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"  
Telephone: WHitchell 3858 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings Between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE & EAST AFRICAN PORTS, MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,  
22 Billiter Buildings,  
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa:  
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO. LTD.

Established **1920**...



RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY opened for business

In the early years of this century when the new country of the two Rhodesias was beginning to make its way in the world, the

During 39 years



GLORIA FLOUR and RHOMIL STOCKFEEDS have become household names

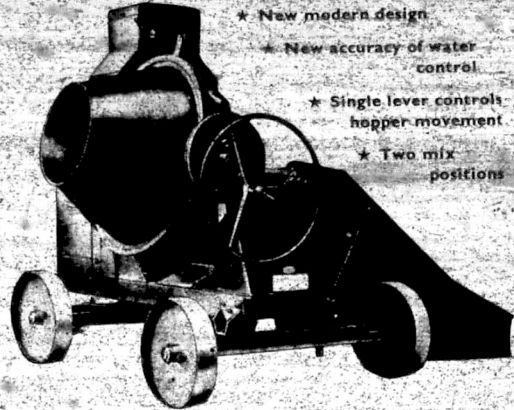
side by side with the rapid development of the colonies into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY has grown into the largest organisation of its kind in Central Africa, while its two principal products

THE RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY (PVT) LTD  
BULAWAYO GWELO SALISBURY UMTALI  
LIVINGSTONE LUSAKA KITWE

"AN ATLAS PRODUCT"

# Winget 7T/HR CONCRETE MIXER

(Hopper-fed · Capacity 10/7 cu. ft.)



- ★ New modern design
- ★ New accuracy of water control
- ★ Single lever controls hopper movement
- ★ Two mix positions

**WIGGLESWORTH**  
& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED  
DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates

Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

"BIJOLI"  
**BALING PRESS**  
HAND, POWER or ELECTRIC DRIVE  
FOR MAKING COMPACT BALES IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS



Simple in operation.

Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating and Brushing Machinery  
Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre Factories supplied to order  
Special Machines supplied to Clients' Own Requirements

**SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS  
LETCHWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCWORTH ENGLAND

TRAVEL  
INSURANCE  
TRADE  
*Consult*

**Dalgety**  
and Company Limited

Branches at  
NAIROBI · MOMBASA · NAKURU  
TANGA · DAR-ES-SALAAM · KAMPALA  
and throughout  
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

TRAVEL and INSURANCE  
World-wide arrangements can be made at any of our Branches

PRODUCE · MERCHANDISE · LIVESTOCK  
WOOL · TEA & COFFEE  
TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIP · LAND & ESTATE

**DALGETY**  
AND COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: 45/46, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3  
Telegrams: "Dalgety" Five London Telephone: 40 741 91 92 (40 Lines)

## Over 800 offices in Africa . . . .

We provide an expert and comprehensive banking service throughout South, Central and East Africa.


Anyone with interests in these areas—whether resident or traveller, businessman or tourist—is invited to consult us.

### **THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE: 40 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C.

*Agents and correspondents throughout the world.*






**WELDED OR SEAMLESS STEEL TUBES**  
in all sizes up to 72" diameter suitable for all markets, including—

**SCREWED AND SOCKETED TUBES**  
Black and Galvanized

**STEEL WATER MAINS**  
with Spigot and Socket joints, Victaulic Joints, Johnson Couplings, or with ends prepared for welding at site. These conduits are supplied coated with bituminous solution both inside and outside, or with heavier protection if desired.

**TUBULAR POLES**  
for low and high tension Electric Lines, Telegraph, Telephone and Lighting.



Represented by

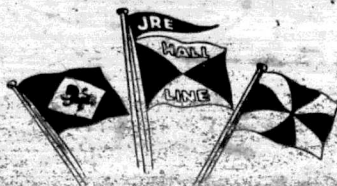
**GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD**

Branches throughout KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA



# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

## EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing Glasgow	Sth. Wales	B'head
↑ CITY OF LEEDS	—	—	Feb. 10
↑ PLAINSMAN	Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
↑ CLAN MACINTYRE	Feb. 25	Feb. 29	Mar. 9

\* If inducement also PORT SUDAN also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

also by arrangement,

RED SEA PORTS—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OF  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.  
LONDON, E.C.2

## EAST AFRICA

A COMMON MARKET

700,000  
square miles

20 million  
people

KENYA  
UGANDA

TANGANYIKA  
ZANZIBAR

### UNIFIED REGIONAL SERVICES:

Railways and Harbours, Customs and Excise, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, Scientific and Industrial Research, Tourism, Aviation, Meteorological

### EAST AFRICA PRODUCES:

Cotton, coffee, sisal, cloves, hides and skins, oil seeds, wattle bark, tea, canned meat and canned fruits, feeding stuffs, cereals, timber, wheat, dairy produce, pyrethrum, cashew nuts and a number of minerals, including diamonds, gold, soda ash, lead, tungsten, kyanite, mica, copper, diatomaceous earth and silver.

### EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:

Textiles (mainly piece goods), iron and steel, manufactures of metal, machinery and appliances, motor vehicles and tractors, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, chemicals and allied products.

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to the Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.



## HEAT WAIVER

For treating the sun with tolerant indifference, you'll go a long, hot way before you find anything so helpful as this lightweight STEEGAN suit. It's in 67% Terylene 33% Cotton. Impeccably ready-tailored in nearly every one's size. Washable. Drip-dry.

£15.15.0.

Steegan "heat-waivers" in other lightweight cloths: Terylene/Worsted £17.17.0. Mohair/Worsted £17.17.0. Slacks from £4.12.6.

Send for cloth samples and prices and our booklet "TROPICALITIES"

**AIRY & WHEELER**  
SUITING & SPECIALISTS IN  
TROPICAL WEAR

Trunkway, 44 Regent Street, London, W.1  
101 & 102, Kingsway, London, W.C.2



**MOMBASA:** Legend records that when one Hassan-Bin-Ah set sail from Ormuz with six sons in seven ships in 975 A.D., he founded seven settlements, one of which was called Mombasa. Whatever the actual date of its foundation, by 1331, when visited by Ibn Batuta—greatest of Moslem adventurers—Mombasa was a thriving city, and Vasco da Gama, in 1498, wrote of it as being “the seat of considerable commerce”. Though progress lapsed through almost four centuries of intermittent upheaval, Mombasa is now again a prosperous city, rapidly developing, with a cosmopolitan population of some 127,000.

The chief port of Kenya, it has probably the finest harbour on Africa's east coast, with modern and extensive equipment. It is also the terminus of an important railway system that extends across Uganda towards the Congo border. The bank has four branches in Mombasa and there are over fifty offices throughout Kenya.

*Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in East Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Mombasa and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.*

**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables  
EASTAFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams  
EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment -	557	Personalia	564
Notes By The Way -	559	Letters to the Editor	568
Premier's Cape Town Speech	560	Koinange and Kenyatta	569
Kenya Conference	562	Parliament	570
Delegates Fly Home	563	Commercial News	576
		Company Report	576

Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1844

37s 6d yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

UNINTENTIONALLY no doubt, but nonetheless usefully and appositely, the Prime Minister has given himself, his Cabinet colleagues, and particularly the Secretary of State for the

### Prime Minister's Test For Kenya Conference.

Colonies a test, indisputably the right test, for their proposals for Kenya in the immediate future and for Central Africa later this year. The test consists of a few words in Mr. Macmillan's address last week to both Houses of the South African Parliament. When explaining the difference between the Union's policy of *apartheid* (a word which he was careful not to mention) and that of successive Governments of both parties in the United Kingdom to the problem of political advancement in African territories, the Prime Minister said: "Our aim is a society in which individual merit, and individual merit alone, is the criterion for a man's advancement, whether political or economic". Responsible people in Kenya and the Federation have long recognized that character and capability, or merit, not colour, should be decisive, but it can certainly not be claimed that that principle has consistently guided the actions of British Colonial Governments, which have all too often submitted tamely to the pressure of nationalist agitators, few of whom were qualified for the new offices granted to them, not on grounds of merit, but simply because of their colour and clamour.

The Kenya Constitutional Conference now sitting in London evidently needs to be forcefully reminded of the Prime Minister's most timely dictum that political advancement, about which

### Unpleasant Medicine For Some Delegates.

the delegates have already been wrangling for weeks, should depend on merit alone. Whenever that principle becomes blurred or is overlooked or thrust aside in their discussions, someone should

intervene to quote this appropriate assertion by the head of Her Majesty's Government. Will some of the Colony's representatives add this duty to their watching briefs? The more persistent their discharge of this function the more unpopular they would become, but they would have the satisfaction of knowing that those who grew most annoyed by such a legitimate and salutary check on the proceedings would be those who most disliked the Prime Minister's definition of policy and wished to disregard it; and the more often such folk are thwarted the better for Africa and Britain's good name. Those members of the conference who disdain the idea of a delusive expediency have now the opportunity of citing in support of their stand Mr. Macmillan's carefully considered words, by repeating which they can keep reality incessantly before the debaters.

If it could be shown — and this Kenya conference affords an immediate occasion — that the tenet emphasized by the Prime Minister is henceforth to be the guide of his Government there would

### Why Time Needs To Be Gained.

be an immediate improvement in the outlook in the multi-racial States and an equally quick change in that attitude of appeasement which is now so prevalent in political quarters in the United Kingdom — and not merely in Socialist circles. In recent months there has been a definite and disturbing spread of the notion that there is little point in resisting determined nationalist leaders since the great preponderance of the African populations must in any event mean African majorities sooner or later. Then why, the defeatists ask, should Her Majesty's Government decline to give way now? The Prime Minister has provided part of the answer — that the authorities are in duty bound to proceed by stages which must be determined by the capabilities of the community concerned, and nobody will know

ledge and balance could say that by any conceivable test of merit Africans have now any claim to control either Kenya or any territory in the Federation. In every one of those countries the number of Africans with higher education of any kind and with any professional, vocational, or commercial experience which could be put to effective use in the difficult task of government is so small that delay is essential. To secure that respite, not least for the purpose of educating and training much larger numbers of Africans, should be a cardinal point of Colonial policy. The aim should be not merely to gain time but to put that time to maximum use, so that at not too distant a date there will be an adequate reservoir of African talent from which to draw personnel for the work of government, the administrative and technical services, the professions, commerce, and, of course, a greatly improved agriculture.

Brushing aside these very practical objections to precipitancy, many people — though few with a real knowledge of Africa and of the distrust and dissensions between Africans,

**A Time for Everything.** frequently on tribal and personal grounds — suggest that the gain of a few years would be bought too expensively if the delay were to produce increased bitterness and the likelihood of civil disturbances. Since both might result from the rejection of the demands of the small number of political extremists who make so much noise, ought the risk to be run, particularly as something comparable with their ideas will eventually be granted? The obvious answer is that there is a time for everything. As a child is kept away from the fire and refused the sharp knife with which he wants to play, so must immature populations be protected for their own good. To submit millions of backward Africans to a tiny minority of ambitious, impatient, inexperienced, and therefore dangerous demagogues of their own race would be to substitute black dictatorship for the impartial and conscientious paternalism (in the best sense of the word) which has hitherto safeguarded the masses, steadily improved their conditions of life, and begun to educate and train men for positions of responsibility.

What would the British electorate think of proposals to appoint as Cabinet Ministers young men in their twenties and thirties who at that age necessarily lack almost all the qualifications for such an office? Yet what **Wind of Change** would outrage opinion if contemplated in this country with men of much more constructive

background and immeasurably better education in general is expected by almost all Socialists and too many other well-intentioned but ill-informed people to be satisfactory in Africa. The Prime Minister has spoken of the wind of change over that continent. It has been blowing more strongly in the recent past, but the wise do not mistake it for a hurricane just because squalls occur locally (almost always among detribalized townees). They see no need for panic and have no thought of jettisoning the "white cargo" (to recall the title of a most damaging play) which has kept the ship in good trim. It is a complete misreading of the Prime Minister's words to say, as so many newspapers in the United Kingdom are declaring, that he has given the green light to black nationalism. What he has done is to wave the red light before white nationalism and black nationalism; and that merely repeats an action taken long ago and very frequently since. Indeed, the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is specifically based on inter-racial partnership, which has been similarly declared by one Secretary of State after another to be the only policy acceptable for Kenya also. Fidelity to those two pledges and to the Prime Minister's test of advancement by merit is all that sensible Kenyans and Rhodesians ask.

### Statements Worth Noting

"The riots in Bukedi, Uganda, have set the country back 20 years" — The Bishop on the Upper Nile.

"Yambio was the loveliest piece of artistry by man I have seen anywhere in tropical Africa; the combination of natural beauty was allowed to assist the design of a Government post of which every building was slightly and highly agreeable to see" — Mr. Michael Mason, in "The Wild Ass Free".

"We must learn to make the land carry a population three or four or more times that which we now have on the land" — Mr. R. W. Kettlewell, Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, addressing the Legislative Council.

"When Mr. Macmillan left the Federation somebody had the not-so-bright idea of making up his guard of honour at the airport of alternate members of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment and the Rhodesia African Rifles. This rather self-conscious piece of multi-racialism pleased neither soldiers nor non-racialists" — *Kenya Weekly News*.

"The return of Dr. Banda to Nyasaland would precipitate the type of events that led to the declaration of a state of emergency" — Colonel L. F. Hunt, president of the Central Province Association of Nyasaland, addressing the annual meeting.

"Can anybody tell me why the black nationalism of Mr. Mboya is noble, progressive, disinterested, and altogether admirable, whereas the white nationalism of Group Captain Briggs is a disgraceful, reactionary, selfish and utterly absurd?" — Peter Simons, in the *Daily Telegraph*.



## Notes By The Way

### Politicians at Sea

WHEN THE DELEGATES to the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London were entertained to luncheon aboard the liner KENYA last Friday by the chairman and directors of the British India Line, Mr. Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a brief speech that the conference, like the ship, was tied up, but he hoped and believed that the conference, again like the ship, would soon move in calm seas under warmer skies and come safely to harbour. There could, he thought, be no better place than a ship for a large political conference. For one thing, that would be about the only way of excluding reporters; secondly, it might induce in the participants something of the comradeship and single-mindedness of shipmates.

### Sir William Currie

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE, chairman of the line for the past 28 years (who will resign that office at the end of next month, though he will remain a director), had welcomed the guests with a characteristically modest little speech, which thanked the Minister for allowing the delegates out of school to visit a vessel with a special claim to entertain Kenyans. It was probably the last occasion on which Sir William will act as host (though Captain H. B. W. Cray, commander of the KENYA, presided at the luncheon), for Sir Donald Anderson is shortly to become chairman of the B.I., as he recently became of the P. & O. Company. I know that it gave Sir William especial pleasure to arrange for the building of the KENYA and UGANDA, two fine ships on the service to East Africa, in which territories he has taken a very keen personal interest for many years. Apart from shipping, he has been largely concerned with commerce and industry through Gray Dawes & Company and Smith MacKenzie & Company (than which no trading enterprise has had a longer and more distinguished association with East Africa). Sir William Currie, who was president of the East Africa Dinner Club in London in 1957, will, I am sure, retain his life-long interest in East Africa.

### Press Photographers Accused

MR. H. W. STEVENS, one of the most responsible non-official Europeans in Nyasaland, has described in a letter which appears on another page the incident in Blantyre at the time of the Prime Minister's visit. His account differs completely from those presented to millions of readers in Europe, America, and many parts of Africa by Press representatives who accompanied Mr. Macmillan. Last week EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was able to balance summaries of some of their messages by a telegram from Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, who though not writing in that capacity, is the senior non-official member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Stevens now corroborates his charge that some Press photographers, by encouraging demonstrators to provide material for "action" pictures were largely to blame for the scuffles that took place. All that can be said in explanation of the folly of the offenders, though certainly not in extenuation of it, is that probably none of them realized the possibility of such unfortunate consequences, or that practices all too common (but nonetheless deplorable) in Europe can be dangerous when applied to the much more excitable and much less experienced African crowds. Why did the police not promptly check impulsive interference by men in search of pictures which would "tell a story"? A few timely words from those with the duty of exercising

control would have imposed a salutary and necessary restraint.

### Prompt Report Necessary

SINCE A JUDGE is to investigate the circumstances, the public should soon have all the material facts, for it is to be hoped that the report will be quickly made and immediately published. So dilatory were the local authorities that almost a week was allowed to pass between Mr. Macmillan's departure and the announcement of a judicial inquiry, a week in which allegations most damaging to Nyasaland had been given maximum prominence in many mass-circulation newspapers. So far as I can discover, not one publication in Great Britain had contradicted or qualified the original reports until Mr. Dixon's statement appeared in this journal last week. Nyasaland's enemies will have accepted the adverse descriptions and comments with glee. Her friends will expect the judicial findings to be comprehensive, for unless the public becomes convinced that every aspect of the matter has been thoroughly investigated, men, white and black, who delight to traduce British administration will continue to make political capital of the alleged riot.

### Mr. Nyerere on Careerism

SOME LEFT-WING M.P.s are among the people who most strongly object to the suggestion which is frequently made in the columns of this newspaper that many of the African politicians who clamour for self-government at once, long before they or their countries are ready for such a responsibility, have their own careers in the forefront of their minds. My Socialist friends retort that that is nonsense and an undeserved imputation upon dedicated men. I commend to their notice some words by Mr. Nyerere, creator and president of the Tanganyika African National Union, who said when recently addressing a conference of its delegates in Dar es Salaam: "There is a great danger that many of our leaders are working for responsible government to provide themselves with high positions". That statement followed immediately upon the regretful confession that "too many big T.A.N.U. officials seem to spend most of their time talking about their positions". Does that not justify the comments made in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA? It also points, of course, to the probable development of a racialistic movement well to the left of Mr. Nyerere, for men whom he rejects, as too obviously self-seeking must be expected to join together in their quest for power. There seems no likelihood, however, that they can weaken T.A.N.U. in the calculable future.

### Mischievous

MR. STONEHOUSE, Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, who is adept at casting aspersions upon the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, asked the Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs in the House of Commons a few days ago for a categorical assurance that Lord Shawcross, a member of the Manderley Commission, would not be declared a prohibited immigrant by the Federal Government. The suggestion that he might be excluded was of course grotesque. It is worth notice only as one more proof of Mr. Stonehouse's eccentricity, which brings him frequent mentions in the Press. Perhaps that notoriety is not unwelcome to one who is regarded by some members of his party as an expert in matters where his knowledge of the continent is in fact unimpressive.

# Mr. Macmillan's Speech to South African Parliament

## African National Consciousness: A Political Fact to be Recognized

EVER SINCE THE BREAK-UP of the Roman empire, one of the constant facts of political life in Europe had been the emergence of independent nations. Mr. Macmillan said in the course of his address to the South African Parliament in Cape Town last week. In the twentieth century the processes which gave birth to the nation-states of Europe had been repeated all over the world. Fifteen years ago this movement had spread through Asia, and today, the same thing was happening in Africa.

The most striking of all the impressions I have formed since I left London a month ago is of the strength of this African consciousness. In different places it may take different forms, but it is happening everywhere. The wind of change is blowing through the continent.

Whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact. We must all accept it as a fact. Our national policies must take account of it. You understand this as well as anyone. You are sprung from Europe, the home of nationalism. And here in Africa you have yourselves created a full nation—a new nation. Indeed, in the history of our times yours will be recorded as the first of the African nationalisms.

This tide of national consciousness which is now rising in Africa is a fact for which you and we and the other nations of the western world are ultimately responsible. For its causes are to be found in the achievements of western civilization in pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge, applying science in the service of human needs, expanding food production, speeding and multiplying means of communication, and, above all, spreading education.

### Political Facts

As I have said, the growth of national consciousness in Africa is a political fact and we must accept it as such. I sincerely believe that if we cannot do so, we may imperil the precarious balance of east and west on which the peace of the world depends.

As I see it, the great issue in this second half of the twentieth century is whether the uncommitted peoples of Asia and Africa will swing to the east or to the west. Will they be drawn into the Communist camp? Or will the great experiments in self-government that are now being made in Asia and Africa, especially within the Commonwealth, prove so successful and by their example so compelling, that the balance will come down in favour of freedom and order and justice?

The struggle is joined and it is a struggle for the minds of men. What is now on trial is much more than our military strength or our diplomatic and administrative skill. It is our way of life.

The uncommitted nations want to see before they choose. What can we show them to help them choose right? Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth must answer that question for itself.

It is the basic principle for our modern Commonwealth that we respect each other's sovereignty in matters of internal policy. At the same time, we must recognize that, in this shrinking world in which we live today, the internal policies of one nation may have effects outside it. We may sometimes be tempted to say to each other: "Mind your own business." But in these days I would myself expand the old saying so that it runs: "Mind your own business, but mind how it affects my business."

What Governments and Parliaments in the United King-

dom have done since the war in according independence to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, and Ghana, and what they will do for Nigeria and the other countries now nearing independence—all this, though we take full and sole responsibility for it, we do in the belief that it is the only way to establish the future of the Commonwealth and of the Free world on sound foundations.

All this is also of deep and close concern to you, for nothing we do in this small world can be done in a corner or remain hidden. What we do today in West, Central, and East Africa becomes known to everyone in the Union, whatever his language, colour, or tradition. We are well aware of this, and that we have acted and will act with full knowledge of the responsibility we have to you and to all our friends. Nevertheless, I am sure you will agree that in our own areas of responsibility we must each do what we think right. What we think right derives from long experience, both of failure and success in the management of our own affairs.

### Individual Rights

We have tried to learn and apply the lessons of both. Our judgment of right and wrong and of justice is rooted in the same soil as yours—in Christianity and in the rule of law as the basis of a free society. This experience of our own explains why it has been our aim, in countries for which we have borne responsibility, not only to raise the material standards of living but to create a society which respects the rights of individuals—a society in which men are given the opportunity to grow to their full stature, and that must in our view include the opportunity to have an increasing share in political power and responsibility; a society in which individual merit, and individual merit alone, is the criterion for man's advancement whether political or economic.

Finally, in countries inhabited by several different races, it has been our aim to find the means by which the community can become more of a community, and fellowship can be fostered between its various parts.

I am well aware of the peculiar nature of the problems with which you are faced here in the Union of South Africa. I know the differences between your situation and that of most of the other states in Africa. You have here some three million people of European origin. This country is their home. It has been their home for many generations. They have no other. The same is true of the Europeans in Central and East Africa.

In most other African states, those who have come from Europe have come to work, to contribute their skills, perhaps to teach, but not to make a home.

The problems to which you members of the Union Parliament have to address yourselves are very different from those which face the parliaments of countries with homogeneous populations. These are complicated and baffling problems. It would be surprising if your interpretation of your duty did not sometimes produce very different results from ours in terms of government policies and actions.

As a fellow member of the Commonwealth, it is our earnest desire to give South Africa our support and encouragement, but I hope you won't mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men, to which in our own territories we are trying to give effect.

I think we ought as friends to face together—without seeking to apportion credit or blame—the fact that in the world of today this difference of outlook lies between us.

### Inter-Dependence

The members of the Commonwealth feel particularly strongly the value of inter-dependence. They are as independent as any countries in this shrinking world can be, but they have voluntarily agreed to work together. I certainly do not believe in refusing to trade with people just because you dislike the way they manage their internal affairs at home. Boycotts will never solve our problems.

Here I would say in parenthesis that I deprecate attempts which are being made in Britain today to organize a consumer boycott of South African goods. It has never been the practice of any Government in the United Kingdom, including a Labour Government, to undertake or support campaigns of this kind designed to influence the internal policies of another Commonwealth country.

The independent members of the Commonwealth do not always agree on every subject. It is not a condition of their association that they should do so. On the subject of the strength of our Commonwealth this is clearly no more true than it is on any other

association of independent sovereign States, each responsible for ordering its own affairs but co-operating in the pursuit of common aims and purposes in world affairs.

"Moreover, these differences may be transitory. In time, they may be resolved. Our duty is to see them in perspective against the background of our long association. Those of us, who, by the grace of the electorate are temporarily in charge of affairs in my country and in yours have no right to sweep aside on this account the friendship that exists between our two countries. For that is the legacy of history. It is not our alone to deal with as we wish.

"We must face the differences. But let us try to see beyond them down the long vista of the future. I hope indeed I am confident — that in another 50 years we shall look back on the differences that exist between us now as matters of historical interest.

"For as time passes and one generation yields to another, human problems change and fade. Let us remember these truths. Let us resolve to build, not to destroy. And let us remember always that weakness comes from division, and strength from unity.

## Balanced Judgment on the Federation

### And on Effects of Prime Minister's Visit

MR. PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE, who accompanied Mr. Macmillan on his visits to West, Central, and South Africa as special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, has described his impressions of the Federation in an article to which great prominence was given. He wrote, *inter alia* :

"Ugly words like emergency, police State, white domination, and black nationalism give a strangely over-dramatic picture of what greets the visitor to the Federation.

"Take the cosy little scene that greeted the United Kingdom Press covering Mr. Macmillan's tour when they arrived in Lusaka. There they all were, black and white, in the hotel lounge, jostling, laughing, extremists from different political poles calling each other by their Christian names, all waiting to put their diametrically-opposed views to the British Press.

"The contemptuous picture each painted of the other in the Press conferences, the seemingly irreconcilable clash of interests and views which seemed to lie behind their spoken words — none of this made so genuine an impression as the bantering joviality which had gone on before and was resumed later. It was like barristers who laugh and talk together before and after abusing each other in court.

"Or take Zomba, capital of the so-called 'police state' of Nyasaland. Nothing could have been more relaxed or un-revolutionary than our meeting with Dr. Chirwa, the fiery nationalist leader who is deputizing for Dr. Banda. The white settlers, incidentally, had to put their views in a much smaller room, because so many fewer Pressmen wanted to hear them.

"Even the notorious riot that greeted Mr. Macmillan in Blantyre was when recollections of tranquillity, a very cosy kind of riot. At its height white journalists could be seen walking among the rioters sipping their gums and tins and doing their best to obstruct the police. Compared with Cyprus it was child's play.

### Loose Rein and Tight Grip Needed

"Instead of a juggernaut roaring and rattling out of control to disaster — which is the impression made by however brief a visit to the Union — the Federation struck me more as a troublesome, rather shaggy, Shetland pony kicking over the traces a bit but still fundamentally controllable. If only the right combination of loose rein and tight grip could be devised.

"The problem of colour does not strike me as representing a fundamental problem in the Federation. The African fear that Federation means spreading the Southern Rhodesian colour bar northwards seems to me quite unfounded. Reform is certain to be slow, but the Federation is moving in the right direction.

"I did not gain the impression that the Federal Government would lag far behind the Colonial Office in the pace of enfranchisement it would accept as reasonable and responsible. Neither Nyasaland nor Northern Rhodesia has a chance of getting one man one vote, which is what the nationalists demand, for a very long time, whether secession is allowed or denied.

"The pace of advance will be determined by education and income, both of which criteria are likely to be met at any rate so far as Nyasaland is concerned; more speedily under

federation than under Colonial Office protection for the simple reason that there will be more money to spend.

"To talk of Nyasaland secession as opening the high road to self-government and of federation as blocking it strikes me as quite unjust. Secession might well delay self-government, since there would be less education and less employment to help Africans realize the qualifications necessary to vote.

"African fears are based on a profound underestimate of the revolutionary change which has come over Africa in the past two or three years. Both whites and blacks are on the brink of a critical breakthrough in their thinking — the latter into seeing the possibilities of exploiting federation to their own advantage and the former into seeing how it may mitigate to their disadvantage.

"To strike the right balance at the October talks will be immensely tricky. What is essential is that before the talks begin British public opinion should look at the problem without hysteria or melodrama. Dull as it may sound, there really are grounds for hope.

### Weakness of the Trip

Commenting on Mr. Macmillan's Cape Town speech, Mr. Worsthorne wrote :

"The white man in Africa today can do everything except govern. The black man can do nothing except govern. This, I believe, is the main single impression of the Prime Minister. "The white men in Southern Rhodesia refuse to agree to do everything for Africa except govern it." Nor has Mr. Macmillan's bland advice to them to do so had the slightest influence.

"This, if anything, has been the weakness of Mr. Macmillan's trip. He has encouraged the Africans to look forward to taking over the white man's privileges before there is any chance of their taking up the white man's burden.

"In the long run the most important contribution the tour may have made may be to convince him and through him the British people that Britain still has an immense role to play in Africa if only she has the patience, energy and imagination to stay the course."

## If It Came to The Pinch . . .

### Resisting Nationalism By Force

MR. RICHARD GOOLD-ADAMS, the television commentator, said in London last week that Europeans could check the tide of African nationalism at the Zambezi and Limpopo for the simple reason that they would be prepared to use force to resist it. How long they could hold out was another matter.

Addressing the Royal Africa Society, Mr. Goold-Adams said one had to be frank about force. In the northern territories and in East Africa the sanction of government lay in Whitehall, which would not use force to resist African nationalism. But Britain could not control events in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Zambezi could become a frontier of force. By that I mean that one has to recognize that people will fight against the tide of African nationalism. The sanction of government in Southern Rhodesia is from the inside, and there are enough white people there to insist on what they want."

Mr. Goold-Adams, who recently visited Central Africa, added that the Zambezi was not such a strong frontier against nationalism as the Limpopo. Southern Rhodesia was committed to partnership, not *apartheid*. Even so African political pressure was bound to increase. But the Europeans were strong enough to hold the line for some time to come. From this Mr. Goold-Adams deduced that it would be difficult for the Federation to endure in its present form. He envisaged a looser association with the two black States in the north.

It was not only the Africans who were disappointed with federation, Mr. Goold-Adams said. The Europeans in Northern Rhodesia had hoped that federation would bring strong support from the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia in preventing Northern Rhodesia becoming an African State. Southern Rhodesians complained that under federation they lived in fear of a "black incubus from the north". They felt it would be better to secede, even if it meant losing Copper belt revenues.

Commenting on the passing of the Colonial etc. Bill, Goold-Adams hoped that under the new dispensation the great achievements of the Europeans would not be taken away.

# Strong Hope for Agreement at Lancaster House

## Kenya Constitutional Conference Limp Into Fourth Week

AFTER A WEEK of protracted negotiations between the three main groups there seemed, as this issue went to press, to be a future for the Kenya constitutional conference after all. During the latter part of last week it was on the verge of collapse, and over the week-end Group Captain L. Briggs, leader of the United Party, and Mr. Humphrey Slade, of the New Kenya Group, flew home to address meetings explaining the position and to consult their supporters.

On Monday, however, some progress was made in private talks towards resolving the deadlock over the franchise proposals made by Mr. Macleod early last week. These and other proposals were confidential, but they shocked Group Captain Briggs and were viewed with some apprehension by the Blundell group. Group Captain Briggs said bluntly that there was little point in him remaining in London, for what Mr. Macleod proposed amounted to black dictatorship.

Once again the conference came virtually to a standstill. Sessions were suspended or reduced to a brief formality to allow private meetings between delegates in the hope of narrowing their differences. By Monday evening it was evident that some common ground had been found over the franchise—at least between the African elected members and the New Kenya Group.

Mr. Blundell said that the nationalists had shown an "appreciation of the problems which we have not had before". The Africans "accepted genuinely that communal representation is a common wish, and, while not extremely happy with our proposals, asked us if we would re-examine other ways of achieving them without compromising the principle of a common roll".

For his part Mr. Ngala agreed that both sides recognized the principles of majority rule and a common roll with some form of reservation.

### Attitude to Minorities

The Africans also met the three remaining representatives of the United Party on Monday. Major B. P. Roberts, leader of the U.P. in the absence of Group Captain Briggs, said afterwards that they had asked the Africans what their attitude would be to minorities should they attain power. "We got a long way with that and decided to meet again to discuss the more constitutional problems", Major Roberts said.

The basis for discussion between the African elected members and the New Kenya Group was an exchange of detailed proposals for the future of Kenya. It is understood that those of the Blundell group went much further than moderate Europeans had ever gone towards meeting African demands. African response is said to have been encouraging.

Private talks continued all Tuesday, with considerable success. In the evening Mr. Macleod met the leaders of the three groups. They all requested more time for informal discussion and the Minister decided to postpone the plenary session of the conference, which was to have been held on Wednesday, until tomorrow.

### Better Understanding

After meeting the African elected members on Tuesday, Major Roberts said: "There has been some very plain and good-humoured speaking between us. The Africans have shown a better understanding than we thought possible, and we have realized the deep emotions behind their thinking".

The Africans are believed to have assured the United Party delegates that European rights would be safeguarded by an African Government.

There was reported to be a feeling among European moderates that their best guarantee lay in assuring Africans of their co-operation in a rapid transfer of power, and that African nationalists had expressed their anxiety to secure European and Asian assistance under responsible government. In both camps there is a fear that extremists—white and black—may try to make capital out of the substantial commonness which will have to be made for a measure of agreement to be reached at the conference.

Mr. Macleod has given the delegates every opportunity to settle their differences, but if their meetings come to be "meaningful", as he put it, he is prepared to close the

conference, report to the Cabinet, and consider whether Kenya should have its third imposed Constitution. He still hopes, however, that the differences will narrow sufficiently for him to bridge them with a compromise based on his declared proposals.

Last week he distributed three papers for private consideration by the delegates—Professor Mackenzie's paper dealing with the executive, Dr. Marshall's draft Bill of Rights, and most contentious of all, Colonial Office suggestions for the franchise.

### Tory Pressure

Meanwhile the Minister is known to be under pressure from some Conservative back-benchers to take a more sympathetic attitude to settler opinion. But Mr. Macleod, sharing the Prime Minister's conviction that a "wind of change" is blowing through Africa, is in sympathy with African nationalism. Indeed, as Mr. Ngala admitted last week the Colonial Secretary's proposals go a long way to meeting their demands.

Moderation now prevails, however, if only temporarily. As recently as last Thursday the African elected members circulated a memorandum to other delegates restating their demands for universal adult suffrage, an African majority, and an African chief minister. They declared: "We are in London to obtain independence for Kenya from the British Government. So wide are the gulfs between our aims and what we understand to be those of the mainstream of New Kenya Group or United Party thinking that no completely satisfactory formula can be conceived". Second thoughts evidently came over the week-end.

One solid fact which has emerged from the welter of rumour and conjecture that after all the fuss made over the admission of Mr. Peter Koinange to Lancaster House, as special adviser to the African elected members, Mr. Koinange, far from using the facilities, has made only one brief appearance in the nationalists' committee room. His name has not even been mentioned at the many Press conferences called by the African elected members since he was admitted.

The Koinange dispute delayed the conference for a week. This, combined with the breakdown over the franchise proposals and the persistent leaking of confidential speeches, has made it what one senior Minister described as "a very rummy conference indeed". In official circles there is some irritation that delegates have tended to "squel before they are hurt". This was implicit in Mr. Macleod's broadcast to Kenya (reported on another page) that he had no cut and dried plans for the Colony.

In the last few days the conference has brought men round the table, if only for private discussions, men who could not be brought together in their own country; and in London this is seen as something of an achievement. Many people agree with Mr. Blundell (however much they may disagree with his policy) that "it seems ridiculous, in spite of so much agreement on the ultimate aim, that we cannot get down to discussing it".

In last week's issue Mr. F. W. V. Bompas was described as a member of the United Party. He is, of course, a member of the New Kenya Group (though not of the New Kenya Party).

## Civil Servants' Future

SENIOR EUROPEAN civil servants who are worried about the future of their jobs, were told last week by the Acting Governor of Kenya, Mr. W. F. Coultis, that the question would be discussed at a conference to be held in London at the end of this month.

The Acting Governor was addressing the inaugural meeting of the Kenya Senior Civil Servants' Association. He reminded them of the statement by the Colonial Secretary that if and when it became necessary a special scheme tailored to suit Kenya's needs would be produced, in consultation with the staff associations, to provide for compensation for loss of career.

The chairman of the association's steering committee, Mr. T. Gavanagh, had asked for "some kind of assurance about the expectations of employment that lies ahead" and for consultation about any possible redundancy.

## The Debate Continues

### Two Kenya Delegates Fly Home

**I**N A SENSE THE Kenya Constitutional Conference in London adjourned to Kenya during the early part of the week. On Sunday Mr. Macleod restated his case in an interview for the Kenya Broadcasting Service. Mr. Humphrey Slade of the New Kenya Group, flew home on Saturday, followed on Sunday by Group Captain Briggs, leader of the United Party. Both were due to address meetings and consult with their supporters.

In his broadcast the Colonial Secretary emphasized that he had no cut and dried plan for Kenya. "If I had there would not have been the faintest point in asking everybody to come to London to discuss it. And I said in Nairobi that I have not come with a pre-conceived plan and I did not intend to go away with a pre-conceived plan.

"What I have done is to lay down certain general principles and to ask the conference's opinion on them and they are perfectly at liberty to suggest whatever alternatives they wish. The conference is not to take decisions and so no question of voting, for example, comes into it. The conference is to advise me, as Secretary of State, so that I, in the knowledge and with the help of that advice can in turn advise H.M. Government and it is H.M. Government and not the conference nor, for that matter, myself who will take the final decisions."

### Any Future for Europeans?

Mr. Macleod was interviewed by Mr. Kenneth Meadows, deputy editor of the *East African Standard*, who is in London covering the conference for his paper. He asked Mr. Macleod if he was personally convinced that there was a future in Kenya for immigrant communities.

Mr. Macleod replied: "Yes. I am absolutely convinced of this. I was asked by a member at a meeting—I think it was near Nakuru—whether if I was a European I would stay and develop my farm, and I answered 'Yes'. And if it had been an Asian who had asked me that question whether he should stay and develop perhaps his business, I should have answered 'Yes'. And I have found on this point at least no discordant note at all at the conference.

"All the speakers have endorsed the aim that I referred to in my keynote speech, which was the general acceptance by all people of the right of every community to remain in Kenya and to play a part in the public life of the country. I regard this as of the first importance and as something that we must keep in our minds all the time while we are trying to frame a new constitution for Kenya."

Mr. Humphrey Slade, of the New Kenya Group, who flew home from the London conference on Saturday, told the B.B.C.'s Nairobi correspondent at the airport that Mr. Macleod's line of thought, while not right, was "completely unacceptable to everybody". The most violent reaction from the European delegates, Mr. Slade said, had been against Mr. Macleod's proposals rather than against any attitude of the African elected members.

### Clearer Grasp

All depended on whether talks between the new Kenya Group and the African elected members would come to anything. The Africans' demand was for one man one vote, the New Kenya Group and most of the Asians wanted a highly qualified vote. The United Party led by Group Captain Briggs reflected a considerable body of opinion among Europeans.

Mr. Slade said that if the conference failed the alternatives were either an imposed Constitution or an adjournment so that delegates could be sent back to sort things out for themselves. In the past week Mr. Macleod had seemed to have a much clearer grasp of the issues involved until then he had not seemed to have such a grasp. The future of Kenya will now be a matter of waiting prices around in a hard row as it has during a labour dispute.

Mr. Slade told the *Times* correspondent that the conference was on the edge of agreement and collapse. It was a danger

sign that the African elected members and people of other races, including Europeans, had sat down together in an atmosphere of "really trying to agree."

But the conference could founder on African obduracy. "The first question is, will they move at all from their original position? If not there is no hope."

Speaking to a crowded meeting on Monday in the City Hall, Nairobi, Mr. Slade appealed to Kenyans to keep calm and give the delegates of the New Kenya Group and the African elected members a chance to reach agreement in their informal talks in London. If the talks failed the Colonial Secretary would have to decide what to do. He might impose a Constitution, but without agreement from all sections of the community a Constitution could not be imposed which was not consistent with the undertakings of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution and in any case it would be doomed to failure without a measure of co-operation from members of all racial groups.

### Intimidation

Referring to the internal situation in Kenya, Mr. Slade said there was no possibility of lasting agreement if the present atmosphere of intimidation continued. "So long as people think they can get their own way by violence and intimidation this country will be in a very bad way. During the Mau Mau emergency he had advocated ruthless measures to restore law and order; if the present violence continued he would take the same line again.

The New Kenya Group understood the African desire to be more than third-class citizens, but he counselled Africans to be patient, for the Group would not seek agreement by making concessions to racialism or irresponsibility.

"If the Africans were governing this country tomorrow," he continued, "with an electorate so wide as to contain a majority of wild men with nothing to lose and no responsibility, they themselves would have only two alternatives—to become dictators in defiance of the authority they sought; or to be swept away by other men who appealed to an irresponsible electorate."

All realized there would be a majority of black faces in the Kenya Government when independence came; the Group wanted to make sure they were "responsible faces."

Asked by an African which group was "making the conference impossible", Mr. Slade said that none of them was doing so, but added: "At one stage the Secretary of State nearly made the conference impossible." Mr. Macleod's speech had not been a great success.

Group Captain Briggs said at London Airport before leaving for Nairobi last Sunday that he was not walking out and that he would return to London "if there is anything to be gained by it. Right now I am flying home to tell our supporters just what is going on. It is absolutely no use sitting around here doing nothing." He said that during his absence the United Party had gained strength in Kenya, and he would like to see whether this was true. At the same time, he wanted to "restore some confidence among our people in Kenya."

He thought that Africans at the conference had not been prepared to negotiate and had stuck completely to their original demands. Without losing details of the discussions, he considered Mr. Macleod's proposals would lead to African domination in Kenya in a short time. "We have seen in other parts of Africa where independence on a Westminster pattern has been granted and African dictatorship has followed. We don't want dictatorship; white or black."

### Stirring Welcome

When Group Captain Briggs arrived at Nairobi a small band of supporters gave him an enthusiastic welcome. Two African demonstrators were arrested, including a woman who persisted in waving a banner inscribed: "Shame on you Briggs, you have come to stir up trouble."

In reply to a question, Mr. Briggs said that if there was a Constitution that put power into African hands, he certainly would not advise people to stay in the Colony. He would have to think whether he would go farther and advise them to leave.

European anxiety about the outcome of the conference—particularly that Mr. Macleod will give the Africans premature control of Parliament and Government—has been reflected in the past few days by a downward trend in prices on the Nairobi stock market and a virtual standstill in the property market.

This anxiety is felt most keenly by farmers, who have the greatest stake in the economy.

# PERSONALIA

MR. R. STRAUSS, a London stockbroker, is visiting East Africa.

COLONEL and MRS. J. D. DEANE-DRUMMOND are re-visiting Kenya.

SIR RONALD PRAIN has joined the board of Monks Investment Trust, Ltd.

SIR ERNEST VASEY has taken up his duties as Finance Minister in Tanganyika.

LIEUT. COLONEL P. G. MOLOY, Director of Tanganyika's National Parks, will shortly retire.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. H. V. BUCKLE and MAJOR-GENERAL L. N. TYLER are visiting East Africa.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. N. TYLER, Director of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, has been visiting Kenya.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER, who has visited the Rhodesias, has been elected chairman of Trust Houses, Ltd.

SIR WILLIAM LUCE, Governor of Aden, and LADY LUCE have paid a short visit to the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. L. J. RALLI, a director of Ralli Brothers, Ltd., has been elected to the board of the Drake Insurance, Co., Ltd.

MR. D. R. THOMSON has been elected president for 1960 of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. He succeeds MR. A. J. DON SMALL.

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is among 15 new Knights of St. John announced in the London Gazette.

SIR JOHN SLESSOR has accepted office as one of the two vice-presidents of the Institute for Strategic Studies. SIR KENNETH GRUBB is chairman of the council.

MR. H. J. CRUICKSHANK has been appointed an additional managing director of Gilbert Ash, Ltd., civil engineering contractors with large interests in Central Africa.

MR. D. HAMMERSKJOLD, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has returned to New York after a six-week tour of Africa, during which he visited Tanganyika and Kenya.

MR. E. J. COOK, a director of Richard Costain, Ltd., a company with large interests in the Federation, has been elected president of the London Master Builders' Association.

THE PRIME MINISTER and LADY DOROTHY MACMILLAN embarked in the CAPETOWN CASTLE last Friday for their homeward journey after their visits to West Central and South Africa.

MR. ISIDORE FOOT, O.C., recently spent three days in Uganda on his way back to the United Kingdom from Central Africa. He is the personal legal adviser to the KABAKA OF BUGANDA.

MR. J. L. ELLIS, of Waveney Estate, Oldeani, has returned to Tanganyika from a visit to England mainly for purpose of buying bloodstock for the company's properties in Kenya.

MR. R. F. BARKER, for 12 years manager of the Tanga branch of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., has been appointed their assistant manager for East Africa. He joined the company in 1939.

DR. I. S. B. LUCKEY, curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, has raised funds in the United States for the resumption of excavation in the Olduvai Gorge in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

MR. ALIC DICKSON, secretary to the Commonwealth Studies Committee of the Royal Commonwealth Society and project adviser to Voluntary Service Overseas, is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, February 23, on "Voluntary Service Overseas". Sir Henry Hopwood will preside.

On her present voyage the KENYA CASTLE carries among passengers for Dar es Salaam Mr. D. G. Everett, Dr. & Mrs. J. Harrower, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. H. Holdsworth, and Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Poynter.

VISCOUNT CHANDOS, chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., and a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., had been awarded the 1960 Messel medal of the Society of Chemical Industry.

DR. J. DESMOND CLARK, Director of Rhodes-Evingstone Museum, has been visiting London to edit a film on the evolution of man. The film, "Told in Dim Eden", was shot in South and Central Africa.

MR. ANTHONY HAWKINS, who was among the first graduates students to graduate from Rhodesia University College, has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship, the first student at the college to receive this award.

MR. M. K. BINKS, believed to be the European with the longest period of continuous residence in Kenya, was entertained by the mayor of Nairobi on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his arrival in what is now the capital of Kenya.

PROFESSOR B. A. FLETCHER, vice-principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to attend a meeting in London this month with representatives of the United States of America to discuss adult education work in Africa.

MR. YUSUF HASSAN ADEN, having spent more than two years in England studying Arabic and journalism, has returned home and joined the staff of *Somaliland News*, the newspaper published by the Government Information Department.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. G. BAKER, recorder of Wolverhampton, has begun an inquiry in Nairobi into "the degree and nature of protection which should fairly and reasonably be accorded by legislation to the interests of the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd."

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa in London, will speak to Cannock Chase Mining and Technical College today on "Emergent Nationalism in East Africa". On Tuesday he presided at a meeting of the Bristol Lecture and Debating Society which was addressed by MR. DUDLEY BARTLETT, at one time chief operating superintendent of East African Railways and Harbours.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, as president of the City and Guilds of London Institute, has approved the decision that in the United Kingdom the date of Commonwealth Technical Training Week shall be from May 29 to June 4, 1961. The object of the week is to stimulate awareness of the responsibility of the community towards young people entering employment, and to emphasize the importance of schemes of induction and training.

Passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE, which is outward-bound via the Mediterranean, include Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Askwith, Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Bannister, Canon & Mrs. A. F. Bellman, Group Captain & Mrs. D. F. Dean, Mr. & Mrs. W. T. H. Godwin, Lieut.-Commander & Mrs. S. J. G. Gordine, the Rev. G. Heffernan, the Rev. & Mrs. G. Hyslop, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Johnson, Wing Commander & Mrs. W. H. de W. Waller, and Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Wolfenden.

MR. PATRICK KEATLEY, of the London editorial staff of the *Guardian*, left by air last week for a month's visit to Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya and Tanganyika, and parts of Zanzibar. Mr. Keatley, a Canadian, has covered colonial affairs for his paper for the past five years and was recently appointed Commonwealth correspondent. This is a new post, but it only gives formal recognition to some very assiduous and sympathetic reporting and to the *Guardian's* increasing interest in Commonwealth affairs. Africa in particular. Mr. Keatley will be paying his first visit to East and Central Africa. He has not, before he left as a "regularization" man, had any special brief.

MR. CHRISTOPHER LOGUE, the poet and playwright, has told journalists that he is writing a play about Kenya.

MR. AHMED MOHAMMED ADAN, clerk to the Legislative Council of the Somaliland Protectorate, has arrived in London to spend about four months on attachment to the office of the clerk to the table in the House of Commons.

THE EARL and COUNTESS OF ELGIN, SIR WALTER and LADY HARRAGIN, and SIR THOMAS and LADY OVERY are outward-bound for the Cape in the ATHEONE CASTLE.

Owing to ill-health SIR GEORGE CRIBBETT, deputy chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, and chairman of the associated companies, has resigned. He has paid a number of visits to East Africa.

MR. DUNCAN M. OPPENHEIM, for whom a knighthood was announced in the New Year Honours List, has been appointed chairman of the Council of Industrial Design. He is chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. MR. P. F. D. TENNANT, overseas director of the Federation of British Industries, has been appointed to the council.

TWO Kenya Africans, MR. D. N. NDEGWA and MR. J. L. M. SHAKO, have been appointed on probation to the posts of assistant secretary and district officer, respectively. Mr. Ndegwa, 34, is a Kikuyu, and was a statistician in the East African Statistical Department. Since last July he has been on secondment to the Kenya Treasury as an Assistant Secretary. He was educated at the Alliance High School and at Makerere College, and later took an economics degree at St. Andrew's University. Mr. Shako, 41, comes from the Taita District of the Coast Province, is a former headmaster of intermediate schools. In 1952 he was appointed as assistant district officer, Taita, and recently became a district assistant in South Nyanza.

### Minister's Wife Threatened

MRS. MUSA AMALEMBIA, wife of the Minister for Housing in the Government of Kenya, said in Nairobi a few days ago that, because her husband was stated to have said at the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London that Kenya's Africans were not yet ready for independence, she and their nine children had been threatened with death. While on her way to Kisumu her car broke down and she was recognized. A crowd of Africans gathered, some shouted that the whole family must die because of Mr. Amalemba's statement, and she was told that she would have been killed on the spot if it had been dark. This report, which has been given prominence in Kenya newspapers, has not appeared in any daily newspaper in the United Kingdom, to some of which it was presumably telegraphed by local correspondents.

#### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,  
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PLEASE SEND ME  ORDINARY EDITION (37/6 per annum)  
OR  AIR EDITION (90/- per annum)  
(Circle or boxes as appropriate)

Name and Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## Nyasaland Commission of Inquiry

### Mr. Justice Southworth Appointed

MR. JUSTICE SOUTHWORTH, puisne judge in Nyasaland, has been appointed to conduct the inquiry into incidents outside Ryall's hotel, Blantyre, when Mr. Macmillan was lunching inside on January 26.

Mr. Justice Southworth has been puisne judge in Nyasaland since 1955. He was Attorney-General of the Bahamas between 1952 and 1955, and during this period he temporarily held such posts as Acting Governor and Acting Chief Justice. He has also been Acting Chief Justice of Nyasaland.

The inquiry will be in public, but the judge will have the power to exclude anyone in the interests of the conduct of the inquiry, preservation of order, or for any other reasons. The terms of reference are to inquire into incidents which took place outside Ryall's hotel, Blantyre, on January 26, with particular reference to any allegation against individual officers of the Nyasaland police force or others, having regard to all circumstances, and to report thereon.

The secretary for the inquiry will be Mr. Ian Strachan, of the office of the provincial commissioner for the Southern Province of Nyasaland.

No date has been set for the inquiry to start hearing evidence.

## Commonwealth Scholarship Commission

THE FOLLOWING have been appointed members of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom:

Dr. R. S. Aitken, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University; Sir David Anderson, director until the end of last year of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow; Sir Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, vice-chairman of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth; Sir Eric Coates, former Finance Minister, India, and chairman of the East African Commission of Inquiry on Income Tax in 1956; Lord Geddes, former president of the Trades Union Congress;

Sir Hector Hetherington, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University; Sir Francis Hill, chairman, general purposes committee of the Association of Municipal Corporations; Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, President of the Royal Society, Dr. Lee's Professor of Chemistry at Oxford University, Nobel laureate 1956; Sir Douglas Logan, Principal of the University of London; Lady Ogilvie, Principal of St. Anne's College, Oxford, and member of the Arts Council of Great Britain; Sir Julian Pöde, Managing Director of the Steel Company of Wales, chairman of the Managing Committee in the United Kingdom for the Athlone Fellowship scheme; Sir Paul Sinker, Director-General of the British Council; and Dr. R. W. West, Principal, Battersea College of Technology.

The Commission has been set up under the new Commonwealth Scholarships Act to administer the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in this country. This will create 1,000 new post-graduate awards throughout the Commonwealth. The United Kingdom will be providing 500 scholarships and fellowships tenable at any one time under the plan. The chairman of the commission is the Earl of Scarborough, the Lord Chamberlain.

The Commission will select and place in universities, colleges of technology and other appropriate establishments the Commonwealth scholars and fellows who will be studying in this country. In addition the commission will, at the request of an overseas Commonwealth or Colonial Government offering awards to the United Kingdom, receive applications from candidates in the United Kingdom and make a preliminary selection for final consideration by the awarding authority in the country concerned.

The awards will be mainly in the academic field and for post-graduate study and research. Most of them will be tenable for two years. It is estimated that when it is in full operation the plan will cost the United Kingdom about £50,000 a year.

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Colombo yesterday on his way to take part in the formal signature of the agreement between H.M. Government and the Maldivian Government.

## Select Committee on Discrimination

### N.R. Government Agrees with Conclusions

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT generally agreed with the conclusions and recommendations of a select committee on racial discrimination, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Acting Chief Secretary, told the Legislative Council last week.

"The report of the select committee contains recommendations that will obviously require careful consideration and a certain amount of further investigation", Mr. Nicholson continued. "It is suggested, for instance, that another report shall be rendered before any legislation is introduced. Members of the Council cannot reasonably expect the Government to consider all the implications and recommendations of the report at a few days' notice, but they are entitled to some indication straight away of the Government's preliminary reaction to the report."

"I can best give that by saying that the Government is impressed by the accord that has evidently been reached in this matter by a balanced cross-section of both sides of the House and is in general agreement with the conclusions and recommendations of the committee. The Government will lose no time in carrying out the further investigations suggested by the committee."

Sir John Moffat (Eastern Rural) asked if Mr. Nicholson's use of the words "preliminary reaction" meant the Government reserved the right to change their mind in regard to the report.

Mr. Nicholson replied that those words did not infer that the Government was qualifying in any way their general agreement with the conclusions and recommendations of the committee. The Government intended to be perfectly business-like about the matter.

The Soviet Union is to grant £E100m. (about £102,364,000) in aid to the United Arab Republic for the construction of the second stage of the Aswan High Dam, in addition to the 400m. roubles (about £34m.) already given for the first stage.

## N. Rhodesian Appeal Dismissed

### Governor Able to Delegate Responsibility

UNDER THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS in Northern Rhodesia in 1956 the Governor was entitled to delegate the function of deciding whether any person, and who, should be detained without trial. The ruling was upheld this week by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the first appeal from the Supreme Court of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The appellant, Edward Liso Mungoni, had claimed that his detention between September and November, 1956, had been unlawful and that he was therefore entitled to damages for false imprisonment. The order for his detention had been made not by the Governor but by the Provincial Commissioner for the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia. Mungoni claimed that only the Governor could exercise what was the personal duty of satisfying himself of the necessity of detaining him.

Mungoni had applied to the High Court in Lusaka in November, 1956, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia had granted him the writ, but the Governor proceeded to make a new order himself. Mungoni was released finally in October last year.

### Damages

In the civil proceedings, the High Court in Lusaka followed the ruling of the Chief Justice in the *habeas corpus* proceedings, and awarded Mungoni £25 damages, from which the Attorney-General for the territory appealed and Mungoni cross-appealed on the insufficiency of the damages.

The Federal Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Tredgold, held that the trial judge was wrong and that the Governor could delegate the function of detaining persons under the emergency regulations. The Privy Council, in a judgment delivered by Lord Denning, upheld this ruling and advised the Queen that the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Denning said that the court could not agree with the appellant that there was a need to separate the Governor's powers from his duties and say that only the former might be delegated. It was true that the word "satisfy" in the regulation seemed to indicate that the Governor must personally supervise any order directing somebody's detention. But in these regulations there was no duty upon the Governor which was not linked with a power. All his duties were appurtenant to the powers conferred on him and were really conditions or limitations upon those powers.

If, therefore, the Governor's duties were inextricably bound up with his powers, the delegation of the one, which the regulations specifically granted him, inevitably led to him being free to delegate the other. The detention order made by the Provincial Commissioner was therefore valid.

Since the Court was dismissing the appeal they did not consider whether the amount of damages was sufficient had the appellant been successful.

## Congress Leader Acquitted

FLAX MSOPOLE, self-styled "general" and former leader of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress in the northern province of the Protectorate, was last week acquitted on charges of intimidation and a charge of sedition. It was claimed that during the disturbances in Nyasaland in February, 1959 Msopole threatened the life and property of the postmaster at Deep Bay, in order to use a post office telephone for a private message. Mr. Duane Foot, O.C. and Mr. Orton Chirwa, president of the Malawi Congress Party, appeared for Msopole.

## Mr. K. Kaunda Elected

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, former leader of the banned Zambia African National Congress, has been elected president of the Northern Rhodesia United National Independence Party at a party conference at Lusaka.

SENIOR SERVICE  
The Verbena of Cigarette Luxury

SENIOR SERVICE  
Satisfy

TOBACCO  
AT ITS BEST



FUN'S  
THE  
WORD



FOR THE  
WORLD'S  
MOST EXCITING  
LIGHT CAR!

THE ALL-NEW **ANGLIA**

Completely new O.H.V. engine and 4-speed sports-type gearbox. Up to 75 m.p.h. (0-60 acceleration in 29½ seconds). Fuel economy as high as 50 m.p.g. Revolutionary styling combines the look of tomorrow with practical benefits in terms of interior roominess and all-weather visibility. Lavish range of single and twin-tone colours.

BE FIRST ON THE ROAD WITH **FORD OF BRITAIN**

In East Africa and Rhodesia: Ford & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 11, Nairobi, Kenya; Ford & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 11, Kampala, Uganda; Ford & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 11, Harare, Rhodesia. In other parts of Africa: Ford & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 11, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ford & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 11, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Letters to the Editor

## Eye-Witness Account of Blantyre "Riot" Were Press Photographers Largely Responsible?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I attended the civic lunch given by the Municipality of Blantyre/Limbe in honour of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Lady Dorothy Macmillan. As I was seated in a favourable position to see what was going on in the street outside the hotel dining-room, I can vouch for the following.

When I arrived at 12.12 o'clock the vacant ground bordering the main road opposite the hotel was lined by Africans, mainly young men. In front of the crowd of 500 or 600, two or three deep in places, was a cordon of African constables spaced four or five yards apart, with African inspectors and European officers in charge. The African crowd was orderly and cheerful. Many had climbed the trees bordering the vacant plot.

About half an hour later the official party, including the Governor and Lady Armitage, arrived and were escorted to a reception-room adjoining the dining-room, in full view of the people in the street.

Immediately the Prime Minister's party arrived some Africans in the front rank of the spectators unfurled brown paper "banners" on which slogans had been painted in black ink. These had been carefully hidden until that moment. The brown paper appeared to be uniform in colour and type and the printing also uniform. Many "banners" were held upside-down! There was some shouting and pushing, but in general the crowd continued to be orderly until Press photographers appeared with their cameras.

Once the official party had entered the hotel the Africans with banners broke through the cordon and appeared in a group in the roadway. Press photographers ran into the road in front of them and started to take pictures. The photographers certainly encouraged the banner-holders to move forward, and there then appeared to be a little jostling in which the police eventually intervened. There was then a lull, or else the Africans moved down the road a few yards and were out of my view for a short time. Lunch started, and many Europeans gathered on the veranda outside the dining-room, mainly to hear the speeches and also rain threatened.

About 50 Africans were still milling about in the road, and two African girls pressed near the hotel fence and shouted some remarks. The next thing I saw was a police van pass with a number of Africans inside. Later I learned that these were the ones who had continued to be unruly and were becoming a nuisance on the roadway. Rain then started to fall in torrents and the Africans dispersed rapidly. Another police van appeared and passed, possibly with other Africans detained by the police.

So far as I saw and have been able to ascertain from onlookers, the police acted with great restraint; there was certainly no provocative action on their part. When the officers at last intervened it was to stop unruly demonstrators from entering the hotel grounds (in which a number of European women had gathered) and to arrest the trouble-makers. I saw no truncheons. The officers carried only swagger sticks. A few Africans resisted the efforts of the police to keep them in order, and at least one stone was thrown.

It was still raining when the lunch ended and the official party entered their cars to drive to Chileka Airport. As I had to catch a plane to Salisbury, leaving soon after the R.R.A.F. planes carrying the Prime Minister's party and the Press representatives, I followed the official party through Blantyre and along the Chileka road.

Many people here have been perturbed to hear over the wireless or read in local papers of the distorted reports published in the U.K. on these so-called disturbances. It is a terrible thing that such powerful agencies for good or evil, should have distorted news with what can only appear to be a deliberate purpose of causing trouble or creating sensational "news".

There were many such signs during the emergency in Nyasaland in 1959. I then heard of many cases of reporters exaggerating the events and of photographers purposely arranging sensational photographs. The same thing appears to have been repeated in Blantyre on Tuesday.

I saw more exciting "rough houses" at inter-varsity football matches in the early twenties, and our local police behaved with the same *sang froid* as did the London police on those occasions. The banter and shouting were very similar, and just as in those days a few students were taken off to cool their heels, so youths of 16 to 20 years of age were taken off by the police in Blantyre for interrogation. Nobody was hurt. The mayor of Blantyre/Limbe (who could see what was going on outside) said in his speech: "How can this be called a police State?" The police, despite provocation, had good humouredly restrained the crowd without using force. No police State would have tolerated the demonstration.

Don't let us lose our sense of proportion or exaggerate events, especially during the coming critical months in Nyasaland. What we need above all else is a peaceful period without interference from outside; and such interference is often engendered by alarming reports. From the Press we need fair and factual reporting and no "blowing up" of the description of minor demonstrations. The African who wishes to cause trouble has rapidly learned that Press photographers are ever ready to get an easy photograph and play up to him on every possible occasion.

I state firmly that of the 500 to 600 Africans present outside Ryall's Hotel, only about 50 were out to cause trouble. Undoubtedly they had been sent there for that specific purpose by the Malawi Youth Organization, which had already shown that it was becoming more active than under the former Congress Party.

Limbe,

Yours faithfully,

Nyasaland.

H. W. STEVENS.

## Non-Racial Residential College

### Why City Council Rejected Proposal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Your report of January 21 (page 507) on the non-racial residential college proposed at the junction of Bernard Road and St. Austin's Road in Nairobi infers that most of the objections to the scheme were on racial grounds. This aspect, namely the fact that most of the Lavington and Bernard Estate plots are covenanted in title for ownership and use by persons of European descent, was introduced by a number of objectors, but by far the bulk of objections related to technical matters such as water supply, traffic, health, security, drainage and sanitation difficulties.

The Town Planning Committee deferred consideration of the scheme on January 4 for further information on the college, which would actually occupy *vis-à-vis* not hitherto thought suitable for development. At a further meeting the committee rejected the proposals because the full scheme when implemented would eventually occupy a much larger area beside St. Austin's Road.

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY PANTON

Chairman, Town Planning Committee

Nairobi  
Kenya

# Mbiyu Koinange: Trainer of Extremist Propagandists

Bracketed with Kenyatta in Mau Mau Creed and Hymn Book

THE COLONIAL OFFICE should have an illuminating dossier about MR. PETER MBIYU KOINANGE, a man whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies will not quickly forget.

Because this Kikuyu was one of the only two Africans outside the Colony at the time of the Mau Mau rising in 1952 whom the Kenya Government deemed largely responsible for that outbreak—which was to become the foulest movement of the kind in the history of British Colonial Africa—Mr. Macleod refused to admit him to the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London as an adviser to the African elected members. They boycotted the proceedings for five days in protest. Then the Minister gave way.

This reversal of his earlier ruling was accepted "with distaste" by the New Kenya Group led by Mr. Blundell. The United Party, led by Group Captain Briggs, bluntly declared it to be morally wrong and perilous to the African loyalists who had played a vital part in freeing Kenya from Mau Mau.

What is this man's record?

Until a few years ago he called himself Mbiyu Koinange, and he was always known as such in his tribe, and generally in Kenya. Now he uses the first name Peter.

A creed widely circulated among the Kikuyu during the early stages of Mau Mau, and presumably before the insurrection started, ended in its English translation with these words:

"And I believe in the holy sacrifices of Gikuyu and Mumbi [the traditional founders of the tribe], and in the leadership of Kenyatta and Mbiyu, and the righteous form of agitation of the fellowship of the black people, and Gikuyu everlasting."

## Rabble-Rouser

Kenyatta has served a sentence of seven years' hard labour for managing Mau Mau. Was the Mbiyu whose name was coupled with that of the arch rabble-rouser the Mbiyu Koinange who has now sprung into prominence again? He has described himself as the right-hand man of Kenyatta in his Kenya African Union, his political instrument, for which he, Koinange, came to London a year before the Mau Mau rebellion started, but he has always denied foreknowledge of Mau Mau. Yet every Kenyan, white and black, whom I asked during the seven years of civil war which officials called an "emergency" to identify the Mbiyu of the Mau Mau litany replied: "Mbiyu Koinange, of course."

Neither he nor anyone else has ever given a convincing explanation, or so far as I know any explanation, of whom the Mbiyu of the creed—and of the Mau Mau hymn book—might otherwise be: and the Government of Kenya, which has now detailed knowledge of the origins of Mau Mau and the persons primarily responsible at all stages of its development adheres to its conviction that Mbiyu Koinange was one of the chief instigators.

If he could have proved them mistaken he might have won a resounding victory for himself, the Kenya African Union, and the Kikuyuism which both preached incessantly and intemperately by returning to Nairobi in the winter of 1952 to stand trial on the charges which would, he knew, be brought against him. He thought it wiser to remain in England.

Why was he so generally identified with the Mbiyu of the profession of tribal faith from which I have quoted? Assuredly because he had been so active a propagandist and producer of propagandists.

He started and for years conducted what he named the Kenya Teachers' College, through which passed hundreds of Kikuyu instructors for the "independent" schools in Kikuyu-land which were seedbeds of subversion. I write instructors, not teachers, because they were little concerned with normal teaching duties but obsessed with an anti-Christian, anti-Government, anti-white proselytism which so warped the minds of thousands of young Kikuyu that they were made malleable material for the malcontents of all kinds who were to become the recruiters for Mau Mau—not by argument or persuasion, but at first by intimidation and witchcraft, and later by assault, arson, rape, maimings, murder, and any other convenient bestiality.

When critics of British administration, black and white (including some left-wing Socialist M.P.s. who still chant their silly slogans), were telling Great Britain that the Kikuyu were perpetually on the verge of starvation because of the rapacity of the Europeans, these independent schools were being financed by the allegedly impoverished tribesmen because they feared to disregard the pressure to boycott the immeasurably better schools established by the Christian missions and the Government or withhold support from the new-style seminaries.

Initial reluctance of parents and scholars to make the change was quickly corrected by means which Africans, well understood—means still employed day by day all over East and Central Africa, by ambitious politicians and their associates in order to secure compliance with their wishes.

## Or Else . . .

If a quiet approach did not produce a promise to switch the child from a mission school which he was attending, the advocate of Kikuyuism had merely to say in most cases: "Change your mind, or else . . ." There was no need to complete the sentence in a witchcraft-ridden society, for the hearer promptly conjured up all manner of evil.

That "or else . . ." might mean that he would die suddenly and in anguish, or that his wife would produce no more children, or that she would leave him (thus depriving him of a labourer in his gardens) if he married a younger woman whom he had in mind, or that his crops would fail.

Though tortured by such grievous fears, thousands of Kikuyu, to their immense credit, resisted all threats, ostracism, beatings, and other penalties, including the killing of their wives and children and the burning of their homes. In the great majority of cases the reason was that they had been converted to Christianity and would not deny their faith and its implications. Others who withstood all pressure were the staunch tribal traditionalists.

These were the two groups which were to provide the Kikuyu Home Guard when their country was plunged into tragedy. Under the leadership of young European Kenyans, they gave magnificent service. No military unit called upon to deal with the terrorists played so important a part in crushing the conspiracy as these loyalists, who for a long period were fewer than five per cent of the adult Kikuyu. Their steadfastness and devotion illumined an otherwise desolate landscape.

In corrupting tribal thinking nothing had more effect than the independent schools, which indoctrinated the young with subversive, seditious, and grossly blasphemous ideas, proclaimed by men who were the product of a college founded and run by Koinange. It is significant that in his absence Kenyatta himself took charge.

## Malevolent Misrepresentations

More than two years after the Mau Mau revolt began Koinange had published in the United States a small book which was packed with malevolent misrepresentations.

Of Mau Mau he said: "The resistance is not restricted to the Agikuyu but common to all the African people of Kenya. That was a barefaced lie. The rebellion, not 'resistance', was confined to the Kikuyu group of tribes. Apart from a few individuals seduced from their loyalty, all the other tribes refused to listen to the blandishments or threats of the Mau Mau."

There was not a word in the book about the conspiracy of a small number of Kikuyu to use violence in pursuit of their political aims, not a word about the murders, maimings, and arson by which they intimidated other Kikuyu; not a word about the thousands of Kikuyu who had been killed and abducted by the Mau Mau gangsters; not a word about the

## Parliament

### Monckton Commission Witnesses

#### "Complete Protection" Assured—Mr. Alport

THE COMMONS returned once again last week to the question of the protection of witnesses before the Monckton Commission.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.) said that the Government's earlier statement was quite unsatisfactory, that it was quite wrong that the protection of witnesses before the Monckton Commission should depend upon assurances from the very executive arm which those witnesses might wish to criticize. Is not that the sort of procedure about which we complained in totalitarian States?

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations: "I think that the assurances which have been given by the Attorneys-General of both these territories should carry the full confidence not only of all members of this House but also of all those who wish to give evidence before the commission in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia."

MR. H. MARQUAND (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that the assurances given by the Colonial Secretary on Tuesday in respect of the inquiry into the Blantyre riots were entirely acceptable. They were full and uncompromising. Could he now not give a similar assurance on this particular issue?"

MR. ALPORT replied that he considered the arrangements now made "constitute complete protection for witnesses". He referred members to a statement (given below) made by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, which amplified assurances given recently in the Commons.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE then asked what representations had been made to the Federal Government to grant official facilities to all members of the Monckton Commission.

MR. ALPORT: "I am sure that all the Governments in the Federation will grant members of the Commission all appropriate courtesies and facilities."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "But are those facilities to be available to all the United Kingdom members of the Commission? Is the Minister aware that both the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Federal Prime Minister have engaged in attacks on Lord Shawcross? May we have your categorical assurance that Lord Shawcross will not be made a prohibited immigrant?"

MR. ALPORT: "These facilities will be available to all members of the commission, not only to the United Kingdom members but to those coming from other territories as well."

MRS. CASTLE: "May we have an assurance that H.M. Government will give better protection to a member of another place than they gave to a member of this House in similar circumstances?"

MR. ALPORT: "I was not aware that the hon. Gentleman to whom you refer was at that time a member of a Royal Commission."

SIR L. UNGOED-THOMAS (Lab.) asked whether the hearings of the commission would be held in public.

MR. ALPORT: "It will be for the commission itself to decide its procedure."

#### Federal Constitution

MR. MARQUAND asked Mr. Alport what official information he had received from the Southern Rhodesia Government regarding the conditions under which it was prepared to co-operate in the review of the Federal Constitution.

MR. ALPORT: "I have not received any official communication from the Government of Southern Rhodesia in this sense."

MR. MARQUAND: "Is the Minister aware that, according to a report in the *Times* on January 29, in Salisbury, Sir Edgar Whitehead announced three conditions on which he would be prepared to co-operate in the constitutional review this year. One of those conditions was the removal from the Southern Rhodesian constitution of all the remaining reservations which give power to this Parliament to protect the interests of Africans in Southern Rhodesia and that the other two conditions, taken together, amount to an insistence upon white domination, not only of Southern Rhodesia, but throughout the Federation? Does not a declaration of this kind by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia amount to a mockery of the Monckton Commission even before it has started its work and a condemnation by assurance of anything it might find?"

MR. ALPORT: "No, I do not think that is at all the case. The points of view of the various Governments who are to form part of the 1960 Conference is a matter which no doubt they will express at that conference. In the meantime, presumably there can be no obstacle to any leader of opinion putting forward views beforehand if he wishes to do so."

MR. MARQUAND: "This statement by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia was elicited in response to reports of what our Prime Minister said in Nigeria as a direct consequence of our Prime Minister's action? Will the Minister draw the attention of the Cabinet to the very serious impasse which now seems to be developing?"

### Lord Chancellor's Statement

REPLYING TO LORD OGMORE in the House of Lords last week the Lord Chancellor said that witnesses appearing before the Monckton Commission, whether in the United Kingdom or in any of the three constituent parts of the Federation, would be entitled to rely on the defence of qualified privilege in any action for libel or slander. That was to say, they would have a good defence in respect of anything said in evidence given honestly and without any indirect or improper motive.

So far as newspaper reports were concerned the defence of qualified privilege would be available to newspapers printed and published in the United Kingdom in respect of reports of evidence given before the commission while sitting in the United Kingdom. The Defamation Act, 1952, did not extend to cover the sittings of the commission outside the United Kingdom but in this case the newspaper would be protected by the defence of qualified privilege at common law.

The Lord Chancellor added that he did not believe there was any risk of criminal proceedings, whether under the law of libel or the emergency legislation in force in the different parts of the Federation, in respect of any fair and accurate newspaper report of evidence given before the commission.

### Blantyre Disturbance Inquiry

#### Local Judge to Investigate Incident

MR. MACLEOD made a statement in the Commons last week on the demonstration which occurred in Blantyre during the Prime Minister's visit.

The Colonial Secretary said: "I should prefer not to say anything at this stage about the circumstances and the course of the demonstration, because a formal inquiry is to be made. The Governor is proposing to appoint a judge to investigate the incident and, in particular, to report on the allegations which have been made against individual members of the Nyasaland Police Force."

"I should like to make it clear to the House, however, that it does not follow from the establishment of this inquiry that I accept allegations which have been made. The allegations which have been made against individuals are a serious matter and it is primarily for this reason that I have felt it desirable not to say on the ordinary departmental form of inquiry."

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, welcoming the proposal for Labour, asked whether it was intended to send out a judge of the High Court from this country and whether the inquiry would be held in public.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor is consulting with the Chief Justice and will put forward the name of a judge to me. I have not given him any instructions on that matter. I am bound to say that I do not think that it would be appropriate or desirable to send out a judge from this country. It is normal for the person who conducts the inquiry to decide whether the hearings will be held in public, but I can, of course, give an undertaking that the report which is made to me will be published and will therefore be available to the House."

MR. J. O'BRIEN asked in view of the poverty which

**MANUBITO S.A.R.L.**

CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA.  
Cables Manubito

**STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS  
LINER AGENTS**

**AT LOBITO FOR**

CHRISTENSEN, CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE	LOYD TRIESTINO ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES
CLAN LINE	SOCIÉTÉ NAVALE DE L'OUEST
DAFRA LINE	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co. Ltd.	SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE
HALL LINE	SOUTH AMERICA— WEST AFRICA LINE
HOLLAND WEST AFRICA LHM N.V.	SPRINGBOK LINE
HOBSTON LINE	UNION CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

Sub-Traffic Agents

**BENGUELA RAILWAY to BELGIAN CONGO &  
NORTHERN RHODESIA**

Through B/L service U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA  
**LOBITO**

Sub Agents: Belgian Congo—Cenwarraan: B.P. 1045,  
Elisabethville, B.C.

Traffic Agents, Northern Rhodesia—Leopold Walford  
(C.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.  
(And at Kitwe, Luanshya, Chingola, Bancroft), Leopold  
Walford, Brown, Alexander & Co. Ltd., Permanent House,  
Main Street, (P.O. Box 325), Mufulira, N. Rhodesia.

London Office:

**LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.**

48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3  
London Telex: 22153

Telephone: AVenue 5212. Cables: Walfship, London



The Offices of the Company's East  
African Headquarters at Mombasa

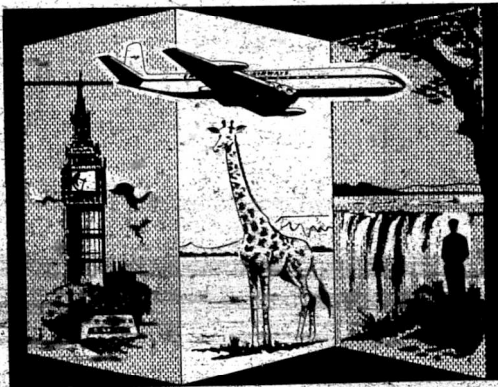
**Branches:**

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,  
Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise  
including Building Materials, Hardware,  
Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

**The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.**  
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,  
London, E.C.4



**LINKING THE U.K.  
EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA**

- ★ Nairobi
- ★ Dar es Salaam
- ★ Ndola
- ★ Blantyre
- ★ Salisbury
- ★ Johannesburg

and a comprehensive internal network linking 33  
centres in the four East African territories

Fly among friends on



in association with Central African Airways and  
B.O.A.C.

SALES **FORD** SERVICE

IN  
**TANGANYIKA**

PASSENGER, LIGHT AND HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES,  
FORDSON TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS



FORD SERVICE & PARTS FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE  
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. A SELECTION OF  
GOOD USED CARS IS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

**GOODYEAR**  
TYRES & TUBES

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**  
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE ARUSHA

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA & KWANZA

were arrested as a result of the riots, which may or may not have been provoked by the police?"

MR. MACLEOD: "You are not very well informed on this matter, for 35 people were arrested at the scene of the demonstration but none of them was held overnight."

MR. J. GRIMOND (Lib.): "While I welcome this inquiry, and hope that its findings will be acted upon, as there is some chance that there may be valuable witnesses to these incidents who are no longer in Nyasaland, and as the inquiry will be held in Nyasaland, may I ask whether there will be any means of taking evidence from these people?"

MR. MACLEOD: "In his message to me the Governor suggested that if people who were there, such as Press reporters, liked to send sworn statements and photographs, or anything of that sort, they would be taken into account."

## Uganda Commission of Inquiry

### Heavy Sentences Imposed in Bukedi

THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, Sir Charles Hartwell, last week announced the setting up of a commission of inquiry into recent disturbances in the Bukedi district of Uganda. The members of the commission are Mr. Justice Bannett of the Uganda High Court, who will be chairman, and Mr. J. A. Loveridge, a lecturer at the Institute of Education, London, and formerly chief regional officer, Gold Coast. The commission is to investigate the origins of the riots, and the steps taken to deal with them, and is to make recommendations.

More than 15 people were killed and over 1,000 arrests were made during the disturbances. In the Bukedi district, 25 persons were last week sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and six received sentences of seven years. All had been charged with arson in a special court. The magistrate hearing the cases said that he would not have mercy on them because they did not show mercy when destroying people's homes and threatening to throw their children into the flames.

## Further Security Legislation in N.R.

THREE BILLS passed by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council last week complete the Government's immediate programme of legislation designed to preserve law and order.

The Protected Places and Areas Bill, designed to prevent sabotage of communications and industrial works, or thefts from magazines, as not opposed, nor were amendments to the penal code relating to the possession of inflammable liquids or offensive weapons, including spears, axes, and knives with a blade of more than four inches.

Vigorous opposition from the Central Africa Party, African independents, and one United Federal Party rebel back-bencher to the Preservation of Public Security Bill, which gives the Governor permanent statutory power to take emergency measures without declaring an emergency, made little impression on the Government.

Proposals by Mr. Harry Franklin (Central Africa Party), for provisions to be included in it giving a right of appeal to the courts for those convicted or suffering disabilities under the Governor's regulations; and for periodic judicial review of the cases of those detained without trial under the regulations, were rejected.

The Minister for Legal Affairs said no common or civil law remedies would be available enabling any person or company to claim damages from the Crown for losses to their business or property arising from the application of the regulations. A Government amendment to the Bill was passed, ensuring that the regulations made under it would cease to be valid after three months, unless approved within that time by the Legislature.

## The Koinange Story

(Continued from page 569)

Lari massacre, which wiped out a whole Kikuyu village, killing every man, woman and child; not a word to suggest that ordinary Kikuyu tribesmen were the main target of the tyrannical terrorists for whom Koinange was an apologist; and not a word of recognition for the members of the tribe, chiefs and peasants, Christians and pagans, who, at first armed only with spears and bows and arrows, formed their own groups first for defence and then for offensive action against the enemies of their own society.

Of the Kikuyu Home Guard, which embraced the best elements in the tribe, Koinange wrote: "The Home Guard is made up of the habitual criminals and corrupt elements who are willing to denounce their neighbours for the reward of their property."

After that outrageous falsehood came a passage which almost implied approval of murder. It read:—

"Africans go on singing national songs both in prison camps as well as in gaols. There are several ways of retaliating to the brutality of the Europeans. For instance, if an officer is known to be rough and rude to them, Africans will form a line. One in the rear line will have a revolver waiting. If the officer starts beating any of those in the front line they will all break the line, pretending to be scared. Like footballers, those in the back line go to the front, the one with the revolver shoots that European to death, at once placing the revolver in the pocket of a man who obviously could not have done the murder."

That paragraph was immediately followed by the scandalous assertion that "some of the European Police Reserve suggested that African women should be raped openly in front of their children as well as in front of their husbands while their husbands were tied and beaten at the point of a revolver."

No sane Briton will believe that fantastic allegation; but rape was a common means by which Mau Mau terrorists compelled obedience to their orders by hesitant fathers and husbands.

Such is part of the record of a man in whose favour the Secretary of State for the Colonies rejected the protests of all delegates to the present London conference except the 14 in the Ngala-Odinga-Mboya group.

F.S.J.

MR. EVELYN BARING, who was made a baron in the New Year Honours, is to take the title of Baron Howick of Glendale, of Howick in the County of Northumberland. Sir Evelyn, who retired last October as Governor of Kenya, is 52.

## African Rainbow

by H. K. Binks

"This is a timely story Mr. Binks has written, when the strife in Kenya was unknown. The whole book, with its photographic illustrations, displays a great knowledge and love of the country."

EAST ANGLIAN DAILY TIMES.

"A first-rate observer who knows and loves his Kenya native friends. A valuable man to have around in these changing times."

S. P. B. MAIS in the OXFORD MAIL.

"Essentially light-hearted, exciting and entertaining."

BIRMINGHAM POST.

"It is a very well written account of an old settler in Kenya. He has a real feeling for the landscape and flowers of what is now certainly his own country."

TIME & TIDE.

"Lively and amusing." NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN JOURNAL.

1 Crown 4vo. 16 pages of photographs. 75s net.

Sidgwick & Jackson

## The Debate Continues

(Continued from page 563)

MR. LAWRENCE MACONOCHE-WELWOOD, lately Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries in Kenya, and until recently a supporter of Mr. Blundell's New Kenya Group, has issued the text of a strong memorandum submitted over his signature to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on behalf of the Convention of Farmers' Associations in Kenya, the Society of Kenya, and many individual farmers.

The only satisfactory form of security, he says, is retention of ultimate control of the Executive by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom. The memorandum states (in part):

"There is now a great gulf in thinking between the larger commercial enterprises in Kenya and the agricultural community. The former believe that commerce can flourish in a purely African state; the latter, who have patiently built their farms, know that five million Africans will inevitably force their leaders to expropriate them by fiscal or other means, even if those leaders themselves see the disadvantage of such a policy. There are few examples in history of a moderate Government surviving after a revolution, and full independence in Kenya would be a revolution, not a constitutional change.

"Kenya has some 4,000 settler families, the vast majority of whom have put all they have into their farms. Many are of the second and third generation, and have great knowledge of the real needs of the masses of the people. Individual agricultural enterprises of this sort are not risk capital in the true sense, for the land can be maintained in health only by ploughing back the profits it produces, and this process will cease altogether unless future tenure is reasonably secure.

"These people, who are responsible for most of the development of the country, consider that the British Government has a duty towards them, as they were encouraged to come here by them. They are not much concerned with politics until their existence is threatened, as they believe is now happening. For the most part they will agree to some form of lowering of the Highlands barriers to other races, provided that this is done with due regard to agricultural interests.

### Contemptible Dishonesty

"On the other hand, attempts by Ministers and others to prove that the removal of this control of their land by abrogating the Highlands Order in Council is not a breach of past pledges leaves them contemptuous of the dishonesty behind such a legalistic evasion.

"The younger Europeans want to know how whether to continue the development of their farms or to leave before the deluge and make their homes elsewhere. The established older people insist on being told whether they face total ruin at some future date, laid down by the British Government, when too old to start life anew; most of them are not rich, and have nothing but their farms.

"It is not possible indefinitely to lull their doubts by specious political platitudes about the golden future of a multi-racial State to be built; there are enough intelligent people among them who have observed the fate of settled minorities (immigrant and indigenous) in other countries to whom Britain has granted independence.

"Will the British Government guarantee a term of years within which they will not abandon their ultimate responsibility

to a purely independent Government in Kenya?

"Will the British Government share the risks that the settler would be taking in the event of a complete handover of power to a predominantly African Government?

"This can be done only by H.M. Government giving an undertaking to establish a Land Fund, if and when such an abrogation of their power in Kenya were to take place, whereby those who wished to go could sell for a reasonable, arbitrated price. This fund could be reclaimed later from the new Government as part of any condition of the grant of full independence.

"If these requests cannot be acceded to the immediate future in Kenya will be a catastrophic lack of confidence in agricultural development among European farmers, and an ever-increasing withdrawal of capital and young men to the immense detriment of the economy of the country and the evolution of the African people.

### No Race Should Dominate

TWENTY-THREE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS in the White Highlands of Kenya have now signified their full support for the resolution passed at the end of December by the Trans Nzoia Association reading: "That this association emphasizes that the European population of Kenya, having established its right to remain in this country and in view of past pledges and Government's encouragement of immigration and settlement, is entitled to demand constitutional conditions which will enable such settlement to be continued with confidence in the future. Therefore it considers that any Kenya Constitution should embody such provisions as to make it impossible for any one race or combination of races to dominate another."

### General Election in Somaliland

FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION which will give the country a Legislature controlled by Somalis the Somaliland Protectorate has been divided into 33 electoral districts, 10 in the townships (called type A) and 23 in country districts (type B).

Hargeisa will return three candidates, Burao and Berbera two each, and Borama, Erigavo, and Las Anod one each. No country area will have more than one member.

Candidates must be British protected persons at least 28 years old who have lived in the Protectorate for at least two years or were domiciled and living there on nomination day (February 3).

They must also possess one of the following six qualifications: (1) own or lease land with buildings worth £250; (2) have a monthly income of £15; (3) personally own 10 camels, or 40 cattle, or 100 sheep or goats; (4) own with his family at least 40 camels, or 40 cattle, or 400 sheep and goats; (5) have the right to cultivate land under lease; or (6) be a registered cultivator under a local government land scheme.

Only in the township electoral areas must a candidate have passed a literacy qualification in Arabic or English. Polling day is on February 17.



# N.Y.K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)

*Fast monthly service between*

## JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE

## and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

Homeward cargo can be accepted direct Colombo. Cargo to other Far Eastern destinations can be accepted direct (if sufficient inducement) or through transshipment on through Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply

**N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE**  
104-5 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3  
Phone: A 7000-7001  
1959-60 Cable Address: Nippon Yusen Kaisha, London

**London Agents: MITCHELL COATS & CO. LTD.**  
Cable Address: Mitscos London  
Phone: AYE 1234  
Messengers' address: Cotteneyk, London

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: WITCHELL COATS & CO. LTD.

## College of Rhodesian Citizenship

MR. J. M. GIBBS has taken over his duties in Salisbury as first principal of the College of Rhodesian Citizenship, which will start its formal work in June.

The first three will be private residential courses of a week each, selected from a provisional list of five: for journalists; for workers in the distributive trades; for transport workers; for housewives; and a specialist course for farmers, perhaps dealing especially with cattle diseases.

A very practical interpretation of the word "citizenship" is intended, the college definition being that "the good citizen is the man who brings up his family well, does a good job, knows something of the real problems of his country, and will do his best in solving them, and puts the interests of his country before those of any sectional group, race, or party".

At this stage the college is co-operating with other organizations concerned with adult education. Over the week-end February 19-21 it is joining with the Rhodesian National Affairs Association in a course dealing with development of the plural society, in which the chief speakers will be Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Robert Threadgold, Dr. Cyril Rogers, Mr. Shamyarira, and Mr. Gibbs. A weekly series of symposia on the future of Central Africa will follow in April in co-operation with the Institute of Education of the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Courses are to start in Bulawayo about the middle of this year, and a few months later it is hoped to begin work in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## Kenya House

THE KENYA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, of which all African students coming from Kenya to the United Kingdom automatically become members, has opened a Kenya House Fund with a target of £25,000 for the purpose of buying and maintaining premises in London "to provide a centre for the administration, activities and other functions organized by or on behalf of or with the consent of the association, and to further the social welfare of the members of the association and other Kenyans in Europe generally". A leaflet issued in connexion with the appeal refers to accommodation problems experienced by many students coming to London. The patrons of the appeal are Messrs. Gikonyo Kiano, M.L.C., Mbiyu Koinange, Paul Mboya, Tom Mboya, M.L.C., Masinde Muliro, M.L.C., Joseph Murimbi, and A. Oginga Odinga, M.L.C.

## Grossly Distorted

THE RAILWAY STRIKE in East Africa in November was alleged by the Railway African Union of Kenya to be due to the actions of a building superintendent on the staff in Nairobi. East African Railways and Harbours subsequently agreed with the union on the appointment of an investigator to examine six specific charges. He has now reported that in every case the facts were distorted or grossly exaggerated, and that in not one of the cases could the allegations against the building superintendent be substantiated.

## TASMA

### Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

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

P.O. BOX 277, TANGA

Telephones: 6912/6 Tanga      Telegrams: Tasma Tanga

## News Items in Brief

East Africa's first motor show has just been held in Nairobi. Daily half-hour broadcasts in Swahili have been started by Moscow Radio.

The Federation's first multi-racial hairdressing salon has opened in Bulawayo.

Girls in the Somaliland Protectorate attending schools now number 319, compared with 64 in 1955.

Attendances at intermediate schools in the Somali Protectorate have risen from 440 five years ago to 1,039 at present. The United States Government has decided to increase its representation in the Federation by appointing consuls in Lusaka and Blantyre.

On Thursday and Friday next the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa will hold their annual session in Moshi.

The Somaliland Protectorate has had allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund a further £1m, bringing the total since 1943 to £41m.

The new secondary school at Sheikh, British Somaliland, which has accommodation for 50 pupils, is officially described as the finest institution of its kind anywhere in North East Africa or Arabia.

The première of the latest colour film, entitled "Present Challenge", made in Central Africa by the United Society for Christian Literature is to be held in London on the evening of February 15.

The first television station in Southern Rhodesia to serve the Salisbury district will begin transmissions next November. Sir Andrew Strachan, chairman of the Rhodesia Television Company, has announced.

There are now 53 non-Europeans in branch one of the Federal Civil Service—which means they have complete parity with their European colleagues. The latest additions to the top grade of the service are 12 African nurses.

Because many Asian parents are likely to be hit by the increased school fees, the Director of Education has been authorized to remit up to 10% of the annual potential fee income of any Government school. This concession follows talks between the Minister of Education, Mr. G. B. Cartland, and the Central Council of Indian Associations in Uganda, which told the Minister that a large number of parents would have to withdraw their children from schools because they could not afford the fees.

## C.D. & W. Grants Pass the £230m. Mark

GRANTS APPROVED during last December under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts amounted to £640,792, bringing the total for 1959 to £27,850,204. This compares with £16,201,062 approved in 1958 and with £18,740,767 in the previous year.

The total amount approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts since April 1, 1946, now stands at £230,692,030.

Money made available in December for 41 schemes to benefit Britain's overseas territories, included a grant of £187,317 to Nyasaland. This represents 90% of the sum required for the development and lay-out of public land in urban areas. The scheme, linked to the anticipated expansion of industry, is designed to attract factory development by making suitable sites available.

It provides for 114 miles of roads which, together with the necessary drains, will serve planned industrial and residential areas, mainly in Blantyre/Limbe, but also in the provincial centres of Lilongwe and Mazuzu.

## New Rhodesia Medical School

THE NUFFIELD FOUNDATION announces that it has offered a grant of £250,000 to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland towards the establishment of a medical school at Salisbury on the lines recommended by the Rhodesia Medical School planning committee.

The grant is offered on the understanding that the teaching hospital for the medical school takes the form of a new multi-racial hospital on the University College campus.

The University of Birmingham and the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have agreed that when a medical school is established in the University College at Salisbury the school will initially be an affiliated institution of the University of Birmingham. This will mean that for the period of foundation students in the medical school of the University College at Salisbury will be members of the University of Birmingham.



## £1.3m. Ford Investment in Federation Further Details of Car Assembly Plant

THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA'S new £1,350,000 car and truck assembly plant in the Federation is to be built at Willowvale, Salisbury. This has been stated by Mr. J. M. Cochrane, vice-president (overseas), of the Ford-Motor Company of Canada, following a special meeting of the city council at which the sale was authorized of the 40-acre site.

The plant will make it possible for the newly formed Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Pvt.), Ltd., to assemble in the Federation a wide range of car and truck models and to offer service parts facilities. Construction will begin soon and first production is scheduled for as early as possible in 1961. Some 300 to 400 local people will be employed.

Mr. Cochrane also announced the appointment of Mr. Ralph B. Fawcett as managing director of the new Rhodesian company. Mr. Fawcett is a former executive of the Ford Motor Company in Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. He has been with the company for 10 years.

Vehicles to be built in Salisbury include the new Anglia sedan, station wagon and van, Consul, Zephyr and Zodiac, and Thames van from Ford (England); the new Canadian-type compact economy car, the Falcon, and the new F-100 light duty pick-up truck from Ford (Canada); the Taunus 17M and Taunus van from Ford (Germany); and the Dexta and Power Major tractors of Ford (England).

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Rhys M. Sale, president of Ford of Canada, Mr. Cochrane said:—

"Our company has great faith in the economic future and development of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and its people. We are most grateful for the co-operation we have received from all Government and municipal officials in making this programme possible. We are also grateful for the many courtesies and help extended by other municipalities during our survey."

## Business Activity in Tanganyika

MR. J. FLETCHER-COOKE, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, last Monday forecast a "remarkable upsurge in business activity" in the Territory following recent political developments. These will result in the introduction of responsible government following the elections to be held in September this year. Mr. Fletcher-Cooke was addressing the Annual Convention of East African Businessmen, which is being held at Moshi, northern Tanganyika.

The Acting Governor claimed that the "remarkable developments which had taken place in Tanganyika during the past 18 months had been accompanied by a remarkable upsurge in business activity generally."

The convention was also addressed by Sir Ernest Vasey, Tanganyika Minister of Finance. He assured the delegates that everything possible would be done to raise the purchasing power of the people of Tanganyika and "to increase our market to a size which will cause industry to place itself directly in Tanganyika."

It was recognized, he said, that "Tanganyika's best advertisement is business which makes a profit", and he hoped that at least part of the profit would "find its way to reinvestment in Tanganyika projects."

## Commercial Brevities

The Commonwealth Union of Trade, which had planned to provide its members with cheap flights to various colonial destinations with chartered aircraft, has run into unexpected difficulties. Because of the provisions in section 24 of the Aviation Act, which deals with the "acceptability of closed groups", the first flights, scheduled to begin in the next few weeks, have been cancelled.

Israel will spend about £10,000 on an exhibit at the Central African Trade Fair, the director-general of the Israeli Government corporation organizing trade fairs and exhibitions, Dr. I. Dayan, has said in Bulawayo. The exhibit will cover three stands 3,760 sq. ft. in area, and feature most aspects of Israel's progress in commerce and industry.

The Bank of India, which has branches in East Africa, has declared a final dividend of 10% tax free, making 16% tax free for the year (same). Profits for 1959, including Rs. 12,79,476 (Rs. 16,02,481) brought forward, amounted to Rs. 95,47,743, against Rs. 1,01,79,476 for 1958, before tax of Rs. 18,00,000 (Rs. 25,00,000).

The Federation's first multi-racial motel is to be built in Bulawayo. Initially it will cater for visitors to the Central African Trade Fair in May. Mr. Joseph Gelman, a local businessman, is to build the motel on his dairy farm at Cowdray Park, about six miles from Bulawayo.

Electricity generated by the Uganda Electricity Board during January totalled 19,925,061 units, compared with 17,698,725 units during the same month last year. Total generation for the month was 31,845,061 units, including 11,920,000 units exported to Kenya.

The rateable value of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia's steel centre, has increased by more than 50% in five years. The 1958-59 accounts show that at the end of last June the rateable value was £2,294,715, compared with £1,527,935 five years ago.

New minimum pay rates have been agreed between the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., and the Kenya Chemical Workers' Union. The new monthly juvenile rates have been increased by 9s. to 44s. and the adult rate from 55s. to 70s.

Sub-contracts for electrical and mechanical services for the completion of the new Mulago hospital, Uganda, have been awarded to Rashleigh Phipps, Ltd., and Arthur Scull, Ltd. The latter contract is valued at about £500,000.

The British Motor Corporation's £1m. factory in Umthali Southern Rhodesia, will start production in September. When in full production, it will produce a complete range of B.M.C. cars.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., produced 289,088 tons of coal during January (328,591), and 17,922 tons of coke (19,423).

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., report an output of sisal and tow of 214 tons in January (137).

## "Chartered" Dividends

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has decided to recommend a final dividend of 4s. 6d., less tax, for the year ended September 30 last at the annual general meeting. With the interim of 1s. 6d. per unit, the total distribution for the year is 6s. (excluding the special interim dividend of 9d. per share paid on March 28 last). The consolidated net profit for the year, after all charges, including taxation, amounted to £2,584,38 (£4,363,217), United Kingdom tax absorbed £4,854,888 (£3,607,980), the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. £825,773 and the proposed final £2,477,318.

**THE MANICA**  
**TRADING COMPANY**  
LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.1

BEIRA P.O. Box 74  
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776  
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310  
GWELO P.O. Box 447  
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460  
LOURENCO MARQUES  
P.O. Box 557  
LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 50 years

# F. W. Woolworth and Co.,

LIMITED

## Golden Jubilee Year

The following are the salient features of the statement by Mr. R. J. Berridge (Chairman), circulated to Stockholders:

Last year I expressed the view that 1959 could well be an outstanding year for your Company.

Profits indeed advanced solidly—in fact, to a golden level—as a result of turnover climbing to a new record by a wide margin. The improvement in business was fairly uniform throughout the year.

### STORE EXPANSION

Considerable progress again was made in opening additional stores and modernising and enlarging existing stores.

In the five years since building licences were finally abolished expenditure on Fixed Assets has amounted to the formidable figure of £35,000,000, all provided out of the Company's funds.

### CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

Net Profit from all stores for the year before Taxation amounted to £28,283,712 compared with £25,597,085 for 1958, an increase of £2,686,627 or 10.50%.

Net Profit after Taxation is £14,003,746 against £12,035,245.

The proposed Appropriation to General Reserve is £2,000,000, continuing the practice of previous years.

The Final Dividend recommended on Ordinary Stock is 1s. 7d. per unit compared with 1s. 4d., and the total Dividend for 1959 is 2s. 3d. per unit against 2s. 0d. per unit. A special Golden Jubilee Cash Bonus of 4d. per unit of Ordinary Stock was paid last August.

The resulting Balance Carried Forward is £9,584,425 or £2,132,669 more than the comparable Balance a year ago.

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE-SHEET

REVENUE RESERVES total £20,834,425 against £16,701,756.

CAPITAL RESERVE remains unchanged at £8,081,474.

FIXED ASSETS increased to £60,755,391 against £53,918,215.

NET CURRENT ASSETS at £14,097,108 compare with £16,697,223 at the end of 1958.

### OUTLOOK FOR 1960

Unlike those businesses which have order books, any assessment in regard to your Company's prospects must be based solely on the support which we expect to receive from the shopping public.

I see no reason why we should not receive that support in full measure.

Thanks to the efforts of all sections of our buying force, the merchandise in your Company's stores is ever improving in quality, variety and value for money.

In our organization we have a team which is second to none in keenness and loyalty.

A material increase in expenses during the year (mainly in respect of wages) seems inevitable, but assuming nothing adverse happens, I believe you will not be dissatisfied with the Accounts for 1960.

## Copper Companies Quarterly Returns Higher Yields From Sales

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report a consolidated estimated revenue for the December quarter, from its 63.98% interest in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and 64.29% interest in Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., of £1,601,000, compared with £1,417,000 in the September quarter. Administration expenditure, less interest receivable, totalled £24,000 (£20,000), and the estimated profit of the parent company was £1,577,000 (£1,389,000). The estimated profit for the first six months of the financial year totalled £2,966,000 (£1,710,000).

Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., report a copper production of 23,540 long tons during the December quarter, compared with 26,183 long tons during the previous quarter. Adjustment for difference between opening and closing stocks was 2,018 tons (603), metallurgical and weighing differences totalled 189 tons (192), and copper sales were 25,369 long tons (25,388). Copper production during the first half of the financial year was 49,723 long tons (33,263 in the same period of the previous year), and sales of copper 50,757 long tons (43,373).

Estimated revenue on copper sales account was £6,280,000, compared with £5,873,000 in the previous quarter. Operating and administration expenditure was £4,082,000 (£3,771,000), provision for replacements and interest payable was £190,000 (£246,000), and estimated profit, before providing for taxation, £2,008,000 (£1,856,000).

Income from copper sales account during the first half year was £12,153,000 (£9,493,000), operating and administrative expenditure was £7,853,000 (£6,426,000), provision for replacements £436,000 (£474,000), and estimated profit, before tax, £3,864,000 (£2,593,000).

Chibuluma Copper Mines, Ltd., report a production of 5,276 long tons of copper for the quarter ended December 31 last, compared with 5,601 tons in the previous quarter. Adjustment for differences between opening and closing stocks was 426 tons (344), and sales of copper totalled 5,702 tons (5,257).

Revenue on copper sales account totalled £1,357,000 (£1,160,000), operating and administrative expenditure was £790,000 (£730,000), provisions for replacements and interest payable was £74,000 (£73,000), and the estimated profit £493,000 (£357,000). Copper sales account during the first six month period yielded £2,517,000 (£1,419,000), operating and administrative expenditure was £1,520,000 (£1,075,000), and estimated profit, before taxation, £850,000 (£165,000).

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., report copper production at 22,272 long tons during the quarter ended December 31 last, compared with 21,007 tons in the previous quarter. Adjustment for differences between opening and closing stocks was 355 tons (951), metallurgical and weighing differences were 161 tons (138), and sales of copper amounted to 22,466 tons (21,820).

Revenue from copper sales account totalled £5,434,000 (£4,940,000), operating and administration expenditure totalled £3,609,000 (£3,392,000), the provision for replacements and obsolescence was £261,000 (£277,800), leaving an estimated profit before taxation of £1,564,000 (£1,271,000).

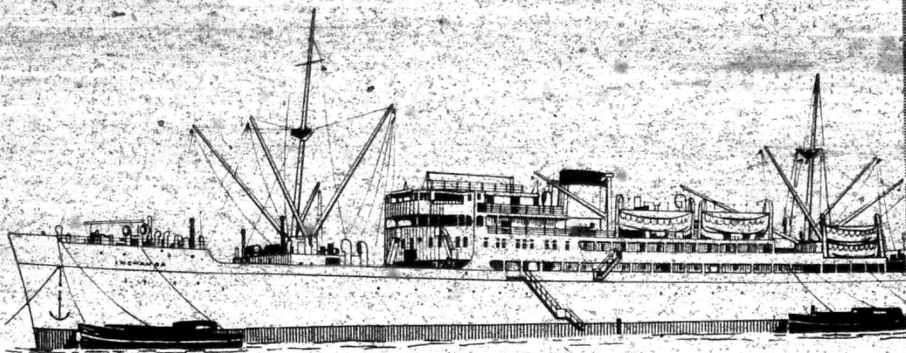
Copper production during the first six months of the financial year totalled 43,279 long tons (29,112), adjustment for differences between opening and closing stocks was 1,308 tons (9,645), metallurgical and weighing differences were 299 tons (87), and copper sales amounted to 44,286 tons (38,670).

Copper sales during the first six months amounted to £10,374,000 (£8,009,000), operating and administrative expenditure was £7,061,000 (£5,791,000), provision for replacements and obsolescence totalled £538,000 (£458,000), and the estimated profit, before taxation, £2,835,000 (£1,760,000).

### Tanganyika Mineral Exports

For the first time since 1941 exports of gold bullion from Tanganyika for 1959 are estimated to be worth £1m, while the estimated value of all mineral exports for the last year was 6% higher than the corresponding figures for 1958—£6,743,467, as against £6,397,787. The increase is due to increased exports of diamonds, gold and tin concentrates. The estimated value of exports plus local sales from diamonds and tin bullion was £7.1m, a modest improvement on £6.8m exports for 1958. The value of mineral exports for 1959 is valued at £4,483,700, compared with £3,123,333 carats valued at £4,413,055 in 1958.

# THE BANK LINE LIMITED



OPERATING  
**THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Employing Fast Twin-Screw Motor Liners.

between **RANGOON**  
**CHITTAGONG**  
**CHALNA**  
**CALCUTTA**  
**MADRAS**  
**COLOMBO**  
and **SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

## WORLD-WIDE SERVICES

- American & Indian Line
- American & Indian Branch Line
- Bombay American Line
- American & Oriental Line
- Calcutta, Brazil & River-Plate Service
- Indian-Chilean Line
- Indian-African Line
- India-Natal Line
- Pakistan-Africa Line
- Pakistan-Natal Line
- Oriental-African Line
- U.S. Gulf-Australia Line
- U.S. New Zealand Line
- U.S. Gulf-South Africa Line

Details of Freight from Managers:

**ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED** BALTIC EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, 21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

or from any Shipping Agent



**THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED**

has for the past fifty-five years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that today there exists in and on the ground and on the roads of Uganda real evidence of its practical ability to further the economy and stimulate the development of the Protectorate. The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies known throughout the territory for enterprise and integrity.

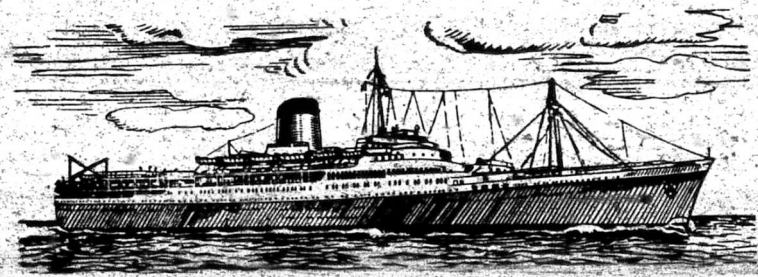
**MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE**  
 Ford; A.E.C.; H.S.A.; Dunlop; Castrol; Vixie; English Electric, etc.

**COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS AND ADVISERS**  
 Platt Bros. Machinery; The Uganda Company; Tanton (1957) Ltd.

**ESTATES - OWNED AND OR MANAGED**  
 East African Tea Estates Ltd.; Tora Tea Company Ltd.; Nandi Tea Estates Ltd.; Salama Estates and Ankole Tea Company Ltd.

**MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AGENTS**

**KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1. Telephone: 3121**  
**and at JINJA, MBALE, FORT PORTAL**  
**LONDON: 16 BYWARD STREET, E.C.3. Tel: ROYAL 6486**



**WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO  
 CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,  
 EAST LONDON AND DURBAN**

Sailing Southampton	
*EARNARVON CASTLE	Feb. 11
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	Feb. 18
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	Feb. 25
*CAPE TOWN CASTLE	Mar. 3
*STIRLING CASTLE	Mar. 10
*PIETORIA CASTLE	Mar. 17
*PENDENNIS CASTLE	Mar. 24
*KATHLON CASTLE	Mar. 31

**INTERMEDIATE AND  
 ROUND AFRICA SERVICES  
 FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT**

Sailing London Rotterdam	
*RHODESIA CASTLE	Mar. 1
*HARLEM CASTLE	Mar. 8
*WARWICK CASTLE	Mar. 15
*DURBAN CASTLE	Mar. 22
*KENYA CASTLE	Mar. 29
*RHODESIA CASTLE	Apr. 5

Via Madeira - Via Las Palmas

Out West Coast home East Coast  
 (Out East Coast home West Coast)

Further subject to a brochure without notice

**UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office: 16 Byward Street, London E.C.3. Tel: ROYAL 6486  
 Chief Passenger Office: 16 Byward Street, London E.C.3. Tel: ROYAL 6486  
 Branch Office: 16 Byward Street, London E.C.3. Tel: ROYAL 6486

Offices at: SOUTHAMPTON BIRMINGHAM LEEDS MANCHESTER GLASGOW

**South  
 and  
 East  
 Africa**