

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday March 3rd, 1960

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No. 1847

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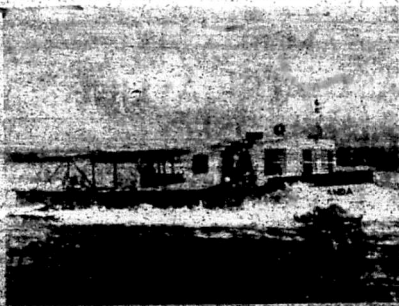
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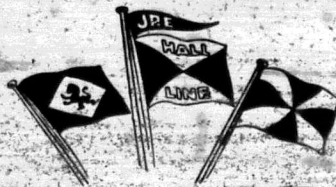
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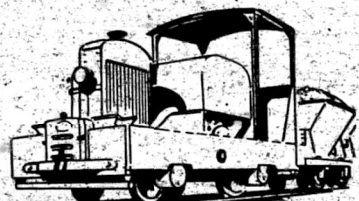
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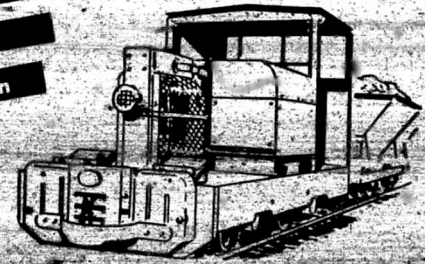
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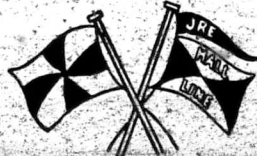
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1960

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GRIEVOUS GULLIBILITY of the highly-placed dupes of the African political extremists at the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London could not have been more swiftly or vindictively exposed. Thrice within **Gullibility in High Places** twenty-four hours at the end of last week Mr. Mboya made public statements which must have been abhorrent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, their Cabinet colleagues who had approved the Macleod plan, Mr. Blundell, and all in his team who (in at least several cases against their better judgment) had been submissive to the will of a strong-minded Minister who was ready to pay almost any price for even a temporary truce in Kenya. As is now standard practice with the surrenders of politicians, it was presented to the world as a satisfactory settlement of a most difficult problem; that was sheer fantasy, but EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was alone in its condemnation. It is bad that the British Press should have accepted so uncritically the outcome of a conference which could scarcely have been more ineptly conducted. That newspapers in Kenya should have taken the same line is worse. One wrote of the Lancaster House Conference as "a signal success for Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell in particular"—unconsciously recalling the description of the Munich surrender as a signal success for the late Mr. Neville Chamberlain (whose umbrella could most appropriately be lodged in the Colonial Office).

This journal has recorded in some detail week after week why it has disagreed completely with the Secretary of State and the leader of the New Kenya Group, who were chiefly responsible for the southern but futile endeavour to appease the unappeasable African extremists. We empha-

sized the folly of that course before the conference opened and during its overlong, disheartening, and in several respects disreputable proceedings; but the only delegates who faithfully resisted the drift to disaster were the four representatives of the United Party. Their adherence to principle was brushed aside as irrelevant by those who would not see the dangers into which Kenya was about to be plunged. In their recklessness they heeded neither the actions nor the words of the Africans who daily demonstrated the obduracy which had been their stock in trade for years. The Koinage incident, the clearest possible alarm signal, an incident on which there should have been no compromise whatever the consequences, was "settled" by a shabby and cynical formula—which merely gave the apologists for Mau Mau the satisfaction of showing their contempt for the Secretary of State by allowing the Kikuyu agitator to use their committee room once only. That insult could not have been perpetrated if Mr. Blundell and his colleagues had stuck to their first firm declaration, but, swearing they would never consent, they quickly did when Mr. Macleod discarded what he had insisted was a matter of principle. There were soon to be other proofs that principle was to count for nothing in this calamitous conclave.

In the conference itself, in talks with other people, and presumably in interviews with the Minister, the African elected members made it clear that whatever they gained would be treated as a **New Constitution** **"Already Out of Date"** from which to make another long jump. In private conversation some of the most influential of the African delegates were using the phrase "This Constitution will be out of date before it is brought in." But the **submissive Mr. Blundell** and the **submissive Mr. Blundell** were not deterred even

by that spectre. Pretending to themselves, the conference, and the public that they were preparing a new experiment in inter-racial partnership, they blundered on, Mr. Macleod had said in his opening speech: "All who have made their homes in Kenya are entitled to make a full contribution to the work of governing their country." He did not permit that postulate to impede his drive for a result which cannot possibly be squared with his assurance. While the conference was sitting the Prime Minister said in Cape Town that in African territories under United Kingdom control "merit alone is the criterion for a man's advancement, whether political or economic." That solemn pledge was likewise broken by Mr. Macleod and his co-workers from Kenya, who seemed possessed of a death-wish. There was no real fight in the New Kenya Group. Whatever the Minister wanted they would concede (though perhaps with a phrase or two of formal reservation). Yet they have the presumption to suggest that they made the best of an intricate situation. It would have been simple, not intricate, if they had stood by a few elementary tenets — for which the Prime Minister gave them a most timely but disregarded cue.

\* \* \*

The Macleod Constitution can pass no test of merit in the sense in which the Prime Minister used the word, and its multi-racial character is made bogus by the provision

### Campaign Opened For Independence.

that all European candidates for the Legislature must submit themselves to a common roll electorate which, being overwhelmingly African, will return only those Europeans and Asians who have leapt on the band-wagon of men of the Mboya stamp. Like Hitler, Nasser, and other dictators, Mr. Mboya often blurts out facts which shock the unsophisticated but not objective analysts of his career. At London Airport, just before leaving for Nairobi, he declared that the African nationalists in Kenya would at once renew their campaign for "immediate and full independence"; none of the African elected members, he said, was satisfied with the new Constitution, and they would press for a post-elections committee to plan for independence. For full measure, he emphasized that there could be no future for British military bases in the Colony, that the Africans would soon ensure abrogation of the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar under which the coastal strip of Kenya is leased, and that they would continue to agitate for the release of Kenyatta, whom he alleged he possess the full confidence of Kenya Africans.

In a television programme in Canada a few days earlier he had said that Kenyatta would be Kenya's first Prime Minister after independence, which was nothing like four or five years away, as Mr. Blundell and his followers imagined. Their surrender, he now tells the world, was without purpose, it has not won the good will of the African politicians, who will act as they have acted for years.

So the Macleod Constitution stands revealed as farcical, false, and tragic. It is farcical and false because the African elected members regard it as out of date even before it comes into operation. It is tragic because it cuts the roots of confidence, because it undermines Kenya's strongest stabilizing force, because it weakens a European community which, whatever its faults, has been an indispensable civilizing factor, and, by no means least, because it betrays many thousands of Africans who at great physical risk have stood loyal to British rule and millions of other Africans who have little or no interest in politics but are now to become the puppets of a tiny minority of their race with insatiable political ambitions but little or no experience or capacity for the grave task of governing a country of Kenya's complexity. Britain's moral obligations to the mass of Africans and to the non-Africans are reprehensibly tossed into the "wind of change" as pieces of paper of no account. Worst of the culprits is the Prime Minister (who should never be allowed to forget his pledge about merit as the criterion for advancement). Scarcely less blameworthy are the chief instruments of capitulation, Mr. Macleod (who for very obvious reasons does not want the new dispensation in Kenya to be called the Macleod Constitution, as it will be in this publication), and Mr. Blundell (who was indefatigable in the worst cause he has ever espoused).

\* \* \*

The White Paper contains a three-page Government statement about "safeguards." We discussed this point with many of the delegates, including Africans, Asians, Arabs, and Europeans, and

**Paper Protection Worth Nothing.** — even one of them admitted privately that the proposed Bill of Rights would be worth nothing, for all history testifies that it would be disregarded by any African-dominated Government which found that course convenient. Yet the numerous promises of safeguards, paper protection for those who are to be prematurely deprived of



British protection. There are some comfortless words about safeguarding rights in private property, since "only by this means will it be possible to maintain confidence and encourage development and investment, including the attraction of overseas capital; not only in the immediate future but also in the long term, accordingly, H.M. Government think it right to include provisions founded on the principle that there should be no expropriation of property except to fulfil contractual or other legal obligations upon the owner or for purposes to the benefit of the country (with due regard to human needs and individual hardship, confidence and stability, and advantage to the country's economy)". While that nonsense was being composed the Africans to whom Mr. Macleod was anxious to transfer power announced that they would not recognize any such restriction on their freedom of action. As though that were not enough to destroy faith in any Bill of Rights which may be passed into law meantime, they advertised their determination to break unilaterally the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar about the Kenya coastal strip. Such is their idea of the sanctity of agreements. But, while the Africans talked of tearing up one treaty, the Minister and the Blundell group illogically stressed the need for another. Incidentally, the Masai, who treasure their own treaty, might reflect on its future if it rests with Kikuyu and Luo politicians who are determined to repudiate that with Zanzibar.

\* \* \*

A disquieting fact is that the United Kingdom public is unaware of the Prime Minister's "criterion of merit" pledge and of responsible criticism of him and his Government for breach of that undertaking. In a healthy democracy such criticism would receive prominence in the Press. Yet when Group Captain Briggs made an outright attack on the head of the Government last week the news was almost entirely suppressed. Every newsagency and newspaper in London was to our knowledge supplied with a copy of his letter to Mr. Macmillan, which said: "The European community in Kenya is threatened with political extinction if the present constitutional proposals are implemented. We are particularly concerned with the apparent disparity between the proposals formulated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the principle enunciated by you in Cape Town that Britain's aim in African territories for which she is responsible is a society in which individual merit, and individual

merit alone, is the criterion for a man's advancement, whether political or economic". That went to the heart of the issue — that a principle emphasized by the Prime Minister himself had in less than a month been jettisoned by his own Secretary of State.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which first called attention to this grave conflict between precept and practice, had already emphasized the personal involvement of Mr. Macmillan, who refused to discuss the matter with a United Party deputation and evidently intends to escape from his embarrassment by studied silence. The organs of publicity could not be more co-operative in a bad cause. The B.B.C., which received a copy of Group Captain Briggs's letter, made no reference whatsoever in their news bulletins that day to his indictment of the Prime Minister. Next day's *Times* dismissed the matter in one sentence, buried in a long report. The *Daily Telegraph* ignored the point. So did the *Daily Mail*. So did *Fleet Street* shield the authorities from revelation of the unwelcome truth. Two days later there were two further striking omissions in reports published by the *Times*. Other papers recorded that thirty coins had been cast at Mr. Blundell's feet as a symbol of betrayal on his arrival at Nairobi airport, and that Mr. Mboya had said in a television broadcast in Toronto that Kenyatta would be Kenya's first Prime Minister. Neither news item appeared in the *Times*. One hope remains of objective comment on the Macleod *débâcle*: a debate in the House of Lords. In the Commons, of course, pliant Conservative members will not censure their leaders for their breach of principle and their betrayal of Kenya's best interests.

### Statements Worth Noting

"One of the famous generals of the era of Peter the Great was Abraham Hannibal, an Ethiopian, whose great-grandson was the celebrated poet, Alexander Pushkin. We can therefore say that we have had important relations with the Soviet Union in the military and cultural fields." — The Emperor of Ethiopia in a broadcast address from Addis Ababa.

"Mr. Macmillan's speech to the South African Parliament was decided upon in London before his departure; it was not the result of study of African affairs on the spot. He might as well have come to Cape Town by submarine. The wind of change mentioned by Mr. Macmillan will blow the white man out of Africa, except in the Union and possibly in Southern Rhodesia. It will blow him out of Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland." — Dr. C. M. West, a South African member of the South African House of Assembly.

# Full Text of White Paper on Kenya Constitutional Conference

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION was promulgated by Order in Council on April 3, 1958. The salient features of the present constitutional arrangements are:

(a) *Legislative Council*.—There are 91 members, excluding the Speaker. Members are of four types—constituency elected, specially elected, nominated, and ex-officio. Part IV of the Order in Council specified the following distribution of elected members by type and community: *Constituency Elected Members* (36): African, 14; Arab, 2; Asian, 6 (4 non-Muslims, 2 Muslims); European, 14. *Specially Elected Members* (in the following ratio): African, 4; Arab, 1; Asian 3 (2 non-Muslims, 1 Muslim); European, 4. These figures also indicate the present numerical distribution of specially elected seats. The Governor has an unlimited power to appoint nominated members; at present there are 37, of whom two sit on the non-Government side to represent the interests of agriculture and commerce. Those two "corporate" seats are due to disappear in 1960. In addition there are six ex-officio members.

(b) *Franchise*.—(1) *Constituency elected members* are elected directly by their own communities. The franchise for Europeans, Asian Muslims, and Asian non-Muslims is universal adult suffrage, and that for Arabs is universal adult male suffrage subject to a simple literacy test. The franchise for Africans is qualitative and is combined with a multiple vote. In addition, voters of the Kikuyu, Meru and Embu tribes have to possess a "loyalty certificate." (2) *Special Elected Members* are elected by all the members of the Legislative Council, sitting as an electoral college. (3) *Nominated members* are appointed by the Governor, subject to Her Majesty's instructions given through the Secretary of State without limit as to number. The two "corporate members" are chosen from lists submitted by the Board of Agriculture (Scheduled Areas) and the Board of Commerce and Industry. (4) *Ex-officio members* are Ministers who are otherwise not members of the Legislative Council.

## Council of Ministers

(c) *Council of Ministers*.—There is provision in the Constitution for 16 Ministers, of whom not more than eight nor less than six shall be public officers. At present there are 15 Members in the Council, seven of whom are officials, one an unofficial nominated member, and seven elected members (four Europeans, two Asians, and one African). The vacant ministerial post for Adult Education and Community Development is reserved for an African member in accordance with the statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 8, 1957. In addition, the Governor's Arab Adviser on Arab affairs may attend the Council of Ministers as of right and participate in its proceedings, but he is not a Minister.

(d) *Council of State*.—The Council of State was inaugurated in June, 1958, to protect racial or religious communities against harmful discriminatory legislation. Its function is to report on such legislation and it possesses powers to delay it. It can also report upon subordinate legislation which it considers to be discriminatory, so that if necessary it may be annulled. It does not consider either existing legislation or acts by the Executive. The Governor or the Legislative Council, however, may request assistance which the Council can provide in relation to the study of, or information on, matters affecting persons of any racial or religious community in Kenya.

It consists of a chairman and 10 members, nominated by the Governor, none of them being members of the Legislative Council. Members are not chosen in accordance with any principle of sectional representation, although in fact the council comprises members of all races; thus there are at present four Europeans, three Africans, two Asians and one Arab. Decisions of the council are taken by a majority vote. The chairman has a casting vote.

It was announced on April 22, 1959, that the present conference would be called to consider the next stage of constitutional development in Kenya. Subsequently Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie, Professor of Government at Manchester University, accepted an invitation by H.M. Government and the Kenya

Government to act as constitutional adviser with the following terms of reference: "To consult with political opinion of all shades with a view to affording advice to the participants at the forthcoming constitutional conference, including the Kenya Government and H.M. Government." Professor Mackenzie paid two visits to Kenya in the latter part of 1959 to familiarize himself with the local social and economic background and to meet representative bodies in the Colony. The Secretary of State visited Kenya in December, 1959, with the primary purpose of preparing himself for the conference by informal discussions locally.

## The Conference

The Governments of the United Kingdom and of Kenya invited to a conference in London under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies all the elected members of the Legislative Council and a small number of nominated members representative of certain minority interests. In addition, the conference was attended by the Governor (Sir Patrick Renison), Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie, and official advisers to the Secretary of State and the Governor.

Members resolved themselves into four main groups—the United Party led by Group-Captain Briggs, the New Kenya Group, led by Mr. Blundell, the Asian and Arab Group, led by Dr. Hassan, and the African constituency elected members, led by Mr. Ngala. There were also present special advisers to certain of the groups.

The conference met at Lancaster House and held 17 full plenary sessions between January 18 and February 21, 1960. The conference also resolved into two committees, and there were many informal meetings between the Secretary of State and various groups at the conference, and also between the groups themselves.

The task of the conference was defined by the Secretary of State in his opening statement: "Independence—I hope within the Commonwealth," he said, "is the ultimate objective, but it is not the task of this conference. Our task is to plan the next step in Kenya's constitutional evolution. To see at what pace Kenya can assume greater responsibility for the conduct of her own affairs. . . . As we plan this stage and all future stages of Kenya's constitutional evolution, we should remember that both Africans are easily the majority of all the people of Kenya and also that all those who have made their homes in Kenya are entitled to make a full contribution to the work of governing their country."

The Secretary of State went on to define the status of the conference. He said: "The function of the conference is not, of course, to take the decisions about the future of Kenya. That is a responsibility which ultimately rests with H.M. Government as a whole; and it is my duty as Secretary of State to make recommendations and give advice to my colleagues about what should be done. But when I give that advice I should like to be guided in my turn by what has been said at this conference. . . . My hope, of course, is that these recommendations will be based on a wide measure of agreement here, so that in the end we can be sure of co-operation among the people whom this conference represents in Kenya in any new changes which take place."

## Westminster Model

The Secretary of State told the conference that H.M. Government's aim was two-fold—first, to build a nation based on parliamentary institutions on the Westminster model, and enjoying responsible self-government under certain traditional conditions and, secondly, to achieve a general acceptance by all of the right of each community to remain in Kenya and play a part in public life.

These aims gave rise to three main principles on which rested H.M. Government's policy towards Kenya's future constitutional development:—

(a) Kenya would eventually be independent of United Kingdom control, provided that Africans, as well as other communities in Kenya, took a share in the government of the country. (b) Independence would not take place until the Government was responsible to a legislature fully reflecting the differing views of all the people expressed through the medium of a wide franchise; (c) individuals of every community should have full opportunity to participate in the administration of their country as a spirit of mutual tolerance, though for a time the interests of minorities might have to be secured through constitutional safeguards.

The conference then proceeded to a general discussion of the principles outlined by the Secretary of State in the course of which members were able to express their views. In reply to this discussion the Secretary of State made a number of observations by which the conference might be

\* The White Paper entitled "Report of the Kenya Constitutional Conference," H.M. Stationery Office, published at Is., by H.M. Stationery Office. Italics are as in the document.



guided in its subsequent consideration of detailed proposals for the next stage of constitutional advance in Kenya.

Referring to the composition of the Legislative Council and the associated question of the franchise, the Secretary of State said that he was sure that a decisive move should now be made towards universal adult suffrage in respect of some of the common roll seats which should be introduced. At the same time he regarded it as important that other of these seats should carry a much narrower franchise, in order to encourage both candidates and voters to forget their own race. It would however also be necessary for some seats in the Legislative Council to be reserved on a communal basis, and this might be achieved either by a modification of the existing system of direct communal elections, by some form of pre-selection through primary elections, or by adjusting the common roll to provide for reservation of seats as had been done in Tanganyika. If however the last device were adopted it would be necessary somehow to ensure that the candidates who were elected in that way had the effective and genuine support of their own communities.

On the question of nominated members he commended to the conference Professor Mackenzie's view that it would be unusual at the present stage of Kenya's constitutional development to deprive the Governor of the power of nomination as a means of conducting the business of Government, that this was a power which was generally allowed to wither away by desuetude before being formally abolished, and that this course was probably the most prudent for Kenya. If this view were accepted by the conference, the number of nominated members of the Legislative Council at any given time would depend on the extent to which elected members accepting ministerial office on an agreed basis of policy were able to command the support of the other members.

Referring to the Executive, the Secretary of State noted the wide measure of agreement that a smaller Council of Ministers—of about 12, perhaps with an Arab representative in addition—would be appropriate, and that these should include three or four civil-service Ministers. He went on to say that in his view those who aspired to take a prominent part in the future government of the country must take the maximum opportunity provided during the next period of constitutional development of gaining experience in difficult and responsible ministerial posts, working side by side with those who had already had wide experience, so that they might not only gain knowledge of the day-to-day problems of administration but also develop a sense of that unity of purpose which is the hall mark of effective government. In the United Kingdom Government's view the interests of Kenya would be best served at the present stage if Africans were to take a greater share in the government of the country and if also among those holding ministerial portfolios there were members drawn from each of the principal races.

### Constitutional Proposals

After holding a number of unofficial meetings the Secretary of State circulated some constitutional suggestions informally for discussion with the various groups at the conference, with the object of discovering how much common ground existed between them, and he subsequently placed the following proposals before the conference.

(a) *The Legislature.* There should be in the Legislative Council 65 elected members: 53 of these would be elected on a common roll and 12 would be national members.

(i) The positions of minority communities on the common roll should be safeguarded by reservation of 20 of the 53 seats, allocated as to 10 European, eight Asian, and two Arab. There should be communal primary elections for the reserved seats, in order to ensure that the candidates elected commanded the effective and genuine support within their own community.

(ii) For all common roll seats the franchise would be as follows: (a) ability to read or write own language for over 40 years of age; or (b) office-holder in wide range of scheduled posts at time of registration; or (c) income of £70 per annum.

(iii) The national members would be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Council using proportional representation (single non-transferable vote) except in contests for single seats. Seats should be reserved as follows: four Africans, four Europeans, two Asian non-Muslims, one Asian Muslim, and one Arab.

(iv) The Governor would retain the right to nominate members, but if elected members becoming Ministers brought with them to the Government benches a substantial number of supporters, the need to exercise this power would be reduced.

(v) The composition of the Council of Ministers should consist of 12 members, with an Arab representative. The right of reservation of these should be on a communal basis in the council, an appropriate number might be four African and eight non-African Ministers; (iii) the eight non-official posts should be filled by four Africans, three Europeans, and

one Asian; (iv) the Governor should retain the right to appoint Ministers and distribute portfolios.

In putting forward these proposals the Secretary of State recognised that they did not afford one section of the Asian community (either Muslim or non-Muslim, depending on which section provided the one Asian Minister) the opportunity of making its views known directly in the Council of Ministers. He proposed to give this question further consideration in consultation with the Governor.

The Secretary of State informed the conference that the Governor would propose to appoint a working party in Kenya, probably the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General, to recommend the rules which should govern the qualification and nomination of candidates and the election of members to the Legislative Council, including the delimitation of constituencies. It might be appropriate that representation should be based on districts, with special provision for the major towns; but that in the larger or more populous districts, and in some urban areas, there might be multi-member constituencies. In this event it would follow that some of the less populous districts might have to be combined into one constituency. The working party would be asked to ensure so far as possible that the reserved seats were appropriately distributed throughout the country.

### Views of the Various Groups

After the conference had studied his proposals the Secretary of State gave his understanding of the views of the various groups as follows:—

*The United Party* were entirely opposed to the proposals but were anxious to take part in the further discussions of the conference on safeguards and other related matters.

*The Asian and Arab elected members*, although having reservations particularly about the composition of the Council of Ministers, were prepared to accept the proposals.

*The African constituency elected members*, although having reservations particularly in relation to the level of the franchise, the proportion of African Ministers, and the position of the national members, were prepared to accept the proposals as the next stage in Kenya's constitutional development.

*The New Kenya Group*, on the assumption that the wide measure of agreement at the conference would be reflected in general support in Kenya for stable government and true co-operation of all races in all spheres, and that there would be an early agreement on the principles of all necessary safeguards, agreed with the African elected members and others that the Constitution of Kenya in the next stage should be as outlined in the proposals.

Subject to the reservations made by the various groups, the conference agreed to move on to the consideration of appropriate constitutional safeguards and appointed a committee for this purpose. After discussions both in the committee and outside, in which full agreement was not reached, the Secretary of State made the following statement:—

When I spoke to the plenary session of the conference on February 15 I gave my understanding of the position the various groups had taken in relation to the constitutional proposals and suggested that the Committee on Safeguards should consider a number of outstanding points. Accordingly, the committee have been discussing safeguards, and a number of discussions on this subject have taken place outside the committee. I think that the time has now come when it would be appropriate for me to inform the conference of H.M. Government's views about the arrangements which are needed in the next and subsequent stages of constitutional advance in Kenya. I also want to say something about how H.M. Government can assist Kenya in the vital task of strengthening the economic and other foundations on which any constitutional development must be based.

I turn first to the question of embodying in the Constitution provisions to safeguard fundamental human rights. We have had circulated to us several papers suggesting the enactment of provisions in the Constitution which would give legally enforceable protection to the fundamental rights of the individual against the State. A legal code of this kind, if included in the Order in Council, would not of course either invalidate or ensure that any measure by which those laws were changed would constitute a breach of fundamental principles required to safeguard individual rights. Such a code would also set the standard by which the Kenya Government would adjust existing law and practice.

The two main papers which we have had put before us are the extracts from the Nigerian Constitution, which is I think accepted as a very recent and detailed model for the enactment of such a code, and a very helpful paper by Dr. Theobald Marshall outlining the kind of provisions which might help to meet the situation.

(Continued on page 639)

# PERSONALIA

MR. CYRIL OSBORNE, M.P., is visiting East Africa.

MR. "BOBBY" ROSS has arrived in London from Rhodesia.

COUNTESS MORNINGTON, who died last week, was a sister of MARY LADY DELAMERE.

MR. and MRS. J. P. McDONAGH have left London for visits to Rhodesia and the Union.

MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS and MAJOR F. W. J. DAY will leave London Airport today to fly back to Kenya.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR MILES and LADY GRAHAM left London Airport on Saturday for a brief visit to Kenya.

MR. T. MWOYA, M.L.C. flew back to Kenya from London last Friday after paying a short visit to Canada to appear in a television programme.

Among Africans from Uganda who attended the All African Peoples' Conference in Tunis were MESSRS. JOSEPH KIWANUKA, J. KAKONGE, and P. OOLA.

MR. MARTIN WRAY, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. WRAY and their family sailed on Tuesday for the Cape on their way back to Lusaka.

MR. ANTHONY D. MARSHALL, an American business man who is president of the African Research and Development Company of New York, is in London.

MR. HERBERT CHITEPO, the only African barrister in Salisbury, passed through London on Monday on his way to New York to spend a few months in the United States.

LORD COLYTON, who as Mr. Henry Hopkinson, was at one time Minister of State for Colonial Affairs gave the "Week in Westminster" talk in Saturday's Home Service of the B.B.C.

MR. P. FLETCHER, for the past 14 years headmaster of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, has retired. His successor is MR. O. C. WIGMORE, lately of Berkhamsted School, Hertfordshire.

MR. S. P. CHAMBERS became chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which has large East, Central, and South African interests, on Tuesday, in succession to SIR ALEXANDER FLECK.

MR. A. G. DALGLEISH, a former Permanent Secretary in the Ministries of Agriculture and Local Government in Kenya, is to make a survey of unemployment and underemployment in the Commonwealth.

MR. S. BAYBUTT, financial director of Leyland Motors, Ltd., is on his way to Rhodesia in the WINCHESTER CASTLE. From Salisbury he will fly to Nairobi and return to England towards the end of April.

MR. A. M. OBOYE and MR. B. K. KIRYA, respectively president-general and vice-president-general of one of the two bodies calling itself the Uganda National Congress, have returned from a short visit to India.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MRS. MACLEOD have accepted an invitation to dine with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club on the evening of March 30. MR. JOHN WALLACE will preside.

MR. RALPH GIBSON, chairman of the South African board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is relinquishing that office but will remain on the board as deputy chairman. He has visited East and Central Africa on the bank's business.

MR. J. H. DOMMEN has been appointed general manager of the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation. He has worked in many parts of the world. Before his retirement last year he held high office in the Nestlé organization.

SIR BARCLAY NIBBLE left London last week for Tananarive to become a member of the South-Central Joint Industrial Council, the main business being the negotiation of a wage claim. Sir Barclay expects to be back in London about the middle of March.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations and MRS. ALPORT, and SIR HILTON POYNTON, Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, were the guests at luncheon last week of the central council of the Royal Over-Seas League.

MR. GEORGE J. COLE, now a vice-chairman, is to succeed LORD HEYWORTH as chairman of Unilever, Ltd., a company with large interests in East and Central Africa through their subsidiary the United Africa Company, with which Mr. Cole has been closely associated for many years.

MR. C. R. V. BELL, Director of Education in Uganda, and MR. MOHAMMUD AHMED ALI, Assistant Director of Education in the Somaliland Protectorate, represented the British East African territories at the recent conference in Addis Ababa of Ministers and Directors of Education in Tropical African countries.

MR. FREDERICK S. HALFORD, of Salisbury, architect-engineer for the building of the new £1,350,000 Ford motor-car and truck assembly plant at Willowvale, has flown from Southern Rhodesia to Toronto for consultations with the parent company. During a visit of several weeks he will study the Oakville plant of the Ford Motor Company of Canada. MR. RALPH B. FAWCETT, managing director of the Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ltd., is also in Toronto.

## Reception for Mr. & Mrs. Martin Wray

THE COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA and Mrs. Wallace gave a reception in London last Thursday evening for Mr. Martin Wray, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Wray. Those who accepted invitations were:—

The High Commission for the Federation and Lady Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. M. Alport, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Adams, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Mr. P. Broadbent, Sir Alexander & Lady Clutterbuck, Miss D. Crawford, Earl De La Warr, Miss K. Doran, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. G. Evans, Sir William & Lady Fitzgerald, Mr. & Mrs. Lionel Fleming, Miss A. Fletcher, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. E. S. Hawksley, Mrs. R. Hodgets, Miss H. V. Hodgson, the Countess of Home, Col. & Mrs. A. S. Fawcett, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. M. Lugton, Sir Stephen Luke, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. W. N. L. Monson, Lady Prain, Mrs. N. Morris, the Earl & Countess of Perth, Mr. James Pollock, Sir Hilton Poynton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Rose, Mr. Gerald Savers, Mr. Jack Thomson, Miss J. E. Thomson, Lady Waddington, Mr. R. Vanderfelt, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Watt, Sir Alexander & Lady Williams, Mr. R. E. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. A. Comar Wilson, and Mrs. E. Windle.

## Obituary

### Sir Enoch Jenkins

SIR ENOCH JENKINS, formerly Chief Justice of Nyasaland, died suddenly in Antigua last Thursday at the age of 65. Born in Cardiff in 1895 and educated at Howard Gardens Grammar School, Cardiff, Cardiff University College, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1924, joined the Colonial Service in the following year, and was posted to Nyasaland.

He transferred to the Colonial Legal Service in 1927 as assistant registrar in the High Court of Northern Rhodesia. In 1930 he was appointed Crown Counsel and in 1936 Solicitor-General. In 1938 he went to Fiji as Attorney-General, returning to Nyasaland in 1945 as on his appointment as Chief Justice. He was Judge of Appeal, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal, from 1948 to 1953, and Justice of Appeal, East African Court of Appeal from 1953 to 1956.

Jenkins was chairman of the Zomba Prison Riot Commission of 1948, and a member of the Judicial Commission of the Central African Federation in 1952. He was knighted in 1946.



# Further Evidence Given to Southworth Commission of Inquiry

## British Journalists Subjected to Searching Cross-Examination

WHEN MR. JAMES BISHOP, of the *Times*, gave evidence to the Southworth Commission in Blantyre last week, he said that during the disturbances outside Ryall's Hotel when Mr. Macmillan was lunching there he saw no brutality, no barbarity, no batons, no whips, no bloodshed, and no Africans beaten up. He thought those Africans who were arrested deserved it.

He was noting some of the slogans on the banners when he became conscious of a scuffle. He looked back and saw that an African was trying to wrap his banner round a European police officer's head.

"A journalist said to me: 'See what these policemen are doing.' I then saw a number of European policemen hitting with canes at people who were trying to push a way through the police cordon. I would say it was more rap than hit. They were using their wrists more than their arms.

### Slogans Shouted

"A number of Africans broke through the cordon and rushed up the road shouting slogans. Some women with them started screaming. I saw a police officer—Mr. Long, I think—single out four from a group; they were pulled out by African policemen and put in a small van. A number of Africans appeared to resent this and pushed in by force. Then some Africans came up shouting 'Arresi me tob'. Some got into the van of their own accord.

"Later I saw African women being pushed about in the crowd, squeezed between the police in front and the people at the back. Some fell and were trampled on by their own crowd. One got up clutching her feet, screaming, shouting, and pointing at a European officer. Eventually she collapsed into the arms of a European police officer. I could not tell if she had been pushed or had tripped.

"Mr. Bishop told the commissioner that he saw several police officers using swagger-sticks hit and push back the crowd with hard wrist blows. They aimed at shoulders and legs. "As far as I could see, no one was seriously hurt. I saw no one hit on the head with a stick. The police officers were pushing the crowd back with their open hands. I did not see any 'kneeing', punching, or deliberate stamping on anyone's feet by the police. The demonstrators seemed to be specifically looking for trouble."

Mr. Bishop did not agree with previous evidence that the arrests were ill-considered; he thought them inevitable and that those who were arrested deserved it.

He added: "In the aircraft to Salisbury there was general talk about what had gone on. Several journalists had seen incidents of which they strongly disapproved."

Mr. Bishop told the commissioner of the suggestion that his account of the disturbances had been "doctored" in London and not published in full. "That is not true. My report was published exactly as I sent it."

Mr. Rene MacColl, chief revving reporter of the *Daily Express*, said he was talking to an old school friend on the veranda of Ryan's Hotel, where a bar and buffet had been set up. Suddenly there was a tremendous roar from the crowd in the street across from the hotel. "When it grew louder I sauntered across, still holding a glass in my hand, as I expected to return to the bar and buffet.

### Africans Angry

"A banner suddenly disappeared. That touched things off. The Africans were very angry and resentful and were arguing, raising their hands and apparently expostulating very loudly to the police officers over the tearing down of the banner. I saw a man in plain clothes who was darting back and forth taking photographs. I did not think he was a Press cameraman and when I inquired I was told that he was a policeman.

"We newspapermen who covered Mr. Macmillan's visit of necessity placed our view of the episodes in Blantyre against a very much wider background and an immensely greater canvas. In Nigeria, Ndola and Broken Hill there had been episodes which up to a point had been very much like the one in Blantyre.

"At Livingstonia a large group of Africans had formed. Mr. Macmillan updated the situation with commendable impartiality. He was on the point of getting into his car, but seeing the demonstrators he scattered across within touching distance of the Africans to the great dismay of police officers. He walked up and down the line of African demonstrators, the Guards. The Africans were disarmed and locked up, with sheepish smiles.

"It was only in Blantyre that things got out of hand, that

riotous events were seen, that Mr. Macmillan's tour was marred." Mr. MacColl said he had indicated in his article and still believed that that was due to the ineptitude and lamentable tactics of the Blantyre police. From those tactics stemmed all the other terrors of that day.

Mr. Bine, the Attorney-General, cross-examining, referred to a *Daily Express* photograph of an African woman lying in the arms of a policeman. The caption read: "Policeman slaps down girl demonstrator." Mr. MacColl agreed that he saw no white officer slap down an African woman and that the caption, which he did not write, was a serious misrepresentation of what took place. He agreed that there was no brutality, barbarism, or bloodshed. His allegations were against one or two police officers. His article had described "an ugly little riot."

### "Kneeing the Crowd"

He did not agree with the *Daily Mail* report that one London bobby could have contained the situation.

Mr. Pine said that in this report Mr. MacColl said the police were kneeling the crowd and asked if it would not have been fairer to say "I saw one or two policemen kneeling the crowd?" Mr. MacColl: "It would have been more specific."

Mr. MacColl did not agree with the description "a bloody blunder" given by Mr. Tom Driberg in *Reynolds News*.

Earlier, Mr. Stanley Bonnett, of the *Daily Mail*, had spent eight and a half hours in the witness box. He said his condemnation was directed at one police officer only.

Mr. Pine then read a headline: "Stanley Sees Africans Beaten Up" and asked: "Did you in fact see any Africans beaten up?" Mr. Bonnett: "I saw them jabbed with sticks and stamped on." "Is it true to say, as the *Daily Mail* says, 'Stanley Bonnett Sees Africans Beaten Up'?" Mr. Bonnett: "In the sense of being badly beaten up, no sir."

Mr. Pine: "Then you go on to say 'I watched a sickening spectacle'. What was this sickening spectacle?" "The provocative conduct of the policeman I have described." "Are you saying a riot was provoked by a single police officer?"

"Yes, two, as far as I remember." "You said one yesterday. Now you mention another one." "As far as I know, the other was a special branch officer."

Mr. Bonnett denied that his report was sensational, and said that at all times he had been referring to the actions of one police officer. Others had not behaved in any such manner. Mr. Long, Assistant Police Commissioner, behaved splendidly.

Mr. Justice Southworth said Mr. Bonnett had given a peculiar and disturbing piece of evidence about Mr. Limb looking for feet to stamp on. "A doctor has spoken of contact being made only on an African girl's third toe. Does that seem to be in accord with the kind of stamping you saw?" "No, sir."

Mr. Stephen Barber, foreign correspondent of the *News Chronicle*, was asked by the commissioner why he had described the crowd of Europeans outside the hotel as white settlers. "Your counsel has been in this country 13 or 14 years. Would you call him a white settler?" Mr. Barber replied: "Where the cap fits, it is for them to wear it."

### "Terrible Trouble-Making Outsiders"

Pressed for an explanation, Mr. Barber replied: "By white settlers I mean people who resent the 'terrible trouble-making outsiders' like us United Kingdom-based journalists. They seem to think we threaten their way of life by the things we write. They are in a high state of hysteria. You can scarcely set foot in this country without being assailed on a hysterical manner."

The judge asked: "Are you not being hysterical?" Mr. Barber replied: "No, we do not need to be. With some Europeans here, it has become the prevalent attitude almost to point of being a psychotic state. Sir, come and spend some time with us British journalists, and you will see what I mean. Everywhere you go you are set upon by chaps who say 'Mae has sold us down the river, and you, the Labour Party, Stonehouse and Castle'."

Mr. Barber testified to seeing a man in a lawn, coffee-coloured suit and a flat cap, slapping and hitting demonstrators for photographs. He thought he was a member of the Special Branch; he knew he was not a professional photographer because they did not wear hats. This man and others tore down placards held by demonstrators, and Mr. Barber felt this had aggravated them. The police officer with the camera was in fact spotting known people who had been allowed out of detention; he wanted to photograph these men in case proceedings were to follow. He saw one police officer with three men on his shoulders, having put the men in a semicircle, and another slapping and hitting demonstrators.

Asked to describe the force used by the police, Mr. Barber replied: "I describe it as unnecessary, regrettable, and shaming. The

whole mood and scene made me sad. People lost their heads and generally let the side down.

Mr. Sydney Jacobson, political editor of the *Daily Mirror*, said the editorial in his paper headed "Idiots in Uniform" was based not only on what he wrote but on the descriptions of other British Pressmen. "Temper was getting frayed. Most of the police exercised patience, but I saw one officer knee an African in the groin and another strike an African repeatedly on the head with a swagger-stick, and a little later strike another African. I would not say there was deliberate provocation of the police. I think the demonstrators were determined to make their voices heard, show their banners, and create the maximum impact to make the Prime Minister know they were there.

Some Europeans were extremely angry that this should have happened when the Prime Minister was in Blantyre, but he would not have used the term hysterical to describe them.

Mr. George Clay of the *Observer* said he saw a police officer using the instep and heel of his shoes to hit the shins and knees of demonstrators. He also saw him grind the heel of his shoe on the instep of a woman whom he could identify. The one officer whose handling of the crowd was rough appeared to be singling out the most troublesome of the demonstrators and trying to subdue them by rough but not brutal methods. Later he learnt that this was Mr. Limb. Other officers at the scene behaved perfectly.

There was no hate or hostility among the crowd; there was anger but no intention to engage in violence. Tearing down the banners had added to the excited mood of the crowd.

Asked to identify in a photograph the woman on whose feet the policeman had trodden, Mr. Clay pointed to an African. Mr. Justice Southworth told him she was not the woman who had complained.

Mr. Rooney: "I put it to you the police generally were having a rough time. Yes; and so were the crowd."

Mr. Rooney suggested that Mr. Clay had himself behaved in an unpleasant fashion, getting in the way of the police. "I will show you a picture which shows you breaking through the police cordon."

"I was not breaking through the cordon or obstructing the police."

Mr. Claude Cook, chief representative in the Federation of the South African Press Association, considered that the police acted with "very commendable restraint". He did not see anybody beaten or any instances of police brutality.

The outbreak of shouting seemed carefully co-ordinated, starting almost on a signal. He heard Africans shouting the

Congress slogan "Kwacha" and saw some giving the Congress thumbs-up sign. The flash of camera bulbs seemed to excite the crowd.

When a police vehicle arrived and six Africans who had been the most vociferous were put into it, they appeared to go quite willingly and others seemed to wish to be arrested. Three young African women were dancing about the street and shouting; they looked as though they could have been intoxicated, and obviously would have liked to be arrested, but the police simply pushed them back.

"I was impressed by the restraint shown by the African police. I saw one struck in the face by an African woman; he did not retaliate but just pushed her back into the crowd. The European officers seemed calm and collected."

Asked if he would describe the situation as a riot, a disturbance or a fracas, Mr. Cook preferred to call it a demonstration.

He was not sure the crowd was annoyed by the activity of any cameraman. "I got the impression they were pleased with all the publicity being given to them. When the camera bulbs were popping they made a better job of the demonstration."

Mr. Pergrine Worsthorne, of the *Daily Telegraph*, said that with one or two exceptions the police behaviour was exemplary. He described seeing a plain-clothes policeman pulling down banners. "This provoked resentment in the crowd and sparked off the subsequent demonstration, which developed at some points into a full riot. I saw one police officer lay a whip hard along the legs of a number of African women demonstrators."

Mr. Peter Young, Federal films officer, described the attitude of the police as one of maintaining law and order without taking any action against the crowd. He saw no brutality, no one injured, and no forceful action taken by the police.

Mr. Donald McNab, medical superintendent and surgeon at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Blantyre, said he examined two African girls who complained of injuries during the demonstration. There was blood on the toe of Emma Phombeya's foot and bruising of the joint. It was a very mild injury, the kind one got when a toe was stubbed. He would have expected more bruising had the foot been stamped on. The other girl had a graze on her right foot as if caused by a glancing blow or small knock; it was not consistent with deliberate stamping.

Asked if the injury to Miss Phombeya's toe could have been caused by kicking a policeman's shin, Mr. McNab said: "The ideal way for the injury to have been caused would have been by kicking a policeman's shin."

Mr. Fraser Wighton, of Reuter's, who, for health reasons, was unable to travel to Blantyre, described in an affidavit the mood of the African demonstrators as "slightly hysterical rather than hostile". The Africans included a little group of women who had worked themselves into a highly emotional state. He saw one push an African policeman in the face with her hand and he saw another African wrap his poster round a European police officer's head.

## Africa 1960 Committee Statement

The Africa 1960 Committee has issued the following statement:

"The successful issue of the Kenya conference marks a turning point in British policy in Africa and the end of the confusing pretence that small immigrant minorities of 10% constituted 'multi-racial societies' in which the minority groups were entitled to a large and semi-permanent share of political power.

"It is now established that, with a time-lag of some 20 years, East Africa will follow the same course as West Africa; and this is also consistent with what has already happened in Tanganyika and in the no less 'multi-racial' territories of French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo. This principle, once admitted, obviously carries important implications for at least the two northern territories of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"It is nevertheless remarkable that in the test case of Kenya it should have been possible to establish the new policy with the consent of so wide a section of the conference members. It now remains that the new confidence and mutual respect established among the delegates should be successfully transplanted to their constituencies in Kenya. Primarily this is a matter for the delegates themselves, and the continued interest and practical assistance of the British Government will be of vital importance.

"In particular, the British Government could do much to alleviate the anxieties of the immigrants, whose political power to protect their own interests is now to be diminished. To avoid 'frustration' at the present stage would be defeatist, because the worst should never arise. It should, however, be possible to devise a system of financial guarantees or insurance which would generously help to ease the transition of the Europeans and Asians to a new and more secure future. This should be just as important in the long term as any of the steps at present."







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The British South Africa Company's first offices in Salisbury 1890-91.

### The Chartered Company—2

The British South Africa Company, as a result of its operations in Rhodesia, started to administer the territories it had acquired within the two Rhodesias. It was busy building railways and telegraph lines, and the acquisition of mineral rights from the natives. It was also in a position to attract and finance prospectors.

Prospectors had arrived in the area that is now Rhodesia in September 1890, scattered to look for gold. The gold was mined at first and hard unwarding work, and sickness and fear were the lot of the settlers. Then they came into contact with the Matabele tribe. These former enemies had for long been raiding their neighbours for cattle and prisoners. The settlers suffered the consequences of the Matabele Wars of 1891 and 1896. By the end of 1897 the country was finally pacified.

Peace brought constitutional and administrative reform. In Southern Rhodesia a Legislative Council came into being in 1898. A permanent civil service was constituted and the financial system completely overhauled. Doctors, teachers, veterinary surgeons, agriculturalists and other technical specialists were recruited into the service. Similar progress was made north of the Zambesi.

Economic expansion followed in the wake of administrative reform. The railways enabled machinery to be

brought in more easily and coal was made available from the newly developed Wankie coalfield. More attention was devoted to agriculture, and in addition to maize and cattle, a number of commodities such as tobacco were produced for export. Both Europeans and Africans benefited from the new opportunities.

In 1923, after a referendum whether Southern Rhodesia should govern itself or join the Union of South Africa, the territory elected to remain independent and became a self-governing colony. The Company relinquished its outstanding claims against the Crown in return for a cash payment, but retained its mineral rights, the railways and certain estates, which it had itself developed.

Northern Rhodesia, with its small European population, obviously could not stand alone, and in 1924 that territory passed under control of the Colonial Office, and the Crown confirmed the Company's ownership of the mineral rights in the territory.

Such was the end of one of the finest chapters in the history of the British Commonwealth. Within only one generation a wild, inaccessible and bloodsoaked region many times as large as England had passed under a civilized government. The British South Africa Company's administration had laid the foundations for the creation of a new nation.

## Angry Reception for Mr. Blundell

### Settler Throws Thirty Pieces of Silver

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, leader of the new Kenya Party, was given an angry reception by European Settlers when he returned to Nairobi last week from the London constitutional conference.

He was openly abused by Europeans in the lounge at Nairobi Airport. There were shouts of "traitor"; 30 coins were cast at his feet, and a European shouted into a megaphone: "Blundell, you have sold your own people. Shame on you." Other Europeans cheered Mr. Blundell, and at one point when he was being abused African voices rose in protest, saying that Mr. Blundell was "all right." One African shouted, "Mr. Blundell, we'll vote for you."

There were cries of *Uhuru* from a crowd of about 2,000 when Mr. Ronald Ngala's plane landed. With other African elected members he was chained to waiting cars.

A few hours after his arrival Mr. Blundell told a meeting that independence was close on the horizon. He warned Europeans who might try to alter the constitutional proposals that if they succeeded to the detriment of Africans the Africans would not forget it for the rest of the century.

Group Captain Briggs said on his return to Nairobi: "A large section of the community regards the constitutional proposals as a victory for the Mau Mau. This is a very serious thing. When you couple it with demands for the release of Jomo Kenyatta it puts rather an unpleasant complexion on the whole situation."

Police used tear-smoke and batons to disperse a large crowd of Africans in Nairobi on Saturday after a meeting of about 15,000 people addressed by Mr. Mboya and Dr. Kioko. A large section of the crowd followed Mr. Mboya's car as it left the stadium. At the request of the police, he urged the crowd to disperse. As they took no notice tear-smoke was used, also without effect. Then riot squads charged with batons and broke up the crowd. There was some stone-throwing, and one policeman and one rioter were injured.

## TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

### Vacancy: Executive Staff

A vacancy exists on the permanent executive staff of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association for European man, under 30 years.

Educational standard at least Higher School Certificate level but University degree preferred. Knowledge of Swahili required to level of Tanganyika Government lower standard examination. Passing of higher standard examination within five years will be essential feature of efficiency bar.

Appointment on probation for two years at salary of £900 per annum, proceeding on confirmation, by annual increments to maximum of £1,740. Furnished quarters or allowance in lieu. Provident Fund.

Further information will be furnished to likely applicants who should apply in writing with full particulars to: Executive Director, Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, Private Bag, Tanga, Tanganyika.

In Kisumu 12 tribesmen wearing skins, elaborate headdresses and ceremonial paint performed a "dance of success" when Mr. Oginga Odinga, president of the Kenya Independence Movement, addressed a crowd of 4,000. Tribesmen blew horns and brandished spears in apparent celebration of an African victory in the "war of words" in London.

About 300 Nairobi Muslims passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with the London conference.

At Langata, near Nairobi, Mr. R. S. Alexander had a hostile reception, but the mood of the meeting is said to have changed to one of support when Mr. C. W. P. Harries, another delegate, said that he had joined the New Kenya Group in London. He added: "My main concern was to get something which was best for Kenya, and to try to make certain that my grandchildren will be able to inherit my farm and live there happily."

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, said on his return to the Colony that independence was the aim, with a clear recognition that the African voice would then be predominant in the Government. The new Constitution was a sincere effort to help the African to take that position.

### Country-Wide Political Organizations

He had told the African elected members in London that if they were all to work together, as was the expressed intention, he would expect to register country-wide political organizations. But, while the authorities would be as liberal as possible, security laws and order must come first.

Acceptance of the settlement, even though with reservations by the great majority of the delegates provided all in Kenya with a framework on which to build a sound and stable future. Some in all communities would be disappointed with aspects of the White Paper, but he hoped all would contribute to an atmosphere of good will, tolerance, and co-operation in work for the common good.

Asked about restricted persons, the Governor expressed extreme disappointment that since he had made the gesture of declaring the state of emergency at an end there had not been any reciprocating gesture in the Central Provinces where there had been a "rerudescence of singing Mau Mau songs and isolated instances of threats to former home guards and loyalists. So long as that goes on it is very difficult to make humanitarian gestures about people under restriction or in detention."

While a Bill of Rights was in force, fears of land expropriation would be groundless, but no Government could bind itself never to expropriate land for Government purposes.

Colonial administration of the Northern Province should continue for a considerable time, the nominated member for the province, Mr. A. Farah, said in Nairobi last week. He thought the province, which has a population of 250,000, should be allocated three elected seats instead of the two provided in the proposed Constitution.

His people lived in a harder world than the rest of Kenya, and they must be helped to catch up with the rest of the country. Economic development, the pace of education, and the provision of roads and medical facilities had to be hastened.

Dr. R. V. Bowles said that the work of the United Party was just beginning, for it was the only body representing the European cause inside and outside Legislative Council. It had to show that it represented European majority opinion in town and country, for then the fight for land, education, the Kenya Regiment, the Egerton College, and other safeguards could be remorselessly continued.

The party utterly rejected the Colonial Secretary's plan for the franchise and the Council of Ministers. Government denial of a general election before the London conference had resulted in the European interest being almost entirely neglected.

Mr. C. Salter, Dr. J. R. ... Mr. R. ... Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lyons, Mr. J. ... Reid, Mr. ... W. Gilbert, Brig. C. J. K. Hill, Mr. D. M. Goldstein, and Mr. D. W. Carbury were elected to the Nairobi branch committee.

### Correction

BY A PRINTER'S ERROR, our issue of last week recalled that the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in 1954 that when the time came for self-government in Uganda, the H.M. Government will wish to be satisfied that the rights of the minority communities resident in Uganda are properly safeguarded in the Constitution. The undertaking was of course that such rights would be properly safeguarded.



## Kenya White Paper

(Continued from page 633)

visions are needed in the proposed Constitution, which will be made by Order in Council, to provide for the judicial protection of human rights, on the lines of the provisions in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, taking into account the draft prepared by Dr. Thurgood Marshall and the special circumstances of Kenya. I have asked my own legal adviser, Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, to supervise the drafting of these provisions.

In this section of the Constitution H.M. Government consider it important to include protection for property rights. Only by this means will it be possible to maintain confidence and to encourage development and investment, including the attraction of overseas capital, not only in the immediate future but also in the long term. Accordingly, H.M. Government think it right to include provisions founded on the principle that there should be no expropriation of property except to fulfil contractual or other legal obligations upon the owner or for purposes to the benefit of the country (due regard being paid to human needs and individual hardship, confidence and stability, and advantage to the country's economy). Full and fair compensation should be given to the owner of any property expropriated, together with the right of recourse to the courts (including the normal channels of appeal) for the judicial determination of his rights, and of the amount of compensation to be paid to him.

### Independent Judiciary

I want to turn next to something else which I regard as vitally important; that is, to maintain the independence of the judiciary. The appointment of judges must not be a political matter, and they should continue for the time being to be appointed by the Governor in accordance with Her Majesty's instructions. At a future stage in Kenya's constitutional advance it will be necessary to establish a Judicial Service Commission for this purpose. The present provisions regarding the tenure of office of judges should be retained.

The essential task of this conference has been to work out a number of principles on which to base the next constitutional advance. Most members agreed, and I think rightly, that it was not the task of this conference to involve itself in matters which might more appropriately fall into the field of general Government policy and administration. It was of course inevitable that some such matters should have been raised from time to time against the background of the constitutional discussions; and for that reason I think it right to tell you how H.M. Government think they can help Kenya in strengthening the foundations on which the government must rest.

When I visited Kenya I was tremendously impressed by the obvious importance of agriculture and by the contribution of the farmer of all races to Kenya's well-being. Recently there have been suggested reforms in the system of land tenure aimed at placing it on a non-racial basis with good husbandry as the main criterion for use. I think that against this background there is a special need to see that the development that is maintained, that investment in land is increased and, in particular that Africans are encouraged and helped to take a greater share in the agricultural industry. Schemes of measures to encourage agricultural development are already in operation; but I am certain that more is needed.

The Governor has told me that the Kenya Government will undertake an immediate review to ascertain to what extent these various schemes and the existing financial institutions designed to help all farmers could be co-ordinated, and perhaps joined together into one whole. My agricultural advisers will, of course, if desired, be very ready to help. The review will also consider what further capital should be provided, to enable more to be done towards the development of the land, including approved resettlement schemes, with special reference to helping forward African farming.

### Finding Capital

In the light of this review H.M. Government will be ready to consult with financial institutions and with other authorities to help find this capital. The International Bank are already considering a scheme related to African areas, and they will now be approached to see whether they would favour participation in a more comprehensive project. To show the belief of H.M. Government in the value of such a scheme, I am glad to say that and now that H.M. Government will undertake, on the basis of the Kenya Government review, that they will be ready to make available from the above-mentioned sources any amount of capital which may be required.

H.M. Government desire the best security for the problems which arise in all the East African territories from the need to develop their services, particularly the development

of African agriculture and education, and the difficulties of finding the money for them from their own resources. H.M. Government are conscious of the difficulties facing not only the Kenya Government but also other East African Governments, and have decided that as from July 1, 1960, they will assume financial responsibility for the cost of the East African Land Forces. The details of this arrangement are being worked out with the Governments concerned. The recurrent cost of the Forces to Kenya in the present financial year is estimated at £1,128,000.

### African Ministers

I have been told by the Governor that he would like to bring some further African members into his Council of Ministers at once rather than wait until the new Constitution is in force. I welcomed this idea and understand that subsequently he discussed this with the African elected members and they are considering it favourably. Accordingly, as soon as he returns to Kenya the Governor has in mind to continue discussions to put this into effect.

I do not ask the various groups specifically to accept or approve what I have said. Indeed, as with the proposals on the Executive and Legislature which I put before the conference, I have been told by the groups and well understand that they have serious reservations or would have preferred points to be expressed differently. All groups except the United Party have nonetheless told me that, having taken note of what I have said, they accept that the proposals on the Executive and the Legislature should be implemented as the next stage in Kenya's constitutional advance.

Accordingly, I am glad to be able to announce that my colleagues have endorsed these proposals, and what I have said today as the policy of H.M. Government.

The Secretary of State suggested to the conference that the approach to self-government should be accompanied by a steady increase in the numbers of local people recruited to the civil service. He added: "I am thinking especially of Africans, whose advance here has been held up by their late start in educational development."

The conference welcomed this suggestion and also the Secretary of State's announcement that an inter-territorial conference was to be held in London in March, 1960, under the chairmanship of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to consider what more could be done to promote the building up of local civil services by local recruitment.

They also welcomed the statement by the Governor of Kenya that he intended to appoint a working party under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Public Service Commission, and including local non-official members, to advise on ways of accelerating the localization of the public service in Kenya.

**The Coastal Strip.**—The conference took note of a statement by the Secretary of State that questions regarding the Coastal Strip fell outside the scope of the conference. They also took note of H.M. Government's intention to continue for the present to discharge as hitherto its responsibilities in this matter under the existing agreement with the Sultan of Zanzibar.

### Better Understanding

The conference recorded their appreciation of the help and wise counsel provided by Professor Mackenzie both during his visits to Kenya and throughout the conference. They also wished to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance given by Dr. Thurgood Marshall and Dr. Rostowski. Finally they wish to put on record their deep appreciation of the efficiency and speed with which the secretary-general and all members of the secretariat had unflinchingly discharged their responsibilities throughout all the proceedings of the Conference.

Addressing the conference at its concluding session the Secretary of State said: "So ends the Kenya Conference; but it is of course not an end but a beginning, and all of you that are here have an essential part to play in the future. I think that as we look back on the long days and weeks of this conference we will no doubt remember the arduous hours of discussion, the dissent and often difficult points that we have tried to hammer out. At several moments the number of occasions on which deadlock seemed complete and it seemed as if the conference must wholly fail. But I think you will remember other things too. We know each other much better now as a result of this conference. We understand each other much better as a result of this conference, and it is on that which we must build, and so I think that it would be right even for all those who have reservations about part or the whole of what I have said, that we all should turn our eyes and our hearts to the future—that is the future of Kenya."

The documents of the proceedings of the Kenya Conference, Chairman and Sir H. B. N. Kipkor, Secretary, dated and dated February 21.

## Times wants Banda Released

HAVING PLEADED in two leading articles for the admission to the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London of Mbiyu Koinange, a Kikuyu whom the Government of Kenya had publicly described as one of the men most responsible for the Mau Mau rebellion the *Times* has now cast its influence on the side of those who have agitated for the release from detention of Dr. Banda, president of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress, against which, in the words of the Devlin Commission report, the Governor of the Protectorate had either to "act or abdicate". The leading article was in these terms:

Coming so hard upon Mr. Macmillan's visit, the decision to send Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland this week is a surprise. He is going, it is officially stated at Sir Roy Welensky's invitation for discussion of matters of common interest. As there is good reason for supposing that if the British Government had had their way Dr. Banda would by now have been released and be back in Nyasaland, it is fair to assume that this question is the most immediate matter of common interest that has to be settled.

Technically, of course, the question of Dr. Banda's release is not a matter for the Federal Prime Minister. But there are real fears throughout the Federation that the release of Dr. Banda will be signal for further violence and unrest, and it is here that Sir Roy Welensky can claim to have a legitimate interest in what happens to the African leader. It is likely therefore that the Federal Government will take its stand on the assumption that Dr. Banda's release to Nyasaland or elsewhere in the Federation at this moment would be an unjustifiable security risk.

The opposite view, which the British Government prefer, is that Dr. Banda's release now could provide an important filip to the work of the Monckton Commission. Mr. Macmillan's careful statement to the House of Commons on Tuesday made clear that the Government will be relying heavily on the preparatory work of the commission when it comes to the final constitutional conference.

"If the British Government do believe that the commission's

work will be helped by the release of Dr. Banda—and Mr. Macmillan has now had the opportunity of assessing this for himself on the spot—they cannot afford to hesitate longer. The risk of releasing Dr. Banda will be lessened if they have some constitutional ideas to talk over with him and if he himself appreciates that it is neither in his own nor in Nyasaland's interests that his name be associated with violence a second time.

## Removing the Sting from Nationalism

### An African's Advice to Europeans

AFRICAN NATIONALISM, which was sweeping through the continent "like a hurricane", would have powerful repercussions in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira, chief editor of African Newspapers, has told a study conference organized by the Rhodesia National Affairs Association.

Europeans should realize that all Africa would be ruled by Africans within the next 15 years, and it was only in the interest of the self-preservation of the Europeans to come to terms with nationalism.

But it was also incumbent upon the African leaders to reassure the Europeans that they had the right to stay as equal citizens, whose property and persons would be protected by the Government. Every skilled European, he added, provided work for eight Africans—two in domestic service and six in factories.

The factors which bred hostile African nationalism had to be removed. The colour bar must go and the franchise must be widened so that the people would seek to work within the Constitution instead of outside it. The Land Husbandry Act, a good measure, was running into difficulties because there was not enough land on which to settle the Africans: it was "heart-rending" for Africans to be given eight acres, when across the fence Europeans occupied farms of two or three thousand acres.

Discussing the behaviour of Europeans to Africans, Mr. Shamuyarira said that in Ghana and Nigeria, where they had been shorn of the burden of minority rule, they were polite, good-mannered, and respectful; in Rhodesia Europeans were not relaxed, natural, and respectful because they bore the burden of minority rule. Europeans were on tenterhooks and arrogant, particularly European women.

## Political Situation in the Federation

### Mr. Garfield Todd's Non-Partisan Formula

THE POLITICAL SITUATION in the Federation was so grim that it had almost reached the limits of party politics and the stage where liberals of all races should get together to save it, Mr. Garfield Todd, Federal leader of the Central Africa Party, said in a recent F.B.C. "News-Conference".

Asked how the support of the African intelligentsia could be won back, Mr. Todd replied that it could be done if the Federal Government would put on the voters' roll all responsible people who had reached, say, Standard VI, for that would show that Europeans were really prepared to work alongside Africans. The crux of good faith in partnership was readiness to share power; and Europeans had shown that they were not ready for that.

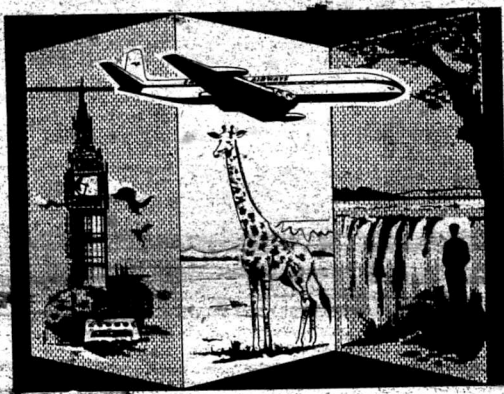
He agreed with Sir John Moffat that the Federation in its present form should be broken up immediately, otherwise it would "explode violently".

If the Federal franchise had been designed to bring in such responsible Africans as agricultural demonstrators and teachers "we should have been well on the way to a successful Federation".

He believed in a qualitative franchise, though he differed from Sir Roy Welensky on the degree of the qualifications.

### Somaliland's Council of Elders

BRITISH SOMALILAND is to have a Council of Elders, which will normally meet twice annually. The intention is that it should consist of six sultans and the chief kadi as permanent members, with four akils, one religious leader and two other prominent elders from each district serving for periods of a year. The purpose is to make available to the Legislature and Ministers the advice and experience of traditional tribal and religious leaders. Ministers will have the right to address the council but not to take part in its debates.



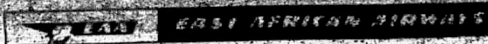
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# Lord Home Returns to London      Disturbed Situation in Uganda

## Invitation to Sir Edgar Whitehead      Traditional Tribal Leaders

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived back in the United Kingdom on Saturday from his visit to the Federation.

At a Press conference before he left Salisbury he said that he had invited Sir Edgar Whitehead to London in April to continue the discussions on the Southern Rhodesian Constitution which were started in November. Lord Home described his discussions with Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar as "most fruitful and encouraging."

Commenting on Lord Home's statement that the British Government was opposed to secession of any territory from the Federation, Sir Roy said that that was "unquestionably a closing of the door on any talk of secession." Lord Home's most opportune statement should put to rest the fears expressed by many people.

Sir Roy continued: "Lord Home has made it clear that there is no question of secession and that on basic issues there is solid agreement that both Governments should seek answers that will assist the Federation in her march to nationhood."

Mr. W. Harper, leader of the Dominion Party in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly, said after a talk with Lord Home: "The British Government has become aware for the first time that Europeans in Southern Rhodesia are up in arms against its colonial policy."

Referring to the Dominion Party's Central Africa Alliance scheme, he said: "We are interested in saving the 80,000 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, but if saving them means damaging Southern Rhodesia and losing Dominion status we must abandon them."

Russia is to participate in the second stage of the Aswan High Dam on the same lines as she is doing in the first stage. President Nasser and Mr. Khrushchev have exchanged Notes about this new agreement. No figure for the new line in credit which the Russians will be required to furnish has been published. Earlier it was announced that Soviet engineers had put forward new proposals on the Dam aimed at further reducing the cost and shortening the construction time. Expenditure on the first stage could thereby be cut by 10% to about £36m.

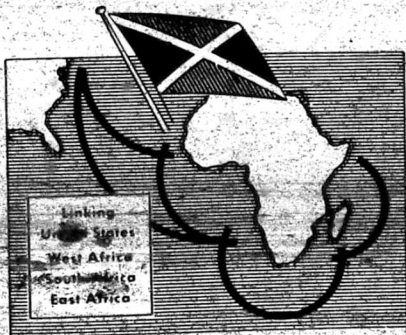
THE UGANDA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has been asked to extend until at least the end of April the order which makes Buganda a disturbed area.

The Chief Secretary, Sir Charles Hartwell, said that since the end of November, when the order was last extended, there had been 173 further incidents of violence and arson, damage to crops, or threats reported to the police. The actual number of incidents is greater, but many people are afraid to tell the police.

The rulers of Uganda's four kingdoms, who met last week privately in the palace of the Kabaka of Buganda, have announced that their regular annual conference is to be held in a fortnight—much earlier than usual—because of the urgent constitutional problems facing the Protectorate. The Kabaka and the rulers of Ankole, Toro, and Bunyoro have also invited the Kyabazinga of Busoga, who is not a hereditary ruler in the same sense, to join them. For the first time an invitation has been issued to the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford.

The Kabaka's Government, in a reply to the British Government's assertion that the termination of the Buganda agreements would not end British protection, has stated that Buganda "cannot be refused the right to wish to terminate that protection when it is no longer needed". The Kabaka's Government considered there had been a breach of the agreement for the Uganda Government had reduced grants to Buganda (because of revenue losses arising from the Buganda trade boycott of non-African goods) and the boycott leaders had been deported. "The Kabaka's Government believes this form of punishment should be abolished."

"We recall to our people what St. Paul said: 'The night is far spent; the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light. Let us walk honestly, as the day.'" The Emperor of Ethiopia, in a broadcast from Radio Addis Ababa.



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## News Items in Brief

This year's East Africa Dinner in London is to be held on June 28, not June 22.

In the forthcoming general election in Zanzibar and Pemba women will vote for the first time.

The United Federal Party will hold this year's annual congress in Blantyre-Limbe in August.

An African school teacher in Mrewa has won £10,000 in the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery.

An Asian in Nyasaland has won the first prize of £30,000 in the Southern Rhodesian State lottery.

An independent weekly newspaper entitled *African Mail* is about to begin publication in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

The first adult literacy primer for Masai nomads is being produced by the East Africa Literature Bureau.

Nairobi is to have a civic exhibition in April to mark its 10th anniversary as a city and its 50th as a town.

A 400-acre extension to the Tana River irrigation scheme is being prepared at Galole, in Kenya's Coast Province.

The equestrian statue of Lord Kitchener which formerly stood in Khartoum has been re-erected outside Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.

The Royal African Society's annual general meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on April 27 in the premises of The Royal Commonwealth Society.

A film on Ethiopia, entitled "Palaku Mari," is to be shown at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, March 3, at the headquarters of The Royal Commonwealth Society.

According to Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, president-general of the Democratic Party in Uganda, 100 scholarships for Uganda Africans are now available in the United States and Canada.

Nyasaland's Labour Department's headquarters have been moved from Zomba to Blantyre. The regional headquarters of the Ministry of Health are to follow about the middle of the year.

The 11th annual general meeting of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club is to be held at 3 p.m. on March 9 at 14, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. All present members of the committee seek re-election.

The late Sir Eldred Hitchcock's fine collection of Islamic pottery is to be sold at Sothebys on March 8. There are 163 lots, some dating from the first century and dozens from the ninth and tenth centuries.

A colonial governor's maximum pension has been increased from £4,000 to £4,350 a year, and the gratuity payable in respect of a governor who dies in office from £6,000 to £6,525. Present pensions are not affected by the changes.

A deputation of five, including Mr. John Stonehouse, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, has presented a second batch of signatures to the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street demanding the release of Dr. Hastings Banda and Jomo Kenyatta.

Grants totalling £798,974 were approved for 71 new research schemes and 63 supplementary schemes in 1958-59, states the report of the Colonial Research Council. They bring the total allotted to Colonial Development and Welfare research projects since 1940 to £194m.

Police used tear smoke and charged a mob of about 100 Africans who were throwing stones and shouting political slogans at an evangelist meeting in Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia recently. Six policemen and three Africans were injured and 18 Africans arrested.

A grant of £1,229,062 for the new general teaching hospital at Mulago, Uganda, has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, representing three-quarters of the estimated second phase of construction. It will be the main teaching hospital in British East Africa.

The Federal Government has sent two motorized platoons consisting of 60 officers and constables into Nyasaland for training purposes. They are to carry out joint mobility exercises with detachments of the Rhodesian African Rifles and the King's African Rifles already in Nyasaland.

In the first degree examinations of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 17 of the 19 candidates who sat for the B.A. general degree were successful, as were six of the seven candidates in the B.Sc. general examination, and both candidates for the B.Sc. agricultural degree.

In order to attract recently qualified doctors to the Federation, the Federal Ministry of Health is prepared to fly men out from the United Kingdom by air, pay them just over £72 per month, less £15 for board and single quarters, and then, if they do not like the country or the life after a year, let them change home again.

The Nyasaland African Congress and the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, both of which are pro-independence, intend to hold a conference in the Belgian Congo when they discuss African independence in their own eyes. Making that announcement in Paris, Mr. K. N. D. N. said that he had said that the Government of an independent Congo would give permission.

## Breach of Prime Minister's Pledge

THE FOLLOWING LETTER, sent to the *Daily Telegraph* by the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, was not published. It was headed: "Breach of the Prime Minister's Pledge." The full text was as follows:—

"Mr. Blundell when he wrote in your columns: 'If we Kenyans can travel in the same bus together on the road to the future—perhaps the Africans driving and the Europeans reading the map—we shall solve our problems.'"

"The Macleod Constitution will indeed put the African in the driving seat and relegate the European to the part of map-reader. A map-reader is not needed by a driver who knows the way; and though Mr. Blundell is aware that few of the 33 Africans who are to be elected to the next Legislative Council will have had any experience for real responsibility, he has had a large share in inducing the London conference to give them control of the vehicle of State."

"However good the map-reader, the driver can insist on having his way, and the obduracy of the Ngala-Mboya group demonstrates that that is their intention. Mr. Blundell and those who accept his guidance must not be surprised if the man at the wheel soon tells them not to talk to the driver."

"The worst thing about the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London is that it has flagrantly disregarded the Prime Minister's pledge in his Cape Town speech that merit alone would constitute the criterion for political advancement in the British territories in Africa. Instead of acting in the sense of Mr. Macmillan's assurance, the conference has set farcical qualifications for the vote, which is to be given to anyone (presumably adult, but not so stated) who can read and write his own language. Is it not preposterous to consider as a test of 'merit' an achievement within the competence of a child in any civilized society? So the qualifications agreed by the conference (except the United Party delegates) come much closer to the demand of the African extremists for a universal franchise than to the Prime Minister's declaration."

"Thus the issue is now far wider than that between conflicting views of the right course to take in Kenya: it is that of fulfilling or dishonouring the Prime Minister's own pledge. Is it to be said that at the first best since his speech to the South African Parliament Mr. Macmillan has endorsed a plan which has no sort of relation to merit in any reasonable definition of that word?"

"Whereas the public has been led to believe that this London conference has been a triumph for political effort and tolerance, the truth is that it has been mismanaged from the start, that the private statements of many of the participants have constantly been in flagrant contradiction with what has been said and done in their name, and that the result of weeks of haggling has been to make irresponsibility respectable and victorious."

## African Disappointment in Uganda

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD'S SPEECH to the Uganda Legislature has caused great disappointment to the African elected members, according to the Kampala correspondent of the *Times*. Mr. A. M. Obote commented that as H.M. Government appeared unwilling to accept views of the Wild Committee's report, there was no alternative but to demand complete independence at once.

Some members of the Uganda People's Party felt that they had been wasting their time trying to marshal support in the country for the Wild Report, while others commented on the vague wording even where the Uganda Government appeared willing to implement the committee's proposals. They thought it would have been better for the Government to have said nothing until they were prepared to be more specific.

Shortly before the Governor's statement the Kabaka of Buganda and the traditional rulers of Toro and Ankole issued a joint proclamation that they wanted national liberty, but not at the expense of individual freedoms and ideals. The statement was read from the steps of the Kabaka's palace by his private secretary.

Ministers of the three kingdoms are now to be seen in Kampala, where they are expected to discuss the situation and commitments so as to be able to meet the threat of exploitation by individuals and minorities.



## Irresponsible Trade Unions in Kenya

### Damage Done by Following American Pattern

MR. R. J. HILLARD, retiring president of the Federation of Kenya Employers, said at the annual general meeting: "No constitutional or political objective is worth pursuing, however dear it may be to armchair theorists, if it will undermine the economy on which all political development ultimately depends for survival."

In the course of his speech Mr. Hillard added:

"Recent strikes in Kenya, which have been marked by intimidation and violence, have suggested an inability to restrain hotheads or a willingness to obtain by other means what might prove unobtainable by argument."

"The reasons why the trade union movement in Kenya has been influenced by the American pattern are many and various. The damage has been done, and there is no doubt that the American pattern can lead—and in Kenya in some cases has led—to dictatorial practices."

"The Kenya Federation of Labour and union leaders tend to behave in a manner which denies to their own members the basic rights of democratic practice. We hear a great song in the political world about one-man-one-vote democracy, but a very different tune when it comes to trade union decisions."

"The unions affiliated to the K.F.L. in 1958 represented only 17% on an average of the employees engaged in their industries. Even if this figure materially increased in 1959, it is undeniable that countless African workers are thrust into disputes without being consulted beforehand, and he would be a brave worker who refused to obey the dictates of the union hierarchy."

"The rather vulgar cry of 'our demands or else' appears to have given way to a cry of 'more positive action by employers'. The meaning is the same—'give in'. Both the railway strike and the bus strike were irresponsible; they were called for no other reason than that a few ambitious men sought by the withdrawal of labour to force a management to dismiss or suspend one of its supervisors."

## M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd. Report

### Income from Copper Sales Doubled

M.T.D. (MANGULA) LTD., a subsidiary of The Messing (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., reports an income from the sale of copper of £1,428,289 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £703,471 in the previous year. Sundry revenue brought in £43,059 (£24,418).

Working expenditure totalled £919,605 (£675,662), royalty payable £54,706, interest on holding company advances £69,866. Preliminary and share issue expenses totalled £70,217, and £100,000 was transferred to general reserve. The proposed dividend of 3d. per stock unit absorbed £225,000. The carry-forward was £2,747 (£3,740).

The issued capital consists of £4,500,000 in units of £100 each. Reserve and surplus total £102,747, holding and fellow subsidiary companies' investment amounts to £1,189,692, provisions and current liabilities are £510,695, mining assets at cost total £5,233,421, interest in fellow subsidiary at cost is £40,000, and current assets are £1,029,713, including £15,653 in cash.

The installation of the second mill unit was completed during the year, and the mine reached full production. Output for the year totalled 16,385 short tons of concentrates with an average copper content of 31.18% which was shipped to refineries overseas.

The directors are Commander H. F. P. Grenfell (chairman), Sir Charles W. Meredith and Messrs. D. E. Cox, P.O.B. Frost, P. U. Rissik, F. Elliott, and C. M. Stuart.

## Shell in East Africa

MR. J. H. LONDON, senior managing director of the Royal Dutch-Shell group of companies, said in Nairobi last week that his company's investment in Kenya was proof of the group's confidence in the Colony. Shell-British Petroleum had about £10m. invested in East Africa on the marketing side, and he could see no reason why they should not continue to invest money in the East African territories. His group had not given up hope of finding oil in East Africa, and would continue its exploration despite the fact that it had already spent over £10m. Mr. London has been on a visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar with Lord Shawcross, a director of the Shell group. When in Mombasa they visited the site of a new refinery, which should be operating in three years.

## British South Africa Co. Report

### Group Net Profit Up from £8m. to £11.4m.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY reports an income from royalties, rents and fees, after providing for the payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net revenue from mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, of £9,395,827 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £6,120,829 in the previous year.

Profit from agricultural estates in Africa amounted to £5,059 (£98,651), income from investments was £2,218,942 (£2,434,327), interest and underwriting commission £406,729 (£389,752), and interest on tax reserve certificates £28,153 (£83,002). Provisions for depreciation of investments no longer required was £200,258. Consolidated profit for the year totalled £11,439,026 (£7,971,197).

Taxation took £4,854,888 (£3,607,980). Profits retained by subsidiaries amounted to £784,367 (£266,723). The special interim dividend of 9d. per share, less tax, absorbed £377,796, the interim dividend of 1s. 6d., less tax, £825,773 (£629,661), and the proposed final dividend of 4s. 6d., less tax, will require £2,477,318. General reserve received £2m. and the balance carried forward is £2,395,293 (£2,279,085).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £11,852,080 in 15s. shares and £1,629,923 in 15s. bearer shares. Capital reserves appear at £9,510,925 and revenue reserves at £19,695,293. Current liabilities are £8,109,279, fixed assets £4,018,067, investments £44,258,539, and current assets £3,124,490, including £1,680,660 in cash.

The directors are Lord Robins (chairman), Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans (vice-president), the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Malvern (resident director in Africa), Sir Charles J. Hambro, and Messrs. M. F. Berry, H. St. L. Grenfell, Robert Annan, A. Comar Wilson, H. F. Oppenheim, and W. M. Robson.

## Mineral Production Record

COPPER PRODUCTION in Northern Rhodesia in 1959 was a record by value and amount. The provisional summary of production prepared by the Mines Department of the territorial Ministry of Labour and Mines indicates that the value of the annual production of all minerals was increased during December by £9,976,562 to £125,531,579.

Copper values have been based since July 1, 1959, on free on rail at mine rates, and to make a comparison with the previous record total of £130,339,806 for 1956, a year in which copper prices were considerably higher, it is necessary to include amounts averaging about £1 million a month since July 1, 1959, as an adjustment to the mean London Metal Exchange prices on which the 1956 figures were calculated. On that basis the 1959 production aggregated over £131,500,000. The 1958 figure was £77,226,327.

The year's performance reflected a steep increase in the quantity of copper marketed, while the use of additional refinery capacity provided more metal of refined descriptions. The total of 364,595 tons of electrolytic copper, valued at £82,089,094, was about two-thirds of the figure for all minerals and was well above the previous record of 246,680 tons (£54,416,299) for 1957. Output of blister copper was maintained at 165,543 tons (£34,945,876).

## Promoting K.C.C. Sales in Aden

MR. J. H. GASTER, sales manager of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., and Mr. G. J. Conington, the sales promotion manager, have left by air for Aden. Later they will visit Asmara, Jibouti, Massawa, Addis Ababa and Mogadishu. Before leaving Kenya, Mr. Gaster said that the purpose of the visit was to review K.C.C. marketing arrangements in these territories and to examine the possibility of increased cold storage facilities in Ethiopia and Eritrea to handle greater quantities of Kenya's dairy produce, particularly cheese.

"The places we will visit have been buying our butter for many years," Mr. Gaster said. "The first consignment was sold to Aden as far back as 1936 and since then sales have increased very substantially. In the last two and a half years our consignment have made seven visits to the port of the Aden."

Mr. Gaster and Mr. Conington will be meeting representatives of the U.S. Army in Asmara and the British forces in Aden to see if these important markets can be developed.

## Commercial Brevities

The Federal Government has made sweeping changes in the hire purchase regulations affecting a wide range of consumer goods. Deposits on radios, radiograms, television sets, washing machines, geysers, sewing machines, and pianos have been reduced to 10% with the outstanding balance to be paid over two years. These goods previously required either a 50% or 25% deposit, with repayment periods ranging from 12 to 18 months.

Walpamur Co., Ltd., the paint manufacturers, are building a factory in the Nairobi industrial area. It will trade under the name of the Walpamur Co. (East Africa) Ltd. The African Mercantile Co., Ltd., representatives of Walpamur in East Africa for many years, will be associated with the new development and will continue to act as distributors.

Mr. Ralph E. Eggert, managing director of the recently formed Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Pvt.) Ltd., left Salisbury by air for Canada a few days ago for final discussions concerning the assembly plant to be built at Willowvale, Salisbury, at a cost of about £1,350,000. Work will start next month.

Completed private building in Nairobi last year had the record value of £6,950,978, and the estimated value of plans approved for Government and High Commission projects was £1,310,000. Work totalling about £34m. was for Asian private developers and about £3,380,000 for European.

The directors of the National and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., recommend payment of a second interim dividend of 6 1/2% on April 7 in place of a final, making a total for 1959 of 12 1/2%. A total of 15% was paid for the previous year, prior to the capital reduction and scrip issue.

The Uganda Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 6%, making 10% for the year (the same). Group trading profits rose from £386,658 to £444,001, and after tax of £103,672 (£88,865) net profits were slightly higher at £186,538 (£180,169).

Two new housing schemes and a £500,000 redevelopment project to rid Nairobi of one of its worst slums are planned by the City Council.

A Central African Trade Fair is to be held in Bulawayo in May. It will coincide with Bulawayo Agricultural Show.

The monthly market newsletter issued in Nairobi by Dalgety and Co., Ltd., now appears in a new form.

Bulawayo's building plans had the record value of £5m. during 1959.

Nearly 2,000 African farms were planned and over 13,500 farm lay-outs prepared for Africans last year in the land consolidation programme in the Central Province of Kenya. Mr. G. Gamble, Assistant Director of Agriculture, reports that the African areas of the Central Province are becoming major producers of Kenya's highest grade of coffee; about 16% of the Colony's coffee comes from the province and over 36% of the crop was of the highest quality. During the year 600 acres of tea were planted, thus doubling the previous acreage; more than 250,000 lb. of tea were produced, an increase of 80% over 1958.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., report a consolidated trading profit of £21,685,143 for the year ended October 31 last, compared with £24,293,066 in the previous year. Dividends and interest add £6,046,239, making a total profit for the year of £27,731,239 (£29,785,990). United Kingdom taxation absorbed £12,803,665 (£15,459,707), leaving a profit available for appropriation of £14,927,717 (£14,326,283). Revenue reserves received £5,681,114, amounts written off goodwill were £48,729, dividends paid and proposed totalled £14,536,545. The carry-forward was £391,172 (£11,074).

The Federation had a favourable trade balance of £39.7m. during the first 10 months of 1959, compared with an unfavourable balance of £15.5m. in the corresponding period of 1958.

Kentaur Gold Areas, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share (7 1/2%), less tax, on the £1 shares on account of the year ended March 31, 1960.

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., has declared an interim and final dividend of 10% (4d. per unit), less tax, for the year ended September 30, 1959.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened new offices in Mwandui, Tanganyika.

### Progress Report

Uriwira Minerals, Ltd., report 82,160 metric tons of ore milled during the quarter ended December 31 last (82,678 in the previous quarter). Concentrates produced were 3,120 metric tons (3,888), with a metal content of 53.98% lead, 10.71% copper, 1.463 gms./ton of silver, and 26.74 gms./ton of gold. Estimate gross proceeds of returnable metal was £242,788 (£288,455), estimated realization expenses were £98,367 (£122,282). Working costs per ton milled were £106,104 (£109,306). Estimated profit on working before charging depreciation and interest on loans was £38,317 (£56,867), depreciation was £53,400 (same), and the estimated loss £35,739 (£16,461).

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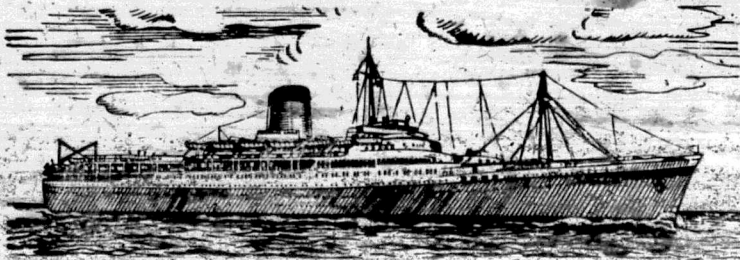
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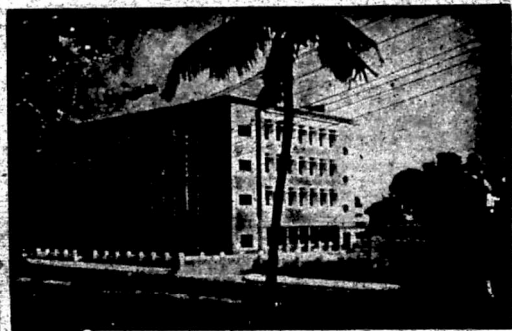
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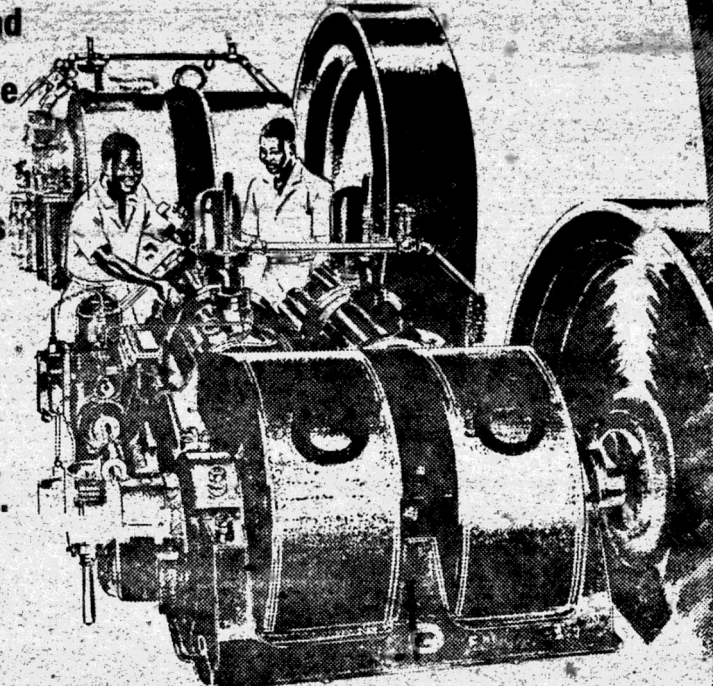
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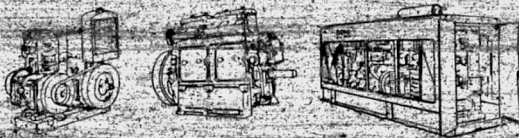
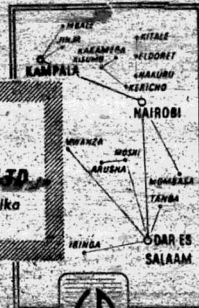
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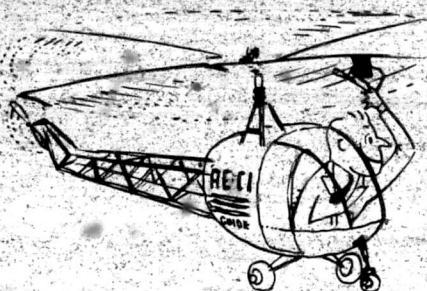
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 10th, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1848

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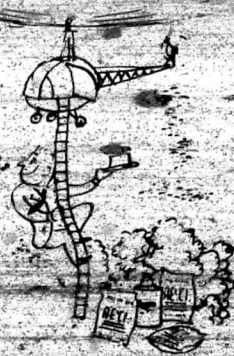
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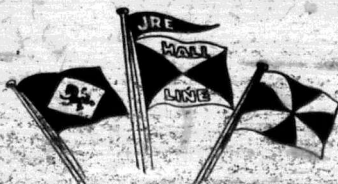
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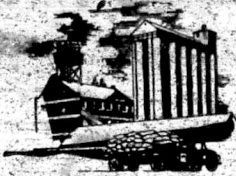
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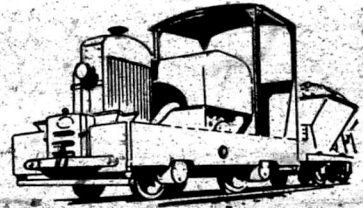
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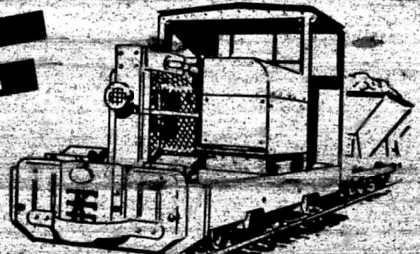
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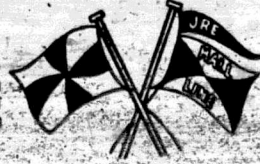


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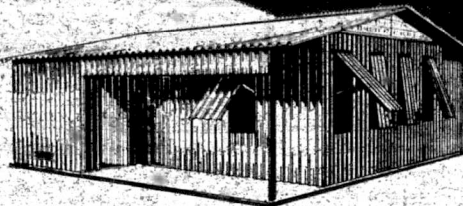
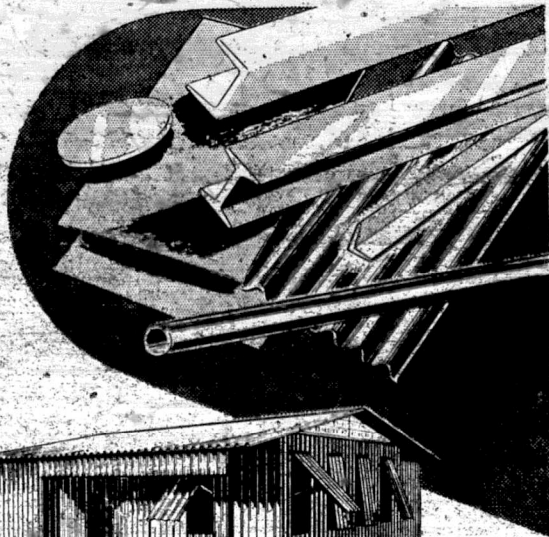
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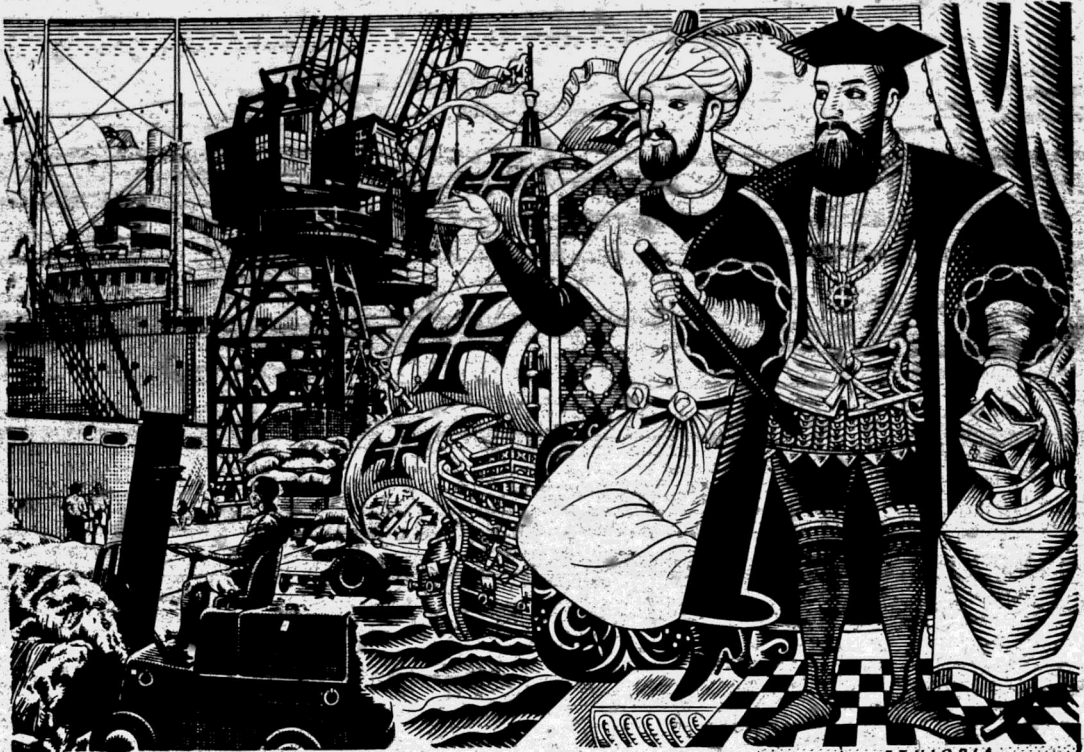
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1848

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING RUTHLESSLY and recklessly sacrificed Kenya to the agitation of a few noisy and inexperienced but ambitious, obdurate, and well-coached African politicians, Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Macleod, his Secretary of State for the Colonies, are eager to attempt a similar operation in Nyasaland. That is the only construction to put upon Mr. Macleod's impending visit to the Federation — in which, however, he will meet a leadership different in every respect from that which he manipulated so easily at the recent Kenya Constitutional Conference in London. Whereas Mr. Blundell, Kenya's most assiduous compromiser, was a great help to a Secretary of State who was determined to capitulate to the African extremists, Mr. Macleod will find in the Federation political leaders (including some Africans) who will stoutly resist that disastrous attitude, if necessary by forthright measures. He can be very obstinate and quite deaf to advice which does not suit his convenience even though it comes from persons far better informed than he is himself, but in Rhodesia he will find his zealotry in a bad cause more than matched by the firmness of men who are absolutely convinced of the unwisdom of present British policy and of the rightness of their own. They will not submit to bluff or pressure.

Being realists, and faced with very practical problems of public safety, economic security, and social development, they will have little tolerance for his anxiety to plunge into political adventures which would jeopardize law and order, stamp out the young growth of political moderation among Africans, give dominance to the demagogues, undermine financial and industrial confidence, and threaten the very existence of the

Federation. From the day he assumed office the Secretary of State has insisted that he could not with propriety visit the Federation until after the departure of the Monckton Commission. Now he has decided to break the rule he had laid down for himself — this and the Koinange affair indicating how nonchalantly he will abandon principles which he has professed. His departure from London at this time is inconvenient to many people, for he was to have presided over a Sierra Leone constitutional conference, but that long-standing engagement has been suddenly postponed in order that he may go to Central Africa for a visit which H.M. Government clearly considers a matter of urgency. Its significance is emphasized by the fact that Mr. Macleod's presence in Nyasaland, politically the most sensitive, and indeed potentially explosive, of the three constituent States of the Federation, will coincide with that of Lord Monckton and his cohort of twenty-six commissioners (surely as unwieldy a form of inquiry as even Africa has had). So what the Minister has hitherto thought improper now becomes seemly, and of course, not one voice in his party protests at this tergiversation.

Anyone with some inside knowledge of Central African affairs can have no doubt about the real purpose of Mr. Macleod's journey: his business is to calculate the effects of the

### Governor's Resistance to Downing Street Pressure.

early release of Dr. Banda, president of now proscribed Nyasaland African Congress. If Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod had had their way, he would have been set at liberty weeks ago. Fortunately, the Prime Minister and his Colonial Secretary have been thwarted by the solid opposition of the authorities on the spot, including the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, who has so far declined to take very broad hints (and perhaps, finally

veiled orders) from London: he is constitutionally responsible, and, having had to act vigorously against Banda and his organization just a year ago, he has very sensibly refused to put the Congress leader back into circulation among a volatile people and thereby risk more intimidation, more violence, and perhaps renewed and widespread disturbances. The Governor has been under heavy psychological pressure, but knowledge of the wishes of his political masters was, as it happens, less powerful a factor than it would normally have been, for, being due to retire from the public service in a few months, Sir Robert can continue to stonewall, however irritating that may be to Downing Street. All who admire his constancy in recent weeks to what he believes to be the right course must hope that he will refuse to order Banda's release, to resign, or to take his leave prematurely and thus leave the way open for a successor who would quickly do the Minister's bidding (for that would obviously be a condition of appointment).

Responsible opinion in Nyasaland is wholly behind the Governor of the Protectorate because everyone knows that moderate African opinion could not be expected to

\* \* \*

**Imprudence Would Cause  
A General Election.**

express itself to the Monckton Commission if there were any likelihood of the release of Banda for at least another year, by which time the five Governments will have held their conference to consider changes in the Federal Constitution. Because the Federal Prime Minister also holds the Defence portfolio, Sir Roy Welensky is intimately concerned with internal security in Nyasaland, and so is the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, whose troops and police were called upon to quell last year's outbreaks in Nyasaland and would have to act similarly if there were new violations of the peace. Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead make no secret of their abhorrence of the idea of releasing Dr. Banda as an act of political expediency, and they have the support, not only of their own party, but of the Opposition Dominion Party. It is therefore certain that Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, heard harsh condemnation of the United Kingdom Government's attitude when he recently flew to Salisbury at Sir Roy's pressing invitation. His report to his Cabinet colleagues must have shaken them out of their complacent assumption that they could do a Macblundell act in the Federation, but, because hope of repeating that folly in Central Africa still

lingers, Mr. Macleod is to test the strength of the resistance which would be shown. He could save himself a journey by recognizing that his persuasions will not induce Rhodesia's leaders, or, we trust, the Governor of Nyasaland, to accept the kind of calamitous advice which the delegates of the New Kenya Group were ready to embrace. If Mr. Macleod carries his imprudence into action in Nyasaland by causing Dr. Banda's release, he will certainly provoke a general election in which Sir Roy, fighting on one clear issue, will be returned with an overwhelming majority. Since that and the very plain speaking which would characterize the election could not suit the Imperial Government's book, Mr. Macmillan's emissary would do well to be unprovocative. It would have been still wiser to abstain from a visit so soon after undermining British trusteeship in Kenya.

\* \* \*

What H.M. Government has inflicted upon Kenya deserves to be called the Macblundell Constitution, for that term places the responsibility for the unprincipled and irremediable

surrender to clamour upon the politicians primarily responsible. The chief culprits in this attempt to appease agitators whom everyone knew to be unappeaseable are Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, Mr. Iain Macleod, whom he evidently appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies with the special task of quickly discarding British trusteeship in territories which are nothing like ready to dispense with it, and Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, who had never demonstrated so plainly his recklessness, his apostasy from previously professed policies, his subservience to the will of the political head of the Colonial Office (whose professional staff with real knowledge of the case can scarcely have sympathized with the impetuosity of their chief), and his determination to present the pretence of unity in his team when a number of them privately denounced his submission on one point after another. It would not be unfair to say that he is most to blame for what we described last week as the farcical, false, and tragic outcome of the Lancaster House Conference, for things would have been very different if he, the spokesman for the largest group of delegates, had stood firm. After days of resistance to a claim for the admission as an adviser to the African elected members of a Kikuyu who had been listed by the Government of Kenya as one of those especially responsible for Mau Mau, Mr. Blundell bore



to the will of the Minister, and, with considerable difficulty, secured the backing of his team. From that moment he and they were so compromised that they had lost the power to restrain a headstrong Minister; they quickly became his accomplices in a plan which all would probably have rejected if they had seen it before leaving East Africa.

When that consequence of their complicity had become evident, Mr. Blundell wrote an article in which, not recognizing that he was stumbling into realism, he referred to "travelling in the same bus together, perhaps the African driving and the European reading the map". His statements, before, during and since the conference have suggested a well-planned journey, with appropriate halts for refreshment. Mr. Mboya predicates a dare-devil dash to a Republic of Kenya. Though that should surprise nobody who is aware of his record, the prospect failed to impose caution at the London conference. Mr. Macmillan had already given the signal to board the nationalist bus, and Mr. Macleod was not the man to argue or hesitate. With scarcely a pause, he hauled in Mr. Blundell, who dragged along his delegation — to the undisguised satisfaction of the passengers already seated, Messrs. Ngala and company, whose toughest adventurer, Mr. Mboya, had, as usual, placed himself in the driving seat while his colleagues continued their customary bickering. Settled at the wheel, and determined to move in the direction of his own choice, he shouted into the microphones which always seem to be his disposal that the vehicle was to be driven at top speed to independence; there was to be no dalliance on the way, for "this new Constitution will be out of date before it is brought in". Yet Macblundellism is represented as a success for moderation on all sides!

The fact that it threatens to destroy all the high hopes of civilization in Kenya, endangers many thousands of active African loyalists, and will depress the standards and reduce the prospects for millions, has, so far as we know been faced by no publication except EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and by no public men in or connected with East Africa except the four United Party delegates to the London conference and Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentick, who, to his honour, has in protest resigned the office of Speaker in the Kenya Legislature. Everywhere else there is either silence or much speaking to obscure the truth. The

authors of this East African Munich can scarcely have counted upon such obsequious obedience. Most Conservative M.Ps. are abashed, but not even one has yet said a word of criticism in public. One of their number, a man who has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions, told a Sheffield audience that Mr. Macleod's technique had been "masterly" and that the conference had been successful because no race got all it wanted. As we have shown in detail in recent weeks, Mr. Macleod lurched from one blunder to another; though the African extremists did not get all their extravagant demands granted, they could scarcely have expected a result so favourable from their standpoint; and the New Kenya Group would have protested at the vilification if it had been said before they left Nairobi that they would accept what they have now conceded. Their line of propaganda in defence is that the Africans were refused universal suffrage. But they have received so wide and unwise an extension of the franchise that they will dominate the Legislature and the Executive (because no non-African can henceforth be elected unless he be acceptable to the African politicians; they are certain to become more extreme, not more moderate, and that means defeat for any European or Asian who has not boarded the African nationalist band-waggon). Public meetings in Kenya are said to be overwhelmingly in favour of Macblundellism — perhaps because care has been taken to arrange the right kind of audiences. If New Kenya Group members of the Legislative Council are so sure of support, why do they refuse the challenge of the United Party to resign and fight by-elections on the issue? That is the way to demonstrate their confidence and vindicate it if they can. Why, incidentally, have none of the non-official nominated members of the Legislature resigned? Are all of them satisfied with last month's transactions in London?

*Statements Worth Noting*

"In Africa the possession of the three B's — briefcase, blue suit, and a B.A. degree — do not automatically turn the proud possessor into a democrat. As long as he is in a political minority he will use all the shibboleths and cant phrases invoking democratic principles as a means of achieving power through the masses. Once this is achieved, he is no longer interested in either democracy or the masses". — Mr. John Gaunt, M.P., Northern Rhodesia.

"One of the gravest dangers facing the whole missionary movement today is loss of nerve". — Canon Max Warren, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

"I have never met finer people than some of the settlers in Kenya". — The Very Rev. G. Lamer, primate of Nairobi.

## Notes By The Way

### News from Africa

AFRICA FORCES ITSELF increasingly upon the attention of the civilized world, and day after day news telegrams from East, Central, or West Africa and comments upon the affairs of those territories are given great prominence in newspapers read by many millions of people. Unhappily, that does not necessarily mean that Britons, Americans, and others are becoming well informed about Africa. On the contrary, some widely read publications spread misinformation rather than the truth, and some others which have a more scrupulous policy of seeking to present facts tend over a period to create false impressions, not because they doctor the news so that it may not conflict with editorial policy, but because their correspondents in Africa may exaggerate local happenings of little importance or transient interest, with the consequence that sub-editors eager for a good story give the message headlines and positions which may greatly surprise the senders when they see their reports in print. Some correspondents of London newspapers and news agencies who are resident in East or Central Africa can pride themselves on the responsible way in which they have carried out their duties, but many of the news reports from those countries which appear in the Press of the United Kingdom seem more harmful than helpful to East Africans and Rhodesians at home, whether temporarily or permanently.

### Too Much Publicity

IN THIS CONNEXION I quote a short extract from a well-known Kenyan, a liberal-minded and moderate man of long residence and wide experience. He writes in the course of a private letter which reached me a few days ago: "I cannot help feeling that Kenya affairs are receiving a publicity in the U.K. out of all proportion to the place of Kenya in the world today. It almost seems that Tom Mboya's activities are given as much publicity as the Prime Minister's. I know that the daily papers and the broadcasting organizations have to find news that is of interest, but the items relating to Kenya which make news, quoted as individual items, often give a very wrong impression. Some of us feel that the B.B.C. has given prominence to Kenya news of 'incidents' which places it alongside the major items of news relating to international conferences, thereby putting the whole country out of perspective. Recently a small incident in Nairobi which was not known to at least 90% of the people living in Nairobi became a major riot of a rather terrifying nature when put over as a news item. Yet most people in Nairobi heard about it first of all over their radio sets. If things here were to become quiet enough for us to fade out of the overseas daily papers and radios as having no news value to them, that would be the best thing that could happen; but the very fact of having news value creates the unrest and the items which make the news."

### Joy Which Will Quickly Cloy

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, told reporters as he was about to fly back to Nairobi that the results of the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London had made him a "very happy man". Apart from the African elected members—who obtained the substance of their extravagant demands if not quite everything yet—Sir Patrick must be about the only person who attended from Kenya who would claim happiness over the outcome. Not even Mr. Blundell is

likely to tell the public (or his friends in private) that he is happy about the decision to grant the vote to anyone who can read and write his own language (as any schoolboy can soon do); and some members of his team have made no secret of their dislike (bordering on disgust in some cases) with more than one aspect of the plan—which the United-Party delegation repeatedly described as a betrayal of civilized standards. Since he has served in Africa for only three months, it can be said without disrespect that the Governor cannot be expected to make a competent assessment of the developments which are bound to occur in the early future. It is merely realism, not pessimism, to say that they will quickly cloy his joy.

### History or Propaganda?

THE SECOND ALL-AFRICAN PEOPLES' CONFERENCE, which was held in Tunis recently, decided that the General Assembly of the United Nations should be asked to demand the disbandment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the release of Dr. Banda and Jomo Kenyatta. I doubt whether Dr. Banda will appreciate the coupling of his name with that of the man who was sentenced to seven years' hard labour for managing the Mau Mau movement. There was also a demand that African history should be re-written in order to present "a true picture of the past of a continent which has been so long subdued". If scholars, not racist propagandists, were commissioned to write the truth about Africa south of the Sahara over the centuries, what a picture of savagery they would draw! The records of the early travellers and missionaries (and missionaries were among the earliest travellers and chroniclers) give the facts; but in this age uncomfortable facts are little wanted. What the delegates to this Tunis gathering evidently had in mind was something on the Communist model. Then truth could be jettisoned or twisted and imagination allowed to run riot (if riot is not too rude a word to use in connexion with an Africa in which we should doubtless be asked to believe that before the white man's arrival all was happiness and harmony, light and learning, plenty and prosperity). That kind of history would deserve Henry Ford's definition of "bunk".

### Impressive Record

THE RETIREMENT at the end of the Uganda Company's present financial year of Colonel W. H. L. Gordon and Mr. Clifford Lewis is a reminder of the remarkable developments of the past decade. Whereas the company's issued capital in 1949 was £168,750, now £2,385,233; and whereas the net profit for the five years immediately following the end of the last war averaged about £69,000, it has averaged £303,000 in the last five years. If he had taken up all share offers available to him, a shareholder with 100 shares in 1951 would today hold 510. The record, therefore, is highly impressive; and since much of the effort recently has been directed to tea development, the fruits of which will not be seen until several thousand acres of still immature tea come into full bearing, the real progress is even greater than the figures indicate.

Indonesia, formerly Zanzibar's best customer for cloves, is attempting to foster her own clove growing industry and until production reaches the required level, she is seeking a synthetic substitute. Mr. V. G. Kapota, last year's president of Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.



# Prince Philip Unveils Memorial to Servants of the Sudan

## Lord Rugby's Tribute to the Work of Fifty-Seven Years

PRINCE PHILIP, Duke of Edinburgh, unveiled on Tuesday in the North Cloister Walk of Westminster Abbey a tablet commemorating the work of British men and women in the Sudan between 1898 and 1955. The tablet reads:

"1898-1955. To commemorate the work of men and women of our race who laboured to serve the people of the Sudan this tablet was erected 1960. *Nisi Dominus frustra*."

At the memorial service His Royal Highness read the lesson (St. Luke 22, 24-27), and Lord Rugby, senior of the five surviving Governors-General of the Sudan, then gave an address. As Sir John Maffey, Lord Rugby was Governor-General from October 1926 to November, 1933.

### Lord Rugby's Tribute

LORD RUGBY said:

"This memorial bears the dates 1898-1955. It commemorates a chapter of history—not indeed a first chapter, for it comes as a sequel to an eventful story of courage in adversity and of a gallant enterprise which stirred deep emotions in the Victorian age, the story of General Gordon and the Desert Column. In the after years, when modern progress was obliterating the old landmarks, there always seemed to linger over Khartoum a kindly afterglow from 'old unhappy far-off things and battles long ago'.

"The active life of our much-loved Bishop Gwynne lay within the time-span of this memorial; but he would not forgive us if in this hour of memories we failed to recall the heroic figures of earlier days from whom he drew the inspiration which guided his life's work:

"On the enterprise which failed to win through to its goal history has recorded its brief verdict—Too late! But today we know that from that chapter of disappointed hopes a new and dynamic purpose took shape, and thereby, after a tragic interval of suffering, an era of peace and progress dawned on the Sudan.

"What shining names leap to the mind! The great Lord Cromer, wisest of statesmen, who charted the plan and watched over its early fulfilment; Lord Kitchener, who set the stage for the work to begin, and the line of famous soldier-administrators who followed him; Sir Reginald Wingate, who ruled for 16 years and left to the country a legacy of peace and orderly development; Sir Lee Stack, who gave his life for it; Sir Hubert Huddleston and all those others of their splendid profession who served in the old Egyptian Army and the Sudan Defence Force.

### Steel Frame

"Who in brief space could do justice to the varied forms of activity and service which contributed to the achievement which is here commemorated? The Political Service, that *corps d'élite*, the steel frame which held the fabric together; the judiciary who established the foundations of equal justice; the arduous work of doctor and nurse, or teacher in field and teacher in school; of technicians and engineers, and those in the mission field who devoted their lives, so often in desolation and privation, to the cause of the poor and ignorant.

"Here too is commemorated the vital impulse given to the young State by the staffs of those great business houses and enterprises who so notably advanced its welfare with a guiding hand, not weighing all things in commercial balances but with helpful understanding.

"Indeed, perhaps the most notable feature in the picture as it developed was the unfailing warmth of the

personal relationship that existed between the men and women of our race and the people of the Sudan.

### Good Faith, Tolerance, and Courtesy

"This was no artificial growth, no pose, but one likes to think a spontaneous appreciation of one people by another, due to an acceptance on both sides of similar codes of good faith, tolerance, and courtesy. The result was a basic trust as between friends and a harvest of pleasant memories, which it may be hoped, will not diminish with the lapse of time.

"Today, then, just as old regimental colours are brought back from foreign fields to rest at home, so this tablet will enshrine the unfading memory of old loyalties on the walls of Westminster Abbey.

"Echoes of Khartoum, of Gordon Sunday, of Gordon's favourite hymn, are in the thoughts of many of us here today. How often the words of an old hymn can touch a chord beyond the reach of human eloquence!

"The mind travels back across the years and can picture the congregation here in London, within these walls, all hearts heavy with anxiety, on a dark night of January 75 years ago.

"Fast falls the eventide.

The darkness deepens."

"And then comes the note of hope, the hope which was to be realized, the hope that better days would

"Shine through the gloom."

"Our memorial is to the work of those who brought the Sudan from darkness into light. We pray that God's blessing may rest upon the people and the land they tried to serve."

### Prayers

Among prayers said by the precentor were the following:

"O God our father, give to the nations of the world a new heart of comradeship; that every people may bring its tribute of excellence to the common treasury, without fear and without the lust of domination; and that all the world may go forward in the ways of prosperity and peace."

"O Lord God, when thou givest to thy servants to endeavour any great matter, grant us also to know that it is not the beginning but the continuing of the same unto the end, until it be thoroughly finished, which yieldeth the true glory."

The Rt. Rev. A. M. Gelsthorpe, a Bishop in the Sudan from 1938 to 1945, said the following prayer composed by the late Sir Douglas Newbold:

"Almighty God, the fountain of all wisdom, whose divine providence ordereth all things upon earth, we pray thee in thine infinite mercy to preserve the peoples and tribes of the Sudan. Let the shadow of thy protection be over them in town and countryside, in mountain, forest and desert. Guard them, we beseech thee, from all disaster, of famine, sickness and bloodshed. Pour into their hearts and minds thy most precious gift of understanding, so that they may bring peace into their feuds, justice into their councils, loving-kindness into their homes, and may cast away the works of darkness from their lives."

The procession then moved from the Abbey to the cloister, where the Duke of Edinburgh performed the unveiling ceremony.

Among the robed clergy were Bishop Gelsthorpe, Canon Harper and Canon Gibson, both of Khartoum Cathedral, the Chaplain-General to the Forces and the Chaplain-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Prince's Mission was accompanied by the Parliamentary private secretary, Mr. S. Knox Cunningham, M.P. Others

present included the Ambassador and Counsellor of the Sudan Embassy in London; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. A. D. Dodds Parker, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, who brought home the last Union Jack to be flown in Khartoum as the gift to Britain of the first Sudanese Prime Minister; Lady Rugby; members of the family of the first Earl of Cromer, author of the Sudan Condominium and High Commissioner for the Sudan, including Ruby Countess of Cromer, Lady Gweneth Cavendish, Lady Rosemary Hills, Lord Howick (lately Governor of Kenya), Mr. Evelyn Baring and Mr. Mark Baring, Earl Kitchener, Brigadier G. G. and Mrs. Blunt (of the family of General Gordon), Lady Stack, widow of the third Governor-General, Lady Middleton, widow of the seventh Governor-General; and Sir Kirox Helm, the last Governor-General, and Lady Helm. Christian missions working in the Sudan were represented by Dr. M. A. C. Warren and the Rev. B. de Saram (C.M.S.).

the superior general of the Mill Hill Fathers, and the superior of the Verona Fathers (London House).

There were also present Sir Harold & Lady MacMichael, Sir Angus & Lady Gillan, Mr. P. M. Tottenham (a member of the first Governor-General's Council, 1910), Lord & Lady MacCorquodale, Major-General Sir Reginald & Lady Scoones, Sir Henry Dale, Sir Thomas & Lady Creed, Sir Duncan & Lady Cumming, Sir John & Lady Carmichael, Sir Louis & Lady Chick, Sir Eric Pridie, Sir Shuldham & Lady Redfern, Dame Lillian Benson, Miss Perham, Mrs. G. J. Gelsthorpe, Mrs. Gibstin, Miss Dunham (for 43 years on the staff of the London office of the Sudan Government), Mrs. Charles, Major-General & Mrs. Chater, Major-General W. H. G. Ramsden, Major-G. F. Foley, and Messrs. G. R. F. Bredin, J. K. Dick, P. S. Joulson, K. C. Keymer, R. C. Larken, G. N. M. Law, M. W. Pragnall, R. Y. Rule, Basil Smallpiece, and E. S. Waller.

## African Demonstrators "Put on Good Show" for Photographers

### American Missionary's Impressions of Blantyre Incidents: Tribute to Police

**THE REV. ROBERT EARL BARR**, head of the Lutwe school for the blind in Fort Herald, a United States citizen who has been a missionary in Nyasaland for 23 years, told the Southworth commission of inquiry on Monday that he considered that the Africans who created a disturbance outside Ryall's Hotel, Blantyre, at the time of Mr. Macmillan's visit "put on a good show" for people taking photographs and films.

Asked about his first reactions to the newspaper reports, he said: "My first reaction was 'Riot? What riot?' A demonstration, yes. If I had had any feeling that a riot was imminent I would not have left my wife in one place and walked off. I had no reason for thinking there was a chance of a riot developing. I think the police handled the crowd with extreme patience.

"Most of the Africans were well behaved and orderly. I walked about among them, greeting them in their own language, and at no time did I get the impression that this larger group of Africans was trying to create any disturbance.

"But there was a small group of demonstrators, who were not getting any reaction from the larger group of Africans, from whom they received no cheers.

"The demonstrators began getting louder and perhaps more active. One reason was that they might have been putting on an act for the cameras. There were many private individuals with small cameras. Almost any young person, especially if he is getting a bit of attention, and especially if he is African, likes to put on a good show. My impression was that the demonstrators were putting on such a show for the people with cameras."

### "Perfect Control"

In reply to the Solicitor-General, Mr. Barr said: "Often at sporting matches in the United States part of the crowd will get unruly and have to be contained. I did not think anything that happened in Blantyre was not under perfect control. It was nowhere near a riot."

He told Mr. Justice Southworth that he did not see how he could have failed to see any kicking or stamping on the feet of demonstrators. He did not see demonstrators kicking or punching the police, but he did see them shouldering against the cordon. A number made a concerted rush. It was not surprising that some people got their feet trodden on.

He saw nothing indicative of racial animosity.

Mr. Peter Gaskell, a Blantyre business man and special constabulary volunteer during the emergency last year, said that the police, a highly disciplined body, were taking it very calmly and used their swagger-sticks only to hold back the crowd.

He remembered a young African girl with tears streaming down her face who seemed in a state of hysteria. The disturbances were caused by a small group of Africans who had an exhibitionist and on making a nuisance of themselves. The rest of the crowd watched the scene with good humour, taking it as a joke.

Earlier Mr. Nathan Shumuyarira, editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, Salisbury, had said that the disturbances were

freely discussed by journalists on the aircraft flying to Salisbury.

He had reached the hotel as five men were being put into a police van. One was shouting *wacha* and "Freedom". Three women who had broken through the police cordon walked along the street shouting "We want Dr. Banda first, Macmillan second".

A European policeman was striking in the direction of a group of people. He used his stick several times. I thought he behaved badly and excited the crowd somewhat. But by and large the police behaviour was commendable.

Towards the end of the demonstration he met Mr. Aleke Banda, secretary of the Malawi Congress Party, who offered him a lift in a taxi, in which three girls, two of them demonstrators. One complained that a policeman had stamped on her foot, but he could not see any wound or scratch. She was sobbing and complained that the police had stepped on her, but he could not find out if she thought the action of the police officer had been deliberate or not.

Mr. Michael White, a Blantyre solicitor, said that some years ago in Trafalgar Square he saw London police in action round a bonfire and their behaviour was more violent than that of the police in Blantyre. He had seen nothing that might be described as brutality or beating up. "The most I saw was when some of the crowd hurled themselves against the police cordon and were hurled back". From his position there was no reason why he should not have seen what various Fleet Street reporters said they had seen. He described the police as good-humoured throughout.

### "No Violence"

Mr. Ewart Trevor Llewellyn, senior game ranger, saw no violence by police or Africans. Two African girls worked themselves into a frenzy until one fell to the ground. She was immediately helped up by two policemen who gently put her behind the cordon.

Mr. John Chikwakwa, national organizer of the League of Malawi Youth, and a member of the Malawi Congress Party, said that he had dashed through the police cordon when the Prime Minister's car arrived so that he might see his carcard.

When he was shouting slogans a tall European policeman came and gave tremendous kicks to other demonstrators. Then a huge police officer hit him in the stomach tremendously; when he hit me in the stomach I felt half unconscious. Later he was put in a police van. As the van drove off he continued shouting and singing.

Mr. Pine: "How could you be singing when you were supposed to be in pain?"

Mr. Chikwakwa replied that he could sing better because he was in pain.

Mr. Justice Southworth: "It is said a nightingale sings best when its breast is pressed against a thorn."

"Witness then spoke of a police officer using a small brown baton with a leather strap. When told no policeman on duty that day carried such an instrument he said he had been mistaken. "I was drunk with excitement," he explained.

He denied that the Malawi Congress had organized the demonstration.

Mr. James Skinner, a 24-year-old hotel proprietor, freelance journalist, correspondent for the *Observer* and *Kynollys News*, and member of the Malawi Congress Party, denied an absolute nonsense the suggestion that he had expressed the hope of becoming adviser to an independent Nyasaland Government. He agreed that he edited *Kynollys News*, a weekly newspaper published in Nyasaland, but he said he had no connection with it.

He was referred to a *Kynollys News* report with the head-



line "Heavy boots on bare feet" and told that all police officers wore shoes.

Counsel for police officers asked: "Are you an office-bearer in Malawi?" "I am just an ordinary member." "Are you high up in the council of the party?" "I have no idea." "Are you called on to give advice?" "No." "You knew this was an organized demonstration?" "No."

Mr. Robert Targett, *Sunday Times* East and Central African representative, said he thought demonstrators provoked the police. A plain-clothes officer taking photographs of Africans had a "taunting superior expression" on his face. He also saw another officer beating two sets of African girl demonstrators with a stick.

### Predisposed to Use Force

Mr. Henry Fairlie, political commentator of the *Daily Mail*, asked if he was prejudiced against the Nyasaland police, replied:

"No, but I think the police here, with all their problems, are part of a society which has a predisposition to use force when it is not necessary, and it is part of the attitude of this country to regard all outside criticism as hostile. The United Kingdom journalists' criticisms were not motivated by hostility but by care for the maintenance of United Kingdom standards. We have every bit as much right to that care as you have."

Witness said he had been in Nyasaland four days before the incident, and previously had spent three days in Northern Rhodesia and three weeks in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Justice Southworth: "At what time in your sojourn did you arrive at this notion?" "It was building up from the first day I arrived in the Federation."

Mr. Rooney: "Is the average intelligence of readers of mass circulation papers less than that of the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph*?" "I would say knowledge, not intelligence. Readers of the *Times* and *Telegraph* are among the most prejudiced in the world."

Mr. Rooney: "Are you a man of prejudice?" "Yes, of noble prejudice."

Mr. Pine, reading from the *Daily Mail*: "A riot provoked by senior British police officers. That grossly misrepresents what happened?" "It is accurate." "Was that not a reflection against the whole force?" "No; I have worked on newspapers on which senior executives were incompetent, but the paper was still a success."

During further questioning Mr. Fairlie said that people in the Federation readily assumed that violence or force were necessary.

"He agreed that to write of thousands of Africans of the Malawi Congress Party surging round the hotel had been incorrect. It was the result of extreme compression.

The commissioner: "I find it difficult to believe thousands mean about 800, as you now say. What about the word surging?" "If you are describing something vividly you find words like surging used."

Mr. Fairlie expressed surprise that injuries inflicted on Africans were of a minor nature. "Perhaps Africans may be more used to this treatment from Colonial Governments", he commented. Mr. Justice Southworth said that normally Africans went to hospital for most trivial things.

Mr. Fairlie said: "There is considerable evidence that Africans in Nyasaland have been treated with lack of decency in the last year. That is my opinion on evidence from people whom I trust and my own assessment. Africans in the Federation are not treated as we think they should be."

### Policemen Magnificent

Mr. Paul Trafford, transport manager, said that the European police behaved correctly. "A foreigner, I believe a Frenchman, said to me 'I think your policemen magnificent'."

Sgt. J. Mattiya, head warder at Blantyre prison, said he was on duty when 35 people were brought in. He received no complaints of injuries.

MR. WALTER RONALD GORDON LEGGE, a journalist working for a news agency in Southern Rhodesia, apologized to the Southworth commission of inquiry in Blantyre last week for having called a police swagger stick a baton in his report on the disturbances outside Krill's Hotel, Blantyre, during Mr. Macmillan's visit. He had not meant to imply that the police used heavy weapons. Use of "baton" was unfair but unintentional. He continued in part:

"I saw an officer take a swipe at a man's crutch. Then I saw him aim six punches. He went along the line aiming blows with his fist between the men in the cordon. The crowd was extremely angry, every now and then breaking through the cordon."

"I saw an African woman burst through the cordon. Her dress was falling and she was shouting and screaming. She fell in a swoon in the arms of a policeman. The crowd was very gently, obviously trying to help her. Then an African

pulled her away, shouting in English: 'Take your filthy hands off our African women!'

Asked if he agreed with the *Daily Herald* that the police behaviour was "crazy, ignorant, and savage", Mr. Legge replied: "Except for one stupid and one vicious man, their behaviour was exemplary."

Mr. Rooney: "The only people who have come forward to describe brutalities are members of the Malawi Congress Party and United Kingdom journalists? I put it that journalists writing for United Kingdom papers wrote their reports as they did purely for sensationalism."

Mr. Legge: "I hotly deny that. If that had been the case we could have done it before we came to Blantyre."

Mr. Legge said that the behaviour of the police generally was restrained. He saw no injuries, no bloodshed, and no one beaten up. He only saw several people slapped.

In reply to the commissioner, Mr. Justice Southworth, witness said he did not see a banner wrapped round the neck of a European officer. "If it happened he thought he would have seen it. He did not see any police officer going along the crowd looking for feet to stamp on, nor did he see any feet stamped upon. The hard core of the demonstrators were deliberately making a nuisance of themselves. He did not see any people punching or kicking the police cordon."

Miss Anne Sharpley, of London *Evening Standard*, spoke of "vicious" behaviour by a white police officer.

"One police officer with three pips on his shoulder was vicious—unnecessarily jabbing into the vitals of the Africans facing him—time and time again. The rest of the police were behaving like ordinary policemen—half angry, half amused."

She heard that the police officer's name was Mr. Limb. She saw an open fight between him and an African in which there was an exchange of fist blows. Another white officer struck the African smartly on the head twice. She did not feel that at any point she should get out of the way because of danger. She did not see Mr. Limb deliberately stamp on anyone's foot.

The African girl in a half-fainting condition, who was supported by police officers, was the most hard-working of the female demonstrators and had the rapt expression described by the jazz term "sent". The demonstrators certainly were "looking for trouble".

Mr. Richard Buckland, a Federal Broadcasting Corporation programme producer in Nyasaland, said there was no brutality and no Africans were beaten up. There was no riot, but a crowd of Africans provoked the police by jumping forward and "jabbing them, not painfully but annoyingly". The behaviour of the police was exceptionally restrained.

## Britain's Defence Policy

### "Bush Warfare" Commitments

DURING THE DEFENCE DEBATE in the Commons last week Sir O. PRIOR-PALMER (Cons.) said that bush warfare was still one of Britain's commitments and she must be prepared for it in places like Malaya and Kenya. He continued:

"It is 100% possible to fly out troops properly and completely equipped for that kind of warfare, but it is done too late. Action for that kind of war should be taken well in advance. There must be proper police action, and not the kind we have heard of recently."

"This is a matter for the Colonial and Foreign Offices. They must not ignore the reports of their accredited agents in various areas of the countries concerned and throw those reports into the waste paper basket. They must accept these reports, and act on them immediately."

"That is not what happened with Mau Mau. The district officers were sending in reports one and a half years before the Mau Mau trouble broke out, and nobody took any notice of them. We must be completely and adequately prepared for putting out a fire before it gets out of hand."

### Rhodesian Detainees

ONLY 25 SOUTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICANS are still in detention, the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, has told Parliament, and some will soon be released under orders restricting their movements to rural areas. He was speaking in a debate on supplementary estimates providing £37,500 for the maintenance of detainees, families and restricted persons and their families. The Prime Minister added that the Preventive Detention Act would probably be amended to permit people to be released on condition that they did not commit certain offences for a fixed period.

## Political Dishonesty Called "A Triumph"

### Comments on "Macblundell" Constitution

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the *Economist* contains the following letter from the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

"You have described the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London as 'a much greater triumph than was expected six weeks ago', saying that the credit belongs mainly to Mr. Macleod.

"What credit was there in yielding so much under the pressure of extremist African demands that the result cannot possibly be reconciled with the Prime Minister's recent assurance in Africa that the test for political advancement in territories under United Kingdom control must be 'merit'? In every respect the Macleod Constitution flagrantly disregards the Prime Minister's own criterion. How can that be called a 'triumph'?

"Having remarked quite accurately that Mr. Blundell performed prodigies and some contortions in keeping his multi-racial front in line—which seems to imply that he, like the Minister, was little concerned with ideas of 'merit'—you point out that Mr. Lennox-Boyd strove in vain to persuade Africans to enter Kenya's Council of Ministers. Why? Precisely because he had too sound an understanding of East and Central African affairs and British obligations to indulge in the policy of unjustifiable appeasement which already marks the regime of his successor, who, like Kenya's new Governor, is completely without experience of Africa and Africans. Their nescience was most successfully exploited by the African elected delegates, who would not have found Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Lord Howick (until lately Sir Evelyn Baring) so gullible.

"You suggest that it is not yet clear whether the European candidates at next year's general election will be Briggsites or Blundellites. Since Africans will dominate the common roll voting, many of the best Europeans will decline to stand even in the primaries, for it is evident that the next Legislature will be packed with men of all races who are acceptable to the African extremists. Tanganyika has already one-party representation in the Legislature, of Europeans, Asians, and Africans who have jumped on the Nyerere band-wagon. Now a similar performance is to be witnessed in Kenya. Politicians, prating of parliamentary democracy, have contrived this copy of the Communist, National Socialist, and Fascist models. It is called *Uhuru* (meaning Freedom)."

A paragraph which was omitted, perhaps on account of pressure on space read:

"The intention was to have Lord Howick at the conference. He was not present because the African elected members objected, for the simple reason that he knew too much about them. Their wish to exclude him should have warned Mr. Macleod of the need to have been at his right hand. But this was only one of a number of elementary blunders."

### Extremists in the Driving Seat

On the same day the *Investor's Chronicle* published the following letter from Mr. Tolson:

"In your last issue Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., defined the main task of British statesmanship in Africa as 'devising a framework of order within which it would be possible to preserve European standards and achievements whilst promoting rapid African advance'. The new Macleod Constitution for Kenya certainly does not meet that test—or the criterion for which the Prime Minister made such play in his address to the South African Parliament.

"It is astonishing to find Mr. Braine endorsing Mr. Blundell's simile that 'if we can travel on the same bus together on the road to the future—perhaps the African driving and the Europeans reading the map—we shall solve our own problems and those of Africa as well'. The leader of the

New Kenya Group cannot have realized how accurately he was describing the situation for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies and he must bear the main blame. They have indeed put African political extremists in the driving seat and made the Europeans of Kenya map-readers. Do they not understand that the best map-reader is powerless if the driver is determined to take reckless risks?—which is precisely what the Mboyas are determined to do."

## Nyasaland's Mystery Animal

### Cross Between Gorilla and Chimpanzee

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT last week gazetted as a protected animal a strange, shaggy creature which has been roaming the rain forests of the Northern Province for the past month or so. No-one seems to know how it got there. It is thought to be a cross between a gorilla and a chimpanzee, though there are no anthropoid apes in Nyasaland; their nearest haunts are in the Belgian Congo, about 1,000 miles away.

Africans discovered the creature lurking in the Nkata Bay region and reported it to two officials. Several Europeans who have seen the creature include the new Chief Secretary, who was on tour in the locality.

According to the official estimate, "Ufiti", as the Africans call the monster weighs about 150 lb. and stands 5 feet 6 inches. His face is black and hairless from the cheeks to the forehead, but the rest of the body is covered with short black hair, except the prominent, pink buttocks. The legs are short, and the arms long and powerful.

Experts think that Ufiti belongs to a sub-species of giant chimpanzee, which, cut off from other groups, possibly in Tanganyika, Uganda or the Congo, developed on its own lines. It could be a cross between a gorilla and a chimpanzee: Ufiti's jutting brow and flat nostrils are gorilla-like, but the high-set, prominent ears and pointed mouth and the tapering fingers are considered most like a chimpanzee.

Game experts have found more than 100 crude tree nests in the area but no trace of droppings or food. The animal, which has shown itself "quite friendly", spends much time watching road construction work and dances with excitement when tractors start up and sound their horns.

## First Somali Ministers

### Elected Members in Executive Council

SIR DOUGLAS HALL, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, has appointed four elected members of the Legislative Council to the Executive Council after consulting Mr. Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, who has been formally acknowledged by the Somali National League and the United Somali Party elected members as their leader in the Legislature.

The four new Ministers are: Mr. Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, Ministry of Local Government; Mr. Ahmed Haji Dualeh, Ministry of Natural Resources; Mr. Ali Gerad Jama, Ministry of Communications and Works; and Mr. Haji Ibrahim Nur, Ministry of Social Services. Mr. Yusuf Ismail Samater has been appointed an assistant Minister.

The four new ministers together with three ex-officio ministers, form the Executive Council, which is under the chairmanship of the Governor.

Polling for the first Legislative Council to have a majority of elected members took place without incident on February 17. Sixty-eight candidates contested 33 seats. The Somali National League won 20 seats (a total of 42,395 votes) and the United Somali Party won 12 seats (11,350 votes). Of the other two parties, the National United Front gained only one seat (though polling 20,249 votes), and the Somali Youth League failed to win a seat. Votes cast for the S.Y.L. totalled 4,626. Fourteen candidates lost their deposits.

ROBERT GIBSON REID, the new organizing secretary in Northern Rhodesia for the United Federal Party, served in the R.A.F. throughout the last war, after which he passed through the R.A.F. Staff College. In 1955 he returned to live in Rhodesia, where he has held commercial and industrial appointments.



## Constitution Only Just Planted

### No Uprooting in Northern Rhodesia

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the United Federal Party in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, said last week that Mr. Macleod's impending visit was "most timely and welcome".

Many things had to be said—some of which might seem harsh to Mr. Macleod—but it was essential that he should be under no illusions about the position in Northern Rhodesia.

"I have not had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Macleod since he assumed office, and although communications have passed between us, a meeting is both desirable and urgent. Although his visit will be short, I hope there will be sufficient time for him to form an assessment of what is really behind the claims of African nationalistic bodies.

"Many Africans holding responsible positions in the civil service and industry are aware of the difficulties and problems of modern government and might well go into politics themselves later. The present African leaders know of the existence of such Africans and are pressing on with the most tremendous haste in an attempt to secure their own position in advance of other more mature men.

### Misled

"People all over the territory are being misled into believing that, through a debased franchise, there will be a Legislature in Northern Rhodesia dominated by African nationalists by the end of this year. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"But this cry is being used to instil concern into European minds and to frighten Africans into thinking that they have no alternative but to follow the extreme nationalistic line.

"I have good grounds for saying that there is no desire or intention on the part of the British Government to review the present franchise or Constitution during the life of the present Legislature, which has four years to run.

"Having regard to the loud acclaim from both the Northern Rhodesian and British Governments which accompanied the enactment of the present franchise only a short 15 months ago, there can be no question of pulling up the plant every so often just to see how its roots are developing. This will be among the foremost of matters for discussion with Mr. Macleod."

## Mr. Macleod for the Federation

### Talks in Salisbury and Zomba

MR. MACLEOD, the Colonial Secretary, is to visit both Rhodesias and Nyasaland, leaving London on March 23 and returning on April 9.

At the invitation of Sir Welensky, he will spend a short time in Salisbury at the start of the visit. In Nyasaland Mr. Macleod will consider the question of constitutional advance in the Protectorate.

The announcement of the visit caused surprise in London, for the Minister had said that he would not visit the Federation until after the departure of the Monckton Commission. Mr. Macleod will now be in Nyasaland at the same time as that Commission, which will be in the Protectorate from March 21 to April 6.

The visit must be of some urgency, for the Colonial Secretary has postponed a Sierra Leone constitutional conference which was due to open on March 28.

Mr. Orton Chirwa, president of the Malawi Congress Party, telegraphed Mr. Macleod welcoming his decision, and told reporters in Limbe: "We hope that by the time Mr. Macleod comes Dr. Banda will be back among us, in which case he would lead the talks on our side. I cannot see what constitutional advances we can make without him."

## Political Broadcast

LABOUR DEVOTED its party political television broadcast yesterday to an appeal to housewives to boycott South African goods as a protest against racial segregation. Among those taking part were Mr. Kanyama Chiume, publicity secretary of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress; Mr. Mainza Chona, deputy president of the recently formed United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia; Dr. G. Kiano, M.L.C., chairman of the Kenya Independence Movement; and Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock, former manager of St. Faith's mission farm, Southern Rhodesia.

## Too Soon for Constitutional Review

### Self-Protection from Protection

IT WAS UNFORTUNATE that so soon after the framing of the present Federal Constitution its future should have to be reviewed, said Mr. K. C. Acutt, deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, at the annual meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries.

"I submit that the period since 1953 is too short, as we have still to see the very vast benefits flow from the wave of industrialization which followed the decision of the three territories to federate.

Two or three years were used in building plants and premises, and it was only now that many of the industries were getting into their stride. The effect of this post-1953 expansion had yet to be felt and appreciated by the community as a whole. It was natural for the first development to take place largely in Southern Rhodesia, owing to the availability of raw materials, power, and transport facilities.

"Now we have Kariba and better rail and road communications, and it is probable that over the next few years industries designed to fabricate more of our primary products will be located nearer the sources of supply of the materials."

He did not believe that industrialists had changed their views about the potentialities of the three territories. "Provided we are not over-tolerant of overseas political interference, so often described as protection, we are perfectly capable of attracting and ourselves creating new industrial enterprises."

MR. BRIAN HARRISON, M.P., and MR. JOSEPH SLATER, M.P., will complete their visit to Kenya under the auspices of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association on March 26. On their way back they will make short stops in Somalia, the Somaliland Protectorate, Aden, and Ethiopia. They left London on February 20 and are due back on April 13.



# PERSONALIA

LORD MONCKTON is resigning the chairmanship of the Industrial Welfare Society.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM has been elected a director of Dalgety and Co., Ltd.

MR. ABBAS ABADI WALDI has been elected president of Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.

MR. N. H. DU BOLLAY, of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd. left London by air last week for South Africa.

DR. L. O. GOODWIN, of the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine, was in Kenya last week.

MR. FRANCIS DRAKE, Editor of *Readers Digest*, and MRS. DRAKE will shortly arrive in East Africa.

SIR JOHN BOYD, of the Wellcome Trust, has just revisited Kenya. He left for Uganda on Sunday.

MR. MANSSELL PROTHERO, a lecturer in the Department of Geography of Liverpool University, is visiting Kenya.

MR. B. KEITH LUCAS, senior lecturer in local government at Nuffield College, Oxford, will shortly visit East Africa.

SIR GEOFFREY NYE, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is revisiting East Africa.

SIR CHRISTOPHER COX, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is about to revisit East Africa.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY is to address the London School of Economics this afternoon on "Politics and Progress in East Africa".

MR. JOHN BATTEN, information officer to the East Africa High Commission, is due in this country in April for long leave.

MR. RICHARD GOODCHILD, director of the British Institute of History and Archaeology, has paid a brief visit to Nairobi.

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON, deputy director general (scientific), of the Nature Conservancy, London, is due in Nairobi tomorrow.

MR. B. G. S. CAYZER, a director of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., has returned from a visit to the United States.

MR. RALPH STRAUS, a director of Macy & Co., U.S.A., has arrived in Kenya. He will also visit Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Uganda.

MR. ABU MAYANJI, the new Minister of Education in the Buganda Government, has returned to Uganda from his visits to the United States.

MR. P. H. NIGHTINGALE, lately Financial Secretary in Zanzibar, has been awarded the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar (second class).

MR. R. L. ADKINS, a member of the staff of the company for 35 years, has been elected a director of B.P. South Africa (Pty.) Ltd.

MR. WALTER GODFREY, H.M. Inspector of Foreign Service Establishments, passed through Nairobi last week on his way to Ethiopia.

DR. RAMSEY, Archbishop of York, who will soon visit Central Africa, is making a good recovery from operations on his eyes for glaucoma.

Three visitors from the Belgian Congo are shortly due in Kenya, namely PROFESSOR D. BIERLYATE, MR. M. H. TREVISSON, and DR. J. VASINA.

During his week in Kenya MR. "BILLY" GRAHAM, the evangelist, is to lunch at Government House and be the guest at a civic reception in Nairobi.

MR. C. A. I. BIRNBAUM, Resident in Buganda, is to succeed Mr. I. M. Boyd, Minister of Local Government in Uganda, when he retires later in the year.

MR. TAKEO MARU, a member of the Japanese Parliament, is visiting East Africa. So is MR. KAZUSHIGE HIRASAWA, editor in chief of the *Japan Times*.

THE REV. I. R. A. and MRS. LEAKEY have left the United Kingdom for the Ruanda mission of the C.M.S.

THE REV. D. A. and MRS. BROWN, of the C.M.S. in the Southern Sudan, have arrived in England, and the REV. R. W. GILL has left for the same area.

MR. JOHN FOOT, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, will fly back to Central Africa today after his short visit to London.

MR. J. C. WESTERY, of the Forestry and Forest Products Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, is visiting Kenya this week.

MR. R. C. PRATT, of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at Oxford University, will arrive in Nairobi at the end of March for a visit to Kenya of about two months.

LORD BAILEY OF INCHRYE is to preside at the 20th triennial congress of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce, which will open in Canberra on April 4.

MR. W. J. W. BURTON, who has been appointed Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya, has been Commissioner in Uganda since 1958. Previously he had served in West Africa and Malaya.

MR. JACK THOMSON is to address the Discussion Circle on the Over-Sea League at 7 p.m. on March 28 on "Some of the Problems of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland".

MR. F. J. SIMMONDS, director of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, is about to visit East Africa in connexion with a plan to establish a local sub-station of the institute.

DR. F. HAWKING, of the National Institute of Medical Research, is visiting the Medical and Veterinary Departments of Kenya and Uganda and the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization.

MR. G. G. WATTERSON, regional forestry officer for Africa of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, has spent a few days in East Africa on his way from Accra to Addis Ababa.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE has been appointed a director of the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd. He is chairman of Gray, Dawes and Co., Ltd., and deputy chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

MR. H. J. D. ROPER, for the past three years general manager for Production Tool Alloy (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., has left Central Africa to manage the mining division of the parent company in England.

THE EARL OF CADOGAN, an honorary member of the East and Central Africa Lodge of Freemasons, London (at the consecration of which he officiated), has been appointed Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

MR. L. M. G. FOSTER, general manager in the Federation for the Shell group, will retire in May after more than 30 years in its service. The new general manager will be MR. D. H. TUDHOPE, a New Zealander, who is now in London.

MR. R. H. M. THOMAS, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London on Saturday for Bangkok as leader of the British delegation to the 16th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

MR. H. W. JEFFREYS, Minister for Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs in Washington, is due in London today from America and will leave by air for Salisbury on Tuesday. While in London he will see LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Among the passengers who arrived in London on Saturday from the Uganda were MR. T. H. ARCHBOLD, manager of the Mombasa branch of National and Grindlay's Bank, Mr. J. J. Gray, a business director of the Bank of India, and Mrs. Gray, and Mr. J. I. SLYMOOR, a director of the Bank of India, and Mrs. SLYMOOR.



MR. E. B. BOOTHBY, head of the African Department of the Foreign Office, made a brief stay in Kenya last week on his way back to London from Madagascar.

MR. GEORGE BROWNIE, manager of the Bombay office of the Federation of British Industries, is due to visit East Africa later this month.

SIR KEITH HANCOCK, director of the Research School of Social Sciences and Professor of History at the Australian National University of Canberra, is to receive the honorary of D.Litt from the University of Birmingham.

SIR KENNETH ROBERTS-WRAY, legal adviser to the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, is to speak on "The Adaptation of Imported Law in Africa" at the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University on the afternoon of March 14.

MR. G. B. EGGLEMONT, city chamberlain of Glasgow and president of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, and MR. J. AINSWORTH, city treasurer of Liverpool and honorary treasurer of the institute, will spend three days in Nairobi later this month on their way to South Africa.

DR. ERIC METTLER, London correspondent of the German Swiss newspaper *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, will arrive in East Africa in a few days. DR. BARCATA, a correspondent of a Vienna newspaper, and MR. BARUCH BAER, news editor of the Israeli newspaper *Haaretz*, are due at the end of the month.

SIR LEONARD C. PATON, chairman of Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., is on his way by sea to the Cape on a visit to Southern, Central and East Africa. On March 26 he will fly to Nairobi for a four-day visit, spending a short while in Salisbury and Bulawayo on his way south again, and be in South Africa from April 3 to 27.

MR. HAROLD WATKINSON, Minister of Defence, will arrive in Nairobi on Saturday for a three-day visit to units of the armed forces. He will fly on to Aden and the Persian Gulf and return to London on March 18. The Minister will be accompanied by the deputy secretary to his Ministry, AIR MARSHAL A. EARLE, and MR. G. BERESFORD CRADDOCK, M.P., his parliamentary private secretary.

MR. MAGNUS W. MASON, engineer-in-chief of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration since 1950, has just retired. He has been largely responsible for the planning and development of telephone systems at a cost of about £10m. He was born in South Africa. In 1946 he designed the telecommunications system for the two trains used by the Royal Family during the tour of the Union and the Rhodesias.

MR. D. S. DONE has been appointed director and general manager of Standard-Triumph (East Africa) Ltd., in succession to Mr. J. H. STOKER. Mr. Done, who has competed in many international motor trials, including the Alpine and Monte Carlo rallies, was a distributor of Standard-Triumph vehicles in the United Kingdom for 14 years. He arrived in Nairobi last November. MR. STIRLING MOSS, the racing driver, is godfather to his youngest son.

Among officials on leave from East Africa are: MR. J. G. STEPHENSON, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax; MR. B. E. WADELEY, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and MR. C. P. O'SHEA, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Works, both from Kenya; MR. W. N. DENISON, Crown Counsel, MR. S. J. EVERETT, Assistant Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, and Messrs. S. G. W. EVANS and A. P. H. LOUSADA, district officers, MR. C. W. RUMBELAW-PEARSE, an agricultural officer, and MR. N. G. B. GUY, Chief Surveyor, all from Tanganyika; DR. L. A. TRIM, Director of Medical Services and MR. L. B. GUYER, Assistant Director of Public Works, and P. J. W. GALLER, Deputy Director of Education (Uganda), from Uganda; MR. P. H. NIGHTINGALE, lately Financial Secretary, and MR. P. DALTON, Attorney-General, from Zanzibar.

## Sir F. Cavendish-Bentinck Resigns

### "Out of Sympathy with Current Events"

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council, resigned last Friday. He had been an elected member of the Legislature since 1934 and was "father" of the House.

No official announcement was made when he tendered his resignation to the Governor, but when the news leaked out Sir Ferdinand issued the following brief statement:

"Finding myself out of sympathy with the trend of current events, I feel that I might be unable conscientiously to discharge the functions of the office of Speaker with that complete detachment and impartiality which are essential to a proper discharge of the functions of that high office."

He has obviously resigned because he disagrees with the constitutional proposals resulting from the Lancaster House conference.

Sir Ferdinand, who is 70 and heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Portland, first went out to East Africa in 1925 as private secretary to Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda. Later he settled in Kenya, where he has taken a prominent part in public life in the Colony. He was founder and first chairman of the Kenya Association in 1932, and was elected to the Legislature two years later. He has been chairman or a member of many commissions and committees.

From 1940 to 1945 he was Timber Controller for East Africa, and was Member (Minister) for Agriculture and Natural Resources in the Kenya Government in 1944-55, when he became Speaker in succession to Sir William Horne. He was made C.M.G. in 1941 and K.B.E. in 1956.

## Mgr. Rugambwa Designated Cardinal

### First African to Enter Sacred College

MR. LAURIAN RUGAMBWA, Bishop of Rutabo, Tanganyika, has been designated a cardinal by the Pope. He will be the first African to enter the Sacred College, and, at 47, its second youngest member. He will be created Cardinal at a secret consistory on March 28, and three days later will receive the red hat at a public ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica.

Mgr. Rugambwa was born in 1912, of aristocratic family, at Bukoba, Tanganyika, within the boundaries of his present diocese. He studied at Katigondo seminary and was ordained in 1943. For a time he served as a missionary in East Africa, and then went to Rome to study canon law.

He was consecrated bishop in 1952 by Archbishop David Mathew, then Apostolic Delegate in British Colonial Africa. He is regarded at the Vatican as a man of character, prudence, and steadfastness. His elevation brings the number of Commonwealth cardinals to seven — out of a total of 85.

Men of African origin played a considerable part in the early history of the Church. The Vatican official catalogue states that there were three African popes long before the Sacred College began its separate existence — about the middle of the 12th century. The Sistine Chapel contains a painting of Victor I, the first African considered as a pope, who is said to have reigned from 189 to 199. In the next 300 years there were two other popes described as Africans, both of whom had short reigns.

Apart from the official line of pontiffs, there have been the African fathers, including St. Augustine. During the 17th century there were African missionaries in various parts of the Continent. There are now a number of Roman Catholic assistant bishops and dioceses in Africa. Bishop Kiwanuka, of Masaka, Uganda, was consecrated in 1959.

MR. M. S. MUIR, a young Rhodesian physicist, is a member of a British Antarctic Scientific Expedition representing the South African Government and Union universities. He will spend a year with the expedition in Marion Island studying atmospheric and other physical phenomena affecting the weather.

## Obituary

### Dornford Yates

MAJOR CECIL WILLIAM MERCER, better known as the novelist Dornford Yates, died at Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, last week at the age of 74.

Born in 1885, he was educated at Harrow and at Oxford. He was called to the Bar and became a pupil of Travers Humphries, and was his sole assistant in the Crippen case.

After service in the first World War he settled in the south of France and began the series of popular novels—romantic, adventurous, tough but always "clean"—that earned him fame and fortune. He was a disciple of Kipling and owed much to Anthony Hope.

He went to South Africa when the Germans invaded France in 1940. He served first at the headquarters of the Imperial Force and then with the Southern Rhodesia Force. Invalided out, he settled in Southern Rhodesia. But as soon as the war was over he returned to France, only to find that the Germans had made the house he had built at Eaux Bonnes quite uninhabitable. He and his wife decided to return to Southern Rhodesia, where, at Umtali, he designed and built another house. He continued to produce his books and stories and, finally, his autobiography, which took the form of a conversation piece in two volumes in which he discourses freely with four of his own characters.

### Mr. F. S. Derby

MR. F. S. DERBY, a former member Independent for Livingstone in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, has died at Livingstone, aged 52.

He was born at Volksrust, Transvaal, and settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1929. He worked for the Mashaba-Shabani mine and later joined Rhodesia Railways. Transferred to Livingstone in 1948, he was elected to the town council in 1954. He resigned the same year when he became Independent member for Livingstone in the Legislative Council. He stood for the Dominion Party at Lusaka West in last year's territorial general election but was defeated by the United Federal Party candidate.

He also stood unsuccessfully in the Federal general elections in 1953 and 1958.

DR. IAN COLIN CAMPBELL, vice-chairman of the Southern Rhodesia division of the Central Africa Party, died suddenly last week in Salisbury. A medical practitioner, he was in his early forties. Before the C.A.P. was formed he was chairman of the Constitution party. He is survived by his wife and four children. Mr. Ralph Palmer, territorial president of the C.A.P. said in a tribute: "He fought ardently for the improvement of the franchise rights of the African people and was a true believer in the freedom of people of all races to enjoy normal human rights.

MR. CHARLES JACOB DORMAN, who has died in Kenya at the age of 59, was born in Hamburg, and in 1929 went to Mombasa with the Old East Africa Trading Company. From 1931 to 1949 he was chairman and managing director of Naumann, Geppi, Dorman & Co., Ltd., Nairobi. Then he founded his own company, C. Dorman, Ltd. He served in the Kenya Defence Force 1939-45, and at one time was chairman of the Coffee Trade Association of Kenya. He married Miss Ellen Sandermann, who survives him with one son.

MR. J. W. HINDS, who joined the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1906, has died in Maseru at the age of 78. He retired as Provincial Commissioner of the old Mweru-Euapula Province in 1933.

## Defeat for the Defeatists

### Standing Firm in Southern Rhodesia

"WE ARE NOT GOING to give away our birthright; and I have used every word in my vocabulary to make it clear to visiting Ministers that it is no good trying to push us beyond that point, because we will not go". Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, declared when the Assembly debated a motion last week that it was not in the best interests of Southern Rhodesia to remain in the Federation as at present constituted. The motion was defeated. The Dominion Party Opposition remained silent when a voice vote was taken.

Sir Edgar said that the constitutional negotiations this year would be a fight, and that the battle had already started. "I implore the House—do not desert the North and run away before you put up any fight at all".

He had, he said made it abundantly clear to British Ministers that while Southern Rhodesia was anxious to co-operate in getting its complete independence by negotiation and reasonableness and in keeping the Federation in being "there are certain things we will never agree to.

"They will never push us around as they may have done in some Protectorates elsewhere. I believe we can prove that our system is a better one than anything very many others have had".

Southern Rhodesia must not desert the northern territories for the sake of creating a buffer State between the extreme nationalisms of black in the north and white in the south.

When the negotiations began he would try to make clear to people overseas what would be the consequences if they were not prepared to be reasonable about a new settlement for the Federation.

The wave of African nationalism had reached the Congo. To the south of the Federation there was an opposite system run by a white nationalist Government. "These two must not be allowed to come into direct conflict for the sake of Africa, the world and the Commonwealth" for it would be only a question of time before there were organized troops looking at each other across a border—a sort of Maginot Line of the Zambesi.

"I believe the Federation is quite capable of forming a buffer State on the strict understanding that extreme nationalism must be outlawed within the borders".

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. William Harper, said that Southern Rhodesia must resist being taken over by the African and must battle to maintain her standards. Many forces throughout the world felt it would be "in step with progress to have Africans take over from us. If we do not resist them, the clock will be put back in this country".

Mr. Goldstein (U.F.P., Bulawayo, South) said Southern Rhodesia could go it alone, at considerable expense to economic progress. It would be a calamity if the Federation broke up.

Mr. W. J. J. Cary (D.P. Selukwe) said the British Government should lend £100m. to the country to industrialize it; industries should be directed to in or near the African reserves. Instead of exporting her life blood in the form of unprocessed minerals and giving employment to foreigners, Southern Rhodesia should set up industries here to turn out finished products.

## Second Chamber for S. Rhodesia?

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is likely to have a multi-racial Senate, with between 25 and 30 members, when the "Westminster reservations" in the Colony's Constitution are eventually removed.

It was reliably reported from Salisbury last week that Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is planning a second Chamber of these lines.

The Assembly itself likely to be increased from the present 30 to about 40 M.Ps.

In 1952 a select committee of the Territorial House recommended a second Chamber of 15 members.

Enlarging the House will probably mean that African and possibly other non-European, will be elected to the Assembly for the first time.

The second chamber should certainly be multi-racial. It would include Africans and possibly representatives of the Coloured and Asian communities.



## East African Office in London

### Commissioner's Report for 1959

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY'S report on the work of the East African Office in London in 1959 reveals the great variety of the work done for the territories by the Commissioner and his staff. For instance, about 8,200 immigration passes were issued, more than 6,000 for short visits; staff were recruited for many local authorities and other organizations; and addresses were given to many public bodies and schools.

During the year successful representations were made for the restoration of preference on cedar pencil slats imported into the United Kingdom from East Africa; for safeguarding the position of wattle extract in relation to the duties on other vegetable tanning materials; for the inclusion of East Africa in the issue of licences covering the import of butter into Western Germany; and for a further extension of the simplified procedure to wheat bran in support of claims for Imperial preference on entry into the United Kingdom.

Copies of the report are obtainable from Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

## Books for East Africans

SOME 39 NEW BOOKS and 29 reprints were published by the East African Literature Bureau, a High Commission service, during the period July 1958-June 1959. The annual report states that in accordance with the policy of developing the interests of commercial publishers, the Swahili book *Uhuru wa Watumwa*, out of print for years until several times reprinted by the bureau, had now been taken over by Nelson's, who have brought out a new edition. Another popular book, a Kamba translation; was taken over by the Lutterworth Press, publishers of the original book in English.

On behalf of the Adult Literacy Section of the Kenya Education Department, the bureau published primers in Swahili, Luo, and Kamba, and follow-up readers in Kalenjin and Luo. The new primers were produced for Uganda, and literacy kits for the Tanganyika Government.

Commenting on the work of the mobile bookshop, the report states that it has now proved beyond all doubt to be the key to getting books sold at the present stage of East Africa's development, but that expansion has been hampered by shortage of staff and funds for vans and travelling.

A NUMBER OF TRANSFERS from the Somaliland Protectorate are announced. Mr. W. M. Dickinson is on leave before taking up an appointment in Northern Rhodesia, whither Messrs. M. R. Ferguson and J. A. B. Stewart will follow. Mr. A. R. Tribe is to go to Nyasa and Mr. G. C. Thomas to Tanganyika, and Mr. J. McMillan to Uganda. Dr. M. J. Purser has resigned, and Mr. A. F. Scott has retired.

## Myths of Modern Africa

### Harmful to Good Race Relations

INCONSISTENCIES IN MENTAL ATTITUDES that harm racial understanding in Central Africa were examined by the Rev. S. J. Silleit, chairman of the executive committee of the Ecumenical Centre in Mindola, when he spoke at the annual conference in Lusaka of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Social Research. The theme of the conference was "Myth in Modern Africa".

Mr. Silleit suggested that the primary reason for the lack of a firm and realistic relationship of mutual confidence and respect between the different racial groups in Central Africa was that the majority of Europeans and an even greater majority of Africans were primarily influenced in their relations by acceptance of a myth about the other that did not conform to the total reality of the situation. Each race tended to base its attitudes towards the other on a series of half-truths, tenaciously held and highly resistant to logic because they perpetuated the self-interests of each group.

"One of the great dangers in which we are placed is that because of the tensions and challenges involved in life in Central Africa and the opposing pulls of the racial myths, we become tempted to commit ourselves wholly to the cause of one side or another to lose our objectivity, and thereby much of our ability to mediate or to reconcile.

"In a very real sense neither the majority of Europeans nor the majority of Africans are to blame for the situation: they are in the grip of forces of which they are rarely conscious and whose operations they understand dimly, if at all.

"The great task laid upon the Church and all those who in any responsible way are concerned with educational, social or political action is to develop on the part of our people of both races a deeper insight into themselves and their fellows, and to lead them forward from their cloud-cuckoo-land of half-truths into the truer light of total reality.

"This is a difficult task for us and a painful process for them, but it needs to be done, and done urgently, before the involvement in these myths becomes so deep that in one way or another unreason breaks out in disorder".

### Blind Eye

The Europeans myth of the African was founded in the conviction that the African is not only different but basically inferior—that he is still at heart the primitive savage. It had resulted in a general unwillingness to recognize anything in African life, in its communal or family structure, or its religious beliefs or practices as having any true worth by comparison with the European equivalents.

"This self-confident European reaction to everything African threw up from the beginning a tremendous barrier against the development of real understanding or of sympathy with the African as a fellow human: It was increased by the tremendous respect, verging on religious awe, that the African in most cases gave to the European at their first contact and for generations thereafter".

The background of the African myth of the European was compounded of disillusionment with Europeans and a sense of detribalization. Rejection of the white man had coincided with, and some would say contributed to, the growing dynamism of African nationalism.

The disillusionment with and deep-rooted suspicion of the white man and his intentions, combined with the insecurities and tensions resulting from the loss of all the old security of the tribal frame-work, and the bewilderment at being involved in such a rapidly developing social, political and economic situation was the background of the myth.

The components are an image of the European as an oppressor—as someone primarily interested in the perpetuation of European privilege at no matter what cost to the African, as someone not to be trusted and only more and more grudgingly obeyed.

Another element is the acceptance of 'black nationalism', typified by the cry 'Africa for the Africans', which provides a comforting sense of unity for the present and the dimming though vague hope of self-government in the not too distant future.

The European's myth holds him to the past, the African's calls him out to the misty future. Neither myth is adequate to provide the means of working and living together in the present.

MR. F. C. M. CARVER, of the Information Department in Lusaka, has recently translated into English from Nyasaland.

## TASMA

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

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

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## Katanga and the Federation

### Leak on Closer Association Moves

SIR ROY WELENSKY's reference in an interview with a *Daily Express* reporter to the possibility of a closer association between the Federation and Katanga when the Congo becomes independent drew a sharp protest from Brussels on Monday.

The Belgian consul-general in Salisbury handed over a note of protest to the Belgian Government, and in London the Belgian Ambassador, M. Rene van Meerbeke, made representations to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

It is understood that the interview was accurately reported. But the Federal Prime Minister refuses to be drawn further on the subject of approaches by "certain circles" from Katanga, except to confirm that approaches had been made.

No official move has been made by the Belgian Government or the Congo Government. It seems that discussions took place between leaders of the Union Minière, and that these mining and industrial interests then approached Sir Roy.

There was little hope that anything would have come of these discussions, and the leakage is now considered to have made the possibility even more remote. African leaders in Katanga have made it clear that they have no desire to associate with the Federation. But as the Lusaka correspondent of the *Times* pointed out, it did not follow that they would object to some association with Northern Rhodesia if the Federation were dissolved, as the tribes are the same on both sides of the border. The correspondent added that Sir Roy's references to Katanga in his *Express* interview were regarded in political circles in Lusaka as "a considerable indiscretion".

M. André Scholler, Governor of the Eastern province of Katanga, said that European as well as Africans had no inclination to join the Rhodesian Federation after the Congo became independent on June 30. The Katanga association of white settlers said it had had no contact with the Federation about such a union.

## Intimidation in Northern Rhodesia

### Threats of Death to Monckton Witnesses

"CONSIDERABLE INTIMIDATION" is officially blamed for the paucity of witnesses appearing before Monckton Commission in the Luapula Province of Northern Rhodesia.

It is believed that a "month-long fear campaign" silenced most of the Africans who had previously applied to give evidence. They had been told: "Your heads will be cut off and your homes will be burnt if you give evidence. Petrol will be poured over you and you will be set alight. Remember what happened to that woman in Lusaka."

After being threatened, Africans who had accepted invitations to a sundowner party with the commissioners excused themselves. The party was cancelled ostensibly because of the fatigue of the commissioners.

They were told that the church of a missionary who is to give evidence had been damaged by fire. The church is on the London Missionary Society station at Kafulwe, in the Kawambwa district.

## Churchmen Favour Secession

FIVE COPPERBELT CLERGYMEN and a layman, representing the United Church in Northern Rhodesia, issued a statement last week declaring: "It is our responsibility to help bring to a peaceful end the present form of federation". The United Church claims the largest African Protestant following on the Copperbelt. Two of the statement's signatories are European clergymen.

The statement said:

"We are as determined as the political groups to see the end of a form of government that rules without the consent of the majority, that imprisons people without trial, and has done little to remove discrimination."

The statement unreservedly supported the Africans' quest for self-government. "Where movements within this country are struggling for these good ends, we are with them."

It announced the Copperbelt African churches' own private boycott of the Monckton Commission, "because the terms of reference do not allow people to say what they want to say about the Federation". The African Churches' Council merely sent the commission a written protest, declining to appear before it.

## Rare Africans

A BRONZE STATUETTE and a bronze bust of Cecil Rhodes are among the items listed by Chas. J. Sawyer, Ltd., of Grafton Street, London, W.1, in their latest catalogue of "Rare Africans". Most of the 76 items are South African, but there is a copy in its original state of Count Joseph Potocki's "Sport in Somaliland" and one of Sir William Cornwallis Harris's "Illustrations of the Highlands of Ethiopia".

## TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

### Vacancy: Executive Staff

A vacancy exists on the permanent executive staff of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association for European man under 30 years.

Educational standard at least Higher School Certificate level but University degree preferred. Knowledge of Swahili required to level of Tanganyika Government lower standard examination. Passing of higher standard examination within five years will be essential feature of efficiency bar.

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Further information will be furnished to likely applicants who should apply in writing with full particulars to Executive Director, Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, Private Bag, Tanga, Tanganyika.

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## Select Committee "Perturbed"

### "Breakdown" Threatens Native Affairs Division

THE SELECT COMMITTEE on Public Accounts in Southern Rhodesia has recommended that the Government should immediately institute an independent inquiry into the organization of the Division of Native Affairs. The report quotes the evidence of Mr. S. E. Morris, Secretary for Native Affairs, that the administration is on the verge of breakdown owing to lack of qualified staff, and that there is no hope of improvement for at least four to five years.

The Select Committee was perturbed by thefts and defalcations by Government employees, thefts by burglary and other losses of money. Most of the losses were attributable to poor accounting and the large number of inexperienced clerks in the division, the Auditor-General had reported.

Besides planning, initiating, ordering and controlling in the Native areas and liaison and control with Europeans, officials of the departments had many other functions, including the issue of licences, registration of firearms and assistance to other departments, both territorial and federal.

"They are also saddled with fiscal and accounting responsibilities which are part of so many of these functions. Too much time is spent on this work by officers who should be performing other duties. Trained personnel should be appointed to relieve these officers."

The Secretary for Native Affairs testified that during the war years and until four years ago, because of lack of recruits, one-third of his staff consisted of temporary employees. During the last three years, although it had been possible to obtain the necessary number of recruits, most were of a lower educational standard than was required. About half of those recruits had resigned and it would take another four or five years for the more senior recruits to be able to exercise the necessary control and supervision.

"Your committee is perturbed at the evidence of the Secretary for Native Affairs that the division is on the verge of a breakdown," says the report. "Your committee feels that the Division of Native Affairs has passed the maximum state of growth compatible with efficiency and is now too large."

## Apathy the Enemy

"THE CURSE of Western civilization and of the European in Africa is apathy and at best a self-satisfied complacency, while at the worst it is a form of mental cowardice. The individual goes on trying to pretend to himself that all is for the best of worlds. Pre-occupied with personal problems of family and business, primarily interested in the size of his monthly cheque and the venue of his next holiday, with time off for sport, he lowers a mental shutter and excludes any thoughts of the future as being in any way something that is hammering on the door for immediate admission." — Mr. John Gaunt, M.P., Northern Rhodesia, in a pamphlet entitled "Year of Decision".

## Removing Land Restrictions

### Government Must Be Cautious

EVENTUAL CHANGES in Southern Rhodesia's Land Apportionment Act, especially the removal of a "lot of urban restrictions", have been forecast by the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead. He emphasized that it was a matter which would have to be approached "step by step with the greatest care".

Addressing a Rhodesia National Affairs Association study conference in Salisbury, he said that portions of the Act were manifestly out of date.

"I have been looking into the whole thing with one of our most senior legal experts and the law officers of the Crown to see what changes will be necessary. But you are not going to get sudden and quick results."

"I am not certain that if one threw open the European land, the purchase areas, and the tribal land other than the reserves to free competition for all, whether the African people would not come off worst. Even today the greater capital assets which are controlled by the European would result in a net diminution."

"That is a matter for very careful study. But as we grow more and more in our economy into an integrated society, a lot of the urban restrictions will have to be removed in the interests of efficiency and general well-being for all races."

"Anybody who dashes into that will rightfully be thrown out of office, because the matter is of such a supremely complicated nature that anybody who rushes into it will make the most appalling mistakes. It is a matter which will have to be approached step by step with the greatest possible care and very careful study of all the consequences which are going to flow from it."

"They will also have to take account of the opinion of the voters. If they are not able to carry the voters with them, they will fail, cause intense disappointment, and set their cause back for many years."

## Advertising the Federation

FOR THE FIRST TIME the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has a stand at the Ideal Homes Exhibition at Olympia, London. On preview day the stand was visited by the Duchess of Kent, who was received by Sir Gilbert Rennie, the High Commissioner, Lady Rennie, and Mr. John Foot, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs. Mr. W. G. Dzonzi, postmaster in Zomba, presented Her Royal Highness with a wallet containing a set of the pictorial stamps of the Federation, and Mrs. D. V. Mutswairo, of Mazoe African Secondary School, a posy of pink orchids. A third African flown to London from the Federation to take duty on the stand is Mr. J. Z. Gumede, an information officer, and formerly headmaster of a Bulwayo school. Mr. Lawrence Vambe, assistant information attaché in the High Commissioner's Office, is the fourth African on duty. Mr. L. F. G. Anthony is in charge of the information work, assisted by Mr. David Williams. The average attendance at this annual exhibition is about 1½ m. people.

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## Cyclone Damage to Mauritius

### 60% of Sugar Crop Destroyed

THE CYCLONE which recently hit Mauritius caused more than 30 deaths and about 845 persons were injured, 65 of them seriously. Rough estimates of damage show that 41,000 buildings have been destroyed, 24,658 seriously damaged, 59,687 otherwise damaged, and 2,392 flooded. In addition, 28,374 huts were destroyed, 10,036 seriously damaged, 3,660 otherwise damaged, and 1,521 flooded.

About 70,000 refugees are being looked after at centres; the total number of homeless may be 100,000.

Water supplies were completely dislocated, but have been fully restored except in the north of the island. Complete restoration of electricity supplies will take from 12 to 16 weeks.

Sugar losses are estimated at from 50% to 60% of the crop. La Chatrie tea factory has been badly damaged and will be out of action for some months, and about 20% of the season's tea crop will be lost.

Damage to Government buildings has been serious. Most of the main roads in the island were quickly reopened, thanks to valuable assistance from men of the King's African Rifles stationed in the island.

The damage will effect the long-term development programme of the island, and much of the money earmarked for development will probably have to be used for immediate rehabilitation. Two missions to study the economic and social problems of Mauritius. One, headed by Professor James Meade, of Cambridge, was due to leave on March 12 to make an economic survey; it includes Mr. G. M. Roddan, an adviser on agriculture to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The other mission is that of Professor Titmuss, of the London School of Economics, who is to inquire into the creation of a social insurance scheme.

Mr. C. A. Atkinson, adviser on housing to the Secretary of State, is going out to assess the damage to houses and advise on what should be done.

Two R.A.F. Beverley transport aircraft flew from Eastleigh airfield, Nairobi, to Mauritius, carrying Red Cross workers, food, field-kitchens and water purifying material.

## Blantyre & East Africa

BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, LTD., report an income of £101,883 for the year ended September 30, compared with £76,822 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £26,000 (£23,000), £30,000 was transferred to special reserve, and £1,000 to staff contingencies account. Proposed dividends, less tax, absorb £37,031, the 6% preference dividend £281, and the 20% ordinary dividend £36,750. The carry-forward is £42,388 (£41,790).

The issued share capital consists of £7,656 in 6% preference shares and £300,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Revenue reserves are £105,058, provisions £33,865, current liabilities £76,158, fixed assets £80,556, and current assets £42,918, including £119,572 in cash.

The directors are Major Lancelot Errington (chairman) and Messrs. Allan Ross, Stark, John A. Meston, Alexander Brown, and Francis H. N. Walker.

## Tobacco Industry Report

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO INCREASED in most Commonwealth producing countries in 1959, according to the current issue of the Commonwealth Economic Committee's *Tobacco Intelligence*. Output in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland reached the record figure of 231m. lb., of which Rhodesian flue-cured accounted for 193m. lb. or 39m. lb. more than in 1958.

United Kingdom imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which had varied between 315m. and 320m. lb. from 1956 and 1958, declined in 1959 to 301m. lb. Just over half of the total was supplied by Commonwealth countries, the Federation providing the record figure of 87m. lb., and Canada some 30m. lb. Supplies from India, at 37m. lb., were appreciably below the peak figure reached a year earlier.

Consignments from the United States also declined sharply to 140m. lb., the lowest figure since 1952.

U.K. manufacturers, who had since 1954 agreed to limit to 61% the dollar proportion of their total usings of light and Oriental tobacco for the home trade, were freed of this obligation with effect from February, 1960. The average value of unstripped leaf imported into the U.K. showed a further rise in 1959 to 69.7d. per lb., flue-cured leaf from the U.S.A. averaging 69.4d. per lb., or 0.6d. more than in 1958, while that from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland rose by 1.5d. to 68.7d. per lb.

## Airwork and Hunting-Clan Merger

THE AIRWORK AND HUNTING-CLAN air groups, two of the largest individual units in the United Kingdom private airline industry, have agreed in principle to merge their air transport interests.

The announcement of the decision to merge was made last week by Mr. M. D. N. Wyatt, chairman of the Airwork group, Mr. P. Llewellyn-Hunting, chairman of the Hunting group, which owns 50% of Hunting-Clan Air Holdings (which owns Hunting-Clan Air Transport), and Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman of British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., which also owns 50% of Hunting-Clan Air Holdings.

Two other shipping companies, Furness Withy and Blue Star Line, each own approximately one-third of the capital of Airwork.

The new company will take over a wide variety of activities, including such scheduled services as the joint Airwork-Hunting-Clan Safari services to Africa, the Colonial coach class services to Africa, scheduled services in Europe, "Blue Nile" services to Khartoum, troop contracts to the Far and Middle East, and vehicle air ferry services to the Continent.

One of the new ventures in which both Airwork and Hunting-Clan have been interested for some time are the "very low fare" services linking Britain with various colonial destinations. Both organizations have submitted applications for rights to run such services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and other lines in the South African Conference have increased the discount of 10% allowed on the combined out and home freights on passengers' cars to 20%. The aim is to encourage passengers to take their cars overseas.



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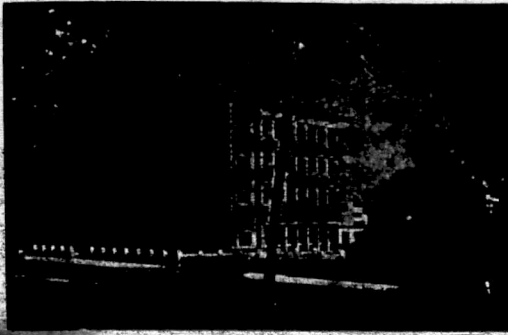
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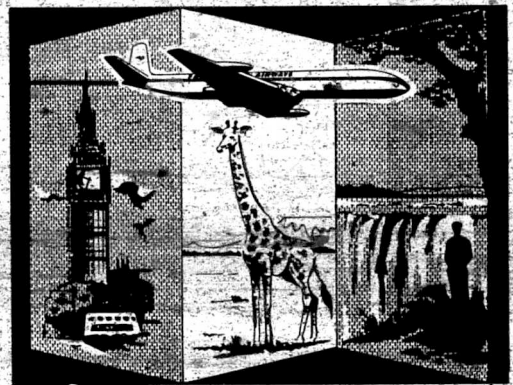
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## Company Reports

## National &amp; Grindlays Bank Limited

## Improved Result Due to More Favourable Conditions

## MR. J. K. MICHIE'S MODERATE OPTIMISM ABOUT THE FUTURE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NATIONAL & GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED will be held on April 5 at the Bank's premises, 24, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

The following is the statement by the chairman, Mr. J. K. MICHIE, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1959.

Since the last Annual General Meeting the capital structure of the company has been altered by paying up out of reserves 2s. 6d. per share and by making the 4,562,500 shares outstanding fully paid at 15s. per share. The results in figures appear in the balance sheet. As was expected and intended this step has made our shares more popular with the investing public and at 31st December last we had 4,158 shareholders against 3,699 a year earlier. We welcome this more widely spread interest in the Bank, a trend which still continues.

## Board and Executives

In June last the Rt. Hon. Lord Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E. joined the Board. It is his intention to spend part of each year in East Africa and his wide knowledge of these territories will be of great assistance to our Management there as well as to the Board. His appointment falls to be confirmed at the Annual General Meeting and I confidently recommend him to you.

As you will have seen in the report of the Directors Mr. Lely is not seeking re-election to the Board. He joined us in 1942 and I can truthfully say we could not have had an abler member or one more wishful to further the interests of the Bank. We shall miss his wide experience, his ability and his tactful personality and I am very sorry to see him go.

Mr. William Kerr retired from the position of chief executive of the Bank on December 31 after over forty years' distinguished service culminating in three years as General Manager. He carries with him our sincere good wishes.

In his place Mr. G. T. Gillespie has been appointed General Manager and in turn Mr. H. D. Cayley succeeds him as Deputy General Manager. They have the full confidence of the Board.

This year the total of our Balance Sheet at £63,035,588 shows an increase of £11,544,109 and our net profit of £404,708 is £33,001 higher than for 1958; but here I must point out that the profit figure is still considerably under that for the year 1957 and in consequence as I forecast last year, and as was confirmed by the Board when our capital alterations were announced in April last, we have not found it possible to increase the amount distributed to the shareholders. Two interim dividends each of 6½% have been declared making 12½% for the year—the equivalent of the payment of 15% per annum on the previous capital.

Although competition in all our territories has increased rather than diminished, in certain of them—London, India and Pakistan—conditions for banking as a whole became somewhat more favourable—or less difficult—as the year progressed, hence the improvement we have been able to show.

It is foolish to object to or become upset by the entry of newcomers in the field or of new lines of competition for deposits although sometimes the efforts made to attract business—and I presume to invest themselves to themselves—are hard to bear. In such circumstances our only consolation—if indeed it is one—is

that many besides ourselves are affected. What we must continue to rely upon is the quality of the service we offer and the elasticity and initiative we show in meeting new developments and changing conditions. Success depends largely on our staff and in this respect we are fortunate.

## Bank's Services

One of the services we now offer is the management of personal investments. This activity initiated a few years ago operates from the Trustee Department, 13, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, and can be contacted through the Head Office or any branch of the Bank. With the steady widening of interest in the investment of savings through Stock Exchanges it is opportune to draw the attention of our shareholders and customers to this development of our business.

Our other ancillary services, our Trustee and Travel Departments now based entirely on 13, St. James's Square and our Income Tax Department which functions both at 54, Parliament Street and at St. James's Square, all made progress last year and as they become more widely known I am sure their development will continue. A Trustee Department is also available at our main branch in Nairobi, Kenya.

At the last Annual General Meeting I was asked if we had any capital interest in Hire Purchase. I am now able to report that we last year invested £50,000 in acquiring 20% of the capital of the Credit Finance Corporation Ltd., a company registered in Nairobi and which operates in Kenya and Uganda. Conditions in 1959 were not particularly propitious but the company by eschewing speculative risks is doing a satisfactory business and we shall receive a dividend during this financial year.

We have also recently bought a small interest amounting to slightly less than 15% of the capital of the Mercantile Credit Ltd., Colombo. The company has an issued capital of Rs. 1,500,000 and Lombard Banking Ltd. holds a somewhat similar share. The secretaries are our friends Vavasseur Trading Co. Ltd. and the company is making good progress.

Other possibilities of the same nature are under examination but at the moment I am unable to say more than that.

## National and Grindlays Finance and Development Corporation Limited

The net profit of the Corporation last year was £14,355 and a dividend of £10,000 has been declared.

In July, 1959 the Corporation declared a dividend of £50,000 ex previously accumulated profit and the balance now carried forward is £18,122.

## India

The picture of easing financial tension which I described a year ago has been more than justified by events since then, one reflection of this being a rise of Rs. 23 crores in her external reserves. Encouraging progress has been made in developing both industry and agriculture while traditional major exports of tea and jute manufactures have found good markets at higher prices. Just as important, her cotton milling industry like Lancashire's has recovered from the doldrums of a year ago and is now pretty fully employed on both internal and external markets. In the export trade, however, London will have to meet keen competition from Japan and China. The show-



piece of India's industrial growth is the three new steel plants which it is expected will come into full production some time in 1961. It must also not be overlooked that both The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. have undertaken large expansions to their plants and the total eventual output is estimated at 6 millions of tons of steel ingots against present needs of 3½ millions. How exactly the extra capacity is to be absorbed in the time available is not yet clear.

So far as agriculture is concerned no rate of expansion can be too rapid to meet the needs of the growing population, particularly if a higher standard of living is to be achieved.

Coming to our own business the published results of indigenous banks clearly show that banking conditions were by no means easy in 1959 and this applied particularly in the earlier part of the year when call money in Calcutta fetched as high as 4½%, a rate bordering on the unprofitable. During the second half of the year money became more plentiful and cheaper although the end-of-the-year demand brought the rate up to 3½% and temporarily even higher. Banking advances were at a higher level than in December, 1958, but constituted a smaller percentage of total deposits which had grown considerably. Stock Exchanges and the capital market both reflect greater confidence than they have done for some years. The Reserve Bank rate remained at 4% throughout the year.

To their wellwishers one of the most encouraging features of the year has been the getting together of the Governments of India and Pakistan over mutually outstanding problems. Certain border demarcations have recently been agreed and others are being discussed; the division of the head waters of the six rivers seems with the assistance of the World Bank in a fair way to being resolved while the most important subject of pre-partition debts is now being tackled. These steps are a tribute to the good sense and good will of both countries and no actions could contribute more to their mutual benefit and to the re-development of the natural flow of trade between them.

#### Development Plans

The progress and scope of the development plans of India and Pakistan are exciting the special interest of the World Bank and under its aegis a three-man mission of international bankers consisting of Sir Oliver Franks, Chairman of Lloyds Bank, Mr. Allan Sproul, formerly Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Dr. Hermann Abs, head of the Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt, is now in the East to study not only the problem of these two countries but how best donors and receivers of development loans can co-operate in sharing the burden and in making the best use of the money. It is well known for instance that this country is losing business and receiving countries are in some instances paying much higher capital costs for plant and machinery because the U.K. are unwilling or unable to grant sufficiently long-term credit. I suggest this is a question which should exercise the minds of the Export Credit Guarantee Department.

Appropos the subject of Mr. Khrushchev has just paid a visit to India during which he signed an agreement providing India with a loan of £134 millions to finance expansion in a number of industrial projects. He followed this up — and this is my only excuse for mentioning the matter — by imputing to countries other than the U.S.S.R. inferior motives when giving aid to India and others for their development plans.

It is somewhat difficult to follow the distinction Mr. Khrushchev draws but we can safely leave receiving countries to put his remarks in proper perspective.

But would it not be infinitely preferable if instead of

questioning the motives of others Mr. Khrushchev would be willing that the U.S.S.R. joined hands with the World Bank and contributed to the general pool on the basis of her claimed status as a world economic power? It would then be possible to redispense of world resources without economic or political strings being either attached or imputed. It would also be a positive move towards world peace through economies — or if you like "enlightened self interest" on a grand scale.

#### Pakistan

Under President Field Marshal Ayub's dynamic direction the face of Pakistan has been radically changed for the better since he succeeded to the Presidency in October 1958. Taxes have been paid, labour relations have improved and confidence has been restored; and the results, a greatly improved balance of payments situation and a general upsurge of activity in all fields including the most important one of food production where at last incentives are being offered to the cultivator and security to the consumer.

What the President is aiming at is what he describes as "basic democracy"; he intends to start at village level — as indeed our own and America's democracies began — and his plans for a new constitution doubtless will be built on that foundation. However much we admire — as we rightly do — our own democracy and its development, it is becoming obvious that every new national field is not necessarily ready for the transplanting of the fully grown tree. It is also sound silviculture to transplant at a very early stage of growth.

With the increase in external reserves it has been possible to liberalize imports and this again acts as an incentive to the consuming public. Industrial development is steadily progressing and the second Five-year Plan (1960/65) will accelerate this.

*Inter alia* the stated aims of the plan are:

- to increase the national income by 20%,
- to increase the production of food grains by at least 20%,
- to increase large-scale industrial production by 50% and
- to increase the *per capita* income of the people by 10%.

The State Bank rate has remained at 4% since mid-January, 1959.

The removal of the Federal Capital from Karachi to the rarer atmosphere of Rawalpindi is now under way.

#### Ceylon

Politics, not to mention labour troubles, continued to bedevil this otherwise fortunate island throughout 1959 and a crisis was reached, which in a sense still continues, when the late Premier Mr. Bandaranaike was murdered in September last. The present situation may be described as an uneasily balanced truce pending the holding of an election. When held it is hoped the air will be cleared and concomitantly the way to a firm economic policy. As it is, despite good prices for tea and rubber Ceylon's external reserves have fallen steadily and in the 12 months ending December 31 last had dropped by Rs. 193.7 millions to Rs. 689.6 millions.

A rise of ½% in the Central Bank rate to 3% announced on December 17 was a fleeting gesture as it was rescinded on Christmas Day. Other countries other methods; but one cannot but think that a restriction of imports and a higher Bank rate will yet be inevitable parts of a firmer economic policy.

Ceylon has just entered into a new Rubber/Rice agreement with China which covers 160,000 tons of rice and 47,000 tons of rubber.

#### Burma

After a period of 18 months during which General Ne Win had acted as Prime Minister at the head of

a semi-army administration, a general election was held on February 6 which has resulted in a sweeping victory for the "clean" A.F.P.F.L. party headed by U Nu over "the rest" including the "stable" section of the A.F.P.F.L. It is now to be hoped that with such a mandate the Prime Minister will continue the cleansing operations initiated by General Ne Win, also the greater attractions offered to the cultivator. Last year exports of rice and rice products rose to a post-war high of 1,800,000 tons and the new crop surplus for export is expected to top 2,000,000 tons though prices may be a shade lower. Nevertheless these figures are a reflection of the progress that can be expected from a peasantry which gets encouragement and physical security. It is expected that over 60% of the crop will be exported under Government to Government contracts.

A very recent decree issued by the outgoing Government will, if not reversed, gravely affect the businesses of many foreign firms and individuals in Burma including our own. It is to the effect that no imports of goods under agency agreements will be allowed after June 1 unless to Nationals of Burma. The exact implications and how the proposal is to be or can be implemented are now being awaited but the effects obviously could be both widespread and harsh.

During last year Burma's foreign exchange rose from £37 millions to over £44 millions and remittances of profits, etc., have been somewhat easier to obtain. The policy of restricting overdrafts to foreign controlled firms and companies has continued.

#### East Africa

The general picture of the three principal territories has recently been dominated by constitutional questions.

In Tanganyika agreement on a new Constitution has been reached. A Conference held in London on the future form of Government in Kenya has just ended, and the issue of a White Paper by Her Majesty's Government on the conclusions reached is imminent. Following on the Wild Report the Governor of Uganda has outlined the British Government's proposals for constitutional advance and the reactions to these are awaited.

Until these various and varying situations are resolved and stabilized it is inevitable that there will be uncertainty and reactions of an economic nature. For instance neither the Government of Kenya nor the Corporation of Nairobi has yet been able to raise the long hoped for loans in the London market and monetary conditions have been tight throughout the area.

#### Kenya

Despite the fall in other qualities of coffee Kenya's high-grade Arabica strain has up till now held its price and a crop of nearly 24,000 tons is expected to be marketed. Production of tea continues to expand and increasing quantities are being offered at the Nairobi auctions including growths from neighbouring territories. Grain crops were fairly satisfactory, pyrethrum is being more widely grown as a useful cash crop.

With the bringing into production of the factory at Athi river near Nairobi the immediate cement requirements of the East African territories are fully catered for.

#### Uganda

The general trade of the Protectorate was considerably upset last year by the boycott of Indian-owned shops and stores in Buganda and later by tax riots in the Northern Province of Bukedi. The 1958/59 cotton crop at 400,000 bales did not quite come up to expectations although prices for export have been better. The crop now being marketed is expected to yield 345,000 bales while the yield of the 1959/60 coffee crop is expected to be maintained at around 80,000 tons. World prices

for the Robusta grade produced have been falling steeply and are now around £150 per ton as against £210 per ton a year ago.

There is, of course, a guaranteed price to the growers but that means a drain on the reserve fund which is not a bottomless pocket.

#### Tanganyika

Tanganyika has been fortunate in that two of her staple crops, cotton and sisal, have done exceptionally well. Her cotton farmers in the Lake Province belied expectations by producing another record yield of over 180,000 bales, a remarkable achievement considering that in 1951 the production was only 41,000 bales.

Sisal prices have climbed steadily and as I write top grades are quoted at £103 compared with £79 a year ago.

Coffee, her third main cash crop, has naturally shared the general experience of lower prices in so far as her production of Robusta grade is concerned.

#### Zanzibar

A much increased demand for cloves from the U.S.A. has in some degree come to the aid of the Clove Growers' Association, the exports to that market having exceeded the aggregate of the previous three years. Indonesia, however, continues to be the main outlet and is not a very reliable one. In consequence there has been little improvement in the heavily overstocked position. Other exports of coconut and copra have been fairly well maintained.

#### Aden

A strike of oil bunkering employees at the end of the year interfered somewhat with the trade of the port which otherwise was fairly well maintained although its entrepot trade in coffee, etc., has naturally declined in value. The cotton crop grown in the Abyan and Lahej States is expected to yield 35,000 bales in 1960.

In October last we opened a sub-branch of the Bank at Khormaksar to serve the Royal Air Force units stationed there. This makes our fourth branch in the area.

A new capital of the Six Federated States is shortly to be established at Alitthad, twelve miles from Aden.

#### Somaliland Protectorate

Good rains resulted in an appreciable increase in the export of livestock in the last quarter of the year.

Two oil drilling parties are in the territory but oil or gas in commercial quantities has yet to be struck.

#### Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The continued rise in copper prices, an increased tonnage and a record return from the 1959 tobacco crop have radically altered the economic scene and a favourable trade balance of well over £40 millions is expected. Import restrictions have been lifted except on a few classes of dollar goods and there have been relaxations in the regulations governing hire purchase of industrial mining and agricultural machinery and certain domestic articles.

The Kariba power scheme is now well under way. A certain amount of power will be available this year and full production next year. The benefits to its economic supply area will be very great and should help materially in the development of industry in the Rhodesias.

The Bank rate remained at 4½% throughout the year. As you know, a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Monckton has been appointed to make recommendations regarding the future of the Federation, a review of which falls to be made in 1961. The Commission will begin its hearings in the near future and its findings will be awaited with great interest.

#### General

The improvement in the financial affairs and status of this country which was well under way a year ago



has continued and it cannot be gainsaid that the result of the Election last October gave a distinct fillip to this welcome progress. None the less we have recently been reminded by the raising of the Bank rate from 4% to 5% that expansion still requires the rein of financial control and that inflation is continuously lying in wait for the over-optimistic. Dearer money conditions in other countries, notably the U.S.A., Canada and Germany, contributed to the arguments for a higher Bank rate.

In these circumstances it is hardly to be expected that the Budget will be a "soft" one although we can, I hope, look for some alleviation of our tax burdens.

About our own prospects for 1960 I am moderately optimistic. We have made an encouraging start and in so far as our fortunes are in our own control there is no reason why we should not continue on the same plane of progress.

I have already referred to the quality of our staff to whom I wish to extend our thanks for most excellent work in a difficult period. Front Directors and members of the General Management who have made comprehensive tours of our branches during the past twelve months I have had excellent reports of the morale and ability of our overseas staff, and needless to say the same is due to be said of the staff in Head Office and our branches in London.

### Confidence in Dairying

THE DIRECTORS of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., have adopted the following resolution: "Having carefully considered the possible effects of recent political developments on the future of K.C.C. and its members, the board affirms that it has complete confidence in the future of the Kenya dairy industry, affecting as it does all races and communities."

## British India Report

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., reports a consolidated operating profit of £2,377,706 for the year ended September 30, compared with £3,467,834 in the previous year. Investment income added £2,595,770 (£3,767,897). Depreciation absorbed £2,613,135, (£2,579,375), audit fees £10,210, and taxation £149,113. The aggregate net loss after depreciation and taxation was £176,688, compared with a £384,918 profit in the previous year.

Dividend on the 5% cumulative preference stock required £21,437, on the 5% cumulative preference stock £66,344, and a final dividend of 2½% will absorb £114,844. The carry-forward is £148,025 (£342,881).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, £2m in 5½% cumulative preference stock, and £7½m in ordinary shares of £50. Capital reserves amount to £15,798,377, revenue reserves to £3,776,694, and reserve for future taxation in the U.K. £6,512,634. Liabilities and provisions total £7,788,696, fixed assets £36,461,284, interests in subsidiaries £2,847,132, and current assets £4,767,985, including £1,313,634 in cash.

The directors are Sir William C. Currie (chairman), the Earl of Inchcape, and Mr. E. J. Pakes (deputy chairman), and Messrs. K. M. Campbell, W. J. Campbell, W. Dalgarno, A. T. Orr Deas, and C. S. Mundy.

### Sudan Textile Mill

A BRITISH CONSORTIUM is to build a £6m. textile mill in Khartoum for the Sudan-American textile firm of John Theodoracopoulos & Co. Finance will come from British and American sources. The mill, which should begin operations next year, will eventually employ about 3,000 workers and produce 75m. yards of cloth annually. The English Electric Co., Ltd., will supply the diesel generating and other plant, and Platt Brothers, Ltd., the spinning machinery. The output will not compete with Lancashire textiles, but with cloth hitherto bought from Japan.

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|      | UNDERTAKINGS | CONSUMERS | UNITS CONSUMED |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1922 | 2            | 1,904     | 1,500,000      |
| 1938 | 11           | 11,093    | 21,500,000     |
| 1956 | 20           | 68,838    | 300,000,000    |
| 1957 | 20           | 83,483    | 324,000,000    |
| 1958 | 20           | 90,404    | 355,881,000    |

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## Company Report

# Cable and Wireless (Holding)

(Investment Trust Company)

## ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS



THE 31ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDING) LIMITED was held on March 4 in London.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.G., B.L., J.P., F.C.I.S. (the Governor), presided and, in the course of his speech, said:

I am able to report yet another satisfactory year in the Company's history. *Our earnings have increased by about £105,000 and the market value of our securities is twenty-two million pounds more than their book value.*

Our gross income is £138,009 greater at £1,868,868, and our expenses slightly less than last year. Provision has been made for the payment of a total dividend of sixpence for each 5s. unit of stock.

Last year I was able to tell you that if you had purchased £100 stock in 1950 at a cost of £96 and had paid a further £35 in order to take up, from time to time, the additional shares to which that original holding entitled you (a total investment of £131) you would have possessed stock then worth no less than £392. Now I am able to point out that, without further cost, your investment of £131 in the Company is worth, in the market, £655, which is an appreciation of 400 per cent. We are now proposing to issue to you further free shares on a basis of one free share for each five units you already hold and to give you an opportunity to buy for 10s. shares in the proportion of one new share for each eight units held which at the time of preparing this speech were calculated to be worth about 17s.

### Encouraging the Small Investor

During the past year we have seen a stupendous upsurge of interest on the part of the small investor to seek suitable securities in which to place his savings. As you know, we in this Company have done much to encourage this class of investor by paying our dividends quarterly and providing for our Stock to be transferable in units of 5s.

It will be generally agreed that it is to the advantage of the country that encouragement should be given to savings and particularly to investment by the small investor. It is disappointing that, so far, the Banks have not made arrangements to sell recognized stocks over the counter, and, rightly or wrongly, there are constant references to the fact that stockbrokers wish to discourage the small investor because the business is not remunerative. It must not be overlooked that the small investor today may be the large investor of tomorrow, and it would be a pity if large companies were forced to sell their own stock direct to the public, and particularly to the small investor, with consequent ultimate loss to the bankers and stockbrokers.

The report was adopted and at the subsequent extraordinary meeting the capitalization proposals were sanctioned.

Study conferences on East and West Africa arranged for this year by Overseas Studies will be from May 22 to 27 at Mount Park College, Birmingham; from July 25 to 28 at Duntford, Midhurst, Sussex; and from August 1 to 13 at Abbotsford House, St. Andrews, Fife.

# Falcon Mines

## Mr. F. L. Wigley's Statement

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES LIMITED will be held on March 31 in Bulawayo.

The following is an extract from the Statement of the Chairman Mr. F. L. Wigley, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1959.

The reasons which prompted your Board's decision to increase the Issued Capital by a further 181,561 shares of 5/- each are fully stated in the Circular to Members dated February 4, 1960, and I need only add that it will be an advantage to have funds available for accelerating an exploratory development programme as initial results may justify.

The Net Profit for the year was £151,236. The sum of £75,929 has been appropriated for expenditure on Fixed Assets and Mine Stores. After providing for Dividends Nos. 11 and 12 totalling 10s. per share (17½ per cent), which absorbed £79,433, and bringing to account an over-provision for taxation in previous years of £971, there remained a balance unappropriated of £4,446 compared with £12,601 brought forward from last year.

### Dalny Mine

At the Dalny Mine, I am pleased to report that the fresh series of metallurgical tests referred to in my Review last year resulted in a most satisfactory improvement in gold extraction. Total residues for the year averaged 0.72 dwts. per ton but the average for the last six months of the year was only 0.59 dwts. and there has been a further reduction during the current year.

Working costs were reduced by 6d. per ton milled compared with the previous year in spite of a substantial increase in development expenditure. The proposal to raise the electricity tariff by 15 per cent was successfully opposed by the Southern Rhodesia Mining Industry and a revision to an increase of 5 per cent pending a further investigation into the whole tariff structure, was obtained. The higher charges came into effect in February, 1960.

The estimated ore reserve, at September 30, 1959, was 672,000 tons valued at 4.90 dwts. per ton over a width of 107 inches.

On the Pixy section a shaft was sunk to a depth of 380 feet and a level (No. 4) was established. A crosscut from the shaft intersected the reef in the vicinity of the No. 2 borehole mentioned in last year's Review and driving had exposed 105 feet of payable reef by the end of the year. Since the close of the year work on this level has continued to yield encouraging results and, in addition, the drive of the Pixy reef commenced from the Dalny 7 level crosscut has intersected values at this lower horizon in the shaft area. Work is now in hand to effect a hoing between this level and 5 level to which the Pixy shaft was sunk during January and February, 1960.

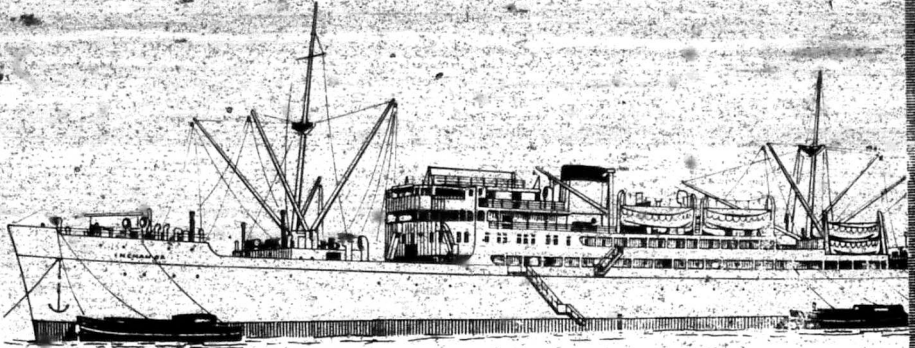
At the western end of the strike, the dewatering and reclamation of old shafts in the Arlandzer area has reached the stage where development in fresh rock below the oxide zone worked in former years can commence.

The Tribute Agreement over the M-tuga Copper Claims was extended to August 31, 1960. Royalties totalling £13,276 were received from the Tributors during the year.

A Federal Broadcasting Corporation survey suggests that about 6,000 European homes in Salisbury will want television sets within a year of the opening of the service. No fewer than 1,000 of the British expatriates there would buy a set within the first year.



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| *EDINBURGH CASTLE   | Apr. 14 |
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|------------------|---------|-----------|--|
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| *KENYA CASTLE    | Apr. 22 |           |  |
| *RHODESIA CASTLE | May 20  |           |  |
| *BRAEMAR CASTLE  | May 30  | May 31    |  |
| *WARWICK CASTLE  | June 21 |           |  |
| *DURBAN CASTLE   | June 29 | June 30   |  |

↑ Out West Coast, home East Coast  
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