

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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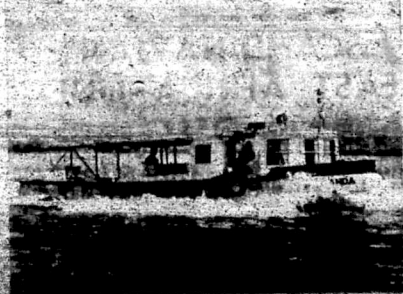
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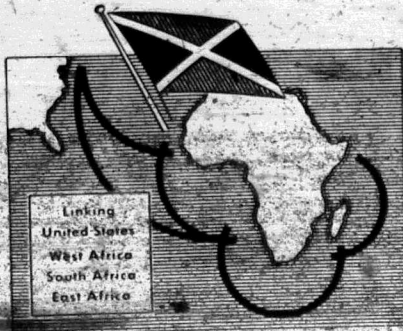
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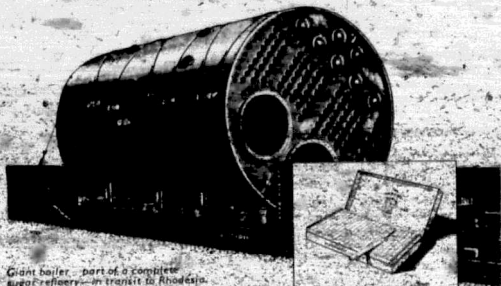
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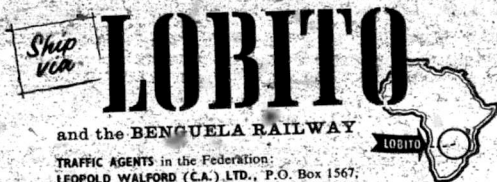


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The Company owns the very valuable mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia which entitled it to draw royalties from the important copper and other mines located in that country, but under an agreement made with the Northern Rhodesia Government in 1950, twenty per cent. of these royalties are now paid over to that Government, to which the mineral rights will be transferred in 1960 in their entirety without compensation.

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Metsifer large areas of virgin land are being planted with valuable timber.

In terms of its Overseas Trade Corporation status the Company's activities are confined to the management of its mineral rights and of its estates; but its wholly owned Subsidiaries have provided substantial sums towards the establishment of Companies formed to exploit copper and other minerals, and one Subsidiary company has made a contribution of £4 million towards the finance of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Subsidiaries are also materially interested in many industrial and commercial enterprises throughout the Federation including the Rhodesian Milling Company, Rhodesian Alloys, Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Premier Portland-Cement Company (Rhodesia), Border Forests (Rhodesia), Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Rhodesian Acceptances and the Ridgeway Hotel.

In these and many other ways the Company, together with its Subsidiaries and Associates, contributes substantially to the economy of the Federation. Its activities are a valuable part of the progress and the development of Southern Rhodesia.



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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1960

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WILL NOTHING AWAKEN** the general public to the follies perpetrated in Kenya in the name of the British people by an ostensibly Tory Government? What has

### Munich-like Public Apathy.

been done in recent weeks would have been deemed incredible a few months ago, but it is nevertheless accepted with a fatalistic apathy which has had no parallel in the country's history since the inglorious Munich period of Conservatism. As an autocratic Prime Minister, a docile Cabinet, and their disciplined party in the House of Commons then misled the electorate while the Nazi dictator prepared to crush all that civilized men held dear, so another autocratic Prime Minister, a similarly docile Cabinet, and an equally disciplined party in the House of Commons are now concerned to keep the country ignorant of what is being done in African territories to which large numbers of Britons have given magnificent service, often at the cost of their lives, which they held well spent for the high principles which characterized British rule. It implied and expressed impartial and firm administration of the law, compassion and protection for the weak, control and punishment of the unscrupulous, and, above all, faithful fulfilment of all undertakings. In all sections of society there were inevitably men who fell short of their obligations, but they were greatly outnumbered by those who scorned to deny fair play and fair dealing to the Africans with whom they came in contact. Thus developed a relationship of trust upon which an enduring edifice of partnership could and should have been built.

years the patient and beneficent creation of decades; and in no region under United Kingdom jurisdiction has the collapse come so swiftly, calamitously, and unnecessarily as in

**Ruin Wrought by Macblundellism.** Kenya, where what we have called Macblundellism wrought in little more than a month damage which cannot be calculated in material terms but which at least halved the valuations which would have been put upon agricultural and many other enterprises on the eve of the Lancaster House Conference. That does not mean, of course, that buyers could now be found for such properties at half the figure which would have seemed reasonable in January. There are virtually no purchasers at any price — for everyone assumes that a Government ready to deal so irresponsibly with Kenya is capable of further acts of betrayal. While the loss to non-Africans is grievous, Africans will in the long run suffer far more seriously, for their deprivation will continue from generation to generation. As a direct consequence of the political catastrophe for which Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell are primarily to blame, there are now no hopes of those steadily improving standards which Africans have been taught to expect. Instead of advancing on the flood tide of better educational and other services financed from a rapidly rising national income, they will be condemned to lower quality in every direction. Yet not one M.P. of either party has uttered even that elementary truth, let alone criticized Macblundellism in all its irresponsibility.

A few score politicians in Britain and Africa have gone far to destroy in a few

It has no uglier aspect than the consequent campaign for the removal of the restrictions on Kenyatta, the living symbol

of Mau Mau and the terrorism, bestiality and barbarism epitomized by that dread name. The African elected members of the Kenya Legislature who, at Lancaster House were treated as responsible representatives of Kenya promptly signaled their return home by renewing their agitation for Kenyatta to be set free, and quickly added that they expected him to become the first Chief Minister of a self-governing Kenya. The irresponsible Mboya, one of their number, has now announced that he will organize civil disobedience in the Colony if Kenyatta is not set at liberty within three months. Such propaganda has been encouraged by the statements of Mr. Macleod and Sir Patrick

Renison that the Mau Mau organizer will not be released while a security risk would be involved, whereas they should have proclaimed quite categorically that he may at no time resume his place in a society upon which he has inflicted indescribable and immeasurable evil. Until that assurance be given in words which exclude all possibility of misunderstanding African political extremists will persist in their malign campaign. That the Queen's Chief Minister in a self-governing Kenya should be a man with Kenyatta's record is a proposal so revolting that it ought to be killed at once, preferably by a formal statement by the Prime Minister, which should be given the widest possible publicity in Kenya.

## Notes By The Way

### Koenigsberg

SOME READERS of this paragraph will never have heard of the German cruiser KOENIGSBERG, which comes into the news again, because the Government of Tanganyika has invited tenders from scrap metal dealers for the wreck of the ship, which has lain for more than 44 years in the delta of the Rufiji River. In the early days of the first world war she caused serious concern to the Admiralty, for when she left Dar es Salaam a few days before the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 there was no British warship anywhere in the Indian Ocean with anything like her speed or gun power. She sank a number of vessels in the Gulf of Aden and could have done far more damage under a more resolute commander, one, for instance, with the mentality of von Lettow, commander of the land forces in German East Africa. Fortunately for Britain, Captain Looft was not built in similar mould. So he soon sailed south and, having sunk the cruiser PEGASUS off Zanzibar on August 20, bolted into hiding in the Rufiji. The PEGASUS was defenceless, for the range of her guns was much less than those of the aggressor, which could therefore keep out of harm's way while pounding the British ship, which, moreover, was undergoing overhaul and had no steam in her boilers. Most of the crew were on shore leave, and the casualties were therefore light.

### Up the Rufiji

MORE THAN TWO MONTHS PASSED before the hiding-place of the enemy warship was discovered. Then a blockship was sunk across one of the entrances to the river; but so little was then known about the coast of the German colony that it was not then realized that the KOENIGSBERG could have left by another channel. Had she done so a heavy toll might have been taken of British naval and merchant ships, for months were to pass before the monitors SEVERN and MERSEY, having completed their task of bombarding German positions in Belgium, could be brought to East Africa. Meantime the KOENIGSBERG went further up river with each high tide, her masts and upper decks being so heavily draped with palm fronds that the one British aircraft available searched for weeks before finally spotting its target. Then, in July 1915, the two monitors quickly did their job, but unhappily, incompletely, for most of the ship's guns were salvaged and used against our land

forces as they advanced in the next two years. Ten 4.1-inch and two 3.5-inch guns were certainly so used.

### Pretorius

THE POSITION of the enemy warship was first located by Major Pretorius, an intrepid and indomitable intelligence officer, who landed in the Rufiji delta at night, made his way through the German lines with superb bushcraft, and for a whole day lay quite close to the vessel, watching the activities aboard. Returning to the coast, he was picked up by a naval pinnace according to prior arrangement. On at least two other occasions he repeated this feat, though the Germans had by then their suspicions. Of South African Dutch birth, he had farmed on the slopes of Kilimanjaro and done much elephant hunting in the south of the German colony. Nursing a bitter hatred of the Germans for the treatment which his family had received at their hands in peace time, he derived great personal pleasure from scoring off them. A more laconic intelligence officer could scarcely be imagined. Some of his messages, scarcely legible and often of only 20 or 30 words, passed through my hands at General Headquarters, Dar es Salaam, in the latter part of 1917, when he was having great fun disrupting enemy communications, burning their supply dumps, capturing patrols which not infrequently outnumbered his own party tenfold, and promptly enlisting the enemy's Africans in his own little force. That he did repeatedly, thanks to his force of character, his understanding of Africans, and the magic which his name had then acquired among them.

### Busy Week

BY THE TIME these notes appear Sir Edgar Whitehead will have come to the end of one of the busiest weeks of his political career. He flew into London on Saturday to try to coax Whitehall into surrendering its remaining reserved powers over Rhodesian legislation, which he thinks are not so much a protection against discrimination but a positive hindrance to African advancement. Evidently he realises this is going to be a harder nut to crack than he originally thought, for he now describes his visit as purely exploratory. Apart from his discussions with Lord Home, which he naturally gives "utmost priority," the Prime Minister will be wooed and flattered at official high tables, addressed a group of Conservative M.P.s, and meet a group of business



with interests in the Federation. He has also called a Press conference before he flies home tomorrow evening. When he met reporters at the airport on Saturday Sir Edgar showed himself once again the master of detail and lucid exposition. He showed too, commendable patience when, after a long and fatiguing flight, he submitted to the cumbersome machinery of the V.I.P. Press conference—a few minutes for B.B.C. television; then a sitting for I.T.V.; then a word with correspondents. With the latter Sir Edgar relaxed, expanded on his brief television answers, fiddled with his pipe, to which, like Baldwin, he is exceedingly devoted. He struck one as the embodiment of the reasonable man. His theme seemed to be that if people would show a little patience and tolerance Rhodesia's racial problems would sort themselves out in time.

### Facing Dr. Banda

DR. BANDA again appeared on television last week. This time he sat "Face to Face" with John Freeman in one of the B.B.C.'s most highly rated programmes. If not entirely at ease, Dr. Banda was far more composed than when recently interviewed on Independent television. Freeman is deputy editor of the *New*

*Statesman*, and considered the sharpest and most searching of television interviewers: "Face to Face" has on occasion bordered on psychoanalysis. But the Banda interview revealed very little. This was not entirely Freeman's fault. He came into the picture too late. It had all been said before—the routine questions on Dr. Banda's plans for Nyasaland; political, social and economic, his determination to secede from the Federation, his equivocal attitude to the use of violence. Far better in the circumstances if Freeman had ignored politics in search of the man now that—to take Mr. Macleod's point—Dr. Banda is no longer a "myth". If the interview was dull, the camerawork was excellent. Perhaps too flattering. The close-up, full face and profile, lent Dr. Banda an unsuspected strength and dignity. The cameras caught too, the one moment of drama when Dr. Banda described, with some animation, how two officials, one of them the Governor of Nyasaland's envoy, crept into his cell at the dead of night, and whispered that they had come to take him to Zomba. Cautioning Dr. Banda to silence in case they woke the detainees in the neighbouring cells, they all tiptoed out to a waiting car. A touch of Dumas in the brittle politics of the Federation.

## Reserved Powers Should Be Relinquished

### Sir Edgar Whitehead's Exploratory Visit to London

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said at London airport on Saturday, that the time had come for the United Kingdom to relinquish its reserved powers over Southern Rhodesian legislation.

He told the Press that he would be having talks on this subject at the Commonwealth Relations Office, but his mission was only exploratory. "I want this week to have a preliminary run-over of the whole Southern Rhodesian Constitution and particularly the restrictive clauses. Parts of it are extremely archaic. The subject is so vast that we cannot hope to work out the problems in a single week, but I hope to reach an agreement in the next few months."

It was true that the reserved powers had not been used to any material extent in the 37 years since Southern Rhodesia achieved responsible government. Roughly half the powers originally reserved in 1923 had been relinquished by the United Kingdom in Lord Malvern's time. When his successor, Mr. Garfield Todd, approached the British Government about the remaining reservations he was asked to hold over discussions until 1960—hence his own visit to see Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Under the present arrangements, legislation which might technically be discriminatory against Africans must be submitted to Whitehall. Sir Edgar said on Saturday that he did not think any such discriminatory laws would in future be passed in Southern Rhodesia. In any case he felt that local safeguards would be better embodied in a Southern Rhodesian Senate than in Whitehall. The Prime Minister added that there was "an element" of the African population which opposed his plans, but he was not at all sure that they knew what exactly was involved.

Sir Edgar was emphatic that British officials did not know what was involved. "So many of our problems are not really important enough to engage the attention of the Secretary of State himself. They are passed to some minor official who has no idea. An Education Act, for instance, had been held up for months because of this archaic arrangement. Another example was legislation concerning the Kariba dam, when there was no one in London who understood the problems involved.

Asked whether the reserved powers were a factor in drawing

up legislation, Sir Edgar replied: "They have not effected policy in any material respect."

Some so-called discriminatory laws were in fact necessary concessions to Native law and custom, for instance, the law permitting Africans to make polygamous marriages. It was impracticable to absorb the Native Affairs department into the various ministries, as some Africans had suggested. "I cannot impose on the whole civil service the necessity of having to learn a Native language and Native laws and customs."

It has been widely reported that Sir Edgar's real reason for coming to London was to catch votes for the general election he intends to hold in the near future. The Prime Minister's own explanation for his visit was: "If my present talks are successful, I could not think of imposing an Upper House on top of the present Legislative Assembly without an election. If the talks are not successful, there would be no point in delaying an election any further."

Rejecting a suggestion that he should broaden the franchise, Sir Edgar pointed out that of the 17,000 Africans qualified to vote only 2,500 were on the voters' rolls. He thought the main reason for their apathy was that "such a tremendous number of them have no political interest". Those that had registered were plagued by political parties and commercial travellers—handicaps that would disappear as soon as a few thousand more were registered.

Sir Edgar declined to be drawn into comment on the possibility of Nyasaland's secession from the Federation, except to say that her economic problems were "simply appalling"—and that there was extensive malnutrition in the territory. Southern Rhodesian businessmen had told him that their Nyasa labour was so enfeebled that it took them three months to "feed them up" before they were capable of working in the factories. Nyasaland had the largest African population in the Federation. If she went her own way "some very drastic action will have to be taken or there will be disaster."

Commenting on the position of African Governments in the Federation in the eventuality of African Governments in the Northern Territories, Sir Edgar said he had never used the word "secession".

"What I said was that the only hope for the Federation lay in racial partnership, and if extreme black nationalism came to power in the north, I did not think federation would work. In any case, those governments would be just as anxious to separate from Southern Rhodesia."

There was no resemblance between Southern Rhodesian and Union practice. "We have taken an entirely different line from South Africa. The last time a shot was fired in anger in Southern Rhodesia was in 1897. We have our disagreements—and some of them quite considerable—but we behave in a civilized manner and do not resort to violence even when we have a disagreement. Left in ourselves we shall find a solution to all our problems."

Although terrible stories have been spread about the

northern territories", Southern Rhodesia had achieved "more real advancement than anywhere else". He forecast a relaxation of the pass laws and next month would see agreement on the biggest advance in the labour field in the country's history. Sir Edgar did not go into details; presumably he was referring to African advancement on Rhodesia Railways. Questioned on his attitude to the presence in London of a delegation from the National Democratic Party, the Prime Minister said: "I have no objection... I know them all". His own office had in fact issued passports for the Africans. The delegation referred to by Sir Edgar so far consists only of Mr. Morton Malianga, deputy president of the party. He arrived on the same day as the Prime Minister, but not on the same plane.

Mr. Malianga plans to stay here for about three weeks and is to address meetings in various parts of the country. He was to have been joined by the N.D.P. president, Mr. Michael Mawema, but owing to the death of his father he decided not to come. A passport was issued to Mr. Leopold Takawira, but at the time of going to press he had not yet arrived in London. Lord Home has told the party that he will be unable to meet its delegation. The N.D.P. is anxious that the British

Government should make no concessions over the reserved powers, and believes that Britain is in danger of making "as grave a political blunder as it did in 1910".

The party has already made its views known both to Mr. Macmillan and Lord Home during their recent visits to the Federation. It wants a full revision of the Constitution, and inclusion of a Bill of Rights in a new Constitution, and abolition of the Native Affairs Department (its responsibilities to be shared out among the various Ministries).

Mr. Malianga said at the airport: "If we had such a Bill of Rights we could safeguard ourselves against discrimination by bringing cases to law". His party, he said, was worried that the British Government would yield to Sir Edgar's demands for Southern Rhodesian independence "in order to effect the constitutional advance for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which the settlers would not otherwise tolerate".

He did not oppose federation as a political concept, but strongly resented the "present imposed Constitution". They were boycotting the Monckton Commission because they were "not prepared to discuss settlers' proposals for a solution of our rights". He believed a solution could only be found in universal franchise.

## Majority Rule in Federation Sooner Rather Than Later

Assessment by London Secretary of International Missionary Council

**A**FRICAN MAJORITY RULE would come sooner rather than later in the territories of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and very much sooner than was commonly supposed. This was stated by the Rev. R. K. Orchard when he addressed the British Council of Churches in Nottingham last week.

Mr. Orchard said that he had recently revisited the Federation after a lapse of seven years, and that he was trying to transmit his personal impressions to the council. He said the question for him was not "if" or "when" African majority rule would come, but "how"?

"There are clearly two possibilities. First, the section of the population which at present holds effective economic, political and military power could determine to try to hold on to its present privileged position at all costs. If that happens the result will be violent conflict, with a legacy of hatred and chaos disastrous for all the peoples in Central Africa. The alternative seems to me to be for the groups at present holding power to move forward positively to meet the coming transference of power to majority rule, and to seek to secure that that transference takes place as peacefully and constructively as possible.

"At best such a transference will not be effected without hardship, involving at least a radical re-adjustment in the economic, social and political position of the present privileged minority. I think that it could be effected in a way which would avoid a total breakdown in the structure of the community and make possible a constructive future for all sections of the population following the changes, provided that positive steps towards it are taken at once. There is probably just sufficient time and just sufficient good will to make this possible — but only just.

"It is from these premises that I try to see the next steps which could usefully be taken from the side of the United Kingdom. What action by the United Kingdom Government is likely to contribute most to securing the most peaceful and orderly transference of power to the majority in Central Africa? The United Kingdom Government still exercises effective political power in the two northern Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It seems to me that the most constructive step would be the provision at once of new Constitutions for these two territories which would provide immediately for African majorities in their Legislative

Councils and would also initiate an irreversible process towards universal adult suffrage at an early date".

"I briefly indicate a few reasons for this view. Verbal promises are useless. The majority of Africans in Central Africa no longer have any faith in European political promises. Only actions will evoke a positive response. An urgent need is to use the brief time remaining to provide considerably greater opportunities for African participation in Government, so that when the full transference of power comes, there will be as many Africans as possible who have had genuine experience of responsibility in government.

"Any form of qualified franchise will be rejected by many African leaders — perhaps by all. They remember what has happened to the franchise qualification in Southern Rhodesia. For them one-man-one-vote has become the symbol of the recognition of their manhood, the acknowledgment of their human dignity, as well as the guarantee of their effective power in the community. They know from experience that property or educational qualifications can be altered to safeguard the position of those in power; but no one can stop them reaching the age of 21. A qualification for parliamentary candidates might be negotiable.

"If by such a policy a further period of co-operation was secured, it would seem to me important to use the time available for a programme of training of African civil servants, a programme conceived and carried through in terms of the utmost urgency.

"There is a reasonable possibility that a policy along these lines could secure the co-operation of the present leaders of African nationalist parties, provided they were treated as genuine and responsible parties to the negotiations, and not as agitators or potentially subversive elements. But I also think that unless these leaders can quickly point to actions which indicate genuine and substantial political advance for the African population, they will either be driven to more extremist and violent policies or will be replaced by more extremist leaders.

"I am not blind or insensitive to the great risk such a policy involves or to the great adjustment in mental attitude and way of life it would require from the European section of the population. Its main justification in my eyes is twofold: that any other policy involves even greater risks — indeed, in my judgment, almost the certainty of disaster; and secondly, within it, there is a long overdue recognition of a basic human right, namely, the right to be treated as a man.

"I would add that I believe that in this situation there will be a real responsibility resting on us in the United Kingdom and on Christians here in particular to care for the position of Europeans, especially for the economically weak vulnerable section of them. Their economic position is now



well make the adjustment to the future hardest for them, and incline them to 'last ditch' attitudes likely to make a peaceful transition to a new day most difficult. Both political expediency and Christian concern suggest that thought should be given amongst us as to what help can be given to provide for their future.

I have said nothing about Southern Rhodesia because the direct political responsibility of the United Kingdom for that territory is minimal. It seems to me that decisive action by the United Kingdom Government in respect of the two northern Protectorates would be the most effective influence on the attitudes of the minority in Southern Rhodesia which at present holds political power there.

"Southern Rhodesia Africans took the view that majority rule in the two northern territories would be the best help towards African political advancement in Southern Rhodesia. No one seemed to rate very highly the possibility of Southern Rhodesia's entering the Union of South Africa.

"What then of the much debated Federation? My own impression was neatly summed up by one person, not from this country, who was visiting the Federation for the first time and who said: 'I haven't found anybody who really wants this Federation. Why then does it continue?' There is no doubt in my own mind that the Federation is regarded by the great majority of Africans, whether rightly or wrongly, as an instrument for perpetuating the political supremacy of the European section of the community, and that it has become the focus of all their frustrations—which is not, of course, to say that they are in fact justified in thus laying the responsibility for all their disabilities on the Federation doorstep.

#### Federation Disliked

"There also appears to be evidence of dislike of the Federation amongst Europeans in at least the two northern territories—which is not to say that Whitehall and Westminster are popular with them. For almost opposite reasons there seems to be also some dislike of the Federation amongst Europeans in Southern Rhodesia. Such arguments as I heard advanced in favour of the Federation were based almost entirely on the economic benefits resulting from a larger political unit. They were at once countered by others who claimed that Federation had not in fact brought economic benefits to the two northern territories.

"To me, it seems that there is no conclusion possible to this economic argument; the necessary standard of judgment, namely, what would have happened economically to the three territories since 1953 if Federation had not taken place, is not available for comparison. In any case, the economic argument carries no weight with Africans, whose mental horizon is filled with a vision of political rights, to the attainment of which they see the Federation as a principal immediate obstacle.

"This council has consistently taken the view that human relationships are fundamental to the success of any political arrangement, and that Federation could succeed only if it won the loyal support of the majority of its inhabitants, of all sections of the population. I am sure that there is far less trust and confidence in the Federation now than there was in 1953. The conclusion for the immediate future and for the action of the United Kingdom Government at the Constitutional Conference seems to me inescapable. What new groupings the territories might enter into after the attainment of majority rule cannot now be foreseen.

"I visited the Federation not as a politician but as someone whose primary concern is with the Christian mission in the world. In the present circumstances and atmosphere in Central Africa it is inevitable that the first comments should be on the political issues. They seem to be the opening gambit of every conversation and the uppermost concern in most minds. There is a sense in which in Central Africa at present it is the political sphere which is one of the main points of entry for the Gospel; yet it is the Gospel, not the point of entry, which matters. It is here that some of my gravest disquiet arises.

#### Realities of Political Power

"I have presented my impressions in terms of political power because I believe it is foolish to ignore the realities of political power. It is the duty of Christians not to shut their eyes to those realities, but to seek to influence them in the direction of securing the maximum degree of justice possible in any given situation. I believe that the policy outlined is ethically justified as a recognition of a basic right that men should be treated as persons.

"But behind or alongside or within those political realities in Central Africa there exist Christian churches. They are not separate from the political scene, nor do they stand on a lofty moral eminence above it. They are involved in it, how involved must be abundantly clear to anyone familiar with the general church situation in any African or Sub-Saharan or Commonwealth country. Yet in that involvement they are called to express, within their own life, their obedience to their Lord Jesus Christ. The difficulty, the potential and on occasion

the actual costliness of that obedience are very great. But it seems to me that on the expression in action within the life of the churches of a constantly deepening obedience more depends for the future of the population of Central Africa than we can humanly estimate.

"This is not the time nor place nor have I enough knowledge to attempt any comment on the response of the churches in Central Africa to the critical situation in which they are placed—a situation which in my view will rapidly become even more critical. I have a vivid impression of a major peril to their Christian integrity. I express it with great diffidence, with no mention at all of being critical, and with a humbly grateful acknowledgment of those who, living in the situation as I do, are even more aware of the peril and are striving with loyalty and devotion to avert it.

"It is the peril, first, that those congregations which are composed predominantly of Europeans should reflect the imprisonment in thought and action from which I believe the majority of Europeans in Central Africa are suffering as a consequence of half a century of being a privileged minority; the peril lest Christian congregations should reflect this imprisonment rather than the liberty and openness of the Gospel.

"It is the peril, second, that those congregations which are composed predominantly of Africans should reflect the mood of almost apocalyptic expectation of a political future which nationalism engenders and should fix their ultimate hope on a human Messiah, rather than standing under the judgment and mercy of the Gospel, and bringing political policies under its scrutiny, and having their final hope in the Saviour of all mankind.

"Whether anything can be done by churches outside the situation to help sister churches within it in their Christian obedience in face of this peril is perhaps questionable. But I would be less than honest in this attempt to convey impressions if I did not express this concern. To my mind, it is of even greater consequence than the political issues which tend to occupy the forefront of our attention here."

Mr. Orchard is a Congregational minister, and the London secretary of the International Missionary Council. He is the vice-chairman of the International Department of the British Council of Churches, and chairman of the special group studying the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## Caustic Comments on Kenya Government European Case Not Fairly Presented

THERE IS A STRONG SUSPICION IN KENYA, according to Mr. Godfrey Winn, who has recently spent three weeks in the Colony as a special correspondent of the *Daily Express*; that Sir Patrick Renison, the Governor, "is going to be a meek mouthpiece for the Colonial Secretary and is there to complete the selling down the river of European interests."

He writes that a Minister in the United Kingdom, when asked about Sir Patrick Renison, replied after a pause: "he is said to be a very good Rugby player."

Mr. Winn's impressions are epitomized in this short paragraph:

"The bitter, unpalatable truth is that today the underdog has become our own people—for nothing that we can do overseas is right any more. Every other creed, every other colour, must be boosted except ourselves. What nonsense! What harmful, shameful nonsense!"

An article published on Monday contained these passages:—"It is the European settlers who at this moment desperately need reassurance and understanding, and a fair presentation of their case. They do not get it."

"One of the chief reasons why they do not get it is that there is no comprehensive information service set up in Nairobi. There is an office, but what a poor office, inadequately staffed, with a drab and listless air about it."

On the day of his arrival he handed in a letter addressed to Sir Eboo Pirbhai, a fortnight later, he says, it was still on the desk of a junior member of the Information Department staff.

As an indication of further muddle, Mr. Winn says that a request for an interview with the Governor was not answered for almost a fortnight, and then by telephone when his own timetable was completely full.

The special correspondent has returned with the conviction that "if the African population of East Africa still wants independence, it must be achieved by a combination of African politicians

# PERSONALIA

MR. JOHN RIDDOCH will arrive in the United Kingdom next month from Kenya for his annual visit.

SIR EDWARD DE STEIN is to be appointed president of Gallaher, Ltd. He has been chairman of the company since 1929.

MR. C. R. DYONSHIRE, head of the liquoring department of the Coffee Board of Kenya, is due in England on long leave in a few days.

LORD and LADY ROBINS left London by air for Salisbury last Friday. They will be away until early June and will also visit East Africa.

THE FEDERAL HIGH COMMISSIONER and LADY RENNIE are to attend the Easter Banquet given today by the LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

MR. N. V. VARGHESE, headmaster of the Uasin Gishu Secondary School, has been appointed principal of the Technical High School, Mombasa.

LORD MONCKTON has flown back to Salisbury from London where he attended a board meeting of the Midland Bank, of which he is chairman.

MR. H. G. MARTIN, Chief Lands Officer, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Registrar-General in Nyasaland.

THE REV. CANON KENNETH SANBURY, Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, spoke on "The Moral Basis of the Commonwealth" at a meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society last week.

DR. BANDA returned to London last week after a short visit to the United States, where he had talks with State Department officials and visited the United Nations headquarters in New York.

MR. JOHN PITTOCK, an executive officer of the East Africa High Commission, has retired to enter the Church. With his wife and family, he is returning to this country to attend a theological college.

LADY BROOKE-POPHAM was elected chairman of the England branch of the East Africa Women's League. The vice-chairmen are LADY PONSONBY, MRS. ALEXANDRE FAWCUSS, and MRS. JOHN ADDINGTON.

SIR ALEXANDER KNOX HELM, the last British Governor-General of the Sudan, represented THE QUEEN at yesterday's celebrations in Lome of the independence of Togoland.

A reception was held at Rhodesia House on Tuesday for SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Minister of Health, and MR. H. W. JEFFREYS, Federal Minister in Washington.

SIR NEVILLE GASS is relinquishing his appointment as chairman of British Petroleum, Ltd., on June 30. The board have appointed MR. M. R. BRIDGEMAN to be chairman and MR. J. M. PATTINSON to be deputy chairman.

MR. FRANK CORFIELD, who has written for the Government of Kenya the official historical survey of Mau Mau, which is due to be published in a few days, has recently returned to England from a brief visit to East Africa.

THE RT. REV. MGR. JOHN DE REEPEL, the first Prefect Apostolic to the new Masai Mission in Kenya, is expected shortly to arrive in the Colony. A Dutchman, he is no stranger to Kenya, having been a missionary at Kisumu from 1933 to 1947.

MR. C. P. S. ALLEN, Uganda Permanent Secretary for Security and External Relations, has been appointed Administrative Secretary in succession to MR. J. V. WELLS, who is retiring. MR. W. W. KULESMA, a representative member of the Legislative Council and chairman of the newly formed Uganda People's Congress, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources.

LADY CAMPBELL, wife of SIR COLIN MOFFAT CAMPBELL, has given birth to a son in Nairobi.

MR. M. S. MISTRY has been unanimously elected as first Asian chairman of the Kericho Urban District Council, Kenya. He was proposed by a previous chairman, MR. M. B. TENNENT and seconded by MR. A. J. CROSS.

DR. VENI SHANKER JHA, vice-chancellor of Banares University, has taken up his duties as director of the new Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit. MR. E. H. SIMPSON, a British civil servant and formerly private secretary to LORD HAUSHAM, has been appointed assistant to Dr. Jha.

MR. KAMAL CHOUBURY, a young Indian artist now domiciled in Uganda, will have a first London exhibition of his paintings and drawings at the Commonwealth Institute Art Gallery from May 6 to 29. He has been art teacher at the Government Higher Secondary School, Mbale, since 1955.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, has been elected president and MR. ABDUL GHAFUR SHEIKH, chairman of the United Kenya Club. The vice-chairmen are MR. D. Q. ERSKINE and MR. D. A. NDEGWA. MR. DAVID ROCKEFELLER has given the Club 10,000 dollars (about £3,500) towards its projected residential wing.

MR. L. O. GALLON, representative in Salisbury since 1950 for Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., is to be general manager of Rhodesian Safety Glass (Pvt.) Ltd., which is to build a £300,000 factory in Umfali. He will continue to represent Pilkingtons in the Federation. Rhodesian Safety Glass is an association of Pilkington Brothers and Plate Glass and Shatterprufe Industries, Ltd.

The Limuru Hunt Ball on May 7 is to be held at the home of MR. and MRS. D. Q. ERSKINE at Riverside, Nairobi. MR. GILBERT RANSOM, joint Master of the Limuru with MR. KENNETH PREBBLE, has invited MR. J. W. L. HARRIS and DR. R. V. BOWLES, joint Masters of the Tanton, COLONEL W. BUCKNALL and MR. JIM RYAN, joint-Masters of the Molo, and COLONEL C. R. P. WALKER Master of the Sotk Hounds.

## Somali Delegation

FOUR ELECTED SOMALI MINISTERS of the Somaliland Protectorate are expected to arrive in London on Saturday for constitutional talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod. They open at the Colonial Office on the following Monday. The ministers are Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal (Ministry of Local Government), Ahmed Haji Dualeh (Ministry of Natural Resources), Ali Gerad Jama (Ministry of Communications and Works) and Haji Ibrahim Nur (Ministry of Social Services). The Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, Sir Douglas Hall, will be joining in the talks.

## Mr. M. E. Kawalya-Kagwa Retires

MR. M. E. KAWALYA-KAGWA retires from the service of the Uganda Electricity Board at the end of this month, having reached the age of 60. He is the son of the late Sir Apolo Kagwa, K.C.M.G., who was Prime Minister of Buganda from 1890 to 1926. Mr. Kawalya-Kagwa was himself Prime Minister of Buganda from 1945 to 1950.

He joined the staff of the Board's Administrative Department in 1951, primarily in connexion with the training of African personnel. His wide experience in African affairs brought him into most matters affecting African staff in the employment of the Board and the Board's relations with the public, and in the early days of the Board, particularly Mr. Kawalya-Kagwa did much to ensure smooth staff relationships.



## Sir Roy Welensky in London

### Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, is expected to arrive in London on Saturday to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference. Sir Roy will be attending for the third time.

On Sunday Sir Roy will be at Chequer as the guest of Mr. Macmillan. On Monday he goes to Windsor for the Queen's dinner party for Commonwealth Prime Ministers. On Tuesday he will attend the opening plenary session of the conference.

The Federal Prime Minister's other social engagements are as follows:

There is a Joint High Commissioners' reception at Guildhall on Tuesday. The following day Sir Roy goes to 10 Downing Street for a dinner party followed by a reception. On Thursday there is a reception in his honour at Rhodesia House. On Friday Sir Roy attends Princess Margaret's wedding, and on Saturday goes to Wembley for the F.A. Cup Final, spending the rest of the week-end at Dorney Wood with Lord and Lady Home.

On May 9 Sir Roy attends a garden party at Buckingham Palace; the following day he lunches with the Governor of the Bank of England. On May 11 he lunches at 10 Downing Street and in the evening attends a reception given by the Government at Lancaster House. On May 12 there is a reception given by the Joint Services' Attachés at Rhodesia House followed by a dinner given by the British South Africa Company.

On May 13 the Prime Minister leaves London Airport for Salisbury.

## Obituary

MR. ULRICH TRAPPE, one of Tanganyika's earliest settlers, has died at Arusha. Born in 1883 in Pomerania, he arrived at Tanga in 1907, and with his wife walked from Mombo where the railway then ended, to Moshi and then on to Usa River, near Arusha, in search of suitable farm land. The first he bought was at Ngongongare, near the river, and later he bought more land in the area, eventually owning over 25,000 acres. During the first World War he served with General von Lettow-Vorbeck and was taken prisoner at Longido. He spent five years in prisoner of war camps in India, and when released he first went to Germany before returning to Tanganyika.

MR. TURE RUNDGREN, one of Kenya's oldest pioneers, has died at his home at Kikambala. Born in Sweden, he first went to East Africa with a relative of the founder of the Nobel Prizes, with whom he started farming at Ngong. Later he was engaged by Baron von Blixen to develop extensive coffee plantations on the Karen lands west of Nairobi. A few years afterwards he moved to Makuu, where he and his brother were the first to take up coffee planting on a large scale. He also started pyrethrum on the North Kinangop.

## Sixteen to One

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER IN KENYA, who strongly approves our severe criticism of what we have called the "Macblundell" Constitution for that country, has instructed us to send the air mail edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to 16 of his friends, who ought, he considers, to see the paper regularly. Many subscribers pay for copies to be sent regularly to one or two other people. Sixteen is an easy record. Ought YOU to have it sent to someone?

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No other journal, for instance, has forcefully criticized the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies for preparing, and Mr. Blundell for accepting, a Constitution for Kenya which completely and disastrously disregards the Prime Minister's pledge that the criterion for political advancement in British East and Central Africa must be merit.

In the very month in which that undertaking was given H.M. Government offered Kenya a franchise system in which merit in any normal sense of the word is not the criterion. Yet all Kenya's delegates except the four representatives of the United Party agreed to this cynical breach of promise. For that rejection of principle and resort to political expediency and dangerous appeasement they have been attacked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—and, so far as we can discover, by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA alone.

Anyone who wants the real facts about East and Central Africa must read EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA regularly. If there is someone of your acquaintance who ought to do just that, you could subscribe for the paper to be sent to him or her week by week. Why not do it NOW? The truth does need to be much more widely known, and in this way you could help to spread it.

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## "Face to Face" With Dr. Banda

### Africans "Better Off" Out of Federation

"MY IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE is self-government and secession from the Federation", Dr. Hastings Banda told Mr. John Freeman in "Face To Face" on B.B.C. television last week.

When asked whether he considered Nyasaland capable of running their own affairs, Dr. Banda said: "No one is ready for self-government until they are self-governing. And to the question of the financial advantages of federation he replied: "They claim they give us £3m. But it is spent on the army, police and prisons. What benefit do my people get from that? They had gained nothing at all from federation. Under the Congo Basin treaty they could buy goods cheaply. But with federation the treaty had been abrogated to protect Southern Rhodesian industry, which made things very costly in Nyasaland."

"Most Africans feel we would be much better off without the Federation. Why do you think Huggins and Welensky imposed federation on us. Just to keep us as a source of cheap labour. But Africans will not tolerate European domination."

His ideal federation was a union of Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and he had no doubt that a majority of people in those countries would favour such a move.

Dr. Banda agreed it was vital to have an efficient civil service in an independent Nyasaland. "I would like to keep every one of the British civil servants out there now to train my people. From what I know two-thirds would stay and the others would stay depending on conditions. There might possibly be some technical aid from America—doctors and teachers on contract."

Discussing his 13 months' detention, Dr. Banda said that as far as prison conditions went he and his three chief lieutenants were well treated. "The others were denied food and beaten up, especially in the early days. I was in a cell by myself. It was used by European prisoners before my arrest." After five weeks he was allowed writing materials.

Describing the manner of his release, Dr. Banda said that in the early hours two officials came to his cell, and keeping their voices low in order not to disturb detainees in the neighbouring cells, told him that he was being immediately transferred to another prison in Nyasaland. "But I was told that I was being released in the aeroplane. The deputy chief secretary said: 'Technically you are being transferred. I can tell you you are being freed'."

"He would not give evidence before the Monckton commission until every one of his followers had been released. It not before the full commission, would he talk privately with Lord Monckton (who was in London last week)?"

"I was asked this more than once in Zomba and they told me Arden Clarke wanted to see me privately. But I would not see anyone, officially or otherwise."

Questioned on his attitude to violence, Dr. Banda said he could not condone its use, but neither would he denounce it—it all depended on the circumstances that provoked violence. When Mr. Freeman pointed out that he did not in as many words condemn violence in 1959, Dr. Banda said: "Once they brought in Southern troops they had to take responsibility for events. Why should I take all the responsibility?" The rioters were not necessarily his followers, he added.

Mr. Freeman said that the Devlin report criticized him for assuming that an African crowd would respond much as a London crowd to a provocative speech. Did this mean that he had been away so long from Nyasaland that his political reactions were more British than African?

Dr. Banda said it was not true that he was 100 European in outlook. His habits, clothes, and tastes might be European. "But at heart I am truly African."

Why had he not returned to Nyasaland sooner than he did? Because there were no private practices in the territory, and he did not want to become a government officer as this would have gagged him politically. He had been invited to Northern Rhodesia some years ago by Sir Stewart Gore-Brown to act as medical officer in the Kasama district, and Sir Stewart had suggested that he might stand for Legislative Council.

## Commission Making Steady Progress

### Dr. Banda's Condition for Giving Evidence

LORD MONCKTON, leader of the Advisory Commission on Central Africa, said when he flew back to London for a short visit last week that: "We are really getting down to the task we were set. I cannot say how much longer it will take us, as we are still hearing evidence. But we have not any more problems than we expected."

Asked if he would be likely to hear evidence from Dr. Banda he replied: "I expect so. I am perfectly ready to see him if necessary."

Dr. Banda, who arrived in this country from a visit to America at the same time as Lord Monckton, was asked at London airport whether he would see Lord Monckton and give evidence to the commission. He replied: "I am not going to utter a word to Lord Monckton until all my fellow men are released from detention in Nyasaland. They must be released." There are 140 Nyasas still in detention.

Dr. Banda said he had discussions with American businessmen who were interested in Nyasaland. They had asked him what would happen to business interests when Africans gained control. "I told them nothing would happen and things would be the same."

## Allowed Home

MR. W. F. ODEDE, who was detained in 1953 and later placed under restriction for alleged connexions with the Mau Mau movement, has now been allowed to return to his home location in Central Nyanza under certain restrictions. He may not leave the area and must not take part in politics or belong to any political organization. Mr. Odede succeeded Jomo Kenyatta as president of the Kenya African Union. He is a former representative member of the Legislative Council. For the past three years he has been an assistant veterinary officer. The Government states that its concession to Mr. Odede was made in pursuance of its declared policy of releasing the vast majority of persons under review.

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## Mr. Mboya's Declining Prestige

### Mr. Amalemba Criticizes Monrovia Statement

THE REPORTED THREAT by Mr. Tom Mboya in Liberia that he will call for a civil disobedience campaign in Kenya unless Jomo Kenyatta is freed from restrictions within three months is regarded in Kenya, according to the Nairobi correspondent of the *Times*, as the latest move by Mr. Mboya to keep ahead of other leaders in the eyes of the African masses.

His prestige and that of the Nairobi People's Convention Party have suffered by the publicity given to a petition which he referred to in Liberia as containing more than one million signatures collected in two weeks. Several Nairobi newspapers have printed photographs of pages of the petition showing that hundreds of "signatures" had apparently been written by the same hand. Some names are printed and some appear as "May", "John" and "Sarah".

The petitions were photographed after being delivered to Government House. Until then, N.P.C.P. officials were reluctant to let reporters inspect them and check the claim made by Dr. Mungai Njoroge, of the Kenya African National Union, that "thousands of Europeans and Asians had signed". Asian signatures in fact numbered about 500, and only one European name was found in the short time available for looking at the lists. No evidence has so far been produced to support the organizers' claim that many British M.P.s. are among the signatories.

The Minister for Housing, Mr. Amalemba, said that Mr. Mboya's statement was "very unfortunate". The Minister recalled that the Governor had made it clear that the African elected members' acceptance of ministries was not conditional on Kenyatta's release, and had added that Kenyatta would not be released while he remained a danger to security.

Mr. Amalemba also expressed the view that Mr. Mboya could not have had the approval and consent of his colleagues to make the statements he had made in Liberia. A civil disobedience campaign would be unfortunate, especially when Kenya Africans were trying to show that they could handle responsibilities. A "minor issue", like that of Kenyatta, should not be brought in to upset conditions which were just beginning to settle.

He did not believe that Kenya would accept the sort of challenge put out by Mr. Mboya, "particularly those Kikuyu who suffered so much during the emergency". They would not be prepared to undergo more troublesome times to secure the release of someone who was not essential to the welfare of their community.

Dr. Njoroge, secretary of the Kenya African National Union committee, said that African leaders would be considering what action could be taken within the law to secure Kenyatta's release. But he emphasized that any action such as that proposed by Mr. Mboya could be decided only by all leaders meeting together.

Dr. Kiiano, Minister of Commerce and Industry, refused to comment on Mr. Mboya's alleged statement, as did Mr. Mutimi, Minister of Health.

## Future of Kenya's Northern Province

### No Question of Boundary Changes Yet

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, who with Lady Renison, recently completed a six-day tour of the Northern Province, said at Garba Tuulla that while Britain was responsible for Kenya there would be no question of boundary changes in the province. He continued: "If and when independence comes to Kenya the question of whether the Northern Province or its people should be answerable to another Government outside of Kenya will be a matter for agreement between the Governments and all the tribes concerned. The fullest consideration would be given to the tribesmen's own interests."

The Governor said that he had found conditions more settled on the border areas, particularly along the Ethiopian border. The authorities there were exercising stricter control over the Merille tribesmen on their side of the frontier.

The Governor said that Kenya Somalis and British Somaliland were having a meeting in Mogadishu, and that when Somaliland, at one meeting, had asked for independence, with a predominance of Africans, some of Kenya their people would wish to join their Somali brothers.

## Mr. Mboya's Nairobi Reception

### Rival Groups Come to Blows

WHEN MR. TOM MBOYA returned to Nairobi from his visit to Ghana and Liberia there was only a small crowd of 200 people waiting to greet him, instead of the usual 4,000 to 5,000. Many of these were his political rivals—supporters of the Nairobi African District Congress—who greeted him with placards challenging his claims to leadership.

Some of his own supporters, members of his Nairobi People's Convention Party, many of them women, waved placards reading: "Hail, Our Positive National Leader". When Mr. Mboya emerged from the airport building, however, Convention Party members suddenly produced placards reading: "Kenyatta Is Our Leader", and "Where Do You Fit In?"

Each group tried to tear down the other's placards, and blows were exchanged before the police intervened. Nine persons were arrested, one of them a woman.

In an interview, Mr. Mboya confirmed that while in Monrovia he had said that if Kenyatta was not released within three months he would call for a civil disobedience campaign and call on the African Ministers to resign. He said these were matters on which he intended to have further discussions with the Kenya African National Union.

Earlier Mr. Mboya had been refused permission to speak at a meeting in Mombasa last Sunday because of "inflammatory speeches" he was reported to have made abroad. This was the reason given by the district commissioner, Mr. H. Hardy to Mr. Frederick Khamisi, African elected member of the Legislative Council for the Mombasa area, who convened Sunday's meeting.

Mr. Mboya had also been refused a licence to hold a public meeting in Nairobi on Sunday.

## One Party System in Kenya

### Mr. J. Gichuru Outlines Views

MR. JAMES GICHURU, chairman of the committee drafting a constitution for the Kenya African National Union said in an interview last week that he regarded a one party system of government as the proper system for Kenya, now and in the initial stages of independence.

Democracy as it existed in Britain was unworkable in Kenya for the present because of the low degree of literacy in the Colony. "India was saved by one party government in the initial stages of independence, and Kenya must follow a similar line", Mr. Gichuru declared.

Asked if he thought Mr. J. Mboya would start his Kenya People's Convention Party if K.A.N.U. failed to give him an office of responsibility, Mr. Gichuru replied: "If a person is a true nationalist, he should be able to accept the public verdict."

Mr. Gichuru said that K.A.N.U. was not open to other races. "There is a danger of admitting other races because we want independence now while they want it at a later date."

Asked for his views on the New Kenya Party, Mr. Gichuru said: "It is dying a natural death."

## Schools Inquiry

THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, Sir Evelyn Hone, has appointed a commission "to inquire into and report upon the circumstances leading to and the causes of the outbreaks of indiscipline in March, 1960, at Hodgson Technical College, Fort Jameson secondary and trade school, Fort Rosebery trade school, St. Canisius College, and Kitwe trade school, and to make recommendations, both specific and general to prevent a recurrence of such outbreaks". Sir Walter Harrigan, Judge of Appeal of the High Commission Territories in South Africa, will sit as chairman of the commission, and the other two commissioners will be Mr. H. E. Makulu, a former headmaster of Lusitania African school, and Chief Warrant Officer of the Police, the other a former headmaster.

## Tanganyika's Example to Africa "Great Satisfaction" of U.N. Mission

BECAUSE OF SKILFUL POLITICAL and administrative leadership, the basic orderliness of the population and the atmosphere of political discipline, the transition from dependent status towards independence was proceeding more smoothly in Tanganyika than it was in any other part of Africa, stated Ambassador Mason Sears of the United States, chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission at Dar es Salaam last week.

Mr. Sears told a gathering of Ministers and members of all races and communities.

"Since the very spirit of the United Nations Charter in its trusteeship provisions requires that this transition should be peaceful and progressive, your success in this respect has become a great source of satisfaction to all connected with the United Nations. I personally am very pleased to bear witness to this here and to inform you that I shall take every opportunity to publicize it on my return to the United States. The very great progress you have achieved here will be an encouragement and example for your neighbours, for other countries in Africa and for the whole world.

"In some four months Tanganyika will receive responsible government. Problems which have thus far been the responsibility of a government composed mainly of expatriate officials will now have to be faced by a government composed of primarily elected members of the Legislative Council. These problems will not change in character as a result of that constitutional step.

"It is clear to me and, I believe, my colleagues that these problems will be of some complexity and difficulty. It is clear to me that if they are to be solved, a much greater productive effort must be called for from the people of Tanganyika and particularly from the rural mass of the population.

"It is also clear that the efforts of the Government to promote economic development must not be frustrated by any rapid turnover of officials directing these programmes whose knowledge and devotion to duty could not easily be replaced. If the general services provided for the people are not only to be maintained but expanded—and this is what people will expect from new responsible government—development funds must somehow be made available from abroad.

"In that way only may Tanganyika hope to create at a rapid rate more schools, more roads, more water supplies, and exploit the known and potential mineral wealth of the country. It will, of course, be primarily for your Government to take the initiative in seeking for these funds. In doing so, it will be able to emphasize the excellent political record which has been and will, I am confident, continue to be shown by the people of Tanganyika."

Mr. Sears said the Visiting Mission could play a useful role in this connexion. "We wish to play up—to advertise before the international world—the substantial and steady political progress you have made. What you have done is a credit to the African leadership and a credit to the administration. "It stands out in sharp contrast to events which have taken place elsewhere."

## Federation Criticized

A CALL to the British Government to use its authority to discontinue the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as at present constituted will be made in a resolution to be debated by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England in London from May 2 to 5. The resolution also asks the Government to proclaim a date by which power will be transferred to governments elected on a single electoral roll, giving the same rights to Europeans, Africans and Asians in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. A report of the Committee of the Church and the Community states that Federation has not proved to be the answer to Central African problems. "The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants clearly desire to be rid of it. To try to frustrate this desire is to court disaster. There is still some good will left towards Britain in the Protectorates, may it not be that under an African administration the goal of a non-racial society, with a partnership of persons and not merely of racial groups, could be attained?"

## Somali Union Agreement New State on July 1, 1960

OBSERVERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA are to attend next month's discussions in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and representatives of the Somaliland Protectorate. This was one of the decisions announced last week-end at the end of the week's conference in Mogadishu on the union of the two territories.

Somalia is a United Nations trust territory which becomes independent on July 1.

The joint statement of the two delegations at Mogadishu declared that:

The territories of Somalia and the Somaliland Protectorate shall be united on July 1, 1960, according to the unanimous votes of the respective Parliaments. The new Somali Republic will be a unitary, democratic and parliamentary state.

The Legislative Assembly of Somalia and the Legislative Council of the Somaliland Protectorate shall be merged into a National Assembly by July 1, and the National Assembly will elect a President of the Republic. A coalition Government will be formed by the political parties now in power in the two territories.

The capital will be Mogadishu, where the National Assembly and the Government will have their seats. The two administrative provinces of the Protectorate and the present six provinces of Somalia will form the territory of the new state, divided into eight administrative provinces.

Some *ad hoc* committees will be set up to investigate and propose solutions to problems connected with the administrative, financial and judicial systems now in force in the two territories. It is recognized that the new republic will need the co-operation of foreign experts and technicians and the conference calls upon the Government of the Somalia and the Government of the Protectorate to negotiate with Italy and Britain the agreements required to ensure for the new state continued co-operation by such experts and technicians. The Government of the Republic will also ask the United Nations to supply experts, who may help in accelerating the integration of the two territories.

## Bomb Outrages in Uganda New Tactics in Trade Boycott

TWO NEW BOMB outrages occurred in Kampala last week in support of the trade boycott which is being directed mainly against Indian traders. One bomb exploded outside an African owned bar and another was thrown from a car at an Indian owned shop. No serious damage was done in either case. The police have made four arrests, one of them a woman.

It is reported that the first bomb was placed outside the bar by two Africans who drove up in a car, and that its fuse was lit by a woman. The party then drove off. The bar owner had previously been threatened for disobeying the boycott by continuing to sell beer.

The Indian shop-owner has also been threatened by supporters of the boycott and told to leave Uganda. Armed guards have now been placed outside bars whose owners have been threatened.

Police in Kampala and Masaka last week-end carried out surprise checks, cordoning off busy areas of both towns while police searched parcels and cases people were carrying.

## Released for Operation

MR. PAUL MUSHONGA, 33, treasurer of the banned Southern Rhodesian National Congress and a political detainee for the past 14 months, arrived in London on Monday for a kidney operation. Mr. John Stonehouse, with whom Mr. Mushonga is staying, said last night that Mr. Mushonga was released from prison in Salisbury on Sunday. He had been permitted to come to Britain for the operation because the Southern Rhodesian Government did not want to run the risk "of his dying on their hands." Mr. Stonehouse said that Mr. Mushonga was one of the most popular figures in Rhodesia and if his life was lost during an operation in Salisbury it might be politically misunderstood. Mr. Mushonga is expected to leave for London after the operation.



## New Nyasaland Security Measure

### Replacing Need for Emergency Powers

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT last week published details of a Bill giving the Governor powers to restore and maintain public order without necessarily declaring a state of emergency. The Bill is entitled the Preservation of Public Security Bill and will be debated in the next session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

A Government spokesman said last week that the measure allows the Governor to apply certain powers by degrees to match the seriousness of any security situation, thus providing an alternative to using the full emergency powers. When the Bill is passed the present state of emergency will not come to an end, since the ordinance would only come into operation at a date announced by the Governor.

The ordinance would give the Governor the right to exercise powers in two stages. In the first instance, the Governor may, in the event of disturbances, ban offending publications, ban, restrict, or control assemblies, ban or restrict public movement, take over public supplies and services, and take any other action to meet the situation.

If the position worsened, the Governor could exercise powers under the second stage of the ordinance, which would enable him to detain people.

The ordinance would also allow for compensation to be made to persons affected by the regulations, and would make provision for the arrest and trial of those who had committed offences against them. The Governor would also have powers to amend or suspend the operation of certain laws.

### Majority View

IN SALISBURY last week Mr. William Harper, Leader of the Opposition in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly, said the Dominion Party would not want federation if Africans had Parliamentary majorities in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. It appeared that this was inevitable.

## Pass Laws in Southern Rhodesia

### New Reforms Suggested

A NEW APPROACH to the pass laws for Africans in Southern Rhodesia has been suggested. A memorandum advocating radical reforms has been drafted for the Municipal Association by the directors of the African affairs departments in seven cities and towns.

The memorandum recommends the abolition of passes for Africans seeking work, calls for higher wages, and advocates a unified approach throughout the Colony.

At present an African carries a certificate of service (unless he is looking for work, in which case he carries the appropriate permit) and a night pass if he is out after curfew hours. Other documents which he must have but not necessarily carry all the time include tax receipts, an occupation certificate for accommodation and passes while travelling outside the area where he is employed.

The new approach seeks to abolish certificates of service and permits to seek work in urban areas. Details of the plan have not been released officially, but it is understood that the line taken by the seven directors of African affairs is that attempts to enforce legislation which ceases to have any force the moment an individual crosses a municipal border into the surrounding area are absurd; and that the municipalities should stop trying to enforce something which only exacerbates race relations.

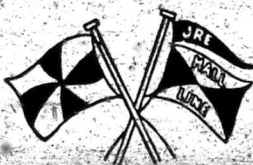
The directors recommend that much greater use should be made of certificates of identity, which give the holders far greater freedom of movement.

### Detainees Released

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT announced last week that it has decided to release 34 Africans held under the state of emergency since February, 1959, as political prisoners. Six will be released from Marandella prison and 28 from the Gokwe restricted area. After these releases only 54 will still be held as political prisoners in Southern Rhodesia — 14 in prison and 40 in restricted areas.

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## News Items in Brief

**B.B.C. Television** are sending a team to the Federation to make "Panorama" programmes.

**The London Missionary Society's annual meeting** will be held in Livingstone House, Broadway, London, at noon on May 16.

**The Government of Iraq** has offered a scholarship for the study of Arabic at Baghdad University to a candidate from Zanzibar.

**Reports of the final totals of new voters and re-registered voters** have now been received in Dar es Salaam from 49 of the 50 constituencies and amount in all to £50,390.

**Four British soldiers** were killed when the Army lorry in which they were travelling overturned near Nairobi last week-end. Two of the men were due to fly home within a few days of demobilization.

**Two Africans in Nyasaland** have been sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Claude Ambrose Cardew, aged 89, believed to be the oldest European resident in the country when he was killed last September.

**There were no survivors** among the 28 passengers and crew of seven of a DC-4 aircraft of the Belgian Sobelair company which crashed into the side of a mountain at Bogoro in Belgian Congo last week while on a flight to Brussels.

**Peter Harold Poole**, who was convicted in the Kenya Supreme court of the murder of an African house boy and sentenced to death, has lodged a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. His appeal to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa was dismissed.

**The equestrian statue of Lord Kitchener**, removed from Khartoum in 1958 by order of the Sudan Government and re-erected at Chatham outside the entrance to Kitchener barracks, was unveiled for the second time last Monday, by Mr. Christopher Soames, Secretary of State for War.

**While playing cricket at Nkana**, Northern Rhodesia, a 19-year-old European was struck by lightning while bowling. At the inquest he was stated to have bounced about nine inches off the ground and then fallen rigid. Artificial respiration and the injection of a stimulant by a doctor failed.

**A request that Dr. Hastings Banda**, president of the Malawi African Congress, should be allowed to address the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh next month has been refused by the Church's general administration committee. The committee's decision is a recommendation to the Assembly.

**Four Africans armed with bushknives** last week attacked William Pellow-Harvey, aged 18, while he was camping at Ruiru, 15 miles north east of Nairobi. They took his 22 rifle and shot him in the shoulder before running away. Pellow-Harvey was taken to hospital, and after an operation was said to be comfortable.

**The Corfield report**, on the origins, growth, and methods of Mau Mau is expected to be tabled in the Kenya Legislative Assembly on May 3, nearly three years since the work on the report began, and six months after it was received by the Kenya Government. The document is reported to be "about the size of two telephone directories".

**The Monckton Commission** expects to be in London in the latter half of May. Oral evidence will be taken, and persons and organizations wishing to give evidence are requested to forward memoranda to the secretary-general of the commission at the Cabinet Office, Great George Street, S.W.1. If possible, 40 copies of each memorandum should be sent to arrive by May 7.

### Crocodile Tastes

ORANGE COLOURED HOLLOW PLASTIC BUOYS marking the fishing areas and navigable channels in Lake Kariba have been disappearing without trace at an alarming rate, according to the Kariba lake development officer in Northern Rhodesia. At first local Tonga villagers were blamed, since the buoys are moored with stranded wire of a type favoured by the villagers for game traps. But recently two broken buoys were found which had clearly been bitten by crocodiles, and the authorities are satisfied that the 70 missing buoys had been bitten and sunk in the same way. Replacements will have a hard casing impenetratable by crocodile teeth, and will be fitted with plastic foam to prevent sinking by the rifle fire of holidaymakers.

## New Electoral Arrangements

### Kenya Working Party Appointed

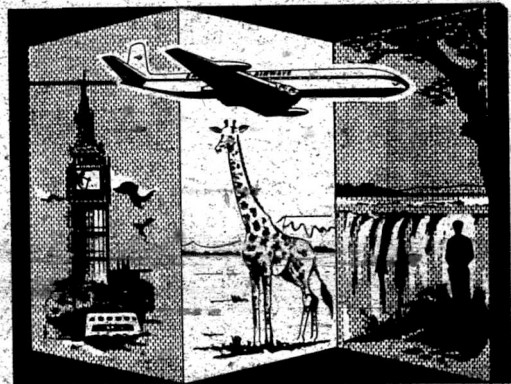
SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, has appointed a Working Party consisting of the Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Courts, and the Attorney-General, Mr. E. N. Griffith Jones, to recommend, within the principles set out in the Kenya Constitutional Conference report, the rules which should govern the registration of voters, the qualification and nomination of candidates, and the election of members to the Legislative Council, including the delimitation of constituencies.

A statement issued by the Chief Secretary's office said that the questions on which the working party would have to make recommendations aroused a good deal of public interest, and representations had already been received from various bodies offering to give evidence to the working party.

"The working party appreciates the public interest in the matters it is studying. . . . On the other hand, it is clear to the working party that the new Constitution cannot be implemented until most of the questions which it is considering, particularly those relating to the registration of voters, are resolved, and it feels that it is in the best interests of the country that it should complete its task as soon as possible.

"It has, therefore, decided, with the Governor's approval, that it will accept and study all written memoranda submitted to it, but that it will not hear oral evidence. The working party will, however, consult the elected members of Legislative Council. If, therefore, individual members of the public wish to make their views known otherwise than by memoranda, they should do so through their Constituency Elected Members."

"The cash-wages bill of East Africa, of predominantly African significance, increased from £35m. in 1952 to over £60m. in 1958". — Mr. H. J. Hinchey, Financial Secretary to the East Africa High Commission.



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**Commercial News****Tanganyika Budget for 1960-61****Expenditure Increase of £1,500,000**

THE TANGANYIKA MINISTER FOR FINANCE, Sir Ernest Vasey, told a Press conference recently that Tanganyika's estimated expenditure for the 1960-61 financial year showed an increase over the current year of about £1,500,000. The estimated net expenditure for 1960-61 was £20,718,400.

Sir Ernest, who presented his first Budget to the Legislative Council yesterday, told a questioner that this Budget could run for the whole of the forthcoming financial year if this was the wish of the new Government which comes into office following September's general election. If the Territory's first elected Government considered a change in emphasis was necessary it could call for a new Budget.

The estimates disclosed that the rise in estimated expenditure is partly accounted for by the contribution of £250,000 to the Development Fund; an increase of £128,391 in the gross expenditure on African education, and a rise of £132,550 in the gross expenditure of the Ministry of Health. Police expenditure showed a gross increase of £153,479, while Public Works recurrent expenditure also showed a rise of £154,503.

Sir Ernest said it was the first time that the expenditure estimates in Tanganyika had been published before the actual presentation of the Budget. He considered it was important that a country should remember that its levels of taxation were largely set by the levels of its expenditure. If a country and its people required services, then that money had to be found by the taxpayers of the country itself in the normal run of events. It was therefore, very important, particularly in a country like Tanganyika, that the attention of the public should be concentrated in the first instance on expenditure measures rather than wait until Budget day when practically the whole of its attention was turned on measures of taxation.

Coincident with publishing the expenditure estimates in advance there had been an alteration in the form of the estimates. In the figure of £21,260,477 presented last year was the sum of over £600,000 for expenditure on the East African Land Forces. This year, H.M. Government had accepted financial responsibility for these forces and so this figure did not appear in the 1960-61 estimates.

At a period before a country was independent, Sir Ernest said, assistance from H.M. Government lightened the burden on the taxpayer of today, but this could lead to a belief that such expenditure had disappeared for good, whereas with the advent of independence when financial assistance on a recurrent basis was almost certain to disappear, these items would once again have to be absorbed by the taxpayer of the country.

Another change was that court fees and fees earned for

specific services by Government departments, such as medical and dental fees, had been removed from the revenue side and credited to the departments that earned them. In this way there had been an apparent reduction in the total of departmental spending where there had been a big earning capacity.

The effect on the overall picture was that the Budget as now presented represented a net cost to the Tanganyika taxpayer of the services which would be in existence in 1960-61.

**East African Economic Commission****Review Economic and Financial Co-operation**

AFTER CONSULTATION with the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, a commission has been appointed to review economic and financial co-operation in East Africa.

The chairman of the commission will be Sir Jeremy Raisman, deputy chairman, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and its members will be Professor R. C. Tress, Professor of Political Economy, Bristol University, and Professor A. J. Brown, Professor of Economics, Leeds University.

The terms of reference are as follows:—

(a) To examine arrangements at present in force in East Africa for a common market area, for economic co-ordination between territories and for fiscal uniformity with regard to measures now taken:— (i) To facilitate inter-territorial trade in products of local agriculture and manufacturing industries and to develop such industries in East Africa; (ii) To secure uniformity in fiscal and financial matters, including methods used to allocate yields from customs, excise and income taxes between territories; (iii) To provide the East Africa High Commission with revenue necessary to meet the costs of services administered by the commission for the benefit of the territories and to apportion the cost of such services between the territories.

(b) To consider the advantages and disadvantages generally of the present arrangements and whether or not those arrangements are economic and are fair to the interests of each of the individual territories; and to make recommendations for any necessary adjustments, additions or modifications to them.

It is expected the commission will begin investigations in East Africa in July.

**Sisal and the Sixes and Sevens****Nothing to be Feared by New Trade Groupings**

An editorial in the Kenya Sisal Board's bulletin states that sisal would appear to have nothing to fear from the establishment of the European Economic Community since it would continue to enter into the community free of duty and, as far as could be seen, free of any other restrictions to trade.

Similarly, sisal would enter into the European Free Trade Association with no greater disabilities in the future than it had suffered in the past. "Indeed, in all probability, less disabilities since one of the aims of the association is to remove restrictions on the free movements of goods such as import licensing. It may be that as far as B.E.A. sisal is concerned there will be an effective loss of the Commonwealth preference enjoyed in the United Kingdom market. Should this occur the loss should be more than compensated for by an enlargement of the market and by the complete freedom of movement within the association of goods manufactured from sisal."

"Another factor which may prove to be of advantage to African sisal generally and B.E.A. sisal in particular is that plans are being laid for the intensification during the coming decade of assistance for underdeveloped countries generally. Present thinking inclines less to measures of aid and more to measures calculated to develop the trade of such countries."

"There is little doubt that the direct measures of aid of the past decade are now being reflected in higher living standards throughout the underdeveloped countries of the world. This factor, combined with the indications of a desire to encourage the development of the trade of the less developed countries of the world, gives grounds for some hope that a steadily expanding market for primary products will continue throughout the coming decade."

East Africa News will carry this first set of extracts from London in May and June. For a full report on the subject we will provide a free copy of a weekly paper from London.

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## Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., which has interests in East and Central Africa, report a group manufacturing and trading profit, less losses, for the year ended December 31 last of £79,755,154, compared with £51,500,198 in the previous year.

Taxation absorbed £31,530,860, and the net income of the group was £41,585,100 (£23,854,957). Net dividends paid and approved totalled £19,924,684, and £21,660,416 was retained in the business.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £34,736,773 in 5% cumulative preference stock and £246,209,422 in ordinary £1 shares. Capital and revenue reserves stand at £196,185,635, reserve for future United Kingdom income tax is £35,809,000, and unsecured loans stand at £55,641,100. Fixed assets are worth £413,373,736, interests in subsidiaries are valued at £74,048,579, and in associated companies at £23,259,003. Current liabilities are £67,922,384, and current assets £125,521,996 (including £11,336,312 in cash).

The directors are Messrs: S. P. Chambers (chairman), E. A. Bingen, R. Hoffoyd and L. H. Williams (deputy chairmen), P. C. Allen, R. A. Banks, R. Beoching, S. E. Burman, J. Ferguson, J. S. Gourlay, G. K. Hampshire, P. T. Menzies, C. Paine, C. S. Prichard, D. J. Roberts, W. D. Scott, J. Taylor, R. C. Todhunter, C. M. Wright, Viscount Chandos, and Field Marshal Sir William Slim.

Meeting, London, May 12.

## New Varieties of Pyrethrum

TWO NEW VARIETIES OF PYRETHRUM with a high insecticidal content have been developed at the Kenya Government's agricultural research station at Molo.

Dr. Ulrich Kroll, the senior pyrethrum officer in the Department of Agriculture, who is in charge of the Molo station, has been working on the development of new strains there for 15 years. Of his two latest varieties, C45 will produce flowers containing more than 1.7% pyrethrins between 7,000 and 8,500 feet above sea level, and M31 about 1.6% between 7,000 and 9,000 feet.

These strains, with many others suited to various conditions, are sold to local farmers in the form of seed or "splits", a service which is increasingly popular.

## Easing Unemployment in Kenya

### Employers to Join Liaison Committee

A NUMBER OF MEASURES to help ease the unemployment position in Kenya have been announced by Mr. R. E. Luyt, the temporary Minister for Labour.

A committee to keep the employment position under regular review and maintain the closest liaison with employers is to be formed under the chairmanship of the Minister Designate for Labour, Mr. R. G. Ngala.

A new senior post of officer in charge of employment services will be formed to assist with the placement of youths and in careers guidance.

Mr. Luyt said that Labour Exchanges would give preference to permanent career workers among those seeking employment, in order to encourage stability of employment. They would be given preference over itinerant work seekers of new arrivals in the district, the aim being to encourage people to seek work in their own areas, rather than flocking to the urban centres. There would also be closer liaison between labour exchanges.

The Minister pointed out that since the ending of the emergency and the consequent lifting of control on the movement of Kikuyu and allied tribes there had been a considerable increase in the number of Africans seeking work in the urban areas, especially Nairobi.

Despite the unemployment position many persons were showing great selectivity in the type of work they would accept and many vacancies remained unfilled in the rural areas, although wages and conditions were above average.

## Sisal Outputs for March

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,737 tons of line fibre and tow, making 17,009 tons for the period March 1959/March 1960.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. — 183 tons of sisal and tow, making 594 tons for the first three months (464).

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 162 tons of sisal and tow, making a total of 1,476 tons for the first nine months of the current financial year, compared with 1,790 tons in the same period last year.

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1958	20	90,404	355,881,000

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## Gallaher, Limited

GALLAHER, LTD., which have extensive East and Central African interests, report a consolidated trading profit of £9,517,677 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £7,754,578 in the previous year.

Taxation for the year absorbed £4,513,342 (£3,844,286). Net dividend on preference shares in subsidiary held outside group absorbed £6,538, general reserve received £2,000,000, dividends on preference stock absorbed £192,919, the interim dividend of 5% £611,641, and the final dividend of 15% £1,894,922. The carry-forward was £3,887,714 (£3,834,966).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £5,700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, and £20,625,000 in £1 ordinary stock. Revenue reserves are £10,679,201, and reserve for future U.K. tax stands at £2,180,000. Loan capital amounts to £22,000,000. Fixed assets are worth £6,556,878, interest in subsidiary companies stands at £3,594,914, and trade investments at £80,841. Current assets are £76,684,867, including £322,917 in cash, and current liabilities are £25,514,546.

The directors are Sir Edward de Stein (chairman), Mr. C. W. Mason (managing), Mr. E. J. Foord (assistant managing), Sir Walter Edmondson, J. N. Hogg, J. D. Hopkins, R. G. Knight, M. R. Norman, J. M. W. North, and J. Young.

## Ford Motor Co. of Rhodesia

THE FORD MOTOR CO. OF RHODESIA (PVT.) LTD., a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, now plans to spend £1,500,000 on the motor car and truck assembly plant which is to be built near Salisbury.

It is expected that the first sod on the site will be cut in July and the plant will be in production by August, 1961. The planned capacity of the plant is 27 vehicles a day. The main assembly floor will consist of just less than four acres under one roof.

When production reaches 27 units a day, the labour force is expected to number about 100 Europeans and 400 Africans. A few Europeans will be technicians from other Ford plants, but company policy will be to replace them by Rhodesians whenever possible.

Almost the full range of British, German and Canadian cars and trucks will be assembled in Salisbury, as well as British-type tractors.

## Commercial Brevities

In the London shipping companies' snooker league, whose season has just finished, Mr. M. O. Smith, of the Clan Line, won both the individual championship and the Turner Cup for the best individual performance, and the Union-Castle team won the first division cup.

Kasama hydro-electric scheme, on the Luombe river in the Luapula Province of Northern Rhodesia, was officially opened on April 20 by Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Minister of Transport and Works. Two similar projects are nearing completion in the Northern and Luapula provinces.

Russian technical assistance to Ethiopia is to be given under an agreement signed in Addis Ababa recently. It provides for aid with the construction of an oil refinery, geological prospecting, the development of a gold mine, and possibly metallurgical works.

The parent Lombard Banking company, which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, is to raise almost £5m. by a one-for-two rights issue to shareholders, who are offered one new 5s. share at 22s. 6d. for every two shares now held.

The Nyasaland Government is slashing ground rents by about two fifths to encourage heavy industrial development in the Blantyre-Limbe area. This reduction applies only to public land leased in the heavy industrial area north of Mudi stream.

Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., announced recently that its net profit for 1959 after taxation is £382,338, compared with £294,545 in the previous year.

The first stage of the Fort Rosebery hydro-electric scheme, Northern Rhodesia, which will provide power for the town and district, has been completed.

A United States Trade Mission of five members under the chairmanship of Mr. Clarence J. Blaine is paying a six weeks visit to the Federation.

Sudan's first diesel locomotive was delivered recently. Fourteen more are on order from the U.K.

Planting of cacao in Zanzibar and Pemba is to be considerably extended this year.

## MINING

### Rhodesia Broken Hill Development

#### Net Profit Up to £300,000

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., report an income from the sale of metals of £3,529,229 (£2,685,737) in the year ended December 31 last. Stock of metals and concentrates at that date were valued at £211,277 (£232,885).

Operating costs were £1,741,038, mineral royalties totalled £296,966, and carriage, freight, and other realization charges £207,433. Profit before taxation totalled £1,348,143 (£890,080), amount provided for taxation was £885,918 (£390,739), leaving a net profit of £885,918 (£590,739).

Appropriation for capital expenditure was £300,000, the interim dividend of 4s. 8d. per unit, less tax, absorbed £162,500, and the recommended final of 9s. 6d. per unit, less tax, £325,000. The carry-forward was £250,141 (£231,324).

During the year, 175,289 short tons of ore were treated (141,298), and the production of lead totalled 14,400 long tons (12,675) and of zinc 29,895 long tons (30,250). Proved reserves at the end of the year stood at 2,739,900 (2,318,000) short tons.

The issued capital consists of £3,250,000 5s. shares. Share premium account stands at £29,571, profits appropriated for capital expenditure at £5,120,429, and long term loan at 5% at £400,000. Revenue reserve is £250,111. Current liabilities are £1,369,624, fixed assets £8,220,553, and stores and materials at or under cost £388,627. Current assets stand at £1,870,555 (including £371,196 in cash).

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), D. O. Buckingham, R. H. C. Boys, W. Marshall Clark, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. Meeting, Salisbury, May 27.

### Rhodesia Broken Hill's Offer

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., is to offer at par in June, £1,500,000 in 6½% registered unsecured notes redeemable 1966-70. Of these, £1,300,000 will be offered to stockholders registered at the close of business on May 19 in the ratio of £1 for every 10 ordinary units held. In June, 1962, holders of the notes will have the right to subscribe for 3,000,000 shares of 5s. in the capital of the company at 10s. per share in the ratio of two shares for every £1 of notes. Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has agreed to underwrite the offer of notes and to subscribe firm for the balance of £200,000. It is also to guarantee that the company will receive the £1,500,000 in 1962 by subscribing for any shares not taken up by note-holders.

### Union Miniere Dividend

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT KATANGA has announced a final dividend of 1,000 Belgian francs, to make 2,200 francs per share for 1959, against 1,500 francs net previously. Results for 1959 were favourable, with production for all metals high and the selling price of copper constantly above 30,000 francs per metric ton. Copper prices have for the whole been still more favourable since the beginning of 1960, report the directors, and the operations of the company continue to be very satisfactory.

### Help for Schools

ACCORDING TO A BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. message from Lusaka, the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies and the copper mining companies administered by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., are to provide £1.3m. towards the cost of additional facilities for African education on the Copperbelt. The money will be devoted to the capital cost of providing six years of primary education for young Africans for whom no places would otherwise be available.

**Company Report****The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

**Finance for Expansion Project****FUTURE PROSPECTS VERY PROMISING**

The following is from the review by Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, the chairman, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts.

At this time last year the price of zinc had begun a steady upward movement because of increased demand and I am happy to say that this improvement continued, so that the average price we received for our zinc in 1959 was some £15 a ton higher than the previous year. On the other hand, the lead market did not show the same buoyancy and the average price received by us was some £5 a ton lower than during 1958.

The profit for the year 1959, after providing £343,000 for taxation, was £885,000, which is nearly £300,000 more than last year. This is very satisfactory as we have been able to appropriate an amount of £400,000 for capital expenditure mainly to meet amounts spent during the year on the expansion programme to which I will refer later, and at the same time we have been able to recommend a final dividend of 6d. which, together with the interim dividend of 3d. makes 9d. for the year. There has been a further welcome decrease in the volume and value of the stores at the mine and this released an amount of £88,000 which was used for financing ordinary capital works.

**Imperial Smelting Furnace**

In January, 1960, you were advised that we had accepted the recommendation of the consulting engineers that an Imperial Smelting Furnace and the ancillary plant should be erected at the mine. Work has already started on clearing the site, and contracts for the erection of the plant are being placed.

The cost of the project is £4,350,000, including additional housing for the increased staff and the installation of a further generator at the Lunsemfwa hydro-electric station to provide for the required additional electric power. The station will then be equipped to make full use of the Mita Hills dam storage capacity.

We were able to provide £400,000 from available resources for the investigation and preliminary work and the cost of the rights and designs for the process. As we still have a further amount of about £400,000 in hand by way of net current assets the amount to be found for the expansion project is reduced to £3,550,000. The arrangements for raising the sum of £3m. provide for half this amount to be raised by the issue of £1,500,000 of six and a half per cent unsecured redeemable notes in June, 1960; and for the noteholders to have the right to subscribe at 10s. per share for two ordinary shares for every £1 of notes held in June, 1962. Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, has undertaken to underwrite both the issue of notes and the provision of £1,500,000 in June, 1962. It is, of course, very difficult to estimate exactly when the money will be spent, and for that reason we have arranged for loan facilities of £1,500,000 to be available to the company up to June, 1962, when any amounts drawn will be repaid from the proceeds of the issue of the 3,000,000 ordinary shares to noteholders.

Provided no unforeseen circumstances arise and the prices for lead and zinc remain around the present levels, we expect to be able to retain £600,000 over the next few years, the balance of £550,000 required to complete the project and also the money required for ordinary capital expenditure at the mine. The new

money to be raised together with short-term loan facilities, will, we hope, make it possible so to gear the capital to be provided from profits that we shall be able to maintain dividends at the rate we have recommended for 1959 until the new plant comes into operation, after which we hope materially to increase distributions to stockholders.

**Production Plans**

The Imperial Smelting Furnace and ancillary plant is to be integrated with the existing plant and will produce lead and prime western grade zinc. The leach plant will continue to produce electrolytic zinc. A treatment programme blending mine ore with dump material has been prepared so as to make the best use of both plants. It is planned to mine some 200,000 short tons of ore a year and to draw between 30,000 and 40,000 tons each year from the accumulated dumps of mixed fines tailings and other dump material. Zinc production will be of the order of 50,000 long tons per annum with some additional production in the early years from the zinc concentrate stockpile.

Lead production will be about 28,000 long tons per annum but this will slowly decrease as ore is drawn from the lower levels of the mine where the percentage of lead in the ore is calculated to be less than is in the ore being currently mined.

The calculation of the ore reserves at the year end was done on a revised basis because experience has shown that too great an allowance was made previously for cavities in the orebody. This factor, together with the inclusion of a new block of ore in the indicated reserves, brings the total ore reserves to 5,870,000 short tons, an increase of 725,000 short tons over last year's figure. The rate of mining contemplated when the Imperial Smelting Furnace is in operation would indicate a life of almost 30 years, but it is impossible to say how much of the ore reserves contained in safety pillars will ultimately be recovered, and for planning purposes, therefore, we propose at present to regard the life of the mine as about 25 years.

Underground exploration is being continued below the indicated ore reserve areas and work will also be carried out to establish whether any additional ore bodies exist in the vicinity of the present workings. On the surface several promising indications of ore have been found adjacent to the mining area and a small tonnage of low-grade zinc ore has been proved at one of them, but no extension of this has yet been found at any depth; exploratory work is continuing. Our company also owns several properties which are potential sources of ore and these are being re-examined. At the Star zinc property there is a body of high-grade zinc silicate and limestone deposit which was worked on a small scale many years ago. Diamond drilling to test this property will begin shortly, as it is thought that this ore and the limestone, if available in quantity, will be beneficial to the metallurgical processes.

The outlook for zinc in 1960 is encouraging and the present price of lead is satisfactory. A careful survey of the effects of introducing the new process indicates that there will be a reduction in the costs of production. The new process itself should nearly double the output without materially affecting the lead grade, and the future prospects are therefore very promising.



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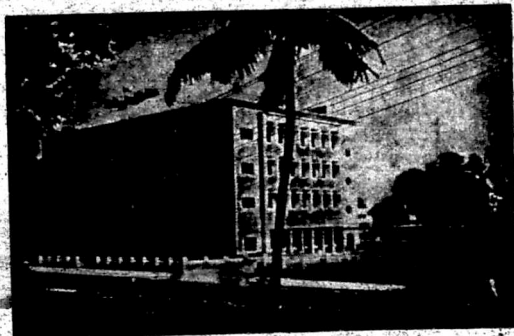
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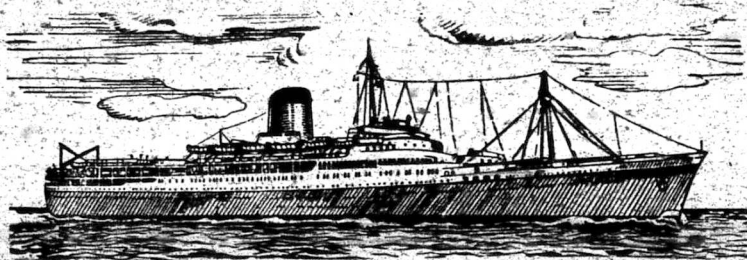
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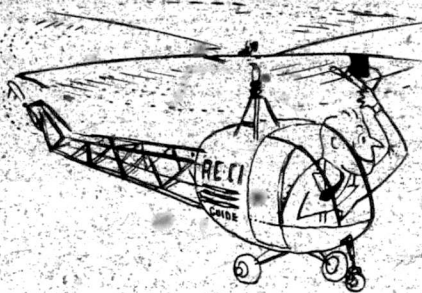


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Thursday, May 5, 1960

Vol. 36 No. 1856

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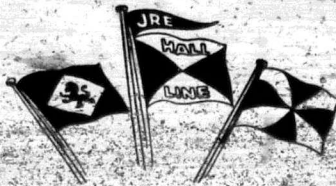
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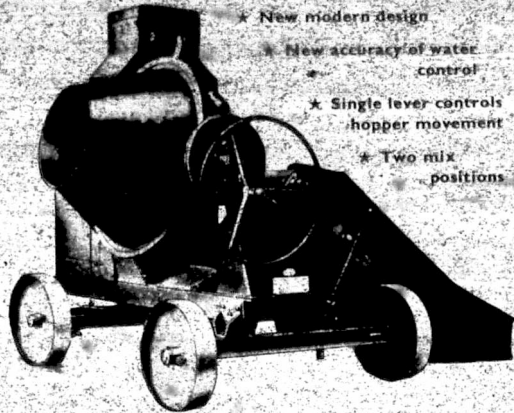


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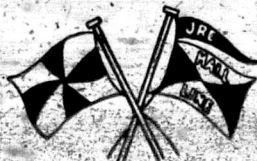
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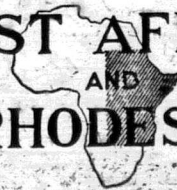
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON has listed five criteria for African political advancement in an address which is reported at length in other columns. He puts first the ability of the Government to maintain law and order; secondly, the feeling of nationhood; thirdly, economic self-reliance, since "independence on the dole would be a sham and a mockery"; then the maintenance of an efficient and impartial civil service; and, lastly, such a development of education as would produce not only political leaders, but judges, doctors, teachers, civil servants, technicians for industry and agriculture, and an electorate informed enough to choose its leaders and prevent dictatorship or chaos. As will be seen, each of the five points is crucial. They are the desiderata considered necessary, not by a theorist remote from the harsh facts of life in underdeveloped countries, but by a former Colonial Governor who was afterwards Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and in that capacity closely concerned with the many constitutional changes of the Lennox-Boyd regime—a most liberal period in Colonial political evolution, which is nevertheless traduced by the left-wing publicists who propagate the doctrine that all British control of all African territories should be severed almost immediately. Their fulminations are the product of sentiments which are unrelated to the basic facts, and they are therefore unlikely to be influenced by the warnings of an exceptionally experienced Colonial administrator; but rational observers of the African scene would do well to reflect upon the words of Sir John Macpherson, whom nobody could describe as illiberal, bureaucratic, or obstructionist.

His five criteria constitute the tests which he would apply before granting a final trans-

fer of power by H.M. Government; and who dare say that they are not the practical minimum if a new State is to have a fair chance of success in the modern world? These requirements, however, will not exist at that stage if in the years preceding independence public confidence in the local African political leaders has been destroyed or gravely weakened by their manifest irresponsibility and incompetence. Politicians in Great Britain—almost all of whom are more concerned to rid themselves of difficult problems calling for faith and courage than to insist on the discharge of Britain's trusteeship in Africa through a period of nationalistic fervour, and thereby build reliably for the future—shrug off these claims upon their attention, and indeed upon their conscience, with a levity which is alarming. Whereas in public they pretend confidence in the Africans whom they expect to become the political masters of their countries, in private they deplore their manifold shortcomings and admit that there can be even partial efficiency, and that at a much reduced level, only if a high proportion of the best British civil servants can be persuaded to continue their work. The basic contradiction in that attitude seems incapable of alerting M.P.s. to the peril of their drift—for it is that rather than logical policy. What right have they to count on able officials to remain to witness the progressive deterioration of all that they have spent years in creating? That there will be such deterioration no one denies; even Dr. Banda says repeatedly that Nyasaland must be allowed to "make its own mess", thereby implying recognition that nothing like the present standard of competence will be maintained, and doubtless because of his forty years of residence in the United States and the United Kingdom, he has extravagant ideas of the

### Facts Which M.P.s. Refuse to Face.

capacity of Africans for the tasks which self-government will thrust upon them.

The only man in public life in Great Britain who has spoken bluntly about this absolutely vital issue is Lord Milverton, who — in a phrase which deserved prominence in every serious newspaper — but was not brought to the attention of the public — asked in the House of Lords if any sane civil servant would stay and work in a self-governing Kenya under Kenyatta (whom all the African elected members in the Legislature have declared to be their choice as the first Chief Minister; and their clamour will inevitably persist unless H.M. Government in the United Kingdom declares in unambiguous terms that it will in no circumstances allow the man to resume political activity or return to normal society because of the immeasurable damage done to Kenya by the indescribably foul organization which he was found by the courts to have organized and managed). Having dealt so harshly with Kenya at the Lancaster House Conference, the British Government is under the self-evident moral obligation to announce without further delay that it will at no time sanction the removal of the restrictions upon Kenyatta, and that it accepts the principle of fair compensation for the property of farmers in the Highlands who have no wish to remain under conditions drastically different from those under which many of them were induced by the Government itself to take up land. Pronouncements of that kind would do more than anything else to re-establish the confidence which has been so rudely shaken, for the first would provide an urgently needed basis for political sanity and the second an equally necessary foundation for revived economic hope.

Some exceptionally able civil servants in East Africa, among them men likely to have risen to the top, have resigned or are known to contemplate that course because they have

### Dangerous Drugs Now Prescribed.

become convinced that the Conservative Party has discarded its traditional sense of mission in the dependent territories and has already abandoned the principles enunciated to the Royal Commonwealth Society by the official who was until the other day the Government's senior official adviser on Colonial questions. Almost all of those who have resigned or intend to resign have great affection for the ordinary African and had counted on spending their life in his service, and it is because they know that transfers of

power which break what we may call the Macpherson Rules will gravely prejudice the mass of Africans that they reluctantly break careers which for the majority were much more than a means of livelihood. These men, who know the African politicians from close contact, are unquestionably far better judges of the prospects under the Macmillan-Macleod policy than the self-assured members of the House of Commons who will not have to live with the product of their impetuosity and of wilting faith in a trusteeship which cannot be honourably shed for mere expediency, and it is expediency, not principle, that has directed much that has recently been done in Africa. The test has not been by Macpherson rule or that of prospective benefit to the Queen's African subjects in general, but the convenience of United Kingdom politicians, who, after decades of inter-party bickering about Colonial affairs, have come to an unspoken bipartisanship simply because a Conservative Cabinet has suddenly cast away previous policy and rushed to act on the recommendations of its Socialist opponents. Until a few weeks ago those prescriptions were denounced as dangerous drugs by all orthodox Conservatives in and out of Parliament. Now they are forced upon the patients as a penacea, to the immediate elation of the few and the permanent depression of the many.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Future economic progress cannot be achieved without outside capital and skill. It is the Government's firm view that such capital and skill will continue to come to Kenya only if it has the assurance that conditions will be favourable, as in the past, and that unreasonable rates of taxation and restrictions on the movement of capital and profits will not be imposed".

— Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, addressing the Nairobi Indian Chamber of Commerce.

"Equality of all races and peoples in all parts of the Commonwealth must be accepted as a basic principle. Otherwise, instead of becoming a bulwark against the onrush of Communism everywhere in the world, the mission of the Commonwealth will ultimately be greatly diminished". — Mr. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, speaking in London.

"After a year of emergency and tension there are strong signs that indicate the exact reverse of Lord Home's assertion: if Nyasaland remains in the Federation she is in greater danger of becoming a slum, a nearly stagnant reservoir for cheap migrant labour, than if she is given swift independence". — Mr. Clyde Sanger, writing in *The Guardian*.

"If not properly handled, racial discrimination in the whole of Africa, especially South Africa, will lead to increasing trouble on a very big scale". — Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

The Sudanese have a passionate complaint against Britain: "that we have never sent a football team to the Sudan". — Lord Lambton, M.P.



# Criteria for the Transfer of Power to Colonial Territories

## Sir John Macpherson on Political Advancement in Africa

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and previously Governor-General of Nigeria, said when he addressed the Royal Commonwealth Society in London last week that there could be no more shameful abdication of responsibility by Great Britain than to withdraw its control of a colonial territory before it had a fair chance of sustaining its independence with a reasonable standard of government.

He continued, *inter alia* :—

"It is not unusual for political leaders in the Colonies, particularly in Africa, to say that good government, even by a benevolent suzerain Power, is no substitute for self-government: better, bad government on their own; that political independence should come first and at once, when all other desirable things will follow automatically.

"Timely transfer of power, not too soon, but certainly not too late, does lead to an upsurge of energy and accelerated development. British administrators are inclined to be perfectionists, and young indigenous Governments are prepared on assuming power to take risks which we would hesitate to take. But it does not follow that the desire for independence by itself justifies its immediate grant.

### Five Tests

"Different people would give different lists of the criteria by which it should be decided when a final transfer of power is justified. This is my list :—

"(1) A Government acceptable to the people which can maintain law and order.

"(2) A common loyalty, or feeling of nationhood, and the ability and willingness to live harmoniously together after our authority is withdrawn.

"(3) Economic self-reliance (not self-sufficiency), with the prospect of a fair standard of living in an expanding economy. A new nation needs and should receive help, but independence on the dole would be a sham and a mockery.

"(4) An efficient and impartial civil service.

"(5) Development of education in its widest sense—education which not only produces the few accomplished leaders at the top (Ministers and others), the judges, doctors, teachers, civil servants, and technicians for industry and agriculture, but also a reasonably well-informed electorate able to choose and judge their leaders and keep a check on them, lest the political system results in either dictatorship or chaos.

### Commonwealth's Most Vital Issue

"I would put first ability to maintain law and order (without which all is lost) and the criterion of an efficient and impartial civil service.

"The need for a common sense of loyalty, the ability and willingness to live harmoniously together, touches on race relations, in my view the most vital of all questions affecting the Commonwealth, and indeed the world, today.

"More often than not a colonial territory has people not only with different languages, religions and customs, but also of different tribe or race. Obviously it is more difficult to achieve a spirit of nationhood when different races are involved, particularly races with different orientations. Thus constitutional advance is much easier in West Africa, where there is no white settlement, than in East or Central Africa where there is. But the problem of creating a harmonious society starts in West Africa, even in those African countries with no complications of immigrant communities of any colour.

"The biggest hazard to the success of the Federation of

Nigeria has been that, with the withdrawal of British authority, old tribal animosities and new jealousies and fears resulting therefrom might lead to the break-up of the country. In fact, the Nigerians have faced this issue with realism and mutual tolerance, and I am confident that Nigeria will remain united and speak with authority as Commonwealth and world counsellor as by far the most populous country in Africa.

"In East and Central Africa white Africans have made their lives and their homes, and in East Africa there are Asians and Arabs to complicate the situation. In those countries the Africans, who form an overwhelming majority, see what has been achieved by Ghana and Nigeria and are impatient to follow suit. This is understandable, but it does not follow that it can happen at once.

"I do not wish to get involved in an argument about the relative potential of Africans on either side of the continent (though I have a very positive personal opinion on the subject), but it is historical fact that those in West Africa have had much longer contacts with Europe and Europeans; and in Central and East Africa it is the non-African minorities who have provided the capital, the skills, and the enterprise which have made economic development possible, and who produce the revenue to pay for African advancement. Without their contribution the territories would collapse economically and in every other way.

"Elected representation in those Central and East African territories—unlike what was done, for example, in the Belgian Congo—was given first to the communities whose maturity and standards made them best able to understand the issues involved in political advancement under Western procedures. Now the Africans clamour for the immediate grant of equal rights—for 'true democracy', one man one vote, universal adult suffrage. And there is tension.

"Our policy towards those territories is the same as for other colonial territories—to prepare them for self-government. But we recognize the need to work patiently to lower the temperature and to help a society to evolve in which race is unimportant.

### Non-Racial Government the Ideal

"I do not suggest that independence for territories which are big and viable enough to qualify for this status on their own must be deferred until all the criteria I have suggested have been fully met. For example, it will be a very long time before Tanganyika can have an effective civil service fully manned by Tanganyikans. But Ghana and the Federation of Malaya, after three years of independence, still have considerable numbers of British officers serving loyally in the local civil service. If they are to be persuaded to stay, British officials must have appreciation of their work and reasonable security.

"The ideal is to create a non-racial Government, with political parties cutting across race, so that members of legislatures and Ministers chosen from their ranks owe their election to voters of different races. This has already happened in several territories, including as some of you may not have realized, Northern Rhodesia. Incidentally, in two-thirds of our remaining dependent territories there are already Ministers drawn from representatives of the local people, including African Ministers in countries where there is white settlement.

"Because of the relative backwardness of the main bulk of the Africans, much use has been made of the qualitative franchise, but the trend is for the qualifications (whether of income, property, education, or office-holding) to be progressively lowered. The trend in some territories is in favour of the common electoral roll, perhaps with reserved seats for representatives of the minorities. In others the system of nomination may be preferred to ensure that the minorities have representation. But everywhere there is continuing African advancement.

"The aim of establishing a non-racial Government will certainly not be easy to achieve, but when people suggest that it is impossible I invite them to consider the situation in the West Indies, where it can fairly be said that the problem of race relations has been solved. What is needed is mutual tolerance and that the voices of moderation, not extremism, should be heard and heeded on both sides.

"The major obligation, particularly in Central Africa, is on the white Africans to prove to the black Africans, who are very sensitive and have cause for hurt, that their hearts are engaged in the task of making partnership a reality.

"Central and East Africa in the colonial sphere and of course South Africa in the wider sphere provide the supreme test of the continuation of the Commonwealth as the greatest association of free peoples, and we must believe that the world has yet seen an association which finds room for

the satisfaction of the natural aspirations of emergent territories and for continued co-operation between developed and under-developed territories, on which the stability of the latter depends.

### "Cricket Democracy" for Colonial Territories

What kind of democracy is likely to develop in the newer independent countries? Everyone who has followed events in Pakistan and the Sudan (not a Commonwealth country but one which grew up under British administration), and, to some extent in Ghana, will agree that these give cause for some concern.

Even in responsible and reasonably progressive quarters there are critics who say that we make a grave mistake in "imposing" upon these emerging countries, with volatile and immature populations, the Westminster model of parliamentary democracy, which we have evolved over the centuries as suitable to ourselves, but which is a very difficult system of government to operate, requiring great restraint, self-discipline, and a sense of fair play. I recently heard Philip Mason describe it as "cricket democracy" — the willingness to see the other side having an innings from time to time.

My answer to the critics is that we do not impose this system on colonial territories. We should be well content if they could work out some adaptation suitable to their own circumstances of government by consent. (Pakistan is engaged upon such an exercise now). But it is our model, the model of the Mother of Parliaments, and no other, that the political leaders in the Colonies demand, and it is very difficult for us to say: "That system is all right for us but it would be no good to you, because you couldn't operate it". We cannot deny to them what we find good enough for ourselves, even if we know that there is a danger that after independence the system will be distorted and possibly abused.

It is customary for African political leaders to say that before independence there can be no opposition, because there is only one platform — the "struggle" for independence. They say that after independence an opposition can grow up. But when independence is achieved there is a tendency or a temptation for the party in power at the time to use that power to perpetuate its own rule, and to regard an opposition not as a possible alternative Government but as a subversive organization.

Some African leaders say quite bluntly that in the early stages of a new nation it is more important that the Government should be strong than that it should be democratic. It were better that it were both, but we should not be too upset about all this.

"In spite of the desire to follow our model, the idea of having a majority and a minority is strange to the African way of thinking and reaching decisions. It is broadly true that in African tribal society there is a great deal of prior consultation before a decision is reached, and that thereafter anyone who opposes is regarded as a traitor. It will take time for the system borrowed from us to become endemic. So long as that system is the declared aim we need not be too pessimistic, and I do not see monolithic political parties lasting indefinitely. Meantime, I suggest, a touch of authoritarianism is better than inter-tribal or civil war and general chaos.

Part of the secret of the strength of the Commonwealth is that it has never been static. The story is one of flexibility and empirical growth, of transition from dependence to independence, and increasingly to interdependence. We can dismiss the idea that Colonies will remain bound to Britain by ties of gratitude (which does not mean that there is no gratitude). Indeed, in the first flush of independence there is sometimes a tendency to look elsewhere for friends and assistance.

### Enlightened Self-Interest

The Crown as the sole visible symbol of this free association of independent nations, including those with republican forms of government, is of immense importance; but that alone would not be enough. There must be a measure of enlightened self-interest, of common interest.

The strongest link, in my view, is the opportunity which the Commonwealth provides for co-operation between Governments on the basis of common interest and mutual understanding and friendship. This derives from our common heritage — notably belief in individual freedom under the law and the democratic way of life. These, with sound administrative methods and standards, have been Britain's principal contribution to the world, and our fellow members in the Commonwealth — old, new, and in line for membership — value these things because they have had experience of them, not just because they are British.

The greatest value of the Commonwealth, to all its members, lies in the continuous consultation, with family candour, which enables members to reconcile as far as possible their different approaches to international problems. The important fact is not that these differences exist but that the members are willing to listen to each other's views and on occasion to try to modify their own, or at least to differ amicably without anger or hurt feelings.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Conservative Group's Support for Continuance of Federation

### Need to Respect Minority Rights in Multi-Racial States

LORD COLYTON, who as Mr. Henry Hopkinson was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs from 1952 to 1955, has recently presided over a group of Conservatives called together to study Commonwealth problems, and their report, entitled "Wind of Change: The Challenge of the Commonwealth", was published on Tuesday by the Conservative Political Centre, 32 Smith Square, London, S.W.1, at 2s. 6d.

The members of the group were Lord Hawke, Lord Tweedsmuir, Sir Hilary Blood, Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., Major Patrick Wall, M.P., and Messrs. G. H. Baxter, Bernard Braine, M.P., Geoffrey Kitchen, James Lemkin, J. P. McDonagh, W. J. Peel, M.P., and Gerald Sayers. The report is largely the work of two rapporteurs, Messrs. T. E. Utley and John Udal.

The three main conclusions are thus epitomized by Lord Colyton:

"We emphasize, as the most significant single issue to be faced, that the modern Commonwealth can survive only if in multi-racial countries we are resolute to build communities free of all discrimination on grounds of race or colour, and to hold the ring until there is assurance that within such communities minority rights will be respected.

Investment in the under-developed Commonwealth territories is both a moral and a political imperative, but one which can be truly fruitful only if there is some

measure of stability in commodity prices and a general climate of expanding trade.

"We consider that the inevitable shrinking of the dependent Empire has reached a point where a single Secretaryship of State for the Commonwealth and a unified Commonwealth Service should be established, and where a new status must urgently be found for non-sovereign territories."

If the problem of reconciling the races cannot be solved, says another passage, the Commonwealth will cease to exist, and with it will go the best chance of bridging the gulf between the West and the emerging nations of Africa and Asia; but if it can be satisfactorily solved its solution may rank as the greatest feat of statesmanship in this century.

From the chapter recording the conclusions of the group we quote the following extracts:

"Britain's position in the world depends as much as it ever did on the safety and prosperity of the Commonwealth, and we put Commonwealth policy in the forefront of the tasks now facing British statesmen.

### Chief Recommendations

These are our chief recommendations:

- (1) The Division of constitutional responsibility for Commonwealth policy between the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office does not fit the needs of the Commonwealth in various stages of transition between



dependent status and sovereignty. The two offices should be amalgamated in a Commonwealth Affairs Office. A unified Commonwealth service should be established, trained for both representational and administrative duties under this department.

(2) The division between sovereign and non-sovereign territories is no longer an exhaustive classification. In future, the dependent territories should be classified either as Free States when they enjoy full internal self-government or as Realms when they do not.

(3) Representatives of the Free States of the Commonwealth should be admitted as observers to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences.

(4) Free States and Realms should be associated with sovereign members wherever possible in regional and functional organization.

(5) Fortress territories, i.e. territories in which it is essential to the security of the Commonwealth to maintain British or other Commonwealth bases, are not thereby precluded from self-government or on suitable conditions from sovereignty. Wherever possible other Commonwealth countries should be associated with Britain in the maintenance of these bases.

(6) The moment at which a viable dependent territory should become sovereign should be determined primarily by the political maturity of its inhabitants, and in the case of multi-racial territories by the disappearance of race differences as the predominant feature of politics.

(7) In multi-racial dependent territories Britain should do everything possible to foster the idea of common and equal citizenship and to discourage racial segregation. The chief instruments of this policy are the common electoral roll, which should be based on Rhodes' principle of 'equal rights for all civilized men', educational opportunity for all, irrespective of race, and the removal of inequalities before the law, such as restrictions on the acquisition of land. Attempts such as that favoured by the Labour Party to achieve universal suffrage more quickly than would otherwise be possible, by agreeing to the separate political representation of the races, are inconsistent with the ideal of a multi-racial Commonwealth.

(8) The Commonwealth cannot be effective as a multi-

racial society of nations unless the multi-racial territories within it achieve stability based on social and political justice. We believe that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should remain as a multi-racial Federation within which Nyasaland should develop as a self-governing African State.

(9) Kenya is also ultimately destined for independence, but this status cannot be achieved until the essential requisite, a society based on racial tolerance and equal citizenship for all civilized men, has been fulfilled.

(10) The economic future of the Commonwealth depends on expanding world trade. There is no practical possibility of an enlargement of existing Commonwealth preferences. On the other hand, the existing preferential system provides a much-needed shelter for the economies of under-developed territories and is a valuable element in Commonwealth co-operation. It should be preserved with certain minor modifications, notably the substitution by Britain of *ad valorem* for specific duties.

(11) The prosperity of the under-developed territories depends on stable prices for primary products. Britain should further this end by promoting agreements with the main producing and consuming countries, and where world agreements are impossible should seek to bring about local price-stabilizing arrangements within the Commonwealth.

(12) The chief task of Commonwealth economic policy is to maintain and increase investment in under-developed Commonwealth territories. To this end the existing agencies which have proved so successful should be used with ever-increasing vigour, but particular attention must be given to the needs of newly emergent sovereign territories from whom Colonial Development and Welfare assistance will be abruptly cut off. There is scope for a Commonwealth financial institution working in co-operation rather than competition with the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund. As part of our aid to the under-developed territories, professional and technical staff must be encouraged to serve overseas and increased training facilities must be provided, particularly for teachers.

[Further passages from this document will be quoted next week.]

## Kenya Must Choose One of Five Roads

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, on the Colony's Main Political Problems

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY, who was born in Kenya, said last week in the course of a broadcast talk from the Nairobi station:—

"There are five roads from which Kenya can now choose.

"To the extreme right there is a board which reads 'To Friction, Frustration, and Fighting'. It is the road of the extreme die-hards who still believe that the European must fight for his rights, try to go on dominating, keep the African down. Relatively few among us believe this is the right path.

"Also on the right is the road which says 'Appeal, Appease, but still antagonize'. This is the road to those Europeans who cannot face whole-hearted co-operation with the other races but are not willing to join the extremists who want to go on dominating the Africans. While hesitating to march down the open central way, they mix their appeasement with words and deeds which dismay and antagonize Africans.

### "Drive Out the European"

"On the extreme left is the road of the African nationalist extremist who believes that they can very soon dispense with the European. They even talk among themselves of driving them out and confiscating their property. There are such people among the African nationalists today, although they are fairly careful not to air their extreme ideas too openly. The road they want us to take is labelled 'Bitterness, Bloodshed, and Ultimate Bankruptcy of the State.

"A little nearer to the centre, but still on the left, is another further labelled 'Inefficiency, Inconsistency, and Inequality'. It is a road that a large number of African nationalists follow, although they would not admit that I have read the signboard aright. It is not the road the African masses want to follow.

It is the road of those who pretend they are ready to take over the functions of Government, but who in their hearts know quite well that there are still too few trained, efficient, and responsible Africans who could take over the thousands of jobs now held competently by Europeans. They pretend, however, to their fellow Africans that they are fully ready for *Uhuru*. This road, if followed to its logical end at present, could lead only to much lower standards for all because of the loss of efficiency in all departments of Government.

"But right ahead of us is another road, wide but not straight, but going uphill with a rather rough and difficult surface to be negotiated at times, and many difficult corners to get round safely. It is the road that leads onwards from the one we have followed these past 60 years. It is labelled 'Peace, Progress, and Prosperity for All—through full international co-operation'.

### Most People Want the Same Things

"All of us too often forget that the vast majority of Kenyans, whether African, Asian, or European, are not basically interested in political manoeuvres. What the majority want is an opportunity to lead our normal lives quietly and peacefully and to create conditions in which our children will be better off than we have been. In fact, we want peace, progress and prosperity.

"When we worry over this or that move by some politician or political party, it is usually because we think it is going to affect adversely this basic aim of our private lives. The only hope we have of achieving peace, progress and prosperity lies in attaining the greatest possible co-operation between between all races and all sections of the community, working to the same ultimate end sincerely and trusting each other.

"Every race has a saying like our English proverb that 'Unity is strength'. What worries me terribly is that most of the Europeans and most of the Africans seem to speak as though unity in the present Kenya situation means either unity of the Europeans or unity of the Africans. That is not the reality at all. We must work for unity of all races who live themselves in Kenya, and we must be sure to take the road that leads to that goal.

"If we allow ourselves to think of unity as being unity of the black races to oust the white, or alternatively as a united effort by the white races to keep their dominant position over the others, we shall fail. Such wholly false concepts of unity can only make the other party frightened, suspicious, unco-operative, and finally openly hostile.

"Why is it that in many ways we are more prosperous and advanced than our neighbours in Tanganyika and Uganda? Because for 60 years we have had a most remarkable and ever-growing degree of co-operation between the black, white and brown races. Even during the Mau Mau troubles the co-operation of the vast majority of all three races against evil was truly heartening. There have been individuals of each race who have been self-seeking, but by and large we have together and jointly made immense strides in Kenya. Our achievement in the last 60 years in public health, agriculture, education and also commerce rank far higher than in any neighbouring territory—just because most of us have so far worked together.

"It is true that the pattern of co-operation will have to change—indeed it has changed from year to year and decade to decade ever since 1900. Nothing that is linked with progress can ever be static. But only through the active co-operation of all races in Kenya, by all who live here as Kenyans and hope that their children and their children's children will live here too, can we make Kenya peaceful, progressive, and prosperous for all.

### Why Hesitate at the Crossroads?

"Why then are we hesitating at the crossroads instead of boldly taking the centre road? Why do some leaders want us to go more and more towards a purely African State and others want the Europeans to fight for their rights and not co-operate with the Africans in their legitimate aims? Why are we letting extremist influence us when the vast majority of us want peace and progress?

"One reason, is fear—fear that the other fellow is not going to play fair, fear that he is not really willing to work with us; fear that he is not thinking in terms of benefits for all, but only for himself and his particular group, fear that his words and actions are insincere to lull us into a false sense of all being well.

"The Europeans are exhibiting this fear to a very great extent and complaining that the African leaders are not sincere; but the Africans too feel the same thing. They think the Europeans are still stalling and trying to get special advantages for themselves. This is not, I believe, true of the majority of us.

"Without the white element—at least for many years to come—the country could not possibly afford much that it affords now for the benefit of all, in the fields of education, agriculture, veterinary services, and health, to name but a few.

"Without the rapid growth of African progress in education and in technical fields of activity the Europeans could not have achieved what they have achieved and will, I hope, continue to do, for the benefit of the country as a whole. Without the Asians, too, whose immense contribution to the commercial achievement of the country must not be overlooked, Kenya would not be as well off as it is today.

"Then there is the fear that land now used by the Europeans will all be taken for African use. Whatever hot-headed talk there may be in some quarters, no Government, not even a totally African one, could afford to do such a thing. Land that is not being used may possibly be taken over by mutual consent and negotiation for better and more economic use. That is different. But I cannot conceive of any Government destroying the European agricultural activities that are the source of so much of the country's real wealth.

### Whose Land?

"Talk of 'appropriation' is based on very foolish ideas. Some leaders have talked of 'land the ownership of which is in dispute which may be subject to appropriation when the Africans take over the Government'. The rider is added that it is the land which consists of the so-called White Highlands that is in dispute. Such talk is foolish to an extreme degree. If carried to its logical conclusion, where would we be?

"First of all, all members of the Luo tribe, including political leaders, would have to go back to the Sudan. They of course are now Kenyans, born and bred here—as I was and as my children were—but the Luo tribe, as a tribe, came to Kenya from the Sudan not so very many generations ago, and are therefore just as much an immigrant race as the Europeans, and would therefore have to give up their land.

"Again, if it is to be seriously argued that the greater part of the White Highlands must be given back to its previous owners, who would take it over? Not the agricultural tribes who cover it so much. No, it would go to the Maas, who ceded it to the British Government, and whose treaty which is still legally binding upon both parties.

"As for most of the Kikuyu district of Kikuyuland (almost

a quarter of all Kikuyuland), together with much of the Kiambu coffee land and the Limuru tea estates, if we are to be really logical and argue that land must be handed back to its former owners (no matter how legal the transfer was), then all this would have to be given back to the Dorobo tribe, from whom the Kikuyu acquired it.

"Much of the Nandi and Kipsigis country, as well as the European areas of Sotik and Kericho and many other parts, would have to be given up by the present population, both black and white, and given to the Mbulu, who now live in Tanganyika, but whose ancestors not so very long ago lived in these parts of Kenya, before they were driven out by the present African tribes.

"So to argue as to who is the rightful owner of land is very foolish. We must accept actualities and from them work out a pattern of development that will lead to an advancement for all, irrespective of race, tribe, or colour.

"I see no reason why parts of the White Highlands should not be farmed by Africans and Asians, indeed, by anyone who can prove that they are capable of farming on modern lines. We should talk about the Highlands of Good Farming, rather than the White, Black, Brown, or even Mottled Highlands.

"I visualize Africans who are farming really well in their own country being allowed to buy or rent farms in the Highlands, if they are good enough farmers to have earned sufficient capital on their present farms, or if they are so promising as farmers that the controllers of loan funds think it safe to advance them adequate capital for the purpose, those already farming in the area need have no fear about these future neighbours. There are African farmers whom any good European farmer should be very proud to have as a neighbour.

"Another fear of the whites is that Africans or Asians want to send their children to the Government-controlled schools on an equal footing with their own children. Why not?—provided it is a truly equal footing. I see no reason why a Luo, a Kikuyu, a Sikh, or an Ismaili who can qualify to enter the Prince of Wales or Duke of York school in open competition with my sons or grandsons should not do so. If they can go to public schools in England, why not here? I should like to feel that future African Ministers and administrators had had the same cultural and educational background as I and my family.

### Case for Multi-Racial Education

"If we do not want our children to be educated in multi-racial schools, we can always send them to private schools; and if we open our schools to other races on an equal basis, both in respect of age of entry and of qualifications, and without any lowering of standards, we shall get only the best and abest of the other races, who are likely to be the future leaders. I'd like these potential leaders to grow up with my children and have the same ideas about culture, manners, honour, and sense of responsibility as I hope my children have. You cannot argue that selection for Government posts must be by merit alone, and then prevent potential leaders of all races from getting the very training that will allow them to obtain posts on a merit basis.

"Africans are afraid that the overtures of European politicians who say they seek friendship and co-operation are not genuine; and they are strengthened in this idea by the very foolish words and actions of some of the European community.

"Asians are afraid, too, that the Europeans are determined to starve them of land when more land for agriculture is a very vital need for their masses. The Europeans can hope to remove this fear only by making it quite clear that they are genuinely willing to allow farmers of other races to acquire land and farm it in the areas now reserved for Europeans.

"As the black Kenyans are more numerous than the white or brown, they are in a position to elect a majority. It by no means follows that all Africans will give their votes to the more extreme African leaders and political groups. I doubt it. They may do so, however, if the Europeans force them into such action by stupid talk about 'fighting for our rights'.

"Given good, energetic, and honest liberal leadership, however, I believe that a very large number of Asians and Africans will gladly vote for candidates who favour true racial co-operation and who avowedly and genuinely intend to work for the benefit of all, towards peace, progress and prosperity.

"Can we not find such a leader now who will proclaim in clarion tones: 'I do not want to rally to me the whites, or the browns, or the blacks, as such. I am interested only in Kenya as a whole. I want all of every race who believe as I do to follow me.'

"Whether we be English, Luo, Kikuyu, Sikh, Ismaili, Arab, or of any other race, let us decide now that we will insist upon taking the middle road of racial co-operation leading to peace, progress and prosperity for all.



## Idea of Rhodesian Senate Approved

### Seeking Alternatives to H.M. Government's Veto

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said at a Press conference in London on Friday that the matter of the United Kingdom's reserve powers over Southern Rhodesian legislation — which had brought him to London — would, he felt confident, be settled by the time the review of the Federal Constitution takes place in the autumn. His present mission was exploratory, and he had never expected quick agreement to be reached. That was impossible, since there were 60 relevant clauses in the Constitution to be examined.

Asked whether agreement had been reached in principle, Sir Edgar replied: "It is no good just agreeing on principle unless you can agree on method. There would be no difficulty on the principle of transfer of the reserve powers if H.M. Government were satisfied as to the alternatives." One such alternative was a Rhodesian Senate, which both Governments thought a good idea.

Some powers would continue to be reserved. The Prime Minister quoted as an example that any decision taken by Britain on nuclear disarmament would be binding on Southern Rhodesia.

Questioned on discriminatory legislation, he said that much of it stemmed from the social conventions of the two races. An instance was the law governing the adoption and protection of children. European practice in regard to adoption differed radically from African, which was dictated by Native law and custom, and there had consequently to be different legislation for Europeans and Africans.

### Better Than Bill of Rights

He had no high opinion of a Bill of Rights as a substitute for the reserve powers, for such Bills tended to be swept aside in time of war or emergency, provoked a great deal of legislation, and brought the judiciary into politics. He would far preferred a Second Chamber.

The Prime Minister reiterated his conviction that local safeguards would be far superior to reserve powers held by Whitehall, which had no detailed knowledge of Rhodesian conditions.

The achievement of federation had postponed the removal of the reserve powers, and if it seemed that they would continue indefinitely that would be an effective barrier to Southern Rhodesia's continuation in the Federation.

Asked whether he thought the Federation "would last out the year", the Prime Minister replied: "The conception of partnership is altogether superior to white or black nationalism. In my part of the world the presence of the European is utterly indispensable to the rapid progress of our growing African population. Obviously the old idea of complete white supremacy is dead. I believe in partnership."

As to the pass laws, Europeans might also have to have some form of identity card. For Africans passes were vital if the local labour market was not to be flooded by outsiders competing for the work which Southern Rhodesian Africans needed: "most of our Africans would agree."

### Many Africans Earn £9 a Week

One race relations in industry, Sir Edgar said: "We have recently had a number of break-throughs on this front" — legislation on multi-racial trade unions and regulations that completely outlawed race in industry; he hoped for an agreed settlement within about 10 days on a scheme for the advancement of Africans on Rhodesia Railways. There were now a large number of semi-skilled Africans in the £9-a-week class — enjoying the same rates as Europeans employed in the same job. The rate-for-the-job principle in the skilled range would take longer to achieve.

Reporting progress on the social side of race relations, the Prime Minister said that there was now one multi-racial hotel in Salisbury and one in Bulawayo. He hoped in time it would become the general custom of hoteliers to apply for a multi-racial licence.

Asked whether the liquor laws for Africans might be relaxed, he said that "like most things in Rhodesia, we have got halfway". Africans were now allowed European beer and light wines, but only up to certain quantities, and spirits. Multi-racial trading areas had been suggested in certain specified areas, but African leaders had objected to

Europeans trading in their areas, because they feared the Europeans and their greater economic power. In the multi-racial areas the races would get used to competing with one another.

Asked to comment on the situation in South Africa, the Prime Minister said: "The last time a shot was fired in anger in Southern Rhodesia was in 1897. That is not just a matter of luck, but a method. Our method is a vast improvement on that of our neighbours to the north, south, east, or west — and proof that we can keep good race relations."

It was true, that the African intelligentsia violently disagreed with his Government's policy. "But we have not reached the stage when we can't talk to each other." Once a month he attended meetings in the African townships, and he would never dream of telling the police that he was going. One of the Africans who had come to London to try to frustrate his present attempt to persuade the British Government to relinquish their reserve powers had applied to him to get him a passport because he had omitted to apply until almost the time of his departure.

Before flying home on Monday Sir Edgar said that his talks with the British Government had been "quite encouraging". He felt "a little more hopeful" about the position, and would return to London in the near future to continue the discussions. Meanwhile he would report back to the Rhodesian Parliament.

## National Democratic Party's Delegation

### Fear Over Removal of Reserve Powers

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, last week received a deputation from the recently formed National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, who gave him a 12-page memorandum urging H.M. Government to retain intact its reserve powers over Rhodesian legislation, and viewing "with the greatest alarm and perturbation recent moves and demands by the European-controlled Government of Southern Rhodesia to secure the removal of those powers".

Acceptance of those demands by the British Government would, it was stated, be interpreted by Rhodesian Africans and the world as endorsement of the racial policies of Southern Rhodesia and of continued European domination.

The deputation consisted of Mr. Michael Mawema, president of the N.D.P., Mr. Moton Malianga, deputy president, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, Mr. Enoch Dumbutshena, and Mr. Paul Mshonga (formerly vice-treasurer of the African National Congress of Southern Rhodesia, who had been temporarily released from detention in order to receive medical attention in London).

When the delegation suggested that H.M. Government should call an all-party conference to revise the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, Lord Home replied that there was already too much on the Rhodesian agenda, with the Monckton Commission and the constitutional review to follow.

Mr. Mawema said afterwards that the talk had taken place in a very cordial atmosphere and the delegation were well pleased with the result.

Before the delegation met the Minister, journalists were told by Mr. Malianga that his party wanted a democratic Constitution based on universal franchise, adding: "without this Southern Rhodesia, like the Union of South Africa, will enter a period of racial strife during which bloodshed will be inevitable. Unless the majority rule is accepted we reject the removal of reserved powers from the Southern Rhodesian Constitution."

He alleged that the social, economic and political system of Southern Rhodesia abounded in racial discriminations. Referring to the Land Apportionment Act, the Preventive Detention Act, and the Unlawful Organizations Act, he said: "If these evils have been done with the reserved powers in force, what if they had not existed? Sir Edgar Whitehead's proposal to have these powers removed is a means to enable the settlers to effect a more repressive and discriminatory system of government."

"In Africa a settling moment is being reached — a thousand years of development in a few decades." — President Eisenhower.

# PERSONALIA

LORD TWINING has returned to London from Kenya.

MR. KENNETH BOULTON has arrived in London from Nairobi.

LADY HASTINGS, wife of LORD HASTINGS, has given birth to a son.

MR. GUY CLUTTON-BROCK left London on Tuesday to return to the Federation.

MR. and MRS. J. P. McDONAGH have returned from South Central and East Africa.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA is back in London from his visits to South Central and East Africa.

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., is back from his visits to the Middle East and East, Central, and South Africa.

MR. D. C. BROOK left London Airport last week to spend about three weeks on another visit to Africa and Nyasaland.

MR. and MRS. D. ARCHARD, of Blantyre, sailed in the STERLING CASTLE last Thursday after leave in the United Kingdom.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER will attend a reception given this evening by the Ethiopian Ambassador in London.

EARL DE LA WARR presided when SIR JOHN MACPHERSON addressed the Royal Commonwealth Society in London last Thursday.

MR. and MRS. T. MURRAY SMITH, who had lived in Africa, mainly Kenya, for more than 40 years, now live near Banbury, Oxfordshire.

THE HON. N. A. O. LYTTELTON, youngest son of VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS CHANDOS, was married on Saturday to MISS MARGARET HOBSON.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE are giving a reception at Rhodesia House, London, this evening for SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria and previously Civil Secretary in the Sudan, arrived in London on Sunday.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, M.P., Federal Minister of Health and Education, has just spent a few days in the United Kingdom, and has left for Switzerland.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA will fly from London today to Kenya on his way back to Nyasaland. He will make short stops in Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has flown back to Salisbury after a visit to London for consultations with United Kingdom Ministers.

MR. R. E. WILLIAMS, general manager in London of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been elected chairman of the British Overseas Banks Association for the coming year.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has agreed to accept the office of deputy chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

MR. W. L. MARCHANT, who has been elected to the board of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., a company with large East African interests, is managing director of Tersons, Ltd.

MR. C. KINCAID, a director of Stewarts & Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd., a company with large interests in the Rhodesias, is on his way to South Africa in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

MR. H. W. JEFFREYS, Federal Minister in Washington, sailed for the United States last Thursday. He had spent a few days in London after revisiting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

DR. T. S. B. LEAKY, curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, a graduate of Cambridge University, has been appointed to the Herbert Spencer Lectureship at Oxford University for 1960-61.

MR. CHARLES DOMINICK BRYMER POTTER, only son of SIR HENRY and LADY POTTER, lately of Zanzibar, and MISS ELIZABETH TUCKETT, of Woldingham, Surrey, have announced their engagement.

LORD HEYWORTH, who has visited East and Central Africa, retired last week from the chairmanship of the board of Unilever, Ltd., with which he had served for 48 years. He had been chairman since 1942.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in England on Sunday to attend the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. He spent that night at Chequers with the Prime Minister.

MR. H. J. E. STANLEY, who represents Kitwe Municipality in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, spoke last week on the problems of that Protectorate to the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, and LADY RENISON, are in London to attend the wedding (tomorrow) of PRINCESS MARGARET and MR. ANTONY ARMSTRONG-JONES. The Governor and Lady Renison fly back to Kenya on Monday.

MR. J. G. LEBON, Professor of Geography at Khartoum University, is to address the Royal Geographical Society on the afternoon of May 23 on "Jebel Marra, Darfur, and its Region", describing recent field work in the Western Sudan which he undertook in corroboration with MR. V. C. ROBERTSON, who will also speak.

LORD and LADY MARCH, who have two children of their own, have become foster parents to a six-months' old coloured African girl, the daughter of an African father and English mother. They have not adopted the child, but are providing her with a home and foster-parental care. LORD MARCH is honorary treasurer of the Capricorn Africa Society.

LORD and LADY ROBINS left London Airport last week for visits to East and Central Africa. They will attend the official opening of the Kariba hydro-electric station by the QUEEN MOTHER on May 17, and four days later LORD ROBINS, as president of the British South Africa Company, will on its behalf present the statue "Physical Energy" which Her Majesty will unveil in Lusaka.

MR. J. F. BOWLES, a counsellor in the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to become Federal Commissioner in the Federation of Nigeria, and when the State attains independence in October the office will be known as that of High Commissioner. In announcing the appointment SIR ROY WELENSKY said that his Government would welcome Nigerian representation in Salisbury.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, gave a luncheon party at Lancaster House last week for SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. The other guests were MR. C. J. M. ALPERT, M.P., SIR NRYAN BROOK, SIR ALEXANDER CLUTTERBUCK, MR. C. E. M. GREENFIELD, MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, SIR RALPH HONE, LIEUT. COLONEL J. M. HUGO, MR. E. W. G. JARVIS, MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., BRIGADIER G. A. C. MACNAB, SIR HILTON POYTON, SIR GILBERT RENNIE, and MR. G. E. B. SHANNON.

VISITORS from the Federation now in England include MR. H. C. BALLINGALL (Federal Treasury), MR. I. BEATTIE, MR. & MRS. J. BEATTIE, MR. D. G. BROWN, MR. & MRS. M. G. CROSBIE, MR. D. H. CUMMINGS (Ministry of Commerce and Industry), MR. D. C. FERRELL, MR. & MRS. M. GOLDBERG, MR. T. A. D. GORDON, MR. & MRS. W. C. J. HEMMINGWAY, MR. A. D. LAING, MR. S. F. E. MARNIE, MR. & MRS. W. B. MURRAY, MR. J. R. NAYLOR, DR. D. H. R. RUSSELL, Southern Rhodesia, MR. & MRS. P. F. WALKER, and MR. J. WARD (Ministry of Economic Affairs).



MR. C. W. DUPONT, a Southern Rhodesian M.P., is visiting London.

THE RT. REV. DR. R. H. W. SHEPHERD, moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has returned from his visit to Africa with the Monckton Commission.

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER will leave London next Tuesday to fly to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, from which Her Majesty will return on May 31.

MR. JACK THOMSON and his family are taking a motoring holiday in South Africa before he assumes his new appointment as resident director in Lusaka of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies.

SIR CHARLES HARTWELL, now Chief Secretary in Uganda, who will retire from that appointment at the end of June, will in October become chairman of the Public Service Commission and Police Service Commission which are to be established in Northern Rhodesia. After service in Ceylon and Palestine, he went to Kenya in 1947 and to Uganda in 1955.

Among those present at the dinner party at Windsor Castle on Monday evening given by THE QUEEN and THE DUKE of EDINBURGH for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers were the EARL and COUNTESS of HOME, MR. & MRS. IAIN MACLEOD, SIR ROY WELENSKY, and SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE.

### New Kenya Minister

MR. TEITA ARAP TOWETT, a member of the Kipsigis tribe, who was born in 1925 and has been the African elected member for the Southern Area of Kenya since 1958, representing a constituency comprised chiefly of Kipsigis and Masai, has been appointed Assistant Minister for Agriculture. He was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Makerere College, Uganda, on leaving which he became a welfare officer for the Kipsigis African District Council, which five years ago sent him to England for a year's course in public and social administration at the South Devon Technical College, Torquay.

### Royal Africa Society

LORD ROBINS was elected president of the Royal African Society at last week's annual general meeting in London, upon the retirement after three years in that office of H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. Mr. Brian F. Macdonald was re-elected vice-chairman of the council, Sir Christopher Cox and Sir Ronald Prain were re-elected vice-presidents, Mr. W. H. Beeton, Dr. T. O. Elias, Mr. N. E. Mustoe were re-elected to the council, and Mr. John Lassles and Mr. L. C. Vambe became councillors on the retirement of Miss Nicholson and Mr. Jack Thomson.

## Sixteen to One

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER IN KENYA, who strongly approves our severe criticism of what we have called the "Macblundell" Constitution for that country, has instructed us to send the air mail edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to 16 of his friends, who ought, he considers, to see the paper regularly. Many subscribers pay for copies to be sent regularly to one or two other people. Sixteen is an easy record. Ought YOU to have it sent to someone?

## YOU CAN HELP TO MAKE THE TRUTH KNOWN

It was never so necessary to make the truth about East and Central Africa widely known.

The policy of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is to discover and publish the truth on all major matters concerning the territories which it serves. It has often been the only publication anywhere to focus attention on an important public issue.

No other journal, for instance, has forcefully criticized the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies for preparing, and Mr. Blundell for accepting, a Constitution for Kenya which completely and disastrously disregards the Prime Minister's pledge that the criterion for political advancement in British East and Central Africa must be merit.

In the very month in which that undertaking was given H.M. Government offered Kenya a franchise system in which merit in any normal sense of the word is not the criterion. Yet all Kenya's delegates except the four representatives of the United Party agreed to this cynical breach of promise. For that rejection of principle and resort to political expediency and dangerous appeasement they have been attacked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—and, so far as we can discover, by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA alone.

Anyone who wants the real facts about East and Central Africa must read EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA regularly. If there is someone of your acquaintance who ought to do just that, you could subscribe for the paper to be sent to him or her weekly. Why not do it NOW? The truth does need to be much more widely known, and in this way you could help to spread it.

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## Anxiety Over Mau Mau Report

### "Embarrassing" References Omitted?

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT and the Colonial Office have stated in the last ten days that there is no question of the report on Mau Mau by Mr. Frank Corfield being edited in official quarters in London or of any pressure being put on the author to make amendments to his report.

These reassurances have, however, not dispelled anxiety that parts of the report have been censored, and Mr. Philip Goodhart, Conservative M.P. for Beckenham, will today ask the Colonial Secretary to place an "unexpurgated version" in the House of Commons library.

Allegations that the report had been "tampered with" were first made in a Nairobi dispatch by Mr. Ian Colvin to the *Daily Telegraph*. He said that the 300-page report would give a convincing picture of Kenya's guilt, but that instead of being published in its entirety the document was being edited in London on legal grounds, though publishing it as a White Paper the Government could make it immune from proceedings for libel. Mr. Colvin suggested that in a country in which the great issue now seemed to be that of Kenya such caution over the Corfield Report would lead to pessimism among moderates.

Mr. Griffiths Jones, the Attorney-General, told the Legislature that he had recommended the omission of some names to Mr. Corfield because their publication might involve danger to the personal security of such people.

Mr. Coutts, the Chief Secretary, admitted that certain parts were to be omitted because publication "would not be in the public interest". The *East African Standard* commented: "One can only hope that the public interest has nothing to do with embarrassment or personal wishes. At this stage no honest man is likely to tolerate embargoes or mutilations for the sake of saving somebody's face."

Mr. Colvin's information is that the report was laid before the Kenya Council of Ministers, which decided that the first two volumes should be printed, but that the third, consisting of an appendix or who's who of personalities involved with Mau Mau, should not.

## Macleod Proposals a "Betrayal"

### Heated Debate in Kenya Legislature

THE MACLEOD PLAN FOR KENYA was described as "the greatest betrayal in British history" by Air Commodore E. L. Howard Williams in the Legislative Council of Kenya last week when he urged the council to reject the new proposals and reaffirm acceptance of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution. His motion, which referred to the Lancaster House Conference as an abject failure, was supported only by Air Commodore Howard Williams, Mr. J. R. Maxwell, and Major F. W. Day.

The speaker declared that the London conference had reached no agreement, 80 per cent of the European community of Kenya were "not even remotely satisfied" with it, and that the conference had not worked within its terms of reference which were to find some way of further progress within the Lennox-Boyd Constitution. A commission of inquiry, ought, he suggested, to visit the Colony.

After he had complained of "an American assault on our colonial chastity", said that "people in white houses shouldn't throw muck", and described Mr. Joseph Satterthwaite, head of the African section of the State Department, as "sinister", he was rebuked from the chair.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Coutts, described the speech as "a pot pourri of mis-statements, noxious epithets, and egregious sophistry".

He regretted the mover's remarks about the United States, which had helped Kenya and would do so again. Virtually to accuse that country of subversion, without proof, was entirely irresponsible. The Lancaster House talks had not been a failure, and he saw no evidence in the Macleod plan of the possibility of black dictatorship. Only four of the 12 members of the Executive Council would be Africans.

Major Day did not support the motion in its entirety because he considered it impracticable to go back to the Lennox-Boyd Constitution, but he wanted the Europeans to be reassured about their land and fair communal representation, which would go far to remove the present lack of confidence.

Mr. Humphrey Slade, who said that the Lancaster House Conference had not failed, said that the African elected Ministers on the Government front bench were proof of the great step forward in the Colony's history.

Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister of Commerce and Industry, remarked that any lack of confidence was due to people like Air Commodore Howard Williams.

Several European M.L.C.'s who were understood to be sympathetic to the motion declined to vote for it because of the terms in which it and the mover's speech were couched.

Earlier in the day an African elected member, Mr. B. Mate, had moved that the right to trial by jury should be extended to all races. The Attorney General and Minister for Legal Affairs replied that that was impossible owing to practical difficulties and the high costs entailed. The extra expenditure on judges, court staff, counsel, and accommodation would probably run into hundreds of thousands of pounds annually. But the Government was in sympathy with the principles behind the motion.

## Investment in Kenya

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE, Finance Minister, told the Kenya Legislative Council last week that there was nothing to cause alarm in the capital outflow from the country. After the Lancaster House Conference there had been an outflow, but it had eased in April. Investment money had continued to flow into Kenya and East Africa generally, though on less than the normal scale.

Mr. Mackenzie, who was presenting his budget for the year beginning July 1, said the Government had no intention of introducing any measures which would impede the free flow of capital between the Colony and the rest of the sterling area. While he hoped there would be no large-scale movements of capital, any interference in the free flow of money would kill not only development but the economy itself.

He added that the Government was confident that the free flow of capital will prosper, that it is not possible to see any reason why anyone should have fears on this score now or in the future.

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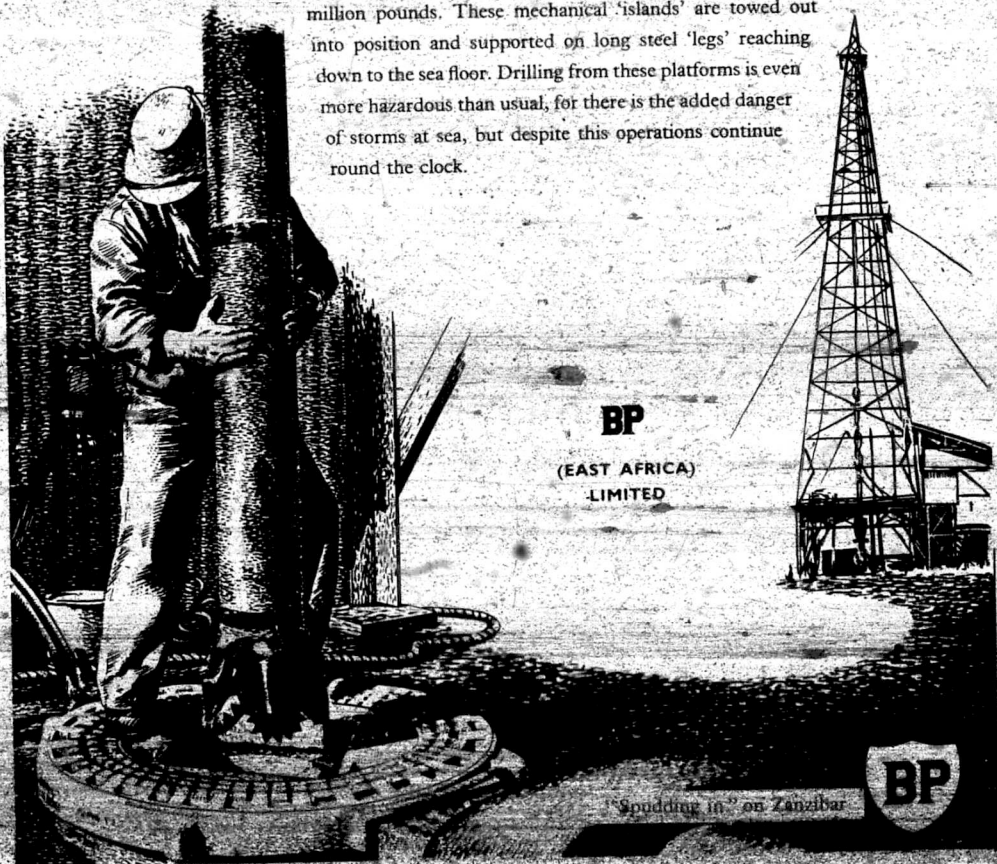
**DRILLING:** For all the science and technique in exploration that the Oil Man has developed since his search began, he still cannot be certain that oil exists underground until he has drilled for it. In the early days of the Oil Industry, when drilling was confined to proven regions, one in every three wells drilled produced oil in commercial quantities. Now, as remote and unproven areas are opened up, this figure has fallen to one in every six, and to keep pace with ever growing demand for fuel more wells must be drilled each year.

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## Somaliland Constitutional Conference

### Background to the Present Discussions I

THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE opened on Monday at the Colonial Office under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Those present from Somaliland were Sir Douglas Hall, the Governor, and Messrs. Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal, Minister of Local Government, Ahmed Haji Dualeh, Minister of Natural Resources, Ali Gerad Jama, Minister of Communications and Works, and Haji Ibrahim Nur, Minister of Social Services.

A month ago the Somaliland Legislative Council asked for independence and union with the neighbouring United Nations Trust Territory of Somalia as soon as the latter becomes independent on July 1.

In announcing the forthcoming discussions the United Kingdom Prime Minister pointed out that any union between the two territories would "naturally involve the ending of all the responsibilities for government which H.M. Government now exercise in the Protectorate and could be brought into effect only between an independent Somaliland and an independent Somalia".

While H.M. Government is prepared to support a union between the British Protectorate and Somalia if that course accords with the wishes of the people of both countries, it has stated that it does not "encourage or support any claim affecting the territorial integrity of French Somaliland, Kenya, or Ethiopia. This is a matter which could be considered only if that were the wish of the Governments and peoples concerned".

The Somaliland Protectorate has an area of 68,000 square miles and a population of about 450,000, mainly nomadic herdsmen. Until recently the people, living under a social order which had remained substantially unchanged for centuries, did not welcome the spread of Western education, Western political forms or Western economic techniques. Political awareness and a desire to share in modern economic and social progress first began to emerge after the last war, and the United Kingdom responded by increasing financial and technical aid, fostering education, and encouraging the growth of central and local government institutions.

### Economic Development

For economic and social development plans during 1945-60, £2,850,000 was allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and a further £14m. has now been allocated for the period up to 1962. In addition, United Kingdom grants-in-aid have averaged £700,000 annually in recent years.

Settled agriculture is being encouraged, and schemes have been started for the extension of water supplies and wells, the control of grazing, and pasture conservation. Communications have been improved by expansion of the main port at Berbera, the building of roads, and the construction of a new airport terminal at Berbera, the capital.

A three-year programme of educational expansion is nearing completion, and a new five-year programme is under consideration. A Government scholarship scheme enables suitable students to come to the United Kingdom for higher professional and technical education, and the entry of Somalis into the civil service has been accelerated by special measures to encourage recruitment and training.

The present Constitution, which came into operation after elections in February last, represented an important political advance and for the first time gave the territory a Legislative Council with a majority of elected Somalis (33, together with three ex-officio members) and a ministerial system in which elected Somalis hold the majority of portfolios (four elected and three ex-officio ministers).

Before the elections H.M. Government had announced its intention to arrange such further constitutional steps as might be necessary to lead to early self-government, and had undertaken to support in principle any proposals for closer association with Somalia which were favoured by the Somali people of both territories.

All four parties in the Protectorate stand for independence and union with Somalia. The predominant party is the Somali National League (S.N.L.), which derives its backing largely from the Habr Yunis tribe. Because it held the constitutional advance then proposed was too restricted, the party boycotted the franchise and had to wait until it was later allowed two of its members to be nominated to the

Legislature, which was largely composed of members of the National United Front (N.U.F.) which until this year's election played a prominent part in Protectorate affairs. It enjoyed a wide measure of public support focussed on the Habr Toljassa tribe. The vice-president and founder is Mr. Michael Mariano, one of the very few non-Moslem Somalis in the Protectorate. The party has since lost support, not least to the United Somalia Party (U.S.P.), a recently formed organization drawing most of its inspiration and support from the Dolbahanta and Warsangali.

The oldest party, the Somali Youth League (S.Y.L.), is of little account at present.

Though not strictly a political party, there is also the Hizb Allah, the Party of God, which is chiefly concerned (under the control of the mullahs) with matters of religion and custom. It is almost entirely confined to the Habr Yunis tribe. Its strong religious influence contributed materially to the success of the S.N.L., with which it is in alliance.

In the recent elections the S.N.L. won 20 of the 33 seats and formed a coalition with the U.S.P. with 12 seats. Although the N.U.F. and S.Y.L. polled between them some 25,000 of the 82,000 votes cast, they won only one seat.

Mr. Mohammed Egal, has been accepted by both the S.N.L. and the U.S.P. as their leader, and he has been appointed Minister of Local Government.

H.M. Government has given repeated assurances that, whatever the eventual destiny of the Protectorate, it will continue to take an interest in the welfare of the Somali people, has expressed the hope that the friendship built up over so many years will continue and flourish, and has stated that the United Kingdom will give sympathetic consideration to the continuance of financial assistance to the Protectorate, whatever its future status, within the limits of the aid already being provided.

## Kenya Coalition Nearing Formation

### Serious Threats to Coffee Industry

A SPECIAL GENERAL CONFERENCE of delegates from branches of the United Party, held in Nairobi last week, considered a question of adequate underwriting of agricultural assets in the Highlands by H.M. Government. A paper on which discussion was based proposed that if Kenya became an independent African State, farmers should have the choice of deciding whether to stay under the new conditions or be bought out at an equitable price.

The following resolution was passed unanimously: "That in pursuance of the United Party's policy of preserving and promoting Kenya's economy, this special general conference of the party draws Government's attention to the illegal strikes of an apparently political nature and the intimidation which are affecting and seriously threaten the coffee industry. It urges that immediate and adequate action be taken to combat this menace to one of Kenya's major sources of wealth and the Government's revenue".

It was unanimously agreed that a meeting between the United Party's executive committee and Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's committee should be arranged as soon as possible in order to make the proposed Kenya Coalition a reality.

The conference expressed the hope that the coalition would continue the work already started by the United Party for the formation of a London committee to represent Kenya's interests in Britain, arrange for a delegation to be sent to London at the time of the debate on the Kenya White Paper in the House of Commons, press forward with the scheme for the underwriting of agricultural assets, and establish a large fund for these purposes.

The executive committee was empowered to amend the party's constitution in order to allow the affiliation of organizations of other races. "The United Party will, however, continue as a European party primarily though not exclusively concerned with safeguarding European interests, on which the future of the country depends".

## Wedding Presents

KENYA'S gift to Princess Margaret on her marriage is a set of glassware engraved with pictures of wild life. The British Government have given a copper fire screen and Novgorod Russia a copper granite bowl.



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## End of Civil Service Government

### Tanganyika Africans in Control from October

THERE WILL BE an overwhelming African majority in the Tanganyika Council of Ministers from October. It was announced last week in Dar es Salaam that 10 of the portfolios will then be held by non-official members under a Chief Minister.

The office of Chief Secretary is to be abolished in favour of a new post of Deputy Governor.

In making the announcement in the Legislature, the Chief Secretary, Mr. John Fletcher-Cooke, did not mention the position of Sir Ernest Vasey, the Minister for Finance and a nominated member, for whom a place in the Government will assuredly be found after the general election in September.

The Chief Minister—who is expected to be Mr. Julius Nyerere—will be the Governor's principal adviser and the leader of Government business in the Legislature.

The Deputy Governor is to be a member of the Council of Ministers but not of the Legislature.

The Council of Ministers will consist of the Governor, who would preside, the Deputy Governor, 10 non-official Ministers, and two Civil Service Ministers—the Attorney-General and the Minister for Information Services (a new post).

Responsibility for the use and operational control of the police will remain vested in the Governor.

The Chief Secretary's announcement is stated to have been received in "astounded silence" by the Legislature. The Dar es Salaam correspondent of *The Times* cabled that Africans outside the building at first failed to comprehend the radical changes to be made in the executive, and that it was not until Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, had explained the implications that the crowd displayed its enthusiasm.

In the Chamber Mr. Nyerere said: "My colleagues and I believe this is a major step towards the final independence of this country. Given good will, the new Government will have full power to tackle the problem of raising the standard

of living of the people and leading the country towards self-government".

However, he and his colleagues did not think that the Governor should remain as president of the Council of Ministers. The Governor's role should be to advise the Government.

## Uganda's Financial Troubles

### Entering a Difficult Period

UGANDA WAS FACED with increasing difficulties in maintaining the impressive rate of economic development of the last decade, said Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech last week.

Economic improvement would not keep pace with political developments unless there was wholehearted co-operation throughout the country to make the maximum use of the country's resources. "It will be important that our resources are not dissipated by further expenditure on measures to deal with the trade boycott, riots, and similar actions which inevitably delay development."

Mr. Melmoth announced tax increases on petrol, light diesel oil, lubricating oil and paraffin to yield £500,000 in a full year. After allowing for these tax changes there was still a gap of £13m. between current expenditure at £20m. and revenue, at a time when revenue reserves were down to £6m.

While the reason for Uganda's difficulties was the fall in commodity prices, a contributing factor had been the long-continued trade boycott in Buganda.

"If as a result of intimidation and the other forms of violence which usually accompany a boycott, more has to be spent on the law and order services, in present financial circumstances compensatory reductions in expenditure on other services will be inescapable," he said. "Government will not be able to agree that it would be fair to spread all the losses caused by the Buganda trade boycott over the rest of the country and to reinstate the cut in the grants to Buganda."

Even if revenue from Buganda trade increased, Uganda would in the current year need to draw on C.D. & W. funds for more than £750,000 towards its capital expenditure of £53m. With its capital reserves nearly exhausted, Uganda would have to finance much of its capital development by borrowing.

## Vigilantes Against Crime Wave

THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION in the Government of Uganda said in a broadcast talk a few days ago: "Vigilante groups of private citizens have been formed to try and combat the crime wave. The dons at Makerere College, tired of waking up each morning to find yet another car stolen or household burgled, set the ball rolling. This has been followed by the residents of Mbuya and Kyambogo, two Kampala suburbs. This week the Buganda Lukiko (Legislature) has discussed the law and order situation, and a member urged the setting up of vigilante groups among private citizens throughout the kingdom in an attempt to restore the situation, which, despite the hopeful note of the Commissioner of Police last week, has not changed very much for the better so far. The Lukiko is trying to get to grips with the situation by appointing a five-man commission to make a thorough investigation throughout Buganda."

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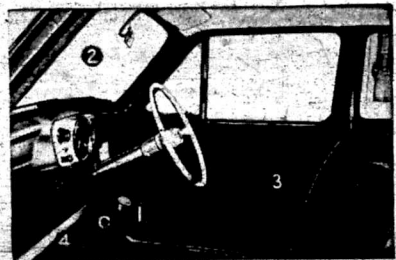
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## Thanks to British Public

### Dr. Banda Expresses Gratitude

JUST BEFORE HE RETURNED to Nyasaland Dr. Hastings Banda thanked the British people for the part they played in securing his release from prison.

Addressing a public meeting in London called by the Africa Bureau Dr. Banda said: "To me and to my people in Nyasaland it was a great encouragement to know that while your Government was accusing my people of diabolical crimes you did not believe your Government and damned it for its lies."

Since he had been in Britain he had been welcomed by members of the Labour and Liberal Parties, and even by Conservatives. The British, Dr. Banda added, were a most fascinating people. Of all the Imperial powers, the British were the only people who would send a man to prison today and invite him to Buckingham Palace tomorrow.

He had many more friends in this country than in Africa. He was not anti-European or anti-Asian. "So I didn't plan to cut the throats of European women and children. I was sent to prison because I had the courage to demand freedom and secession from their stupid Federation."

The *Rhodesia Herald*, *Bulawayo Chronicle*, and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had accused him of "exporting an artificial nationalism into Nyasaland". But the people themselves had asked him to return to lead their struggle for independence. He had been told that Nyasas were not politically conscious, but on his provincial tours he had addressed meetings attended by up to 50,000 Africans. The police had kept a close watch on him from the time he had arrived in the Protectorate. "African informers are paid £48 a month. I know because not every informer is loyal to the Government."

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Tory M.P. for North Lewisham, said he took a bi-partisan approach to Commonwealth affairs. If Federation could be made to work there were tremendous advantages to be gained. "It means you can have a large unit, which would reverse the trend against balkanization in Africa. Federation has brought economic benefits. Kariba would not have happened without it. The difficulties are political. On my visits to the Federation I was horrified by what I saw. I had not expected that the colour bar, the degree of intolerance by some Europeans, to be quite so evident. There had been "tremendous advancement" in the industrial field—for example the Southern Rhodesian Government action on multi-racial trade unions. Nevertheless he accepted that economic advance was subservient to political advance and hoped that a society might be evolved in Central Africa based on equal citizenship.

Mr. Chataway was constantly heckled, particularly when he referred to Dr. Banda's detention, which he had always opposed. A familiar, bearded supporter of the League of Empire Loyalists was ejected from the hall when he called out: "You are a traitor. You should be ashamed of yourself."

### Climbing on the Banda-Wagon

Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P. said: "Everyone is climbing on the Banda-wagon now—in Mr. Macleod. I wish good luck to the Colonial Secretary. I and every other Labour M.P. will back him to the hilt—and the signs are that he will need some backing. The reactionaries are not only in the Federation, but in this country." Dr. Banda's battle had only just begun, and it was not yet won, Mrs. Castle added. His release had been a triumph of public opinion in this country. "M.P.s nagged away like a lot of old women."

If the nationalist Governments came to power in the northern territories and the settlers in the Federation found the situation intolerable then it was "all the worse for them. Let the Southern Europeans react to that situation. I feel that if there is to be secession, far better for the reactionaries to secede."

Mrs. Castle said she had heard that the Federal Government was thinking of engaging a firm of public relations consultants to put over its case in London. "I have this message for Sir Roy Welensky. What the Federation needs is a good dose of democracy. Without that all the perfume of Colman, Prentice and Varley will not sweeten this little land."

Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal M.P. for North Devon, said that much of the trouble in the Federation was caused by "third-rate Europeans who have not made a success of life in other parts of the world". Their wages were out of all proportion to what they would earn elsewhere, and nothing would be done about it so long as pay rates were based on colour and race. "I am bitterly ashamed of some Rhodesians who migrated from here since the war. I don't blame the Nyasas for not wanting to be under their feet."

## Party Accused of Diabolical Teaching

### Blasphemy in Northern Rhodesia

SHARP DENUNCIATION of the "diabolical teaching" of Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, by a Roman Catholic priest, Father Cornelius Tessari, has been reported by the *Northern News*, of Ndola, which states:

"The 48-year-old priest, after telling the children in his 4,000-strong congregation to leave the church, shut the heavy oak doors and lashed the U.N.I.P. hierarchy in fluent Bemba. It was the first political sermon which Father Cornelius had ever delivered in his 24 years as a priest.

"During the sermon—to a stunned and silent congregation—six Africans rose to leave. Father Cornelius raised his voice and told them: 'Stay where you are, you cowards'. Turning to the congregation, he declared: 'They are going to report me. One of these days you will see my car doused with petrol, burned, and stoned'. The Africans left the church.

"Fr. Cornelius, for more than 20 years a missionary in this territory, denounced the U.N.I.P. leader, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, who had told a political gathering in Choma: 'You parents must teach your children to hate anything walking on two legs with a white skin', saying: 'In all the history of mankind, and I am a student of history, I cannot remember finding a more diabolical teaching'.

"Fr. Cornelius also condemned a recent statement of U.N.I.P. secretary, Mr. Mumukayumbwa Sipalo, as the 'depths of blasphemy'. Mr. Sipalo told a rally in Ndola a fortnight ago: 'That God who brought the white people here and let them sit on the black people, I tell that God and his white brothers to clear away from Northern Rhodesia. They must scam'.

"Fr. Cornelius today said the sermon was aimed at Christians who belong to political organizations but have not the guts to stand up in protest when the laws of God and the Church are trampled on by their political leaders.

"He ordered three days of reparation for the blasphemy, in which he knew a large part of his congregation had participated. For the three days of reparation the church was practically full every day and an African led the reparation services."

## Sir Arthur Kirby

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa in London, is to spend his month of annual leave as chairman of a commission of inquiry into the Nigerian Railway Corporation, acting in his purely personal capacity as a railway expert. Before he took up his London appointment Sir Arthur was a general manager of East African Railways and Harbours. His commission has been asked to inquire into the economics, administration, and industrial relations of Nigerian Railway.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has accepted the presidency of the Zoological Society of London.

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## Federal Defence Needs

### C.G.S. Appeals for More Money

THE FEDERAL ARMY needs about £2,600,000 to bring installations, particularly housing, to a reasonable standard, states Major-General R. E. B. Long, Chief of the General Staff, in his annual defence report.

The sum made available last year under the Public Works vote is not considerably increased, there is no hope whatsoever of the Army achieving this standard in the foreseeable future. In the 1959-60 financial year the defence vote in the loan votes totals £166,550.

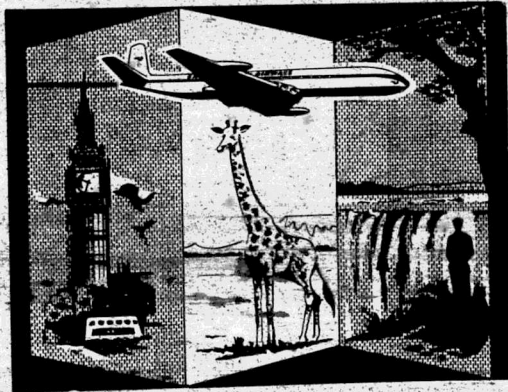
Both General Long and Air Vice-Marshal E. W. S. Jacklin, Chief of Air Staff, comment in their reports on the shortage of manpower. General Long says that while the Regular Army is nearly up to its establishment of 4,523, that of the Territorial Force is nearly 1,000 under strength—2,972 against an establishment of 3,913.

In the regular African units, says General Long, the Signal Corps are still below strength because Africans with the necessary qualifications will not accept the Army conditions of service when more attractive conditions are available in civilian occupations.

After the Nyasaland emergency last year, authority was given to establish posts for a Military Intelligence Officer in each Territory, and this had considerably improved Army Intelligence.

General Long concludes his report by stating: "There are shortcomings in the Federal Army in the field of equipment, vehicles and manpower, but progress is being made to overcome them. That this is slow is due in the main to lack of money."

Air Vice-Marshal Jacklin says in his report that the year was a difficult one from a personnel viewpoint. There was an overall shortage of manpower in the R.R.A.F. Although 1959 proved to be a testing time for the R.R.A.F., he says, the Force moved forward in its development and enhanced its operational efficiency. Liaison with the R.A.F. continued to be of a high order and operational integration of the R.R.A.F. into R.A.F. commands in the Middle East has been firmly established.



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## Civil Servants for Africa

### Lord Twining's Critical Comments

LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika, has written in the course of a letter to *The Times*:

"One of the most urgent problems facing African territories which are still the responsibility of H.M. Government and are likely to achieve self-government in the foreseeable future is to build up a locally recruited service as quickly as possible. The slowness of progress has been due to an insistence on certain academic standards. In professional posts this is no doubt essential, but in the provincial administration there are personal qualities which count, such as leadership, initiative, energy, good judgment, integrity, and a sympathy for African aspirations."

"It is still a popular belief that it is difficult to find suitable African candidates, but this is as great a myth as the claim of the Suez Canal pilots that no one but they were capable of taking ships through the canal. There are some 50 African assistant district officers in Tanganyika, and there must be a number of these who are suitable for promotion to a higher grade, in spite of their lack of academic qualifications."

"The East African Governments have a habit of taking a limited number of candidates for the administration from the King's African Rifles and police officers. This principle might well be extended to Africans. But of course a more comprehensive scheme for recruitment and training is necessary. In most territories schemes exist for the higher specialized education of suitable local candidates. In Tanganyika there has for the past few years been a bursary scheme with substantial financial resources with this very aim in view, but I believe the support has been disappointing."

"The question of expatriate officers is also of great importance. Many will be needed for a long time to come, but their present lack of security has caused a serious lowering of morale and a number are resigning while they are still young enough to obtain other employment."

"I do not agree that the service has a material outlook and is dissatisfied with their conditions of employment. The best type of man who goes to African territories is attracted by the life there and the opportunity of undertaking creative work."

"The Colonial Office, no doubt in the face of opposition from the Treasury, seem to be unable to grasp their responsibilities in this matter both in making sure that an adequate staff is available during the crucial period of constitutional change and in regard to the future of the individual officers who have been officially encouraged to join the service by an efficient recruiting organization."

"A few years ago with a triumphant gesture H.M. Overseas Civil Service was established. This is generally regarded throughout the Colonial Service as a completely bogus bureaucratic façade without foundations or any substance or meaning. Yet it could provide the answer by the transfer to it of all the officers who wished it and for H.M. Government to take over the financial responsibility for them to second officers to territories who needed them (at the cost to the territories) and to absorb the surplus into the home civil service, especially into the Commonwealth Relations Offices, which is very short of staff and likely to become shorter."

"If H.M. Government does not face this position it will lead to a serious loss of efficiency in the administration of African colonies at a very important time and great hardship and disappointment to a large number of officers who have served their country well and deserve just treatment."

## End of St. Faith's Farm

ST. FAITH'S MISSION FARM is to be sold to the Southern Rhodesia Government. The mission will retain the central portion, comprising the mission church, school and various buildings together with land sufficient for its own needs.

The farm, which operated as a multi-racial co-operative, was managed until the end of 1958 by Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock. For a short time it was supervised by an African, Mr. J. Motasa, and finally by a European farmer, Mr. W. van Zyl.

The decision to sell was taken by the Mashonaland diocesan standing committee. The farm has substantial liabilities and has been suffering heavy working loss. Some 10,000 acres has been recently sold to the Makoni Reserve and the remaining 2,000 will become a Native Purchase Area in which African farmers will be permitted to buy land. It is possible that the Government will buy the remaining 2,000 acres will be able to retain a few hundred acres.

## Problem of African Trade Unions

### Interference With Managements

THE MOST URGENT NEED of the Tanganyika sisal industry, said Mr. W. D. Lead, the chairman at the annual general meeting last week, is for trained and capable trade union officials and leaders, particularly at area level.

Until there were enough such officials, he emphasized the Plantation Workers' Union would be unable to carry out its functions and duties efficiently, with consequential damage to the whole industry. Mr. Lead added: "There is no more urgent and important problem facing Tanganyika today than the training of trade union officials in the true principles and practice of trade unions."

Area and estate committees had been misled by local "leaders" as to their scope and the spirit in which they should approach their duties. Such problems had arisen in every area, and the difficulty of dealing with them had been aggravated by the absence from headquarters of the general secretary of the union, who had spent three months touring remote parts of the Territory for the purpose of bringing other agricultural industries within the ambit of his organization.

A series of strikes, nearly all caused by estate committees attempting to interfere in the functions of management, had taken place in all districts, and three of the strikes had attained serious proportions.

Trade union leaders had shown general misunderstanding of the industry's labour bureau, which was not a recruiting agency engaged in drumming up recruits in the old-fashioned way, but an employment agency for the industry. Its two types of clients were would-be employees and would-be employers, and its function was to bring them together to their mutual satisfaction, organizing the transport, shelter and feeding of employee clients until they reached their place of employment, that care being exercised at the expense of the employers.

### Government Policy Criticized

Mr. Lead made the following reference to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (better known as "Wenela"), which recruits labour for the South African goldfields and to a lesser extent for the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia:—

"Hundreds of our most able-bodied young Tanganyikans are being flown out of the Territory in Dakota aircraft every week. From the increasing size and scope of their organization in this Territory, it would seem that 'Wenela' expects to be able to continue this traffic for some time, and with increasing numbers. Whether this officially sponsored export of man-power is sound policy for the future of the Territory (whatever its immediate quick returns may be) is highly open to question.

"But our Government evidently thinks that it is good policy for 'Wenela' is quite obviously the apple of the Labour Department's eye in the Southern Highlands Province. For the present, at least, our own labour supply is not being affected, but even so, we deplore the policy. We are watching the position closely, particularly as we understand that there is another organization in one of the countries to the south of us who are hoping to be able to muscle in on the 'Tanganyika labour' racket."

Criticizing the tendency to regard the London price of top-grade sisal as indicative of the revenue of the industry, the chairman emphasized that the f.o.b. price paid to growers was generally about £12 a ton below the c.i.f. price in Europe, and that less than 20% of Tanganyika's production of fibre was of No. 1 grade. Last year No. 1 had accounted for 19.05% of the output and grade 3L for 26.26%, while No. 3 and U.G. combined provided 27%.

## Rail Strike Over

THE 11-WEEK STRIKE of some 10,000 African railway workers in Tanganyika ended on Saturday with an agreement on wage claims and conditions of service. The agreement provides for monthly increases of between 4s. and 10s. and for an inquiry into industrial relations within East African Railways. The Africans, who lost about £90,000 in wages received on strike pay from their union.

## East African Railways and Harbours

### Mr. G. P. G. Mackay Succeeds Mr. W. Urquhart

MR. G. P. G. MACKAY, who has served on the railways in East Africa since 1941, has been appointed deputy general manager on the retirement of Mr. W. Urquhart after 34 years' service.

After being educated at Huntly Gordon School and Aberdeen University and receiving two years' special training with the London and North Eastern Railway, Mr. Mackay was appointed an assistant traffic superintendent with the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in 1941, and soon afterwards joined the headquarters staff as personal assistant to the superintendent of the line. Six years later he was transferred to the general manager's office, to whom he became principal assistant in 1952. Since 1955 he has been chief operating superintendent.

Mr. Urquhart, who intends to spend his retirement in Kenya, was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University. He received his engineering training with Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., and was then an assistant engineer on construction works in England and Newfoundland. In 1926 he joined the Uganda Railway as an assistant engineer. After three years as engineer-in-charge at the port of Mombasa and other duties at headquarters and various districts, he became a district engineer, and later acted for long periods as chief engineer before being appointed to that post eight years ago. He was president of the East African Association of Engineers in 1948 and 1949, a member of Nairobi City Council from 1946 to 1952, was made O.B.E. in 1946, and promoted C.B.E. 10 years later.

## Tea in Kenya

AN INTERESTING SUMMARY of tea growing in the European areas of Kenya have been published by *National and Grindlays Bank Review*. In the Kericho area there are 14 registered growers with 15 factories and 21,766 acres planted, compared with 34,196 acres licensed. Nandi has 27 growers, seven factories, 6,250 planted acres, and 22,832 acres licensed, followed by Sotik with 16 growers, six factories, 2,679 acres planted, and 8,752 acres licensed. There are 25 growers in Limuru but only one factory; of 3,991 acres licensed 1,839 are under tea. Kitale has 11 growers, one factory, and 102 acres planted out of 675 licensed. The present acreage under the crop by African tea growers is 633; by 1965 an expansion to 5,443 acres is expected.

## Commercial Attitude to Television

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has decided to ask the Government of Kenya for an assurance that television will be introduced into Kenya only if that be possible without any financial contribution whatsoever from public funds. Major Corner, who submitted the resolution, emphasized that the country was short of funds for essential development which should take precedence over television, and that as television would serve a radius of only about 10 miles from Nairobi it could not play any important part in the field of information and propaganda. A suggestion that the chamber should content itself with an undertaking that no appreciable contribution would be made from public funds was defeated.

## Better African Housing

AFRICANS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA can now have for £150 a house with an estimated life of 40 years which is fire-proof, storm-proof, termite-proof, movable to another site, and capable of being built by unskilled labour in a few days. The house, which contains three rooms, kitchen, and bathroom, has a steel frame sunk into small concrete foundation blocks, steel door and window frames, and a corrugated iron-roof. The walls are of unburnt brick. At a recent demonstration unskilled workers erected the frame and roof of such a house in three hours. Some have been seen obtain loans from the Government.



## R.S.T. Support of Federation

### Firm Denial of Lusaka Report

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GROUP of companies has issued the following statement:

"A report under the heading 'Top Copper Men Turn to Kaunda' in this week's issue of the *African Mail*, Lusaka, suggesting that the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group was making plans for the eventuality of the break-up of the Federation, these plans including the return of its head office from Salisbury to Lusaka, is officially denied.

The same report said that Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the group, had had several meetings with Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party.

The policy of the R.S.T. group was outlined in the chairman's last annual statement, in which the group came out strongly in favour of the concept of Federation. Sir Ronald's words were: "We support the concept of Federation, and believe that the Africans in each territory will come increasingly to realize that their long-term interests will best be served by accepting this concept too."

"It is not correct to say that we are making plans against a possible break-up of the Federation. In fact, it is well known that the group is moving into new Salisbury headquarters in Livingstone House later this year.

### Europeans Need Reassuring

"Sir Ronald Prain's policy has always been to meet and get to know leading African as well as European personalities, and it would be surprising if he had not met Mr. Kaunda in the normal course of his travels in Northern Rhodesia."

The *African Mail* report concluded with this statement that Mr. Jack Thomson, "an outstanding R.S.T. official who was general manager at Ioan for many years, is returning to Central Africa from London, and will be based in Lusaka, not Salisbury."

Commenting on this point, the R.S.T. statement says: "There is no political significance whatsoever in Mr. Thomson's new appointment. The post of resident director in Lusaka is not new. It existed from the time the group moved

its head office from Northern Rhodesia to Salisbury in 1955 until last year, when it was temporarily discontinued. It was held from 1955 to 1959 by Mr. Lewin Tucker. When, in the course of a number of changes in senior R.S.T. appointments made on April 1 this year, the Lusaka resident directorship was revived, Mr. Thomson was appointed to the post. Before that he was head of the Rhodesian department of Selection Trust, Ltd., in London."

## Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd.

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD. reports net profits of £42,282 (£54,267). A 10% dividend requires £56,534, and the balance forward is £147,364 (£142,012). The issued capital is £923,004 in 10s. stock, united.

Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £471,061, quoted investments totalling £415,418 had a market value at the end of the year of £585,861, and current assets aggregate £396,317. Willoughby's (Investment) Ewell, Ltd., to which all the company's former investment business was transferred, continued to operate successfully. Realizations gave a profit of £12,176.

Land holdings total 782,215 acres. The directors consider the land to be worth considerably more than the book value. Township holdings number 113 stands and residential allotments, which produced gross rentals of £19,691. At the end of the year the cattle herd totalled 40,648 head; 6,691 head had been sold for £164,780.

The directors are Brigadier S. K. Thorburn (chairman), Earl De La Warr, Lord Rathevan, the Hon. A. J. B. Ogilvy, Mr. H. S. L. Grenfell, and Mr. J. N. Kieck. The general manager in Southern Rhodesia is Major-General J. D. Shapland, and Mr. W. V. Foale is the secretary.

## Chartered's Revenue

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY announces a further increase in its gross revenue from mineral royalties, rents and fees in the March quarter. After allowing for the 20% payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government, the royalties totalled £3,076,000, compared with £2,670,000 in the December quarter and approximately £2,500,000 in the March quarter last year. For the first half of the current financial year the total is £5,746,000, compared with £3,989,000 for the same period of 1958-59.

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## Company Report

## Ottoman Bank

## LORD LATYMER'S SPEECH

THE NINETY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF OTTOMAN BANK was held on April 27 in London.

The RT. HON. LORD LATYMER, the Chairman, presided and, in the course of his speech said:

**TURKEY:** In Turkey 1959 was a year of particular importance in view of the stabilisation measures introduced by the Government.

Steps for monetary stabilisation have in no way checked the rhythm of the country's economic development.

Turkey's foreign trade figures during the year, are as follows, based upon the official rate excluding foreign exchange premiums. Imports Ltqs. 1,239,400,000 against Ltqs. 882,300,000 in 1958. Export Ltqs. 994,300,000 against Ltqs. 692,400,000 in 1958. The trade deficit has thus passed from Ltqs. 189,900,000 to 245,100,000.

**SUDAN:** An occurrence of major importance for Sudan during the year was the agreement which was reached with Egypt for division of the Nile waters and for compensation payable in respect of Sudanese territory which would be inundated when the Aswan High Dam project is effected.

The trade figures showed a much healthier position than in 1958 when there was an adverse balance of £S.16,000,000. 1959 shows a favourable balance of £S.9,700,000.

The chairman then reviewed the other territories where the bank has interests, mainly Jordan, Iraq, Cyprus, Qatar, Morocco and referring to East and Central Africa, said: The extension of our sphere of activities in this direction is recent indeed: it is scarcely two years since we opened in Nairobi, Kenya. Since that day, however, development has been rapid.

In Kenya we now have branches at Nairobi and Mombasa, with offices at Eastleigh R.A.F. Station and at Kahawa. In Tanganyika we are established at Dar-es-Salaam, Kigoma and Moshi and in Uganda we have, in this present year, opened a branch at Kampala. In Rhodesia our main office is at Salisbury and a branch at Bulawayo was opened to the public on June 29, 1959.

I am able to report encouragingly about the progress of these various branches. I am glad to say a proportion of Africans have been locally recruited. The establishment of our business in the face of keen competition reflects great credit on all the Management and Staff there.

**LONDON AND PARIS, ETC.:** During the year our Paris and London Offices as well as our Marseilles Office maintained their traditional activity. The

business of our Geneva Branch showed favourable development.

## BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

The total of the balance sheet is £101,037,419 compared with £95,642,976 at the end of 1959, an increase of over £5 million.

The position is again very liquid with cash, money at call and notice and bills receivable totalling more than 50 per cent. of the current deposit and other accounts. The proportion of investment is almost unchanged at just below 16½ per cent., whilst the ratio of advances to deposits is up from 35½ per cent to 38 per cent.

The total amount of profit available, including the balance of £30,333 brought forward, is £474,936, compared with £380,333 last year. After appropriating £200,000 to reserve for contingencies (against £150,000 last year), the balance remaining is £274,936 and the committee proposes that the dividend be increased this year from 8s. to 10s. per share. This will absorb £250,000 and leave £24,936 to be carried forward to 1960.

The report was adopted.

## Commercial Brevities

**British Ropes, Ltd.**, the world's largest integrated manufacturers of ropes and wires, and a large consumer of East African sisal, report that trading profits for the calendar year 1959 rose by £717,759 to £3,054,161. After tax and depreciation there is a net profit of £1,261,257. (£912,074). The dividend is held at 14%.

The chairman of the **British Petroleum Co., Ltd.**, Sir Neville Gass, says in his annual statement: "Shallow drilling for geological information and further geological and geophysical survey work continued in Kenya, Tanganyika, and on the island of Pemba. A geophysical survey was carried out in British Somaliland."

**Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.**, reports that group profits for the past year advanced to £626,473 from £520,432 after tax of £372,995 (£278,933). The ordinary dividend is raised from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. and the participating preference shares receive 10 per cent. (8½ per cent.).

**Uganda's production of robusta coffee** for the current season is officially computed at 91,000 tons, compared with 83,569 tons last year. It is expected that growers will receive about £12m., or about £500,000 below last year's payout.

**Robey & Co., Ltd.**, suppliers of equipment to East African sisal and other estates, are holding the dividend on their ordinary shares at 20%, though the net profits after tax were down from £41,393 to £25,470.

**Uganda's cotton output** this season is now officially estimated at 330,000 bales, which will put into the hands of the African growers about £2,850,000, compared with £2½m. in the 1958-59 season.

A record **cotton crop**, estimated at 220,000 bales, is expected in the Lake Province of Tanganyika.

An Italian Economic Mission is visiting East Africa.



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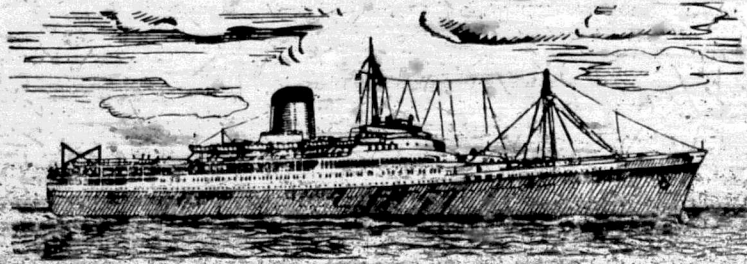
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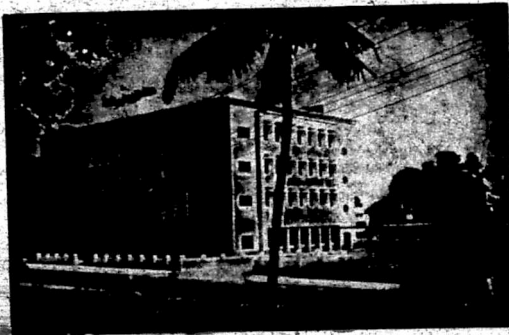
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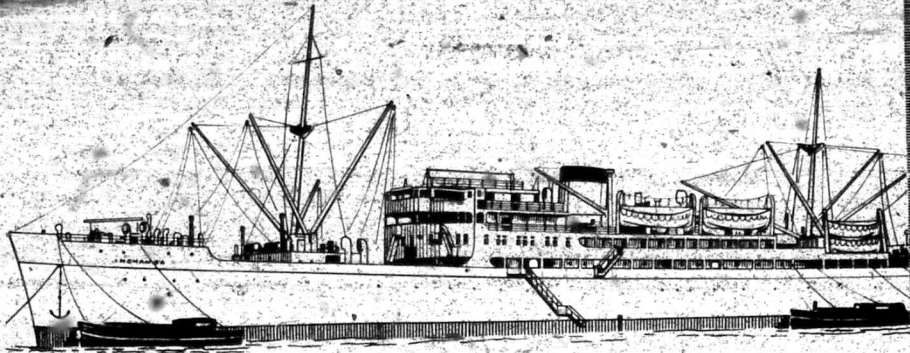
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