

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 26, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1859

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

37s. 6d. yearly post-free



## At your service on World Trade Routes

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

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

# B-I

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO. LTD.

ONE ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: ROYal 4535

or local travel agent

**MAMBANDA** 42-foot, 14-knot shallow draft vessel designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons

*Specially designed and built for African Service by*

## ALDOUS

### SUCCESSORS LTD.

BRIGHTLINGSEA • ESSEX • ENGLAND

Anxious Forebodings of Loyal Kikuyu

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



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

Vessel  
FACTOR  
HALL VESSEL

E. Wales Glasgow Birkenhead  
June 9 June 17  
July 6 July 19

\*Mossel Bay with or without transhipment.

\*Not Lobito or Mauritius.

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

Vessel  
CITY OF BEDFORD  
HALL VESSEL

E. Wales Glasgow Birkenhead  
June 3  
July 5

\*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—  
THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.  
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)

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

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

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

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe  
London Office: City Wall House  
129/130, Finsbury Pavement E.C.2



For Information  
APPLY TO

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

Telegram: "NORMODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"  
Telephone: WHItchall 3858 Cable: "NORMODCOM LONDON"

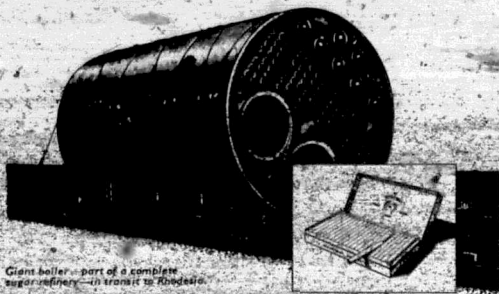
## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

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

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.  
22, RIVER BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.3

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

**CAPITAL or CONSUMER**



Giant boiler—part of a complete sugar refinery—in transit to Rhodesia.

**The Lobito route gets your goods here *QUICKER***

Whether you import sugar refineries or cigarettes, mine conveyors or cosmetics—swift, sure deliveries of your goods are vital to increase business... avoid costly delays... cut stock piling... save capital, storage space, insurance. That's why it pays to import via Lobito and the Benguela Railway—the *shortest* route from the U.K., Europe and the U.S.A.

- The West Coast route saves 2,500 miles by sea compared with shipment via South East African ports.
- A through bill of lading service includes clearance at Lobito and ensures rapid delivery direct to destination in Rhodesia.

*Ship via* **LOBITO**

and the **BENGUELA RAILWAY**

TRAFFIC AGENTS in the Federation:  
**LEOPOLD WALFORD (C.A.) LTD.**, P.O. Box 1567,  
 Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.  
 Also at Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanshya, Chingola and Bancroft.

BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY, LOBITO, LISBON, LONDON



*"A country's standing and future is better gauged by the confidence shown in it by investors and industrialists than the noise made by politicians and professional agitators"*

Federal Prime Minister opening the £2,000,000 Dunlop factory in Bulawayo, August, 1959.

Now, the Ford Motor Company Ltd., announces a £2,000,000 assembly plant opening in Salisbury to join the growing and distinguished list of British Companies established in the Federation of RHODESIA & NYASALAND.

Investors and industrialists desiring up-to-date and accurate information on conditions and prospects in the Federation are invited to consult

The Office of the High Commissioner for **RHODESIA & NYASALAND**  
 Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2 (Corner Garden 1212)

**COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE**  
 "BELGIAN LINE"

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

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

**MATADI** Angola, New York

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

*Managing Agents:*  
**AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE**  
 ANTWERP: BRUSSELS:  
 1, Meir 41, Cantersteen

**Agents in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi:**  
 Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Kotwezi, Usumbura

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

**New York agents:** Belgian Line Incorporated, 63, Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

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

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

**Beira agents:** East African Shipping Agency (Easa) P.O.B. 72 & 82

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

**Ndola agents:** Leopold Walford (c.a.) Ltd., Collet House, King George Avenue, Ndola (P.O.B. 4567)

For gauges of 18" to 5' 6" and from 20 to 85 b.f.p.

**2 1/2 ton**  
**3 1/2 ton**  
**4 1/2 ton**  
**5 ton**  
**6 ton**  
**7 ton**  
**9 ton**  
**14 ton**

**SIMPLEX** diesel locos

The obvious choice for economic and dependable haulage.

Represented in TANGANYIKA · KENYA · UGANDA by

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

London Associates: Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., 20-24 Manning Lane, London, E.C.2

# ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger.

**OUTWARD SAILINGS**

(M) MORMACPEN

	B'way	Ch'ton	
	JUNE 3	JUNE 4	
	Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.
	JUNE 6	JUNE 7	JUNE 10

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

(R) ROBIN GOODFELLOW

	B'way	Ch'ton	
	MAY 31	JUNE 17	JUNE 18
	Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.
	JUNE 20	JUNE 21	JUNE 24

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

(R) ROBIN SHERWOOD

	B'way	Ch'ton	
	JUNE 30	JULY 1	
	Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.
	JULY 3	JULY 5	JULY 8

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

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

## NEW YORK,

Baltimore and Philadelphia.

TO AND FROM

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR MAURITIUS and REUNION

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

**HOMEWARD SAILINGS**

ROBIN HOOD

ROBIN LOCKSLEY

MORMACWIND

MORMACPEN

ROBIN

GOODFELLOW

	E. Africa	S. Africa
	—	mid-late June
	late June	Early July
	Early/Mid July	Late July
	—	Late July
	Early	Mid Aug.
	Aug.	—

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD**

Cott's House, Camomile Street, London, E.C.3

Telephone: Avenue 1234 Cables: Mitcotts, London

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

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

**WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD**  
Durban

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.**  
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

**KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.**  
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani

General Agents,  
**MADAGASCAR P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE**  
Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports:  
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES** and their Agents

**2, BROADWAY  
NEW YORK, 4**

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

## Over 800 offices in Africa . . . .

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

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

**THE STANDARD BANK  
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

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

Agents and correspondents throughout the world



# A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

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

## TRADING SUBSIDIARY

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

#### Importers/Stockists

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

#### Exports

- ★ COFFEE
- ★ TEA
- ★ COTTON
- ★ GENERAL PRODUCE

## SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

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

## SOLE PROPRIETORS

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

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

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

## INTERESTED AS AGENTS

British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

"Baobab" Cement

Uganda Cement Industry Ltd.

"Rock" Cement

Uganda Clays Ltd.

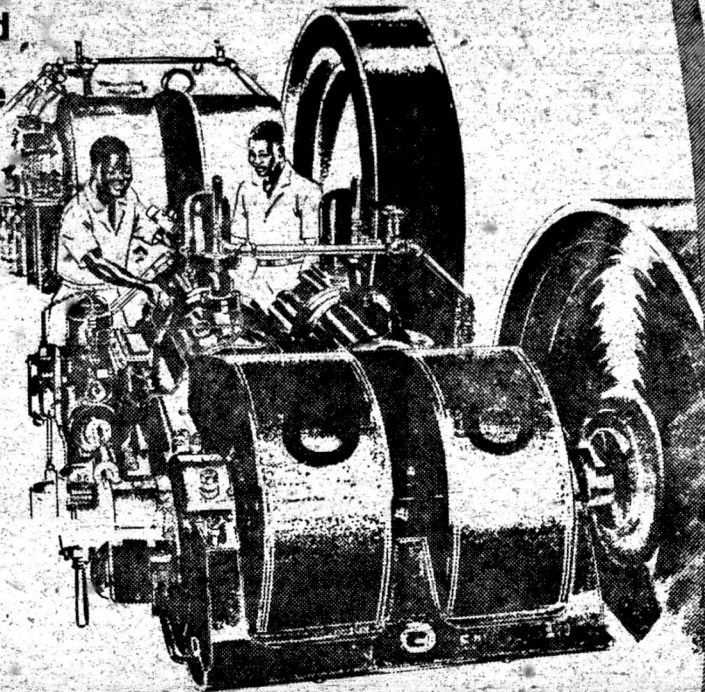
Tiles and Blocks

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co. Ltd.

Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

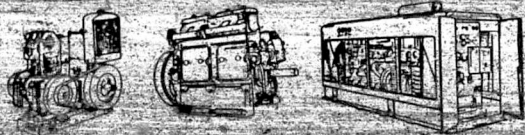
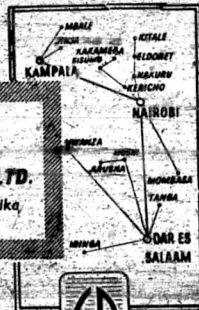
# Power Plant

Whatever your Power requirements  
 G. & R. can recommend and supply the best  
 Equipment with the guarantee of after-sales  
 service and  
 an adequate  
 supply of  
 spare parts.  
 - A service  
 available  
 throughout  
 East Africa.

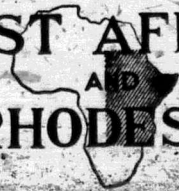


Complete equipment for Power and Water projects, Public Works, Farms, Factories and your Domestic requirements.

**GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD.**  
 Head Office: Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika.



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cable: EASTAFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	905	Investment in Kenya	915
Notes by the Way	906	N. Rhodesia's "Reign of Terror"	916
Kikuyu Fears	907	Uganda Conference	918
Joint Board Report	909	Mr. Kaunda at the Colonial Office	919
Blantyre "Riot"	910	White Highlands Man	920
Rebut for K.A.N.U.	911	Commercial News	921
Personalia	912	Mining	922
Commonwealth Institute	913	Company Reports	923
Queen Mother's Tour	914		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1859

37s. 6d. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THOUSANDS OF EUROPEANS in East and Central Africa must in recent months have had experiences like those described in this issue by a farmer in Kenya who has carefully noted the statements made to him by Africans who cannot understand the readiness of their Government to trust African politicians whom their own people so generally distrust. The record is almost entirely of Kikuyu origin, and therefore directly connected with Mau Mau, past and present (for, whatever Westminster and Whitehall may affect to believe, everyone in Kenya knows of current activities which are indistinguishable from those of Mau Mau). Similar anxieties are, however, widespread among Africans in other tribes and territories (especially at the moment in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia), in which the overwhelming majority of the people want only to be relieved of the pressure of the extreme nationalist cliques. They submit to those organizations in self-defence because they have lost faith in the intention and ability of their British rulers to continue the protection to which they have been accustomed, for in all too many areas law and order are not being upheld.

Associated with that weakness in administration, the ordinary African sees that many European officials who in the past exercised authority with scrupulous impartiality have now different standards.

**Detrimental to British Honour.** In particular, they frequently ignore the subversive and often violent incitements of African politicians whom Africans in general regard as self-seeking, cunning, and untrustworthy. To make matters worse, marked attention is paid by senior officials to the talk, often the double-talk, of such men, a number of whom adver-

tise their intransigence by by-passing the Governor (thereby affronting both African and European standards of courtesy) and appealing direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, unaware of African custom and expectations, and unwisely judging from the standpoint of a United Kingdom politician, makes himself accessible even to those who have records which should warn him against a concession which is certain to be exploited for their own ends by the agitators themselves, and, still worse, equally certain to be interpreted by those whom they intend to dragoon as evidence that even the British Government has a high opinion of men whose whole aim is to undermine the work of its representatives in Africa. Ministers and M.Ps. dismiss this aspect of the matter as a mere technicality, which it is expedient to disregard. What really matters, however, is not their view of the question, but the conclusion which Africans must draw; and Africans indubitably make deductions which gravely handicap day-to-day administration and reflect detrimentally upon British honour.

Why, the masses of Africans ask, does the Government allow such men to be built up by official tolerance and their own propaganda until they undermine loyalty within the whole community and the tribe

**How Administration Has Been Undermined.** (which always comes first in African thinking)? Why are they so often allowed to get their way by organized intimidation and violence? Why are such light sentences passed for crimes which are part of the plan to impose dictatorship when day by day the people hear hollow words about democracy? Why are some Governments in British Africa so complacent that the strong arm gangs of some African politicians travel openly in cars, buses, and lorries to compel the people to attend what are then

described to the world as monster meetings? — at which, of course, there is unanimous support for "demands" (always "demands") for changes damaging and dangerous from the African standpoint, but nevertheless accepted by the crowds because, when called upon to vote, they are very conscious that those who do not raise a hand invite ostracism at the least, physical violence in all probability, and perhaps death. These are the real facts of African life today in territories in East and Central Africa which are denied the benefits of fair and firm administration because all three political parties in the United Kingdom have allowed politics to usurp the claims of justice.

No worse disservice has been done in recent decades to British Africa than by the ceaseless, and usually senseless, agitation of Socialist speakers and writers, most of whose statements about Africa have had little or no relation to the circumstances to which they purported to refer. Emotionalism has taken the place of judgment and sentiment of fact, with the consequence that many inexperienced and

unbalanced African politicians have been encouraged to expect that they would quickly assume responsibilities which they were quite incapable of bearing. Because these follies have been repeated week by week, and at times almost day by day, in the House of Commons and in the Press, over the air, and now in television, they have weakened the faith of everyone else in Colonial Africa, where Administrations, instead of taking what was manifestly the right course, have tended more and more to be guided by the anxiety to escape Colonial Office displeasure as the result of an awkward Parliamentary question. Government by remote control is bad enough. Government by apprehension of Opposition interrogation must be weak and erosive of confidence — and what East and Central Africa most need is confidence. Those who are doing most to deny the territories that essential boon are the politicians on both sides of the House of Commons who sit dumb while the future of many millions of Africans is recklessly imperilled, and the nationalist politicians in Africa who clamour for power which they are not competent to wield wisely, equitably, and consequently for the well-being of all.

## Notes By The Way

### Strange Document

THE SOUTHWORTH REPORT, a strange document, in a style scarcely appropriate to a judicial finding, is not well arranged, and in places fact and comment are interspersed (though criticism on that ground is justifiably made by the commissioner against some of the journalists whose reports he had to consider). Some of his conclusions are blurred by being so long drawn out; indeed, a much more concise record would have been better from every standpoint. The report is also irritatingly idiosyncratic. It calls every journalist "a gentleman of the press" and every African witness "a gentleman" or "a lady" (though many of them are shown to have engaged in unladylike and ungentlemanly behaviour). So far as the Malawi adherents are concerned, Mr. Justice Southworth evidently regards all of them, or almost all, as perjurers.

### Police v. Press

THE ESSENCE of his finding is that the police, white and black, who were on duty in Blantyre at the time of the Prime Minister's visit in January did not use unduly harsh methods in controlling a disturbance organized by a small group of Malawi members, but that, on the contrary, the police showed an indulgence which similar demonstrators would not have received in England. The commissioner's task was to judge between the police and the many newspaper reports in which they were sharply criticized, some even charging them with having incited a riot. Since the verdict is for the police, it is against a number of Fleet Street reporters, who are shown to have telegraphed unfair, unreliable, and prejudiced stories of what happened. Some of the journalists whose reports were most disparaging and

reprehensible are, however, among the witnesses whom the commissioner most warmly commends. They evidently repented at leisure. What their interrogator thought of some of them will be noted next week.

### Rude Awakening

THE SILENCE on the political left is broken occasionally by anguished comments from those who refused to listen to all warnings and held stubbornly to their presumption that all would be well in Africa if only more and more votes were given more and more quickly in more and more territories — to electorates which, as the circle of enfranchisement widens, must contain an ever higher proportion of people with no conception of the meaning of public affairs, let alone competence to help in their solution. Until a few months ago strident complaints came unceasingly from Socialist lips and pens: enough was not being done, they declared, to give political power to those Africans in East and Central Africa who were so confident of their ability to run the country (though scarcely any of them had had experience of any significance in administration, business, or a profession).

### Shocks for Socialists

WHEN MACBLUNDELLISM hit Kenya, the Socialists were shocked into silence, for their own extremists could not have done more if their party had been in office. Within a few weeks they have become anxious, and indeed apprehensive. In issue after issue recently the *New Statesman*, previously insistent that African nationalism should be promptly given almost anything it wanted, has waved the red flag of danger. I mean not of ultra-Socialism (though, of course, it stands for



that). In last week's issue, for instance, an editorial note describes the road to independence in Kenya as stony, and continues: "It had been hoped that the Lancaster House agreement charted the way towards a smooth evolution leading to African majority government and eventual independence. It has now been called in question by the agitation of African leaders who are demanding both the immediate release of Kenyatta from restriction and virtually immediate independence. The next move may be a campaign of civil disobedience." The pity is that this moulder of opinion could not see the inevitability of such developments until they had become harsh and dangerous actualities.

### Towards Black Racism

IN NORTHERN RHODESIA, the note continues, "ugly violence has already broken out with an attack on a woman and her children. Political frustration in the present temper of Africa can take some brutal forms when they lead directly to black facialism. The situation in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia is complicated by personal rivalries among the African leaders." That does not put the matter with undue emphasis, but it is not essentially what EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has

predicted time and again? — to be told by the left, from some of its most responsible leaders downwards, that these were the foolish croakings of obstructive pessimists and traducers of the Africans who were destined to lead their people forward. The nature of that leadership in Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could scarcely have been revealed more plainly in recent months. Even the Socialists (with the exception of their lunatic fringe) are horrified at the clamour of the Kenya African politicians for Kenyatta as their leader, and to put it mildly they have been disenchanted with Dr. Banda, whose harangues to London audiences did him and his cause no good. Uganda has no African political leadership worth the name and that of Northern Rhodesia, while loudly denouncing violence, either encourages it in private or impotently watches its development. The *New Statesman*, incidentally, might have been more candid about the "attack" on Mrs. Burton. Petrol was poured into her car and set alight. Though extremely badly burned, she managed to get her two young children out of the vehicle. The dog was burnt alive. Mrs. Burton has now died. Thus is the flame of black nationalism tended and utilized.

## Anxious Forebodings of Loyal Kikuyu

### Widespread Fears of African Politicians

A KENYA SETTLER, who knows the Kikuyu well, speaks their language fluently, has spent many years in the Colony, and is well known to be liberal-minded, has kept a note of many of his conversations with Africans (mainly Kikuyu) since 1958.

Though not compiled with a view to publication, the record has now been put at the disposal of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

If any clue were given to the identity of the Africans mentioned, they would be in danger of physical violence, and perhaps of death. For their protection it is therefore necessary to omit anything which might permit identification of the European compiler of the record.

The following excerpts are taken from the original documents.

AN OLD KIKUYU (who had held a responsible position): "There is nothing left for me now but to die. The Government have thrown me away; it listens only to young Africans who have been to school, deserted their homes and responsibilities, and thrown off all tribal control. I helped the Government against Mau Mau. Now they have forgotten and leave me to the mercy of my enemies."

### Loyalists Not Safe in Kikuyuland

ANOTHER OLD KIKUYU (who in the opinion of our informant could not have done more or risked more to help the Government): "I never doubted that Government would protect us all. Wherever I go now I am threatened and cursed; it is not safe now for a Kikuyu loyalist to remain in his own country. I will go up-country now to the Lumbwa tribe, and try and buy a piece of land on which to build a hut and make a little garden to grow a few potatoes to eat. If God helps me, I shall die before my enemies follow me."

A YOUNG KIKUYU, well-educated: "We fear that trouble may come because Government has not the control it had. It is easily deceived. K.A.U., then Mau Mau, and now K.A.N.U. What's in a name? But next time the loyalists will not dare help the Europeans; we could not face a second betrayal."

A SOMALI (a fine character, from the ruling class): "Of course, I am very hardy to think my country is to have independence, and I am going home for the celebrations, but I want my country always to remain in the Commonwealth. I especially admire the very fine Englishmen who promoted the country of Kenya, first of integrity and honour, which has vanished completely, and to which we owe so much. May this grand example never fade from before our eyes."

AN AFRICAN LOYALIST: "The Mau Mau oath is a terrible thing and against God. They want to drive out the Europeans, but we know that any good that will ever come to us and our country will come through no other tribe but the British, because they have Christianity in their hearts."

"We trust no African who thinks he is capable of leading his own people without the guidance of Europeans for many years to come. We plead with Government not to give our own people power over us without European supervision, for they rob and deceive, and the man who can produce the biggest bribe in money or kind gets what he wants. It has always been like this with Africans, and will be for a long time yet. We are afraid."

### "Government Has Forgotten Us"

ANOTHER AFRICAN LOYALIST (who worked faithfully and fought against Mau Mau): "I have come to say goodbye to you, *bwana*, for I may not have much longer to live. My home has just been attacked and completely broken up, and I have nothing left now."

"The gang told me that they are the new Mau Mau, which cannot be overcome by Government like the old one; that all people like myself who helped the Government against Mau Mau are going to be removed; that every single one will be carved up into small pieces, together with their families, as soon as the Africans are in power. There will be no mercy."

"You were my friend, and you and I fought hard in great danger to overcome that bad thing, Mau Mau. I always believed the Government would protect those who fought with them. Now I know they have forgotten us. When you leave this country, could I come with you?"

EX-AU MAU MAU KIKUYU (who, while members of a terrorist gang, were caught during the first year of the emergency, became converted to the Government's side, and then wholeheartedly did what they could to undo the evil done: "still faithful, working for Government, and loyal and trusted"): "We thank God that you have time to write to us and strengthen our hearts. These are very bad days, and we do not know what will happen to us. The Government does not realize what it is doing to us; we must just trust God to protect us and do our work as well as we can. It is not safe for us to walk about the reserve in Government uniform now; drivers of Government vehicles are stoned and spat upon. Plead God he will not allow *Uhuru* to come yet."

MAU MAU ADHERENT (a KIKUYU, when visiting a relative in a settled area): "I spent most of the emergency in detention camps, because I was active in Mau Mau. When I came out I found that the thing I had been detained for was thriving outside and the Government were not stopping it. I was puzzled. I got work on a coffee estate in Kiambu and have attended all the political meetings, where we have been taught to hate the Europeans and believe that everything they have done is wrong."

"We have been told many times that John Kenyatta must be released and that we must deal with the African leaders. They always say that we must deal with the

asked who wants him back. Every man puts his up, for he dare not do otherwise.

"When our leaders went to the London conference they assured us they would bring back *Uhuru*, and that then everything would be divided between us and that we would all be well off. At a huge meeting in Kiambu after the conference our Kikuyu leader told us to scatter over the settled areas to be ready for the division of European farms, as Kiambu district was not large enough to go round among us. That is why I am here. I now see we were deceived. There are already thousands of Kikuyu scattered on the farms, just waiting.

"We cannot understand our leaders wishing to worship a man like Kenyatta. We ask ourselves whether they can themselves be Christians. I have had my eyes opened by coming here and seeing the people of your village living contentedly as your children, with all their needs provided for, and their illnesses dealt with day or night. I would not have believed it, for we had been taught that all Europeans are bad."

**LOYALIST KIKUYU** (a respected elder in his district): "It makes me laugh to hear the high-sounding words of those Africans who call themselves our leaders. They have used us, the ordinary, hard-working Kikuyu, to further their own ends, to make themselves great and wealthy."

"I know the Kikuyu. Am I not a Kikuyu? It has always been the same since days of old. Anyone with authority always victimized those in his power. Chiefs were the worst offenders: If they needed meat for a feast or sacrifice, they took a poor man's goats; if they were fined by Government, they paid it with a poor man's stock; if Government required trees for bridge-building, the poor man's trees were cut down (often precious sacred trees). No man would dare refuse the chief for fear of falling into disfavour and being victimized by witchcraft.

"The ordinary man has always been victimized. That is why so many of us left the reserves to work on the white man's farms, where we would get something for our work and not have our possessions taken by chiefs and headmen.

"The Kikuyu cannot change their nature in a few years; they are exactly the same today even those who have been fortunate enough to be sent to England and other countries for education: It is natural to a Kikuyu to advance himself at someone else's expense. The only wrong is to be found out."

### Criticism of Self-Styled Leaders

**LOYALIST KIKUYU** ("loyalist of strong conviction"): "Surely those who call themselves our leaders have been found out in their wicked schemes to become powerful and rich? We are all sick at heart over the pain our people are suffering, and can see no good in the promises held out to us that the Europeans will be driven out and all their possessions and land handed over to us.

"Till the Government woke up to Mau Mau we were all drained of our money through numerous subscriptions, which we were told were to educate our children and help our leaders to get us a lot of land. Some people are enjoying themselves very much with that large quantity of money, but it is not us, the poor, working people. Have those leaders ever done hard work with their own hands, like you and me? No. They like only to wear fine clothes, deceive us with fine words, and impress the Government with their cleverness. And the Government listens to them and not to us because we have not had the education they have had.

"Most of the Kikuyu tribe have taken at least the first Mau Mau oath, and a large percentage of members of some other tribes also: a great number of them now wish they had never done so and wish there were a way out of it, because of the great loss and suffering it has brought them.

"It is not in the hands of the ordinary Kikuyu to end Mau Mau; they can only hinder it. It is the Mau Mau leaders in high places all over the country who have the power to keep the oath alive. Had Kenyatta delayed a little longer we would all have taken the oath, or been killed for refusing, for we would have found it impossible to hold out against the majority.

"The Kikuyu have been deceived and robbed of nearly everything they had of value by Kikuyu leaders in Kenya and England. They are trying to make themselves great with our money.

"Our homes are broken up through Mau Mau and our families scattered; old people are not respected any more; our old laws are ignored. It is a sad sight to see very old men and women toiling along the roads looking for relatives or friends to take them in.

"Why have our so-called representatives not tried to help our people adjust these important things? They have been concerned only with making themselves great with many fine words. They deceive the Europeans but they do not deceive

us. Many of our old men have suffered with the fastness since

the days of long ago and loved and respected them. There are many wrong things to be put right: a good workman deserves a good house, and enough food and security, and all those things enjoyed in a Christian community.

"We have lost sons and daughters to Mau Mau, and nothing can ever again unite families broken up by Mau Mau. We know what it cost people in persecution for attending mission churches and schools: men were tied to trees and beaten; they were thrown into rivers at night to drown; many fled the district for safety. Some of those heroes of long ago are even greater heroes today, as they defy Mau Mau and uphold the Christian faith as hardly won.

### Mau Mau Strong in Government Departments

But how can we fight this enemy, Mau Mau, when it is here amongst us in the ranks, if Government does not know us? How can we fight it while Government thinks it is only the gangs in the forest? The strength of Mau Mau is on the farms and in the reserves and in all Government departments, quietly and ruthlessly carrying on its work. When the gangs are finished, the forces will still go on hunting in the forests and the wrong places, giving themselves much work and trouble, while Mau Mau is busy behind them, laughing at them.

"We are as much on our guard today as we were in the beginning of the emergency. If the European doctor was not there we would not risk going to hospital for treatment for fear of poisoning. We are told now that when an African Government come into power there will be nothing for anyone who helped Government fight Mau Mau, and that we shall all be killed with our wives and children.

"Many non-oath-takers do nothing to help Government; they remain quiet and unnoticed, say nothing and give nobody away. This is for their own safety because Government does not give protection. If they do not interfere they are temporarily safe; but as soon as a man criticizes or exposes Mau Mau, he becomes a marked man, and his turn will come, if not now, then later when the Government thinks the 'war' is over and Mau Mau a thing of the past.

"Government will fall asleep again, as in 1952, and be deceived by the fine words of our African leaders, who tell Government one thing and us something quite different."

**KIKUYU LOYALIST** (a scholar, converted from Mau Mau): "Those like myself who got caught up in the excitement of Mau Mau soon experienced the degrading depths of evil; I feel shame as I think back on it all, and I thank God for saving me in time. When I realized how wrong it all was, I did everything in my power to help Government stop it, and I took every risk. I had complete faith in the British Government to protect all those who helped to fight for right.

"We need the British Government to help and guide us for many years, until our people can be entrusted with the very heavy responsibility of self-government. We trust the Government, but are often puzzled by what it does.

"We cannot understand why it is so merciful to Mau Mau adherents who are under oath to remove the Europeans by any means, including murder. And why do they seem to listen only to the words of Africans who live mostly in Nairobi, and forget the millions of us who live in the country?"

### "Our Hearts Have Dropped"

"We realize that many of the injustices Government allow are due to ignorance and false advice, for we know Government wishes to be just and treat us fairly; they merely do not understand the cunning schemes and unscrupulous ways of so many of our so-called leaders, who tell us that America and Russia are coming to invest their money here and rule us.

"We would like to belong to communities led by good Christian Europeans, where we could all get Christian teaching in church, schools, and everyday life, as the people in England have community life throughout their country. The only diversions we have now are Sunday markets, beer shops, and politics.

"We want Government to legislate for our old customs to regulate the bride-price, which is a very good custom if controlled, for it safeguards the home, and to protect us from victimization.

"Until we can speak English, we would like Government interpreters to be Europeans when the Government administrator is unable to speak a language. That would give us justice and prevent bribery. Kenya would never have got into this muddle if Government officials had been able to speak to the people in their own languages and been able to judge for themselves.

"Since the London conference our hearts have dropped. We loyalists have been handed over to our enemies by the Government we trusted. Why have they done this to us? Do they not know that the politicians are double-talkers?"

# H.M. Government Must Now Stand Firm in Africa

## Strong Appeals at Joint East and Central African Board Annual Meeting

LORD COLYTON was elected chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board at the 36th annual meeting, held on Monday in a committee room of the House of Lords, in succession to Lord De La Warr, who had held that office for four years.

LORD DE LA WARR said that it was not easy to see how things would go in the East and Central African territories which were on the road to independence, but as control passed more and more to the indigenous races, so the rôle of British business must become more important, for the day would come when they would be the sole remaining link with Britain. He continued (in part) —

"Many people feel very depressed about the situation, and none of us can be cheerful, but I cannot feel defeatist.

"Africa is in a state of turmoil, and some strange personalities get more and more control, with the unifying factor of extremist views; but in British East and Central Africa, if we really stick to the things in which we believe — and I underline 'if' — and act in the spirit which we believe to be justified by our fantastic accomplishments in the past half-century and more, without forgetting the spirit of liberalism which is in the make-up of every Englishman, we shall get through. We never quite know where we are going as a race, but we are nevertheless determined to get there!

### Too Far, Too Fast

"What is the great requirement today? Timing is highly important, whether in politics or in hitting a golf ball. Secondly, though to some of us Mr. Macleod has gone too far and too fast, I would stand by a great deal of the liberalism he has shown if now and hereafter he will show real firmness. We must not be driven further until the constitutional changes arranged have been made to work.

"We must watch and see if there is now a spirit of determination in the British Government. One thing is absolutely certain — that if now through weakness and irresponsibility we throw up our task in Africa, the position could deteriorate so badly that there might be a reversion to barbarism. But if we play our true part, leaving generations to come with British standards of life, we shall leave a lasting mark on Africa."

Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, referred to the importance of maintaining a common market in East Africa and to the forthcoming examination of the services of the East Africa High Commission by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Jeremy Raisman. Mr. Julius Nyerere, the African leader in Tanganyika, had recently said that the aim must be to get the three mainland territories together. From every standpoint it was important to maintain the present common market of some 20,000,000 people and avoid splitting it into three.

The decision about any form of closer association must be made by the territories when they achieved independence, but meantime Britain should do nothing to make such an association difficult.

Appealing for private enterprise not to halt in its plans for investment in Africa because of political changes, Lord Perth suggested that perhaps something like £50m. of Exchequer loans would be made available to East and Central Africa in the next three or four years, and that money would continue to be available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and, he hoped, also from the World Bank.

### Compensating Factors

The Minister expressed inability to understand people who talked of a "sell-out" in Kenya, a construction on the Lancaster House Conference which was, he admitted, widespread among Europeans in the Colony. If the cries of landowners for compensation were accepted, it would be the ruin of Kenya, for large numbers of the Europeans would go, those who were the backbone of the economy, and whose continuance at their task was essential. Responsible Africans could, he was sure, find adequate European aid to stay.

There was, he recognized, a fear that under political pressure, Governments might do something irresponsible. But the Colonial Office had tried to meet the anxiety by a scheme for land funds and land development, the dominant feature of the scheme being that best use of the land should be the criterion

when selecting settlers, Africans and others. A further reassurance would be the involvement of the World Bank, for which the Government hoped.

Some Africans could be expected to be farming in the White Highlands before next year's election, and that should take some heat out of the situation. Lord Portman and other landowners in Kenya were anxious to have and train African tenants, and others who followed that lead could make a real contribution to inter-racial partnership.

Any arrangements made at the Nyasaland Constitutional talks in July would not operate until after the Federal Constitutional Review. Lord Perth did not think it necessary to worry too much about Nyasaland, which had raised immensely from Federation, and without which it would have "a ghastly time."

There had been tragic events recently in Northern Rhodesia, but the steps taken by the Government to restore order had been very effective.

### Kenyatta Issue

Sir Charles Ponsonby, proposing a vote of thanks to Lord De La Warr and Lord Perth, said that the time had come for Great Britain to take a firm stand on a number of matters in East and Central Africa, the two most prominent being the question of Kenyatta and that of Nyasaland's withdrawal from the Federation. On those and some other points it ought to be made quite clear that H.M. Government would not give way. It was useless to ask business people to pour money into East Africa, whatever might be done from national and international fronts, unless they could be sure of the continuance of sound civil services.

It was obvious that most of the new African Ministers would be quite ignorant, who did not know, and could not be expected to know, anything about economics. They would have to depend on the civil service, which would, indeed, have increasing, not decreasing responsibilities. That was a matter demanding immediate attention.

Mr. Charles Hobson emphasized that political stability was the precursor of economic development and that there was great need for the re-establishment of political stability in East and Central Africa, not least in Kenya and Uganda. There ought to be an end to doubts about Kenyatta, whose release would be the worst imaginable sell-out, particularly of the loyal Kikuyu who at great personal risk had fought against Mau Mau.

## Joint Board Reception

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, held a reception on Monday evening on the terrace of the House of Lords, the guest of honour being the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies. Those who accepted invitations were:—

Mr. A. H. Allen, M.P., Mr. C. J. Alport, M.P., Mr. J. Amery, M.P., Mr. J. Armitage-Smith, Mr. R. A. R. Bartrop, Mr. P. Barrett, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Mr. H. Baxter, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., Sir Handley Bird, Lord Birdwood, Mr. J. F. Bowles, Mr. K. G. Bradley, Mr. B. Braine, M.P., Mr. P. Broadbent, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg, Mr. D. A. J. Buxton, Professor Carrington, Lord Colgrain, Lord Crathorne, Major-General W. A. Dimoline, Mr. Michael Dunford,

Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. H. Fraser, M.P., Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Sir Kenneth Grubb, Sir John Hathorn Hall, Lord Hastings, Mr. W. W. Higgin, Mr. T. S. Hinds, Mr. Charles Hobson, Sir Nutcombe Hume, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, Mr. Gervas Huxley, the Earl of Inchcape, Mr. H. Izard, Professor D. T. Jack, Mr. F. S. Joelson,

Mr. F. J. Lattin, Mr. J. H. Lascelles, Sir Denis Latham, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, Sir Donald Macgillivray, Professor W. M. Macmillan, Sir John Macpherson, Mr. N. Macpherson, M.P., Sir Andrew MacTaggart, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Sir William McLean, Mr. L. F. Manton, Mr. G. F. Mellersh, Mr. J. K. Michie, Lord Milverton, Mr. H. Molson, M.P., Mr. W. B. I. Monson, Mr. E. H. Morland,

Sir Duncan Openheim, Mr. A. Pike, Sir Charles Ponsonby, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy William Poynter, Sir Hilton Poynter, Sir Ronald Prain, Mr. F. E. Priddle, Sir Gilbert Renne, Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. F. S. Russell, Mr. J. H. M. S. Sainsbury, Mr. Graham Sainsbury, Mr. J. H. Sainsbury, Mr. S. S. Sainsbury, Sir Edmund Scott, Lord St. Leonards, Mr. P. H. M. Wall, M.P., Mr. J. H. Wallace, and Sir Charles Westlake.

# Nyasaland Judge Exonerates Police and Blames London Press

## Mr. Justice Southworth's Verdict on Reports on Blantyre "Riot"

LONDON PRESS REPORTS of the so-called "riot" in Blantyre during the Prime Minister's visit to Nyasaland in January are sharply criticized by Mr. Justice Southworth, the commissioner appointed by the Governor to investigate the allegations. He exonerates the police.

The commissioner heard evidence from 10 representatives of daily newspapers in the United Kingdom, 10 representatives of press, broadcasting, and information services in the Federation and South Africa, 17 European officers of the Nyasaland Police, 12 Africans serving in that force, two members of the Federal prison service, two American missionaries in Nyasaland, one South African missionary, six other European civilians, 14 African members and one European member of the Malawi Congress Party, one African member each of the United Federal Party and the Congress Liberation Party, one other African, one Indian, and two European doctors.

More than 20 pages are occupied by summaries of the evidence of police witnesses.

Their senior, Assistant Commissioner Long, who said that 121 African non-commissioned officers and constables and 13 European commissioned officers were on duty in the area of the disturbances, left Mr. Justice Southworth in no doubt about the truth and exactitude of his testimony. All the other police witnesses, European and African, emerge with credit.

### Superintendent Limb

Of Superintendent Limb, who was accused in a number of reports of using unnecessary violence, we read (*inter alia*):—

"How far can the expressions of disapproval of what Mr. Limb did be justified? One must take some account of the probabilities of the situation. Mr. Limb was the head of his house at Haileybury and a school prefect. On leaving school in 1946 he performed his national service in the Army, being commissioned in the Royal Dragoon Guards, and serving in England, Palestine, Tripolitania, and Malta. Thereafter he volunteered for service in the Territorial Army, gaining the rank of Lieutenant. He joined the Colonial Police in 1950, and after six months' training in England was appointed to Nigeria, where he served until coming to Nyasaland last July.

"While in Nigeria he was from time to time placed in positions of great responsibility, sometimes in areas where the situation from the point of view of public order was one of much difficulty, and in which he gained considerable experience of crowd control and dealing with riots. He was several times commended by a succession of senior officers up to the Inspector-General of Police.

"Mr. Limb has carried his responsibilities in Nyasaland with sufficient effect to have secured his appointment to act in the place of the officer in charge of the police station at Blantyre during that officer's absence on leave, a position which Mr. Limb occupied at the time of the incident at Ryall's Hotel. Blantyre police station may be regarded as the most important in the country, inasmuch as Blantyre is by a long measure the largest town.

"Mr. Long says he did not notice anything to suggest that Mr. Limb had got rattled or lost his self-composure in any way. Mr. York, who was in the cordon next to Mr. Limb, says he saw no indication of his been rattled. He says: 'I don't know him very well. He is a man with a stern sort of manner. He stands up very straight, and he looks very much on parade, as it were.'

"That stance was evident when he was in the witness-box. He appeared to represent an ideal example of a parade-ground sergeant-major. One would expect him to have felt a good deal of impatience at the conduct of the demonstrators on this occasion. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine how any person with a sense of responsibility could have felt otherwise.

"I am satisfied that Mr. Limb used his stick to more effect than the other officers, but not that he used it in the excessive manner described by various witnesses. Three officers in the cordon had their sticks taken from them by demonstrators. I am satisfied that Mr. Limb deliberately deprived Mrs. Pemberton's dog of the balance of evidence it seems certain that this was accidentally done.

"In view of the behaviour of the demonstrators I should

not be prepared to say that the action taken by Mr. Limb in controlling the demonstrators was excessive. It is abundantly clear that the demonstrators were given a measure of indulgence that they would not have received in London, or, one feels, in Cyprus or Jamaica. It seems to be Mr. Limb's misfortune to have been judged not by the measure of his own conduct but by the measure of his brother officers' forbearance.

### "London Bobbies"

Two London newspapers suggested that the disturbances could have been quickly contained by a few London policemen, the *Daily Express* saying: "Unfortunately, instead of bobbies, we had a group of white officers whose aspect, it struck me, was as unfortunate as their tactics." Mr. MacColl, who cabled that message, agreed that "this somewhat puzzling sentence" was a bad one. His reference to the "unfortunate aspect" of the police officers gave the impression that they were a slovenly lot, but he hesitated to say that he did not intend to convey that impression.

"The report comments:—  
"There were 13 European police officers on duty—an assistant commissioner of police, a superintendent of police, two assistant superintendents, nine inspectors, and one plain-clothes officer from the Special Branch. Two of the nine inspectors were in effect 'London bobbies', having only recently arrived in Nyasaland from the Metropolitan Police when the incident occurred. Three other inspectors were in a similar position, but they came from the Gloucester, Shropshire, and Monmouth Constabularies. Two of the senior officers on duty had also had experience in the English police, one in the Metropolitan. All of the other officers except one had previous experience in police forces other than in Nyasaland. Most of those who had not served in the police in England had undergone training in England. All of the officers concerned came from England, except one from Wales.

"Assistant Superintendent Harper, who served in Leeds City Police for six years before coming to Nyasaland in 1954, says that the attitude of the police towards the demonstrators outside Ryall's Hotel was too passive; he would have been in favour of more action. He says more action would have been taken in Leeds, and that the Leeds police would have removed the core of the demonstrators at an earlier stage.

"Inspector Davis, who served for four years in the Gloucestershire Constabulary, and had been in Nyasaland for about 15 months, says the demonstrators appeared to be in a sort of frenzy. He did not see any action taken by the police that appeared unwarranted in the circumstances.

### Orders to Deal Leniently With Demonstrators

"Inspector Glaister, who had about five years in the Shropshire Constabulary before coming to Nyasaland four months before this incident, says he has seen crowds in Shropshire as bad as that which he saw outside Ryall's Hotel, and adds, 'I was most surprised that they were dealt with so leniently. At home they would have been dealt with more harshly.' When asked why they were dealt with so leniently, he replied: 'Well, those were the orders.'

"Inspector Johns, who, after serving in the Monmouthshire Police for 10 years came to Nyasaland four months before the incident, and who had had considerable experience of crowd control at football matches and in industrial disputes, says that the behaviour and mentality of the Blantyre crowd made it different from a crowd in the United Kingdom. He says, however, that the police retained their good humour throughout, and there was some measure of good humour on the part of the demonstrators. Nevertheless, the police in Monmouthshire would have used more force in dealing with the demonstrators than the police in Blantyre did. He adds that the Monmouthshire police would have arrested the ringleaders at an earlier stage.

"Of the two officers from the Metropolitan Police who were present, Inspector Home had been in Nyasaland only about two months. He had served five years in the Buckinghamshire Constabulary and four years in the Metropolitan Police. When stationed at Tower Bridge police station he gained considerable experience of crowd control.

"He says that before they went on duty at Ryall's Hotel he and his colleagues were told to use kid-glove methods, and at all costs to avoid any incidents. He makes quite clear that the same indulgence would not have been accorded to a similar crowd in the Tower Bridge area in London. If any body had started to agitate, as he expresses it, as some of the demonstrators outside the hotel were doing, they would have been told to stop, and if they did not stop they would have been arrested. He says that he would have been one of the demonstrators who would have been arrested a lot earlier in London.

"Inspector Mountford had been in Nyasaland only about a month at the time of the incident, after serving for three and a half years in the Metropolitan Police, having been stationed in Holloway and done duty in Kentish Town and the Caledonian Road, areas in which a police officer acquires a good deal of experience of crowd control. As Inspector Mountford says, most Saturday nights there is trouble in Holloway. He was on duty in Notting Hill during the riots there some time ago.

"Inspector Mountford says that the demonstrators in Blantyre were more excitable and aggressive than the kind one encounters in London; the worst type of demonstrator in London would come down to some measure of reason when it was brought home to him that he would get into trouble if he did not behave, but the demonstrators in Blantyre refused to see reason at all. He says that assaults against the police would not be tolerated in Holloway, and he was surprised to see them tolerated as they were in Blantyre on this occasion.

"When asked whether if this demonstration had taken place in Notting Hill there would have been more people hurt than there were among the demonstrators at Blantyre, he replied: "Without slating the Metropolitan Police, I guarantee it."

"This witness and his colleague were obviously honest-to-goodness policemen of a very good type. There could be no doubt whatever of the genuineness of their impressions, and they could hardly have been better chosen to give an authoritative impression of the contrast between the way in which the police in Blantyre handled the situation and the way in which the police in London would have handled a similar situation."

**False Witness by Malawi**

Of the evidence of African witnesses who had been demonstrators the commissioner writes:

"All the representatives of the Press who have referred to this matter have spoken of the demonstration as preconcerted. It would be an affront to common sense to regard it otherwise.

"One may feel some impulse to speculate why the Malawi Congress witnesses should have wished to deny the obvious pre-arrangement of the demonstration.

"One could not avoid liking the demonstrators who were called at witnesses. They were for the most part pleasant young people enough; but to watch them so obviously and deliberately telling untruths inevitably prompted one to further reflection. When listening to them it was evident that truth and falsehood had little meaning to them; though it would not represent the whole truth to say merely that they were dishonest.

"There can be no doubt at all that much of what they said was consciously untrue, and was indeed concocted evidence. The spectacle of this group of witnesses gave one to reflect with some misgiving on their evident lack of any moral standard or any measure to enable them to distinguish between what was true and what was false and what was right and what was wrong, and to remind oneself that the attitudes of young people such as those who gave evidence must have an important bearing for better or worse on the future of this country.

"There has been a great unwillingness both on the part of Indians and on the part of Africans other than members of the Malawi Congress Party to come forward and give evidence. A variety of others protested that they had seen nothing or that they would be afraid to speak. In the result, apart from an African newspaper representative from Southern Rhodesia, only two other African witnesses were called."

[Next week's issue will quote some of the commissioner's comments on the Press representatives who appeared before him.]

**Next Step in Southern Rhodesia**

A REFERENDUM OR GENERAL ELECTION on the question of removing Britain's reserve powers over Southern Rhodesian legislation, were possible, Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, said at a recent press conference in Salisbury.

He could not give much attention to the problem during the budget session of the Assembly which would start at the end of June, or say when his talks would be resumed with the British Government. "I've been to London twice, so I think they should come here next time," he suggested. Meanwhile there would be correspondence on the subject.

"I was still his hope that the matter would be settled by the end of this year. Any powers retained by Britain would be treated by him as a dead issue."

Whitehead's Constitution, which gave Britain power to dissolve the Assembly, is now being passed by the Assembly, would definitely have to be had never been invoked since responsible government was introduced in 1923.

**African Opposition to K.A.N.U.**

**Denounced by Masai and Kalenjin**

AT A WEEK-END MEETING in Eldoret leaders of a new Kenya African political association, called the Kalenjin Political Alliance, decided not to join the Kenya African National Union and not to support its appeal to the African elected members of the Legislature to resign from the Government and Legislative Council if they are not allowed to see Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader.

The Alliance represents five Kalenjin-speaking tribes, between them about a million strong, who live in North-West Kenya. The Kalenjin, like the Masai, are warrior tribes who have always considered the Kikuyu and Luo their inferiors.

The governing council of the Alliance, composed of 10 representatives each from the Nandi, Kipsigis, Suk, Tugen, and Elgeyo-Marawet tribes, all attended the Eldoret meeting.

Apart from the decision not to join K.A.N.U. or subscribe to the call for resignations over Kenyatta, the council resolved to make clear its prior claim to administrative control over land in Western Kenya, including the present European areas of Uasin Gishu, Trans-Nzoia, Nakuru and Sotik, because the tribes were there before European settlement started. But it was said after the meeting that the Alliance had no wish to interfere with existing landowners; "those who wish to remain in the area and live peacefully with the Kalenjin will not be disturbed."

**Samburu May Join**

The Alliance hopes that other tribal groups will join them, and the Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Teita Towett, a Kipsigis, said he thought that the Masai and Samburu would probably do so.

While the Alliance's governing council was meeting in Eldoret, there was a Masai gathering at Ngeong, 14 miles from Nairobi, to discuss the tribe's future. Chiefs, headmen, and elders representing more than 50,000 tribesmen in Kenya and Tanganyika attended. They included the Tanganyika section's paramount chief, Edward Kalo Mbarati.

They agreed to support the Masai United Front, recently formed by younger men of the tribe but not yet approved by the elders, who now decided to give their blessing. A committee of chiefs and elders was formed to inquire into its constitution of the M.U.F. and report back to a further tribal meeting next week.

The elders made it clear that they did not regard themselves as committed to any decisions already made by the United Front, including its approach to the European United Party and its statement that it would not join K.A.N.U.

One of the main topics at the Ngeong meeting was the possible unification of the Kenya and Tanganyika sections of the Masai to form one autonomous State—a move which would be strongly opposed by the African nationalists in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Before the Ngeong meeting the general secretary of the United Front, Mr. David Lenomo, attacked the K.A.N.U. leadership as being in "irresponsible hands."

Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Party, said in Southern Rhodesia last week that the release of Kenyatta would "almost certainly lead to a civil war in the Kikuyu tribal country", for the loyal Kikuyu would regard it as a signal to rise against former Mau Mau followers. He blamed recent bush-knife attacks on the release of several former Mau Mau leaders. Detainees had been liberated by the Governor as an act of faith, but if that faith was repaid to the extent of releasing Kenyatta, Britain "would lose everything in Kenya."

**Authoritative Denial**

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, now High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has written to the *Guardian*: "Your Lusaka correspondent states in a report about Northern Rhodesia: 'Upon the issue of federation the people were told, in effect, by both Labour and Conservative Governments in Britain and by the Governor, and his men in Northern Rhodesia that they would not have it if they did not want it.' As Governor of Northern Rhodesia at the time I can say that I never made any such statement at the time and that the Government officers did so."

# PERSONALIA

MR. I. C. CHOPRA has arrived in London from Tanganyika.

SIR RONALD PRAIN left London Airport on Tuesday for Rhodesia.

MR. ROLF GARDINER, now in Nyasaland, is due back at the week end.

LIEUT. COLONEL J. MCK. ANDERSON is in London from Salisbury.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS returned early this week from a visit to Kenya.

MR. C. J. P. IONIDES has arrived from Tanganyika. He is staying in Hove, Sussex.

MR. D. C. BROOK has returned to London from his visits to Nyasaland and East Africa.

BRIGADIER and MRS. J. A. E. RALSTON have arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. M. N. MEHTA, who recently resigned from the Uganda Electricity Board, is in London.

MR. F. X. ROONEY, a barrister in Blantyre, and Mrs. ROONEY are in England from Nyasaland.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE attended a reception at Buckingham Palace yesterday evening.

MR. BEVILLE W. PAIN has been appointed a London agent of the Anglo American Corporation.

DR. H. A. FOSBROOKE, director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, has arrived from Rhodesia.

MR. N. R. FUGGLES-COUCHMAN, Assistant Director of Agriculture, has arrived from Tanganyika.

MR. CECIL BURNEY, an elected member of the legislative council of Northern Rhodesia, is in London.

THE REV. P. G. L. COLE, of Bulawayo, is in the United Kingdom with Mrs. COLE and their family.

SIR PHILIP MANSON-BAHR has been elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

MR. P. G. W. CAHILL, a manufacturers' representative in Salisbury, has arrived in London from Rhodesia.

MR. C. B. ANDERSON, MR. C. R. DEVONSHIRE, and MR. P. B. LEAHEY, all of Nairobi, are in England on leave.

MR. C. BURNEY, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. BURNEY have arrived in England.

MR. F. H. KEENLYSIDE, managing director of Manica Trading Co., Ltd., left London Airport on Monday for the Federation.

MR. DOUGLAS ROBB, F.R.C.S., Sir Arthur Sims Commonwealth Travelling Professor of Surgery, will visit East Africa in June.

MR. JULIAN CROZLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has been elected vice-president of the governors of Wellington College.

LORD BALNIEL, M.P., has returned from the Federation and Kenya, and MR. W. F. DEEDES, M.P., from a visit to the Federation.

MR. K. KIRBY, British Vice-Consul in Elizabethville, and Mrs. KIRBY have arrived in the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, has had informal talks with MR. G. S. JONES, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland.

MR. MICHAEL WOOD, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, is due back in London from Africa towards the end of this month.

MAJOR GENERAL J. C. D'A. DALTON, Director of Quartering at the War Office, has been visiting British Army and East African Land Force units and installations in Kenya.

SIR PERCY SILDON, formerly in the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika Territory, who was head of M.I.5 until his retirement, was 72 at the beginning of this week.

MR. D. W. LAWFOOD, assistant secretary of the United States Educational Commission in London, is about to visit East Africa.

DR. (MISS) H. J. HARTHOORN and DR. R. G. HOLMES are to join the Government medical staff in Uganda, and DR. C. H. McLEARY in Tanganyika.

Rhodesian farmers now in England include MR. E. J. HARROLD, MR. W. S. HENKEL, MR. A. R. MORKEK, MR. R. H. STACEY, and MR. V. R. TOWNSEND.

MR. and MRS. W. A. GODLONTON are due in England from Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of July. They will be travelling in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. R. S. A. BEAUCHAMP, Director of the East African Fisheries Research Organization, is on long leave in England. So is MR. H. J. H. BORLEY, Director of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control in Nyasaland.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa in London, flew to Lagos last week to serve on a commission of inquiry into the Nigerian Railways Corporation. He is acting in his purely personal capacity, devoting his annual leave to the task he was invited to undertake.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, who was G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa from 1955 to 1957, and is now Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Command, has been promoted to the rank of general.

MR. O. V. GARRATT, Adviser on Prison Administration at the Colonial Office, is touring East Africa. While in Uganda (where he served at one time) he will preside over a conference of Commissioners of Prisons in East African territories.

Among directors of Rhodesian companies who are recent arrivals in the United Kingdom are MR. D. A. EDWARDS, MR. H. GERSH, MRS. H. J. GADIEL, MR. D. T. REA, MR. V. H. SIMPSON, MR. L. SCHRAGGER, and MR. W. WALKER.

LORD PORTAL OF HUNGERFORD, a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has been appointed the first chairman of the British Aircraft Corporation, Ltd., formed by the merger of the aircraft interests of the Bristol, English Electric, and Vickers groups.

When THE QUEEN and THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH last week visited the headquarters of the Royal Over-Seas League, they were received by its grand president, Lord MOUNTBATTEN, its founder, SIR EVELYN WRENCH, the chairman, SIR ANGUS GILLAN, and LADY GILLAN.

MR. JASPER KNIGHT, a director of Unilever, Ltd., Mrs. KNIGHT, MR. J. D. GOURLEY, chairman of Lever Brothers (Southern Africa), Ltd., and Mrs. GOURLEY, and MR. C. J. VAN JAARVELDT, managing director of Lever Brothers (Central Africa), Ltd., and Mrs. VAN JAARVELDT are visiting Nyasaland this week.

SIR REGINALD MANNINGHAM-BULLER, Attorney-General in Great Britain, who was to have performed the ceremonial opening last Monday of the new Crown Law Office in Nairobi, had to cancel the arrangement owing to pressure of affairs in London. The opening ceremony was performed by SIR PATRICK RENISON.

SIR EDWARD DE STEIN has been elected the first president of Gallaher, Ltd., which have large tobacco interests in the Federation. MR. C. W. MASON has relinquished the office of managing director on assuming the chairmanship, MR. M. R. NORMAN has been appointed deputy chairman, and MR. E. J. FOORD managing director.

MR. RONALD G. NGALA has now been sworn in as Minister for Labour, Social Security, and Adult Education in the Government of Kenya. A Giriama, he was elected to the Legislature in 1957. He was educated at Katoloni School, Kusa, the Alliance High School, Kisumu, and Makerere College, Uganda, and was afterwards headmaster of the Buxton School, Mombasa, and supervisor of African Anglican Church schools there. Later he took an education course at Redland College, Bristol.

## Danger of Equivocation in Kenya

### Why the Governor Should Have Said "No"

MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, has argued in the *Guardian*, Manchester, that the Governor of Kenya should have dismissed out of hand the request of the African elected members to be allowed to visit Kenya.

In a letter published on Monday he wrote:

"Kenya is, as you say, in serious trouble as a result of the ill-advised campaign for the return of Kenyatta by African politicians who know that his release would be taken by all who stood firm against Mau Mau, including thousands of Kikuyu, as the signal that, in your words, they must 'expect a night of the long knives'."

"What is not understood in this country is that the shocking situation is the natural result of the refusal of the United Kingdom Government to declare in unequivocal terms that it would never allow Kenyatta to resume political activity; and that means, in the conditions of Africa, that he must continue to reside in a remote area."

"You have reported a promise by the Governor of Kenya to give serious consideration to the request of the African elected members in the Legislature to be allowed to see Kenyatta at Lodwar. That suggestion should have been dismissed immediately for all Africans would interpret such a visit as recognition by the authorities that supreme political power again rested with the Mau Mau leader, who would operate by remote control until he was set free to lead in person."

### Expediency Given Priority over Right

"To argue that a visit by the elected members would not have that result is pointless; what matters is that the mass of Africans would certainly draw the deduction I have outlined, one most dangerous to Kenya politically, socially, and economically."

"Politically, the visit would be regarded as serving notice that no African unwilling to accept Mau Mau direction could have any place in public life. Socially, it would be taken by all loyalist Africans as a warning to abandon their hope of British protection against intimidation and violence. Economically, it would still further undermine confidence, and thus accelerate the removal of money from Kenya and check investment from outside, which has greatly diminished in consequence of the Macleod Constitution."

"Confidence in Kenya cannot begin to be re-created until it is made absolutely clear that the British Government will never restore freedom to a man who, in the words of the Governor only last week, has shown himself 'a leader of darkness and death', and whose return to political life would be a 'disaster' because it would 'demoralize the administration, promote a return to political violence, and hold back constitutional progress for many years'. That expression of opinion and intention must, of course, have been approved in advance by the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

"Africa's worst troubles arise from the propensity to do what seems temporarily expedient instead of doing what is indisputably right. The well-being of Kenya's millions of Africans cannot be served by appeasing a few hundred political extremists, let alone 14 elected members who have consistently extenuated Mau Mau, as foul and destructive a movement as Africa has ever known."

## 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 no easy record. Ought YOU to have friends to whom...

## Work of the Commonwealth Institute Urgent Need of Printed Material

THE SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE of the "Commonwealth idea" and of the Commonwealth itself is seriously hindered by the lack of suitable material from Commonwealth Government for distribution outside their own countries. Indeed, such printed material is still "in woefully short supply," says the annual report of the Commonwealth Institute - construction of whose new building will start in a few months and take about two years to complete.

In and from its present premises in South Kensington the institute provides manifold services, apart from the well-known exhibition galleries and cinema. It holds educational and art exhibitions, provides travelling exhibitions, organizes conferences and courses for schools and teacher-training colleges, has a film-strip and slide library, produces study-kits about the Commonwealth, has a club for Commonwealth students, arranges lectures, and publishes leaflets, pamphlets, and books.

Last year the number of lectures given in schools was 8,214, compared with 7,179 in the previous year, and in the current year an increase of another 2,400 is expected. The panel of regular lecturers numbers about 50, and no difficulty is expected in maintaining the supply and quality of speakers as the lecture programme expands.

Addresses to adult audiences are not actively promoted, but demands are met, and on that basis the number of lectures rose last year to 249, from 214. Nine dealt with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Those about East Africa are merged in the general description "dependent territories" numbering 104.

Six schools in North Devon which had formed a sixth form society asked for help in a Commonwealth study conference, and the institute supplied two speakers and teaching aids. Though this experience was regarded by the schools concerned as of high educational value, endeavours to interest other groups of schools in the idea have not so far succeeded.

Five of the study conferences for grammar schools were concerned wholly or in part with East or Central Africa, and four of those for teachers and teacher-training colleges dealt with problems of multi-racial communities.

The Earl of Dundee is chairman of the board of governors, on which sit the High Commissioners in London for all the independent members of the Commonwealth.

Members with close East and Central African connexions are Sir Gilbert Rennie, Sir Arthur Kirby, Professor V. T. Harlow, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Lord Ogmorton, and Lord Tweedsmuir.

Mr. Kenneth Bradley, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, is the director. Mrs. M. E. Burke deputy director and chief education officer, and Sir James Harford conference organizer.

## A Matter of Choice and Effort Lord De La Warr on the Commonwealth

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Loyal Commonwealth Society, issued the following message on Tuesday, Commonwealth Day:

"Many of us grew up taking the Commonwealth for granted. It was there, a part of our lives, colored on the map, and it would surely remain indefinitely. Whether we personally believed in it even though about it, whether we ourselves gave anything to it, it would inevitably go on."

"Now suddenly we see that this is no longer so. The Commonwealth came into existence because men believed certain things; still more, because they did certain things. If it survives, it will be for the same reasons. Nothing endangers the Commonwealth so much as our assuming that it must endure quite independent of what we think and do."

"Today the continuation of the Commonwealth is a question for decision. In some parts of the world people may actually be voting this year whether or not to stay in the Commonwealth. In other parts it will depend on what men do, whether they - or others - care to remain in this unique association of peoples."

"The time has passed when we could regard the Commonwealth as a matter of course. The Commonwealth is now a matter of choice and of effort. Let us see to it that the right choice and sufficient effort are made."

## Queen Mother in Nyasaland

### Views Forest Home of Ufiti

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, continuing her tour of the Federation, is now visiting Nyasaland.

On Tuesday she viewed the forest home of the Ufiti (a rare sub-species of ape recently found in Nyasaland) from Lukula Hill, 50,825 ft. The royal visitor also enjoyed views of Vipya Hills and the Nyika Plateau about 60 miles away. Lake Nyasa and the mountains of Mozambique can also be seen from this vantage point.

Before the drive which took her to the summit of Lukula the Queen Mother met chiefs and members of the provincial administration at Mzuza airfield. She later attended a morning garden party, and inspected tea estates and forestry work. Wednesday saw the Queen Mother at Salima on the shore of Lake Nyasa.

On Monday the Queen Mother flew to Fort Jameson, the oldest town in Northern Rhodesia. An African crowd went wild with excitement as the royal car passed on its seven-mile journey from the airport between tall grass and trees to Fort Jameson, where about 5,000 people had gathered. Many of them had come from as far as Lundazi, 120 miles to the north, and Petawe, 170 miles west, and some had trekked through the bush of the game-filled Luangwa valley.

At the house of the provincial commissioner, Mr. F. R. G. Phillips, 6,000 people of all races, including African chiefs, stood on the lawns. The Queen Mother walked among them, chatting informally.

There were no untoward incidents when the Queen Mother toured the Copperbelt last week. She received a warm, and at times clamorous, reception from all races.

In Kitwe she drove at five m.p.h. in an open Rolls-Royce through African housing estates, Africans getting closer to her than they had done anywhere in Southern Rhodesia. Here the Queen Mother presented colours to the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

### Warm Welcome

At Chingola Flying Club, where the royal aircraft landed, African mothers with babies on their backs and swarms of youths invaded the lawn in front of the club-house and pressed to within 15 feet of the royal car. The provincial commissioner, Mr. J. P. Murray, presented Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, and other mining executives and their wives. The Queen Mother, who turned and waved to the African crowd, was thought to be pleased and surprised to find no barrier between her and them.

On the road to Nchanga mine the police were widely spaced, and Africans ran along the compound fence to see the Queen Mother a second time in her deliberately slow progress.

At the mine Her Majesty stood with Mr. Mark Rushton, the managing director, and looked down into the open-cast pit where production began in 1957 after the removal of 20m. tons of overburden. As they watched digging operations a heavily laden lorry came slowly up the roadway just beneath the party. The Queen Mother smiled and waved to the African driver, who took one hand from the wheel to raise his red helmet.

At Chingola the Queen Mother opened the new Arts Theatre.

She was to have attended a multi-racial youth rally at Mufulira stadium, but the arrangement was cancelled on the Governor's advice. Instead a garden party at the mine, originally planned for 40, was expanded to take 700 guests — among them European and African children representing the many hundreds disappointed by the cancellation of the rally.

Canberra jet bombers, a pipe band, and 15,000 cheering people greeted the Queen Mother in Lusaka on Sunday, when she announced that the Queen had granted the capital of Northern Rhodesia the status of a city from next September in recognition of its achievements.

The royal visitor made the announcement after unveiling a replica of Watts's statue, "Physical Energy," outside the new High Court building. As a memorial to Cecil Rhodes the original statue was placed on his grave at Matapos, Ford Bridge, president of the British South Africa Company, who presented the Lusaka statue to the town, and that it would stand as a remembrance of a great man and as a monument to the success of the company in the forty-four years of its existence in Northern Rhodesia.

Lord Malvern, resident governor of the province, presented a silver replica to the Queen Mother.

About 400 people had gathered at the airport to greet Her Majesty when she arrived on Saturday, at the half-way mark of her 20-day tour of the Federation. Two thousand more people lined the route to Government House, where she later attended a banquet.

Earlier last week the Queen Mother attended perhaps the most colourful ceremony of her tour — a picnic tea on an island in the flooded plains of the Upper Zambezi with the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika III, as her host. A barge, paddled by 30 Africans, ferried the Queen Mother the two miles from Marimba pier to the island, where the paramount chief awaited his guest in his barge with 60 paddlers, each sporting lion-maned tufts in his headgear. The picnic was supposed to have been in private, but some 200 Lozi eluded the police and stood respectfully waiting for the Queen Mother.

Earlier that day she had driven from Mongu to the Barotse capital on high ground. As she arrived the drums throbbed a royal salute. Some 5,000 Barotse acclaimed her.

Attending a meeting of the Barotse Council, she heard the chief's spokesman read out Sir Mwanawina's loyal address of welcome and a message of loyalty to the Queen. The Queen Mother's reply was translated into Silosi. "Treaties between the Barotse people and the Crown have existed for 70 years. It has been well known to me and all members of the Royal family how great is your loyalty."

When the Queen Mother conveyed a message of greetings from the Queen, the entire court dropped to its knees, clapping solemnly and intoning the royal salute.

Formal business over, there followed an exuberant entertainment by Makishi dancers dressed in bright loin cloths, zebra-hair armbands, and egret and ostrich feather headdresses, and tail tufts.

## Bribery and Corruption in Tanganyika

### "Must be Treated Ruthlessly" — Mr. Nyerere

THE NEW TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT would have to wage war against bribery and corruption as well as poverty, ignorance, and disease, Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, told the Legislative Council last week during the Budget debate.

"There is corruption in Tanganyika and it must be treated ruthlessly," he said. It existed among political organizations, civil servants, trade union officials, cooperatives and local governments. It would have to be treated like treason if people were to have confidence in their own Government.

There might have been reason in the past for chiefs to expect gifts, but it was highly improper for them to expect or encourage the habit today when they were paid salaries. People could no longer afford to see justice purchased with gifts of goats and chickens.

Mr. Nyerere gave some reassurance to expatriate civil servants on their future. Some T.A.N.U. extremists want their salaries brought down to the level of local officers. Mr. Nyerere said higher rates would continue to be paid to expatriates after responsible government, "for you have got to offer such salaries to attract people to Tanganyika." It was necessary to make very clear this distinction on salaries, "although it will not be very popular."

Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke, the Chief Secretary, said Mr. Nyerere's speech was the best he had heard in the House for the past four years. It showed political and moral courage of the highest order.

## Safeguarding the Civil Service

THIS YEAR'S GENERAL ELECTION in Tanganyika will not alter the existing relationship between the civil service and H.M. Government, Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, said when addressing the Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association. He added: "When constitutional development reaches the stage at which the Public Service Commission assumes executive powers, H.M. Government will look upon it as a sacred duty to guarantee full employment for all civil servants."



## How Not to Attract Investment

### Statements by Kenya African Politicians

IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF KENYA last week the leader of the New Kenya Party said that he had been approached by someone who wanted to invest £2m in Kenya's agriculture. What answer could he give in the light of recent statements by African political leaders? Mr. Blundell was speaking in a heated debate on the Government's new land policy. The temperature had been raised by declarations by nationalist leaders that they would not be bound by any land reforms carried out by the present Kenya Government.

Several speakers, including some from the Government benches, demanded an explanation of such statements from the African leaders, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. Walter Coutts, announced that because of the Government's concern at those statements the Africans had been asked to give their views at a meeting with Ministers.

Strongly attacking the Nationalists on the land question, Mr. Blundell asked whether, in view of their attitude, the Government should erase its plans for the settlement of African farmers on suitable land in the Highlands. According to their statements, African farmers settled under the scheme might later be dispossessed of their titles to the land. Mr. James Gichuru, acting president of K.A.N.U., had said that the Government should not interfere with land until Africans achieved power. That kind of remark was bound to undermine confidence in the agricultural industry and of investors.

### What of the Promise to Generate Good Will?

A substantial advance in Kenya's political development had been accepted at the Lancaster House Conference on the undertaking that the African delegates would do their utmost on their return to Kenya to generate good will, and that the rights of individual property would be respected in the country's evolution. Government of the Colony was the responsibility of the British people, who would not be so foolish as to hand over power irrevocably to a Government so irresponsible that it will not respect the individual rights of individual citizens.

Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture, warned the African leaders that if they persisted in their views on the Government's land policy the Colony would run a grave risk of getting no money whatsoever from international sources. If money could not be borrowed he "shuddered to think" what would happen: the farming industry would become chaotic. Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, was in the country at that moment and they hoped that he would shortly sign a £2m. loan agreement with the Kenya Government. That might be prejudiced if the Africans did not clarify their position.

Mr. Tom Mboya, reported to have been disconcerted by the combined onslaught, denied that the African leaders intended to scare away capital. They appreciated the need for expansion and had been trying to create a situation that would promote that development. There must be freedom for future Governments to act as they thought fit. If property was expropriated or changed hands, such changes would be based on fair compensation and the country's interest. Mr. Blundell, he said, was asking for present injustices to be classed as individual rights. It would be the "highest state of deception" to give immigrant communities guarantees for all time.

Mr. Coutts and Mr. McKenzie intervened to challenge Mr. Mboya on the question of compensation and expropriation.

The Minister of Agriculture asked whether property owners could expect full compensation if their land was expropriated. Mr. Mboya replied that the African leaders had already stated that there would be no expropriation without just and proper compensation.

The Chief Secretary added: "But who wants to invest money on a statement that he may be expropriated? The investor wants to be assured that the title in which he puts his development money is assured."

The Government was seriously concerned about Kenya's ability to attract necessary development capital. People who were ready to put money into the Colony must feel as secure as the Africans. We shall not get that money with only the half statement that Mr. Mboya has made.

Mr. Odinga Odinga, vice-president of K.A.N.U., was challenged by the Minister for Information, Mr. Ngunjiri

Harris, when he declared that the Africans were not going to sacrifice their rights to make room for capitalists coming into the country. Mr. Harris said that without investment capital the independence that Mr. Odinga wanted would be a terrible thing, and would swallow him up.

The Chief Secretary stated that although the Government was concerned at the African statements on land, it thought it right to go ahead with the schemes announced, in the belief that people would not ruin the country's economy by making statements that would lead to a feeling that there would be no sanctity of land title. They had decided to seek views of the African elected members and had asked for an early meeting.

## Kenya United Party Forms Asian Wing

AN ASIAN WING has been formed by the United Party in Kenya, which issued the following statement last week.

"The Lancaster House Conference produced certain unexpected changes in the Constitution. The Asian leaders supported those changes, and even went further in favour of the independence for the Africans. They advocated their policy among their constituents, but there is a section of the Asian community who are not in favour of the changes. There is not a party or association which could adopt their views; and therefore an approach was made to the officials of the United Party.

"A common policy and 10 important aims were drafted and the Asian Wing was formed. The United Party's Asian Wing will do all in its power to safeguard the interest of the Asians in Kenya through genuine representations in Legislative Council, and if necessary, in the House of Commons. The wing will also handle educational problems.

"The statements by African leaders are not encouraging, and it is beyond doubt that the present political situation has an adverse effect on trade, and hence on the economy of the country. The African leaders are not able to obtain the confidence of non-Africans, and as a result funds have started moving out of the country. This is naturally detrimental to its economy. The Asian Wing therefore supports the party's aim of stabilizing the country's economy."



## "Reign of Terror" in N. Rhodesia

### Mr. Katilungu's Courageous Statement

MR. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU, president of the African Mineworkers' Union, said in Kitwe before leaving Northern Rhodesia for London to resume his duties as a member of the Monckton Commission:

"There is a reign of terror throughout the whole of Northern Rhodesia. It is being deliberately organized by extremist leaders. It has been hitting mostly at Africans in the urban areas, and now it is striking out at Europeans.

His own wife and children had, he said, been threatened three times while he was away on the Monckton Commission that they would be beaten and killed. "These agitators have crowded outside my house and called me a stooge, a traitor, and an informer." He continued:

"A wave of complete lawlessness is sweeping the country, and no reasonable man can walk without fear. Law and order look like vanishing from the land. The Government must act at once to stamp out this hoodliganism.

### "Senseless Beasts"

"Just as in the case in Lusaka recently when Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mango and their daughter were saturated in petrol and set alight, the ambush of Mrs. Burton showed people behaving like senseless beasts. They were an innocent woman and her children, and they had nothing to do with our political problems. It is completely contrary to all African tradition and custom to attack women and children. They are weak, and they must be protected."

Mr. Harry Franklin, chairman in Northern Rhodesia of the Central Africa Party, said that savage incendiary attacks, apart from that upon the Burtons, had recently caused the death of two African women and one man, and outrages such as the stoning of people, cars, shops, and houses looked like part of a plan. Blame for the attack on the Burton family must certainly be laid at the door of the United National Independence Party, which had deliberately broken the law by planning an illegal meeting.

Mr. W. Rendall, M.P., formerly a missionary, regretted the "government with kid gloves" in Northern Rhodesia.

On the same day Mr. Munukayumbwa Sipalo, national secretary of U.N.I.P., blamed the police for what he called the deterioration of the political situation in the Western Province, saying that that deterioration was "due to arbitrary use of police powers in controlling public meetings."

An unsuccessful attempt was made to de-rail a train near Kitwe.

At the Nkana mine slogans reading "1960 Year of Bloodshed" have been found painted on the rock face.

### "Year of Bloodshed"

Among U.N.I.P. officials arrested on the Copperbelt are Mr. Haydn Banda, divisional president, Mr. Benjamin Laben Zulu, constituency chairman, Mr. Finance Bulawayo, divisional publicity secretary, Mr. Chola Ponga Masaka, branch chairman at Chifubu, and Mr. Michael Bugongo, branch secretary there.

At the beginning of this week Mr. Shipalo said that the party would not consider itself bound by the recommendations of the Monckton Commission, and that it would hold an emergency conference in Lusaka in July. He criticized the announcement by the Secretary of State that there would be no constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia this year, and repeated that the party stood for universal adult franchise and an African majority in the Legislature this year.

Mr. Mainza Chona, another prominent member of the U.N.I.P. hierarchy, writes in the current issue of the left-wing weekly *Tribune* that two of its "top officials" went to the Copperbelt just before the party was banned in that part of the territory and "left instructions that the situation must be kept under control so as at least to allow the Kaunda-Macleod talks to take place in an atmosphere of calm.

He alleged that several Africans had been killed by European mercenaries on three consecutive days before the attack on Mr. Burton, and that local Africans interpreted these killings as mass-murders and spontaneously took their revenge. Another accusation was that U.N.I.P. agents set fire to the local U.N.I.P. office in Kitwe, which was arrested, but were not prosecuted.

## Blunt Warning From N. Rhodesia

### Mr. Roberts Criticizes U.N.I.P. & Colonial Secretary

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia, and holder of a portfolio in the Government, was bluntly reported last week as calling upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies to give a clear definition of his attitude to the acts of violence being committed by African nationalist activists, in particular members of the United National Independence Party. The full text of his broadcast has now reached London.

Having emphasized that the aims of U.N.I.P. were almost identical with those of the Zambia Congress, which was proscribed by the Government last year, and that most of the present office-holders in U.N.I.P. had held office in Zambia, Mr. Roberts said:

"When many of Zambia's leaders were arrested last year, and subsequently declared restricted persons, the intention of the Zambia Congress was totally to disrupt the elections and stop the newly-enrolled African voters from going to the polls. African candidates were threatened, a form of gangsterism was in being, coercion and intimidation were rife, and Zambia had plans which were known to the Government and could have created a very nasty situation just before and on polling day.

"The pattern on which U.N.I.P. is trying to achieve its objects is very similar to that followed by Zambia. Acts of savagery are not directed at Europeans alone. The large preponderance of victims have been Africans. Many African-owned houses have been burnt down and Native Authority buildings have suffered.

### Class War

"These attacks are directed at any African who has reached a responsible position, enjoys a modern standard of living, runs his own business, or maintains any sort of position of authority in Government or local government. The victims include African M.P.s, and schools and missionary and church buildings have been destroyed.

"This organization's immediate object is to drive a wedge not only between the two main races but also between the ordinary African working class and those Africans who have achieved higher positions in life. These latter, of course, constitute a threat to bodies like U.N.I.P. the doctrine they preach. Hence the haste to try and impose a discipline before a mature thinking class emerges in strength.

"In my view the activities of U.N.I.P. are being given impetus through the lack of authoritative statements from the Colonial Office, added to the fact that some of the leaders are being lionized overseas, so giving the impression to their African followers here and to those whom they intimidate that their demands will be met and that U.N.I.P. will be the force in power within a short space of time.

"What is required is a firm reaffirmation of H.M. Government's policy of partnership. This should come from the Secretary of State himself. Unless some unequivocal statement is made from London, conditions cannot be restored to normal with any degree of permanency.

"Such a statement would restore confidence, and give the Government, the administration, and the people something on which to continue to build. It would undoubtedly give great numbers of Africans, who firmly believe in that policy, great heart and encouragement against the gangsterdom to which they are being exposed.

### High Policy

It is therefore incumbent upon the Secretary of State to reiterate his belief in the policy of partnership and racial co-operation, and to state that that is the only goal which will be entertained.

"Of course, statements of high policy from H.M. Ministers are better made on the spot. They have a quicker and more lasting effect than statements made from London, which often do get mutilated by the time they reach Africa.

"Responsibility for the maintenance of security and law and order generally lies with the Governor, but United Federal Party ministers number five members of the Government, and we cannot avoid our bounden duty to do our utmost to make sure that people can go about their daily lives in peace. If a situation were to arise whereby it was the considered view of the whole of the Government that certain measures should be taken, and that view was not accepted for one reason or another by the majority, then my position would become ambiguous and, regrettably, I should have no alternative but to resign from the Government.



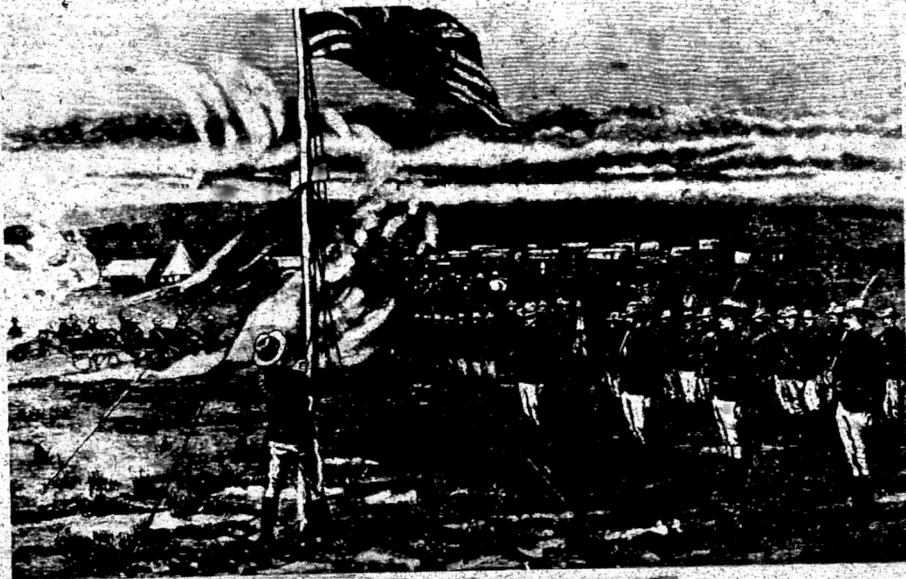
# THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Colonel The LORD ROBINS, K.B.E., D.S.O., *President*  
 P. V. EMRYSE-EMANS, *Vice-President*; L. F. A. DERLANGER ROBERT ANNAN M. F. BERRY  
 A. COMAR WILSON H. ST. I. GRENFELL, O.B.E., M.C. THE VISCOUNT MALVERN, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G.  
 THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G., P.C. H. F. OPPENHEIMER  
 SIR CHARLES J. HAMBRO, K.B.E., M.C. W. M. ROBSON

SECRETARY AND HEAD OFFICE  
E. D. HAWKSLEY, 11, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.2



The British South Africa Company's Pioneer Column ceremoniously hoisting the Union Jack at Salisbury on 13th September, 1890.

## The Chartered Company—1

ON the 29th October 1889, Queen Victoria granted the Royal Charter incorporating The British South Africa Company. Its principal field of operations was defined as "the region of South Africa lying immediately to the north of British Bechuanaland, and to the north and west of the South African Republic, and to the west of the Portuguese Dominions."

The Charter represented the fruits of much patient work and an enormous political achievement for Cecil Rhodes, the Company's founder and guiding brain.

Central Africa was a vast region with great economic potentialities. The indigenous people were still under the sway of savage chiefs. To the depredations of African warriors there were added those of marauders from outside—slave traders, gun runners, frog-biters and adventurers of many races and kinds.

Cecil Rhodes planned to raise a mighty empire in the heart of the Continent. But at the same time he had the long, thin Rhodesia, which he had to develop.

The British Government was fearful of parliamentary criticism of the expenditure involved and of foreign complications. After lengthy negotiations, the Queen's Ministers agreed that The British South Africa Company should become responsible for the occupation and administration of the regions now comprised within the two Rhodesias.

Rhodes and his associates were able to mobilize considerable capital in the cause of overseas development. A sound economic basis for their enterprise was provided by the acquisition of extensive mineral and other rights from Lo, Bengala, Paramount Chief of the Matabele, and from other African chiefs.

In 1890 an expedition was equipped, consisting of the Pioneer Column recruited from many trades and professions as well as a strong armed force of police. The prospectors, led by their peculiarly well-informed and energetic leader, arrived in the open veldt where they made the four-hundred miles of Salisbury.

## Reconciling Tribal Differences Essential Step to Uganda's Independence

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, told a conference of Katikiros (Chief Ministers) and Secretaries-General from all over Uganda in Kampala last week that the British Government and he were behind all efforts to get Uganda ready as speedily as possible for self-government and independence.

I suggested at the original meeting I had with the four rulers that it would be a very good thing if the first Katikiros Conference were extended to include the Secretaries-General, and that it might be no bad thing if this conference were eventually extended to include the leaders of the main political parties, because sooner or later there has to be in Uganda a reconciliation between the traditional and political elements in the country.

This conference will enable you to get to know each other better, and so, I hope, reduce tribal differences of opinion, animosity, and tensions, and come to realize that throughout Uganda we all depend on one another to a greater or lesser extent, particularly so in the economic field. As a modern State, which we aspire to be, the various parts of Uganda cannot live in isolation, however splendid.

After outlining the complications of a federal system, the Governor said: "Many think—and I confess, I am one—that there must be some compromise solution designed to fit our particular local circumstances, something that will safeguard the status and dignity of the hereditary rulers, something also that will preserve the best of our tribal institutions which in Uganda—I can say, having served in all three African territories—are far in advance of the tribal institutions of the other three African countries. And something that will yet allow of political growth and good relations between all the parts of Uganda and between each of them and the centre."

"Meanwhile, Uganda has got to continue to be governed and to have a government. The Africans have got to take, and ought to take, and be trained to take, a bigger part in that government. That is why H.M. Government has already accepted some of the recommendations in the Wild Report for a larger Legislative Council, with an African majority of members, being elected on a common roll, without any special safeguards to ensure the representation of minorities. That is why, too, H.M. Government has already accepted an unofficial majority in the Executive Council, drawn predominantly—and as many as possible—from the Elected members of the Legislative Council.

"But because our final system of government is not yet clear, H.M. Government felt unable to accept at this stage all the other majority recommendations of the Wild Committee Report, such as removing the Governor from Executive Council and taking away his powers to nominate in case of need to Legislative Council and appointing a Chief Minister.

"With respect to all who think they might be Chief Minister of this country, who could claim now that as Chief Minister he would have the support and acceptance of the whole of Uganda, and all its peoples, or even a majority of them?"

The Monckton Commission held its first full meeting in London on Monday after returning from Central Africa. Evidence is being heard in private at Cornwall House Annex, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.1.

## GENERATING PLANTS DIESEL, PETROL AND STEAM

We have an excellent stock of slightly used secondhand plants: AC and DC for land and marine use, overhauled and tested on full load. Outputs from 200 watts to 2,000 watts. C.I.F. prices any port. Enquiries welcomed.

GILBERT BROTHERS of LONDON  
St. Paul's Works, St. Paul's Road,  
Barking, Essex, England

## Report on Bukedi Tax Riots Politicians Careless With "Explosive Material"

AN AFRICAN M.L.C. has been banned from visiting his constituency and a leading African politician has been arrested for deportation following the report of the commission of inquiry, under Mr. Justice Bennett, into the Bukedi tax riots earlier this year.

The Africans are Mr. Malaki Kirya, a Bukedi member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Joseph Wasukulu, president of the district branch of the former Uganda National Congress, (now the Uganda People's Congress).

Mr. Kirya was in India at the time of the riots, in which 15 people died and property worth £296,000 was destroyed or damaged. The report, however, clearly holds him responsible. It states:

"We find as a fact that Mr. Kirya, aided by his lieutenant, and by others of his persuasion, did foment for political purposes certain tax perplexities of the people of Bukedi, and having added to those perplexities others of his own invention, he did encourage the adoption of violence by these people.

"We believe he did this, notwithstanding that he was a member of the council which imposed the tax, in order to bring local government in Bukedi to a standstill until such time as he and his colleagues might exercise sole authority.

"It may be that Mr. Wasukulu's efforts to stimulate turbulent opposition to tax payments and to the existing regime detonated a charge which had been laid by Mr. Kirya. But those having explosive material under their control should not be careless, and the deaths and damage which we have described must be laid at Mr. Kirya's door."

The report says that there was widespread dissatisfaction with the quota system for assessing graduated tax, and it concludes that this system is open to many abuses. The report also finds that the present system of taxation is still highly regressive, and that the average tax to be paid was increased this year, when the taxpayers' income was lower because of the reduction in cotton prices.

### Underlying Causes

The riots, however, were not only the result of these tax grievances. Underlying them was a long-standing dislike and distrust of chiefs whom the commissioners found to be "of a considerably better type than their detractors."

Another underlying feature was the intense rivalry between Roman Catholics and Protestants which they add had superimposed on a lack of indigenous discipline a positive indiscipline which actually promoted the disturbances. While there was no evidence of leadership from the ecclesiastical authorities, it was clear that there were "machinations against the authority of the predominantly Protestant chiefs."

The commission finds that the police opened fire only in self defence or to disperse mobs after peaceful persuasion had failed: "We are of the opinion that the use of firearms was justifiable on every occasion on which it was resorted to."

The report describes as curious a lack of premonition of riots. It finds there were "warning signs" in the unrest over alleged tax grievances which "might have been heeded."

"We do not suggest that the District Commissioner and his assistants were in their duty to recognise the symptoms. We do suggest that they were so anxious to support on their shoulders the whole burden of local government for the district council that they did not realise they simultaneously walked a tightrope."

A White Paper issued by the Uganda Government states it had considered the matter carefully and decided its officers could not reasonably have been expected to anticipate the violence that occurred.

## No Tax Cuts

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT announced on Monday that the collection of graduated tax in Bukedi is to be resumed immediately. The commission of inquiry into the riots recommended that taxes at the lower level should be reduced, but the Government said that it could not accept this.

Instead, taxes will now be collected in accordance with the original assessments made at the end of last year. The reassessments to a higher level which in some instances were made by lower chiefs to enable them to fulfil their quota, and which partly provoked the February riots, are to be ignored.

In addition, each taxpayer is now to be asked to pay a further 5% surcharge, which will be spread over three years to enable the Government to pay compensation for the deaths and damage arising out of the riots.

# Preventing Blindness in Commonwealth Kenya Leads the Way—By Motorbike

KENYA MIGHT HAVE FOUND the key to the prevention of blindness in the rural areas of the Commonwealth. Mr. John Wilson, director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, said in London last week.

The Kenya Society for the Blind, he said, had trained an African medical orderly to detect incipient blindness and to treat minor eye ailments, and had provided him with a motorcycle and supplies of Aureomycin. He was now touring the up-country districts. "We think it might be the answer," Mr. Wilson said.

The R.C.S.B. estimates that as much as 80% of the blindness in some territories originated in conjunctivitis or a similar condition which, if taken early enough, could be cured by a simple form of treatment well within the range of an itinerant medical orderly.

The Kenya society claims that a fifth of the blindness in Kenya can be eliminated in five years by the use of modern drugs. Some 90% of the Suk tribe have trachoma in varying stages. Caught at the right moment it can be cured by a 1s. 6d. application of Aureomycin. For £1, as Mr. Wilson said, you could stop a child going blind.

Mr. Wilson gave details of the Kenya experiment in a review of the Society's work since it was formed 10 years ago. There were then 3,000,000 blind people in the Commonwealth, the majority in India and Pakistan. The number has slightly risen in spite of the strenuous efforts of the R.C.S.B. and the overseas societies whose work it co-ordinates. Chief cause of the increase is the spread of trachoma as a result of the improvement in communications. It is the major cause of blindness in 26 of the 44 Commonwealth territories which publish returns.

Kenya has 60,000 blind, Tanganyika 50,000 and Uganda between 40,000 and 50,000. In Central Africa there are 50,000. The majority are victims of trachoma or "river blindness".

Mr. Wilson said that the 25 overseas organizations for the blind raised some £150,000 a year, between them, and Britain contributed £50,000. He believed the older Dominions could do very much more—in know-how as well as money. In all the Colonial territories, he added, there were not more than 30 Government eye specialists.

They had to combat African conservatism as well as official apathy. Mr. Wilson described the "malpractices" in the Luapula River area of Northern Rhodesia where one in 30 had been blinded "as a result of quite extraordinary preparations", traditional herbal remedies so acid that, far from reducing inflammation, destroyed the cornea.

A great deal had nevertheless been accomplished in 40 years, Mr. Wilson said. Twenty-eight new schools and 48 employment centres together accommodating 1,400 blind children and 1,000 adults annually had been established. The fly-borne "river blindness" in Ghana was well on the way to eradication. Teachers and blind welfare workers from 19 countries had received special training in Britain and Canada, and there was a scholarship fund to enable medical practitioners to specialise in ophthalmology. Seventeen countries now had registers for the blind and braille alphabets had been adapted to most written languages. The nucleus of a mobile team of blind welfare specialists, available for service in any Commonwealth country, had been formed.

An exhibition of photographs showing the work of the R.C.S.B. over the past 12 years opened in London on Monday.

## C.P.A. Executive

THE UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has elected to its executive committee for the ensuing year the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Minister of State for Colonial Relations, Mr. Julian Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. R. F. Wood, Minister of Power, Lord Attlee, Mr. W. T. Aitken (Cons.), Mr. B. R. Braine (Cons.), Sir Herbert Butcher (Nat. Lib. C.), Sir David Campbell (Cons.), Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker (Lab.), Mr. G. S. de Freitas (Lab.), Mr. J. Griffiths (Lab.), Mr. A. Henderson (Lab.), Mr. A. Creech Jones (Lab.), Lord Morrison of Lambeth, Lord Munster, Mr. A. Robens (Lab.), Sir Roland Robinson (Cons.) and Miss Joan A. Lyons (Nat. Lib. C.).

The highest wind temperature ever recorded in September is reported at 92°F.

# Mr. Kaunda At the Colonial Office Praise — And a Warning — From Mr. MacLeod

WHEN MR. MACLEOD received Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Northern Rhodesian United National Independence Party, at the Colonial Office last week he informed him that the Government stood by its decision that this was not the time to consider constitutional reform in the territory.

The Colonial Secretary said he had been gravely disturbed by reports of widespread propaganda by party members in spite of warnings he had given in Lusaka that such misleading statements, implying that self-government could be achieved this year, could have serious and dangerous consequences.

Mr. MacLeod praised Mr. Kaunda for publicly condemning violence, adding a warning that he was bound to take vigorous counter-measures in the face of violence and that he had already assured Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor, of full support in any measure which he might find necessary. Mr. MacLeod also deplored recent disturbances in the Western Province which he said had been fomented by extremist political agitation.

## No Change

On the question of constitutional changes, the Colonial Secretary said it would not be right to initiate discussions until the review of the Federal Constitution—which ruled out constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia in 1960.

He gave an explicit assurance that African opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be widely represented at the Federal Review Conference representatives would not be confined to M.L.Cs.

Mr. Kaunda said in London at the week-end that he would discuss with his party executive next week Mr. MacLeod's statement that there would be no change in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia this year. "It will be up to the executive to decide what line will be followed. Both the British Government and myself know that this is a very delicate situation. I do not intend to say anything publicly at present which would aggravate it." He declined to comment on reports that the Colonial Secretary's statement could lead to a renewal of tension.

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS" SPUI 10A • AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN and JOHANNESBURG

REGULAR PASSENGERS AND CARGO SERVICE

COASTAL SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN

## Fragmenting the White Highlands

### 50-Acre Farms for All Races

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME for opening the White Highlands of Kenya to non-European farmers have been given to the Legislative Council by Mr. Bruce McKenzie, the Minister of Agriculture.

Once the proposed legislation was passed the immediate target, he said, was to settle 40 or 50 small farmers in the non-African areas early next year. It was intended to divide the land offered for sale into farms of 50 acres each for disposal on a non-racial basis.

The European Settlement Board would be reconstituted later this year and would select from farms offered for sale those suitable for sub-division into small units. It would be high potential land capable of growing cash crops like coffee or pyrethrum, or producing 12 bags of maize, or more, to the acre or the equivalent in other cereal crops.

Land already fully developed would, so far as possible, be retained in large units for resale to people wishing to buy larger farms.

Applicants for land would be "vetted" by the Provincial Administration, then trained by the Agricultural Department, first at farm institutes and then on the farm itself.

It was hoped, that during the current Colonial Development and Welfare Act period, the British Government would give £3,150,000 for the scheme on the condition that Kenya obtained another £1,500,000 a year from international agencies.

On this basis about 50,000 acres could be bought each year on which 1,000 small farmers could be established annually, he said. Because it was thought desirable that the first settlers should be established on their land in 1961, suitable land would be earmarked, and if possible purchased, this month and next month and 40 to 50 settlers chosen at the same time, he said.

Some properties had already been offered for sale to the Government. There was considerable interest among farm workers in the settled areas, including a number of headmen likely to make very suitable settlers, as well as farmers already established on seven to 10 acres in the African land units.

The Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, in a statement amplifying the remarks of the Minister, says that the aim is to enable anyone who farms well to make a reasonable living. An annual income of £200 has been suggested, over and above rent and loan repayments and the cost of feeding a family. This figure is double the target set in the Swynnerton Plan and more than most African farmers earn from their holdings in the African areas.

## Youth Clubs for Africans

YOUTH CLUBS FOR AFRICANS are increasing rapidly in Kenya, where 133 are already controlled by the Kenya Association of Youth Clubs. In those centres about 15,000 boys and girls are receiving instruction in agriculture, carpentry, tailoring, ironing, leather work, metal work, and domestic science. In the words of the Governor when addressing the annual meeting, "they have also been encouraged in those attributes of honesty, diligence, and truthfulness that are so important in the formation of character. Many of these children were previously without hope of bettering themselves, and not a few had already turned to delinquency and were a desperate worry to their families and the authorities. Now they can look forward to settled and happy careers as worthy citizens". Last year the Dulverton Trust in the United Kingdom gave £10,000 for the work of the association.

## Rhodesian Ordinands Needed

THE REV. CECIL ALDERSON, Bishop of Mashonaland, said in his charge to the diocesan synod that he was gravely anxious at the failure of the diocese to produce white ordinands from its own young men. In the past three years he had ordained only two men, and in his fifteen, and the other in his seventies. Of the present white ordinands in the diocese, three were Rhodesians, two South Africans, and 22 English.

## Nairobi's Presentation to Lord Howick

### Silver Casket for Freedom Scroll

LORD HOWICK received in London on Tuesday from Mr. Harold Travis, an alderman of Nairobi City Council, a silver casket in which to place the scroll presented to him before he left Kenya last October by Mrs. Needham Clark, then Mayor of Nairobi, when the freedom of the city was conferred upon him. The casket carries the crest of the city council in enamel.

In accepting the gift, Lord Howick said that it would always remind him of the dark days of Mau Mau and the brighter days which followed. His seven years in Kenya had been the most absorbing in all his life.

Those present at the presentation ceremony in the East African Office in Trafalgar Square were the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Mayor of Westminster, Mrs. Travis, Councillor Mrs. Scott, Miss V. C. Young, Sir Colia Campbell, and Messrs. C. R. Devonshire, P. Fletcher, H. Griffin Smith, Gerald Hoe, F. S. Joelson, E. Kelly, P. B. Leahy, E. F. Martin, R. E. Norton, Granville Roberts, H. Scott, Brian Sharpe, C. H. Villiers, and Oliver Woods.

## Common Ground

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has said in Bulawayo that the African farmer's appreciation of conservation was growing, that the day was not far distant when they would play their part in the work of the Natural Resources Board, and that the appointment of an African member of the Native Affairs Committee was already being considered. The Governor, who was addressing the annual conference of the Intensive Conservation Area Committees, said: "It is in the farming sphere perhaps more than in any other than men of whatever colour or creed can meet on common ground to discuss common problems and create a spirit of friendship and understanding. It is this getting together on matters of mutual interest which has such an important part to play in our advancement".

## News Items in Brief

This is the silver jubilee year of Kitwe, on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

The Federal Government is to build in Ndola a hospital costing £810,000 and providing 400 beds, for all races.

The Government of the United States plans to appoint a labour officer in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

By raising the Kyle Dam, Southern Rhodesia, by seven feet the capacity is to be increased by about 51 thousand million gallons.

Two local authorities in Northern Rhodesia, the management boards in Fort Jameson and Kasama, have each nominated an African as a full member.

Herding land on the Vipya Plateau of northern Nyasaland has been suggested in the Legislative Council by Colonel L. F. Hunt, who was told that the Government would examine the prospects.

Nyasaland Legislative Council has talked out a motion calling upon the Government to train Africans to grow tea. The motion was still being discussed when the House adjourned *sine die*.

A Commonwealth Technical Training Week is to be held throughout the Commonwealth next year to emphasize the responsibility of the community towards young people entering employment and the importance of induction and training schemes.

A young male mountain gorilla reached the London Zoo last week from western Uganda. These animals are so rare that it is valued at about £2,000. It was found by a Game Department scout alone with a dead parent when it was too young to fend for itself.

Elements of the 24th Infantry Brigade Group are expected back in Kenya today, taking part in "Exercise Egress" in the desert terrain lying to the west of Aden. The exercise was to test the mobility of the brigade and the administrative work necessary to mount an operation in trackless territory outside Kenya. A. J. Beveridge, Director of the British Empire Forces and Detachments (R.A.), stated that the troops had taken the night.

## Commercial News

### East African Railways and Harbours Projects for New Railways

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS & HARBOURS had a combined revenue in 1959 of £24,186,000, an increase of £747,000, railway revenue at just over £19m rising by 3% while Harbour earnings were 3.6% higher at £4.7m, mainly as a result of increased exports.

Working expenditure on railway account was slightly under the 1958 figure and there was some economy in harbour working. On the whole system the balance on working account was £4.6m, an increase of 21% on the 1958 figure, and equivalent to a return of 4.4% on capital expenditure.

The Western Extension in Uganda has become economically viable, and £441,000, paid previously under the guarantee, has now to be refunded to the Uganda Government. In Tanganyika the Mpanda line was also profit-earning, but the Tanganyika Government has to make good losses of £171,000 on the Southern Province Railway and of £56,000 on the port of Mtwara.

The general manager, Sir James R. Farquharson, writes in his report:—

"The Kilosa-Mikumi branch line in Tanganyika, which will be completed about mid-1960, will offer a more convenient railhead for, and will reduce the cost of carriage to and from, the Southern Highlands. It should also contribute to the development of the Kilombero Valley.

"Construction of the Bukonte-Jinja cut-off, which began in 1959, will by the latter half of 1961 enable the railway to improve substantially its services and capacity in Uganda.

"Several other primary projects are receiving attention. Firstly, investigation has confirmed the economic practicability of the scheme to connect the Kenya-Uganda and Tanga lines to the Central-Line by a new 117-mile railway between Mnyusi on the Tanga line and Ruvu on the Central Line. If proceeded with, this will ultimately provide a means for the interchange of stock between the two at present physically separated sections, besides permitting through transits and serving a new area of country.

#### Lira Extension

"A second major project for railway construction is the extension of the Tororo-Soroti line in Uganda to Lira—a distance of 76 miles—which would be a further step towards an eventual northern trunk line passing through Gulu and then veering west to the Nile north of Lake Albert.

"Soroti has been a railhead for 30 years, although it was never intended to be one, and the realization of an all-rail route north of the Lake Kioga basin would eliminate for many places the present awkward and slow route involving water, road, and rail transport on what should be a through flow route for both exports and imports.

"Another project which is being investigated and which has distinct long-term attractions for the East African economy is the establishment of a wagon ferry on Lake Victoria. Initially such a vessel would operate between Kisumu and Mwanza and permit the direct transfer of loaded and empty railway wagons between the Lake Victoria terminus of the Kenya-Uganda and Central lines. It would be an ideal complement to the physical rail link proposed at the eastern end.

"Ultimately more than one ferry could be employed, and with sidings at one or two of the more important non-rail-served ports (eg., Bukoba) would make practicable direct rail services to these places without the disadvantages of transhipment. The operation of a train ferry on Lake Victoria would be facilitated by the fact that the variations in the level of the lake are small.

"The East African Railway and Harbours Act requires that, so far as it is not inconsistent with administration on business principles or with the principles of prudent finance, cheap transport shall be provided to assist agricultural, mining, and industrial development in the territories.

"Although the economy of the railway, if adequate use is made of its services, enables it to carry at an average cost below that of road transport, charges at less than the average cost can be provided for agricultural, mining and industrial development only if, in respect of the carriage of other commodities in the value of which the cost of transport is relatively insignificant, charges are made at something in excess of the average cost of transport. The railway charges normally set the higher limits for those of the road transport in regard to competitive traffic, and it is natural therefore that the more valuable commodities for which railway charges are higher should be and large to those most attractive to him.

"Under the E.A.R. & H. the road transport is in some degree able to select which traffic he carries and is obliged to abstain from giving preferences to particular commodities but

indeed is he compelled by law to publish his tariff and adhere to it.

"In the circumstances the intention that cheap-transport shall be provided to assist agricultural, mining, and industrial development would almost certainly prove incompatible with uncontrolled development of competitive road transport.

It is the view of E.A.R. & H. not only that road vehicles as a whole should pay the full cost of providing the roads, but that the heavy commercial vehicles which do most damage to road surfaces should pay proportionately more for this very reason.

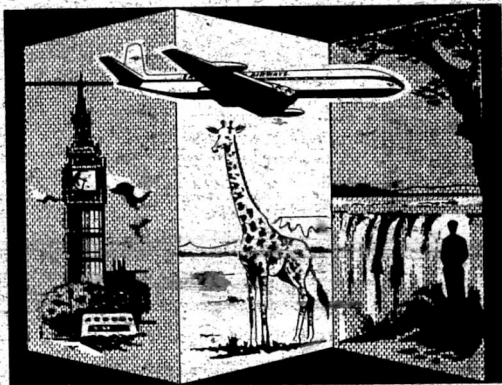
#### Major Strikes

Two major strikes occurred in November and December, involving the majority of the African staff in Kenya and Uganda. The Kenya strike, which lasted from November 13 to 28, arose from a demand by the Kenya Railway African Union for an independent inquiry into allegations against a senior supervisor, and interrupted a departmental examination of the grievances, all but two of which had been investigated but none substantiated. The management was unwilling therefore to substitute an independent inquiry under a chairman from outside the E.A.R. & H. or to give way to the union's demand for the supervisor to be removed as a condition for the resumption of work. An attempt was made later to introduce a dispute based on a wage claim, but this change of front was not accepted.

Work was resumed on November 29 on the understanding that the management would resume discussions with the union on the men's grievances concerning the supervisor—as, indeed, it has always been willing to do. A committee in which the management and the union were equally represented was set up. This committee eliminated all but four of the cases of complaint as not justifying further inquiry.

"These four cases were thoroughly investigated departmentally by the assistant chief engineer (technical). His findings indicated that there was no substance in them. Discussions on wage claims began shortly after the resumption of work, and the other two African unions were later brought into them.

"The strike in Uganda, from November 19 to December 4, arose from a wage claim submitted on October 2 for an increase in the minimum rate from 74s. to 120s. per month, with increases in the higher scales. The management had to make it clear that it would not negotiate before work was resumed. "In both Kenya and Uganda the services operated by the E.A.R. & H. were maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the duration of the labour disputes".



## EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

### LINKS THE U.K. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Nairobi ★ Blantyre  
Dar es Salaam ★ Salisbury  
Ndola ★ Johannesburg

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

Fly among friends on

## EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

In association with B.E.A. and C.A.A.

## Uganda Electricity Board

### Owen Falls Plan Almost Completed

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD reports that revenue increased last year to £1,668,667 from £1,393,987 in 1958, sales rising by 13.9% to 185.4m. units. This total includes bulk sales to Kenya, which advanced by 24.6% to 314.8m. units.

The Owen Falls hydro-electric plan was practically completed, except for the rotating parts of sets 9 and 10 (not yet ordered), bringing the installed capacity to 120,000 kW.

Capital expenditure at the end of the year had slightly exceeded £294m, an increase of £16m. The ultimate capital cost is now estimated at £601m, or £110 per kW installed, and the price per unit generated, including capitalized interest, when the full output is consumed (some time during this decade) is expected to be three cents, or 0.36d. per unit. These prices compare favourably with many hydro-electric stations built since the last war.

Mr. W. D. D. Fenton is chairman, and Lieut.-Colonel W. H. L. Gordon deputy chairman. The other members of the board are Sir Douglas Harris and Messrs. C. C. Spencer, J. T. Simpson, E. Kironder, H. L. Manning, J. Kahigiriza, and M. N. Mehta.

Mr. J. M. Stock is chief electrical engineer, Mr. H. W. Povey chief accountant, Mr. E. H. Wilson secretary, Mr. S. W. Didsbury civil engineer, Mr. W. D. Ramsay commercial engineer, and Mr. F. J. Lattin representative in London.

## Kilifi Plantations

**Kilifi Plantations, Ltd.**, report a trading profit for 1959 of £10,975, against a loss in the previous year of £5,082. A dividend of 12½% is paid, and £5,000 added to general reserve, bringing it to £45,000. The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 2s. Fixed assets appear at £8,151 a quoted investment has a market value of £4,625, and current assets less current liabilities amount to £33,629. The text of the statement by Mr. J. F. Prideaux, the chairman, appears on another page. His colleagues on the board are Mr. E. J. D. Mackie and Mr. N. J. Robson.

## Commercial Brevities

A new motor vessel, the **BARBUS**, of 112 tons, was put into service in the E.A.R. & H. fleet last week on the Sesse Island run. She was built in Kisumu dockyard and has accommodation for 22 first-class and 154 third-class passengers.

Sixteen of Uganda's principal employers last week formed a society to foster better industrial relations and improve business contacts in the country. The founder members include the U.D.C., U.E.B., E.A.R. & H., and oil and plantation companies.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have invited the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce to hold their next overseas gathering in Harare. That will probably be in 1964. The 1962 conference is to meet in London.

The Sabi Valley irrigation scheme in Southern Rhodesia is producing yields of cotton ranging between 1,500 and 3,000 lb. per acre.

## Anglo American Corporation

### Profit After Tax of £7,730,864

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which has large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, and gold, diamond, copper and industrial interests in the Union, reports a profit after taxation for 1959 of £7,730,864, against £7,181,537 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £7.6m, the share premium account £15.7m, general reserve £29m, quoted investments with a book value of £47.6m, were worth almost £130m. at the end of the year, and unquoted investments are valued by the board at £104m. Shareholders have received dividends of £4.9m. for the past year.

Copperbelt mines administered by Anglo American are Bancroft Mines, Ltd., with an issued capital of £13m., Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd., nearly £1.7m., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., £28m., Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., just over £14m., and Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., £25m. The corporation is also interested in Rhodesia Bfoken Hill Development Co., Ltd., which has an issued capital of £34m.

The chairman of the group is Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, and the two deputy chairmen are Mr. K. C. Acutt (resident in Rhodesia) and Mr. R. B. Hagart.

The other members of the board are Sir George Albu, Mr. E. C. Baring, Mr. D. O. Beckingham, Mr. W. Marshall Clark, Mr. T. Coulter, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. A. Royden Harrison, Mr. H. C. Koch, Mr. P. J. Oppenheimer, Lord Robins, the Hon. H. A. V. Smith, Mr. A. C. Wilson, and Mr. W. D. Wilson (managing).

The London agents are Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, P. J. Oppenheimer, H. A. V. Smith, and A. C. Wilson.

## Reports in Brief

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., which has a large holding in Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, but is mainly interested in mining, industry, and finance in the Union, reports a profit of £1,635,689. Tax requires £92,000, dividends take just over £1m., and the general reserve receives £500,000, bringing it to £4m. Quoted investments standing in the balance-sheet at £8.3m. had a market value at the end of the year of almost £20m., and unquoted investments are valued by the directors at £1m. The chairman is Mr. T. Coulter.

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., which has large East and Central African interests through African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., reports a profit of £1,262,301, from which only £16,400 has to be applied to taxation. The general reserve is strengthened by £500,000; dividends require £905,000, and the carry-forward is £164,677. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is chairman.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., which holds a half-interest in the Williamson diamond mine in Tanganyika, reports a profit for the past year of almost £13m., compared with £10.3m. in 1958. Taxation requires just over £1½m., shareholders of various classes take £10½m. in dividends, and the carry-forward is £3½m. The chairman is Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer.

## T.A.S.M.A

### Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

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

P.O. BOX 277, TANGA

Telephone: 671/25 Tanga      Telegrams: Tazma Tanga

## Highest Quality Products

CABLES

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



FLEXIBLES

Silk and Cotton  
Braided Tough  
Rubber  
Sheathed.

## WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

106 GARRATT LANE      WANDSWORTH  
LONDON, S.W.18



Chairman's Statement:

**DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

## DEMAND FOR GEM AND INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS CONTINUES FIRM

### Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer on Research Laboratory's Remarkable Achievements

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for 1959.

Sales of diamonds by the Central Selling Organization in 1959 amounted to £91,135,943 and were easily a record. The previous highest figure was £76,772,112 in 1957.

The demand for both gem and industrial diamonds was strong throughout the year and has continued firm during the first quarter of this year. However the market for industrial diamonds has been powerfully influenced by stock-piling by the United States, and without this the supply of industrial goods would have been considerably in excess of the demand. Moreover, in the abrasive field increasingly severe competition must be expected from the synthetic product.

#### Trading Prospects

Current consumption of gem diamonds was in excess of production, and the Group reduced its stocks substantially. While the supply of smaller and lower quality stones is adequate, there is a shortage which is likely to persist of the larger good quality diamonds. Our subsidiary, the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, is the most important source of such diamonds, and its long-term prospects are, therefore, particularly good.

Taking all these factors into account, I think I am justified in saying that the trading prospects for our company in 1960 appear favourable.

During 1959 there were two important developments which should conduce to the stability of the industry. In the first place, an arrangement was made with the Government of Sierra Leone by which a Government diamond office was set up through which all diamonds produced by individual alluvial diggers must be marketed. The Diamond Corporation has undertaken to offer to purchase all diamonds passing through this office at prices agreed with the Government, and the diggers have the option either to accept this offer or to send their diamonds to London for sale by tender by our Central Selling Organization. In practice the Diamond Corporation's prices have in most cases been accepted by the diggers, and our purchases of these goods are on a much higher scale than in the past, with a corresponding reduction in the illicit trade.

In the second place, towards the end of 1959 an agreement was made between the Diamond Corporation and Soviet authorities, whereby all diamonds produced in Russia which the Soviet authorities wish to export outside the Soviet bloc are being marketed by the corporation. This arrangement is working smoothly and, we believe, to the satisfaction of both parties.

#### Williamson Diamond Mine

The year 1959 was the first full year of operation of the Williamson mine under the joint control of the Government of Tanganyika and our company. Results were very satisfactory and the Williamson Company was able to declare a dividend of £1,000,000 after meeting substantial capital expenditure and paying £1,000,000 to general reserve.

#### Diamond Research

A remarkable technical achievement was the discovery by our Adamant research laboratory in Johannesburg of a method of making synthetic industrial diamonds of the same type as those manufactured by the General Electric Company. The grit originally manufactured was suitable only for use in resinoid bonded grinding wheels.

Our research laboratories have also done valuable work in producing improved types of natural diamond grit. Recently special natural grit for metal bonded wheels has been developed.

Our research work is, therefore, well ahead in both the synthetic and the natural fields, but it is too early to say whether we will finally decide to manufacture synthetic grit on a commercial scale.

In all these matters we shall continue to work in close co-operation with Societe Minière du Becoka, the Belgian Congo company which produces most of the material from which natural grits are prepared.

I have no doubt that there is a permanent place in the world's markets for both the natural and the synthetic products, and the ultimate prosperity of both branches of the industry depends on finding new and extended uses for diamond grit of both types. The opportunities for such expansion appear to be considerable.

#### Satisfactory Financial Results

The financial results for the year were satisfactory. The consolidated net profit, after deduction of the minority interests, was £21,402,943, which compares with £17,739,048 in 1958. The deferred dividends were raised by 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per share.

At December 31 the value of the Group's investments outside the diamond industry, taking market prices for quoted investments and book value for unquoted was £81,344,390 and the Group's net current assets amounted to £43,781,098.

Unfortunately, since the end of the year there has been a reduction in the market value of our quoted investments, which at December 31 stood at £55,220,977 of £10,331,000 or 18.7% based on quotations on April 4. This depreciation is largely the result of political uncertainties in Africa and, in particular, concern about disturbances in the Union.

#### British Contribution

COLONEL C. W. G. WALKER, secretary to the Association of Consulting Engineers, has written this about the British contribution to the Kariba Dam: "The consulting engineers for the original layout of the town, roads, etc., were British, as were the contractors. The consulting engineers for the dam itself and the hydro-electric scheme were a combined British and French team. The designing of the electrical equipment and the supervision of its erection were the sole responsibility of British consulting engineers, who used British manufactured material."

The Kariba Dam, viewed at night, during its construction which took five years.

**Company Report****Kilifi Plantations, Limited****Mr. J. F. Prideaux's Statement**

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, at 10, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, June 13.

Mr. J. F. Prideaux, Chairman of the Company, has circulated to the shareholders with the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1959, a statement in the following terms:

"The improved trend in selling prices mentioned in my statement last year was, on average, maintained during 1959, so that your Company was able to operate on a profitable basis. This position was further assisted by a reduction in estate expenditure and a slight increase in production compared with the previous year.

It is satisfactory to report that the resulting over-all profit for 1959 was £10,585, compared with losses in 1957 and 1958. In those two years it was not possible to pay a dividend, but your Directors are glad to be able now to recommend a dividend of 12½% in respect of last year.

In the last two years a total of £25,000 has had to be withdrawn from the General Reserve. This fully demonstrates the necessity of building up reserves when reasonable profits are being made, and the board have decided to transfer £5,000 to the General Reserve in continuation of this policy.

During the year under review 730 acres were replanted as part of the rotation programme, and this year 577 acres are being planted, 250 acres of which will be new development. In this way steps are still being

taken to increase production gradually, and, what is equally important, to improve and maintain the output of better grades so that the best advantage can be taken of ruling prices.

Last year I sounded a note of cautious optimism, and I think the same phrase can be employed to describe the Company's prospects for 1960. The weather is, of course, an important factor, but it is reasonable to hope that production will be slightly higher again this year.

Of this year's estimated production 445 tons have been sold at an average net price of £69 14s. 4d. per ton f.o.b., a proportion of which is for shipment as far ahead as December, 1960, and it can be expected that the Company will continue to operate profitably during the current year.

Politically, Kenya is going through a difficult time, but I am glad to say that the experience of Kilifi with regard to labour has so far been good.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the manager, Mr. R. E. Johns, and other members of the staff on the estate for their hard work during the year, and our Visiting Agent, Mr. B. O. Moore, for his valuable assistance.

These thanks are also extended to our Agents in Nairobi, Messrs. R. E. Smith & Co., Limited, whose help is much appreciated."

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., who are largely interested in tea growing in Kenya, report profits for 1959 of £687,858, compared with £577,222, and net profit after tax of £327,858 (£273,222). The dividend is raised from 9% to 10%, costing £202,125, and the carry-forward is £619,637 (£563,904).

African Mercantile Co., Ltd., now controlled by Dalgety & Co., Ltd. reports a net profit of £51,307 (£55,423) after tax of £52,000. The ordinary dividend costs £25,200, and after other provisions the carry-forward is £93,278 (£84,908).

African Crown Cotton Co., Ltd., is to close its Kampala branch, and Afcot, Ltd., its branch in Mombasa.

# THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30000, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

System: A.C. 418/240 volts, 3 phase.

## TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 228, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbera,

Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.



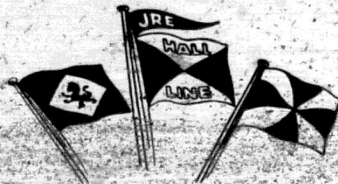
LONDON OFFICE

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4 Telephone: CITY 2446

# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



## EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and

if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing	Glasgow	5th. Wales	8' head
CLAN MACLEOD	—	—	—	June 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER	June 2	—	June 6	June 15
AUTHOR	June 16	—	June 20	June 29

If inducement also PORT SUDAN and ADEN if also PORT SUDAN also by arrangement.

### RED SEA PORTS:—

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

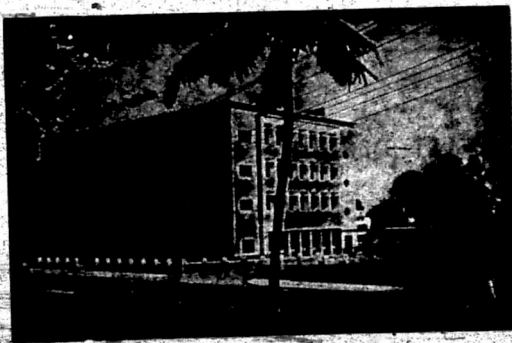
For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA

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

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



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

### Branches:

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

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

Steamship and Airline Agents

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co., (Overseas) Ltd.  
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,  
London, E.C.4

## EAST AFRICA

A COMMON MARKET

700,000  
square miles

20 million  
people

KENYA  
UGANDA

TANGANYIKA  
ZANZIBAR

### UNIFIED REGIONAL SERVICES

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

### EAST AFRICA PRODUCES:

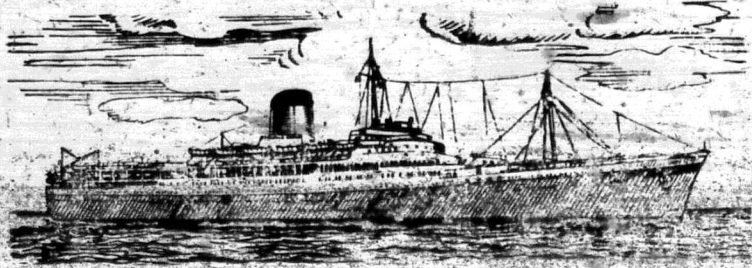
Cotton, coffee, sisal, cloves, hides and skins, oil seeds,  
wattle bark, tea, canned meat and canned fruits, feeding  
stuffs, cereals, timber, wheat, dairy produce, pyrethrums,  
cashew nuts and a number of minerals, including diamonds,  
gold, soda ash, lead, tungsten, kyanite, mica, copper, diato-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

### EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:

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

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

# South and East Africa



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

Sailing Southampton

*CARNARVON CASTLE	June 2
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	June 9
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	June 16
*CAPE TOWN CASTLE	June 23
*STIRLING CASTLE	June 30
*PRETORIA CASTLE	July 7
*PENDENNIS CASTLE	July 14
*ATHLONE CASTLE	July 14

\* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

### INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

Sailing London Rotterdam

IBRAEMAR CASTLE	May 30	May 31
*WARWICK CASTLE	June 21	—
†DURBAN CASTLE	June 29	June 30
†KENYA CASTLE	July 15	—
†IBRAEMAR CASTLE	Aug. 17	Aug. 18
†WARWICK CASTLE	Sept. 9	—
†DURBAN CASTLE	Sept. 19	Sept. 20

\*Out West Coast, home East Coast.  
†Out East Coast, home West Coast.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

## UNION-CASTLE

Head Office:

Gayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.5.  
Tel.: AVE 2010

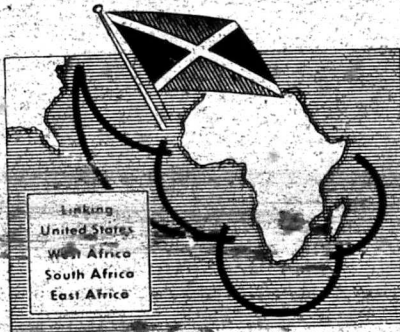
Chief Passenger Office:

Rotherwick House, 10-21 Old Bond St., W.1.  
Tel.: HYD 8400

Freight Dept.:

Greeny House, Creechchurch Lane, E.C.3.  
Tel.: MAN 2550 AVE 2010

Offices at: SOUTHAMPTON · BIRMINGHAM · LEEDS · MANCHESTER · SHEFFIELD · GLASGOW



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

General Agents:

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

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

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

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 584, SALISBURY  
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 197, BULAWAYO

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 2, 1960

Vols. 36

No. 1860

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

37s 6d yearly post free



New industries are taking shape in Africa's hinterland as farmers, engineers, miners and manufacturers spread a pattern of achievement over the land. AE & CI is privileged to serve them . . . with research vital to development and hundreds of products used by the industries which contribute to a better life and economic progress

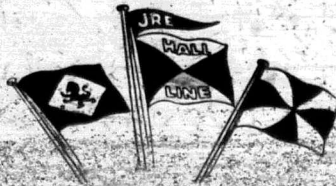
**AE & CI**

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL  
INDUSTRIES (RHODESIA) LIMITED

Federation: Scottish Church Changes View

**CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES**

JOINT



SERVICE

**EAST AFRICA**

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and

if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Cleaving Glasgow	Sth. Wales	8'head
† CITY OF BROOKLYN	June 2	June 6	June 15
† AUTHOR	June 16	June 20	June 29
† CLAN DAVIDSON	June 30	July 4	July 13

If inducement also PORT SUDAN and ADEN † also PORT SUDAN  
also by arrangement.

RED SEA PORTS:—

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

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

THE OWNERS

of  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA

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

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

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

*Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland*

*(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)*

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

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

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

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

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**

For Information  
APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM" LESGUADE LONDON  
Telephone: "Witchell" 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM" LONDON

**SCANDINAVIAN  
EAST AFRICA LINE  
of OSLO**

Regular Sailings  
Between NORWAY &  
SWEDEN, DENMARK,  
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS:  
MADAGASCAR,  
REUNION and  
MAURITIUS

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

Agents in East Africa  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Established **1920**...



RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY opened for business

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

During 39 years



GLORIA FLOUR and RHOMIL STOCKFEEDS have become household names

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

**THE RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY (PVT) LTD**

SULAWAYO GWELO SALISBURY UMTALI LIVINGSTONE LUSAKA KITWE

"AN ATLAS PRODUCT"

TRAVEL  
INSURANCE  
TRADE  
*Consult*

**Dalgety**  
and Company Limited

Branches at  
NAIROBI MOMBASA NAKURU  
TANGA DAR-ES-SALAAM KAMPALA

and throughout  
**AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**

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

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

**DALGETY**  
AND COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: 66/68 Lundenhall Street, London, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety, Fen, London"

Telephone: NOYal 6650 (16 lines)

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



Simple in operation.  
Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating and Brushing Machinery.

Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre Factories supplied to order.  
Special Machines supplied to Clients' Own Requirements.

**SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS  
LEITCHWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF LEITCHWORTH

ENGLAND

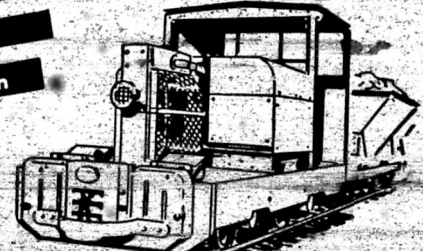
For gauges of 18" to 5' 6" and from 20 to 85 b.h.p.

- 2 1/2 ton
- 3 1/2 ton
- 4 1/2 ton
- 5 ton
- 6 to
- 7 ton
- 9 ton
- 14 ton



**diesel locos**

The obvious choice for economic and dependable haulage.



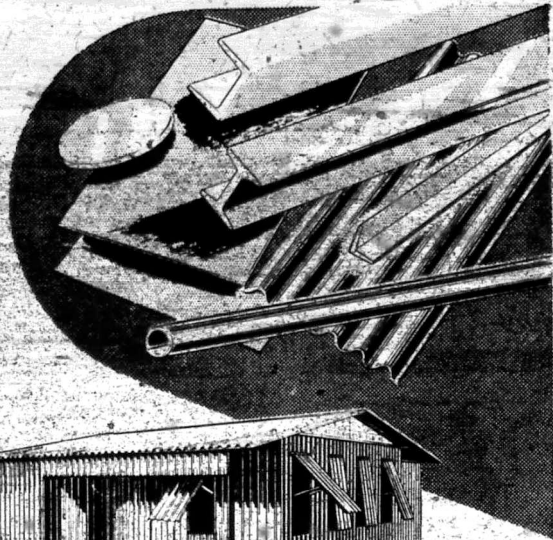
Represented in TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA by

**WIGGLESWORTH & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED**  
DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA  
London, Australia Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., 146, Strand, London, W.C.2

# Aluminium, the versatile metal

Aluminium Union Ltd. provide the engineering and building industry with a most comprehensive range of extruded sections including channels, angles, tees etc. Also available are corrugated and flat aluminium sheeting, strips and circles for making pots and pans.

Consider the Kingstrong Aluminium House, shown here. Light and easily transportable it does not rot, swell or absorb moisture. Moreover, it is impervious to termites and vermin and it resists heat.



**ALUMINIUM UNION LIMITED**



Represented by

**GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD**

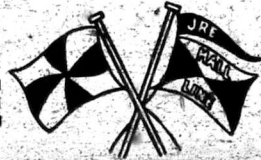
SADLER STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY  
(P.O. Box 30067)

0261

Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
FACTOR		June 9	June 17
HALL VESSEL	July 9		July 19

\* Mosel-Bay with or without transhipment.

† Not Lobito or Mauritius.

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
HALL VESSEL		June 27	July 1
HALL VESSEL	July 9		July 19

\*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

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

SOLE AGENTS: STANLEY TAYLOR & CO. Liverpool & London



# Over 800 offices in Africa . . . .

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

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



## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, EC4

*Agents and correspondents throughout the world*

## EAST AFRICA

### A COMMON MARKET

700,000

KENYA  
UGANDA



20 million  
people

TANGANYIKA  
ZANZIBAR

### UNIFIED REGIONAL SERVICES

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

### EAST AFRICA PRODUCES:

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

### EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:

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

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

## TASMA

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

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

P.O. BOX 277, TANGA.

Telephones: 691/2/6 Tanga      Telegrams: Tasma Tanga

## GENERATING PLANTS

### DIESEL, PETROL AND STEAM

We have an excellent stock of slightly used secondhand plants. AC and DC for land and marine use, overhauled and tested on full load. Outputs from 200 watts to 2,000k watts. C.I.F. prices any port. Enquiries welcomed.

GILBERT BROTHERS of LONDON,  
St. Paul's Works, St. Paul's Road,  
Barking, Essex, England



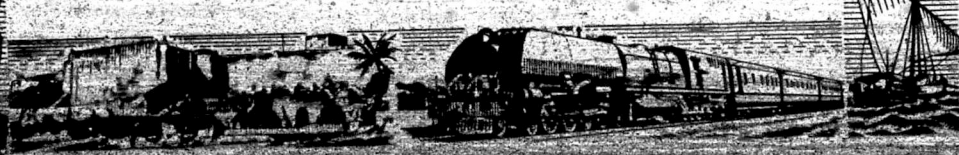
**MOMBASA:** Legend records that when one Hassan-Bin-Ali set sail from Ormuz with six sons in seven ships in 975 A.D., he founded seven settlements, one of which was called Membasa. Whatever the actual date of its foundation, by 1331, when visited by Ibn Batuta—greatest of Moslem adventurers—Mombasa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

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

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



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



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-8

Cables:  
EASTAFRIC, London

Island Telegrams:  
EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	929	Federal Publicity Campaign	940
Notes by the Way	931	Danger of African Dictatorship	941
Church of Scotland	932	Letters to the Editor	942
Corfield Report	934	Tanganyika Report	943
Psychology of Independence	935	British Journalists Criticized	944
Sir F. Cavendish-Bentinck's Mission	937	Joint Board	947
Personalia	938	Commercial News	948
Royal Tour	938	Company Meetings	950

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1860

37s. 6d. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR NEARLY A DECADE there have been strong anti-Federation influences within the Church of Scotland, many of whose ministers and lay members have been

### Dramatic Change in Scottish Opinion.

sadly misled by the ardent and unceasing propoganda of a few of their number, including missionaries whose activity has been in inverse ratio to the length of their residence in Nyasaland. There has been so little correction of their selective reporting and biased comment that the impression has been widely assumed to represent the considered view of Christian opinion in that Protectorate, whereas in fact it has been at variance with the opinion of many Scottish clerics and laymen in Central Africa and of many members of the Universities' Mission and the Roman Catholic missions, a majority of whom are almost certainly still federationists. These truths have not been adequately known in Britain, but the attitude of the critics in the Church of Scotland has been zealously publicized year after year. Repeatedly at meetings of its general assembly to which great attention is always paid by the Press, most damaging attacks have been made on the federal and territorial Governments, whose defenders have hitherto had little success on such occasions. Last week, however, there was a striking difference, the majority of the assembly supporting a motion which sharply rebuffed its Special Committee anent Central Africa, though the recommendations which were referred back for reconsideration had been stoutly defended by Dr. George MacLeod, convener of the committee, and a former moderator of the Church. Since paying a short visit to Nyasaland some time ago he has subjected the Federation to adverse and controversial public statements, which have earned weight in and outside the denomination, probably in particular with the formulators of public

opinion, including some Scottish newspapers of great influence; and in Scotland the Press has a deservedly high reputation.

The dramatic change in the situation has been caused by the Very Rev. Dr. Shepherd, last year's moderator, who has just spent nearly three months in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as a member of the Monckton Commission. The

### Church Assembly Told About Intimidation.

firstfruits of that experience took the form of an earnest plea that the general assembly should suspend judgment until the basic facts become available in the commission's report. Dr. Shepherd especially emphasized the extent and importance of intimidation, averring that he had found on the spot confirmation of the statement that "under the façade of normal life in Nyasaland a reign of threats and terror is being conducted". Gangs armed with spears and axes had, he said, prevented other Africans from giving evidence before the commission, destroyed crops, compelled shops, markets, and dispensaries to close, and intimidated even missionaries. Arguing that there should be no association with "such thuggery", he asked for the Church's strong condemnation of such deplorable conduct. Why, he inquired weightily, had there not been one word about intimidation in any report prepared by the Special Committee anent Central Africa? That question, with its striking proof of partiality, may well have carried the day. This signal success in halting the process of judging from selected facts, and this belated and most necessary enlightenment of the governing body of the Church of Scotland and of the general public, are directly attributed to the appointment to the Monckton Commission of so fair-minded and experienced a Church leader as Dr. Shepherd, a report of whose address appears in this issue.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has for years suggested that the truth about the Federation needed to be made known particularly in Scotland, since, for the reasons mentioned

### Facts, Not Emotion. Now To Be Given A Chance.

above, and because the memory of Livingstone's great work in Central Africa is still a subject of national pride, comment on the affairs of the Federation has had much greater attention than in England, Wales, or Northern Ireland. In last year's general election the endeavour of Socialist candidates to exploit East and Central African problems for their own purposes failed miserably in English constituencies, but in Scotland such topics had and still have a wide appeal. What happened last week at the general assembly is therefore of real significance. It provides a sound base from which to mount a counter-attack; and it is greatly to be hoped that such action will be taken and sustained. The next few months will be crucial for the Federation, and if a substantial number of leaders of opinion in Scotland can be brought to see that they have been misled — as they certainly have been — the result could be

important. When Dr. Banda was recently in this country he sought support in Scotland, where, indeed, some of his friends suggested that he should fly back from Africa to address the general assembly; but that manoeuvre, obviously political in implication, was fortunately defeated within the inner councils. Within a few weeks the Nyasaland leader will be back in London for the constitutional conference convened by the Secretary of State. Hitherto he must have looked for almost automatic encouragement from the ecclesiastical authorities in Scotland. Now they have served notice that, recognizing that they have been too long misguided by emotion, they will judge anew in the light of the indisputable facts. Intimidation in Africa and ignorance and false sentiment in Britain have been among the worst enemies of the Federation. If administrators in Central Africa have the extremely difficult task of dealing with intimidation, men of affairs in this country are equally sharply challenged to disregard the propaganda of years and judge fairly from the facts, almost all of which have been twisted or suppressed by the Congress agitators and their Socialist apologists.

## Notes By The Way

### No Take-Over-Bid

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, made it quite clear in the address which is reported in this issue that the C.R.O. views coldly the idea of a merger with the Colonial Office — a proposal strongly advocated by a Conservative Party committee under the chairmanship of Lord Colyton which has recently examined the suggestion. My sympathy is with Lord Colyton and his associates, for there can be no doubt that territories in Africa already self-governing or close to that status have a less complimentary view of the Commonwealth Relations Office than Mr. Alport assumes. Over the years I have heard scathing comments upon the C.R.O. from responsible Rhodesians (who, however, think much more kindly of Lord Home and Mr. Alport than of some of their predecessors). But at no time have Rhodesia's leaders considered that Central African problems were properly understood by the permanent staff of the Office, which, if there is to be no amalgamation with the C.O., ought as a matter of urgency to recruit more first-class men with long African experience. Otherwise newly-independent African territories will certainly not feel that their difficulties and needs are adequately appreciated.

### Jobs and Jobbery

THE MINISTER evidently shares the view often expressed in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that territories reaching independence will be nothing like so anxious as is generally assumed to continue to employ the many administrative and other expatriate officials without whose present standards many fall in many cases most seriously. There is, of course, much talk by African

politicians of their wish not to interrupt the careers of Britons in the civil service, but when government passes into the hands of these politicians (most of them quite incapable of efficiently discharging ministerial duties), they will inevitably wish to please their supporters by giving them well-paid jobs, even if they cannot be expected to do the work satisfactorily. The Minister of State corroborated this view, in more diplomatic language, of course.

### Macpherson Rule

WITHOUT MENTIONING what this paper has called the Macpherson Rules, he stressed the importance of one of them — that there should be an adequate local — and he emphasized the word "local" — civil service before a territory embarked on the voyage of independence. If that sound advice had guided Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell at the Lancaster House Conference, they would have acted more circumspectly in regard to Kenya's political future, for it can certainly not be said that Kenya (or, say, Nyasaland) has yet anything like a sufficient supply of capable Africans in the official ranks. The number of good men in the lower echelons has increased considerably in recent years, and a decade hence there should be a substantial cadre of capable Africans of character to whom much more responsible duties might be entrusted. One of the strongest objections of the admirers of these men to the pace set by Machiavellism is the certainty that they, being loyal servants of the present administration, and therefore usually labelled "stooges" by the rabble-rousing demagogues, will be swept aside, if not swept away, when the Congress-minded alliance comes to power.

### Actions for Libel

CIVIL SERVANTS in British Africa may start proceedings for libel or slander only with the permission of the Government which employs them. The Nyasaland Government, having now been told by its commission of inquiry that accusations in London newspapers against easily identifiable police officers on duty during the disturbances in Blantyre in January were false in some cases and greatly exaggerated in others, will presumably have to consider whether to allow some members of the force to take action. It is to be hoped that any who may want that legal recourse will not be restrained, or in any way discouraged. Any trial would have to take place in London, and from the standpoint of Nyasaland, of the reputation of the Colonial Police, of the individuals most closely concerned, and of the Federation in general, there would be distinct advantages in having the truth aired in the United Kingdom.

### Position of Officials

IF ACTIONS were started, some newspapers might prefer to settle out of court, partly in order to avoid further publicity. That being possible, why should individuals who, having been wronged, might be compensated in that way, be deprived of such payments? If such settlements were not made between the parties, juries might award higher damages; and they have sometimes taken a very severe view of the offence of a mass-circulation paper with an irresponsible attitude. It would, I suggest, not be equitable for the Government of the Protectorate to deny any police officer in its service the means of seeking clearance of his name and compensation in the courts, if he should so wish. Exoneration by a local commissioner has of course relieved those who had been under an undesired stigma for weeks, but in such a case as this an individual employed by a Government should surely not be deprived of the redress which he might have sought if self-employed or on the staff of a great commercial company.

### Bribery and Corruption

FAITH IN MR. NYERERE will have been strengthened by his courageous denunciation of corruption and his promise in the Legislature that the Government which will take office after the elections in September, a Government in which he is expected to be the Chief Minister, will treat as treason the widespread bribery and corruption in political organizations, trade unions, co-operatives, and local government, and among employees of the central Government. Had a European made so comprehensive an accusation, he would have been charged with gross defamation of the Africans engaged in the country's public and business affairs, and his words would have done no good. This detailed denunciation of bribery and corruption by Mr. Nyerere, which must obviously be taken at face value by everyone, is therefore the more valuable. In dealing with any malady the first need is to get the diagnosis right. That Mr. Nyerere has done. All who wish Tanganyika well must hope that he and his associates will succeed in the promised campaign.

### Behind the Iron Curtain

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, whom Sir Charles Markham dubbed "the member for Yugoslavia" — argued a few days ago in the Legislative Council that Kenya Africans should be allowed to seek education behind the Iron Curtain because they would then learn to distinguish between right and wrong. Since he appears always to argue that everything in Kenya is wrong, except, of course, what is said, done, and intended by African

nationalists, the presumption is that he considers that the young men would find right in, say, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, and/or China (which are much more likely destinations than Yugoslavia). In none of those countries would they find the freedom for which Mr. Odinga and his associates clamour. His case closed with the assertion that "so long as we are short of educational facilities here, we should let these boys go to these places to get knowledge." That is indeed a dangerous postulate. While everybody knows that more and better education is one of Africa's pressing necessities, it would be folly to act on the assumption that any kind of instruction is better than none. To expose immature minds to the contagion of Communism will do ill service to the pupils and their country.

### Unpleasant

A LEADING LONDON NEWSPAPER, having editorially described Mau Mau as "unpleasant", a well-known Kenya farmer wrote a succinct reply, which has not yet been published and is, I imagine, unlikely to appear in the correspondence columns. Since a copy of the communication was sent to me, I can quote the gist of it. It ran: "Unpleasant! Small children were sliced up before their parents' eyes; pregnant women were disembowelled in the presence of their husbands; Dr. Leakey's uncle was buried alive after having had his feet cut off. Kenyatta was found guilty, finally by the Privy Council, of managing this movement. The policy of the British Government is to transfer control of Kenya to Africans; and the 14 African members of the Legislature elected at the last election unanimously demand the immediate and unconditional release of Kenyatta, whom they wish to lead them. If you use such a rude term as 'unpleasant' about this Kenyatta's movement, you will be suspected of sympathy with the reactionary settlers".

### Royal Tour

THE QUEEN MOTHER has done great service by her three-weeks' visit to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. When she left London there was tension on the Copperbelt, and serious discussion of the desirability of curtailing her itinerary. Her Majesty made it plain, however, that she wanted no change in the programme, which, with one trivial amendment, was allowed to stand. Everywhere she has been most warmly greeted, Africans showing quite as much enthusiasm as Europeans. A most valuable by-product of these loyal demonstrations has been a lowering of the political temperature. If it is now raised again, it will be because reckless and self-seeking African agitators consider that their purposes are best served by fear, intimidation, and prospects of violence.

## 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 next 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?

# Church of Scotland's Attitude to Central Africa

Dr. George Macleod's Committee Sharply Criticized by Last Year's Moderator, Dr. R. H. W. Shepherd

**THE VERY REV. DR. R. H. W. SHEPHERD**, last year's moderator of the Church of Scotland, who as a member of the Monckton Commission has just returned to England after travelling thousands of miles in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, persuaded the General Assembly of the Church last week to defer consideration of some passages in the report of its Special Committee Anent Central Africa until after the Monckton report had been published.

His motion was carried, after a very candid speech, by the narrow majority of 357 to 339 votes.

**THE VERY REV. DR. GEORGE F. MACLEOD**, convener of the committee on Central Africa, said that there were two alternatives—abdication by the white man or world brotherhood without disaster.

First he must express gratitude to the Colonial Secretary, who, with the Prime Minister on the bridge, had put over the wheel and dared to run before the wind.

With black clouds over Portuguese East Africa and Angola, with far too red a dawn over the Belgian Congo, with heavy mists coming up from the Union, it would have been easy to signal no message to Nyasaland until after the Monckton Report and the Federal Constitutional Review. But the cloud over Nyasaland had been lifted, if not dispersed.

"We cannot disregard Dr. Banda, though we could put him back in prison or send him to Seychelles. What would come of that? With him and his sway, there would again be rule by force. In time the more extreme would take over, because even the Banda way had proved too non-violent."

## Step in Right Direction

Many Europeans had for years walked in the right direction—towards partnership. Now all but a few reactionaries were taking that direction without the European, who had a perennial place in the country, Central Africa would collapse. But now that the European was walking sincerely, all Africa had started to run.

Dr. Banda had stated recently in Scotland that Africans wanted much more education quickly. He said: "Let us burn our fingers learning how to rule ourselves. Send us British colonial servants to help us, especially Scots."

"Admittedly there is a terrifying risk", Dr. MacLeod continued, "but do you want gallant risk or a return to rule by force?"

Two-thirds of the world and six out of every seven members of the British Commonwealth were coloured people. When the history of these times came to be written the question would arise as to the outstanding event—the abdication of the white man or the realization of world brotherhood without disaster because the Church had acted in time.

**THE REV. KENNETH MACKENZIE**, seconding, recalled that in Northern Rhodesia more money was spent on the police than on African education, and that in the Rhodesias what were until recently special emergency orders were being built into the regular legal structure.

When a sense of isolation stole over the human personality, powerful stresses were set up and an increasingly dangerous emotional condition developed. That was also true of nations.

## Not Competent to Judge

**DR. SHEPHERD** said that the church lacked adequate information for judgment on political matters in Central Africa. "I do not believe members of the Assembly are competent to tell Governments on what political methods Central Africa should be run. That is what the Special Committee are asking us to do.

"We stand for the advancement of the African. He should have a larger stake in his country's policies. His educational opportunities should be increased. In economic life he should have a larger share. Health services should be more of his due. In social life he should have widened opportunities. Some of us have advocated these things for years.

"I would therefore urge that, with the Special Committee, and had two committees against its reports to the General Assembly, one dealing with the reports and the other invective. There is too much criticism of the British Govern-

ment, which had given assurances that made many of the committee's strictures out of date and irrelevant. Why, then, did that committee of the Church so often address the Government as if they were reactionaries? Why all that kicking at an open door?"

"It does not improve the position that some advocates for the committee so often profess to be pacifists. Pure-bred pacifism many of us can appreciate. Pure-bred belligerency we can understand. But this unpedigreed, mongrel mixture of belligerency and pacifism is extremely confusing.

The constant invective, particularly in past reports, had provoked hostility to the Church in British Government circles and among worthy liberal British citizens in Central Africa. Christians must in faithfulness sometimes provoke hostility, but there was no merit in provoking needless hostility, and this it seems to me we have done, to the bedeviling of the situation and the besmirching of the name of the Church of Scotland."

While speaking for the African, they must also speak for the man of mixed blood, the Asian, and the European.

## Justice for All

"We give a most unfortunate impression if we indicate that we are interested only in the African, and by implication that we are not concerned for justice and fair dealing and much else for other races."

His second complaint was that the committee's reports gave a "partial and one-sided picture" of Central Africa. They had not been marked by objectivity in stating the facts. "They have been of the nature of propaganda for a particular point of view, and like most propaganda, they suppress factors that tell against their own standpoint."

The reports gave the impression that the whole of the African population of Central Africa was opposed to Federation. He could not comment on that before the Monckton Report was published. On political matters in particular "sweeping and unqualified judgment should be scrutinized with the utmost care."

The impression was also given that the missionaries of the Church were unanimous in pursuing an extreme political line. The truth was that some were profoundly disturbed at the extreme line adopted in some circles in the Church. Some were not in harmony with the obsession of some of their colleagues with party political affairs.

Some previously in the service of the mission were emphatic that the Church was working on the wrong lines. "We never hear of these things from the committee," said Dr. Shepherd.

Its report made not the slightest mention of one of the most dreadful features of life in Central Africa today. "Not once does the word 'intimidation' appear in any of the committee's reports.

## Intimidation Rife

"Anyone with African experience knows that intimidation is a most powerful weapon, for, not only does it threaten to use human beings, but also to call down the anger of the unseen on its victims. To inspire dread of offending the ancestors in Africa is to wield a most potent weapon.

"That weapon has been used with most tremendous effect recently in Central Africa. In recent months I have seen confirmation of the statement: 'under the facade of normal life in Nyasaland a reign of threats and terror, a State within a State, is being conducted.'

"The common method used against those who will not toe the party line has been to put notes on paths or push them under doors or shout outside dwellings in the darkness of the night, threatening a man, his wife and children, even against giving evidence to the Monckton Commission.

"One man told in my hearing how he had been assaulted with a bicycle-chain; another that he had been attacked and in addition to other injuries, had his teeth knocked out.

"Gangs armed with spears and axes, were recently preventing people from giving evidence before the Monckton Commission. They destroyed crops at certain villages, erected road-blocks, or dug trenches to stop traffic. They ordered shops, dispensaries and markets to be closed. They could do these things because some of the gangs numbered from 12 to 200. Must the Church of Scotland associate itself with such thuggery?"

Intimidation was also used against the Church's missionaries who were suspected of working in favour of extreme political action.

Arson was the commonest weapon. An African minister who attended an evening party in honour of a section of the commission had his house burned down a few days later. Shortly before a further report was published, another African minister gave evidence to the committee that the church had been damaged by fire. Three African ministers of the Church had then

mission house set on fire because they had offended their people in some way.

Why was the Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian) not now condemning with all the force at its command such deplorable intimidation? A year ago solitary voices were heard protesting against such enormities. "But why have these voices suddenly died away? And why is the Church as a whole so silent?"

**High Stakes**

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, seconding the counter-motion, said that the safety of life to a community in Central Africa which was multi-racial was at stake. He pleaded for a wider charity and clearer insight in approaching these largely political questions.

On the previous day the Earl of Wessex and March, the Lord High Commissioner, had said when opening the General Assembly that British policy in Africa faced two difficult questions: How far, and how fast? Whatever the answer, the good will earned by Britain's immense work for Africa could be irrevocably lost if we did not show ourselves really in earnest in offering eventual self-government.

Dr. Shepherd, reviewing his moderatorial year, said that the invitation to serve on the Monckton Commission had been accepted with the unanimous advice and approval of the moderator's consultative committee. He would ever be grateful for the crowded 10 weeks in which he had travelled some thousands of miles in the land where David Livingstone had worked; again and again he had been lost in new wonder at Livingstone's superb courage and magnificent achievement.

A moderator should not take sides on a controversial matter dividing the Church, and he tried to maintain that attitude, though not without difficulty. Perhaps his hardest task during the year had been the duty to be silent, particularly when much that was ill-informed and unbalanced was being said about Africa.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. C. Dougall, general secretary of the Foreign Mission Committee, for some years a missionary in Kenya, said that the younger churches in Africa and Asia felt that church disunity was senseless, intolerable, weakening, and tragic.

If Africa and Asia were to be made Christian, it would not be done by professional missionaries, for they were at best few and far between, and must be supported by others—Government servants, planters, merchants, everybody who went to live in those countries.

The Rev. James Munn, convener of the committee, said that in Nyasaland the political temperature had made it increasingly difficult for any African to voice an independent judgment, but African leaders in the Church had repeatedly shown courage, fearlessly risking their lives by demanding restraint from their congregation and denouncing violence.

Missionaries recognized the immediate threat to the unity of their non-racial Church, and that in the heat of reaction to the statements and actions if the Government Africans might take sides against their European fellow-members within the Church, and so destroy the unity of Christian fellowship between members of all races.

When the assembly considered the report of the Foreign Mission Committee, Dr. Shepherd objected to statements which appeared to bracket Southern Rhodesia with the Union of South Africa, though there was a tremendous difference in their policies. The Church should get the matter straight, and understand the considerable advances in public opinion in both Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which was giving the Africans a fairer life and getting away from racially discriminatory practices.

He would wish the reforms to be wider and quicker, and the pace did seem much too slow, but Britain, having exploited child labour until the beginning of this century, and having enfranchised women only 42 years ago, had scarcely the right to accuse the Europeans in Central Africa of tardiness.

In the Rhodesias and Nyasaland the trend was away from apartheid, and people in the United Kingdom should aid, not hinder, that good work, and refrain from too many comparisons with the United Kingdom, which, despite its homogeneous population and centuries of Christian influence, was not invulnerable.

**"Central African Examiner"**

MR. THEODORE BELL, an Englishman settled in Rhodesia, is taking over the *Central African Examiner*, which will be edited by Mr. J. Halpern, lately editorial secretary of the South African Institute of Race Relations. The paper will be strictly independent in policy. It was started three years ago with the financial support of the R.S.T. group and the Economics

**Referred Back for Consideration**

The deliverance of the Special Committee on Central Africa contained 13 paragraphs. The proposals which the general assembly referred back for further consideration were the following:

"(5) The general assembly respectfully commend to the Governments concerned the specific recommendations contained in the committee's report with regard to federal and territorial functions.

"(6) The general assembly, in order to strengthen freedom of association, urge that at the 1960 review conference the territories be given a guarantee that they will have the opportunity, after a period of constitutional development leading to effective African political power, of expressing their acceptance of the Federation or of contracting out of it.

"(9) The general assembly urge H.M. Government not to transfer further powers to the Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia until there are truly representative African majorities in their legislatures.

"(10) The general assembly recommend to H.M. Government that at the conference reviewing the Federal Constitution no further powers be transferred from the territorial Governments to the Federal Government."

The last three paragraphs in the deliverance, which were accepted, read:

"(11) The general assembly urge strongly that the delegations from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the Conference reviewing the Federal Constitution should be such as will be recognized by the African people as their genuine representatives.

**Tribute to Federal Government**

"(12) The general assembly, being aware of the devastating social and spiritual effects of the under-development areas in which the African people live, pay tribute to the Federal Government for the undoubted economic progress of the last six years. At the same time the general assembly repeat their conviction that material benefits by themselves cannot satisfy spiritual, cultural, and political aspirations.

"(13) The general assembly, sensitive to the difficulties of this situation of emotional stress, while recognizing the right of all men to plead their own case, remind all parties in the Federation of the need to respect truth, eschew violence, and employ peaceful means."

By 55 to 48 votes the general assembly decided to add the following two paragraphs:

"The general assembly recognize that in all sections of the community, African, European, Indian, and Coloured, and among Government officials, men of good will are earnestly seeking to understand one another, to appreciate the contribution that each must make, and the place that each must fill in a multi-racial society founded on the principles of freedom, justice, and righteousness.

"The general assembly send to all such people, including political parties, and especially to their fellow Christians, a message of sympathy and encouragement, and assure them of constant remembrance in prayer that from this difficult situation God's will may clearly emerge."

[Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment.]

**Federal Troop Movements**

ON JUNE 16, a fortnight before the Belgian Congo becomes independent, the 1st Bn. The King's African Rifles will be posted to the Luapula Province on the Rhodesian—Congo border to deal with any possible disturbances, and a company of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment will be stationed at Mwinilunga. If, as is thought likely, independence leads to tribal clashes, thousands of Congolese may seek refuge across the border, and British subjects might also need assistance. Mr. Kaunda, leader of the Northern Rhodesia United National Independence Party, has criticized these dispositions as causing more restrictions and difficulties for local Africans while merely "provoking" the Congolese.

Europeans are leaving the Belgian Congo in unprecedented numbers. About 80 a day are reported to be flying from Elizabethville, and all seem in all Africa, the number of which has been considerably increased. Are booked for weeks ahead. The British air company system alone expects to carry 7,000 more passengers out of the Congo in the next 12 weeks than in the corresponding period of last year.

# What Lessons Must Be Learned from Mau Mau?

Mr. F. D. Corfield's Candid Criticisms of Government of Kenya\*

AS AN APOLOGIA FOR MAU MAU, it has been suggested that the conditions in Kenya were such that the Africans could achieve their political aspirations only through violence. I can find no truth in this whatsoever.

Political progress may have been slow — it is always too slow for the small coterie of ambitious nationalists — and the determination of the reasonably safe rate of political emancipation is one of the major problems which face all Colonial Governments. But the general backwardness of the mass of Africans in Kenya was a limiting factor if precipitous progress was not to lead to chaos. And one has only to read the annual reports of the provincial commissioners to realize the immense efforts made by officials and non-officials to raise the material and moral welfare of the Africans.

It has been suggested that had the hand of co-operation been given to Jomo Kenyatta, history would have taken a different turn, and there would have been no Mau Mau. All the evidence points otherwise. The overwhelming impression left on my mind is that without the freedom afforded them by a liberal Government, Kenyatta and his associates would have been unable to preach their calculated hymn of hate and to exploit, through the medium of perverted witchcraft and of intimidation, the almost inevitable grievances which must accompany the rapid evolution of a primitive society.

Can anyone imagine what sort of African State would have arisen in Kenya on the foundation of Mau Mau, which sought to eliminate all non-African influence and which, by unspeakable debauchery of its oaths, achieved the terrible result of breaking and debasing the dignity of thousands of human souls? It is almost impossible to convey to those who have had no personal experience of the product of Mau Mau the appalling mental state of those who had taken the more advanced oaths.

## "Wholly Evil"

In the words of Father Trevor Huddleston, written as early as December, 1952: "Mau Mau is a movement which in its origins and development is wholly evil. It is the worst enemy of African progress in Kenya. It has about it all the horror of the powers of darkness; of spiritual wickedness in high places. There can be no compromise, no common ground, between Mau Mau and the rest of the civilized world. It must be utterly destroyed if the peoples of Kenya are to live together and build up their country."

This is the supreme lesson to be learnt.

It was the realization and dread of this future which was the mainspring of the brave and often lonely fight of those few Kikuyu and others, both Christian and pagan, who, with so little thought for their personal safety and so little effective help from Government, sought to oppose Mau Mau. Through them the light of civilization was spreading. If they prevailed, Mau Mau could not succeed.

The whole weight of evidence shows clearly that Jomo Kenyatta realized this, and from the earliest days his first objective was their elimination: only thus could he hope to establish a firm Kikuyu base from which he hoped to achieve his major aim of the liquidation of European and Indian influence.

Mau Mau therefore assumed all the known charac-

teristics of an inverted resistance movement, and since it claimed the mantle of a limited national movement directed against the "invaders", those who resisted it were the "quislings" and the traitors. The result was tantamount to a civil war. It was the misunderstanding of these basic facts which has led to the erroneous view that Mau Mau was basically anti-African and not fundamentally anti-European and anti-Indian.

Such was the power of Mau Mau that a large number of those who resisted were assassinated. Some 1,800 are known to have died, but the true number will never be known. They are called the "loyalists"; they should more rightly be called the "patriots". They were the true patriots; and not those who so often received moral encouragement from Britain and elsewhere.

The main lesson to be learnt in administrative terms is the paramount duty and obligation of any Government to maintain law and order.

It was the failure of the Government of Kenya — pre-occupied as it was with the material progress of the peoples of Kenya, and inhibited from taking action by a feeling that it would encounter the opposition of world liberal opinion — to appreciate the importance of this very foundation of good government, rather than the failure of the intelligence organization to present to it a fully co-ordinated picture of subversion, which was the basic cause of the outbreak of violence.

## State Control

Other lessons to be learned are of great importance to a continued but orderly constitutional progress in Kenya: —

(a) State police must remain in the reserves.

(b) While every encouragement should be given to self-help in the matter of education, it is essential that education be controlled, as it now is, by the Central Government. The control of the Kikuyu Independent School Movement gained by the political agitators turned the schools into centres of political indoctrination. They became the main centres for the organization of Mau Mau.

(c) Though so much emphasis in the world Press is on the material advancement of the African, the immense power of witchcraft must not be underrated. The feeling of terror inspired by Mau Mau sprang as much from superstition as from physical fear. The African, through no fault of his own, still has perforce to live dangerously near his primitive past.

(d) Intimidation, both mental and physical was and still is a weapon of great potency in the hands of unscrupulous aspirants to political power. It is used both against the wavering mass of the people and against those Africans who realize that the greatest contribution they can make to their own nationalistic aspirations is by co-operation with the Government. The stigma attached to the appellation of "stooge" or traitor is very hard to bear, and moral courage of a high order is required of those prepared to bear it.

(e) Missions and mission teaching in schools still have a most important function to perform. Without missions the slow and painful, but eventually successful, process of building up among the Kikuyu the resistance movement which (with the dogged bravery of the European farmer) eventually defeated Mau Mau, would not have been possible. And without the light of some basic religious belief to replace the darkness of witchcraft, there would appear to be no real future for the African State.

## Cost of Mau Mau

EXPENDITURE on crushing the Mau Mau rebellion between the declaration of the state of emergency in October 1952 and June 30 of this year is estimated by the Government of Kenya at rather more than £37m. Expenditure in the United Kingdom has provided more than £25m. It is estimated that the Government of Kenya has provided more than £10m. The charge upon Kenya funds is slightly over £20m.

\* In *The Historical Survey of the Origins and Growth of Mau Mau*, published on Tuesday 9. Oct. 1959 (15s.).



# Report on the Psychology of Independence

## Minister of State, Rejects Amalgamation of C.O. and C.R.O.\*

**THE TASK** of the Commonwealth Relations Office to make independence within the Commonwealth a reality is not easy for a number of reasons.

First, the habit of mind of people in this country—*informed, intelligent people*—inclines them to assume that Britain retains a special right to intervene in the internal and external policies of our fellow members when these do not conform to our ideas of what such policies should be. They applaud the idea of independence but shrink from the fact that it means freedom to each member country to follow the path of its own interests and aspirations. Such people are not confined to any particular political party.

This attitude exists among many who pride themselves upon possessing a special understanding of and interest in the modern Commonwealth. If a Commonwealth country does something which offends them, their instinctive reaction is to press the Government to assert its authority with all the diplomatic and other weapons at its disposal. They represent a sort of neo-imperialism, in which the boycott and the highly organized publicity campaign replace the gun-boat and the punitive expedition of the past.

The second reason why our task is not easy is because of the general confusion in the minds of the people in the United Kingdom—*informed, intelligent people*—as to the meaning of the word "Commonwealth". In earlier days we referred to the British Commonwealth and Empire, denoting on the one hand a group of nations covered by the Statute of Westminster and comprising the Commonwealth, and on the other the dependent territories comprising the Colonial Empire. Now that the term "Empire" has ceased to be acceptable politically, the term "Commonwealth" is used to cover every territory, regardless of its size or stage of constitutional development. This is partly due to a fortuitous weakness of terminology.

The fact is that there is a clearly defined distinction, at any rate in the minds of the Governments and peoples of the independent Commonwealth countries, between "the Commonwealth" and those territories which are still dependent administratively upon the United Kingdom. From this fact flow certain important consequences.

### Rigid Distinction

Take, for instance, the proposal which is being widely discussed at the moment with regard to the amalgamation of the C.R.O. with the Colonial Office. On the assumption that the Commonwealth embraces independent and dependent territories alike, the proposal to amalgamate the two Offices represents mere logic and commonsense. But if it is a fact that there is a rigid distinction between the independent Commonwealth and the dependent Colonial territories, then such a solution ceases either to be logical or practicable.

We who have enjoyed the status of a major Power for so many generations tend to overlook the importance which status in the world has in the eyes particularly of ex-Colonial countries. Experience has shown that the Commonwealth, as opposed to the dependent territories, would be unwilling to accept an arrangement whereby the United Kingdom's relations with them should be handled by the same people and the same administrative machinery which was responsible for the direct administration of the Colonial Empire. A decision by us to pursue this development would evoke a sharp reaction from Commonwealth members everywhere. They would suspect that it was an attempt by the United Kingdom, with its customary lack of sensitiveness for Commonwealth susceptibilities, to imply that they retained some residue of an inferior status of Colonial days.

Forces antipathetic to the Commonwealth, which exist in every Commonwealth country and which maintain a vigilant existence in foreign countries, would be handed on a plate, a major argument against the continued existence of the Commonwealth as a whole.

In our relations with our Colonial territories we are faced with a major dilemma. Since we acquired political control over them we have governed in principle by consent. The tides of independence have of recent years run swiftly and in many cases violently. Consequently we are faced with a situation in which the grant of independence will occur, or necessarily, by which the grant of independence will occur, or necessarily, by which the grant of independence will occur, or necessarily,

\*In an address given by Minister of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, to the Royal Commonwealth Society.

resources the economic potential and administrative apparatus sufficient to make independence a reality in its normal sense.

There is therefore a temptation to try to find some means of continuing the services and support which these countries enjoyed as dependencies after they have become independent—in fact, to continue to project our Colonial relationship, with the very great advantages which flowed from it, into a period when we have ceased to be the metropolitan Power. There may, of course, be some new system of relationships based upon semi-independence where countries of the Colonial sphere are not politically or economically viable. But this semi-independence cannot carry with it the same status as full independence and as far as our experience has gone something short of independence is not acceptable, however limited may be the resources of the emergent territory concerned.

We have available in the men and women of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service about 4,000 administrative officers who could play an important part in filling the gaps in the administrative machinery of newly independent countries, particularly in Africa, after independence has been achieved.

We have at the same time the problem of providing them with sufficient security for their careers to persuade them to carry on during the latter stages of dependent status, since it is becoming increasingly difficult to find alternative employment of an administrative nature elsewhere. They cannot be absorbed into the Home Civil Service.

### Conversion Difficult

The escape from this difficulty seems superficially to be simple: if the present Overseas Civil Service were converted into a Commonwealth Civil Service, providing the prospect of continuous employment in Commonwealth countries after independence—which should at any rate be glad to have the benefit of their services for an indefinite period of time—a need would be met and the United Kingdom be relieved of a distinct embarrassment.

At the C.R.O. we have always seen grave difficulties in this solution, not because we have any vested interest in the matter, but frankly, quite apart from certain organizational and financial difficulties of substance, the scheme does not match up with the way in which in our experience independence within the Commonwealth works.

For 35 years the C.R.O. has been attempting to understand and deal with the psychology of independence. Our attitude to these problems is not based upon the United Kingdom point of view, the administrative convenience of Whitehall, or the simple interests of Great Britain. Our approach has been conditioned by our experience of what a country of the Commonwealth will take from the United Kingdom after independence and the way in which our influence can be most effectively exercised in the atmosphere which exists after we have voluntarily surrendered power.

A Commonwealth Government in certain circumstances will be gravely offended by an action taken or a statement made by the United Kingdom which a foreign country would pass over without turning a hair. Similarly a Commonwealth Government will in other circumstances give Britain a measure of understanding and support which a foreign country would never dream of accord to us, however close might be the political alliance between us.

The C.R.O.'s problem is therefore not the same as that of the Foreign Office or the Colonial Office. Relationships within the independent Commonwealth, particularly between the United Kingdom and one or other of its members, are both stronger and more sensitive than they are between foreign countries anywhere. The independent Commonwealth expects special treatment from the United Kingdom, and each country very rightly resents our failure to give it.

If sometimes we feel that Commonwealth countries do not always give us the special treatment which they expect us to provide for them, I can assure you that each would enter into such an argument with an armoury of examples of Britain's failure to pay sufficient attention to their individual points of view.

The C.R.O.'s approach to the Commonwealth is therefore something which we have evolved in our Downing Street offices, but is the result of our practical experience over 30 or 40 years of handling the special problems which the psychology of independence creates.

I should be doing a grave disservice to the Commonwealth and to my own conscience were I to pretend that I thought that some of these best and attractive flow-prints for solving the problems of the Commonwealth which are discussed by individual groups almost exclusively in the context of the United Kingdom might be the most effective. There are, of course, many countries and areas within the Commonwealth, and the United Kingdom, which are not the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom, which are not the United Kingdom.

In a recent discussion on this problem, held by a completely independent group, one of the members, who belongs to the London office of one of the Commonwealth Governments, gave as his opinion that the Commonwealth without the C.R.O. would be inconceivable; that independent Governments are very touchy about receiving advice or services from the United Kingdom and must be allowed to make their own way; and that their outlook was quite different the day after independence to that which it had been the day before.

This means that if the United Kingdom is not prepared through some machinery such as the C.R.O. to conduct this special relationship with Commonwealth countries in a manner which is acceptable to them, they will cease to have after a period of time any strong desire for that special relationship to continue.

If for administrative convenience we want to dilute the independent Commonwealth with dependent territories, because that is how they would regard it—we are at liberty to do so, but the United Kingdom must be prepared to pay the price, which will be a gradual reduction in the close and confidential character of the special relationship upon which the whole essence of the Commonwealth depends.

Consequently, however conscious we may be of the deficiencies in administrative experience and economic resources of Colonies on the threshold of independence, we ignore at our own peril the fact that a newly independent country is particularly touchy about receiving advice or services from the United Kingdom, and that independence once granted must involve a recognition by us of the fact that that country is capable of standing on its own feet.

Leaders of Colonial territories tell us prior to independence that they wish to retain the services of British administrators and experts after independence is achieved. I accept that this is meant quite sincerely. Colonial leaders have grown up with and been trained by British officials and have a natural admiration for the characters of many individual members of the Service, and indeed for the Service as a whole.

### Witching Hour

But the moment the hour of independence has struck the attitude changes. I remember Sir Charles Arden-Clarke telling me that right up to the day of independence Mr. Nkrumah used to be in daily contact with him in order to obtain his advice on all sorts of subjects in their relationship of Governor and Chief Minister. From the moment of independence, in their relationship of Governor-General and Prime Minister, Mr. Nkrumah at no time sought Sir Charles Arden-Clarke's advice on any matters other than those which he was under strict constitutional obligation to discuss with the representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

The same applies to the relationships between members of the administrative cadre of the Oversea Civil Service who remain on in countries after independence has been achieved.

The reason for this is that, as the Commonwealth representative to whom I have referred said: "The outlook is quite different the day after independence from that which it had been the day before."

Let me emphasize that this is not a matter of months or years, but a matter of hours and minutes. Within a matter of hours those who now wield independent power are not prepared to accept their old relationship with the European administrative cadre.

Leaders are under political pressure to provide advancement for their own compatriots who feel a natural impatience with any erstwhile British administrator who appears to stand in the way of their enjoyment of the legitimate fruits of their struggle. Ministers wish to make it abundantly clear by every means in their power that independence is real and complete. Even if the efficiency of the administrative apparatus of the newly independent territory is seriously undermined, they are likely to prefer, at any rate in the early years of independence, to accept this disadvantage rather than allow it to appear that independence is merely the old Colonial status writ large.

Finally, however great may be their affection and respect for individual British administrators and advisers, the freedom which independence represents produces initially an urge to experiment with the use of expatriate advisers who are not British, if for no other reasons than to proclaim the fact of their escape from the old Colonial machine and to indulge a human taste for novelty and variety.

While there are exceptions to the general principle which I have outlined, we at the C.R.O. believe that the right approach to the problem of emergent countries is as far as possible to make the moment of independence a clean break with the Colonial past. Any attempt by the United Kingdom, however wise and far-sighted and commonsensical may be our motives, to carry the Colonial apparatus forward into the era of independence is likely to be very ineffective. Independence must be and must remain to be the reality by the men and women of the emergent countries in the early days of existence.

In a recent article the *Economist* alleged that there is some reluctance on the part of the C.R.O. to make use of the

experience, particularly of Africa, which is available in the ranks of Colonial Service officers. This is not true. We have in the C.R.O. service a number of officers who were previously in the Indian Civil or Indian Political Service or in Malaya, and I know how valuable to our representational work there has been their specialized knowledge of conditions in the sub-continent and in Malaya. The same would apply to officers from the Oversea Civil Service or the Colonial Office who transfer to the Commonwealth Relations Office—as a number have already done.

But there is one condition of service with the C.R.O. which has up to the present made such transfers relatively infrequent. A C.R.O. officer must be prepared to serve at any post in any continent and in any capacity, and his real value ultimately depends upon his willingness to do so. From our point of view an officer who has experience of Asia and of Africa combined is more valuable than one whose experience is limited to one African country and perhaps to one region of that country.

Although the conception of a specialized service for Africa analogous to the old Levant Service has its attractions, I do not think that it is administratively practical, nor do I think that it can easily be fitted into the present machinery for the conduct of the United Kingdom's relations with the independent Commonwealth as a whole.

I hope that we shall be able to find a place for some members of H.M.O.C.S. in the Commonwealth Service during the next few years, but I do not pretend that I think that we shall be able thereby to solve the future of the Oversea Civil Service, nor do I see this development creating a Commonwealth Administrative Service.

Where administrative officers continue to serve in newly independent territories they will have to do so for the most part on a contract basis. Although the United Kingdom may be able to give assistance for finance and recruitment through technical aid agreements—perhaps on a reciprocal or even a Commonwealth scale—I do not think it will be easy to formulate a fully comprehensive scheme. From our experience, what I have called the psychology of independence will prevent this from being done.

Unless there continues to be a Department of State in the United Kingdom entrusted with the job of representing in Whitehall the attitude of the independent Commonwealth on various matters of policy of interest mutually to us all, then the chances of misunderstanding and friction within the Commonwealth will be immeasurably increased. Such possibilities are obvious.

### Clearing House for Ideas

But there is more in the C.R.O. role than that of mere interpreter. For years ideas have been floated with regard to the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat. Although the C.R.O. is not a secretariat, it has in fact over the last 35 years been acting, with the consent of other members, in some respects as a Secretariat for the Commonwealth. It has been a clearing-house for ideas and information of common interest to the independent members. It has helped to evolve for the Commonwealth a set of diplomatic procedures which avoided the formalities and stiffness of normal protocol.

We do not dispatch formal notes of protest to each other, shrouded in the blinding light of the latest publicity technique, nor do we spend our time assuring each other of our highest consideration at the end of communications designed to prove that the exact opposite is the truth. Good will even in circumstances of violent disagreement is taken for granted, and the resolution of such disagreements is made easier because of the informality of the approach.

If we did not possess a specialist corps of diplomatic representatives trained in Commonwealth procedures and moving frequently between the United Kingdom and various countries overseas, the continuance of the Commonwealth as a practical political association of Governments and peoples would be gravely weakened. The value of the C.R.O. to the Commonwealth connexion derives from these services which it has tried to render to the Commonwealth, and equally relates directly to its acceptance, in the performance of these services, of the very limitations upon which the critics fasten. These limitations do not spring from any lack of enthusiasm or energy on the part of those who serve it, but are inherent in the present relationships within the independent Commonwealth which the psychology of independence dictates.

It is possible that we are entering a new phase in the evolution of the Commonwealth. The needs of some of these States which will soon be joining it will be different in character and volume from those of the countries of the older Commonwealth.

In so far as these needs are met from Commonwealth sources, I think that it will be on a bilateral basis rather than through some centralized Commonwealth agencies, even though some umbrella terms may be used for convenience and presentation's sake. I am sure of it that the main features of the psychology of independence will not change, and that if

## If Kaunda Had Remained a Teacher Journalist's Interview with Mrs. Kaunda

LAST WEEK, Miss Rhoma Churchill, a special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphed from Lusaka that she had visited Mrs. Kenneth Kaunda, wife of the leader of the Northern Rhodesian United National Independence Party, who she described as living with their six small children in a concrete shack in an African township outside Lusaka. The message continued (in part):

"She was living cheek by jowl with political thugs who have developed a nasty habit of throwing petrol bombs into the homes of their opponents and burning the occupants to death. Luckily for her, most of these thugs belong to her husband's party.

"There was no sign of civilization inside the home of this man who wants to rule Northern Rhodesia—no books, no electricity, no proper sanitation, no water, just a few chairs and the bare necessities of African life. His is the sort of two-roomed homestead the municipal authorities knock up in their thousands at a prime cost of £200—and for which they charge about 9s. 6d. a week rent.

"This primitive but charming woman told me she had not seen her husband for many months. She is short of money. Her children are hungry. She is being helped financially by a handful of sympathetic Europeans.

"She said to me: 'I married a schoolteacher. I should have been happier if he had remained a schoolteacher.'

"In these few words lies the tragedy of the Federation and the dilemma of the Monckton Commission. Nearly all the men who could and should be educating their people to fit themselves for self-rule have turned their backs on teaching and become rabble-rousing politicians.

"These are the men Kaunda will have to try to control now that Mr. Macleod has told him that Northern Rhodesia's Constitution will not be changed this year. Already power-thirsty young men in the more violent element of U.N.I.P. are forming a pressure group to make Whitehall change its mind.

"Say the whites: 'How can they be partners, let alone run the country, when there are only 25 graduates in the whole territory and only 25,000 have reached an 11-year-old's standard of education?'

Next day there was a reply on some of the points from Mr. Kaunda, who told a reporter in London that he had left his wife plenty of money and sent her dollars from the United States.

She and the children were, he agreed, crowded into two rooms of a shack, which "is an oven when it is hot, a refrigerator when it is cold, and a well when it rains." But that, he insisted, was the white man's fault. "I am not poor, but I am not white. I must live in Lusaka, where we can have nothing but the shack. Once we get political freedom all these things will disappear."

## "No Freedom of Anything"

ALLEGATIONS THAT THE AUTHORITIES refused to transmit cables from United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia were made in London at the weekend by Mr. Kaunda, the party's leader. He said that the messages, urging self-government by October, had therefore been sent by post. This was another example of unnecessary restrictions in Northern Rhodesia.

"There is no freedom of assembly, no freedom of speech, no freedom of anything. The authorities are banning our meetings, shifting us around, and harrasing us. Without these things we cannot reach the people and therefore cannot control them. It makes a mockery of a policy of non-violence. I can understand that they should arrest and try anyone engaging in sedition. But to stop people listening to me is quite different.

"We cannot ignore the facts of the situation in Northern Rhodesia. It would be idle for us to think that, because we believe in non-violence, all things will go according to our wishes. There could be an explosion. I would not rule it out. Unless we can show that the policy of non-violence is it out. Unless we stand a chance of having our policy achieving something, we stand a chance of having our policy achieving nothing. People like myself don't want to see bloodshed. I don't have depression in any form.

Mr. Kaunda is to ask the Governor to raise the ban on the press in the Western Province, imposed after the attack on a British housewife (also subsequently dead) and her children.

## Presenting Case of Kenya's Minorities

### Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's Mission

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, lately Speaker of the Legislative Council, who resigned in protest over the Macleod proposals for Kenya, is to lead a delegation to London to present the case of Kenya's minority communities to the British Government. So far no date has been fixed for the visit, and membership and size of the delegation, which is expected to be small, is still undecided.

Sir Ferdinand told the Convention of Associations last week that accommodation and assistance would be provided at no cost by one of the largest publicity firms in London.

However cynical the British people were, he did not think they would refuse to take some cognizance of a carefully chosen delegation. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, might refuse to meet it, but if the members were properly briefed it might prove possible to "shake the British Government's present attitude of arrogant complacency."

Moving a motion asking Sir Ferdinand to lead the mission, Mr. George Niel expressed the hope that Mr. Peter Marrian, president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and Lord Delamere, its vice-president, who both recently visited London, would be members of the delegation. Its task, he suggested, would not be helped by the recent "ill-judged" speech of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Bruce McKenzie.

Mr. McKenzie was questioned for half an hour on his scheme to buy land in the Highlands and resell it in 50-acre plots to farmers of all races. Some of his answers were greeted with jeers and ironic laughter, especially a proposal that European farmers should sell all their land but about 20 acres round the farmstead and continue to live in it and supervise the newcomers. That, according to the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, was greeted with "derisive laughter".

### Card-Table Criticisms

Mr. C. O. Oates, chairman of the convention, had remarked in his opening speech that it had been said that no Government could transfer power to anyone as irresponsible as some Kenya African leaders had shown themselves to be.

"While we have as our master this expert bridge player [Mr. Macleod] I would not bank on that, because he is an adept at dealing a stacked pack to the Europeans but falls down badly when he turns to play poker with Africans."

The Europeans who had created Kenya were treated with contempt by a British Government prepared to hand power at an early date to a very inexperienced people, while Europeans were subjected to a dictatorship.

Mr. Michael Blundell said: "In my view independence is much farther away than many people have given you cause to think."

## Double Blow for K.A.N.U.

### Kalenjin Alliance Resistance

THE KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION's hopes of uniting all Africans behind one political banner received a further set-back by the formation in Mombasa of a Coast African Political Union. Its object is to organize and unite Coast Africans before deciding whether to join K.A.N.U. or the Kenya African People's Party led by Mr. Muliro.

The decision to form the union was not unanimous, and some delegates complained that it was "another Kalenjin Union to support Group Captain Briggs."

The reference was to the decision, reported last week, of the rejection by the Kalenjin Alliance, consisting of five warrior tribes, of an invitation to join K.A.N.U., of which the president designate is Jomo Kenyatta.

To emphasize the solidarity of the alliance, a resolution was passed that all people in the Kalenjin area who were elected to location councils, African district councils or the Legislative Council, should become members of the alliance or resign their posts.

The Kalenjin Governing Council, which claims to represent about one million of Kenya's six million Africans, has now unanimously called for the transfer of the Kericho district from Baringo Province to the Rift Valley Province with effect from July 1, in order to bring all Kalenjin-speaking people under one administration and remove the Kipsigis from a grouping dominated by the numerically superior Luo tribe. The move is being opposed by the Luo, which were once regarded by Kalenjin tribes as their "new enemy."

# PERSONALIA

MR. GERALD SCHLUTER is revisiting East Africa.

MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN is in London from Salisbury.

MR. ANGUS A. LAWRIE is shortly due in London from Nairobi.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR will shortly pay a private visit to England.

SIR EDWARD DAVIES, G.C., Chief Justice, has arrived from Tanganyika.

MR. R. S. STEEL has resigned from Blantyre-Limbe Municipal Council.

MR. F. JOHNSTONE is paying a five-week visit to Kenya from London.

MR. A. G. T. COLE has resigned from the board of Arusha Industries, Ltd.

SIR KENNETH HAGUE has been elected chairman of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd.

DR. J. A. GALLAGHER, a medical officer, is on leave in England from Tanganyika.

MR. B. C. FERRER, Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Education, is in London.

MR. A. B. HODGSON, Director of Establishments in Tanganyika, is in this country.

MAJOR F. T. M. JONES has been appointed a Crown counsel in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. C. W. STEWART has resigned from the board of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MR. R. S. WALKER has resigned from the board of North Charterland Exploration Co., Ltd.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, chairman of the Central African Airways, has arrived from Rhodesia.

MR. D. M. HAMILTON, F.R.C.S., a Government surgeon in Uganda, is being transferred to Aden.

MR. G. JOHNSON is leaving Tanganyika for Uganda to become Assistant Commissioner of Police.

MR. J. A. B. STEWART, an administrative officer in the Somaliland Protectorate, is in Europe on leave.

MR. MICHAEL DUNFORD flew back to Nairobi at the week-end. He spent most of his leave in Norway.

SIR LESLIE HAMLIN WILLIAMS and MR. WILLIAM JAFFA DARBY have joined the board of Arusha Industries, Ltd.

VISCOUNT KILMUIR, the Lord Chancellor, will be the principal guest at the East Africa Dinner in London on Tuesday, June 28.

THE EARL OF SCARBROUGH has retired from the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa owing to the pressure of his public duties.

MR. G. C. D. HODGSON is acting as Secretary for Local Government and Social Services in Nyasaland while MR. JOHN INSHAMIS is on leave.

Owing to ill-health MR. F. G. ATHERTON has resigned from the board of the Cementation Company, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport for Salisbury at the week-end.

MR. J. R. CORRY, Federal Secretary for Agriculture since 1955, has retired after 35 years' service. He had served under nine Ministers of Agriculture.

MR. C. T. PARTRIDGE, deputy chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., and MRS. PARTRIDGE have returned from their visit to the Federation.

MR. F. J. BOWLES, who will shortly leave London to represent the Federation in Nigeria, and MRS. BOWLES gave a farewell party at Rhodesia House last night.

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, presided at a luncheon given a few days ago by H.M. Government at Lancaster House in honour of the observer delegation from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the International Labour Conference.

THE HON. MRS. ANTHONY CAYZER, wife of one of the deputy chairmen of British & Commonwealth Co., Ltd., launched the CLAN MACILWRAITH at Greenock on Friday.

MR. S. A. WALDEN, lately provincial commissioner of the Lake Province, Tanganyika, has arrived in England on leave prior to retirement from the Colonial Service.

DR. W. SHIFFIELD, Director of Medical Services in Southern Rhodesia, has returned from a recruiting tour in the United Kingdom. He visited all university centres with medical schools.

Before SIR RONALD PEARCE, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, left London last week to return to Rhodesia he gave evidence to the Monckton Commission.

SIR ARCHER BALDWIN, a former Conservative M.P. and erstwhile vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has been appointed a deputy lieutenant of Herefordshire.

MR. M. A. R. R. COOPER, of Builth Wells, Breconshire, and Ntondwe, Nyasaland, who died intestate, left estate in Great Britain of a net value of £99,893 on which duty of £42,948 has been paid.

MR. J. FLETCHER-COOKE, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, of which Territory he is expected to become Deputy Governor in the autumn, has left Dar es Salaam to attend a meeting of the United Nations in New York.

MR. R. O. HENNINGS, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources in Kenya, has been transferred to the post of Deputy Chief Secretary. He has served in Kenya since 1935.

MR. THOMAS G. YOUNG, Negro vice-president of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations in New York State, will visit the Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika before going to Nigeria in October for the independence celebrations.

Governors of the 12 Commonwealth central banks are this week holding informal discussions at the Bank of England. Among them is SIR ANTHONY GRAFFEY-SMITH, governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. LADY GRAFFEY-SMITH has accompanied him to London from Salisbury.

Among Uganda officials now on leave are MR. C. POWELL COTTON, provincial commissioner; MR. H. S. S. FEW, Crown counsel; MR. J. F. HUGHES, Conservator of Forests; MR. J. B. RANDALL, Director of Veterinary Services (who is retiring); and MR. S. C. WOOD, Assistant Director of Education.

When SIR JOHN RANKIN retires from the post of Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria later this year, he will be succeeded in that office by an African, SIR ADESOJI ADEREMI, Oni of Ife. Before going to West Africa Sir John was British Resident in Zanzibar, and previously Chief Secretary in Kenya.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, lately Permanent Under-secretary of State for the Colonies, and a former Governor-General of Nigeria, will preside today when the only expatriate member of the Nigerian Senate, SENATOR E. C. DALDRY, addresses a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

ALDERMAN J. B. FREDAY, three times mayor of Salisbury and "father" of the city council, who is now on overseas leave, has decided not to seek re-election. Born in Manchester in 1889, he went to Southern Rhodesia as a small child with his parents. At 13, as a learner telegraphist, he was the youngest member of the Colony's civil service. He was first elected to the Salisbury council in 1932, was mayor from 1934 to 1937, sat in Parliament from 1929 to 1946, and between 1942 and 1945 held the portfolios of Mines and Commerce and Industries.

DR. A. CHARPENTIER, dairy development adviser to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, has returned to Rome after spending six weeks in Tanganyika studying possible markets for milk and milk products produced in the Northern Province.

MR. J. H. GAUNT, who is now on overseas leave, and who served as a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda from 1955 to 1958, has been re-appointed and will resume his seat on his return to Kampala early in June. Mr. M. E. KAWALYA KAGWA, who was a member for 13 years until he resigned to join the Uganda Electricity Board, has become eligible for membership and has been re-appointed a back-bencher member.

MR. J. W. CHARNLEY, managing director of John Laing & Son (Rhodesia), Ltd., has been appointed to the parent board in the United Kingdom, and will return from Africa to head the overseas division. He will, however, remain chairman of the seven John Laing companies in Southern Africa, but from June 1 will relinquish the duties of managing director in Rhodesia to Mr. R. H. CLARKE, now general manager of John Laing and Son (Rhodesia), Ltd.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P., and MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., have been awarded damages and costs in libel actions against the *Daily Mail* for reporting statements by the mayor of Lusaka, Mr. Mitchell, who, when host at a luncheon to Mr. Macmillan, said that those two Socialist M.P.s had "come here to make money, create trouble, and write sensational articles without regard to truth; the more sensational the articles, the more they slammed the white man in Africa, the larger the size of the type in the headlines and no doubt the size of the fee." The defendants dissociated themselves unreservedly from those imputations, apologized, and said that they had agreed compensation with the plaintiffs.

## Obituary

MR. H. B. DOUSLIN, a New Zealander who settled in Bulawayo in 1895, and was Southern Rhodesia's first Director of Public Works, has died at the age of 94. He built the road from Bulawayo to World's View in the three weeks between Rhodes's death and his interment in the Matopos, and also supervised the cutting of the slab of granite which covers the grave. He served in the Matabele Rebellion, played for Rhodesia in Currie Cup tournaments, and was in the first Rhodesian rugby side to tour South Africa. He went back to New Zealand in 1924 to take up dairy farming, and had since paid periodic visits to Rhodesia.

MR. CHARLES CLIFFORD ELLIS, who has died in Kenya, was a son-in-law of Mr. C. D. GEE, whose Kiara Estate he managed for some years before buying his own coffee plantation near Kiambu. Only a few months ago he was elected president of the local club, and he had served for five years on the Coffee Board of Kenya. Throughout the last war he served in the Royal Air Force.

MAJOR CLINTON WELLS, at one time private secretary to the Governor in Kenya and later secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, has died in England. After serving in Air Intelligence throughout the last war, he returned to Kenya, where he continued to live until recently.

COMMANDER NOEL DIXON has died in Kenya, where he had farmed near Limuru for about 15 years. A Regular naval officer, he served in submarines in the 1914-18 war and at the Admiralty in the last war.

BREVETIER GENERAL BRUCE COOK, D.S.O., C.M.G., D.S.T., who has died at the age of 88, served in the Matabeleland campaign of 1896.

## Queen Mother's Crowded Last Day Tour Ends with Mass Sing-Song

AFTER HER SUCCESSFUL THREE-WEEK TOUR of the Federation, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother returned to London on Tuesday. The Queen was at the airport to greet her, and so were Lord Home and Mr. Macleod.

The only unpleasant incident during the Queen Mother's tour of Nyasaland last week was the decision of Dr. Hastings Banda and his Malawi Congress Party to decline invitations to a garden party in Blantyre last Friday. Dr. Banda, who was touring the Northern Province recruiting support for his part in the constitutional talks on Nyasaland in London on July 19, excused himself civilly, and told his followers that there must be no demonstrations during the Queen Mother's visit.

In Blantyre, as everywhere else, the schoolchildren of all races loudly cheered Her Majesty and waved small Union Jacks. Nyasaland chiefs were in attendance throughout her six-day visit to their country.

The Queen Mother flew back to the Federal capital on Sunday after visiting tobacco and tea estates the previous day. Africans of the Mlanje School for the Blind sang for her after showing examples of their basket work and furniture.

Monday was the most crowded day of the tour. Standing in an open field, the Queen Mother reviewed 2,000 men of the South African Police, Southern Rhodesia's khaki-clad police force, which proudly boasts that it has maintained order since 1897 without the loss of a single life in racial troubles. The B.S.A.P. had never previously been reviewed by a royal visitor.

Earlier Her Majesty was given roars of acclaim by some 30,000 schoolchildren of all races from all parts of the territory. They were assembled in a banked arena.

Massed African schools cheered first, as they were best situated to see the royal car approach the stadium. Then all the young people sang together old and new songs, including a praise song specially composed by an African headmaster.

After a civic reception, an unveiling at which the Queen Mother remarked on the phenomenal growth of Salisbury, and a State banquet, she boarded her Britannia aircraft wearing evening dress and a tiara.

## Chief Justice

MR. RALPH WINDHAM, a justice of appeal in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, has been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika in the place of Mr. E. J. Davies, who recently retired. Born in 1905, Mr. Windham was educated at Wellington College and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1930. Five years later he went to Palestine as a legal draftsman. He became a puisne judge in Ceylon in 1947 and was transferred to Kenya in the same capacity three years later. He was Chief Justice in Zanzibar from 1955 until last year.

## Information Officer

MR. M. McMULLEN, a principal in the Colonial Office Information Department, has been appointed to take charge of the United Kingdom Information Office which is shortly to be established in Nairobi, on the lines of the similar offices established in recent years in West Africa, the West Indies, Singapore, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Mr. E. Young, who is temporarily in charge of the Dar es Salaam office, will be senior information officer in the Nairobi office.

## Permanent Secretaries

THE GOVERNOR of the Somaliland Protectorate has appointed the following eight Permanent Secretaries to Ministries: Defence and External Affairs, Messrs. T. E. Hilliard and R. E. A. Shegog; Legal Affairs, Mr. P. O'Donoghue; Finance, Mr. J. F. Bartle; Local Government, Mr. A. J. Stewart; Social Services, Dr. W. J. Lamb; Communications and Works, Mr. A. M. Price; and Natural Resources, Mr. J. F. Lawrie.

## Campaign to Restore Confidence

### Views of Lord Malvern and Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer

A PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN to restore confidence in the Federation ought not to be necessary "in view of the great progress made in every direction in which all races have participated and our assured great future". Lord Malvern recently told the Federal branch of the Institute of Directors.

The Federation, however, had to face the fact that incidents like those in Nyasaland, coupled with the general ignorance of the facts in the United Kingdom, had undoubtedly shaken some confidence in "our ability to rule and prosper".

The ignorance in Britain had enabled some politicians to make political capital out of it and had enabled the do-gooders, ruled by emotion and not by reason, to indulge in an orgy of denigration of the Britons living in Central Africa.

That was why a publicity campaign was needed: so that the Federation could resume the rapid development to which it had become accustomed.

Some Europeans in the Federation had contributed to the feeling of uncertainty. There had been far too much talk, a good deal of it hysterical, and some inspired by the political views of the hard-core who had opposed federation.

"They had only changed their names. The human being is normally conservative and uninfluenced by the wind of change, although great changes are taking place to which we have to adapt ourselves. We are also afflicted by those who think the wind is a hurricane."

The peoples of the Federation could be free only if the country remained economically viable and governed with efficiency and integrity. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer told the meeting.

"People are not free unless they live in a country where there is a deep respect for law, where high professional standards are maintained in the administration of justice, in the application of administrative power by the civil service, and, no less important, in regard to business administration. Nor can people be said to be free who live in a chronic state of want and instability."

All that emphasized the Federation's need for economic viability, coupled with efficiency and integrity in government, before its people could be considered free.

"It was to secure these things that the Federation was formed, and if it were broken up they would be lost, and, despite all the demagogues, freedom in any sense which is worthwhile would have disappeared."

## Voice of The Federation

VOICE AND VISION, LTD., of London, have been appointed public relations advisers to the Federal Government. The company will assist in the re-organization of the Federal information services in this country and in Central Africa, and will advise on specific aspects of communication and presentation.

## Challenge to Rhodesians

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in Gwelo when talking of his recent visit to London: "We shall be under heavy fire from extremists overseas—extremists who feel very disappointed that there is no disorder in Southern Rhodesia and that there ought to be. We have to make it clear to the rest of the world that we are here for all time and have to sort things out here in Rhodesia. Nobody else can do it for us; and nobody outside can seriously harm us."

## Thanks Europeans

MR. F. G. SIRANDA, a Bulawayo African, who as organizing secretary in Matabeleland of the African National Congress was detained when the state of emergency was declared in Southern Rhodesia, has said: "Now I'm free I find it was the Government and municipality that paid the rent and provided food for my family, while a lot of Europeans who know me helped them. Not one of my brothers provided so much as a bag of mealie-meal."

## Lord Twining on Race Relations

### Really a Question of Human Relationship

LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika, said when addressing the East and West Friendship Council in London that race relations in the territories in which he had served had ranged from very bad to very good, the best being in North Borneo.

Imperialism had been thought right at the time, but the British, being incredibly suburban in outlook, had built their churches, clubs, and golf clubs everywhere overseas and lived the kind of life to which they had been accustomed at home, with the consequence that many had failed to get thoroughly into touch with local peoples—often perhaps because their wives would not trouble to learn the language.

Other barriers had included different social and religious customs and lack of education among the indigenous races, who have often been as much at fault as their conquerors.

Nationalism, now a most potent and sometimes dangerous factor, might bring the colour bar in reverse, so that the last condition would become worse. It was to be hoped, however, that liberal thought would make for more tolerant attitudes on both sides.

To abolish colour bars by legislation was almost impossible because such laws could not be properly administered. Persuasion was the better method. Ten years ago most hotels in Tanganyika had admitted anybody of any race who was well behaved, but as Governor he had to bring pressure upon some hoteliers, who quickly found that no difficulty resulted.

Each community naturally wanted its own clubs, and the speaker could see no objection provided the rules did not prevent a member from introducing a guest of another race. Multi-racial clubs had not been much of a success in East Africa so far.

## Educational Problems

There was no natural colour bar among children. "Indeed, when my second son was born and the other was told that he had a little brother, he immediately said: 'I hope he is black'."

Parents of all races preferred their children not to go to schools in which they would learn habits or beliefs different from their own, but multi-racial education had started in a small way in all three East African territories. "I am all for open door", said Lord Twining, adding: "But children will probably be much happier among their own people."

"Marriages are a much more difficult subject. I have seen many inter-racial marriages, some most successful, many not, and others a complete failure. London being one of the most lonely places in the world, it is easy to understand a student from Africa or Asia wanting to escape his loneliness by marriage, especially as the education of girls in his own country has not kept pace with that of the men.

"I am greatly hopeful about race relations. Many prejudices have been broken down, and others loosened, and there are good prospects of harmony between the three races in Africa if they get on the right lines of mutual confidence and friendship."

"At the end of this year the flying time from London to Salisbury will be no more than 16 hours. When I first went to Uganda the journey took between six and eight weeks. Such is the pace of change. The real question is one of human relationship, not race relations."

Lord Hemingford took the chair in the absence of the president, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, who was in Africa as a member of the Monckton Commission.

## Elephant Drive

DRIVING ELEPHANTS from an area of increasing population to a distant game reserve is a task which falls to the lot of few men. Yet two game control officers in Tanganyika, Mr. John Hornstead and Mr. Norman Horsley, with 21 African scouts, have for the past year and a half been moving herds totalling more than 2,000 elephants from the neighbourhood of Kilwa towards the Selous Reserve. Two-thirds of the long journey have been covered without any human casualties; about 300 elephants have had to be shot for they often menaced those who were nudging them out of familiar country towards the ever uninhabited areas in which they will find abundant food but no gamekeepers to molest them.

## What British Critics of Africa Ignore

### Democracy Which Becomes Dictatorship

DR. MONICA FISHER, of Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, has written in a letter to the *Spectator*:

"Democracy without dictatorship is the problem to be solved in the Federation. To most people in England it appears too simple: democracy (one man one vote) precludes dictatorship automatically. A closer look, however, suggests that it is not so easy.

"Civilization of any kind came barely 50 years ago, and education was minimal till after the Second World War; only very lately have any secondary schools been built. The vast majority of our people are illiterate. This has direct bearing on the numbers and quality of leadership available and the ability of potential voters to exercise their votes with discretion or responsibility.

"Events in other parts of Africa cannot be ignored. Reports from Elisabethville this week (not 200 miles from here) tell of a deserted city. Where before white children swarmed none are to be seen, houses stand empty, closed, the women left the men at work. You can park your car anywhere with ease.

Reports from missionaries tell of panic and horror of peaceful tribes terrified of the advent of 'freedom' which will bring their traditional enemies back to kill, maim, or enslave them uncontrolled. It has already happened in Urunduru. Oppression of the opposition and corruption in the Government in Ghana and the Sudan is strictly relevant, especially as they have thousands of graduates to our hand.

"And what help do we get from the English Press? A riot, where women and children are flung out of their houses at night and their homes and possessions burned, doesn't matter; but an illegal political demonstration in Blantyre is magnified into a riot by a romantic journalist or two. Yet another commission of inquiry is appointed when, surely, it is the job of the Press Council to deal with it.

"No mention is made of the wretched Lusaka woman who took a drink during a boycott, had petrol poured over her, lighted, and died in agony days later. On February 21 another series of burnings was reported from the Northern Province, with homes, schools, churches burned; and 23 cattle burned alive in a kraal, the property of a missionary who has given a long life of devoted service to the African people.

"Mr. Henry Fairlie was right when he wrote an excellent article in your journal decrying the increase in savagery and cruelty among the British in Britain. Yet the curious thing is that these same people cosset and protect semi-educated political extremists, decrying any African using legitimate methods to aspire to leadership. Mr. Harry Nkumbula was the darling of the Fabian Left while he ranted and raved in Congress. Now he is respectably elected by Africans to the legislature he is 'out'. There are some fine people appointed to the Monckton Commission—Habanyama for one, but nothing but brickbats come from overseas.

"If these 'professional do-gooders' could indulge their paternalistic urges in more constructive channels; how welcome they would be to us who live and belong here. At times it seems almost a mockery to hope that Colonial Office (i.e., British) control should be retained till this country has been educated and become experienced enough for self-government when one sees the extraordinary advice coming from overseas."

## Commons Hardly Consulted

Criticism by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the complacency and submissiveness of Conservative M.P.s. has been echoed by the *Daily Mail* in a leading article which said:

"The House of Lords was once called 'Mr. Balfour's poodle'. Recently a Tory M.P., Mr. Peyton, said the House of Commons was today in danger of becoming the Government's Pekingese. It is true. The danger has existed for years and has grown worse.

In recent months matters of great moment have been planned by Ministers, presented perfunctorily to Parliament, and pushed through with the minimum of information to the public.

"The British Colony of Kenya has been virtually disposed of in a secret conference between the Colonial Secretary and East African delegates. All that emerged was a general outline of the 'next stage'.

"How long is it to last? No one knows. What will it lead to? Everyone knows Kenya will go—with the Commons hardly consulted.

"Parliament and people are supposed to be grateful for the scraps thrown to them and to wag their tails like pleased little dogs. It is not good enough."

## United States Unpopular in Kenya

### Criticisms of Pro-African Organizations

THE UNITED STATES HAS REACHED a new "low" in unpopularity among Europeans in Kenya, according to Mr. Ian Colvin, *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent in Nairobi, who attributes this bad feeling to organizations in the U.S.A. working on the same lines as the West African and Afro-Asian committees promoting "Ukhuu".

Mr. Colvin's cable continued: "Although Mr. Mboya has denied accusations that he has large financial assistance from the American Federation of Labour and the American Committee for Africa, there is little doubt of American aid for the Uhuru extremists.

"Mr. William Scheinemann and Mr. George Hauser, chief members of the American Committee for Africa, who occupied suites near Mr. Mboya's in the Piccadilly Hotel during the London constitutional conference, are declared prohibited immigrants in Kenya. But they maintain a secret liaison with the K.A.N.U. Africans.

"White Kenyans are incensed that immediately on receiving the portfolio of Minister of Labour Mr. Ronald Ngala left Kenya for a prolonged visit to the United States.

"Eighty young Kenya Africans were given an airlift last autumn to take up scholarships in American universities without prior consultation with the Kenya education authorities.

"It is freely said in the lobbies of the Legislative Council that a political fifth column is being formed by this American aid.

"The United States State Department, represented here by an able Consul-General, is known to deplore these activities. The United States Information Service here, a generously staffed organization which professes to combat Communism, is thought to be no longer involved in furthering African racialism. But the flow of money and advice still finds its way here."

The first stage of an operation to clear malaria from the area of Lake Bunyoni, one of Uganda's best-known beauty spots, has been completed. The malariologist of the World Health Organization who was in charge has said that this is one of the highest areas in the world where the disease persists throughout the year.

TOBACCO  
AT ITS BEST

SENIOR SERVICE  
Satisfy

Letter to the Editor**Tanganyika Officials' Resentment****Expatriate Civil Servants' Discontented**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Your attention has been drawn by their association to the discontentment of serving officers of the Uganda Civil Service, and I am directed by my council to confirm similar discontent and resentment in the Tanganyika Civil Service and to give you the following facts.

Salaries offered to the Service have been insufficient either to attract officers to Tanganyika or to induce those serving to remain here. These salaries are well below those of comparable groups in the United Kingdom Civil Service and in industry. This was evident some considerable time ago, and this association drew the attention of the Tanganyika Government to the urgent necessity of providing an adequate increase, first in October, 1957, and after considerable correspondence the Tanganyika Government in January, 1959, stated that the difficulties experienced by civil servants were fully appreciated but consideration could not be given to an increase.

On receipt of this reply an approach was therefore made in April, 1959, to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. In December no reply had been received, and the opportunity was taken to make representations personally to Mr. Macleod during his recent visit to the Territory. He stated that he fully understood the anxiety and frustration felt by the Civil Service in the delay in reaching a decision, and said that he hoped a decision would be given perhaps in a matter of weeks. To date, some four months afterwards, a decision has still not been given, notwithstanding further representation.

The discontentment and resentment caused by these delays is further intensified by the present uncertain position felt by expatriate officers as to their future and the necessity to resolve this by the British Government cannot be over-emphasized.

My council's object in drawing your attention to these facts is to enable you to understand the difficulties under which expatriate officers are serving and the necessity of resolving these at an early date to ensure that the Service regains that spirit of enthusiasm necessary not only for an efficient service but also during the transitory period to self-government by Tanganyika.

Your obedient servant,

J. ROWBOTHAM,

*Hon. General Secretary,*

Tanganyika European Civil Servants'

Dar-es-Salaam.

Association.

Points from Letters**Ethiopia and the Somalis**

"AN ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN, commenting on a newspaper reference to a long history of disputes between the Somalis and the Ethiopians over the border line between their territories, has suggested that this dispute is the outcome of the effort of the forces of colonialism and fanaticism, which aimed at exploiting artificial differences and creating divisions for their own advantage. That is, of course, absurd, as is evident from the fact that British Somalis, whose free access to the Haud and the Reserved Area was impeded by the Anglo-Ethiopian treaty, consider that they were betrayed by the United Kingdom—which the Cultural Attaché of the Embassy, presumably includes in 'the forces of colonialism'.

**Self-Aggrandizement**

"SINCE REACHING ENGLAND I find a general disposition to accept the idea that white men should no longer govern African territories. That *cliche* dodges all the issues. If the best Africans, or even genuinely representative Africans, were those who might be expected to govern predominantly black countries the strongest opponents of the present policy of scuttle would not feel as they do. They are so angry because they know that so many of the African politicians who are making the noise and applying the pressure are out for self-aggrandizement and far better-paid jobs in politics than they could ever get elsewhere. Many of these people are known by other Africans to be incompetent, and some of them have been sacked by Governments, businesses, or missionary societies for dishonesty. What the best friends of the Africans resent is the thought that people of this type will be the political bosses."

**Unreliable Politicians**

"POLITICIANS are so prone to think in images that nearly all of them in the U.K. seem to be unreliable about East and Central Africa. I asked one who was visiting Africa why a really factual case for any territory seemed almost never to be put in the House of Commons; he replied, not that my suggestion was unfounded, but that 'we see things in the round, as images, and I suppose superficially'. Why should the fate of countries with great prospects be at the mercy of men who take a superficial and consequently unsound view? For all my time in Africa it has been said that civil servants never had to live with their mistakes because they were moved up and on. The same thing can now be said about the British politicians who have done indescribable harm to British Africa."

**Wind of Change**

"THE WIND OF CHANGE, as generated by Westminster, may yet blow back in the faces of those responsible, and, as with poison gas in the first world war, they may be overcome by the fumes—in this case of exuberant political verbosity. Already large numbers of Kenya Africans of all tribes are shocked and disillusioned, as are the Europeans and Asians. This imposed Macleod Constitution is a travesty."

**Third Best at Best**

"THE WHITE MAN can no longer rely on a position of privilege and superiority in East Africa and must come to terms with this elemental, emotional, unstable force of Africanism, recognizing that there will be a general lowering of standards all round. The ideals proclaimed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA are in theory the best and the highest, but in East Africa today all we can hope for is the third best."

**Terror of Witchcraft**

"THERE IS THE TERROR OF witchcraft: I have known a European district commissioner who was said to believe in it, and there was recently the case in Dar es Salaam of a police constable stoned to death by a pack of superstitious villagers, who showed how near the surface is the bestial tendency bordering on hysteria and fear of the unknown."

**Monckton Commission**

"THE MONCKTON COMMISSION is just pulling up the seat of Federation to see if it is slipping. I only pray that they will replant it with energy, care."



## U.N. Mission Report on Tanganyika

### Continued Aid Needed from Britain and U.S.A.

TANGANYIKA'S MAJOR PROBLEMS are to establish a competent corps of officials in sufficient numbers for growing needs and to secure sufficient financial and technical assistance to expand the education and other essential services and maintain a satisfactory rate of economic development.

That is the finding of the report published last Sunday by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika.

Referring to the anxiety of expatriate civil servants at the progressive deterioration in their position, the mission says that a solution of the difficulties of emoluments and service conditions is urgently required.

Britain and the United States could make a great contribution by assisting in a programme for expanding secondary and higher education to supply the public service with sufficient locally qualified.

"The most noteworthy political feature is the peaceful, harmonious atmosphere of good will. All evidence indicates the Territory's smooth and rapid progress towards independence. The problems that remain are largely financial and technical," the report says.

In this connexion the mission laid stress on the obligation of the international community and international organizations to provide aid. Existing United Nations programmes could meet Tanganyika's needs only to a limited extent, but "the United Nations has a duty to assist to a greater extent in the solution of the economic problems associated with independence."

The mission reports that it was assured by the Colonial Secretary that he was anxious for Tanganyika to remain a show-piece, and that it would not be held back because of possible repercussions in other territories.

The fundamental agricultural problems was not land shortage but low productivity. With the changed political atmosphere, and the emphasis placed by the African leaders on economic development, a new attitude was beginning to be taken by farmers. Funds for a mineral wealth survey were needed.

A "crash programme" was called for in education, especially secondary education.

## Give Africans our Standards

SIR ROY WELNSKY said in a recorded B.B.C. television programme which was shown on Sunday night: "Nothing would be worse for Africans than to lose the standards of civilization we have inherited — ethics, integrity, and other things we as British people stand for. Unless you maintain those, there is little hope of the African ever getting to them". The Prime Minister of the Federation pointed out that the average Englishman spent £16 a year on his dog, which was more than two million Africans in Nyasaland earned each year. How could people still at that level be expected to understand the problems of federation? Their urgent need was a decent standard of living. It was quite untrue to suggest that a universal franchise could operate reasonably.

## South African Airlift

THE AIRLIFT of South African political refugees from Bechuanaland to Ghana has started, according to official sources in Salisbury. It is understood that seven South African refugees are being flown to Ghana. They will be taken there by a Sabena aircraft scheduled to take off from Elisabethville.

"You cannot operate a democracy where intimidation is rife. The essence of democracy is the ability for all inhabitants to express their political thoughts and ideals freely without intimidation or threats of violence or actual violence. In this country intimidation is not only rife but increasing substantially. Mr. M. H. Blackwood, speaking in the Nyasaland Legislative Council,

## Swahili Uganda's Lingua Franca?

### Broadcasts Now Made in Eight Languages

IN A BROADCAST TALK the Director of Information in Uganda said recently:

"This small country is bedevilled by the multiplicity of languages, and the task and the cost of government is made immeasurably greater. There are six principal languages, and I was at a district meeting the other day where everything had to be said in three languages.

Some 20 years ago Uganda — particularly Buganda — set its face against Swahili because it was regarded as a slave language, and it ceased to be taught in schools here about the beginning of the last war. Nowadays it is never used officially, although I am sure that the meeting I have just referred to could have been conducted in Swahili and everyone would have understood for you can still make yourself understood in Swahili almost anywhere in the Protectorate.

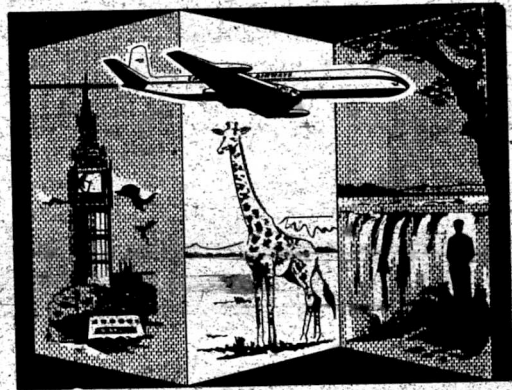
It is the Africans who, while understanding it, do not like to use Swahili because originally it was the language of the slave-traders. One of our politicians referred to this illogical antipathy to Swahili as one factor militating against the growth of country-wide political parties.

"As another example, the effectiveness of our small radio organization is gravely prejudiced by the need to broadcast in eight languages, which means recruiting and training staff from the ethnic groups served by each language. At a time when the demand for educated Africans of good calibre is far greater than the supply this is no easy task.

"At the last elections, in 1958, instructions as to how to vote were published in no less than 11 languages. Yet a lot of people believe that English, Luganda, and Swahili might have sufficed.

"Obviously this is a subject on which any change must come from enlightened Africans and not from European public opinion, for tribal pride enters into it. The long-term solution is for English to become the *lingua franca* here, as in West Africa. But there appears to be an increasing number of people nowadays who think that until this is possible Swahili might be a useful unifying factor."

The Nationalist Party in Zanzibar has told Sir Hilary Blood, the constitutional commissioner, that anything less than full independence would be a "mockery of the people".



## EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

### LINKS THE U.K. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Nairobi ★ Blantyre  
Dar es Salaam ★ Salisbury  
Ndola ★ Johannesburg

and operates a comprehensive internal network linking 35 centres in the four East African territories

Fly among friends on



IN ASSOCIATION WITH B.O.A.C. AND C.A.P.

## Sharp Criticism of London Journalists

### Press Comment Dressed up as Fact

WHAT IMPRESSION was made upon MR. JUSTICE SOUTHWORTH by the journalists who appeared before him in Nyasaland when he sat as the commissioner appointed by the Governor to inquire into the incidents outside an hotel in Blantyre during the January visit of the Prime Minister?

These character sketches are extracted from his report.

MR. STANLEY BONNETT, of the *Daily Mail*, "was quite obviously an entirely honest man. He gave the impression that he was a good sort of man, very earnest about his job, and much concerned with the responsibility that lay upon him in performing it."

His report, however, was compounded out of the observation of his colleague Mr. Fairlie, as well as his own, and Mr. Fairlie's observations may possibly have carried undue weight when Mr. Bonnett's report was composed, since Mr. Fairlie has obviously a much more forceful character and is a very much more opinionated man than Mr. Bonnett.

Mr. Bonnett is clearly a very emotional man and your commissioner formed the impression that he is somewhat highly sensitive about the use of force. He appears to have reacted in perhaps an excessive way to what he saw. Mr. Bishop, of *The Times*, has testified that when he met Mr. Bonnett just after Mr. Bonnett says he had seen Assistant Superintendent Limb striking demonstrators with his stick and stamping on their feet, Mr. Bonnett was in a very upset state. Other witnesses have described his reactions similarly, and from observing Mr. Bonnett over a very extended period in the witness-box your commissioner has formed a very keen appreciation of how Mr. Bonnett felt.

It does seem that Mr. Bonnett cannot possibly have seen Mr. Limb stamp on the number of women's feet that he has mentioned in the manner that he has described. I am quite sure that Mr. Bonnett is not deliberately elaborating his story when he describes Mr. Limb as doing this. I am convinced that the indignation which he honestly felt at what he saw Mr. Limb doing has led him to see out of perspective some of the things that Mr. Limb did. This is a phenomenon that one not uncommonly observes when hearing evidence, and it is a not unusual thing to find oneself obliged to keep much in mind the character and predisposition of a witness when endeavouring to determine what the witness actually saw.

Mr. Bonnett had cabled from Blantyre: "I watched a sickening spectacle today: a riot provoked by senior British police officers. . . . It was a struggle which any London policeman would have stopped before it began."

"I watched a leading Blantyre policeman do these things to Africans who never hit back: strike them across their stomachs with his stout, black, unyielding cane; knee Africans who were pleading for symbolic arrest; strike women; deliberately, time after time, stamp on women's bare feet; encourage junior officers to do the same sort of thing; fortunately without success."

"No official here tonight knows the name of this officer. He is short, thick set, with a clipped ginger moustache, appears to be in his late thirties, and has three pipes on his khaki uniform."

### Self-Opinionated

MR. FAIRLIE, of the *Daily Mail* "is an aggressively self-confident and opinionated man. Using the royal 'we' to emphasize his point, he delivered what was in effect an apologetic for the purpose and performance of the gentlemen of the Press, their purpose being of the best and their performance not far short of that. The observation directed by the Queen of Denmark to the performance of the lady in the play in 'Hamlet' must have occurred to many of those who heard him."

Mr. Fairlie conveyed a compelling impression that his observation of what he saw on this occasion was coloured by preconception and predisposition; and his perception of events appeared defective.

When such high your commissioner asked the witness what he was justified in judging the conduct of the police to be, he said by a measure that he had arrived at elsewhere. Mr. Fairlie said, and it must be said, in a most unconvincing fashion, added that his impression of Nyasaland had been coloured by this notion.

"Mr. Long, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, testifies that as far as his knowledge goes there were no occasions on which the police were called upon to exercise the control of crowds during the month or six weeks before the incident at Ryall's Hotel, and it is difficult to see how Mr. Fairlie could have derived in Nyasaland the impression that he describes. One was left with a feeling that Mr. Fairlie did not see what the police did at Ryall's Hotel with any measure of detachment, but came with a pronounced readiness to prejudge what they did."

"When discussing his attitude to things in Nyasaland, Mr. Fairlie volunteered without prompting that he had had what he called a very revealing two hours interviewing detainees at the Kanjedza detention centre. When the Solicitor-General reminded him that a commission of inquiry had sat on the question of the treatment of detainees at Kanjedza and had found that there had in fact been no ill-treatment, he said very promptly 'I am afraid I disagree'."

"Bearing in mind the composition of the Fieldsend commission of inquiry and the quality of the report that the commission made (in fact, the commission found that there had been two assaults in respect of which disciplinary action had been taken, and some cases of very minor common assault), it can only be regarded as savouring somewhat of presumption on Mr. Fairlie's part to indicate so peremptorily as he appeared to do, that he had arrived at a more accurate appraisal of the situation at Kanjedza himself after merely talking to the detainees for two hours."

"Mr. Fairlie volunteered with some feeling that he considered there was a more pernicious type of misrepresentation of news continually carried out in the editorial offices of *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph* than the misrepresentations that counsel appearing for the police had suggested took place in the editorial offices of the *Daily Mail*."

"One can only feel some measure of dismay in the realization that Mr. Fairlie is the medium through which Nyasaland, or any other place, is being interpreted in what purports to be an authoritative fashion to a substantial part of the public in the United Kingdom."

"In the course of his evidence, Mr. Fairlie showed a readiness to make his facts fit his comment and not his comment fit his facts. In the result, your commissioner does not find it possible to place any confidence in Mr. Fairlie's reliability as an observer of facts."

### Unemotional

MR. LEGGE, of the *Daily Herald*, "unlike Mr. Bonnett, appeared to speak without emotionalism, though not without strong feeling. He gave an impression of honesty and straightforwardness that was most convincing. Mr. Legge was a man of much tougher personality than Mr. Bonnett, and he stuck to his account of what occurred in the face of persistent and lengthy cross-examination."

"From the matter of his testimony, however, from the manner in which he deposed to it, and from his attitude while doing so, your commissioner is satisfied that on an occasion such as that under investigation this witness would have had some impulse to judge the police hardly when they made use of force. As the witness said: 'I think it is one's duty to be sensitive about police behaviour'."

Mr. Legge, who used the pen-name W. R. Gordon, had telegraphed: "A police constable started the trouble, and a baton-swinging police inspector turned a state of tension into one of grave danger."

His paper did not give much prominence to his report, but on the following day it published under the heading "Name these guilty men; stop these bullies once and for all": an editorial article which said, inter alia:

"A shameful, brutal, unnecessary clash between police and African demonstrators was provoked by senior British police officers. THE HERALD demands: 'Name these men. . . . These policemen turned a peaceful demonstration quite needlessly into a riot."

"Name the plain-clothes officer who in a state of frenzy seized banners and posters out of the hands of demonstrators, including women, and ripped them to pieces. He started the whole thing."

"Name the senior officer, apparently an inspector, who then started lashing out with his baton. He seemed to go berserk. He went down the sides of police and aimed punch after punch at the Africans. Such utterly ignorant savage behaviour is not the High Camp standard in Kenya. It made certain that the police were not to be trusted. It made certain that the police were not to be trusted. It made certain that the police were not to be trusted."

charge of the whole operation—the man responsible for this fiasco.

"This brutal, barbarous, bullying attitude of mind must be kicked out of our Colonial administration. From Kenya to Nyasaland we have had enough of it".

MR. SYDNEY JACOBSON, of the *Daily Mirror*, "was obviously an honest witness. He had the same self-confidence as Mr. Legge, but his attitude and demeanour conveyed an impression of more maturity. His observation was clearly acute, and his evidence of what he saw was well-considered and balanced.

"Nevertheless, after having had the opportunity of observing this witness when deposing to his testimony, and after a careful examination of that testimony in relation to the other evidence before me, I am satisfied that this witness, like Mr. Legge, though in a very much smaller measure than Mr. Bennett, would have some inclination to react against any use of force by authority.

"When discussing the evidence of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Legge and Mr. Jacobson, let it be said that your commissioner himself has a strong predisposition of the kind that he has observed in them. It is not easy to have grown up in our time, with any awareness of what has gone on in the world, without developing a keen dislike for the use of force and a deep suspicion of its value. Unfortunately, not everybody has the same attitude, and circumstances must occur in which to refrain from using force might produce consequences worse than the consequences of using force".

**Evasive**

MR. SKINNER, correspondent of *Reynolds News*, "has made it clear that a substantial part of his report was based not on what he saw himself but upon what Mr. Clay of the *Observer* told him, and certain embellishments appear to have been added out of his own imagining, such as the heavy boots of the police officers.

"When deposing to his testimony, Mr. Skinner conveyed the impression that, though he was present at the scene in the capacity of a newspaper correspondent, he used his powers of observation to singularly little effect, and I should be disinclined to place any reliance upon anything that he said".

MR. PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE, of the *Daily Telegraph*, "clearly has a personality which stands very much on its own. It was refreshing and in some measure stimulating to hear and observe Mr. Worsthorne under cross-examination. One has an impulse to feel that there is too little individualism in our time, and your commissioner's sympathies are with a man who was ready to guard his singularity to the extent of refusing to call a swagger-stick a swagger-stick because he did not like the term.

"Three or four days after the incident he wrote: 'Even the notorious riot that greeted Mr. Macmillan in Blantyre was, when recollected in tranquillity, a very cosy kind of riot as riots go. Even at its height white journalists could be seen walking among the rioters sipping their gins and tonic and doing their best to obstruct the police. Compared with Cyprus it was child's play.

"From his evidence at law, and from his reactions when questioned in this matter, your commissioner feels that Mr. Worsthorne had perhaps something of an aesthete's dislike for the obvious vulgarity of violence, and might therefore have been inclined to overstate a little the measure of the violence that he saw. As Mr. Worsthorne expressed it: 'I find all violence sad'".

**"Lardy-Dardy"**

MR. STEPHEN BARBER, of the *News Chronicle*, "was perhaps no less of a personality than Mr. Worsthorne, but of a very different kind. The expression that I should have used to describe his attitude whilst in the Oxford witness-box, if I had not observed that in the Oxford Dictionary it is classified as slang, is lardy-dardy. Mr. Barber evidently has a gift for the fine phrase which, when you get down to examine it, means very little.

"For an illustration of this facility one need do no more than refer to a sentence in his report that was much quoted at the hearing. 'The air was hot with hate and humid with coming rain'. He appears to have a readiness to make assumptions of fact that suit his preconception, and some disregard for the perhaps somewhat unbecoming obligation to verify his facts.

"Unless Mr. Orton Chirwa has spoken falsely, which your

commissioner feels sure he did not, as he was obviously a most honest and helpful witness, it would appear that Mr. Barber has seriously misrepresented a remark which one would suppose from his report that he heard made by Mr. Dingle Foot, but which as he made clear in his own evidence he had obtained at second-hand.

"Apparently becoming impatient of the questioning to which he was subjected, the witness assured your commissioner that if he would travel round the Federation he would soon become aware that the Europeans living there were living in a state of suppressed hysteria. Your commissioner is not concerned with the question whether the Europeans living at large in the Federation are living in a state of suppressed hysteria, but with the question whether the small number of Europeans gathered outside Kvaal's Hotel at the time of the incident now under investigation behaved in such a way as to justify their being described as an hysterical crowd.

"It seems abundantly clear that Mr. Barber did not approach this question with an impartial mind, but brought some measure of preconception with him when he came to Nyasaland, and that he laid against the Europeans whom he saw outside the hotel a measure that he had arrived at from observation elsewhere".

**Direct**

MISS ANNE SHARPLEY, of the *Evening Standard*, "very direct and incisive in the manner in which she gave her evidence, gave the impression that she is very competent at her job and very much aware of this. She is clearly a trained observer, and appears to have known with a professional expertise what she was looking for and where to find it.

"From observing her for an extended period and taking careful note of both the matter of what she said and the manner in which she said it, I formed the impression that her own confidence in her competency as an observer might sometimes lead Miss Sharpley into arriving at her impressions perhaps a little too impulsively. She may well become the victim of an impulse to interpret an event at one look when it would be desirable to look twice. This may have led her to some misjudgment when she spoke of what she saw the European police officer do with his stick.

# MANUBITO S. A. R. L.

GAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA.  
Cables Manubito

## STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS LINER AGENTS

# LOBITO FOR

CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE	LLOYD TRIESTINO ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES SOCIETE NAVALE DE L'OUEST SOUTH AFRICAN LINES SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE SOUTH AMERICA
CLAN LINE DAFRA LINE ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.	HALL LINE HOLLAND WEST-AFRIKA LIJN N.V.
HOUSTON LINE	SPRINGBOK LINE UNION CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

**Sub-Traffic Agents**

**BENGUELA RAILWAY to BELGIAN CONGO  
NORTHERN RHODESIA**

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

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

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

London Office  
**LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.**  
48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3  
London Telex: 2312  
Telephone: AVE 5212, Cable: Walford

"Nevertheless, subject to this qualification that there may have been some over-emphasis of certain aspects of her evidence, and in spite of her mistaken identification of the young lady picked up by Superintendent York, I formed the impression that Miss Sharpley was one of the most reliable of the witnesses".

### Observant

MR. J. BISHOP, of *The Times*, a leader-writer, and the editor of *The Times* quarterly *Colonies Review*, is not strictly a reporter, and a suggestion has been made therefore that he might not have seen as much of what passed as a newspaper reporter properly so called would have done. In point of fact Mr. Bishop gave an impression that he observed the affair as closely as anybody. I made a note immediately after hearing Mr. Bishop to the effect that he and Mr. MacColl were the most dispassionate witnesses who had given evidence up to that point.

MR. RENE MACCOLL, of the *Daily Express*, assumed a theatrical air and, moving back and forth a pace as he spoke, recounted what he had to say in language which, whether by the measure of its terminology or the manner of its delivery, conveyed an impression of grandiloquence.

"He was thereafter cross-examined in an aggressive fashion, and there was some attempt on the part of counsel to browbeat him. Mr. MacColl was more than equal to this, and it very soon became evident who was the master of the situation. One could not fail to remark that Mr. MacColl was obviously well aware of this, and the arrogance that he displayed begot an unfavourable reaction on the part of a good number of the spectators sitting in court; that was very evident.

"You can be sure there was a good deal of suppressed laughter behind the mask that your commissioner wore on this occasion. When thereafter I questioned Mr. MacColl his attitude changed entirely, and he discussed his report in a most reasonable manner. In his evidence he did not appear to have any predisposition to criticize unduly or to exaggerate what he saw, and he was helpful in bringing the facts down to earth".

Mr. MacColl had reported that "a very ugly little riot was touched off, largely owing to the stupidity of the Nyasaland white police officers... The hard-core of the rioters numbered perhaps 80 men and women. They were fanatics.

"They worked themselves into a frenzy in a few minutes, but it seemed to me that they could have been readily contained by a handful of good-humoured London bobbies. Unfortunately, instead of bobbies we had a group of white officers whose aspect, it struck me, was as unfortunate as their tactics".

Having quoted a report in the *Stockholm Times* from its London correspondent, the commissioner wrote:—

"It is essential to our notion of government that all authority should be open to criticism; and a free Press provides perhaps the most cogent security that we have against the concealment by bureaucracy of inefficiency and unfairness and against the arbitrary exercise of authority. But obviously the freedom to criticize must be tempered in its exercise by a very high measure of responsibility indeed.

"A precept much quoted in these proceedings is said to sum up the approach that any gentleman of the Press charged with reporting an event is expected to adopt: 'Facts are sacred; comment is free'.

"It is quite clear from our examination of the testimony of certain of the gentlemen of the Press that the division between fact and comment has on occasion been permitted not merely to colour facts but itself to wear the false guise of fact".

### Best Seller

The commissioner's exonerations of the police from the charges made against them in London newspapers was reported at length in last week's issue.

Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, senior elected member in the Legislature, said last week that the report showed the deplorable level of reporting in some widely circulated English newspapers, and expressed the hope that the Press Council in the United Kingdom would "have the courage to take prompt and adequate steps to put its house in order".

An edition of 2,500 copies of the report sold out in Nyasaland on the first day. A second edition will be available shortly.

### Burton Murder Charge

AN UNEMPLOYED AFRICAN CLERK, Edward Ngebe, 27, was charged on Saturday with the murder of Mrs. Lilian Burton, the Englishwoman who died of burns received when the car in which she and her two children were travelling was attacked by a petrol-throwing African mob near Ndola. The children escaped serious injury. At a special sitting of Ndola magistrate's court the provincial commissioner, Mr. J. P. Murray, remanded the man while the hunt continues for the other assailants of the Burton family. Police are also searching for the Africans who attacked a European schoolboy near Ndola. They poured petrol over him, but he escaped serious burns.

### Cause and Effect

LORD WINTERTON asked the Government in the House of Lords last week to issue a Command Paper detailing the recent Copperbelt disturbances and naming the organizations or individuals who instigated them. Lord Perth replied that that course would not be helpful or appropriate in the present situation. When Lord Chorley sought evidence that political agitation had provoked the brutal attack on the Burton family, Lord Perth said that he would go into the matter. A violent crime could not be justified in any way, "but it is the linking up with politics that is the important element".



## N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUEN KAISHA)

Fast monthly service between

### JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE

### and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICES  
104-5 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3  
TELEGRAMS: NYKLINE

London Agents: MITCHELL, COTTIS & CO. LTD.  
Cable Address: GYVONIC/STREET, LONDON, E.C.3  
Phone: AVE 124

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

For further particulars apply

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

## Joint East And Central African Board Points From the Annual Report

IF THE GOVERNMENTS maintain a policy of liberalism on the one hand and of realism and firmness on the other, there is hope for ultimate good sense to prevail in East and Central Africa, says the 36th annual report of the Joint East and Central African Board.

Referring to complaints in Uganda and Tanganyika that Kenya has benefited disproportionately because many of the services of the East Africa High Commission are administered from Nairobi, the report comments that such criticism is probably based more on emotion than on reason.

Of Tanganyika it is stated—

"Labour troubles afflicted the country throughout the year and caused more disruption than was justified by the circumstances alleged to have caused them. There does not seem to be sufficient sense of responsibility in some of the leaders, though the extremely low general level of wages for unskilled labour does seem to merit review.

"Important constitutional developments announced to have effect in 1960 gave rise to less apprehension than developments envisaged for Kenya and Uganda because of the high regard in which Mr. Julius Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, is held. His public utterances have been reasonable, including assurances of the Territory's continuing need for and fair treatment of foreign capital in the future, as well as his strong admonitions to his political adherents that self-government does not mean an easy life, jobs for all, and a lowering of taxation."

### Confidence in the Federation

In the section on Rhodesia and Nyasaland these words appear:—

"Better prices for copper and a record tobacco crop contributed to a remarkable improvement in export earnings, which totalled nearly £187m. (apart from nearly £7m. from gold exports). Imports were kept to £150m., resulting in a favourable balance of trade on visible account of £43.7m. Thus the economic tide has turned again, and although the massive revenue contributions of the early years towards the Federal development plan cannot yet be emulated, capital works costing over £40m. are envisaged for 1959-63.

"New industrial establishments included factories to make tyres, hardboard, superphosphates, and knitwear, a sugar refinery costing £11m., and a canvas-proofing plant. Work was begun on a factory to produce dried milk and on a copper smelter and refinery north of Salisbury. The vast irrigation works for sugar and citrus growing were carried forward by the Hippo Valley Estates in preparation for the completion of the Kyle dam.

"Plans were announced for a new Metal Box Company factory in Bulawayo, a mercerizing plant for the company which has bought the Gatooma textile mill from the Government, and motor-vehicle assembly plants for the British Motor Corporation and the Leyland Albion Company.

"There was quick over-subscription of two local loans in September, totalling £11m. All restrictions on foreign investment in the Federation have been lifted.

"No doubt much of the confidence enjoyed by the Federation in overseas investors' minds is related to the country's good fortune in having so resolute a leader as Sir Roy Welensky, who doggedly stands by his refusal to concede hard-won standards of living to political expediency. He is

constantly reminding the world of the magnitude of the problems faced by the Federal Government in trying to bring its African population forward to a better life—despite the stagnation some of them suffered until comparatively recent times.

"In face of what he describes as a hurricane of abuse from opponents and from those who have little or no appreciation of the facts, he has stood firm by his oft-repeated conviction that conceding reality to political expediency is dangerous. Yet he advocates with equal insistence, in his plea for the acceptance of enlarged Africans as full members of society, the need to remove barriers between men of equal ability and equal standing wherever such barriers exist. This would be easier if he could feel assured of more support for this policy from those on whom his position depends.

Eighteen members of the council of the Joint Board visited East or Central Africa, and many both areas, during the past year, namely Earl De La Warr (chairman), Messrs. F. M. Bennett M.P., B. Brain M.P., and D. C. Brook, H. F. Egleton, Lord Hastings, Messrs. W. W. Higin, L. C. Hunting, R. A. M. Knox, B. F. Macdonald, L. F. Manion, and F. L. Orme, Sir Charles Ponsonby, the Hon. P. F. Remnant, and Messrs. W. M. Robson, J. Thomson, J. H. S. Tranter, P. H. B. Wall, M.P., and F. H. Keenleyside.

At the end of last year the membership totalled 236.

## News Items in Brief

A Buddhist monk has been making a lecture-tour of the Federation.

A Swiss airliner has crashed in the southern Sudan. Twelve bodies have been found.

The Magamba Club, Lushoto, and the Ocean Breeze Hotel, Dar es Salaam, have closed.

The Ngurdoto Crater, near Arusha, has been gazetted one of the national parks of Tanganyika.

The Association for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa has now more than 100 members.

The Kenya amateur golf championship is to be held on the course of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club, from June 9 to 12.

Six Africans in Uganda have been sentenced to death for the murder with bush-knives of a Somali shopkeeper near Soroti.

Railwaymen in Britain contributed £500 to the African employees of Tanganyika Railways when they were recently on strike.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom now claims that trade union affiliations represent 3m. of a total T.U.C. membership of just over 8m.

The new port at Mwanza South, at the southern end of Lake Victoria, is to be officially opened on Saturday by the Governor of Tanganyika.

Birmingham University has offered to sponsor the medical degrees of the proposed medical school of the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Northern Rhodesian African Housing Board calculates that 55% of the cost of a typical two-bedroomed "housing unit" is spent on materials produced in the Federation, 20% on imported materials, and the balance on labour, plant, overheads, and profits.

A public meeting in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, held under the auspices of the non-party Association of Northern Rhodesians, has unanimously resolved "to send to the Europeans of Kenya—this association's deepest sympathy that the interests and opinions of the majority of Europeans were completely ignored when the proposed constitutional changes for the Colony were drawn up."

# Invest in Kenya

The Government Welcomes  
the direct investment  
of capital



The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya offers exceptional scope for the development of commercial, industrial and mining enterprises.

For further information and copies of "Commerce and Industry in Kenya" apply to:

KENYA PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE, 113, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, or direct to

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya

## The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., reports net profit for 1959 at £103,307, compared with £118,646 in the previous year.

Taxation requires £52,000, the staff provident fund and general reserve are increased by £25,000 and £10,000 respectively, preference dividends amount to £11,759, and the balance forward is £93,278 (£85,908). No dividend is to be paid on the £350,000 of ordinary share capital now held by Dalgety and Co. Ltd., who have also acquired about 75 per cent of the preference shares.

Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £191,084, investments at £56,956, short-dated loans at £205,000, cash at £237,708, and current assets less current liabilities at £533,500. The directors are Messrs. W. J. Saunders (chairman and managing director), G. S. Hunter, K. R. Elders, G. W. Taylor, T. Hughes and G. H. A. Haynes (assistant managing director). The secretary is Mr. L. J. Allman.

There are three local directors in East Africa, Messrs. C. W. Haylett (general manager), S. B. Corrie and C. M. Bourne (deputy general managers).

MR. SAUNDERS, having given 41 years of service to the company, has decided to retire on June 30, but he will continue on the board. Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Dawinay, chairman of Dalgety and Co. Ltd., who recently visited East Africa, will be the new chairman.

## DWA Plantations Higher Profits

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., report profits for 1959 before taxation at £36,131 (£5,185) and after tax at £26,926 (£5,674). The general reserve is increased by £20,000, preference dividends for three years take £6,053, a 6% ordinary dividend requires £1,632, and the balance forward is £21,812.

The issued capital is £54,900 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of 10s. and £44,398 in ordinary shares of 2s.

Fixed assets appear in the balance-sheet at £220,067, of which £114,263 is in respect of the sisal plantations, £46,337 of plant and machinery, £34,890 of buildings, and £22,658 of railways, rolling-stock, and other vehicles. Current assets less current liabilities total £21,799.

The directors are Messrs. S. R. Hogg (chairman), W. H. Heley (managing director), Eric Portlock, R. A. Collet, and S. A. Dohm.

## Nyasaland Railways

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., report group net operating profit for 1959 before taxation but after providing £149,797 for the renewal of fixed assets at £388,804, compared with £486,521 in the previous year. Interest on loans and debentures required required £222,679, taxation £92,311, and a 6% dividend on the ordinary shares £55,127, and after adding £45,000 to the reserve for the increased cost of replacing fixed assets, the carry-forward is £69,219 (£92,640). The issued ordinary capital is 418,375 ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,081,682 A ordinary shares of 1s. each (which for the purpose of dividend rank with the fully-paid £1 shares).

The Nyasaland Government is to underwrite a scheme to enable building societies to make loans up to 90% for buildings costing between £500 and £5,000. Mr. H. Phillips, Financial Secretary, said in the Legislature last week that local building societies never gave more than 70% in loans on property. Under the scheme 90% loans would be obtainable on property, including land development. The African Loans Board will continue to lend money for houses under £500.

## Enterprise in the Congo

A STATEMENT by the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga that under an African-dominated Government in the Congo "the mining and industrial activities of the Katanga will still be one of the foundations of the Congo's prosperity" caused a rise on the Brussels stock exchange last week, where the company's shares rose to 2,144 francs, against a low point recently of 1,650 francs, and Géomines, lately down to 265 francs, recovered to 363 francs. There is still widespread anxiety among Belgian shareholders in Congo companies, but the disposition to sell at any price seems to have passed, at least for the moment, partly also because the Press has been emphasizing that, by inheriting the present Government's large shareholdings in nearly all the important enterprises, the new African Government will have a very real interest to keep them profitable.

## Investment in the Federation

PRIVATE CAPITAL is flowing less freely into the Federation, from which however there is no outflow of capital. Sir Anthony Graffley-Smith, governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Salisbury last week. It had just been announced that the foreign exchange holdings of the Central Bank for the January-March quarter had dropped £6m. to £42m. and that the net deficit of the commercial banks for the quarter had increased from £4m. to £10m. Building societies have attracted money which would otherwise go to the banks. Tobacco sales are now correcting what was in part a seasonal trend.

## Schweppes Report

SCHWEPES, LTD., which has subsidiary companies in Central and East Africa, reports group net profits for 1959 at £1,915,474 (£1,267,336) after providing almost £1m. for taxation. Ordinary shareholders receive 23%. The Central African subsidiary made a small loss, partly owing to severe competition from American soft drinks, and the East African company made a loss but held its sales against "particularly bitter competition from two local companies handling subsidized" American soft drinks." The report states that "this subsidiary will not quickly get into a profit-earning stage, but we are looking to long-term development of this market".

## Kenya Sisal Record

MR. A. A. LAWRIE, chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, said at the annual meeting that, although the area under production had remained almost unchanged, output of fibre in the last five years had increased by 50%. Last year's production of 55,182 tons was a record, and some 9,000 above the 1958 total. Exports of 51,008 tons had a value of £3,458,472, and 4,238 tons sold locally for £163,718 had also constituted a record.

## Kenya Pyrethrum

THE PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA, which expects an outturn of 6,300 tons of pyrethrum for the year ending June 30 next, compared with 4,100 tons in the previous year, is issuing licences which, if conditions are satisfactory, should raise the 1960-61 harvest to about 10,300 tons of flowers. In the current year the harvest should be worth nearly £1m. Kenya is now the world's largest source of pyrethrum.

## Hunting Surveys

THE BOARD OF HUNTING SURVEYS, LTD., formed by merging Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd., and Hunting Geophysics, Ltd., is composed of Messrs. C. P. M. Hunting (chairman); P. L. Hunting, G. L. Hunting, and L. C. Hunting (group directors); R. R. S. Cook (group financial director); T. D. Weatherhead (managing director); P. G. Mott (technical director); G. M. Adams (sales director); and F. L. Will.

**THE MANICA**  
**TRADING COMPANY**  
LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 447

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460

LOURENÇO MARQUES  
P.O. Box 557

LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

### Clove Exports from Zanzibar

INDONESIA bought no less than 55.77%, or 11,536,112 lb., of Zanzibar's clove exports in 1959. India, the next best customer, took only 10.59%, or 2.2m. lb., and the whole of Continental Europe bought little more than 1m. lb., or 5.28%, closely followed by Pakistan with 4.93%.

Then came the U.S.A., 4.16%; Singapore, 2.49%; Assiitan, 2.27%; Japan, 1.72%; United Kingdom, 1.64%; Arabia, 1.34%; Communist China, 1.3%; and Aden, just over 1%. There were shipments to 26 other named destinations. The total exports were 20,686,262 lb., or 2,235 tons.

The average local market price in Zanzibar for fair quality cloves in the last six months was 71.48s. per 100 lb.

Duty on clove exports during the current season has been fixed at 60s. per 100 lb., and the current export prices fixed by the Clove Grower Association (which must supply at least half of any parcel of cloves exported) range from 225s. to 250s. per 100 lb., according to quality.

### Costain Report

RICHARD COSTAIN LTD., which has three subsidiary companies in the Rhodesias, reports group profits of £368,294 after providing £309,000 for taxation. The dividend remains 15%. The issued share capital of £1.9m., outstanding loans and mortgages are nearly £2.9m., and other liabilities total £4.7m. Fixed assets appear at £4.2m., current assets at nearly £8.9m., and investments at £370,085. Sir Richard Costain, C.B.E., is the chairman and joint managing director with Mr. A. P. Costain, M.P., who is also deputy chairman.

### Record Crop

THE SECOND OFFICIAL ESTIMATE of the Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco crop indicates that cash, weight, and yield records will all be broken this season. The crop may bring in as much as £35m., compared with £27m. in 1959 and £23m. in 1958. It is thought that 205m. lb. of leaf have been reaped from 207,000 acres in Southern and North-Western Rhodesia and about 1½m. lb from 2,000 acres in North-Eastern Rhodesia.

### Uruwira Minerals Petition

A PETITION for the liquidation of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., will be heard in Tanganyika on Monday. The company, which has been mining lead at Mpanda, announced a month ago that it could not repay a £350,000 loan from Barclays Bank D.C.O. The issued capital is £1.1m. in 5s. shares. At the date of the last balance-sheet £690,178 was owing to the United States Government; £350,000 to the bank, £92,196 on a bank overdraft guaranteed by the Tanganyika Government, and unsecured loan stock totalling £151,332 is due for repayment in 1962. The mining property stood in the balance-sheet at £2.1m. In the quarter ended March 31 there was an estimated profit after charging depreciation and interest on loans and overdrafts of £31,927 as against a loss of £35,739 in the December quarter. The United States and Tanganyika Governments were paid £39,562.

### MINING

#### Union Miniere

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports profits before taxation for 1959 at 4,427.5m. Congolese francs, of which taxes and import and export duties took rather more than half, namely 2,392.8m. francs. The value of the company's assets is 21,175.9m. francs, and the issued capital 8,000m. francs.

Copper production at 280,403 metric tons was a record; it compared with 235,586 tons and 247,452 tons in the two preceding years. The production of cobalt was also much increased, from 6,501 to 8,431 tons.

The report is a well illustrated document of 47 pages. With it is an English version.

#### Falcon Mines

FALCON MINES report a working profit of £41,996 for the quarter to March 31, the Dalny mine accounting for £20,212. No tax liability arises. Capital expenditure at Dalny totalled £21,870. Of 181,561 new shares offered for subscription to shareholders, 98.7% was taken up, leaving only 2,432 to the underwriters.

# THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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

#### THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 20099, NAIROBI.  
Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanjuki.  
System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

#### TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 236, DAR-ES-SALAAM.  
Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.  
System: A.C. 400/220 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.A. Telephone: CITY 2846

**Company Report**

# Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

## No Modification in Financial and Commercial Policy

### Great Progress in Africanization of Staff

#### STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN MR. PAUL GILLET

THE ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on May 25, 1960.

Mr. Paul Gillet, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair.

The assembly approved the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the financial year ending December 31, 1959. The latter showed a gross profit of 5,225,030,846 francs. After deduction of the amortization for the year, the provision for taxes on profits, interest, and the sundry taxes and royalties, the net profit amounted to 3,535,599,030 francs.

#### Dividends

The assembly fixed the net dividend for the year 1959 at 2,200 francs per share (or 220 francs per tenth of a share). Taking into account the interim dividends of 600 francs paid in January, 1959, and of 600 francs paid in March, 1960 (or 60 francs each per tenth of a share), the balance of 1,000 francs per share (or 100 francs per tenth of a share) becomes immediately payable.

The board of directors paid tribute to the memory of its honorary president, Chevalier Firmin Van Brée, and to the memory of Mr. Jentgen, delegate of the Comité Spécial du Katanga.

The general assembly re-elected Sir Ulick Alexander, Mr. E. Gorlia, and Mr. L. Walfé as directors and Mr. A. Bourgeois as statutory auditor, and Captain Charles Waterhouse was elected a director. Mr. Hutchinson, for reasons of personal convenience, placed his mandate of director at the disposal of the assembly.

The general assembly was followed by an extraordinary assembly. The increase of the capital of the company which had been announced has not been submitted to the assembly, the question still being under examination by the Comité Spécial du Katanga, whose approval is required by the articles of association.

Sundry minor modifications to the articles of association were adopted by the assembly.

#### Chairman's Statement

The chairman expressed the hope that, in the new political framework of the Congo, a mutual understanding of interests would favour judicious solutions which would prove essential if fresh capital was to be attracted to the Congo. The development of future programmes, would largely depend on the political, economical and social climate which the new authorities would be able to create.

Up to date the company had made no modification in the normal rhythm of its financial and commercial operations.

The new Luma plant, which had just started operations, was one of the principal recent achievements of the investment programme. Other investments were contemplated which would ensure a continuous increase in production.

Although a certain excess of copper production was possible in 1960, the surplus would nevertheless be small

if the present favourable outlook in world economy materialized.

During the first five months of 1960 copper prices have again been subjected to wide fluctuations. Union Minière, however, continued its policy of price stability. The company considered that excessive price variations were unfavourable to the interests of industry.

It was to be wished that copper companies would adjust their production to the real needs of the market in order to avoid the speculation resulting from surpluses and shortages of the metal. Too high prices in particular had the effect of encouraging the use of substitutes.

The Africanization of the company's staff had made great progress and the course of action undertaken would be pursued with a view to gradually entrusting Africans with functions of increasing importance.

#### Confidence in the Future

The chairman considered that the future could be looked upon with confidence.

He expressed the company's good wishes for the success of the new Congolese Government and assured it of the company's loyal assistance.

The chairman then referred to the problem of the legal status of Congo companies in connexion with the future independence of the Congo. He mentioned that a law was being submitted to the Belgian Parliament which would allow those companies the choice between the maintenance of their present status as Belgian companies and the acquisition of the quality of Congo companies.

The board's intention was to maintain Union Minière's present status as a Belgian company for all operations covering activities outside the Congo and to form one or several Congo companies which would be entrusted with the operations in the Congo.

#### Main Points in the Directors' Report

Mining activity had remained centred on the Prince Leopold mine and on the mines of the Western region. The total extraction had reached nearly 6.75 million metric tons of ores and about 20 million cubic metres of overburden had been excavated.

The improvement of the copper market had permitted an increase in the programme from the beginning of the second quarter, so that the production for the year reached 280,400 metric tons, an increase of about 45,000 tons over the previous year.

Cobalt production had reached 8,430 tons, i.e., 2,000 tons more than in 1958. The price has been reduced to \$1.75 per lb. as from February 1, 1959.

Production of zinc concentrates had amounted to 118,000 tons, assaying 60 per cent zinc. An appreciable recovery had occurred in the zinc market and prices had risen.

Production of uranium concentrates and precipitates at the Shinkolobwe plant had totalled 2,900 tons, assaying 72.7 of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The selling price was reduced to \$7 per lb. of grade U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> contained in the concentrate. Deliveries of radium had amounted to 104.6 grams.



The company had also produced 13,640 kg. of germanium metal, 99,800 kg. of cadmium, 198 tons of silver and 24 kg. of gold.

#### New Plants at Luitu and Kambove

Construction of the new electrolysis copper and cobalt plant at Luitu has been actively continued in the course of the year, which has enabled production to start at a provisional capacity of 50,000 tons of copper a year from the beginning of April, 1960. It was expected that the final capacity of 160,000 tons of copper and 3,500 tons of cobalt a year would be reached some time during the first half of 1961.

Construction of the new concentration plant at Kambove had been resumed, and it is expected that it would be commissioned early in 1961.

The electric power produced by the Haut-Katanga power plants had reached 2,182 million kW.

The personnel force had increased from 20,215 to 21,146, whereas the force of the operating staff remained at about 2,200 persons. The company had continued its policy of training and promoting its African personnel, which provided for the promotion to the operating staff of the élite of the Congolese employees.

The scholar population had continued to increase, some 20,000 pupils now attending the company schools. Social relations had remained excellent.

## Commercial Brevities

A New Zealand expert, Mr. W. L. Perkins, manager in Auckland of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., said while visiting Kenya that the Highlands should be carrying an enormous number of sheep, and that wool ought to be one of the major exports. In his view, sheep farming in Kenya could be "trebled and then trebled again".

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation is installing a 10kW. transmitter in Gwelo in order to extend the programmes in Sindebele and Chishona and a 20kW. transmitter in Lusaka to improve programmes generally throughout the Federation and increase those in African languages in Northern Rhodesia.

Poland has placed orders in the Federation for asbestos worth £300,000. Half the quantity has already been shipped. The Federal Government has granted permits for imports to the same value from Poland. A three-member Polish trade delegation recently visited the Federation.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 9%, making 14% for the year ended March 31 (the same). After adding £160,000 to the reserve fund and writing down bank premises by £50,000, the amount carried forward is £567,878.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. estimates profit for the half-year to March 31, after tax and provision for transfers to inner reserves, at £557,000 (£525,000). An interim dividend of 4% on the ordinary stock has been declared.

The first students, all Africans, have completed a four-year course at Kwale Trade and Technical School, near Mombasa. Of the 18 carpenters and 15 mason pupils, all but one obtained trade test certificates.

A large Soviet Trade Fair was opened in Addis Ababa last week by the Director of the Soviet State Planning Commission. Tractors, bulldozers, cars and lorries are among the exhibits. The Emperor attended the opening ceremony.

East African exports last year to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were valued at £723,044. Imports from the Federation were £179,495 to Kenya, £64,345 to Tanganyika, and £65,019 to Uganda.

A match factory, costing £100,000 is on the point of starting production on a 12-acre site seven miles from Mombasa. It is owned by East African Match Co., Ltd.

Latin American coffee-growing countries are to send a delegation of five men to visit the coffee-producing countries of Africa.

Britain is the largest buyer of Kenya tea. Purchases last year totalled 10,000 tons. The United States took 4,000 tons.

The International Coffee Agreement, which is expected to be signed in London, will be extended to Kenya.

Foreign & Swallow Limited, has declared a final dividend of 10% for the year.

National and Grindlays Bank have opened a branch at Masindi, Uganda.

## Company Report

# Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

## New Enterprises in the Federation

### MR. F. R. PETERS'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on May 26 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, London, E.C. MR. F. R. PETERS, chairman of the corporation, presiding said:—

In my statement accompanying the accounts for the year ended September 30, 1959, I mentioned that trade in Southern Rhodesia has contracted, and there has been a falling off in new investment and it is not surprising considering the political and racial troubles, but, despite all the difficulties, companies like the Ford Motor Company have arranged to extend their Salisbury factory and are spending £1,000,000 for this purpose.

In addition, approximately £4,000,000 is being spent on establishing a new viscose factory in Umtali. Partners in this undertaking, which was formed 18 months ago, are the Imperial Tobacco Company, Snia Viscosa (an Italian associate of Courtaulds), an Italian paper-making company, and it is backed by leading London merchant bankers. The company will be assisted during the development stage by the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments.

In addition, a loan of £2,000,000 has been granted over a period of 10 years by the World Bank for the Southern Rhodesian African land husbandry programme.

### Importance of Political Stability

Whilst we are all naturally very pleased to hear of the interest being taken in Southern Rhodesia with regard to the establishment of these industries and others, I think further investment on the scale needed will be forthcoming only if the political stability of the country can be assured.

It has also been reported that the Southern Rhodesian Government propose to build satellite towns for the benefit of the Natives, and we are naturally interested in view of our large holding in the Rhodesian Brick and Potteries Company, Limited.

I would like to quote what Mr. F. Dickinson, a former Mayor of Keighley, Yorkshire, whilst on a visit to Southern Rhodesia stated in Livingstone on March 22 last:—

"My impressions were that if the authorities at home would only leave the Federation to settle its own problems—and, after all, people on the spot know their own problems and how to handle them—then that is all that is required".

Mr. Dickinson also said that he had seen one of Salisbury's African townships, Harari, a tobacco company, and a citrus estate. He was "amazed" to see what was being done for Africans.

"I must confess that what I have seen would astound the British public if only they knew. I am hoping to be one who will try and let the British public know".

In conclusion, I must say that I am as hopeful as ever that the corporation's recent investments in Southern Rhodesia will enable us to have been not only good boys, but also be contributing to our revenue.

The report and accounts were adopted.

## Company Report

# Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Limited

## Net Earnings Well Maintained

### BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN ON CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on May 24 in London.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Rathcavan, P.C., presided in the absence of the chairman, Brigadier S. K. Thorburn, O.B.E., M.C.

The following are extracts from the speech of the chairman which was read by Lord Rathcavan:

You will see from the balance-sheet that the issued capital of the company is now £923,004, as compared with £762,814 at September 30, 1958. The difference of £160,190 is due to the capitalization of the capital reserve account by the issue of 152,562 shares in November 1958 and a further issue of 167,818 shares in July 1959.

The only other item in the balance-sheet to which I would draw your attention is the value of the investments held by our subsidiary company. The market value at September 30, 1959, at £585,861 compares with a valuation at September 30, 1958, of £459,670. During the course of our financial year a considerable degree of appreciation occurred in our investments and this trend continued until the beginning of 1960. Since that date there has, I am sure you all know, been a fairly general fall in Stock Exchange quotations, but I am glad to be able to tell you that a valuation of our investments made last week still shows a substantial appreciation.

#### The Year's Results

The consolidated profit and loss account shows that the revenue from ranching was only £1,000 less than that for the previous year, but that the income from rents and sales of land and mineral and other sources fell by £15,500. Of this figure, the reduction in rents and sales of land accounts for £9,500, and the reduction in mineral and other revenue accounts for £6,000. The company has now only a limited amount of land and stands available for sale, and, as I warned you last year, such sales are always a fluctuating item in our accounts. During the year under review no suitable opportunities for the profitable disposal of properties occurred. Our mineral income, which consists mainly of royalty on the realizations of chrome ore, was adversely affected by the falling off in demand for chrome.

We feel that the ranching revenue was satisfactory, inasmuch as the average price realized per head rose from £22 8s. 2d. to £24 12s. 7d. The number of cattle sold was about 500 less than in the previous year, and though the total sum realized amounted to £164,780, against £161,244, ranching and administrative expenses again showed an increase. We are constantly preoccupied in scrutinizing items of ranching expenditure, and hope that, given normal conditions, the rising trend in costs will shortly be halted. I will refer to this matter again.

There are, however, offsetting items in our profit and loss account which give us reasonable cause for satisfaction. You will see that dividends and interest on the investments of our subsidiary company show an increase on the year, and that the balance of profit on realizations of investments was £12,176, against £2,722 for the previous year.

I believe the total charge for taxation shows a

reduction of almost £12,000, due to the much greater figure for double taxation relief which we were enabled to claim. This arises out of our status as an overseas trading corporation and clearly demonstrates the benefits to companies such as ours of the legislation affecting companies operating overseas.

The result is that we show a net profit of £62,419, against £60,010, and we therefore feel able to recommend a dividend of 10% on the capital as increased by the last issue.

#### Ranching

I told you at this time last year that we might have a fairly hard cattle year. Our results for the year ended September 30, 1959, did not fully bear out that prophecy, but the story for the current year may well prove that my warning was justified. The last rainy season turned out to be a very unfavourable one, and we are now entering on what will undoubtedly be a hard winter for cattle. We have had no less than seven good seasons, and now the inevitable has happened.

There has been a fairly serious drought in Southern Rhodesia, and though some late rains did occur, there is no doubt that the water table has fallen severely, and cattle losses in the Dominion have generally been fairly serious. I am glad to say that our own losses have been light compared to those on some other ranches.

So far our cattle sales have been reasonably satisfactory, but, due to the early dry weather, prices will on the whole be rather lower than those realized last year. We may therefore have to be prepared to see a lower profit from ranching this year, though I think that the other side of our operations, namely the finance and investment business carried on by our subsidiary company, will more than compensate for the difficulties and heavy expenses of an unfavourable ranching year.

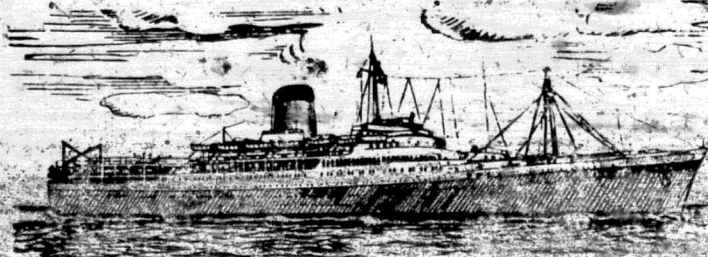
We can, however, look forward, I feel, to better ranching years in the future, as I think we all agree that our breeding programme is being extremely successful and is gradually producing a better and more uniform type of animal. We are finding a demand for our surplus stock, and in the near future we feel that there will be a demand for our young bulls at remunerative prices.

I feel I must say something about the political situation in the Federation, as I am sure many of you are wondering about the security of your investment in Central Africa. From an asset and earning point of view under ordinary conditions there is no question that the shares of your company are under-valued, and if it were not for the political uncertainties they would stand very much higher. I think that our newspapers here are painting a somewhat unjust and pessimistic picture of conditions in the Federation.

Progress is being made in Southern Rhodesia to abolish discriminatory practices. I am convinced that a method of life is being worked out that will enable the white man and the black man to live together in peace, and the country to be developed on sound lines, making use of the resources in money and brains and labour which each race can contribute to the other.

The report and accounts were adopted.

# South and East Africa



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

Sailing Southampton

*EDINBURGH CASTLE	June 9
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	June 16
*CAPE TOWN CASTLE	June 23
*STIRLING CASTLE	June 30
*PRETORIA CASTLE	July 7
*PENDENNIS CASTLE	July 14
*ATHLONE CASTLE	July 21
*CARNARVON CASTLE	July 28

Via Madag. | Via Las Palmas

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

### INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

Sailing London Rotterdam

*WARWICK CASTLE	June 21	—
IDURBAN CASTLE	June 29	June 30
*KENYA CASTLE	July 12	—
*BRAEMAR CASTLE	Aug. 17	Aug. 18
*WARWICK CASTLE	Sept. 9	—
IDURBAN CASTLE	Sept. 19	Sept. 20
*KANYA CASTLE	Sept. 30	—

\*Out West Coast, home East Coast.  
\*Out East Coast, home West Coast.

## UNION-CASTLE

**Head Office:**

Gayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.  
Tel.: AVE 2010

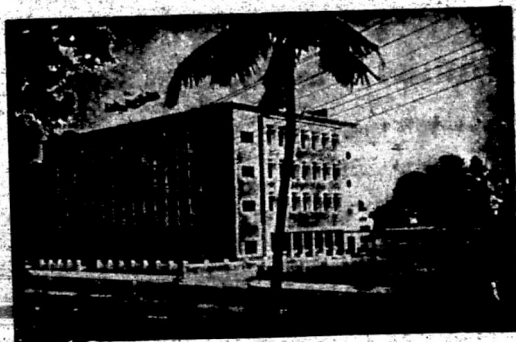
**Chief Passenger Office:**

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

**Freight Dept.:**

Greeney House, Creechchurch Lane, E.C.3.  
Tel.: MAN 2550 AVE 2010

Offices at: SOUTHAMPTON . BIRMINGHAM . LEEDS . MANCHESTER . SHEFFIELD . GLASGOW



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

**Branches:**

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

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

Steamship and Airline Agents

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co. (Overseas) Ltd.  
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,  
London, E.C.4

SALES **FORD** SERVICE

IN  
TANGANYIKA

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



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

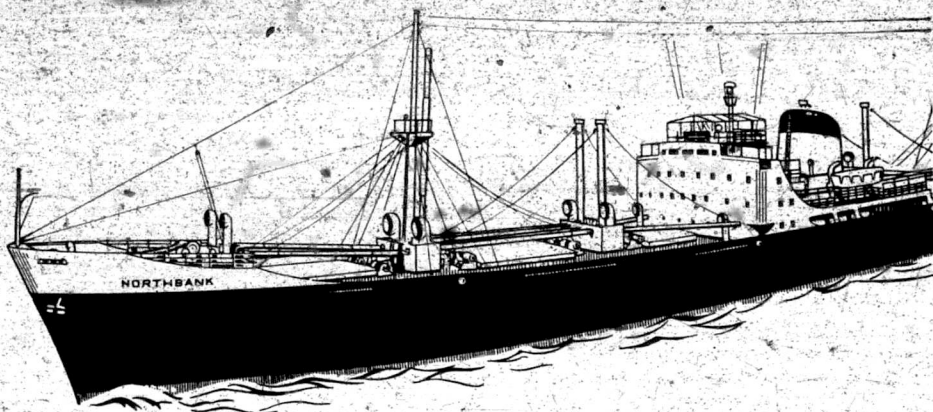
**GOOD YEAR**  
TYRES & TUBES

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**  
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE ARUSHA

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, NINJA & MWANZA

# THE BANK LINE LIMITED



**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

**PAKISTAN AFRICA LINE**

**INDIA NATAL LINE**

**PAKISTAN NATAL LINE**

Carrying passengers and cargo from:

**RANGOON · CHITTAGONG · CHALNA,  
CALCUTTA, other Indian ports and COLOMBO**

**To: EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN ports  
and vice versa.**

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE**

Carrying cargo from:

**JAPAN · CHINA · HONG KONG  
PHILIPPINES · BORNEO  
SAIGON · BANGKOK & MALAYA**

**To: MAURITIUS · REUNION  
& EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
and vice versa.**

## **WORLD-WIDE SERVICES**

Details of freight from Managers:

**ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED** BALTIC EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, 21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

or from any Shipping Agent