

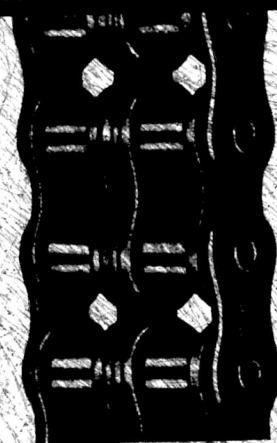
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 19 January, 1961  
Vol. 37 No. 1893

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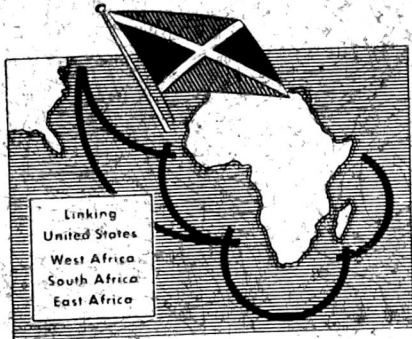
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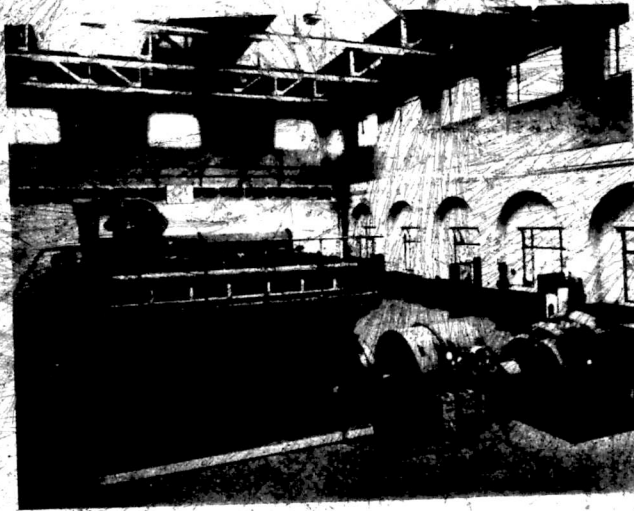
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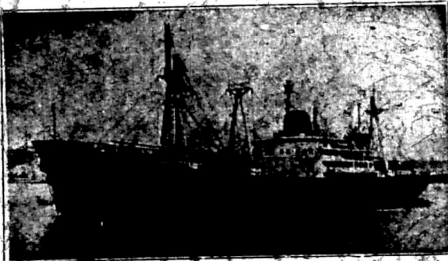
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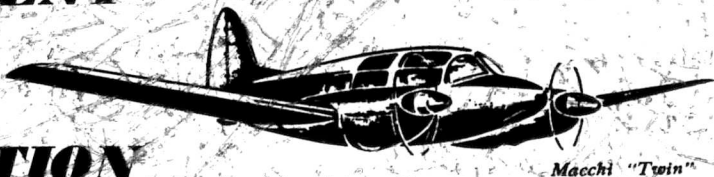
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1961

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FOLLY of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in admitting to Lancaster House at the time of the constitutional conference on Kenya a Kikuyu whom the Government of that Colony deemed second in responsibility for the Mau Mau insurrection was bound to encourage and strengthen those who were already plotting the rehabilitation of Kenyatta, creator of the foulest political conspiracy in East African history. That forecast was made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and this journal alone, as soon as the Minister reversed his own ruling, and everyone now knows that it has, unflappably, proved justified. Yet Mr. Macleod, having the Prime Minister's backing, has been left to add other disservices to British Africa, whose best leaders are staggered at the callous and calamitous reversal of the policy for which Lord Chandos and Lord Boyd stood as the chosen agents of the party. Their work has been cast aside without even discussion, and without a word of protest from the docile, disciplined Conservatives in the House of Commons. Since they are deaf to appeals and blind to manifest dangers, a journal such as this is driven to reiterate the irresponsibility of present British policy.

### Betraying Kenya To Kenyatta.

When Kenyatta was given the then maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment for managing Mau Mau, the magistrate, who described the punishment as inadequate for his crimes, said when delivering judgment that the object of the Mau Mau society was "to drive all the Europeans from Kenya, and in so doing kill them if necessary. The methods to be employed were worked out by you. You have successfully plunged many Africans back to a state which shows little humanity. You have persuaded them in secret to murder,

### Insult to The Queen.

burn, and commit atrocities which will take many years to forget. The greatest tragedy of all is that you have turned Kikuyu against Kikuyu. Your Mau Mau society has slaughtered without mercy defenceless men, women, and children in hundreds." That is the man whose release from the banishment also recommended by the court is now sought, not as a measure of clemency following repentance, but as an act of political appeasement in order that a malefactor who, according to the Governor of the Colony, has not repented, may assume control of the Africans who are about to dominate the Legislative Council, and who profess to want him as the first Chief Minister of an independent Kenya. That proposal, we repeat, is outrageous, and the grossest conceivable insult to the Queen.

Chief blame for the present situation rests upon Ministers in the United Kingdom, who, despite repeated warnings, declined all through last year to state categorically that Kenyatta would not be allowed to return to public life in Kenya. Such a guarantee would have defeated the campaign in favour of the arch-terrorist, for it was bogus, run for personal reasons by calculating men who did not want their propaganda to be seriously treated, since its success would damage their own political careers. It was because they could not conceive that the British authorities would accept so dastardly a proposition that they deemed it safe to make it. They would, they thought, gain kudos among the Kikuyu (who had hailed Kenyatta as a messiah, even substituting his name for that of Christ in their "creed" and "hymn-book"); and the two leading propagandists at first were non-Kikuyu who badly needed Kikuyu political support if their ambitions were not to be frustrated. All this was generally un-

### Gangsterdom, Not Government.

derstood in East Africa, but the United Kingdom Government lacked the courage to say forthrightly that the creator of Mau Mau would not return to tribal society, though such an assurance would have brought great relief to the loyalists in the tribe and the far greater number of Africans outside Kikuyuland who must suffer from his resumption of political activities. Because the Secretary of State for the Colonies in particular evaded the clear obligation to say the one word "Never", agitation grew. Those who had begun it dared not withdraw, for the penalty would have been death. Thus committed, they used the Hitler technique of maximum publicity for an evil plan, counting that frequent repetition would dull the moral sense of the public and so facilitate ultimate surrender by unprincipled politicians. That position seems to have been almost reached. Indeed, on his return to Nairobi last week from London the president of the Kenya African National Union expressed his confidence that the Prime Minister has resolved to free Kenyatta at a very early date. Gangsterdom, not government, would be the consequence.

Faint-hearted folk, admitting such a step to be undesirable, suggest that it is nevertheless inevitable because, as no African politician would dare declare himself against it,

#### "Practical" Considerations.

they will make a unanimous demand after next month's general election. The reply must be that it is morally inexcusable to do wrong today because someone else proposes to take that course later. Britain's duty is to do the right, not compromising with principle, least of all on hypothetical grounds. The suggestion that delay will achieve nothing and is therefore useless is manifestly unprincipled, and it is unpractical because none can say that Kenyatta may not die meantime and so solve the question. Men prominent in the life of Kenya to whom that point has been put have dismissed it airily with the comment that the Mau Mau leader is in excellent health. That is a fact, but it is nonetheless an evasion, for thousands of men in the world who are in seemingly robust health at this moment will have passed from this life before tomorrow. That is a most practical argument against the plea for haste made by people who brush aside all arguments based on principle and conclude discussion with the words "But let us be practical", as if that clinched their case. In this connexion we recently wrote that the world's tragic condition is the direct result of the unprincipled acts of public leaders in

many countries, men who for what they call practical considerations disregarded the normal decencies of private and public life. It was not "practical" to stop the paranoiac Hitler or the posturing Mussolini; it was not "practical" for Roosevelt to deny Stalin the overlordship of scores of millions of helpless Eastern Europeans; it was not "practical" for Britain to make the step-by-step changes in India which would have saved more than a million lives; it was not "practical" to give the peoples of Central Africa the simple guidance about Federation which would have made them less susceptible to the malevolent propaganda of the fanatical Dr. Banda; and now we are told with similar falsity that it is not "practical" to deny Kenyatta further opportunities of contaminating society in Kenya.

Many people who do not contemptuously dismiss the idea of adhering to pledges take refuge in the argument that the word "Never" was always avoided by British spokesmen.

#### What Africans Understood.

Whether that is true is at least doubtful. While Mr. Lennox-Boyd was Secretary of State he did not, so far as we have yet traced, use the word in Parliament, but on October 26, 1954, he told the House that during his recent visit to Kenya he had assured the loyal Kikuyu that "the irreconcilables will not be allowed to return". What matters is not the construction put upon that statement by M.P.s—who would then assuredly have interpreted it as meaning the permanent removal of Kenyatta and his close associates—but what was understood by the Kikuyu, who were not hair-splitting legalists, but unsophisticated folk unsuspecting of undertakings given in the name of Great Britain. They must have accepted the words at face value, and understood from them that Kenyatta would never be released. "Never break faith" used to be the first commandment to newcomers to Africa, whether as officials, farmers, planters, or traders, and in the early days it was common to hear an African asseverate in argument that "on the word of a white man" he was speaking the truth. Are Governments in the United Kingdom and Kenya now to resort to casuistry to twist the meaning of statements made in Britain's name?

A few weeks before that statement by Mr. Lennox-Boyd (now Lord Boyd), Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Howick), then Governor



of Kenya announced that at the end of Kenyatta's term of imprisonment a restriction order against him would remain in force "indefinitely"; and it is quite certain that district commissioners and district officers must often have used in *barazas* and other conversations with Kikuyu words which were understood to mean that Kenyatta would never return. A pledge by an administrative officer is not that of the individual but of the Government which he represents, and it is therefore fair to assert that the tribesmen were led to believe that Kenyatta had been permanently removed. Quite recently a new and most important piece of evidence has come to light, namely a letter dated January 28, 1954, which bears the signature of Mr. James Gichuru, president of the Kenya African National Union, and twenty-two other prominent Kikuyu leaders, who jointly denounced the evil deeds of Mau Mau, called for peace among the Kikuyu, and wrote (in the English translation of the original Kikuyu) that "because of your wickedness and your many sins, Government has rightly declared that those who are the real leaders of Mau Mau will *never* be allowed to return to Kikuyu country again". There was the vital word "Never".

The signatories of that admission that "the real leaders of Mau Mau will never be allowed to return"—an admission which was repeatedly broadcast in Kikuyu—included such leaders as Chiefs Njiri, Muhoya, Eliud, Magugu, and Ignatio, and Messrs. Mathu, Thuku, Gikonyo, and Gichuru. That some have now become prominent campaigners for Kenyatta's restoration to leadership does not make that course justified, or even respectable, and the many thousands of Kikuyu who still fear that their loyalty during the rebellion might jeopardize the lives and property of themselves and their families ought not to be made potential victims of a renascent Mau Mau movement. Earnest Christian Kikuyu who have lately signed a petition for Kenyatta's release are, we believe, greatly outnumbered by the other Kikuyu Christians who hold, as do many missionaries and almost all administrative officers, that that course would be disastrous. They consider that such an act would be generally construed as a submission to organized clamour as a matter of political convenience and appeasement, emphatically not

because the Government considered it justified. Indeed, the Governor himself declared publicly not long ago that such a step would be indefensible; and since he spoke there has been no change in the conditions, except that African rabble-rousers have grown more stubborn and insistent because they have recognized that defeatist Europeans in Kenya and politicians in England have grown even more flaccid.

They are heedless of the ancient adage that righteousness exalteth a nation—and of the corollary that deliberate disregard of the elementary principles of decency invites calamity. The current catch-phrase in Kenya is "Uhuri na Kenyatta"

**Britain Risking Dishonour in Kenya.**

(Freedom and Kenyatta). "Kenyatta and Calamity" would be more appropriate, for even if a man with so rotten a record were ready to spurn his past (which Kenya's Governor does not believe), his liberation would be a heinous affront to the country in general and the loyalists in particular. What self-respecting British official would work for a Government which Kenyatta directed, and what external financier would trust such an Administration? Belgium's culpability for scurry from the Congo would be matched by British dishonour in Kenya if the Macmillan Cabinet were to accept Kenyatta as Chief Minister of a country upon which he has brought more suffering and damage than anyone else at any time.

Statements Worth Noting

"The astonishing thing is that since the general election Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod have completely reversed Conservative colonial policy without once making any clear statement of their objective. I cannot be the only one who wonders whether they have the slightest idea where they are going" — *Time and Tide*.

"More people of all races with spending power live within a 130-mile radius of Que Que than within the same area around any other city or town in the Federation. Within that radius of Que Que live 70% of Southern Rhodesia's non-African population and 90% of Southern Rhodesia's town-dwelling Africans" — Mr. George L. Hindley.

"Although the world price of coffee has fallen and that of Uganda robusta has dropped £80 in a year, the price of Kenya coffee, which is still in great demand, has remained level" — Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya.

"I have on more than one occasion extended an invitation to African political leaders to discuss matters of finance and economy with me, because it is not always easy to put the situation over in a public speech. So far I have had no success" — Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, Financial Secretary in Nyasaland.

## Notes By The Way

### Another Chance

FRIENDS OF THE FEDERATION recognize that its destiny will be largely decided by the Southern Rhodesian constitutional talks which were resumed in Salisbury on Monday and by those concerning Northern Rhodesia which will start again in London at the end of the month, by which time Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will have reached Rhodesia to preside over the final stages of the discussions in the Colony. Meantime its Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, has another chance to repair the damage done to the cause both of his own country and of the Federation by his own maladroitness and procrastination in recent months, during which he has come under the sharpest criticism from many prominent Rhodesians, including leaders of the Churches and the Bar and well-known businessmen, farmers, and others. His opportunity, therefore, is not that of granting unjustified concessions to African extremists (which all sensible people, white and black, would condemn), but of making social, economic, and political adjustments for which there has long been clear justification. It takes two parties to make a bargain, but if Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the National Democratic Party, is still in the mood in which he left London before Christmas, agreement on a mutually advantageous basis should be possible.

### Urgently Necessary

PEACEFUL PROGRESS obviously necessitates political and social changes, some of which are sadly overdue, especially in regard to the remaining discriminations on grounds of race alone. When Africans, including Southern Rhodesian Africans, became members of the Federal Parliament more than seven years ago, this journal argued, as it has done subsequently, that it was absurd to continue to exclude them from the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, in which they should long ago have been represented in adequate strength. There are hints that Sir Edgar Whitehead would accept ten in a Parliament of fifty. It would be well for him to state that unequivocally, if only to avoid haggling on the issue, which would be deplorable. Equally prompt action ought to be taken in the case of those racially discriminatory practices which could be abolished by a stroke of the pen, and no legislation can be more urgent than that needed to amend such laws as recognize such discrimination.

### Cost of Secession

SOME SOUTHERN RHODESIANS, including men in responsible positions who should have known better, have suggested that if the Federation were to be dismembered the effect upon their country would not be grave and that the economy would within two or three years be back at its 1959-60 level. I have never shared that optimistic attitude, for if Southern Rhodesia ceased to be part of the Federation external investment and immigration would be vitally affected at once, and an outflow of men and money would begin simultaneously. Mr. Michael Faber, lately an assistant lecturer in economics at the University College in Salisbury, has now estimated in the *South African Journal of Economics* that secession would set back Southern Rhodesia's economy by two decades, and that in the

first year there would be a capital outflow of £15m., compared with a capital inflow of £27m. in the first year of federation. In what can obviously be no more than an exercise in intelligent guesswork, he puts gross internal investment in the first year at only 40% of the recent norm, and the drop in Government revenue at £27m.; and in such dismal circumstances the country would, he calculates, have to assume responsibility for about £130m. of the Federation's public debt. Making every allowance for a wide margin of error in his figures, they certainly constitute powerful arguments for the Southern Rhodesian Government to reach agreement with those with whom it must negotiate now and in the next few months.

### Realist

VISCOUNT MALVERN, first Prime Minister of the Federation, and previously Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for more than two decades, does not often comment nowadays on public affairs, but when he does he can be guaranteed to put his finger on the spot; and if it is a sore spot, as is probable, he will rub it a little—and less carefully than was his wont when he was one of the best doctors in practice in all Southern Africa. Though he was to become one of the best political leaders of his generation, he always insisted that he was not a politician, but merely a Rhodesian realist trying to deal with the problems of the country of his adoption—which, he was convinced, was inadequately understood by the United Kingdom politicians who so eagerly pontificated about Central and East African problems.

### Ignorance at the Helm

HIS PARTICULAR OBJECTION was to their determination to shackle upon undeveloped African territories a system of parliamentary democracy which has worked indifferently in the United Kingdom and not at all in many countries of Europe, America, and Asia, and which ought not to be thrust prematurely upon societies with scarcely any understanding of what is involved, and liable to be dragged into intimidation and violence into supporting unreliable Africans who have made politics their career because it is the quickest way to an easy living and power. Commenting in Salisbury a few days ago on the plan of the Tory Government in Britain to give too much political power too quickly to inexperienced Africans, Lord Malvern said cryptically: "You cannot leave all the most important things in a country to the most ignorant." Prudent and faithful trustees for African Dependencies would not do so, but the present British Cabinet is apparently ready to accept even that folly.

### Professorial Profundity

PROFESSOR MAX GLUCKMAN, of the Department of Social Anthropology of Manchester University, told a London conference of sixth form boys and girls from all parts of the United Kingdom that "no man is too illiterate or too ignorant to be given the vote." Ignorance as a qualification assuredly makes nonsense of the theory of democracy, which at least pretends that there is some reason for admission to the voters' roll, even if it be no more than attainment of the age of 21 years. If limitless ignorance is to be no handicap there is obviously a case for enfranchising children at school. How silly can you get?

# Candidates for Kenya's Reserved Constituencies

## Full List of European, Asian and Arab Contestants

**THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES** have been nominated to contest the reserved European and Asian constituencies in Kenya in the forthcoming general election.

**Nairobi South West** (European seat). Voters: 2,588 Europeans, and 1,390 others.

**MR. WILFRED B. HAVELOCK**, the Kenya Party candidate, served in the last war in K.A.R. and then began farming near Limuru. Elected to Legislature in 1948. A member of Executive Council from 1952 to 1954. Appointed Minister for Local Government and Lands in 1956.

**MR. F. L. MEGSON**, the Coalition candidate, was formerly executive officer of the European Agricultural Settlement Board; is chairman of Nairobi Primary School Committee, and a member of the Kenya Boy Scouts Council.

**Nairobi West** (two European seats). Voters 4,462 Europeans and 1,174 others.

**AIR COMMODORE E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS** (Independent), who represented Nairobi North in the last Legislature, served for many years in the R.A.F. and was then air correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. He has been a general in the Iraqi Army, a resident magistrate in Kenya, a member of the Kenya Police Reserve, and during the Mau Mau rebellion staff officer to the Commissioner of Police. A coffee grower.

**MR. F. W. G. BOMPAS** (New Kenya Party) has represented Kiambu in the Legislature. Chairman and managing director of the Kenya Trust Co., Ltd., a director of the Kenya Building Society, and a local director of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society.

**MRS. E. D. HUGHES**, also a candidate for the N.K.P., has represented the Uasin Gishu constituency in the Legislature since 1956. Qualified as an architect in 1932. Elected to Nairobi City Council in 1955.

**MR. CLIVE W. SALTER, Q.C.**, (Coalition), served in K.A.R. during last war, and has practised law in Nairobi since 1946. Was M.L.C. for Nairobi South from 1950 to 1952.

**MRS. M. NEEDHAM-CLARK** (Coalition) was elected to Nairobi City Council in 1952, was mayor in 1959 and 1960, and resigned from the council last November.

**Nairobi Suburban** (European seat). Voters: 2,355 Europeans and 2,745 others.

**MR. R. S. ALEXANDER** (New Kenya Party), served in last war in R.A.F. Senior partner in a Nairobi firm of accountants. Elected to Municipal Council in 1948; mayor, 1953/54. In 1957 elected M.L.C. for Nairobi West.

**MR. D. P. R. O'BEIRNE** (Coalition) was a war correspondent in South East Asia Command during last war. From 1953 to 1955 a Crown counsel in the Attorney-General's Department in Kenya. Now legal adviser to the Masai in regard to their treaties with the U.K.

**Central Rural** (European seat). Voters: 2,211 Europeans and 11,937 others.

**SIR CHARLES MARKHAM** (Coalition), who has represented Ukamba in the Legislature, served during the war with the 11th Hussars. Director of a number of Kenya companies. From 1953 to 1955, when he was elected to the Legislature, was a member of Nairobi City Council.

**MR. PETER MARRIAN** (Independent), served in the Colony in the last war, and began farming in Kenya in 1947. President 1959-60 of Kenya National Farmers' Union.

**Rift Valley** (European seat). Voters: 2,286 Europeans and 23,242 others.

**MR. M. BLUNDELL** (New Kenya Party) has represented Rift Valley in the Legislature since 1947. Has farmed in Kenya since the age of 18. Became Minister without Portfolio in 1954 and in 1956 Minister for Agriculture. In 1959 resigned to lead New Kenya Party.

**SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK** (Coalition), elected M.L.C. for Nairobi North in 1934, was a member of the Legislative Council for 26 years. Became Minister for Agriculture in 1945 and was appointed Vice-President and Speaker

of the Council in 1955. Resigned last year in protest against Lancaster House Constitution. Later formed the Kenya Coalition.

**West Kenya** (European seat). Voters: 2,436 Europeans and 7,860 others.

**COMMANDER A. B. GOORD** (New Kenya Party) went to sea at 16, serving in the Merchant Navy and thereafter the Royal Indian Navy until 1947. Has farmed at Sabatia since 1948. In 1958 became a nominated member of Legislative Council. Was chairman of Nakuru County Council for five years.

**MR. L. R. M. WELWOOD** (Coalition), who began farming in Kenya in 1928, represented Uasin Gishu in the Legislature from 1948 to 1956. In 1950 became chairman of Kenya Timber Co-operative Society. Appointed Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries in 1954.

**North Kenya** (European seat). Voters: 1,256 Europeans and 10,715 others.

**MR. LAURIE CAMPBELL** (New Kenya Party) held commission in Royal Horse Artillery before becoming assistant master at the Alliance High School, Kenya. Later was appointed by the Christian Council of Kenya to be supervisor of schools and education secretary for Central Province.

**MR. DAVID COLE** (Coalition) is a past chairman of the executive committee of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and has been a member of the executive of the Board of Agriculture and the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya. Was born in Kenya and farms at Naru Moru. Took degree in agriculture at Cambridge University.

**Kericho** (European seat). Voters: 780 Europeans and 3,262 others.

**MRS. AGNES SHAW** (New Kenya Party) has represented Nyanza in the Legislature since 1951. In 1928 married a Kenya farmer and lived at Sotik; ran the farm while her husband was in the forces. A founder member of the Electors' Union.

**MR. C. O. OATES** (Coalition) is a retired civil servant, a farmer, a farming consultant, and a director of companies. Chairman of the Convention of Associations.

**Mombasa East** (European seat). Voters: 958 Europeans and 340 others.

**CAPTAIN C. W. HAMLEY** joined the Royal Navy as a boy in 1909 and rose through the ranks to become captain. Joined East African Railways and Harbours after the last war and retired in 1954. Appointed a nominated M.L.C. in 1955.

**MR. R. B. CLEASBY**, his opponent, is an advocate practising in Mombasa.

**Nairobi South** (Asian non-Muslim seat). Voters: 2,798 Asian non-Muslims and 688 others.

**MR. J. S. PATEL**, an Indian Congress candidate, is an advocate who has been a Nairobi city councillor and president of the Patel Brotherhood in Nairobi. Is now president of the Cutchi Gujarati Hindu Union in Nairobi.

**MR. MOTA SINGH** was educated at the Duke of Gloucester School, Nairobi, called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1956, and is a member of Nairobi City Council.

**MR. CHANAN SINGH** is the third candidate.

**Nairobi Central** (Two Asian non-Muslim seats). Voters: 14,066 Asian non-Muslims and 3,125 others.

**MR. K. P. SHAH**, a past president of Nairobi Indian Chamber of Commerce, was born in India and went to Kenya in 1941. Was for 13 years a member of the Kenya Indian Congress Committee and has been secretary of the Indian Association.

**MR. A. JAMIDAR**, an Indian Congress candidate, took his law degree at the University of Bombay in 1946 and has practised in Mombasa and Nairobi. In 1938 became Asian elected M.L.C. for the Central area.

**MR. K. D. TRAVADI** has represented Nairobi Central in the Legislature since 1958. Had previously served for 29 years with the Kenya Government. Then, aged 54, came to England and qualified as a barrister.

**DR. G. S. SANDBU** has taken a major part in building up the Asian blood bank in Nairobi. Is a member of the executive committee of the Social Service League and of the Civil Service Commission of Kenya.

**MR. R. B. BHANDARI**, an Indian congress candidate, has been in Kenya for 35 years. Is an advocate, a past president of the Indian Association, and a past vice-president of the Indian Congress.

**Nairobi North-East** (Asian Muslim seat). Voters: 3,082 Asian Muslims and 2,876 others.

**MR. K. ZAFRUD DEEN**, the present member of the Legislature for the West Electoral Area, is president of the Kenya Muslim League. An ex-teacher and police inspector.

**MR. AHMED ALI** is a social worker and executive officer of the Benevolent Society for Aged Asians. Was born in Kenya.

**MR. SHAHJH M. AMIN**, a Nairobi barrister, was called to the English Bar in 1952, and has since been in private practice in Kenya.

**Kisumu Town** (One Asian Muslim seat, one Asian non-Muslim seat). Voters: 1,857 Asian non-Muslims. Others 3,166. **Mr. I. E. NATHOO** (Muslim) has represented the Central Area (Muslim member) in the Legislature since 1946 and has been Minister for Works since 1954. Appointed administrator of the Aga Khan's Central Council of Education for Africa in 1945.

**Mr. C. K. DEAN** (Muslim) is a Kisumu businessman who has taken a great part in social and welfare work in the town. Has been secretary of the Muslim Association for seven years and is secretary of the Nyanza Muslim League and the East African Muslim Welfare Organization.

**Mr. D. B. KOHLI** (non-Muslim) has been a member of Kisumu Municipal Board for 20 years and was deputy chairman in 1956. Was born in Kenya, and has practised as an advocate in Kisumu since 1932.

**Mr. R. P. JOSHI** (non-Muslim) is a member of the town council of Kisumu, where he has lived for more than 20 years. A past president of the Kisumu Indian Association and vice-president of the Kenya Indian Congress for the Western area.

**Mr. BAGAT SINGH BIANI** (non-Muslim) has acted as a member of Legislative Council. He is a Kisumu business contractor and also has business interests in Nairobi.

**Protectorate** (One Arab seat). Voters: 3,018 Arabs and 21,485 others.

**Mr. A. SHUKELY**, a member of Mombasa Municipal Board, is a Muslim lawyer and freelance journalist.

**Mr. O. S. BASSADIQ** is secretary of the Arab Welfare Society of Mombasa and a member of the board of governors of the Arab Secondary School. Was at one time a broadcaster in the Arabic and Swahili programmes. Worked as a clerk in the Public Trustee's office.

**Mombasa Tudor and Old Town** (Asian-Muslim seat).

**Mr. K. A. KASMANI** is a member of the committee of the Mombasa Muslim Political Union. Passed his Bar examinations before he was 21; called when he came of age, he practises in Mombasa.

**Mr. S. K. ANJARWALLA**, also an advocate, was educated in Bombay and called to the Bar in London. A member of the Bohra Shia (Muslim) community.

**Mombasa Liwatoni** (Asian non-Muslim seat).

**Mr. I. T. INUMDAR** studied law at London University and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Is president of the Indian Association in Mombasa, where he has a private practice.

**Mr. A. J. PANDYA**, an Indian Congress candidate, has represented Nairobi East in the Legislature. Chairman of the Pandya business group and a partner in the firm of A. B. Patel and Patel, Mombasa advocates.

**Mombasa Central** (One Arab seat). Voters: 2,454 Arabs and 2,404 others.

**SHEIKH M. MACKAWI**, who was elected to the Legislative Council in 1952, is patron of the Central Arab Association of Kenya. Began business in Mombasa in 1926 as a dealer in hides and skins.

**Mr. A. NASSIR**, an administrative officer of the Coast Employment Bureau, was from 1951 to 1954 a teacher at the Arab Boys' School, Mombasa.

**Mr. S. M. BALALA** is secretary of the Central Arab Association and represents the Arab community on Mombasa Municipal Council.

**Polling Dates**

Polling in the primaries will take place between January 18 and 23 and in the subsequent common roll elections between February 19 and 27.

In a broadcast on Sunday the Minister for Information said:

"The primary election is a pre-selection of those you are prepared to see go forward to the common roll elections. Therefore you can eliminate as few or as many of the candidates as you wish. A paper will not be spoiled if you leave all candidates' names standing; this merely means that each of them obtains a vote in favour of going forward to the ultimate election.

"Any candidate whose name is left standing on more than 25% of the total number of papers completed will go forward for election on the common roll in February. If, however, only one candidate in a constituency achieves the 25% he or she will be returned unopposed at the common roll election.

"If no candidate achieves 25% of the number of balloting papers completed, then all the candidates will go forward to the common roll election.

"In Nairobi West and Nairobi Central non-Muslim, both double-member constituencies returning two members each, if one candidate only achieves 25% or more and all the others are below 25% the first one will be returned without further election; and all the other candidates will go forward to the common roll election. If, on the other hand, two candidates only achieve 25% they will be returned unopposed without need for further election. If three or more candidates achieve 25% or more, those achieving this minimum figure will go forward to the common roll election."

**New Constituency Strengths in Kenya  
Electorate Now Raised Above 1,325,000**

FINAL REGISTRATION FIGURES for all constituencies in Kenya gave a grand total of 1,325,878. Non-European voters far outnumber the European in some of the constituencies which are to return a European to the Legislative Council.

The registrations are as under:

1. Nairobi East (Open)	2,798	40,500
2. Nairobi South (Asian Non-Muslim Reserved)	688	
Asian Non-Muslims	2,798	
Others	688	3,486
3. Nairobi South-West (European Reserved)		
Europeans	2,658	
Others	1,890	3,978
4. Nairobi West (European Reserved)		
Europeans	4,452	
Others	1,174	5,626
5. Nairobi Central (Asian Non-Muslim Reserved)		
Asian Non-Muslims	14,098	
Others	1,125	17,211
6. Nairobi North-East (Asian Muslim Reserved)		
Asian Muslims	2,962	
Others	2,878	5,858
7. Nairobi Suburban (European Reserved)		
Europeans	2,255	
Others	2,748	5,100
8. Kiambu (Open)		74,567
9. Nyari (Open)		82,704
10. Embu (Open)		88,338
11. Meru (Open)		107,584
12. Machakos (Open)		90,570
13. Kitui (Open)		14,000
14. Kakinda (Open)		8,432
15. Narok (Open)		9,028
16. North Nyanza (Open)		142,438
17. Elgon Nyanza (Open)		68,085
18. Central Nyanza (Open)		97,172
19. Kisumu Town (Asian Reserved)		76,948
20. South Nyanza (Open)		27,336
21. Kiisi (Open)		36,822
22. Kipsigis (Open)		61,708
23. Kericho (European Reserved)		
Europeans	780	
Others	3,262	4,042
24. Fort Hall (Open)		103,750
25. Central Rural (European Reserved)		
Europeans	2,211	
Others	11,977	14,188
26. Rift Valley (European Reserved)		
Europeans	2,286	
Others	23,242	25,528
27. Nakuru Town (Open)		8,250
28. West Kenya (European Reserved)		
Europeans	2,436	
Others	7,860	10,296
29. North Kenya (European Reserved)		
Europeans	1,286	
Others	10,715	11,971
30. Baringo (Open)		6,780
31. Nandi (Open)		17,242
32. Elgeyo-Suk (Open)		20,219
33. Protectorate (Arab Reserved)		
Arabs	2,018	
Others	21,465	24,503
34. Tana and Lamu (Open)		8,840
35. Kilifi (Open)		20,889
36. Kwale (Open)		2,583
37. Taita (Open)		12,144
38. Mombasa East (European Reserved)		
Europeans	958	
Others	340	1,298
39. Mombasa Tudor and Old Town (Asian Muslim Reserved)		
Asian Muslims	4,266	
Others	4,295	8,561
40. Mombasa Liwatoni (Asian Non-Muslim Reserved)		
Asian Non-Muslims	3,181	
Others	795	3,966
41. Mombasa Central (Arab Reserved)		
Arabs	2,454	
Others	2,404	4,858
42. Mombasa West (Open)		17,701
43. Northern Province East:		
Garissa East	464	
Moyale East	14	
Mandera	1,101	
Wajir	48	
Total	1,627	1,627
44. Northern Province West:		
Turkana	18,658	
Samburu	2,348	
Moyale West	46	
Isiolo	78	
Garissa West	880	
Marsabit	523	
Total	24,533	24,533

1,325,878

## "A Plan for Africa"

### Pamphlet Issued by Lord Lambton

LORD LAMBTON, Conservative M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed, who has frequently criticized the Prime Minister, the Colonial Secretary, and his party's attitude to Africa, has issued a pamphlet entitled "A Plan for Africa".

In a foreword Lord Salisbury writes that the nations of the Western Alliance, far from winning the cold war, are being steadily driven back in Africa, in the Middle East, and now in the Western Hemisphere by way of Cuba. "What is worse, the Western Governments are not facing that fact. Unless they do, unless they close their ranks to a far greater degree than they have done up to now, they may be too late. That is the lesson which Lord Lambton rams home".

The author of the pamphlet takes the view which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—and this journal alone among African publications—has repeatedly expressed that the political follies of the 'thirties in respect of a disruptive Germany are being repeated today by another Conservative Party in the United Kingdom, this time in respect of the disruptive forces of Africa.

Russia and China are relentless in wooing the uncommitted areas, including Africa, Lord Lambton writes, continuing:

"Relentlessly they ply them with propaganda that they are the champions of the common man and the enemy of colonialism, poverty, and malnutrition. As the underdeveloped parts of the world are poverty-stricken, and under bad Governments will become more so, the materialistic ideals of Communism will have more powerful appeal to these 'have-nots', than the West. Indeed, the forces of Communism are so strong, and have met with such success, that one would have thought the two great blocs of Western civilization, Europe and the United States, would from self-defence alone have presented a common policy on a basis of equality within an Atlantic Alliance.

### Not Prepared for Freedom

"They have not done so, but, as if intent upon self-destruction, have never reached agreement, and for this a large portion of responsibility must rest upon America: for with the highest ideals, its statesmen strove after the last war to do away with the old balance of power and to build a new world of free nations. What they failed to realize was that many parts of the world were not yet prepared for freedom, and that, if you look away from them the protection of the Colonial Powers, vacuums would be created which would have to be filled; and America herself was not prepared to fill them, Communism would inevitably try to do so.

"We seem to have forgotten this, and have been told to be happy about the decline of our position. However, a few weeks ago we had a declaration by Lord Home that it was the British policy to reverse this trend. In the most encouraging and brave political speech that has come out of the Foreign Office since Suez he appealed for greater American understanding of British colonial policies and made the points that misunderstanding of British motives had given grist to the Communist mill and done much damage to the cause of world peace, and that we had been far too long in convincing the United States of the essential truth that the transfer from dependent status should be made only when a country is able to guarantee law, order, and justice within its borders and a good-neighbour policy outside them, and that any other course must lead to chaos and anarchy.

But there is no sign that America agreed to the establishment of a common front to Communism. After Suez we now have the Congo, which should surely teach Europe and the United States that they can no longer afford to be divided in the face of the demands for independence by countries that are not prepared for it.

"In October last year I said in the House of Commons: The key to whether Europe survives or not is in Africa, for if that continent were to dissolve into Communism or universal disorder the position of Europe might become so weak that America would again begin to talk of making another agonizing reappraisal. Should we not combine and have a European aid plan for Africa? Would not this have the greatest effect when America is reducing her aid? The criterion which above all others we should aim at is the drawing together of the European countries.

"Had an attempt been made last year on some such plan it is surely possible that the tragedy of the Congo could have

been avoided. Yet in a sense that gives us another chance, for it illustrates in violence and in miniature what might easily be the future of Africa if the West does not reach agreement upon a common policy.

### Should Not Limit Sovereignty

Lord Lambton is emphatic that what he proposes should not be allowed to limit British sovereignty in any way in the areas in which British administration still continues.

"Within these limitations is there not a greater extent of common ground for agreement than is generally recognized? Have we not a chance of making a completely fresh start with a European association to aid Africa which is bedeviled by none of the snags and negotiations of the Common Market?

"It is possible to lay down this rough framework of policy: the calling of a European conference to discuss the situation in Africa; the proposal by Great Britain that Europe should achieve a common policy of aid to Africa; that the plan based on the Colombo and Marshall Plans of offering material aid without political consideration; that this plan be carried out by an organization consisting of all the European States, who should jointly decide what contribution they could give and how they wished it should be spent; that the U.S.A. and members of the Commonwealth who wish to make financial contributions should also be asked to join.

"The purpose of the plan would be to inject into Africa not only industries and capital, but schools, social services, and technical education.

"The great justification for such a scheme is that on its own no country in Europe has the economic strength to give the financial backing that the emerging colonies will desire. While it could be argued that the establishment of such a body would alienate the new African countries, that argument would be sincerely reduced in strength by the very material advantages that they would derive from such a plan.

"Surely it is not sensible for Europe to combine in an alliance to protect its eastern flank and leave its southern flank undefended against Communism. In all Europe, England still has the greatest African connections, and has therefore the greatest chance to take the initiative in initiating a joint policy, which has recently been so conspicuously lacking.

## "Uncertainty" in Nyasaland

### Appalling Problem of Employment

NYASALAND'S ECONOMY would suffer severely if the Federation were given only a further trial period, Mr. L. H. Born, president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said at the annual meeting. "We cannot go on in this demoralizing state of uncertainty", he declared. "The present trend of the drying up of incoming private investment would be intensified, and the outflow of capital would become a flood".

Despite present unemployed among Africans in Nyasaland, a "local politician" (Dr. Banda) had stated his intention of recalling 200,000 working outside the territory. "I leave you to imagine the appalling problem we should have on our hands", Mr. Born said.

Mr. Frank Owen, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, said that Nyasaland's secession from the Federation might give one man one vote to a dictator, but it would be a choice that would bring political "freedom" hand in hand with economic slavery and the complete withholding of training and opportunity.

Nyasaland would have to go begging for Exchequer loans from Britain or for international charity—and there was little in the territory to attract the latter.

### Queen's Commissions

THE FIRST AFRICAN from East Africa to receive the Queen's Commission is Cadet A. G. Nyirenda, a Tanganyikan, who is to join the 6th Bn. the K.A.R. in Dar es Salaam. Two Kenya Asians, Cadets G. F. Correa and S. K. Khanna, have also been commissioned, the former having won the silver stick at Sandhurst.

# PERSONALIA

LORD MUNSTER saw the Kabaka of Buganda on Tuesday.

VISCOUNT MONCKTON OF BRENCHLEY was 70 on Tuesday.

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON is outward-bound for the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. ROY WALLACE will leave London Airport tomorrow to fly back to Nyasaland.

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE has joined the board of the International Freeze Dry Co., Ltd.

EARL GADOGAN and MISS CECILIA HAMILTON-WEDDERBURN were married last week in Perth.

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

DR. L. C. KERCHER, head of the department of sociology of Western Michigan University, U.S.A. is, in East Africa.

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. N. S. REID and MAJOR A. E. ASQUITH, of the Federal Army, have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. R. O. HENNINGS, Deputy Chief Secretary in Kenya is about to return to the Colony after leave in the United Kingdom.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, will tomorrow address the students of the Imperial Defence College.

MR. JOHN WILSON, director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, will attend an East African conference in Nairobi on work for the blind.

MR. H. LORD, lately manager in Beira of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., and MRS. LORD and their family are due in England tomorrow in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

SIR LEONARD LORD, executive chairman of the British Motor Corporation, Ltd., and LADY LORD sail today in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for the Union and Rhodesia.

DR. H. J. BARCLAY, senior medical officer in Lusaka, and MRS. BARCLAY are in England from Northern Rhodesia, and DR. J. HOFFMAN is here from Salisbury.

The AGA KHAN would have won the slalom race in the British Ski Championships in Switzerland last week had he not missed one of the 75 gates on his second run.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner designate for the Federation in the United Kingdom, and MRS. ROBINSON have just spent several days in Nyasaland.

DR. E. G. COX, secretary of the Agricultural Research Council in Great Britain, attended the recent session of the East African Agriculture and Fisheries Council in Nairobi.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, leader of the New Kenya Party, was pelted with eggs and tomatoes by young Europeans at an election meeting in Londiani on Tuesday.

MR. J. K. MURPHY, chairman of National and Grindlays Bank, and chairman in 1960 of the East Africa Dinner Club, will be abroad until the latter part of February.

MR. HENRY REUTER, who established the Kenya News Bureau in Nairobi a couple of years ago, left London Airport on Tuesday after a visit of about a month.

MR. NSILO SWAI, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, is acting as Minister for Finance during the absence in the United States of SIR ERNEST VASEY.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railways, and MRS. STEVENS will sail today for Cape Town in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

THE REV. RAPHAEL NDIRI is the first Kamba tribesman to have been ordained as a Roman Catholic priest in Kenya. A few days later the Rev. U. Kioko, also a Kamba, was ordained.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD GOODBODY, Adjutant-General at the War Office is visiting Kenya this week, and MAJOR GENERAL H. M. CAMPBELL, Paymaster-in-Chief, is due in Nairobi next week.

BRIGADIER R. MICKLEM, a director of Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Mufulira and Roan Antelope copper mining companies, and MRS. MICKLEM are on their way to Rhodesia by sea.

MR. ROBERT BEVAN, chairman of Messrs. S. H. Benson, Ltd., a leading London Advertising Agency with an East African subsidiary, and MRS. BEVAN are paying a short visit to East Africa.

MR. JOHN FOOT, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, with special responsibility for the Information Services, left London Airport last Friday for Salisbury, after a visit of about 10 days.

SIR CHARLES and LADY PONSONBY sailed in the ATHLONE CASTLE last week for the Cape. On their way back from South Africa they will revisit Tanganyika Territory. They expect to be away for about two months.

DR. HILGAR MULLER, M.P. for Pretoria East, who is to be South Africa's High Commissioner in London, was a Rhodes Scholar in 1937 and won his Blue for Rugby while at Oxford University. A lawyer, farmer, and historian, he has written several books in English and Afrikaans.

MR. JAMES PEDDIE, chairman of the Co-operative Party, who has been made a life peer, is a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Insurance Society and has been a member of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Co-operation in the Colonies.

MR. W. WOOD, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, is to accompany the Chief Minister, his own Minister, and the Finance Minister when they visit the Federal German Republic next week.

SIR JOHN DUNCANSON, who has paid a number of visits to Rhodesia in the last few years, and LADY DUNCANSON sailed last week in the ORONSAY for Australia and New Zealand. They are not due back in England until the end of May.

MR. W. W. HIGGINS, senior partner of Smith, Coney Barrett, of Liverpool, and MRS. HIGGINS are on their way to the Cape by sea. After a few days in the Union they will fly to East Africa, spending about a month in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

During the next few weeks SIR RICHARD RAMAGE, who is inquiring into the localization of various services of the East Africa High Commission, will visit 18 of the organizations in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. MR. H. M. L. SHEARER, of the secretarial staff of the High Commission, will accompany him on his tour.

## BUSINESS FOR SALE

SECOND-HAND antiquarian books and print shop. Established over 12 years in wealthy South London suburb with exceptional corner position. Good lease at rental of £180 per annum and £38 rates. Increasing income throughout. Purchase price includes live lists, stock (about 7,000 books), etc. Further details on request from Box No. 135, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

THE REV. L. C. SPARHAM has arrived in this country from the Diocese of Masasi, Tanganyika Territory.

SECOND LIEUT. T. M. A. KASHMIRI, the first Tanganyikan to receive a regular commission in the King's African Rifles, has returned to Dar es Salaam after training in Britain.

MR. D. L. GILMOUR has succeeded Mr. J. OSBORNE WALKER as chairman of Walker Brothers (London), Ltd., exporters to East and Central Africa, of which company Mr. WALTER ASTON has become managing director. Mr. WALKER, who had served on the board since 1909 and as chairman since 1917, remains a director.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY yesterday addressed the Students' Union of the University College of North Staffordshire on "East Africa in Transition." Next Monday he will speak at the Commonwealth Institute at 5.45 p.m. on "The Land of Livingstone" and he will talk to the Women's Corona Society on the afternoon of January 25 on "Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in Colour", giving a running commentary on colour transparencies.

## Obituary

### Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR BROMLEY, BT., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., who has died, aged 84, was Ceremonial and Reception Secretary at the Dominions (now Commonwealth Relations) and Colonial Offices from 1931 to 1952. He had been Gentleman Usher-in-Ordinary to King George V and Gentleman Usher to King Edward VIII, King George VI, and the Queen.

The third son of the fifth baron, he entered the Royal Navy in 1892, and served at sea through the 1914-18 war, latterly as flag-captain to Vice-Admiral Napier in H.M.S. COURAGEOUS. He twice received the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother in 1957. Lady Bromley died two years later. There are a son and four daughters of the marriage.

### Mr. Arthur Trotman

MR. ARTHUR EDWIN TROTMAN, C.M.G., Minister for Natural Resources in Tanganyika from 1957 until recently, upon whom a knighthood was conferred in the New Year Honours, died suddenly in Farnham, Buckinghamshire, last Saturday, aged 54. He entered the Colonial Agricultural Service in Nigeria in 1929, and in 1941 was transferred to Trinidad; after serving later for four years in Jamaica he was appointed Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Tanganyika. He is survived by Mrs. Trotman and two sons.

MR. A. SMITH, at one time on the staff of the Treasury in Kenya, has died in Bedford, aged 88. He retired nearly 40 years ago.

MR. Y. G. DZONZI, principal African tutor in the Federal Postal Training School in Zomba, whose death is reported, was one of the Federal Government's representatives at its stand at last year's Ideal Home Exhibition in London. He then presented the Duchess of Kent with an album of stamps of the Federation. He had been in the Nyasaland postal service for 26 years.

## Minister's Confidence in Mr. Vambe

### Sir Malcolm Barrow's Statement

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Minister of Home Affairs, issued the following statement in Salisbury on Friday about views which had been expressed in London by Mr. Vambe, an assistant information officer for the Federation, on the question of mixed marriages:—

"Mr. Vambe took part as a member of the panel as an individual, not in any representative capacity. No prior information was given in regard to questions likely to be raised, and at the beginning of the discussion Mr. Vambe made it quite clear to the chairman that any views which he might express were entirely personal. An article in the Press on January 12 sets out fully the difficulties in which Mr. Vambe found himself when the general question was not directed to the Federation but was of a very general nature dealing with any country in which racial problems exist.

"Mr. Vambe explained his personal position, and, having studied very carefully reports which have been sent by Rhodesia House, I accept his statement that he did not advocate inter-marriage as a solution to the problems of a multi-racial community, but that he had expressed his personal opinion in the light of the question put that inter-marriage might well be one of the eventual solutions to be found in the distant future to racial problems.

"Mr. Vambe, as a public officer, may have been indiscreet in allowing himself to be drawn into a commentary on this controversial subject, and he should have appreciated that the views expressed publicly by him would likely attract more attention than they, or the occasion on which they were made, really merit. I appreciate, however, the position in which any speaker can find himself in circumstances similar to those experienced by Mr. Vambe, and I have accepted the full explanation which he himself has given.

"Mr. Vambe has occupied his post as information attaché at Rhodesia House for over a year, and I am well aware that during that time his sincerity and frankness have been a considerable asset to the Federation, and that he has created a most favourable impression among the audiences he has addressed."

## Appeal to World Bank

MR. CHRISTOPHER MELMOUTH, Finance Minister in Uganda, is leading a delegation to the World Bank in Washington, which has been asked for a loan to the Uganda Electricity Board for development purposes. The application is supported by the Uganda and United Kingdom Governments. The other members of the mission are the chairman and deputy chairman of the U.E.B., Messrs. W. D. D. Fenton and Enisa Kirondi, the executive director, Mr. H. W. Povey, and the Solicitor-General to the Uganda Government, Mr. G. B. Slade.

## East African Airways

CAPTAIN P. A. TRAVERS, sales manager of East African Airways Corporation since 1954, has been appointed to the new position of commercial manager. He will control both the sales and traffic departments. He began flying in 1937 when he joined the R.A.F., with which he served in Europe, Southern Rhodesia, and the Middle East until 1943, when he was seconded to B.O.A.C. After the end of the last war he resigned to join the newly-formed E.A.A.C., of which he became deputy chief pilot in 1945 and deputy operation manager three years later. The new sales manager is Mr. J. W. Baines, lately sales promotion manager, and the new occupant of that post is Mr. J. Hayes. Public relations, publicity and similar questions are now the responsibility of Mr. P. T. Jolley.

## Cost of Political Uncertainty

### Mr. Eagleton on East Africa Today

THE MONETARY COST so far to East Africa of the existing political uncertainties was said by Mr. H. F. Eagleton last week when he addressed the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to have been about £20m. If measured by the flow of cash from the Colony owing to lack of confidence and the sums produced by the sale of Kenya produce which would normally have been remitted but had for the same reason been kept outside the country.

The speaker said that during a recent visit to East Africa he had discussed this matter with many well-informed people, and that the minimum and maximum estimates which he had heard in responsible quarters had been £15m. and £25m. He thought a midway point of £20m. conservative.

Mr. Eagleton, who has known East Africa since 1925, was for 12 years on the staff of a bank in the territories. Since his retirement he has been a director of a London shipping office trading with East Africa, which he has repeatedly revisited. He is a past deputy chairman of the East African Section.

In the course of his address Mr. Eagleton emphasized that businessmen could not longer judge merely from a commercial or economic standpoint, for everything now depended upon political factors. He said, *inter alia*:

"In Buganda developments have followed what was foreseen. I had not expected physical disturbances to follow the Lukiko decision that the kingdom should secede from the Protectorate. The Baganda do not agree among themselves, and the completely unrealistic decision of the Lukiko is merely a form of pressure upon the Protectorate and British Governments, intended to embarrass them and produce concessions. The idea of a Federation of Uganda inside an East African Federation seems to many of us nonsense.

### Praise for Nyerere Government

"The trade boycott which was maintained in Buganda for months has ended, and only a few of the Asian retailers outside the larger town now remain, their business having passed into the hands of Baganda, who began by trying to make profits of between 25% and 50%, compared with the custom of the Asians of making as little as 24% on some lines and seldom more than 10% on any. Now competition is making the profit margins more realistic, and there are already a few reliable Baganda trading in a substantial way.

"The African-dominated Government of Tanganyika has begun admirably and deserves every encouragement. Unfortunately, because the liquidity ratio of the banks has been so seriously affected by the flight of money from Kenya to the United Kingdom and India, there has been no escape from a severe credit squeeze which hits all the territories. Tanganyika is therefore directly harmed by the lack of confidence in Kenya.

"This could create difficulties for the Chief Minister, Mr. Nyerere, and his Government, which recognizes that there are some people with a vested interest in chaos, who, because money is not available for various schemes, are already laying the foundations for opposition by asking 'What good is Uhuru?'

"There is urgent need for a scheme of aid which could be well publicized for its own sake and for the good of Tanganyika by dismissing mischief-makers and strengthening Mr. Nyerere, who has quickly imposed discipline. In the first eight weeks after his Tanganyika African National Union attained power as the Government more Africans were tried and sentenced for breaches of law and order than in all the last 18 months under our rule.

"Inter-racial relations in Tanganyika are good, and those between African Ministers and their white advisers and other colleagues are excellent. Sir Ernest Vasey, the Finance Minister, whom the Africans greatly trust, has done a magnificent job. If Mr. Nyerere is not undermined by dissident Africans within the country or by the repercussions of serious political disturbances in contiguous countries there should be no cause for fear about Tanganyika.

In Kenya the transformation wrought by land consolidation in different areas is beginning to create an agricultural middle class of Africans with a vested interest in ordered pro-

gress, and if only time can be gained for this great change to spread there will be thousands of Africans with much to lose by political extremism, and therefore with no sympathy for it.

"At present the two African political parties, the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union, outbid one another in their promises and threats, inevitably with ill-effect upon the European community, which has lost all confidence. Every extreme statement by a African politician is headlined in the local Press, and no many people remember that Mr. Nyerere was saying the same sort of thing in Tanganyika a couple of years ago, and that in Kenya itself Dr. Kibao, a Kisumu who has also made many stupid public statements in the past, is now doing a good job as Minister of Commerce and Industry.

"There are many incalculable factors in the situation, and perhaps the fairest thing to say is that I feel less pessimistic about Kenya than I did when I arrived on this recent visit.

"Among the Europeans there is little agreement, and that at a time when agreement would have been so important.

### Untimely Change at Colonial Office

"It was a great pity that there should have been a change of Colonial Secretary and that one so experienced in African affairs as Mr. Lennox-Boyd, now Lord Boyd, should have left the Colonial Office at a crucial stage, when continuity was absolutely essential.

"If only H.M. Government had acted immediately after the Lancaster House Conference on the proposals formulated some months earlier by Sir Ernest Vasey the situation of the European farmers would have been very different. Instead they have been left in a most unfair and unsatisfactory position, so that farms are virtually unsaleable. In consequence there is no confidence. So I end as I began by saying that the whole future is bound up with politics.

## Bunyoro Condemns Buganda

### "Dismiss Kabaka's Ministers", Says Rukurato

BUGANDA'S LUKIKO last week approved by 44 votes to 34 the report of its independence committee and appointed a five-member committee, headed by the Kati-kiro, Mr. Kintu, to negotiate with Britain on the recommendations. It was agreed that those parts of the report capable of implemation without negotiation should be put into effect as soon as possible. Adoption of the report was supported by all the Kabaka's Ministers and the chiefs.

The report estimates that the revenue from Buganda going straight to the Uganda Treasury totals £9m. but that local taxes, including income tax paid by non-Africans, would raise this to £13.4m. a year, which the committee considers sufficient to support Buganda—provided a loan of £25m. from overseas sources were obtained.

Other recommendations are that the number of Ministers be increased from six to eight, that the police force be enlarged, and that there should be direct elections to the Lukiko.

### Governor's Veto

The Lukiko ignored a formal veto of its independence declaration notified earlier in the week by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford. It claims that, having abrogated Buganda's agreement with Britain, it cannot recognize the Governor's power of veto.

In the neighbouring Kingdom of Bunyoro the Rukurato passed a resolution calling on the Uganda Government to suspend Buganda's constitution, dissolve the Lukiko, dismiss the Kabaka's Ministers, and assume direct control of Buganda pending the election of a new and democratic Lukiko.

The Rukurato appointed a three-member committee to seek an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject of Bunyoro's claim for the return of adjoining areas of Buganda which were at one time part of Bunyoro.

When the Buganda Lukiko reassembled on Saturday to elect the two new Ministers recommended by the independence committee—it proposed new portfolios of Foreign Affairs and of Trade, Commerce, Industry and Communications—the proceedings were unexpectedly held up by the Speaker, Mr. E. M. Kalule, on the ground that the Kabaka had not yet approved the report of the independence committee. He said that the Lukiko would be reconvened when the Kabaka's approval of the report had been obtained.



## Tory Surrender in Africa

### Prime Minister's Pledge Broken

UNDER THE HEADING "Tory Surrender in Africa: A Broken Pledge", the *Daily Telegraph* has published the following letter from Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—

"Your statement that Mr. Macleod has had to fit together an East African jigsaw which was disrupted before he became Secretary of State cannot pass unchallenged. There was no such disruption when he succeeded Lord Boyd. His own impetuosity and bad judgment, not his political inheritance, have caused the general lack of confidence.

"You do your fellow countrymen in Kenya less than justice in suggesting that their chief fear is that independence will result in their displacement. Because so many of the extremist African politicians are men of little capacity and less experience, and often persons of poor character, missionaries, civil servants, farmers, and others are concerned that millions of Africans should be sacrificed to the ambitions of a few hundred careerists of their race—whose influence is largely the product of intimidation and whose irresponsibility is demonstrated by their clamour for the release of Kenyatta, creator of the indescribably foul Mau Mau movement, in order that he may become the Chief Minister in an independent Kenya. The very idea is a gross insult to the Queen.

### Genuine Concern for Africans

"It is genuine concern for the mass of Africans and the honourable discharge of British trusteeship which makes the overwhelming majority of Europeans in Kenya inflexible opponents of Macleodism.

"As to Nyasaland, if Dr. Banda's party did truly represent African feelings it would not need to practice terrorism. It engages in wholesale intimidation simply because that is the only way in which it can present an appearance of African solidarity against the Federation.

"We critics of Tory policy in Africa consider it morally unjustifiable to surrender Kenya to the will of a handful of extremist African politicians and equally unprincipled to contemplate the destruction of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland merely because a few hundred vociferous Africans clamour for power before they are competent to use it capably.

"No sensible person grudges Africans greater participation in public affairs as they acquire experience, but to thrust authority prematurely upon men who in many cases has no mastery of anything but speech (a natural gift of Africans) is to undo the civilizing work of some of the best men of our race over three-quarters of a century.

"The Prime Minister's 'wind of change' speech declared that political advancement in Africa must depend upon merit. In flagrant disregard of that pledge, merit has not been the criterion in deciding British policy in the past year."

The letter had been submitted in a much longer form (as published in this journal last week), but while that issue was being printed the *Daily Telegraph* asked for an abbreviated version owing to the heavy pressure on its space.

### Mr. Macleod's Blinkered Foolishness

MAJOR ERIC DUTTON, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Kenya and afterwards Chief Secretary in Zanzibar, has written in the course of a letter to the same newspaper:—

"Reading of the recent activities of our Prime Minister and Mr. Macleod, I find myself uncomfortably reminded of some remarks of Mr. Churchill, as he then was, in a speech to the Worcestershire Association. In

describing a class of politician of whom he disapproved, he said: 'They are so busy building up brilliant futures for the world States that they have no sympathy left for the ordinary men and women with whom they have been brought up.'

"Your timely article will soon impress on these gentlemen the urgent necessity of forsaking for a while the exhilarating pursuits of fanning the wind of change and constitution-mongering in order to work out measures for the protection of the rightful interests of our people and other immigrant communities in Kenya, and for the strict preservation of law and order during the period of transition. For if disturbances occur the responsibility for them will rest fairly and squarely on the shoulders of these two.

"Is it not time to send out, before it is too late, a small commission, under a practical, down-to-earth chairman and with terms of reference confined—repeat confined—to these vital issues?

"Mr. Iain Macleod? The Minister whose blinkered foolishness and complacent haste has laid Kenya wide open to the threat of violence? God forbid! Anyone who has at heart the protection of the proper interests of our people out there might well exclaim, in the vocabulary of the Lord Protector himself: 'O Mr. Macleod, Mr. Macleod, the Lord deliver us from Mr. Macleod.' And the same goes for the United Nations."

## No Faith in United Kingdom Pledges

### Loyalists Betrayed to Their Enemies

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Settlers and Residents Association of Nyasaland has addressed the following open letter to the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:—

"This association is greatly perturbed about the recommendations in the Monckton Report on the subject of secession and is further perturbed by the reaction of the United Kingdom Government to your speech in which you suggested, quite rightly, that the commission had gone beyond their terms of reference. The present attitude of the British Government reflects very little credit upon their honesty of purpose and suggests that you and your Government have been deliberately misled.

"We declare that we have no faith in the word of any British statesman or in the policy of any British Government, having regard to the deplorable record of British Governments in colonial affairs since the ending of the last war. It would appear that the British Government and people have lost all interest in the former Colonial Empire and are no longer concerned with the extension or preservation of British institutions. They are indifferent to their obligations to people under British rule in other parts of the world, and their policy in colonial affairs is directed solely by consideration of expedience.

"From what has happened in India, Burma, the Gold Coast, Cyprus, and other places, and from what is happening today in East Africa and in our own country, it is clear that there is no virtue in being loyal to Britain. In all the countries that we have mentioned British Governments have without scruple handed over those people loyal to the Crown to rule by their enemies, as witness the fate of the Indian States, the Karens of Burma, the Ashanti of Ghana, and presently the loyal Kikuyu who fought the terror of Mau Mau.

"We are convinced that the British Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary are now plotting yet another betrayal of loyal citizens and British-protected persons in Nyasaland.

"Without regard to political affiliations, we stand firm behind you as we have faith and confidence in your ability to preserve the existing order. We would like

you to know that we are prepared to back you in all your efforts to preserve the integrity of the Federation.

We will support you to the limit, even should it become necessary for you to break all existing connexions with the United Kingdom by unilateral action. It is clear that Conservative Governments always bow only to force or the threat of force. The time has now come for the people of the Federation to place their destiny firmly in their hands."

## Kenya Betrayed by Britain

### Trying to Appease the Unappeasable

MR. E. PHILLIPS, of Kitale, a past vice-president of the Electors' Union and past-president of the Trans Nzoia Association, who has been farming in Kenya for some 20 years, said in the course of a recent broadcast from the Nairobi station:—

"The world and its leaders seem to have gone crazy. Apparently those in authority do not want to listen to logic or hard facts — so far as any rate as Kenya's affairs are concerned. We should have more confidence in them if they gave us less idealistic talking and more realistic thinking.

"The present lack of confidence has arisen mainly since the Lancaster House affair. Since I retired less than three years ago and invested my savings in Kenya Government loans and local commercial undertakings the value of my investments had fallen by 42% to the end of July this year, and by the end of August they were down by 48%.

"A few years ago there were 11 European elected members in the Legislative Council. Later they were increased to 14. Now for some obscure reason they have been reduced to 10 — and these will not necessarily represent their own community. Is this democracy in reverse, or is it all that H.M. Government considers that we are worth, in spite of the European achievements in the past? Perhaps it thinks these will be sufficient to represent those remaining after the European exodus from the country.

### Faith in Government Shattered

"The Government's action is a gesture to appease the unappeasable. If it were not so, when the vast acreage of good land in the African reserves would have been utilized before talking of taking land in the European area. It is incredible that an honest Government would endeavour to make us think otherwise. For goodness' sake, give us the real reasons for what is being done, and not treat us as children. Evasiveness leads only to mistrust and lack of confidence in the future.

"The majority of Europeans do not want to leave the country; but many will do so unless serious steps are taken by the Government to make their position and outlook for the future more tenable. Should a considerable number leave — and I know many who have already booked their passages — this would lead to such a tremendous disruption of the economy that it hardly bears thinking about. But the authorities seem deaf and blind to the trend of affairs.

"In seeking security for ourselves we seek greater security for all. It is not that we are selfish, or want privileges above those earned by achievements, or wish to encroach on the liberties or rights of others.

"The complex life of this Colony is like a piece of complicated machinery, with each different part separate and distinct, but a part of the whole and carrying out its particular function in unison, so that the machine runs without friction. That conception is held by most Europeans. Cannot we of all races accept equality of importance if not of functions?

"Otherwise there does not seem much chance of security and confidence being restored. And when Governments repudiate moral obligations, and even the treaty with the Masai, the very foundations of confidence are destroyed. What can the future hold when faith in the United Kingdom and Kenya Governments has been shattered? I, who have lived well beyond the allotted span, never thought that I should see the day when responsible British Governments would treat these matters as scraps of paper."

## The Monckton Music-Makers

### Views of A Businessman

MR. PHILIP ALDRIDGE said when recently addressing the Bulawayo National Affairs Association:—

"The efforts of the Monckton Commission rather remind me of a group of musicians who have been trying to re-write a symphony for a particularly difficult and intractable orchestra.

"The Monckton music-makers recommend a change of key, and that Southern Rhodesia at any rate should play more on the black notes. They practically suggest that the first violins should change places with the second fiddles. The brass section is apparently deficient in everything save copper, while various wind instruments have been unduly noisy.

"In re-writing the score, they have attempted to elaborate upon a number of themes, but, of course, with numerous variations. Last of all, the Monckton musicians have introduced a brand new ultra-modern cadenza, labelled 'secession', which leads itself, as a cadenza should, to considerable artistry and personal interpretation.

"If the common market were to be broken up, unemployment and a general recession would certainly follow. On the economic consequences of dissolution the report also says: 'Not only would markets contract and opportunities for employment diminish, but the credit-worthiness which has made these advances possible, would disappear.' To the overseas reader these statements do not convey the fact that an appalling unemployment problem and all its attendant evils already confronts us, and would probably grow out of all proportion unless the opportunity is afforded to us of pursuing a most vigorous programme of economic development.

"In advocating an immediate break-up of the Federation the minority report suggests that the development of a common market comprising the three territories should come at a later stage when industries have been able to develop in each of the territories. I can think of no greater inhibiting factor to the establishment of new industries in any of the three territories than the abandonment of a common market.

### Emotional and Blind

"The only charitable comment I can make on this statement in the minority report is that those who signed it do not appear to understand the basic principles which influence economic development generally, and industrial development in particular. I can only think that the commission's remarks that opposition to Federation is 'in part emotional and blind' is probably justified.

"The maximum rate of economic development could best be attained under a Federal framework, with a strong central authority. This, indeed, was the view of the 1953 conference. Any attempt therefore to whittle down the authority and functions of the Federal Government, would tend to aggravate the already difficult task of initiating and co-ordinating economic development plans.

"From my own experience in contact with businessmen and investors since 1953, I am satisfied that the view of the overseas investors is that they were attracted by the potential offered by the Federal area and by an implied assurance that the Federation was permanent. Any constitutional revision which hints at the possibility of secession would probably be viewed with grave misgivings by the potential investors, even though the customs union concept advocated by the commission might do something to allay their fears.

"It has been well said that it is just as important to ask the right questions as to give the right answers. Two questions seem to me to sum up the situation:—

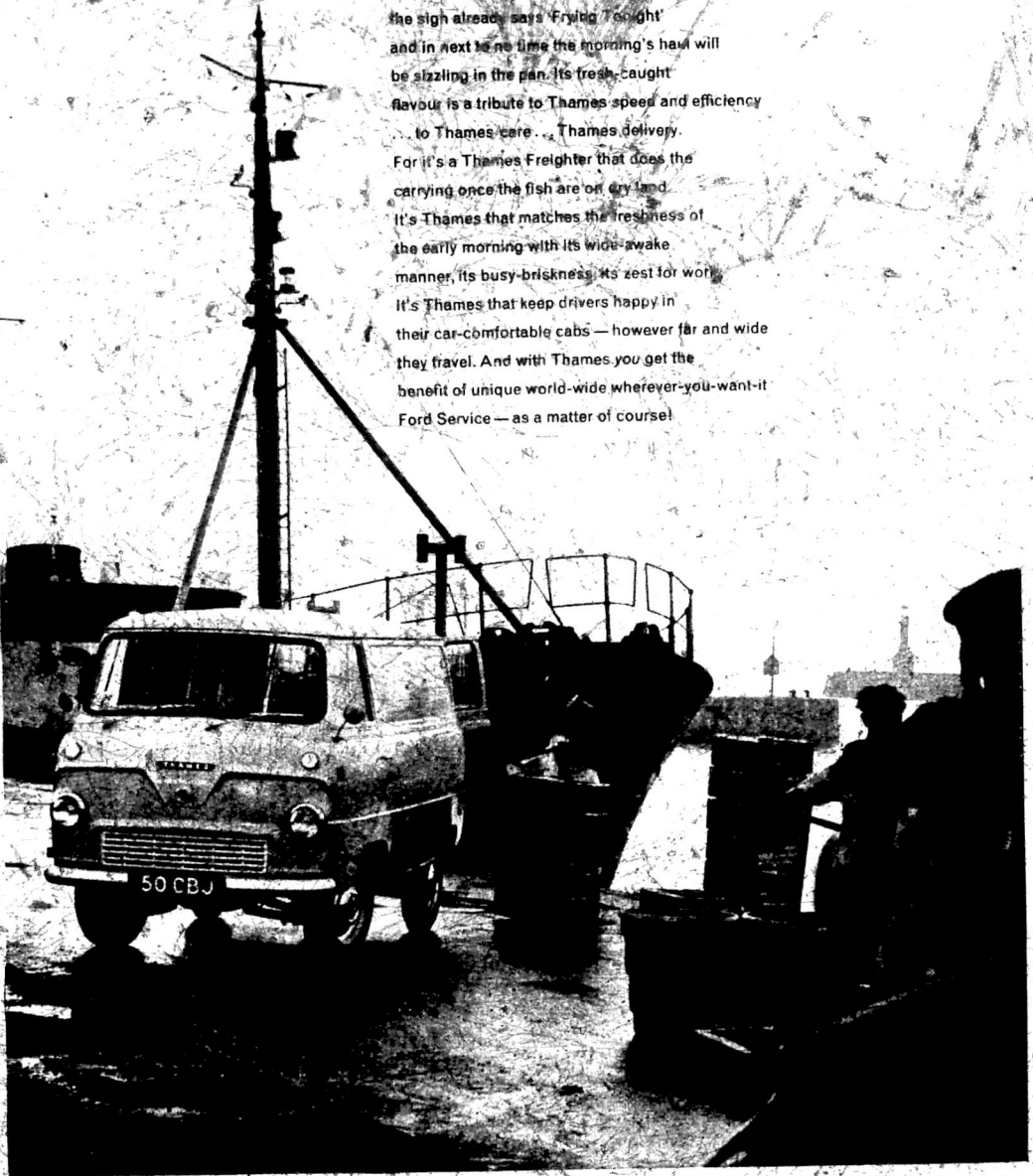
"(1) Will the carrying out of the major operation recommended by the Monckton surgeons guarantee a measure of stability sufficient to infuse enough confidence in the Federation to pave the way for a renewed surge of investment and economic development?

"(2) If you concede the right of people to determine their own political destinies, does that include the right to adopt a course of action which, as the commission knows and asserts, 'would bring hardship, poverty, and disaster to many and entail sacrifices for all'?"

A new Union-Castle liner of 33,000 tons, the TRANSVAAL CASTLE was launched from a Clyde Bank yard on Tuesday by Lady Cayzer. She will cost about £11m.

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 manner, its busy-briskness, its zest for work.  
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Letters to the Editor**M.P.'s Challenge to Mr. Macleod****"Leaning Over Backwards to Favour Malawi"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In spite of all the articles that have appeared in your paper on the error of the ways of the British Government in dealing with affairs in Nyasaland, they still persist in leaning over backwards to favour Malawi, *vide* the rules just published in a Nyasaland Government Gazette Extraordinary in connexion with the registration of voters entitled to poll in the forthcoming election.

These depart so radically from the London Agreement that it would appear there has been a wrong application of the instructions concerning the intent of that document. According to the rules, as published, it will be possible for any Tom, Dick, or Harry to get a vote, and in fact do just the opposite to what the London Agreement intended.

Surely a Colonial Office official could not be careless in interpreting instructions on such an important matter. If he was, why has the error not been observed and the individual removed from office? If however, the official has faithfully carried out his instructions, then can it be that it is the Colonial Secretary himself who is to blame?

As I see it, these rules have been produced in a hole-and-corner manner, *e.g.* no prior debate in the Legislative or Executive Councils, or discussions with responsible individuals (such as members of the London delegation to Lancaster House) before they were rushed into print and published. This being so, one draws the conclusion that they are in accordance with a pre-designed plan.

If this is not so, let the Colonial Secretary come out with an unequivocal statement to this effect, or for ever stand condemned as one prepared to sell a people, regardless of race, colour or creed, who are not of Malawi persuasion down the river.

Blantyre,  
Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. STRATTON.

[Mr. Stratton is the United Federal Party Member of the Federal Parliament for the Limbe constituency of Nyasaland.—Ed.]

**Neglect of Somaliland Pensioners****Worse Treated Than Other Ex-Officials**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I am sure many of our fellow-pensioners from the Colonial Service will be grateful that attention has been drawn in your columns to the neglect shown by H.M. Government in the matter of supplements to basic service pensions as some relief against the ravages of inflation.

Many of the older pensioners particularly are now in desperately straightened circumstances and are receiving by way of increase to their basic pensions two or three pounds a week less than the amounts which H.M. Government has granted to pensioned civil servants on equivalent basic pensions in this country.

To those of us who served in Somaliland, where for years the worst pension conditions in the whole of East and Central Africa have obtained, it was a great blow when H.M. Government failed to redress the neglect of pensioners before granting independence to the country.

The efforts of the Colonial Service pensioner have been paramount in attaining a stage when independence is feasible. Yet he is not afforded the redress which Parliament granted to other home and overseas pensioned servants of the Crown.

It may seem expedient to grant large sums to the countries which have lapsed into chaos, like the Congo and others, but surely those who have helped to achieve orderly self-rule are worthy of a fair pension.

Yours faithfully,

Holt,  
Norfolk.

E. P. S. SHIRLEY,  
A. W. BRADLEY.

Points from Letters**On Target**

"IN ALL THE YEARS during which I have subscribed to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA I have never known it so consistently near the centre of the target as in recent leading articles".

**Macblundellism**

"THE COST OF MACBLUNDELLISM to Kenya is becoming more evident day by day. A good farm near Limuru offered at auction has received not a single bid. The same is true of a property in the Nanyuki area; and I know of similar cases elsewhere in the Highlands. A Nairobi property valued at £13,500 before the Lancaster House Conference has been unsaleable at half the price; in fact, I know that the best offer received is £6,000".

**The Real Danger**

"THE REAL DANGER to Kenya, to its millions of Africans, and to its non-African communities is that when the African politicians get control they will do what they like, fulfilling only those promises which suit them; and since so many of them are men without sincerity it is fatuous to put faith in statements now made for the purpose of bringing the day of independence nearer. And why did we sacrifice many lives, most of them African, and nearly £50m. on fighting Mau Mau if its creator, Kenyatta, is now to be freed?"

**Scented Newspapers**

"HAVE YOU NOTICED that newspapers reaching England from Zanzibar sometimes have a strong scent of cloves. Three copies of a Zanzibar newspaper which were recently sent to me were put in a rather small room, and when I opened the door an hour or so later the whole atmosphere was perfumed. For a moment I wondered what the cause could be. Then, as I approached the table on which the unopened papers had been placed, the reason was very pleasingly proved. It carried me back to happy days in a delightful climate".

**Africans Critics of Africans**

A DELEGATION from the Uganda People's Congress has told the Uganda Chamber of Commerce that African landowners may have to be compelled to cultivate their holdings or suffer reduction in the amount of land they may own. Saying that "peasants are all too often lazy and more interested in drinking", the spokesman stressed that they needed to be educated to face their responsibilities. The Chamber suggested a production drive, with propaganda directed to harder work and better cultivation.

**Come to Ghana**

AFRICANS elsewhere in the continent with adequate educational qualifications are invited to compete for three scholarships which the Government of Ghana will provide this year at the University College of Ghana, Kumasi; College of Technology, and the Ghana College of Administration.

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## Mr. Nyerere on Freedom and Duty

### Unity or Balkanization of East Africa

THIS YEAR IS LIKELY to see the establishment of popular government, throughout East and Central Africa, said Mr. Julius Nyerere, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, in a statement which continued (in part):

"1960 has been Tanganyika's year. We have closed one chapter of our history of pure and undiluted colonialism and opened a new chapter of freedom. The explanation of our achievement is the one word 'unity'. In Tanganyika and in other countries where there has been unity there has been success; where there has been no unity there has been frustration and chaos.

"From the very inception of the nationalist movement the people of Tanganyika decided to unite for the one aim of achieving their independence. Unity in itself is not necessarily good. The unity of robbers is not good. Our unity is commendable because it is unity for the good purpose of achieving our freedom from colonial rule and building a society where man shall freely co-operate with man for the good of man.

"Some people tell us that the kind of unity we see in Tanganyika is dangerous. It is the opposite of democracy. In a true democracy, they tell us, the people must be divided into at least two camps. If they have nothing to quarrel about they must invent even silly quarrels for the sake of preserving democracy. Some of these people sincerely believe in this rubbish. Others spread these ideas for the purpose of weakening democratic government by encouraging chaos. Our people will continue to ignore these advocates of chaos.

"This can be a year of freedom for the whole of East Africa. But it is also a year of challenge to Eastern Africa.

"Is free Eastern Africa going to be a united or a balkanized Eastern Africa? If there are any risks in the choices before us, are we going to take the risks in favour of balkanization or those in favour of unity? There can be no doubt what risks, if any, we ought to take. That is the challenge.

"All of us in East and Central Africa should be thankful to God for making it possible for us to participate in these great changes in the history of our continent. The best way to show our gratitude is to do our duty. And that we shall do. May God bless you all."

## Kenya's Industries Must Be Protected

### Pledge By Minister for Commerce

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said when he addressed the annual conference of the East African Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry that Ministers responsible for economic planning in East Africa must reduce the adverse trade balance by promoting local industry and exports.

"I can assure you that we shall pursue aggressively this kind of policy and planning for the good of our industrial and commercial concerns", he said. "I am determined to do all in my power to protect existing industries against the effects of unfair competition from the older and more developed manufacturing countries of the world. I shall also introduce measures to attract capital for the development of new industry.

"Overseas capital requires stable conditions in a territory before it will enter. In this regard I am convinced that as political changes towards independence take place at a rapid pace, all responsible African leaders in this territory will ensure that stable conditions are maintained."

The Minister said that of Kenya's gross domestic products in 1959 of about £215m., agriculture had contributed £89m. and manufacturing industry £20m.

Imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products had exceeded £2m.; of essential oils, perfume, toilet, polishing, and cleaning preparations about £1½m.; of inorganic compounds £3½m.; of organic compounds £2½m.; and of imported fertilizers almost £1m.

## West German Mission

A WEST GERMAN MISSION reached Nairobi on January 9 to spend about a month in Kenya before making recommendations to the West German Government in regard to possible financial assistance for the Colony's development. The members of the mission are Dr. H. Wilbrandt, a professor at Berlin Technical University and director of the Institute of Foreign Agriculture; Mr. H. Fromm, an industrial consultant; and Dr. F. Richter, an economist to a bank in Frankfurt.

## East African Federation

AFRICAN POLITICAL LEADERS from East and Central Africa agreed at a conference of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa in Nairobi last week to support proposals for an East African Federation of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and possibly including territories of the Central African Federation. Among the delegates to the conference were Mr. Nyerere, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Mboya (Kenya), Mr. Kiwanuka (Uganda), Mr. Kaunda (Northern Rhodesia), and Mr. Nkomò (Southern Rhodesia). An East African Federation would have a population of some, 22m.

## Training Africans

SIR ERNEST VASEY, Finance Minister of Tanganyika, has urged business men to pay special attention to training with industry. Speaking in Arusha, he said: "Experience on the job is the best kind of training. Why should you not take some of your African workers, of whose integrity and ability you know from experience, give them a year's special training in English, and then open the door of promotion to them? Except for myself, the Government of Tanganyika is a Government of young men. Youth, whether it be man or nation, is impatient, and it must see the doors of opportunity opening before it. Given that, it will be patient, for it seeks only the good of all and the good of the country; but that it must see. The task before us is exciting and challenging, but it will be rewarding spiritually and materially."

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## Nyasaland Franchise Regulations

### Africans May Have 20 of 33 Seats

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT recently published an Order-in-Council with detailed regulations for the Protectorate's forthcoming general election, which will probably give Africans 20 of 33 seats in the new Legislative Council.

The Order provides for the division of the territory into two sets of constituencies, one for the higher and the other for the lower franchise. Twenty members, possibly all Africans, will be returned on the lower roll, and eight members on the higher roll. The remaining five members of the Legislature will be officials.

The Governor has appointed Mr. George Tomkins as supervisor of elections, with wide powers of direction in administrative matters, and the district commissioners in the territory's 10 districts registration officers. Registration of voters will begin about mid-February and polling will be in May or June.

### Four General Qualifications

There are four general qualifications for all voters: they must be British subjects or British-protected persons, or have paid or be exempt from paying tax as Nyasaland Africans; they must be 21 or over; they must have been resident in the territory at any time for a continuous period of two years; and they must have lived or worked or must run a business or own land in the district in which they are registering.

Lower roll voters must satisfy one of the following requirements: (1) literacy in English and a cash income of not less than £120 a year or possess immovable property worth at least £250; (2) literacy in English, Nyano, Yao, Tumbuka, Ngonde, Tonga, Gujarati, or Urdu, and be a taxpayer or exempted from tax; (3) be a chief, or former chief or sub-chief, or a member of a Native authority, or a past or present member of a district council or group of village headmen recognized by the Governor; (4) be a master farmer; (5) pensioner; (6) ex-Serviceman; (7) university graduate; (8) a widow or woman married for at least 10 years and literate in one of the eight languages.

### Higher Roll

Higher roll voters must have one of the following qualifications: (1) a cash income of £720 or immovable property worth £1,500; (2) primary education and a cash income of £480 or property worth £1,000; (3) secondary education and a cash income of £300 or property worth £500; (4) a university degree.

The regulations provide for the creation by the Governor of a three-member commission chosen by the Chief Justice to define constituency boundaries and determine the number of candidates to each constituency.

Mr. Blackwood, Nyasaland leader of the United Federal Party, has objected that the regulations were made without consulting the people, this "cavalier" action being at variance with democratic procedure. In his opinion the registration system is "open to every conceivable abuse" and cut across all laws relating to passports, citizenship, and status.

Other critics have objected to the fact that about 200,000 Africans will be qualified to vote, whereas only half that number was envisaged under the Lancaster House agreement. Exception is also taken to the provision that migrant workers from Nyasaland of whom there are about 125,000 in Southern Rhodesia, 19,000 in Northern Rhodesia, 26,000 in South Africa, and 20,000 in other adjoining territories may qualify as electors.

Meanwhile Malawi intimidation continues. Malawi agitators recently surrounded the home of Mr. Sidney Matanga, brother of an African Federal M.P., Mr. Charles Matanga, threatening to assault him and burn his house down. He was forced to move to other accommodation.

In Zomba five Africans were each given sentences of between six months and three years' imprisonment for intimidating two Africans and threatening to kill them.

In the Nkata Bay district two Africans were arrested in connection with the death of a man beaten up by a gang on December 21. Two others were arrested in connection with other cases of assault and arson in the same area on the same night.

## Breach of Lancaster House Agreement

### "Imposition" by the Colonial Office

FURTHER CRITICISMS of Nyasaland's election regulations have been made by Mr. Geoffrey Collins, chairman of the Nyasaland Division of the United Federal Party, who said in Blantyre a few days ago:

"In so far as the recommendations of the working party are concerned, the elections regulations recently published differ from the terms of the agreement reached at Lancaster House last July. They have not been agreed to by anyone on behalf of the party.

"In so far as there are deviations from the July agreement I regard these as being imposed by the Nyasaland Government, presumably at the instigation of the Colonial Office, and I consider the party should resist them as a unilateral imposition.

"The position will be considered by the territorial standing committee of the party."

## Smallpox Deaths Due to Malawi Party

FIGURES for the incidence of smallpox in Nyasaland last year issued by the Federal Medical Services show the sudden rise in cases and deaths in November which followed the Malawi Congress Party's campaign against vaccination. The figures are:—

	Cases	Deaths
January	71	3
February	41	5
March	47	nil
April	30	6
May	33	nil
June	54	1
July	63	2
August	37	1
September	57	2
October	27	2
November	136	16
December	191	26
Totals	795	64

In 1959 there were 559 cases and 23 deaths.

## North-Eastern Tobacco Marketing Board

THE INAUGURAL MEETING of the North-Eastern Tobacco Marketing Board took place on January 13. Last March the Federal Government promised to create such a board to operate auction floors in Limbe for the sale of flue-cured tobacco from the Fort Jameson district. Leaf from the north-eastern area of Northern Rhodesia will therefore be marketed in Limbe henceforth. The chairman of the new board, which takes the place of the old Tobacco Control Commission, is the Federal Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Charles Murray, with the Under-Secretary for Economics and Marketing, Dr. V. M. Wade, as his alternate.

## Banda's Imagination

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the Malawi Party, has alleged that the Nyasaland Government is spending public money to spy on him and that he has had access to secret documents which prove his statement. A Government spokesman in Zomba commented: "Dr. Banda would appear to be indebted to his imagination for his facts."

## Q.C. for Malawi Case

MR. GERALD GARDINER, Q.C., a leading British criminal lawyer, has been briefed to defend Mr. Henry Chipembere, treasurer-general of the Malawi Congress Party, on charges of sedition and proposing violence. The case is due to be heard in Blantyre magistrates court on January 30.

## Lumumba Taken to Katanga Army Prison Considered Unsafe

MR. LUMUMBA, former Prime Minister of the Congo, was flown on Tuesday from Thysville, the army camp near Leopoldville where Colonel Mobutu has been keeping him prisoner, to Elisabethville, capital of President Tshombe's breakaway State of Katanga.

President Kasavubu, Colonel Mobutu, and Mr. Tshombe, had agreed on the move because it was considered unsafe to keep him at Thysville, where there has been unrest among the soldiers of the garrison.

On Wednesday of last week police in Leopoldville called off their threatened strike after a last-minute agreement on pay improvements.

In Katanga the danger of a full-scale civil war grew with the invasion of Manono by 600 pro-Lumumba Baluba troops from Stanleyville and the declaration that a new province, called Luluaba, had been established there with Mr. Ilunga, Minister of Justice in the original Lumumba Government, as its president.

In Elisabethville President Tshombe retaliated by issuing an ultimatum to the United Nations forces calling on them to disarm and obtain the withdrawal of the invaders, saying that otherwise he would consider himself free to take any action he thought fit.

On Thursday, no action having been taken by the United Nations, President Tshombe carried out his threat by sending aircraft to attack the troops in the Manono area. A Katanga Government statement described the attacks on troop concentrations at road intersections and river crossings as having been "crowned with success". A Belgian officer in one plane was killed by fire from the ground.

The Katanga Government admitted that it had broken its agreement with the United Nations on neutral zones, complaining that that was because the U.N. had failed to remove the invading force.

At the Food and Agriculture Organization headquarters in Rome, representatives of 28 nations met to discuss emergency measures for the relief of famine among Congo refugees. It was stated that only Britain, the United States, and Norway had so far contributed to the F.A.O. relief programme.

Several British organizations have, however, sent generous private contributions to the Congo, totalling about £84,500 in a fortnight. The amounts have included £30,000 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, £26,000 from the British Red Cross Society, £10,000 from the Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service, and £6,500 from the Save the Children Fund.

The United Nations Children's Fund has allocated £190,000 for food, seeds, drugs, and equipment for the famine areas.

### Security Council Meets

The Security Council met in New York on Thursday to discuss Russian charges that Belgium had violated the trusteeship of Ruanda-Urundi by allowing Mobutu's force to use the territory in his attack on Bukavu. The Russian representative, Mr. Zorin, alleged that Belgium was increasing its "aggressive actions" against the Congo.

For Belgium, M. Loridan replied that the Belgian authorities had been given no advance warning of the Mobutu operation. They had been presented with a fait accompli when the Congolese troops landed at Usumbura, and had acted correctly in escorting them back to Congo territory.

A correspondent of the Daily Express reported from Bukavu that Belgians were fleeing by boat across Lake Kivu, leaving all their possessions, "because the United Nations protects nobody but its own people; Belgians here have been refused protection even with Lumumbist soldiers breaking down doors to get at them".

The correspondent, who had been slapped in the face by an African woman in the presence of Congolese soldiers who laughed as they watched, telegraphed: "I saw two drunken Lumumbist officers slouch into a bar with two women and demand music for dancing. One had an automatic pistol tucked loosely into his trouser pocket. The other carried an unsheathed bayonet down the side of his boot. Their demands ended in whiskies and a dance with the hotel-owner's Belgian wife."

"A friendly Congolese whispered to me: 'Not only the whites are being terrorized. More than 600 of our people have been sent as hostages to Stanleyville. We call it Stanleygrad now because Lumumba's chief man there, Bernard Salamu, looks to Moscow'."

On Friday pro-Lumumba troops at Manono opened fire on Moroccan and Nigerians of the United Nations force when an attempt was made to fly Moroccans into Manono. Several casualties were reported on the U.N. side, including a British officer of the Nigerian troops, Major David Frank Edge, of Cardiff. Later he was described as "very seriously ill" in Kerrins Hospital. A cease-fire was negotiated after a few

hours by the Nigerians' British commander, Lieut-Colonel Price.

Meanwhile at Thysville, Mobutu's garrison 75 miles from Leopoldville where Mr. Lumumba is held, rebellious troops were quietened by President Kasavubu and Colonel Mobutu, who flew there and ordered the immediate payment of a substantial bonus to each soldier. The trouble had begun over pay and ration shortages following an "austerity programme" imposed by the Finance Commissioner, Mr. Adeli.

On Saturday night the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bomboko, announced at a hastily-called Press conference in Leopoldville that President Kasavubu had demanded the recall of Mr. Dayal of India, the United Nations' chief representative in the Congo. In a letter to Mr. Hammarskjöld, Kasavubu had declared that unless the demand were met the Congolese Government would cease to co-operate with the United Nations. He accused Mr. Dayal of being "at least partly responsible for the United Nations failure to maintain law and order", and claimed that his attitude "amounted practically to complicity in the torture and murder of people" in areas controlled by Lumumba supporters.

### Firing at Belgian Troops

At Goma, in Kivu Province, Congolese troops were reported to be firing sporadically at Belgian troops guarding the frontier.

In New York the Security Council's debate on Belgium's alleged violation of the Ruanda-Urundi trust ended on Saturday in a defeat for Russia, who had called the meeting. A motion condemning Belgian "aggression" allowing Mobutu's troops through the territory was lost. It received only the votes of Russia and its sponsors, Ceylon, Liberia, and the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Hammarskjöld, who had returned from his visit to the Congo and South Africa, was said to expect a prolongation of political chaos in the Congo until the rival politicians reached a state of exhaustion in which they would be forced to lean on one another.

From Brazzaville it was reported that President Kasavubu had agreed to release Mr. Lumumba on January 25, the date on which the round-table conference of Congo leaders is due to start.

On Sunday, a sharp action developed between Swedish and Moroccan escort troops and Baluba tribesmen who had sabotaged the railway near Bukama, North Katanga, and attacked two trains which the U.N. troops were guarding. Three Swedes were wounded.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent, Mr. James O'Driscoll, telegraphed that the United Nations was "in immediate danger of being driven out of the Congo because of well planned and sustained attacks on it by Congolese. Although politically divided and on the verge of civil war, they are agreed on one thing—they do not want the United Nations in the country".

On Monday the Katanga Ministry announced that "massive arrests" had been made in Elisabethville of suspected supporters of Mr. Lumumba after the discovery of a plot against the lives of President Tshombe and his Cabinet. More than 400 people, including 18 Europeans, were thought to have been detained.

### Belgians Killed

The United Nations announced in Leopoldville that three of the 12 Belgian soldiers taken prisoner by pro-Lumumba troops during a clash on the Congo-Ruanda border at the week-end had died of wounds or been killed by their captors. Another nine were being held in Stanleyville, in addition to seven Belgian paratroopers who were captured when their lorry carrying food supplies took the wrong turning and strayed into Congolese territory.

Reports of serious unrest among Colonel Mobutu's troops at several army camps continued. Precise information was not available, but at Thysville, where Lumumba is a prisoner, officers were said to have been imprisoned and a sergeant to have taken control.

In New York Mr. Hammarskjöld refused President Kasavubu's demand for the recall of Mr. Dayal and sent a strongly worded letter to the President saying that he had no right to make such a request.

### Swiss Mission

A SWISS GOVERNMENT MISSION arrived in Kenya on Friday to investigate the possibilities of giving technical assistance. The members are Dr. E. Messmer, of the Swiss Federal Political Department; Dr. Merk, an agricultural engineer; Dr. H. Gysin, a director of a chemical company; and Dr. E. Hohl, a financial specialist. They will spend nearly a month in Kenya and will visit Uganda and Tanganyika.



## Sisal Growing in Tanganyika

MR. D. R. McDONALD, commenting on a suggestion in a United Kingdom newspaper that production of plantation sisal in Tanganyika is falling as a result of soil exhaustion, has written from Tanga:—

"I know of no one in Tanganyika connected with the sisal industry who would agree.

"The rate of planting reduced by high prices during the seven-year period 1948-54 was not maintained in subsequent years. In that seven-year period the average rate of planting was 22,000 hectares per annum; in the following five-year period the average rate of planting was 18,000 hectares. The life of a plant is only about 10 years, and it takes about three years to reach maturity. The larger areas planted during the earlier seven-year period are therefore now beginning to go out of production and are being replaced by lower production from smaller areas planted in the later five-year period.

"Statistics of yield per hectare are never constant because they are governed by a number of varying factors, but there is nothing in the statistics in the nature of a general decline in yield over the last few years which would support the theory of soil exhaustion. The average yield over the five-year period 1954-58 was 1.13 tons per hectare, while the yield for 1959 was also 1.13 tons per hectare."

## Woolworths

F. W. WOOLWORTH AND CO. LTD., who have a subsidiary in Rhodesia, report consolidated net profits for the year ended December 31 at £14,855,737, against £14m. In the previous year, interim and proposed final dividends on the ordinary stock are equivalent to 2s. 6d. per unit less tax on the capital before it was recently increased. In 1959 distributions were 2s. 3d. per unit plus a special golden jubilee cash bonus of 4d.

## Rhodesian Safety Glass

RHODESIAN SAFETY GLASS (PVT.) LTD., of Umtali, which is jointly owned by Pilkington Bros. Ltd. of St. Helens, Lancashire, and Plate Glass and Shatterproof Industries, Ltd., South Africa, has awarded a contract worth £87,878 to Lewis Construction Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd. for a new factory which will come into production about six months hence. The investment in land, buildings, and equipment will then exceed £350,000. The general manager is Mr. I. O. Gallon.

# T A S M A

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## Friendly Society's Strange Finance

Subscriptions, £13,580; Expenses, £10,845

CENTRAL AFRICAN MUTUAL ASSOCIATION, which was founded two years ago by a group of Africans under the Friendly Societies Act of Southern Rhodesia, has filed accounts for the year ended May 31 of last year which show that of a subscription income totalling £13,580 no less than £10,845 went in expenses. Salaries took £6,652, travelling expenses £664, and motor-car expenses £206, leaving a balance of only £2,735.

Mr. J. G. S. Chigatthe, the chairman, who is one of the Nyasaland elected members of the Federal Parliament, is reported by *Property and Finance*, Southern Rhodesia, to have attributed the adverse results to unforeseen occurrences and under-capitalization; of £10,000 initially promised, only £300 had been subscribed. For the current year he expects expenses to drop by about £3,000.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who was president of the now proscribed Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, and is now president of the National Democratic Party, appears on the file as vice-president of Central African Mutual; during most of the past year he has lived in London. Mr. C. Onyimoh, the secretary-treasurer, is a member of the firm African Secretarial Services, which has managed the affairs of the society.

Two Europeans have formed a second society, the First African Friendly Society, with three Africans as trustees—Mr. Stanlake Samkange, well known as a journalist and a former vice-president of the Central Africa Party, Mr. N. Shamiyara, editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, and Dr. E. M. Pswarayi, an African medical practitioner.

## Stewarts and Lloyds

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LTD., a group with a Rhodesian subsidiary, report that in the year to October 31 last there was a consolidated net profit after taxation of £10.6m. (just under £7m. in 1959), of which overseas subsidiaries contributed £470,000 (£386,000). Ordinary capital amounts to £27m., preference capital to £10m., and loan stock capital to the same sum. Fixed assets stand at £86.2m., and current assets less current liabilities at almost £37m. The investment in overseas subsidiaries is £5,826,000. Mr. A. G. Stewart is chairman and managing director.

## Diamonds

SALES OF AFRICAN DIAMONDS in 1960 totalled £89.7m., gems realizing just under £63m., a record for any year, and industrial stones £26.3m. In 1959 the total was £91.1m., gems accounting for £63m. and industrial diamonds for £28.1m.

## African Staff Needed

MR. W. D. D. FENTON, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, and Mr. Erisa Kironde, the deputy chairman, were joint hosts last week at a reception at Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, London, mainly for African students in the United Kingdom. They were told that the U.E.B. hopes within five years that half the members of its senior staff will be Africans, and that real difficulty is being experienced in getting well-qualified people for the technical, administrative, demonstration, and clerical vacancies which constantly occur.

## P.M. and City Council

AFTER SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL had awarded a contract for African housing to a local building firm employing only European artisans, though its tender of £211,000 was about £24,000 higher than that of Richard Costain (Africa) Ltd., which employs Africans as artisans, the mayor, Mr. Dennis Divaris, was summoned by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who told him that the decision was contrary to the spirit of the Industrial Act and that if the contract were not placed with the lower tenderer no further loan funds would be granted to the council by the Government. The firm in whose favour the original vote had gone then withdrew its tender, and the business was placed with Costains, who will thus build 396 houses in a new township called Crowborough.

## News Items in Brief

Legislation removing the restrictions on credit to Africans is to be introduced in Tanganyika.

Several thousand West German and Swiss tourists plan to visit East African game reserves this year.

Carat-size synthetic diamonds have been made in the U.S.A. by the General Electric Company of America.

The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has applied to H.M. Treasury for an Exchequer Loan.

Inter-tribal fighting in Lusaka between Baluba and Lulua from the Congo resulted in three deaths and five arrests.

About 150 houses in the African township of Tanga have been destroyed by fire. There is no proof of incendiarism.

The first electric computer to reach the Federation is on hire to the Southern Rhodesian Treasury. Its cost is about £50,000.

The Government of Somalia is to join C.C.T.A., the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

The Tanganyika Government intends to increase the wages of its 20,000 lowest paid casual and daily workers at a cost of £250,000 annually.

Six hotel, café, and cinema owners in Northern Rhodesia have submitted claims for losses arising as a result of the Race Relations Ordinance.

Week-end courses on political party organization are being held in Kampala, Gulu, and Mbarara this month in preparation for Uganda's elections.

A Russo-Ethiopian Cultural Agreement provides for the exchange of students, teachers, and cultural and sports delegations, and for tourist traffic.

There was an increase of 14.6% to 396 m. units in the electricity generated in 1960 by the Uganda Electricity Board, which exported 159.8 m. units to Kenya.

Somalia in six tribal districts of Kenya's Northern Province will send a delegation to London to seek secession from Kenya and union with the Somali Republic.

The ban on the Moral Re-armament film "Freedom", imposed last month by the Kenya Film Censorship Board, has been rescinded by unanimous recommendation of the appeal tribunal.

In the urban area of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, there were 38 cases of Africans assaulting the police in the first 11 months of last year and 47 cases of resisting arrest.

An Inter-African Conference on Hydrology opened in Nairobi on Monday and will last until January 25. More than 100 delegates represent most States south of the Sahara, States outside Africa, international organizations, and professional institutions.

Southern Rhodesia has good prospects of greatly increasing its beef exports to the United Kingdom, according to Dr. V. M. Wadsworth, Federal Under-Secretary for Agriculture, who has discussed the question with importers and the shipping companies.

Mr. James Sholto Douglas, the British biologist who was refused a residence permit by the Federal Government, has left Nyasaland for Tanganyika with his 18-month-old daughter and her African mother.

The Nyasaland Government has announced that all civil servants, including police, will receive a 5% cost-of-living allowance back-dated to November 1, 1960. The cost will be about £125,000 a year.

Kenya's Department of Agriculture has received a grant of 100,000 U.S. dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation to increase laboratory and housing facilities at the plant-breeding station near Njoro and provide for additional technical staff and equipment over the next three years.

A police riot squad dispersed a large crowd of African building workers on strike in Dar es Salaam last week when they tried to stop the engagement of casual labour at two building sites. Eleven men were arrested. The strikers were members of the Tanganyika Building Construction and Industrial Workers' Union, which is disaffiliated from the Tanganyika Federation of Labour. The latter had opposed the strike.

East African sisal outputs: Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,562 tons of line fibre and tow in December, making 9,200 tons for July-December. Dwa Plantations had an output of 183 tons in December, making 2,306 for 1960, compared with 2,129 tons in the previous year; Central Line Sisal Estates produced 266 tons in December, making 2,128 tons for the six months, compared with 2,005 tons for the corresponding period of 1960; and East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 214 tons in December making 951 tons for the six months, compared with 1,045 tons in the corresponding period of 1959.

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	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	209,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000
1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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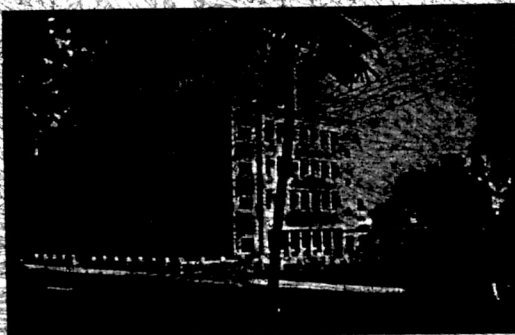
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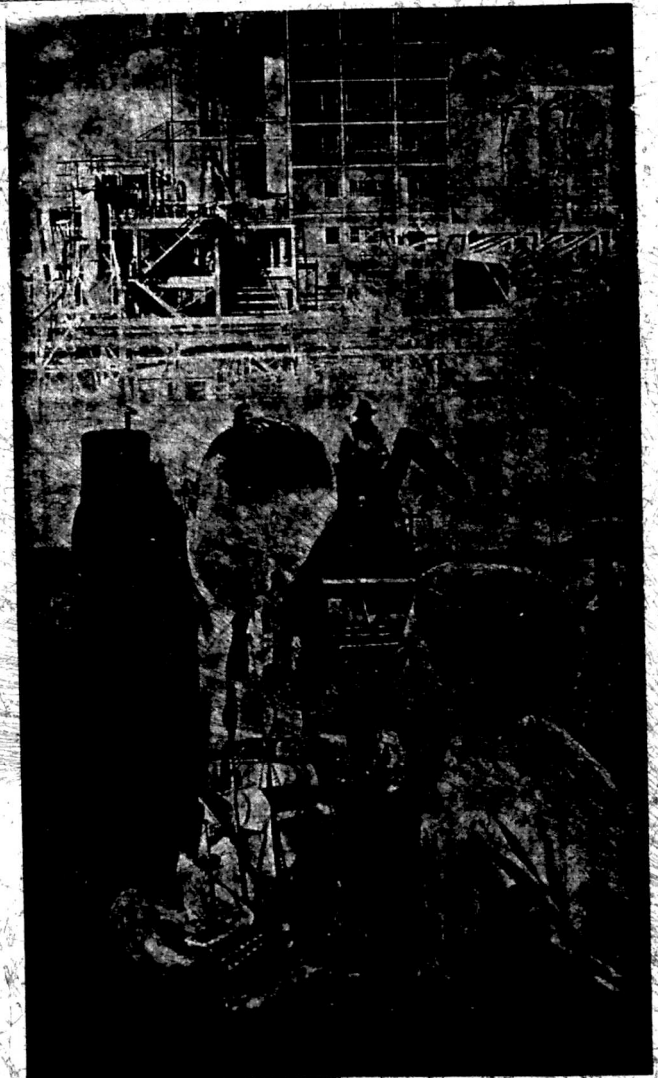
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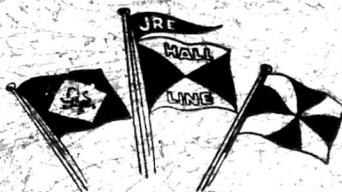
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Zanzibar Strips Veil from "Democracy"

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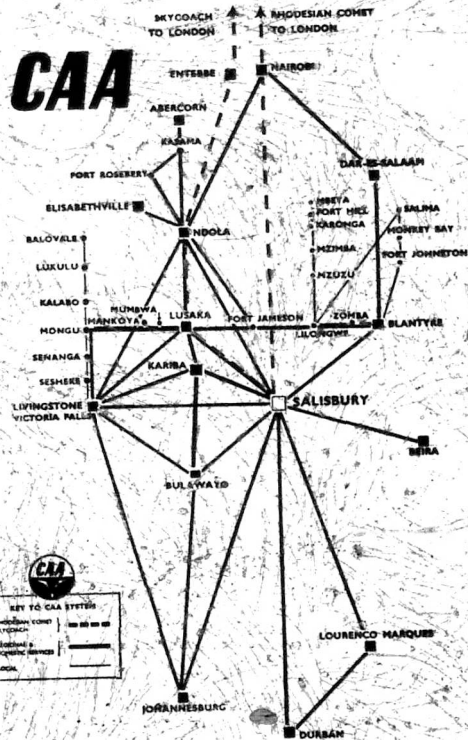
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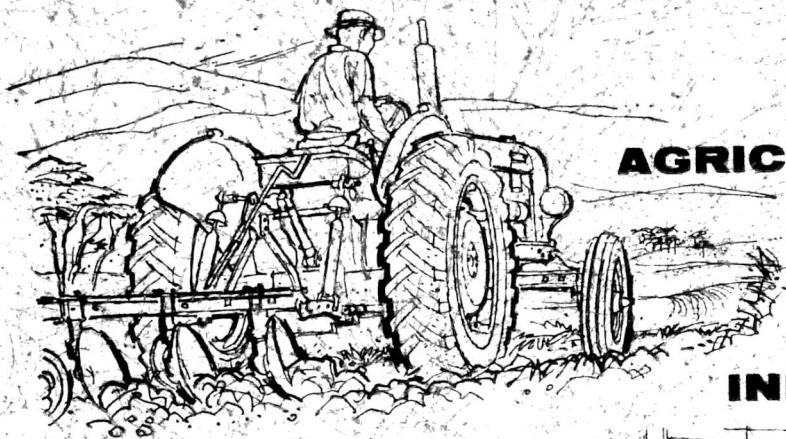
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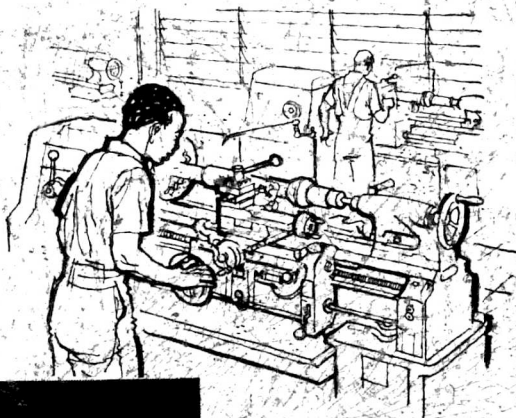
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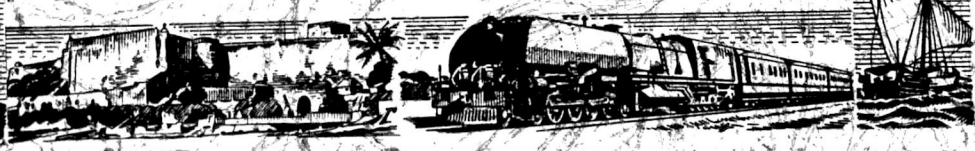


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1961

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**IT IS POETIC JUSTICE** that traditionally tranquil Zanzibar should memorably demonstrate by its first general election the absurdity of imposing upon Africa the pretence of "parliamentary democracy" which is taken at face value by tens of millions of people in the United Kingdom despite the fact that the practice of the cult is far from impressive even there. If Gilbert were alive today, what a subject he would have for his sardonic humour! Even in his most mischievously inventive mood, he, the inimitable unweaver of political and bureaucratic ineptitude, and folly, could scarcely have contrived a set of circumstances so fantastic as those revealed by the polling in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. If the matter were not serious from the standpoint of peoples who have been made the sport of shallow, self-opinionated, and stubborn politicians, of both parties in the United Kingdom — and naturally of their emulators in those delightful little retreats from modern bustle — it would be a subject for hilarity.

By one vote — and that disputed — in one of the twenty-two constituencies in Zanzibar and Pemba the Afro-Shirazi Party has won the general election, and its leader, Mr.

### Won by One Vote— And That Disputed.

Abeid Amani Karume, a former boatman of Nyasa descent, has been invited by the British Resident to form a Government. The opposing Zanzibar Nationalist Party, led by the Arab Sheikh Ali Muhsin Barwani, won nine seats, against the ten gained by the Afro-Shirazi Party, which

would have been in a much stronger position if a break-away group under Mr. Mohamed Shamte had not set up in business as the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party and won three of the Pemba seats (though in the eleven Zanzibar constituencies which its candidates fought they collected only 270 votes). Mr. Karume would have no anxieties if his Afro-Shirazi Party and the splinter group were on good terms, but during the election he referred publicly to those who had seceded as "dogs following the Nationalist hunters". Now he has had to join the Z.N.P. leader in wooing the Z.P.P.P. trio, who can drive a hard bargain for their support.

So in the Zanzibar Protectorate parliamentary democracy stands revealed in its most nonsensical form, less because three successful dissidents can dictate their own terms now

### Blame Britain's Stubborn Theorists.

or at a convenient later date than because one vote, and that disputed, has decided who should head the first Responsible Government. In the little town of Chake Chake the Afro-Shirazi candidate obtained 1,538 votes, and his opponent, an Arab dentist trained at Edinburgh University, 1,537 (the first count having given him 1,536, but a recount yielding him one more vote). The Zanzibar Nationalist Party promptly petitioned the High Court to void the combat on the ground that one of its supporters had been impersonated at a polling-booth. If that were proved to be the case, there could obviously be no independent testimony as to how the impersonator voted, since the balloting was secret: he might have voted Z.N.P., and thus have contributed to the present result. Had an impersonator's vote gone the

other way, however, he would have given the Afro-Shirazi Party victory both in that constituency and in the twin islands, and thus the right to form a Government; and by the Hilary Blood recommendations of last year the Sultan is to nominate two members to the Legislature after consultation with the leader of the majority party, which consequently receives in effect two bonus votes in the Council. Thus have 95,000 Zanzibari citizens (for no other residents could vote), including 42,000 women enfranchised for the first time, played their part in the burlesque of "giving the people the leader of their choice". The blame rests upon the dogmatic theorists in Britain who, despite all the evidence to the contrary, deceive themselves and others into the fanatical presumption that the Westminster system of government is suitable for export:

\*\*        \*\*        \*\*

**THE NEW KENYA PARTY** led by Mr. Blundell, which the United Kingdom Government has irrationally insisted on treating as representative of European

**Dishonest Device Saves Blundellites.**

opinion in the Colony, has been saved from extinction this week solely by the politically dishonest decree that any candidate who received one-fourth of the votes of his own community in the primary elections would not be deemed defeated but entitled to take part in the subsequent common roll elections, which will be decided by African votes. At the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya it was agreed that the candidates who proceeded from the primary to the general elections should be those who had been shown to have "effective and genuine support within their own communities". We then argued that nothing less than one-third of the votes cast could possibly be called "effective" support, and that argument has been generally endorsed by Kenya Europeans, except for New Kenya Party spokesmen who doubted whether they and their friends could obtain even that low level of backing. Though the United Party and the Kenya Coalition repeatedly protested that anything less than 33% would make the election farcical, the Government refused to change the 25%, which it had certainly chosen in the interest of the N.K.P., which, having backed Mr. Macleod in London and ever since campaigned for the "Macblundellism" which has done such serious damage to Kenya, must have feared the electoral consequences. Had the "effective support" proportion been put

at 33% of the votes cast — and even that would have weighted the scales in favour of the N.K.P. — only one of its candidates in the areas from which results had been received as this issue went to press would have escaped defeat (Mrs. Agnes Shaw, who gained 37% of the votes in the Kericho area). All the others would have been denied the prospect of subsequent rescue by non-European votes. Two have lost that chance, Commander Brian Goord, executive officer of the party, and Mr. Campbell, who scored only 19% and 14% respectively of the votes, with the result that Mr. Maconochie Welwood and Mr. David Cole have become members of the Legislature for the West Kenya and North Kenya areas respectively without having to submit themselves to a common roll ballot.

\*        \*        \*

In the Rift Valley Mr. Blundell escaped disaster by the narrowest margin, getting only 542 (or 26.7%) of the votes against 1,545 cast for Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck,

**Lack of Faith in British Policy.**

leader of the Kenya Coalition. What is especially significant is that the Coalition won easily in the town constituencies as well as the country areas. In Nairobi South-West, for instance, Mr. Wilfrid Havelock, a hard-working Minister and Mr. Blundell's chief lieutenant, received only 612 votes, against 1,208 given to Mr. F. Megson, who was not even expected to stand until very recently. In only one contest did the opponent of the Coalition receive more than two-fifths of the votes — and he was an Independent, not an N.K.P. stalwart: Mr. Peter Marrian, last year's president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, standing as an Independent, took 44% of the votes in Central Rural against 66% for Sir Charles Markham, the Coalition nominee. When the results became known on Monday evening Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck commented that the minority communities had proved their dissatisfaction with the British Government's policy of "political expediency, appeasement, and avoidance of issues, especially economic realities". That was a polite way of saying that Kenya's Europeans have registered their loss of faith in the Macmillan-Macleod-Blundell policy, which disregards British obligations to the non-African communities and the mass of Africans, and makes nonsense of the Prime Minister's pledge that policy in British Africa will be judged by the criterion of merit.

## Notes By The Way

### Two Archbishops

NEVER BEFORE can a retiring Archbishop of Canterbury and his successor have had recent personal experience of East Africa and shown keen and continuing interest in the problems of the territories. The Most Rev. Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, 99th Archbishop of Canterbury, who has decided to retire at the end of May shortly after his return from Uganda, which he will revisit to inaugurate a new Anglican Province of Uganda, has paid a number of visits to Africa in recent years, and the Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of York, whom the Queen has nominated for election as 100th Archbishop by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, spent six weeks last year visiting six dioceses of the Universities' Mission in East and Central Africa. The many readers of this publication who have met both Primate have had experience of their easy friendliness, lack of affectation, genuine interest in people of all kinds, and their exceptional ability as impromptu speakers to gatherings small and large.

### Dr. Fisher

DR. FISHER, who is as forthright as he is friendly, and as brilliant as he is modest, is one of the best after-dinner speakers in London, and very few Ministers in this country are as capable as he of handling a large and partly hostile Press conference. For years I have thought that he has had less than a fair deal from some of the mass-circulation London dailies, perhaps because he has stood so firmly for standards which mean little or nothing to them. In some of the newspaper comments consequent upon the announcement of his impending retirement there has been a reflection of this bias, and a surprising tendency, even in quarters with better standards, to underrate the great work which he has done and to present him to the public as merely an exceptionally capable ecclesiastical administrator. He has certainly been that, but Britons (and others) all over the world know him as a travelling ambassador of the Church who could scarcely have left behind more favourable opinions. I know that he has been a real friend to East and Central Africa, and I am sure that the territories will continue to find him an understanding commentator and helpful influence when he sits as a life peer in an Upper House in which he has spoken admirably on some critical occasions.

### Dr. Ramsey

DR. RAMSEY, gentle, diffident, friendly, and unquestionably able, has had more restricted personal acquaintance with Africa, but those who know something of the wide sweep of his interests are aware that he has taken pains to keep himself abreast of developments and that he likes to hear conflicting points of view. He too is a splendid speaker and a formidable debater. He will, of course, have nothing like the direct responsibility in Africa that Dr. Fisher has had, for many of the dioceses in Central and East Africa have recently become self-governing Anglican Provinces, and those in Uganda will attain that status within three months. A far wider public than the membership of the Church of England has been signally served by these lords spiritual.

### Settlers Write to Mr. Macleod

WHEN A NON-POLITICAL BODY comments publicly on a major political issue it can sometimes outdo party

political organizations in its power of protest. A current example is provided by the communication addressed to the Government of Nyasaland by the Settlers and Residents Association of that country. Its letter, which appears in full on another page, describes the rules which are to govern the franchise in the forthcoming elections as the result of "autocratic duplicity and vulgar scurry", and it accuses the Colonial Office of dishonouring the Lancaster House Agreement because the policy of the present Conservative Government is "directed to appeasing extremist demands at any price", even though that may involve a breach of undertakings given by H.M. Government. A copy of the letter has, I am informed, been sent to Mr. Macleod, who, though scarcely likely to appreciate the phraseology, ought to recognize the cogency of the arguments on several specific points.

### Valid Criticism

THE FIRST CLAIM is that the regulations should have been debated in the Legislative Council and not merely imposed by notice in the *Gazette*. That is a manifestly reasonable suggestion, especially as many of Nyasaland's non-official European leaders are of the opinion that the decisions of the Secretary of State, which differ in several respects from the recommendations of the local working party, contravene the agreement reached at the Lancaster House Conference last summer. On that account alone it would have been well for criticisms to be made in the Legislature, where official spokesmen could have given the Government's answers. It is also surely reasonable to suggest that electors already on the higher roll should be spared the need to re-register in person, a provision which would disfranchise persons on leave or otherwise unable to attend. As the association asks, what valid objection could there be to acceptance of the existing non-African roll, adding to it those who are entitled to register under the new qualifications? Nor can the point about the inclusion of Africans who are Portuguese subjects be lightly dismissed.

### Boorish Demonstration

BEING LARGELY RESPONSIBLE for the infliction upon Kenya of last year's Lancaster House Conference, Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, has been and is a fair target for criticism. I, who must have been his severest and most frequent assailant throughout 1960, have no hesitation, however, in condemning hooliganism as a form of protest among civilized folk, and I hope that contempt will have been expressed locally for the young Europeans who showed their justified objections to his actions by the indefensible course of pelting him with eggs and tomatoes when he addressed a meeting in Londiani a few days ago. I can recall no similar case in East Africa. What a boorish example for Africans! Mr. Blundell is reported to have borne the ordeal with fortitude, standing with arms folded while the attackers took aim. It was thus he who emerged with credit from a display which was obviously planned to add to his discredit. While I withdraw none of my criticisms of his faults of omission and commission, I consider this kind of conduct inexcusable, and more likely to have won sympathy for the N.K.G. than to have damaged it; and how much it has needed even a trifle of electoral sympathy is evident from the results overleaf.

### Lawyers for Africa

THE EXTRACTS in this issue from the Denning Report on the training of African barristers and solicitors ought to be widely read, for the issue is of real importance to the East and Central African territories, in whose interests a high-powered legal committee has made a strong appeal to barristers and solicitors in the United Kingdom to accept overseas pupils, especially those from Africa, for the training which they ought to have between passing their examinations and starting practice. As more and more African territories have Governments dominated by Africans, those with legal qualifications will undoubtedly exercise increasing influence in the life of their countries, and from every standpoint therefore it is desirable that such men should have received the right kind and the right amount of instruction. It is a sign of the times that the Inns of Court in London now have more students each year from Africa than from men and women born in the United Kingdom itself. Another significant sign is that the Denning Committee should strongly recommend changes in the regulations of the Inns for the special purpose of helping Africa. The real need, of course, is for adequate legal training in Africa, but for some years still there will be continuing strain upon the facilities provided by the ancient Inns of London and Britain's universities.

### Marking Back

THERE IS IRONY in the suggestion that the Tanganyika Ministers who are visiting Germany this week may discuss a proposal for the resumption of rubber growing in their country. Rather more than half a century ago Germans, who then administered the territory, estab-

lished a number of rubber plantations in the coastal areas behind Tanga and Dar es Salaam, with high hopes that the Reich would in due course become independent of Brazil and Malaya for supplies of a commodity which would obviously increase in commercial importance. Then came the belated realization that the wrong kind of rubber, Ceara, had been planted. Dismayed but not daunted, the Germans promptly sold a number of the estates to English financiers, who floated London companies on terms not unsatisfactory to themselves. It thus happened that British managers and assistant managers were in charge of some half-dozen estates in German East Africa when war was declared suddenly in 1914. All but one were arrested before they knew of the outbreak of hostilities, the fortunate exception having been in Dar es Salaam on August 4 and able to skip aboard a dhow which sailed for Zanzibar without attracting the attention of the German police or harbour authorities. Nearly all the old Ceara plantations were cut out and replanted with sisal between the wars. If Germans can now be persuaded to interest themselves in rubber growing in East Africa they will presumably remember this earlier lesson and establish the Para variety.

### Gun Girls

LONDON NEWSPAPERS have published photographs of Mr. Antoine Gizenga, leader of Lumumba's party in the Stanleyville area of the Congo, surrounded by his body-guard—of six members of the Congo Young Nationalist Women's Association. In cowboy-style holsters they carry revolvers—and each has a large plastic tartan handbag in her left hand!

## Blundellites Heavily Defeated in Kenya Primaries

### Leader of New Kenya Party Reprieved by Narrowest Margin

THE KENYA COALITION has gained decisive support in the first round of Kenya's primary elections for the European reserved seats, and the New Kenya Party, led by Mr. Blundell, has suffered an unexpectedly heavy defeat.

Mr. Blundell himself barely secured the 25% poll required to go forward to the common roll election next month. Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, who opposed him in the Rift Valley constituency, obtained 1,545 votes (26.7%) to Mr. Blundell's 542 (26.7%).

Two Coalition candidates were elected outright, their New Kenya Party opponents having failed to gain 25% of the poll. They were Mr. L. R. M. Welwood, with an 82.5% poll in West Kenya, and Mr. David Cole, with 89.6% in North Kenya, the excluded candidates being respectively Commander A. B. Goord, executive officer of the N.K.P. (19.7%), and Mr. Laurie Campbell (14.1%).

At the time of going to press results in 18 of the racially reserved seats—10 European and 8 Asian—were available.

After the results were announced in Rift Valley Sir Ferdinand said that he had succeeded "beyond my wildest dreams"; the results must prove to Mr. Macleod and the Kenya Government that "the minorities, while not wishing in any way to retard political progress, are tired of the continual policy of political expediency, appeasement, avoiding facing issues, and

above all avoiding facing the economic realities which are in my view more important than politics".

Mr. Blundell announced that he would go forward to the common roll election: "The 26.7% is worth fighting for and the 76.7% is worth saving", he said.

If the qualification for the common roll election had been fixed at 33%, as urged by the Coalition and the United Party (which supported Coalition candidates), Mrs. Agnes Shaw and Mr. S. Alexander would have been the only New Kenya Party candidates to survive. Mrs. Shaw secured 36.96% in the Kericho against the 72.6% vote for Mr. C. O. Oates (Coalition), while Mr. Alexander had a 35.8% vote against 68.8% for Mr. D. P. R. O'Beirne (Coalition) in Nairobi Suburban.

While it was generally expected that the Coalition would gain substantial majorities in most European areas, the New Kenya Party's defeat was not expected to be so severe. The only constituency in which the Coalition candidate received a notable challenge was in Central Rural, where Mr. Peter Marrian, standing as an Independent, gained 44% against 66% for Sir Charles Markham.

In the European constituencies polling varied between 76% and 84% of those on the registers.

The choice in most constituencies will lie with predominantly non-white electorates, and it is here that the New Kenya Party is likely to regain lost ground. In Rift Valley, for instance, there are only 2,286 Euro-

pean voters against 23,242 others. Europeans are in the majority only in Nairobi South West and Nairobi West.

Results so far available are as follows:—

**European Seats**

	%
<i>Nairobi South West</i>	
MR. F. L. MEGSON (Coalition)	75.5
MR. WILFRID B. HAVELOCK (New Kenya Party)	30.34
<i>Kericho</i>	
MR. C. O. OATES (C.)	72.6
MRS. AGNES SHAW (N.K.P.)	36.96
<i>North Kenya</i>	
MR. DAVID COLE (C.)	89.6
MR. LAURIE CAMPBELL (N.K.P.)	14.1
<i>Rift Valley</i>	
SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK (C.)	76.7
MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL (N.K.P.)	26.7
<i>West Kenya</i>	
MR. L. R. M. WELWOOD (C.)	82.5
COMMANDER A. B. GOORD (N.K.P.)	19.7
<i>Central Rural</i>	
SIR CHARLES MARKHAM (C.)	66.
MR. PETER MARRIAN (Independent)	44
<i>Nairobi West (two seats)</i>	
MR. CLIVE W. SALTER (C.)	63.3
AIR COMMODORE E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS (Ind.)	54.2
MRS. M. NEEDHAM-CLARK (C.)	40.5
MR. F. W. G. BOMPAS (N.K.P.)	28
MRS. E. D. HUGHES (N.K.P.)	23.3
<i>Nairobi Suburban</i>	
MR. D. P. R. O'BEIRNE (C.)	68.8
MR. R. S. ALEXANDER (N.K.P.)	35.8
<i>Mombasa East</i>	
MR. R. B. CLEASBY (Ind.)	88
CAPT. C. W. HAMLEY (Ind.)	15

**Asian Seats**

<i>Nairobi South (Non-Muslim)</i>	
MR. CHANAN SINGH	38.99
MR. MOTA SINGH	37.88
MR. J. S. PATEL (Indian Congress)	37.12
<i>Mombasa Liwatoni (Non-Muslim)</i>	
MR. A. J. PANDYA (Indian Congress)	57.5
MR. I. T. INIMDAR	42.5
<i>Kisumu Town (Non-Muslim)</i>	
MR. R. P. JOSHI (Indian Congress)	54.49
MR. D. B. KOHLI	51.9
MR. BAGAT SINGH BIANI	22.34
<i>Kisumu Town (Muslim)</i>	
MR. I. E. NATHOO	67.52
MR. C. K. DEAN	36.22
<i>Mombasa Tudor and Old Town (Muslim)</i>	
MR. S. K. ANJARWALLA	70
MR. K. A. KASMANI	32
<i>Nairobi Central (Two Non-Muslim seats)</i>	
MR. A. JAMIDAR	50.33
DR. G. S. SANDHU	49.55
MR. K. P. SHAH	45.72
MR. K. D. TRAVADI	38.56
<i>Nairobi North-East (Muslim)</i>	
MR. K. ZAFRUD DEEN	54.2
MR. SHAIKH M. AMIN	35.9
MR. AHMED ALI	28.8

All candidates receiving 25% or over go forward to the common roll elections. Percentages may total more than a 100 in each constituency as voters may allow more than one name to go forward.

**Mr. Mtemvu in Peking**

MR. ZUBERI MTEMVU, president of the Tanganyika African National Congress (a body with so small a following that he lost his deposit when he contested the last general election), was understood when he recently left Dar es Salaam to be about to visit the United Kingdom and United States. It is now known that he is in Peking, and it is assumed that funds for the journey were provided by a Kenya African who returned not long ago from visits to Communist China and Russia and has admitted having received substantial sums for purposes which he has not defined.

**Lord Portsmouth on "Bitter Betrayal"**  
**"Listening to Political Corner-Boys"**

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, wrote on Sunday in the *News of the World*:

"Whatever Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, may say about nationalism choosing to ignore economics, to acquiesce in this would be a bitter betrayal of the people of East Africa.

"For 60 years we have set our hands to building an East Africa of which we can be proud. We cannot for expediency betray those who have made homes in Africa or who as civil servants have done some of the most dedicated work of our century.

"Only if we listen to the decent ordinary African peasants, farmers and traders, rather than a few vociferous corner-boys of politics, can we who want to remain, complete that work as friends, no longer as rulers.

"The only alternative to dictatorship and domination by one tribe or race over another is friendship and understanding.

"In East Africa democratic politics, a very urban product, will take many years to reach the heart of essentially agricultural and pastoral peoples. That is why the British Government has such a vital responsibility to the ordinary folk of these lands.

"My long-cherished scheme of taking an African into partnership on some of my land is coming to fruition. I hope that Hilario, my African partner, and I will have many years of association and growing friendship. He may become a substantial yeoman of the future.

"I suspect that soon I shall be only one of many European farmers embarking on schemes of this nature. The mixed community could be the hope of East and Central Africa."

**Royal African Society's Two-Day Course**

A TWO-DAY COURSE ON AFRICA will be held under the auspices of the Royal African Society in the Livery Hall, Guildhall, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 7 and 8.

Lord Robins, president of the society, will give an introductory talk, and on the first day there will be addresses on "The African Scene" by Mr. D. Taylor, on "Sovereign Nigeria" by Sir John Macpherson, on "Monckton and After" by Mr. Philip Mason, and on "The Congo and the United Nations" by Mr. Tom Stacey.

Sir Arthur Kirby will speak on the second day on "East Africa in Transition", Mr. David Williams on "Ghana and the Ex-French African Territories", Mr. Beville Pain on "South Africa's Problems", Mr. Hugh Tracey on "Facing the Music", and Mr. B. F. Macdonald, vice-president of the council of the society, will wind up the proceedings.

Tickets for the course (two guineas, inclusive of morning coffee, tea, and buffet lunches on both days) may be obtained from the society at 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

**Danger of War**

MR. ALI ABDULLAH, secretary-general of the Somali National Movement, said in Nairobi last week that border clashes between Somali tribesmen and Ethiopian troops might end in war. He blamed marauding Ethiopian rebel troops who had received no money or rations since the uprising in Addis Ababa last month for the deaths of 130 Somalis and the wounding of 300 in the past four weeks. Mr. Abdullah was passing through Nairobi on his way to a pan-African conference due to start in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

## Improved Training for African Barristers and Solicitors

### Unanimous Recommendations of Lord Denning's Committee

**PROPOSALS** for improved training as barristers and solicitors of students from Africa are made by the influential committee of which Lord Denning has been chairman.

He recently spent some weeks in East Africa, and a number of his 20 colleagues have intimate knowledge of East or Central Africa, among them Mr. Justice Diplock, Sir Stafford Foster Sutton, Sir Arthur Grattan-Bellew, Sir Ralph Hone, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Sir Barclay Nibhill, Mr. J. C. McPetrie, Professor Arthur Phillips, and Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray.

The Report of the Committee on Legal Education for Students from Africa, published as Cmd. 1255 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.), states that nearly 3,000 students from overseas territories are now studying law in England. The four Inns of Court in London had an intake in 1959 of 1,251 students, only 409 being domiciled in the United Kingdom.

Of the 842 who came from overseas, 438 were from Commonwealth countries of Africa in which the law is based on the English system. West Africa sent 371, East Africa 59, and Central Africa 11. Kenya's quota numbered 29, Uganda's 21, Northern Rhodesia's seven, Tanganyika's five, Zanzibar's four, Southern Rhodesia's three, and Nyasaland's one. There were very few African law students from the East and Central African territories, nearly all being European or Asian.

A survey by territories notes that there is only one African lawyer in Tanganyika out of about 100; fewer than 10 in Kenya out of more than 300; and 20 in Uganda out of about 150 qualified lawyers. In the Rhodesias and Nyasaland there are hardly any African lawyers.

### Need for Judges and Lawyers

In the opinion of the committee, "the great need in most of the territories is to train up Africans to take their proper part in the administration of justice. One territory after another is gaining independence or looking forward to it. On the transfer of power the territories will not only need legislators and administrators. They will also need judges and lawyers, and these should, so far as possible, be fairly representative of the community as a whole."

When the territories have established their own universities and schools of law, the number of students coming to England will fall sharply, but the process will not be complete for many years, and even then many students will probably want to come to this country as the home of the common law from which their own law has sprung.

The report states, *inter alia*:

"The rank of barrister-at-law carries with it a special mark of esteem. Members of the Bar retain great loyalty and affection for their respective Inns of Court—a feeling of inestimable value in maintaining the standards of the profession. But the legal education afforded by the Inns of Court is designed for students intending to practise in the United Kingdom. It needs to be adapted and supplemented if it is to be suited for students intending to practise in Africa. Some students from overseas not only join an Inn of Court but also secure admission to one of the universities and take a law degree. This is most valuable.

"The Inns of Court many years ago laid down in their consolidated regulations a schedule of examinations which qualified a person to be admitted as a student. Much of this schedule is out of date. The only items in the schedule which are of general application today are the graduate's qualification and the matriculation equivalent. A very great number of students from overseas have not passed such a matriculation examination. They have only a school-leaving certificate which

is not nearly up to matriculation standard, and they have to seek dispensation from the matriculation requirements.

"The masters of the Bench of each Inn have power to grant the dispensation in any case in which they think that special circumstances justify such a course. 'Special circumstances' have been generously interpreted. There is no uniformity.

"We have received from the territories many expressions of regret that the Inns so readily dispense with educational qualifications. The Attorney-General of one territory speaks of 'the well-meaning but in my view misguided practice of relaxing the prescribed standards of general education for admission as a student in favour of overseas applicants.'

"Students are admitted, who have not sufficient intelligence or general education to be able to pass the Bar examinations. A considerable proportion fail. This brings disappointment and frustration: to say nothing of the loss of the time and money involved. Many a man has been sponsored by his family, friends or village and has been too ashamed to return to them.

"We suggest that the Inns should recast the schedule of qualifications. The qualifying examination should be the equivalent of a university entrance examination.

### Changes Needed at Inns of Court

"The Inns of Court might consider whether in general, before dispensing with the educational requirement, they should not require a report from the Director of Education for the territory or other educational authority. We would like to see it become a general practice that a student overseas should not come to England to study law until his admission has been approved. But the rule must not be too rigid. More than one man has been known to come here, burn his living in the daytime, and study at his books in the evening. The door should not be closed against him.

"The legal education given by the Inns of Court is not sufficient to fit a man completely for practice in Africa. In every territory the profession is 'fused': every qualified man can practise both as barrister and solicitor, and most do so. The training afforded by the Inns can help towards proficiency as an advocate but is not designed to enable a man to act as a solicitor. Yet the solicitor's side is often a most important part of his work.

"A progressive society needs not only advocates to prosecute and defend criminals, and to conduct civil cases in court. It requires draftsmen to prepare conveyances of land, commercial contracts, mortgages, wills and the like. It needs lawyers who can keep accounts and be trusted with client's money.

The Solicitor-General of one territory pointedly observes that the importance of book-keeping and accounting in a fused profession cannot be over-emphasized. Many of the young men coming here can make quite a good show as lawyers, but they have absolutely no knowledge of how to handle their accounts or of the desirability of keeping their clients' money separate from their own. It must be remembered too that many of the clients are themselves ill-educated and consequently slow to draw any irregularities to the notice of the Law Society.

"The legal education given by the Inns, designed for the needs of the English legal system, takes only small account of the special needs of the African system. When students return home fully qualified barristers they are knowledgeable in the laws of England but have no special knowledge of the particular laws and customs of their own territories. In consequence, some territories propose an examination in local laws before they are permitted to practise. It has been suggested to us that it would be advantageous if more account could be taken of the special subjects of use to African students in London of the special subjects of use to African students in London of the special subjects of use to African students in London.

"We think the right solution is to take the existing system of call to the Bar and expand it to meet the needs of a fused profession. The written examinations for call to the Bar and for admission as a solicitor contain much common ground. Indeed, there is a proposal for revising the first examinations, at least, of both branches so as to make them comparable.

"The difference lies much more in the practical training. A barrister has to read for 12 months as a pupil in chambers before being allowed to practise in England or Wales. A solicitor has to be articled to a practising solicitor, normally for five years. We think that the correct solution is (1) to remodel the Bar examinations so as to include alternative subjects more suited to the needs of students from overseas; and (2) to introduce a substantial period of practical training in both the barrister's and solicitor's side of the work which, as such, students must take before being allowed to practise. The Inns have always considered it to be very important that a barrister should read as a pupil in chambers for 12 months before setting up to practise on his own account. We



would attach equal importance to a period of attendance in the office of a solicitor.

"A period of pupillage gives a valuable introduction to the practice and conduct of the profession; and it has inestimable advantages in bringing the pupil more closely into contact with people here and the way things are done. It has great social and educational value, which will stand the pupil in good stead when he returns to his own country. Until recently both branches of the profession have been reluctant to take pupils who did not intend to practise in England. But this reluctance is being overcome. Some members of the Bar have taken pupils from overseas with conspicuous success; and the Bar Council is advancing a scheme which a group of 15 acts of common law chambers has stated its willingness to support.

"We hope that the Bar Council and the Law Society will do all they can to encourage their members to take pupils from overseas. The numbers who could be taken would necessarily be few; but places should be found for the best. No pupil should be accepted until he has passed his Bar examinations and taken the post-final course. The pupillage should be for a period of not less than six months. The pupil should be the pupil of one master—one barrister or one solicitor—and not the pupil of a set of chambers or of a partnership firm.

"Few students from Africa have attempted to qualify by securing admission as solicitors in England. Yet for practice in Africa a solicitor's training is most valuable. Indeed, just as valuable as that of a barrister. As we hope that the Law Society will do all it can to encourage solicitors to take pupils for six months, so we hope it will encourage them to take African articled clerks.

"We must draw attention to the problems facing the Council of Legal Education. Presented over the years with an ever-increasing number of students, they have been hard put to provide for them. Whereas in 1949 the number was 900 students of whom 40% came from overseas, 10 years later in 1959 the number was 2,250 students of whom 75% came from overseas. In 1960 the number was as many as 1,200 even up to the end of November, with some 75% or more from overseas.

**University Education**

"This great increase means that the council's premises are far too small for their purposes. Classes, held in the basement, have been sometimes so crowded that students have had to stand and found it difficult to take notes. In order to read their law, students have to go to the libraries of their Inns, which are sometimes uncomfortably full. It is imperative to get more and better accommodation.

"In every territory there is a strong feeling that there should be instituted as soon as possible a faculty of law at a university in Africa. The degree course should extend over three or four years. But an academic degree should not be a qualification to practise. There should in addition be practical training of one year in one of the great commercial centres.

"In the East African territories there is no faculty of law at all. It is proposed that a faculty of law should be set up in Tanganyika as one of the principal features of the new university college to be established there as a constituent college of the proposed University of East Africa. The college would first open its doors to law students in 1964-65 with a total of 10 students, rising to 20 in 1965-66. It will be 1968 or 1969 before the first graduates begin to practise. Many people reject these dates as far too slow to meet the needs of the time. We are glad that proposals are being made to better them. To make a start all that is needed is a lecture room, reading room, library, and hostel.

"In the Central African territories there is no faculty of law at all but there are proposals for the establishment of a faculty of law at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

**Distrust of Politicians**

MANY PEOPLE are sending their money out of Kenya and the development of farms in many areas is at a complete standstill because Europeans do not trust the activities of some African politicians. Mr. F. R. Wilson, P.C. of the Central Province, said recently at a *baraza* in Nanyuki, Kenya, he emphasized, had no diamonds like Tanganyika and no copper like Rhodesia, and other countries would not have the confidence to lend Kenya money unless Africans agreed among themselves and with the Europeans, such agreement being absolutely necessary to a further step towards self-government.

**Letter to the Editor**

**Professor Gluckman Replies**

**Report Was Not in Context**

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,

SIR,—In your issue of January 12 Mr. G. H. Baxter comments on the report that I "won loud cheers from an audience of 3,000 senior grammar school children in London by declaring: 'No man is too poor, too illiterate, or too ignorant to be given the vote'."

He tries to demolish my argument by the *reductio absurdum* argument by asking if I would invest my family life savings in a business run by unsuitable people. This is a trick of argument only, for I was not suggesting that ignorant and incompetent people should be allowed to rule the country.

To put my remarks in context, what I said was that the rich and educated can exercise influence in many ways while the poor and the uneducated could exercise influence only through their vote or through rioting. This is a plain choice, the results of which we have seen frequently in Africa. If uneducated and poor people are not given a chance to influence their destinies through the vote, they have always turned to force.

I also stated that because a man is poor and illiterate it does not mean that he is not aware of where his interests lie, or even general interests, and that he is entitled to express an opinion on them.

I have set out the full context of my remarks, which were, of course, not quoted in the Press reports that were available to Mr. Baxter.

Yours faithfully,

MAX GLUCKMAN

Manchester.

Mr. Baxter, to whom the text of the above letter was sent, has replied:—

"I am obliged to Professor Gluckman for providing a fuller account of his remarks. I expressly based my comment on the reported extract, but the fuller version seems open to the same comment. In Nyasaland a great part of the population are still at the stage where, for example, they can easily be persuaded that anti-malarial measures are a form of evil witchcraft. In such conditions universal adult suffrage does mean (in so far as power resides in the legislature or in a Government responsible to it) that the ultimate power in the ruling of the country is held by 'ignorant and incompetent people'. If any trick of argument is involved, it is in the obscuring of this fact."

**Point from Letter**

"YOU HAVE COMMENTED several times on the fact, which I agree with you to be disgraceful, that the House of Commons has still not debated the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya and its calamitous results. That deliberate avoidance of discussion of the Macmillan-Macleod policy of scuttle has now been repeated here in Kenya, where it was only on the last sitting day of the Legislative Council which is about to disappear that the Finance Minister announced that the Government's development plans must be cut because of the heavy drop in revenue which Mr. Mackenzie admitted to be a consequence of the new Macleod Constitution and the resultant lack of confidence. The Minister admitted that capital had been leaving the country at a monthly rate of about £1m., and said that the revenue deficit for the year would exceed £1m. The words 'financial crisis' are to be heard here in Nairobi every day."

# PERSONALIA

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER was 51 on Saturday.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS is revisiting Kenya.

MR. J. L. BURNES has been appointed a director of Walford Lines, Ltd.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, has returned from his visit to London.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, has left for the West Indies and will return to England in April.

DR. A. J. R. VAN RHYN has joined the consultative and advisory board of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.

MR. J. FLETCHER COOKE, Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, has arrived in London for "routine discussions" at the Colonial Office.

LORD NETHERTHORPE, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been appointed deputy chairman of the Fison group of companies.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, lunched in London on Sunday with MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LORD MUNSTER has returned to Uganda as chairman of the Relationships Commission. DR. H. W. R. WADE, one of the members from outside Uganda, has also arrived.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is due in Salisbury today to preside over the constitutional talks which were resumed last week.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS has been appointed Kenya Agent in the United Kingdom. For the past eight years he has been Kenya public relations officer in London.

MR. J. A. SEYS, a vice-president of the K.N.F.U., will arrive in London shortly to discuss the question of land titles in Kenya with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. F. E. O. DAVIES has joined the board and been elected chairman of North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd. He succeeds SIR PETER BEDNALL, who has resigned from the board.

MR. A. H. SMITH, chairman of the United Africa Company, Ltd., and a director of Unilever, Ltd., is in East Africa until about the middle of February. He is accompanied by MRS. SMITH.

MR. S. B. HAINSWORTH, chairman of J. H. Fenner & Co. (Overseas), Ltd., has left England for Rhodesia and the Union, where there is an associated company, J. H. Fenner & Co. Africa (Pty.), Ltd.

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, director of the Commonwealth Institute, left London on Tuesday for India, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Fiji, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be in Dar es Salaam from March 27 to 30 for the Tanganyika Constitutional Conference, and on April 1 will pay a courtesy call upon the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

When HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN arrived in New Delhi on Saturday with the DUKE of EDINBURGH she was wearing in the lapel of her coat the Rhodesian Lily diamonds presented to her on her 21st birthday by Southern Rhodesia.

DR. J. DESMOND CLARK, director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in Northern Rhodesia, will become Professor of Anthropology at the University of California on July 1. During the past seven years he has done much excavating of relics of prehistoric man from an old lake bed near the Kalimba Falls, not far from the Tanganyika border.

MR. G. W. SHAW is now general manager of Messrs. Hogg, Robinson and Capel-Cure, Ltd., a London house with East and Central African subsidiaries.

SIR RODERICK PARKES was received by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Khartoum. LADY PARKES was also received.

MR. J. B. LOYNES, who is a member of the East African and West African Currency Boards, is to visit Sierra Leone and the Gambia at the request of their Governments to make recommendations in regard to their currency systems.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE was the guest at a luncheon yesterday of the London Association of Commonwealth Newspapers. Today he is to talk on the Federation at a luncheon of the Salisbury (Wiltshire) branch of the English-Speaking Union.

MR. GREVILLE JOHN MACGILLIVRAY, a senior official of the Bank of England, and alternate U.K. executive director of the International Monetary Fund, will take up the post of deputy governor of the bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in May.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, lunched with PRESIDENT KENNEDY last Friday, the day of his inauguration. THE DUKE's brother, the MARQUESS OF HERTFORD, married MR. KENNEDY's sister.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF STAIR AND LADY BARBARA GORE are among the passengers making the round-Africa trip in the RHODESIA CASTLE, which sailed from London on Friday. GENERAL SIR RICHARD and LADY MCCREERY were passengers for Gibraltar.

MR. HUGH TRACEY, director of the International Library of African Music, is to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies in London on February 2 on "The Importance of African Music in the Present Day".

THE MOST REV. E. F. PAGET, former Anglican Archbishop of Central Africa, who went to Johannesburg recently as Vicar-General on the banishment of the Bishop by the Union Government, has resigned, saying that the task for which he was appointed is finished.

MR. NIGEL ROBSON, a managing director of Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., and a member of the general committee of the Ottoman Bank, left London Airport with MRS. ROBSON for Nairobi last Friday. From East Africa they will go to Southern Rhodesia.

## RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM, NORTHERN RHODESIA

### Appointment of Director.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified and experienced men for the post of Director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, which is the national museum of Northern Rhodesia.

Research and display at present consist chiefly of history, prehistoric and Iron Age archaeology and ethnography of Central Africa, but expansion is planned to include natural history. Staff (excluding the Director, at present a Prehistorian) consists of three scientific officers (one honorary), two technical officers and four office staff. The successful applicant would be expected to administer the Museum as well as to further its progressive research and public relations programmes.

Salary £2,500 by £50 to £2,650; free medical attention within Northern Rhodesia; generous leave with passages paid to Britain; compulsory pension fund; partly furnished house available at Livingstone (where the Director would reside) at rental of 15 per cent. of salary.

Applications, with full details of qualifications and experience, accompanied by testimonials and references to be sent to P.O. Box 124, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, to arrive not later than March 1, 1961. Further particulars supplied on request.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. J. HUMPHRIES, Deputy Director of Overseas Surveys in the U.K., is visiting East Africa. MR. BENJAMIN KAPLAN, director of the Negev settlement in Israel, is visiting the Kilombero Valley of Tanganyika.

MR. H. G. M. BASS, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation, has paid a short visit to East Africa.

MR. CYRIL JOSEPH BURNS has been elected chairman of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., in place of the late MAJOR F. R. PETERS.

MR. EAN C. BAILLIE has resigned from the board of the London Australian and General Exploration Co., Ltd., which has long been interested in East and Central African mining.

VISCOUNT WARD, formerly Minister for Air, has joined the boards of Aberdare Holdings, Ltd., and Aberdare Cables, Ltd., a group with a Southern African subsidiary.

SIR HAROLD HIMSWORTH, secretary of the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom, and chairman of the Tropical Medicine Research Board, has paid a short visit to East Africa.

MR. K. BLACKFORD having retired from the secretaryship of Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., MR. T. C. RAYMOND has been appointed to the vacancy. MR. B. M. HOMES is now deputy secretary.

MR. Y. K. LUIE, Minister of Education and Social Development and MR. DAUDI OCHENG, Deputy Finance Minister, are to represent Uganda at the February session in Addis Ababa of the Economic Commission for Africa.

MR. J. P. NORRIE, consulting mining engineer of the Mfulira, Roan Antelope, Chibuluma, and R.S.T. Exploration companies, will retire at the end of February, when MR. R. N. HARLE, his assistant since 1957, will fill the vacancy. Mr. Harle first went to Northern Rhodesia more than 30 years ago.

DR. K. L. LEWTHWAITE, Adviser on Medical Research to the Colonial Office, is visiting East Africa, together with PROFESSOR A. W. WOODRUFF and PROFESSOR G. MAGDONALD, both of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and members of the Advisory Committee on Medical Research in East Africa.

MR. R. S. FOSTER, who has served in Northern Rhodesia since leaving Cambridge in 1936, is to become Chief Secretary in Nyasaland when SIR GLYN JONES takes up the office of Governor. MR. FOSTER was in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment from 1940 to 1943, being demobilized as a major. He became a provincial commissioner in 1957 and was last year appointed Secretary to the Ministry of Native Affairs.

MR. N. D. ROBERTS has been re-elected chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, of which MR. W. N. RAYNER is deputy chairman. MR. H. F. EAGLETON is its representative on the Import and Export Merchants' Section, and COMMANDER S. T. PARSONS its representative on the Chamber's Transportation Committee. The Section has a Shippers' Committee consisting of Messrs. L. A. Dent, H. F. Eagleton, G. H. A. Haynes, and R. A. Wade.

MR. HUGH MOLSON, who is to become a life peer, has sat in the House of Commons since 1931, except for a break between 1935 and 1939. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works from 1951 to 1953, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation for the next three years or so, and then Minister of Works from 1957 to 1959, when he resigned on account of injuries received in a motor accident. As a member of the Monckton Commission he visited the Rhodesias and Nyasaland last year.

MISS LOBO is the first woman in Kenya to qualify as a doctor at Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. R. H. PRINGLE has left London by air to revisit Kenya. He will be away about two months.

MR. MILES E. W. NORTH, Commissioner for Co-operative Development in Kenya, will shortly retire.

THE REV. A. G. LEASK, moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Rhodesia, has said that his successor in that office will be an African.

MISS MARGARET L. BATES, of the Department of History at Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont, U.S.A., is spending some weeks in East Africa to collect material for a book on Representative African Governments.

MISS DORIS E. CARTWRIGHT, the first woman to be appointed an education officer in the Northern Rhodesian Department of African Education, has retired after some 30 years in Africa, the last 17 in Northern Rhodesia.

## President Kennedy on Colonialism

IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS President Kennedy said in Washington last Friday: "To those new States whom we now welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our every view; but we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom — and to remember that in the past those who foolishly sought to find power by riding on the tiger's back inevitably ended up inside. To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves for whatever period is required — not because the Communists are doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If the free society cannot help the many who are poor, it can never save the few who are rich".

## Mr. Katilungu

MR. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU, for the past 12 years president of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union, who was recently dismissed by its supreme council, has stated that he is considering legal action for breach of contract, and that in entering politics he will model his policy on that of Mr. Nyerere, whom he describes as "the non-extremist". Chief Minister of Tanganyika, On behalf of the Mineworkers' Union, Mr. Gabriel Mushikwa, the secretary, has said that Mr. Katilungu has left with the "blessing of the union for his future undertakings", and that its council strongly refutes the statements in an English newspaper that suspension from the presidency was due to dictatorship, nepotism, negligence, and extravagance with union funds, which Mr. Katilungu had in fact never handled.

## "Transvaal Castle"

THE MAIDEN VOYAGE of the 33,000-ton TRANSVAAL CASTLE, the first hotel-class ship to be built for the Union-Castle line, is scheduled to start in January next year. After Lady Cayzer had performed the launching ceremony on the Clyde last week, Sir Nicholas, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping group of companies, said: "This hotel-ship will have many different types of cabins from which passengers can make a choice, but as with an hotel, the public rooms and amenities will be available to all. We believe this type of ship is in tune with modern thinking and that it should be fun to travel in it".

## Bulubas Intensify Attack U.N.'s Congo Force Dwindling

BALUBA TRIBESMEN this week intensified their attacks on the town of Luena in Katanga and 10 of the remaining 13 European residents were moved out by rail under a United Nations guard. It was feared that the U.N. troops would have to withdraw from the town because of the dwindling size of the U.N.'s Congo force.

The United Arab Republic has asked for its contingent of 519 troops to be sent home by February 1, and Sweden has suggested it might also withdraw its troops.

Mr. Lumumba's transfer from his prison at Thysville, near Leopoldville, to Katanga was reported last week to have set off a new reign of terror in the Orientale and Kivu provinces, where his supporters are in control. United Nations troops were sent to protect Europeans in outlying areas who had appealed for help.

Large numbers of Europeans and Africans in Kivu Province were seeking refuge on a peninsula jutting into Lake Kivu at Bukavu which the United Nations had sealed off and declared a protected zone.

While contributions to Congo famine relief funds in Britain have been pouring in, a report from the famine area in South Kasai was that the situation had been greatly exaggerated. Dr. Frank Lowenstein, a nutrition expert of the World Health Organization, said in Geneva on his return from Bakwena that only 20 to 30 deaths had occurred from starvation among Baluba refugees admitted to hospitals, and that the reported figure of 200 deaths a day was far too high, even allowing for deaths outside the hospitals and infant mortality. It would take four to six weeks to check famine in the area. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief had by last week received £75,000 for Congo victims, and the British Red Cross had received more than £77,000.

On Wednesday of last week the Katanga Government announced that Mr. Lumumba had been moved to a "safe place" outside Elizabethville, but officials refused to give further information of his whereabouts. Eye-witness reports of his arrival under detention at Elisabethville airport were that he was severely maltreated by his African guards.

On Thursday it was learnt that two battalions of Belgian

troops had flown to the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi to guard its border with the Congo, and it was suggested that they might move into Kivu and Orientale if the United Nations failed to protect whites there.

The United Nations Conciliation Committee began a six-day tour of the Congo, while in Leopoldville growing concern was expressed at the diminishing strength of the U.N. forces. Arrangements were being completed for the withdrawal of 3,240 Moroccan troops — to be relieved by only 1,000 — and Guinea's force of 750 men was due to leave early next month.

In New York Mr. Zorin, Russia's U.N. delegate, called on Mr. Hammarskjöld to demand that the U.N. take action to obtain the release of Mr. Lumumba.

Dr. Bernard Grzimek, director of Frankfurt Zoo, who was reported missing in the Congo, arrived in Arusha, Tanganyika, after narrowly escaping arrest by pro-Lumumba troops.

Dr. Motul, a Belgian, injured when his hospital was attacked at Luena, has died of his wounds.

International Red Cross officials were concerned about the fate of three medical missions in Kivu of whom nothing had been heard for a fortnight.

### Ransom for Belgians

On Thursday night 12 Belgians, including three women, were arrested in Stanleyville and held by the pro-Lumumba authorities until the local Belgian community had produced a ransom of £3,500 to secure their release. The authorities then arrested 12 more Belgians and demanded a similar ransom.

There were reports of other reprisals against Europeans in Orientale and Kivu provinces following the transfer of Mr. Lumumba to Katanga, and many whites were said to have been arbitrarily arrested and beaten up. About 70 sought refuge in a U.N. building near Stanleyville Airport.

A sharp but apparently ineffectual note was sent by Mr. Dayal, chief U.N. representative, to the Kivu and Orientale authorities warning them that ill-treatment of Europeans would not be tolerated. The 1,800 Ethiopian U.N. troops in and around Stanleyville were alerted to protect Europeans and Congolese against any action which appeared to be a reprisal.

In Elisabethville a U.N. official confirmed that Mr. Lumumba had been beaten when he arrived at the airport. An official report from a Swedish U.N. warrant officer, who had watched through field glasses from about 100 yards from where the aircraft landed, said that as Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Mpolo, his former Youth Minister, and Mr. Joseph Okito, former vice-president of the Senate, stepped down, Elindfold and with their arms tied behind their backs, Katanga gendarmes rushed forward, kicked them, and beat them with rifle butts.

In Leopoldville Mr. Justin Bomboko, Congolese Foreign Minister, told journalists that Lumumba would be tried on charges of incitement to murder. Lumumba was, he said, responsible for his trial being delayed, for he had dislocated the country's judicial system.

Mr. Gilbert Pongo, Colonel Mobutu's former security chief, who was captured in the unsuccessful raid on Bukavu, was reported to have been executed by a firing squad in Stanleyville.

On Sunday the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council, meeting in Cairo, appealed to African and Asian countries with troops in the Congo to put them under the order of Mr. Gizenga's Government in Stanleyville, which was described as the provisional capital of the Congo.

The U.N. Conciliation Commission, which had arrived in Elisabethville after visiting Stanleyville, held informal talks with President Tshombe.

President Tshombe was also known to be reinforcing his Katanga troops with Belgians and other European nationals. More than 1,000 Europeans were stated to have arrived in the past week from Brussels, the recruiting centre for his "foreign legion". Volunteers are being attracted by the pay offered, which rises from £140 a month for a private. A few British and Free subjects and Frenchman and Germans are among the arrivals.

The Communist bloc are believed to be continuing aid through the United Arab Republic to the Lumumbists in the Orientale and Kivu provinces. Czech technicians were stated to be operating with Congolese troops in Kivu and Mr. Kashamura, Minister of Information in Lumumba's Government, who is now in control of Bukavu, has as his closest adviser Mr. Jean Babin, a Belgian Communist who was expelled from Ruanda-Urundi not long ago.

A shuttle service of launches has been operating across Lake Kivu at night for some days carrying European refugees from Bukavu to safety in Ruanda-Urundi.

On Monday President Kasavubu promoted Colonel Mobutu to the rank of Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Congolese Army. Thirty Belgian officers, rumoured to be the first batch of 100, were reported to have arrived at the week-end to help him restore discipline to the Army.

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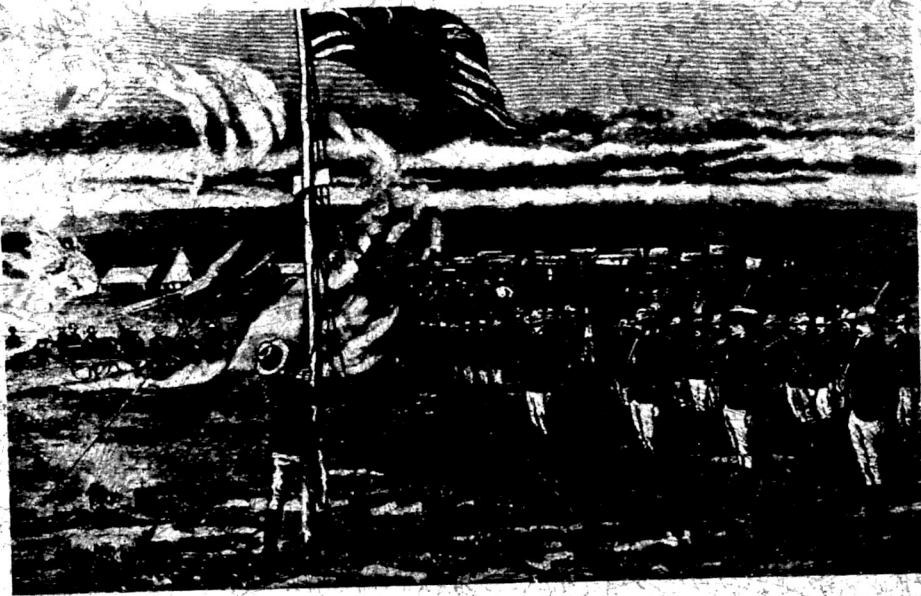
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*The British South Africa Company's Pioneer Column ceremoniously hoisting the Union Jack at Salisbury on 13th September, 1890.*

## 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, freebooters and adventurers of many races and kinds.

Germany was planning to raise a mighty military empire in the heart of the Continent. But at the same time this was the land which Rhodes aimed 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 Bengula, 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 covering force of police. The pioneers set out on their perilous trek inland, and on 13th September, 1890, they arrived in the area where now stands the flourishing city of Salisbury.

## Kenya Broadcasting Corporation

### Television for the Nairobi Area

A STATEMENT OF POLICY on broadcasting and television in Kenya was issued recently by Mr. Norman Harris, Minister for Information and Broadcasting in Kenya. It said, *inter alia*:

"The policy for sound broadcasting has been to establish the Kenya Broadcasting Service in the first place as a Government department but to convert it into an independent public corporation as soon as the initial problems of organization and administration had been overcome. As a public corporation the broadcasting service would be independent in its policies and programmes of day-to-day control by the Government, but subject to intervention if necessary by the Government in emergencies.

"The value of a broadcasting service depends upon its accuracy, impartiality, and objectivity, and its influence will depend largely on how successfully it maintains these qualities. It is the Government view that these qualities can be fully developed only by an independent corporation. By providing an impartial forum and equal opportunity for all shades of opinion to be voiced, and by providing objective commentary and review of current questions, a broadcasting service can and should play a major part in maintaining stability in the country and in creating a well-informed public free from the dangers of false rumour.

"The initial problems of organization and administration have been largely resolved, and the Government is satisfied that the Kenya Broadcasting Service, with 15 months of operating experience behind it, is ready to be converted into an independent public corporation.

"The increased recurrent cost of running the service as an independent corporation would, however, be about £90,000 a

year not including any provision for the essential development of educational and school broadcasting. The Government, being unable to find this additional sum, has decided to seek other means of financing an independent corporation.

"In December, 1959, the Television Commission was of the opinion that the introduction of television should be delayed until, at least the middle of 1961. The demand for television has steadily increased since then, and successful transmission tests have recently been carried out in the Nairobi area. The Government is of the opinion that television can benefit a rapidly developing country such as Kenya notably in the field of education, and that the introduction of a limited television service should not be delayed.

### From Commercial Source:

"At present the Government cannot from its own resources and the funds necessary to start and operate a television service, and proposes that they should be found from commercial sources. But the Government is firmly of the opinion that television should not be controlled by commercial interests. As in the case of sound broadcasting, control of television should be vested in an independent public corporation—the same corporation as controls sound broadcasting. Much is to be gained by co-operation in sharing buildings and equipment, and programme, news, engineering, and other services.

"Subject to the necessary legislation and the required finance being forthcoming from commercial sources, it is the Government's intention to establish an independent Kenya Broadcasting Corporation which will take over the broadcasting service and establish a television service. Initially the television service would cover Nairobi and adjacent areas and provide about 30 hours' broadcasting weekly, a fixed proportion being devoted specifically to education.

"The Ministry has examined an offer by representatives of a consortium of international interests to act as managing agents in developing and running a television service, and developing sound broadcasting.

"Such an arrangement would provide that the corporation should be financed from licence fees, fees for commercial advertising, and a grant from the Government which would not be greater than the present cost of running the Kenya Broadcasting Service; and that to meet the initial cost of developing and running the corporation until it became self-supporting on the above basis the managing agents should negotiate loans from commercial sources. The Government has in mind that the contract of the managing agents should run for 15 years and then be reviewed.

### Politicians Not to Serve on Board

"As regards the organization of the corporation, it is proposed that the members of the board representative of the public should be appointed by the Governor in Council for their interest in and knowledge of the educational, cultural, and artistic needs of the people of Kenya, and should include a person with knowledge or experience in sound or television broadcasting. Ministers, civil servants, and active members of political parties would be excluded from occupying any of these seats on the board.

"The direction of policy and the appointment of officers of the corporation would rest with the board. Execution of policy and day-to-day control over the work of the corporation and the content and balance of programmes would rest with a director-general, who will be the board's chief executive officer. He will be advised by a central advisory council with a wide membership to represent all the main interests and linguistic groups in Kenya.

"The Government is of the opinion that if broadcasting remains a purely Government service it will not be possible to find the funds to develop the full potential of the broadcasting service as a medium for assisting the educational and economic development of Kenya, and that these proposals provide a satisfactory basis of negotiation upon which to finance a Kenya Broadcasting Corporation."

### Kipevu

THE KIPEVU PROJECT, which at a cost of £4m. links the island of Mombasa with the Kenya mainland by rail and road across a causeway and provides four new deep-water berths (two already equipped and two in reserve for future port developments), will be officially opened on the evening of February 3 by the Governors of Kenya and Uganda. Mombasa now has nine deep-water berths, an oil berth, and lighterage wharves. Some of the equipment at Kipevu is thought to be the most advanced in Africa.



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## Strike for Kenyatta's Release

### K.A.N.U. Proposes; K.A.D.U. Opposes

IN NAIROBI last Saturday Mr. Tom Mboya, secretary general of the Kenya African National Union, announced that that body would call for a three-day general strike beginning on February 1 in support of its campaign for the release of Kenyatta.

Africans would, he said, be asked to buy no beer or meat during the three days, to boycott all buses, and to stage demonstrations outside Government House and at Government headquarters elsewhere in the country.

It was widely believed in the Kenya capital that some Africans prominent in K.A.N.U. disliked the idea of a civil disobedience campaign, and the opposing Kenya African Democratic Union quickly denounced the Mboya appeal as an electioneering stunt, and said that it would not support a strike, which would penalize commercial concerns which were not in any way responsible for the restriction of Kenyatta to residence in Lodwar.

Many Africans consider that this new demonstration has been engineered by Mr. Mboya with a view to gaining Kikuyu votes in the Nairobi constituency, populated mainly by Kikuyu, in which he will be opposed in next month's general election by Dr. Mumyua Waiyake, a Kikuyu with a large medical practice in Nairobi, popular in the area, and chairman of the Nairobi branch of K.A.N.U. The suggestion is that he will attract many votes on which Mr. Mboya had counted and that his intervention in the election may lose the seat for Mr. Mboya, a Luo, and for K.A.N.U.

After Dr. Waiyake's decision to contest the seat became known, Mr. Mboya persuaded the governing council of K.A.N.U. to decide to back only one candidate in each constituency. There is being circulated in the constituency a letter allegedly from Kenyatta which expresses doubts about Mboya.

The Governor of Kenya had received at Government House last Thursday at their request a delegation consisting of Mr. James Gichuru, Mr. T. Mboya, Mr. M. Chokwa, and Mr. J.

Mathenge, Dr. Mungai Njeroge and Mr. Arthur Ochwada joined the delegation just as the talks were finishing.

It was officially stated that Sir Patrick Renshaw had listened to arguments put forward for the release of Kenyatta, and had said that the delegations in London that day could not have made their feelings clearer. Responsibility for decision in the Kenyatta case rested on his shoulders, and he was under no illusions about the importance of the issue to the future of Kenya. Having made that clear, the Governor stated that he had nothing to say on the issue at that time.

A few days earlier Mr. Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., had publicly suggested that Kenyatta would be set free before the end of February.

In Mombasa, last Saturday Mr. Mboya told a large gathering that K.A.N.U. would "insist" on Kenyatta becoming Kenya's first Chief Minister.

## K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. Clashes

FIGHTING WITH STICKS, bottles, and stones broke out in the main street of Nakuru on January 15 between gangs of Africans supporting the rival Kenya African National Union and Kenya African Democratic Union. Riot squad police were called to disperse the fighters after appeals from party officials had failed to quiet them. Both parties have offices in the main street.

An hour later K.A.N.U. supporters marched on a hotel in which a K.A.D.U. leader, Mr. Masinde Muliro, was dining. He left by the back entrance and a police guard was put on the house in which he was staying.

On Monday night fighting between K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. supporters began again in Nakuru. Police were stoned, two European inspectors were injured, and baton charges were made to disperse the crowd.

Earlier in the day, apparently summoned by the Nakuru branch of K.A.N.U., supporters from Gilgil, Matvasha, Thomson's Falls, and other townships had begun to arrive in lorries, but were turned back by police.

In the offices of both political parties the police found such weapons as iron bars, wooden clubs, and sticks.



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## Drink Less and Save More

THE QUICKEST WAY for Africans to find personal contentment and personal freedom was to "drink less and save more" Dr. J. G. Kioko, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said last Friday in Nairobi when he opened a new office building costing £210,000 for the Life Insurance Corporation of India, which since its formation in 1956 has subscribed £462,000 to East African Government loans and has promised to lend £250,000 to Nakuru City Council for its housing scheme. A few months ago, the Minister said, the corporation had begun to insure African lives in Kenya and Uganda, where business of that kind totalling £31,000 had been written. He hoped that insurance companies in general would engage in the task of encouraging Africans to save, for as their earning-power rose it was important that they should acquire the saving habit and so create local capital.

## African Chairman of T.B.C.

MR. JOHN KETO, acting headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Dar es Salaam, will on Wednesday next become chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, and four of the other six members of the board will then be Africans. One is Mrs. Dinah Sawa, a teacher of domestic science. The one European is Mr. Robert Hobbs, chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, and the one Asian Mr. Amir Karimjee, brother of the Speaker of the Legislative Council. For the next three months Mr. Brian Exiles will be talks organizer; then he will hand over to Mr. Miki Moko, who is now taking a course in London with the B.B.C.



## Sharp Attack on Mr. Macleod "Most Disastrous Man in Politics"

THE JUDGMENT expressed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently that Mr. Ian Macleod was the worst Secretary of State for the Colonies of modern times has now been endorsed by the *Daily Express*, which gave much of the leader page in a recent issue to an article which suggested that he is "the most disastrous man in politics".

Accusing the Secretary of State of paying more attention to African politicians than to Britain's interests, the article said (in part):—

"As Minister of Labour Mr. Macleod pleased both the right and left. Trade union leaders admired his realistic, down-to-earth touch, and for the same reason Tories thought him a good fellow. As soon as he went to the Colonial Office the adroit, hard-hitting negotiator assumed the starry-eyed air of an Aldermaston marcher. He decided to be as soft to the blacks of Africa as he had been rough to the whites of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The new-style Macleod has proved the most calamitous Colonial Secretary in history. As the chairman of the Labour Party put it the other day: 'Macleod has sold the white settlers down the river in a way no Labour Colonial Secretary could possibly have done'.

"As a result of Mr. Macleod's remorseless passion for progress, Kenya faces a major financial crisis and Central Africa is plunged into confusion and uncertainty; and Dr. Banda, a mere rabble-rouser, has been lifted to a position where he can make or break the Federation, a splendid venture.

"All over British Africa Macleod has planted powder-barrels. Sudden explosions could appear anywhere. Yet his New Year message assured us that he had no time for people who 'buried their heads in the shifting sands for protection against the wind of change'. Has he not even now started to recognize the reckless stupidity of his policy?

"One important reason why Mr. R. A. Butler failed to

become Prime Minister four years ago was that in the general Tory view he was 'too far to the left to be right'. In growing numbers Tories are now pinning that label on Mr. Macleod. For many he is the most disastrous man in the Government. If he makes one more mistake the wind of change will blow away any remaining claim he has to the future leadership of the party."

## Autocratic Duplicity and Vulgar Scoury Lancaster House Agreement Dishonoured

BITTER PROTESTS continue to be made in Nyasaland against the rules gazetted by the Government for the franchise for the coming election.

The Settlers' and Residents' Association has termed what has been done "an exhibition of autocratic duplicity and vulgar scoury". It has declared that the rules "dishonour the Lancaster House Agreement", and has described United Kingdom policy as "directed to appeasing extremist demands at any price.

The association has written to the Government of Nyasaland:—

"This association protests strongly against Government Notice No. 1 of 1961, which lays down details of the franchise for the coming elections.

"Firstly, a matter of this importance should be debated by the Legislature. To impose these provisions autocratically through an Order in Council is the antithesis of the democratic system which it is hoped to promote in this country. Additionally, the details of the Order do not reflect the agreement reached at the Lancaster House Conference. The whole business is an exhibition of autocratic duplicity and vulgar scoury.

Accordingly, we urge that the Order be repealed, and that the subject be considered by the Legislative Council and the elected representatives of all sections of the community.

"Secondly, requiring voters on the higher roll to re-register is cumbersome and illogical. Voters on leave, sick, or otherwise unable to appear before the registering officer will be disenfranchised. The present arrangement suggests that the Colonial Office aims to reduce the size, and hence minimize the importance of, the higher electorate. A shabby subterfuge! A more practical and honourable approach would be to accept the existing non-African territorial roll *en bloc* and add to it voters who register under new qualifications. Is there any valid objection to this suggestion?

"Thirdly, criticism focuses on the franchise requirements for the Lower roll—notably para. 6 (1) (a) (iii). Under this provision Africans from Portuguese East Africa who have paid a few years' tax would be enfranchised. This privilege is also extended to wives and daughters. It is clearly open to abuse.

"These Africans remain foreign nationals. They are neither British subjects nor British protected persons. They owe no allegiance to Her Majesty or the country. The proposal undermines the principle of nationality and debases the value of citizenship.

"Moreover, this right is based on racial grounds. European and Asian Portuguese nationals who have resided and have been taxed in this country for a comparable period do not qualify for a vote. This is racial discrimination. It contravenes the Convention of Human Rights, to which Britain is a signatory. The provision is therefore *ultra vires*. It should be amended or withdrawn without delay.

"Finally, we re-emphasize that the Order in Council dishonours the agreement reached at Lancaster House. We appreciate that British colonial policy is directed to appeasing extremist demands at any price. And, against the programme of disentanglement, undertakings given by H.M. Government are valueless. But to impose this settlement with precipitate irresponsibility will promote mistrust. Hope of peaceful political development will evaporate.

"We strongly recommend that the Order in Council be repealed and that the subject be placed before the Legislative Council for debate and approval."

## Emperor's Pardon

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia has issued a decree pardoning all privates of the Imperial Bodyguard who took part in the abortive revolt last month and permitting them to be re-engaged by the Army. Officers who took part in the revolt are to be tried, and those who took no active part are to be discharged from the armed services with three months pay.

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## S. Rhodesian Talks Resumed

### Franchise the Controversial Issue

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN constitutional conference, adjourned at Lancaster House, London, on December 16, have been resumed in Salisbury under the chairmanship of Sir Edgar Whitehead. It was officially stated that it had been agreed to try to complete preliminary negotiations by January 24. The talks would then continue with Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, who is due in Salisbury today, presiding.

The most controversial topics on the agenda are the extension of the franchise and African representation in Parliament, with Mr. W. J. Harper, leader of the Dominion Party, and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the National Democratic Party, taking opposing standpoints. Early deadlock between the two extremist views on the question of the franchise might result in either or both of the delegations withdrawing.

Questioned on this point, Mr. Harper said: "We shall cross our bridges when we get to them." He felt confident that "we shall eventually be able to set Southern Rhodesian right", and that after the election which would follow the talks the country would be on a politically stable basis.

Mr. Nkomo said that he intended to raise the franchise issue early in the talks, since all other clauses that might need change could be dealt with only after the franchise question had been settled. He added:—

"It is important at this very difficult time for everyone to realize that the solution will be for all of us to accept each other as fellow citizens on a basis of complete equality. This would create a sense of oneness and a sense of belonging to one nation and not to racial groups.

The false fears created by certain politicians in this country that an African-controlled Government would have no place for other racial groups are imaginary and misleading. The African is happy and willing to live side by side on equal terms with all people who have chosen to make this country their home."

At a Press conference a few days earlier Sir Edgar Whitehead said that the initial purpose was to reach agreement on changes about which most parties were agreed and to narrow the differences down to about eight. Then, Mr. Sandys would take over the chairmanship.

Sir Edgar admitted the accuracy "in some respects" of a local report that his blueprint for a new Constitution included a Council of State to approve all laws involving race discrimination, power to the High Court to veto discriminatory clauses in new laws, a widening of the franchise, and 10 African members into the Assembly.

## Riot at Malawi Party Meeting

### Dr. Banda's Two Voices

TWENTY AFRICANS were hurt and 12 arrested when police used tear-gas and truncheons to break up part of a crowd of about 4,000 at a Malawi Party meeting in Soche African township, near Blantyre, on Sunday. The crowd had attacked police and journalists with stones and threatened to overturn a police recording van.

The meeting was to have been addressed by Dr. Banda, who arrived an hour late. When he came on to the platform the crowd were told that a plea he had made the previous day for "peace and calm" had been endorsed by party conference. At that point the public address system broke down and the crowd began shouting and singing songs insulting the police.

In the midst of the disturbance a canopy over the speaker's platform collapsed, drenching Dr. Banda with rainwater, which had collected in it.

Dr. Banda had told the conference on Saturday: "I have called you here today to beg, beseech, and entreat for peace and calm at any cost, no matter what provocation we get from the police, the United Federal Party, and all our opponents." Later, however, he was reported to have told the delegates: "To hell with moderation — extremists first!"

## N. Rhodesian T.U.C.

ALL AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS in Northern Rhodesia have agreed to re-unite in a body to be called the Northern Rhodesian United Trades Union Congress, which will seek affiliation to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

## Tanganyika Mission to Germany

### Three Ministers Seek Investments

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, Sir Ernest Vasey, Finance Minister, and Mr. Nsibo Swai, Minister for Commerce and Industry, are visiting Germany this week at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic. They flew to Cologne from London on Monday, and their programme includes visits to Bonn, Hamburg, and Dusseldorf.

They are to be received by the President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, and the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and are also to have discussions with the Foreign Secretary, the Minister of Economics, and representatives of their departments. There are luncheon engagements with the British Ambassador, the Mayor of Hamburg, and the Prime Minister of North Rhine Westphalia, and talks have been arranged with leading bankers and representatives of commerce and industry.

Tanganyika has a favourable balance of trade with the Federal Republic, her exports to which in the first half of last year were valued at just over £2m., while purchases from Germany were a little under £1½m. In 1959 Tanganyika's exports to Western Germany totalled £3,675,200, or almost exactly double the value of German imports.

## Slater's Trip to Rhodesia

A JOURNEYMAN SLATER alleged in the Court of Session in Edinburgh last week that he had gone to Rhodesia in response to an advertisement which guaranteed him employment as a roof tiler but could not get work there in his trade and had to return to Glasgow, where his wife had had to obtain public assistance for herself and their three children. The slater, Frank Dow, aged 32, claimed £1,500, damages from Mackay's Travel Agency, Ltd., Glasgow, who, he alleged, had induced him to enter into a contract by their undertaking that he would obtain employment in Rhodesia.

Mr. Stewart Hodge, secretary of the British Immigrant Selection Board for Rhodesia, said in evidence that at the time Dow left for Rhodesia there were vacancies for eight roof tilers and only four had flown out.

Mr. Ian Mackay, a director of the agency, which denied Dow's allegations, said he told Dow that they had information from Rhodesia House that the Master Builders' Association were "crying out for men".

Mr. W. H. Hammond, Under-Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, said that he had organized four air-lifts, and that of 140 men who went out between 80 and 100 had remained in Rhodesia. "The Scots in one of the lifts had proved disappointed men. They did not measure up to the usual standard of Scotsmen. They did not make a go of it."

The case was adjourned for written testimony from Rhodesia.

## C.D. and W. Grants to East Africa

LOANS AND GRANTS approved in 1960 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act totalled £49,612,353, of which £2,817,989 was allocated for research. In the three previous years the totals had been £27,850,204, £16,201,062, and £18,740,767.

In the 1960 expenditure education accounted for £10,353,057, road developments for £7,721,088, agriculture and veterinary services for £4,151,917, medical and health services for £2,770,221, industrial development for £2,414,973, and water supplies and sanitation for £1,626,229.

Recent grants to East Africa have included £245,000 for a new library, administrative block, and extensions at the Royal Technical College in Nairobi, £223,855 towards the cost of forest development in Kenya during 1960-61, £78,455 for improvements to the Great North Road in Tanganyika, and £52,600 to improve four of the 20 ferries maintained by the Tanganyika Government on the main road system.

## Outward Bound Company of East Africa

THE OUTWARD BOUND COMPANY OF EAST AFRICA is to be incorporated on an East African basis this year to control, perpetuate, and expand the work done at the Outward Bound School at Loitokitok on Kilimanjaro.

Because the school lies just within the border of Kenya, the Governor of that Colony performed the opening ceremony last Saturday of the new dining-hall; but Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika, and Mr. Byers, representing Uganda, were present.

Sir Patrick Kenison said that since the first Outward Bound course was organized nine years ago, 1,367 people had taken such courses, 393 of them in 1960. The work was enormously important, for it was designed to develop character at an impressionable age by enabling young men to pit themselves both against the elements and their own natures. Moreover, it encouraged the team spirit among the participants, Africans, Asians, and Europeans, helping them to forget their differences in the common trial and long toil of reaching the summit.

Sir Patrick thanked the Daberton Trust for gifts totalling £12,500 and for promising to provide funds for 48 youth leaders to take courses during the current year.

Among local companies which he mentioned as meeting the fees of members of their staffs taking the course were Barclays Bank D.C.O., British Portland Cement Company of East Africa, East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., Gatlcy & Roberts, Ltd., the Kenya Farmers' Association, and the Shell Company of East Africa.

The school, the Governor emphasized, had been extremely fortunate to have Major Dacre Stroud as its driving force almost from its inception.

## Dock Strikes' "Incalculable Damage"

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has issued a report on the great damage done to Britain's export trade by dock strikes, official and non-official. It deals particularly with the unofficial strike of tally clerks in the Port of London from September 20 to September 27 last, when 125 ships were caught in the port (at losses to their owners of between £250 and £350 each daily) and another 196 bound for London were diverted with their cargoes to Continental harbours. The damage to the national economy was "incalculable".

A questionnaire was completed by 1,032 users of the port, of whom nearly 8% declared that they would in future not use London for their shipments overseas. One reply stated that a whole year's business with a big overseas customer had been lost. About 11% of the replies estimated losses at between £1,000 and £10,000, and 16 of the companies reckoned that they had lost more than £10,000. One manufacturer put his loss at £20,000. The loss to shipping companies was well over £1m., and to the port authority about £400,000.

The following extract from correspondence is quoted in the report: "The situation in the London docks has long been such that we, in company with many other international coffee merchants, have channelled all our European coffee business through Continental ports and do not bring a bag of coffee here unless it is absolutely unavoidable and definitely destined for U.K. consumption. As regards the other commodities we handle, we are investigating the possibilities of importing and exporting through other U.K. ports so as to avoid London as much as possible."

## Seventh of Highlands Offered

### European Landowners Eager to Quit Kenya

ALMOST ONE-SEVENTH of the land in European ownership in the Kenya Highlands has been offered for purchase to the Land Development and Settlement Board of Kenya, which announced at the week-end that it proposed to take up about 180,000 of the 900,000 acres offered. Land so acquired will be used for two African settlement schemes, for yeomen and peasants.

The chairman of the board, Mr. J. F. Lipscomb, has stated that the peasant schemes will be sited in Highland areas adjacent to the Kikuyu, Kamba, and Kalenjin reserves, with the aim of relieving population pressure in those localities. The yeoman scheme will not be similarly concentrated, African settlement under it being more scattered within the areas now reserved to Europeans.

Whereas the authorities had expected great interest to be shown in their new settlement schemes by Africans, especially Kikuyu, that expectation has not been realized, perhaps in consequence of a widespread belief, fostered by the statements of political extremists, that land in the Highlands will not need to be paid for by Africans, to whom it will be offered free either after the general election in February or when Kenya becomes independent at no very distant date.

## Kenya's New Agricultural Board

A NEW BODY, entitled the Board of Agriculture for the Non-Scheduled Areas [that is to say, African] was formally constituted last week in Kenya in place of the Land Development Board (Aldrey). It has two representatives for each of the five provinces.

Chief Mwakugu will be its representative on the Board of Agriculture for the Scheduled Areas; Chief Kibor arap Talai, Mr. Sakayo Opono and Mr. Nteere Mbgogori will represent it on the Land Development and Settlement Board; and Mr. Benjamin Ngaira has been nominated as representative on the governing body of Egerton College.

Nyanza members are Mr. Zakayo Opono, a progressive farmer from the Gem location, and Mr. Benjamin Ngaira, a senior teacher and progressive farmer from North Maragoli. Rift Valley members are Chief Kibor arap Talai, of the Lelan location of Marakwet, who has a large farm on the Cherangani Hills, and Mr. Francis Setim, a Baringo District farmer. The Central Province representatives are Mr. Nteere Mbgogori, a teacher and progressive farmer from Meru, and Mr. Leonard Njiru, a farmer and headmaster of an intermediate school.

The chairman of Machakos African District Council, Mr. Onesimus Musyoki, who is a large-scale farmer at Makuem and also an assistant agricultural officer, is one of the two members for the Southern Province, his colleague being Mr. Jason Kiruti, who sits on Kajiado African District Council and farms near Loitokitok.

Chief Jakob Mwakugu, from Mwatate, near Taita, and Mr. Jafferati Lalji, who has large estates in the Kwale area, represent the Coast Province.



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## East African Airways Corporation

COLONEL M. C. P. MOSTERT, general manager of East African Airways Corporation, announces that revenue in 1960 amounted to about £4.2m., an increase on the 1959 figure of some £900,000. The number of passengers carried increased by more than 14% to 149,419, cargo traffic was also up 14% to 2,585 tons, and mail rose by 22% to 657 tons. A satisfactory surplus on the year's operation is expected. E.A.A. has a remarkable growth record in revenue. It was £1.4m. in 1955, £1.5m. in 1956, £1.9m. in 1957, £2.6m. in 1958, and £3.2m. and £4.2m. in the last two years. On East African internal services passengers exceeded 105,000 in 1960, an increase of 9%, cargo reached 1,785 tons (rising 12%) and mail at 437 tons was up by 9%. The company is operating Britannia, Canadair, and Comet aircraft.

## Uganda's Coffee Marketing Policy

SO THAT UGANDA may compete more effectively in the sale of its coffee, particularly robusta, the Government of the Protectorate, with the full support of the Coffee Advisory Council, has announced new plans for processing and marketing. They are described in Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1960 (Government Printer, Entebbe, Is.).

No new dry processing factories will be permitted in Uganda for five years; but this prohibition will not apply to the erection under licence of factories using the wet process method, which is to be encouraged because it yields better quality coffee.

The existing legal distinction between curing works, scheduled hulleries, and African estate factories will cease to apply, and all processors of African-grown coffee will be free to operate as they think fit, subject to grading and export control, and to sell either to the Coffee Marketing Board or in the open market, except that there will be complete prohibition of export by persons other than those licensed by the board of any coffee below a specified grade.

In order to make the Uganda product more competitive in the world, there is to be a screening and points system of grading, with division of the crop into three main grades.

## Japan Looks to Rhodesia

MR. RALPH STANLEY, of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Mines, who recently visited Japan and Australia, said on his return that the Colony might reasonably hope to export about 2m. tons of coal and from 300,000 to 500,000 tons of iron ore annually to Japan, together worth about £24m. at the mine, and that there was great scope for the expansion of such business.

## Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. Ltd.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., which has large East and Central African interests, reports group profits after taxation at just over £1m. for 1960, compared with £1.1m. in 1959. Taxation amounted to £1.1m. Shareholders received an interim dividend of 2% tax free on the then ordinary capital of £2m., and 4% less tax after it had been raised to £4m., compared with 8% on £2m. in 1959. It is proposed that a final dividend of 11% less tax should be paid.

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## Tanganyika's Coffee Exports

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Minister of Agriculture in Tanganyika, has announced that the Coffee Industry Ordinance is to be amended so as to restrict to annual and quarterly quotas the quantity of coffee which may be shipped from the Territory to its traditional markets, this being part of the international plan to prevent a collapse in the world coffee position, which, if not prevented, would cause great hardship to coffee growers everywhere. World experts, he said, attributed the recent fall in the selling price of East African robusta to excessive quantities having been off-loaded in purchasing countries by some producing States, whose safes were fortunately almost at an end. It was therefore hoped that robusta prices would improve within the next month.

## Search for Oil in Kenya Intensified

HAVING ALREADY SPENT NEARLY £8m. on the search for oil in East Africa, B.P.-Shell Petroleum Development Company of Kenya, Ltd., has been granted a new special oil prospecting licence by the Government of Kenya. The licence, which is for a maximum period of 10 years, requires the company to increase substantially each year's expenditure on its prospecting operations. The licence under that work has hitherto been done had a validity of four years, with renewal periods of one year at a time. The signatories last week to the new agreement were the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, and two directors of the company, Messrs. R. E. Linton and E. E. Hudson.

## "Embarrassing" Russian Mission

MR. FRANK OWEN, Federal Minister of Commerce, said in a broadcast from Salisbury a few days ago that the three-member Russian delegation visiting Rhodesia had been an "embarrassment to the Government", which had no desire to encourage trade with Communist Russia. A spokesman for the Rhodesian Selection Trust group stated that the delegation had placed further orders for copper, and an Anglo American Corporation representative said that his group would also continue to sell the metal to Russia, which in 1959 bought some 20,000 tons of Northern Rhodesian copper for about £5m. Imports of Soviet goods into the Federation in that year were valued at only £3,400.

## Kilombero Sugar Company

WHEN THE LISTS CLOSED in Dar es Salaam for the invitation to the public to subscribe for 700,000 preference shares of £1 each in the Kilombero Sugar Co., Ltd., there had been only 746 applications for 35,870 shares. The issue underwritten by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Standard Bank of South Africa, which will later provide further opportunities for local purchase of the shares. The Kilombero Company estimates its capital requirements at £3.2m., of which £2.3m. is to be jointly subscribed by the International Finance Corporation, the Colonial Development Corporation, the Netherlands Overseas Finance Company, and Vereenigde Klautensche Cultuur Maatschappij.

## Magadi Soda Company

THE MAGADI SODA CO., LTD., producers of soda ash and salt in Kenya, celebrate their golden jubilee today, which is the 50th anniversary of the company's incorporation. In Kenya this occasion is being marked by a holiday with pay at the works at Lake Magadi, a display on the sports ground by the Kenya Police Band, a conjuring performance by Mr. Jasper Maskelyne, and a firework display. In Nairobi on Saturday a cocktail party will be attended by leaders of commerce and industry, senior officials, and other well-known persons. This evening there is a reunion dinner in London of pensioners of the company and former directors. Mr. Mervyn Hill has been commissioned to write the company's history.

## B.U.A. Plan £20m. Investment

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS, Britain's largest independent airline, plans to invest nearly £20m. in a new fleet of jet aircraft if its application to the Air Transport Licensing Board to operate scheduled services to 35 destinations is approved. The proposed services include year-round operation between British, Irish and Continental cities, seasonal holiday flights to the Continent, Cyprus and Egypt, and long-haul services to Khartoum, Lagos, Johannesburg, Singapore and Hong Kong. B.U.A. was formed last year by the amalgamation of 37 companies, including the Airwork Group and Hunting-Clan.

**Company Report****Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited****Increasing Demand for Products****MR. K. R. M. CARLISLE ON ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR**

THE NINETY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY LIMITED, will be held on February 16 in London.

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

As forecast in my last year's statement, the accounts now presented reflect another successful year's trading.

Sales for the Group as a whole were higher in value, in spite of the lower prices obtained on disposal of many of our by-products, such as hides, fats, feeding meals and fertilizers. In these circumstances one would have hoped for a still better overall result, but against the additional profits earned there had to be offset the increases in costs, particularly of administration, marketing and research, to which I referred in my statement last year.

Profit before taxation at £2,214,000 was slightly higher than the previous year's figure. We recommend payment of a final ordinary dividend of 11%, less income tax.

**Oxo Limited**

In the United Kingdom turnover showed a further satisfactory increase. Sales of the Oxo Cube were greater than ever before, and "Fray Beitos" corned beef was also sold in greater quantities, thus consolidating our commanding share of the consumer pack corned beef market.

Sales of "Oxoid" Culture Media, for use in laboratories, which at present represent only a small part of turnover as a whole, made further progress both at home and abroad, and these products were during the year introduced into the United States of America. The "Oxoid" name enjoys a growing reputation in this specialized field.

In October, 1960, after the close of the financial year, the selling price of the Oxo Cube was increased. The opportunity was taken on introducing the price increase to revise the entire structure of the terms offered to the retail and wholesale trades.

In previous statements I have referred to the many changes which have been made in the organization of Oxo, Limited. The benefits of these changes are making themselves increasingly felt, and in product marketing the company has greatly improved its position by the application of modern techniques, both in advertising and in trade and consumer promotions.

**Continent of Europe**

Now methods and fresh ideas led to an overall increase in turnover and activity of our Continental companies, although profits were in some cases disappointing. I am hopeful that in due course substantially better results will be achieved by the Continental companies as a whole, despite the constantly increasing cost of meeting the competitive conditions of the European food industry.

During the year under review the construction of our Belgian company's new factory on the outskirts of Antwerp went forward as planned. This factory will supply the Benelux Union, and other markets as required, and is due to come into production this calendar year.

I would like to make special mention of the success with which our Italian company brought its newly formed sales and marketing functions into operation. The separation from Carlo Erba S.p.A., to which I

referred in my last statement, took place during the year under review.

In the course of a detailed review of the Group's world-wide activities, the chairman said:—

**Africa**

The financial results of the African companies for the year ended December 31, 1959, included in the accounts under review, showed a substantial improvement over 1958.

During 1960, cattle in Africa have again been in fairly free supply and our factories have worked well towards capacity.

In Southern Rhodesia drought conditions were responsible for the offering for sale of more than normal quantities of cattle, and it is to be hoped that supplies in the coming year will not be unduly prejudiced. Again we were grateful to the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission for their co-operation in supplying West Nicholson with meat for processing.

The output from the Athi River factory of the Kenya Meat Commission increased during 1960, and its products have been well received on the U.K. market.

In Tanganyika, although cattle supplies appear adequate, prices have risen and there is a danger that they may reach a level at which it is no longer profitable to continue operations at the two factories.

Turning to the selling organizations, political uncertainties have had some effect on the trading of Oxo (East Africa), Limited, while the additional barriers imposed by the recent trade agreement between the Union of South Africa and the Central African Federation may prove a stumbling-block to our trading in the Union. Ways and means are being studied of making good any loss of business to Oxo (South Africa), Limited.

Fencing and water development continue on the ranch in Southern Rhodesia, and to finance these improvements we have sold some of the remoter and less used portions of the ranch. The benefits of water development over the past few years were very apparent during this year's drought.

Following on the discovery some two years ago of an emerald deposit on the northern boundary of our property, we had a geological survey carried out to see whether we could find any gems on our ground. Unfortunately no emeralds were found, but the survey contributed to the general study of sources of water and was therefore of value.

**Output**

Sales for the current year to date of most of our main products in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe are in advance of those reached in the corresponding period last year. Provided, therefore, that no shocks are forthcoming from our primary activities overseas, I am hopeful that profits will, in spite of increasing costs, show some expansion.

We have since the close of the financial year formed a new company called Liebig's (Ireland), Limited, with the object of processing foodstuffs using the accelerated freeze drying process developed under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at their establishment in Aberdeen, and carrying out research thereon. In this we have been assisted financially by the Government of Eire, who have through their Industrial Development Authority contributed substantially to the construction of a factory in Sligo.

## News Items in Brief

There is now a snake park at the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

A first trial consignment of Kenya cheese has been sent to Rhodesia by road in a refrigerated truck.

A German East African one-rupee stamp was sold in Hamburg last week for 9,000 marks (about £765).

Minimum wages in the milling industry in Southern Rhodesia have been raised from 30s. to 49s. weekly.

More than one million acres of farm land in Southern Rhodesia changed hands in 1960 at an average cost of £3 an acre.

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., have established in Dar es Salaam a cement packing plant which has cost about £190,000.

Twenty-five representatives of the coffee trade in Europe are visiting Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. They arrived on January 20 and are due back on February 8.

Only 15 of about 500 Africans who were taken into detention when a state of emergency was declared in Southern Rhodesia in February, 1959, have not yet been set free.

The British and Foreign Bible Society reports that its new Congo Swahili Bible is selling briskly in the areas east of Stanleyville to Ruanda-Urundi, and south to Elisabethville.

One of the ringleaders of the Londiani demonstration against the New Kenya Party leader, Mr. Blandell, when he was pelted with eggs and tomatoes, has resigned from the Kenya Coalition.

The holiday camp organizer, Mr. "Billy" Butlin, plans to send about 300 tourists from the United Kingdom to Kenya this year for a fortnight's stay at an all-in cost of not more than £250.

Switzerland's four-member mission to East Africa is spending this week and most of next week in Tanganyika. Its purpose is to investigate the possibility of technical assistance, excluding capital aid and investment.

The sixth annual conference of the East African Branch of the Royal Institute of Chemistry has been held in Nairobi. The chairman was Mr. W. H. Dyson, managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa), Ltd.

Under a protocol signed in Moscow, trade between Russia and the Sudan is to be doubled this year. The Sudan will supply cotton, hides, and oil seeds in return for machinery and other equipment, timber, cement, wheat, sugar, and other goods.

African rice farmers on the Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme near Embu are producing average yields slightly higher than those of Japan, a traditional rice-growing country. Last year's average was 231 bags an acre, and one farmer achieved a yield of 47 bags.

Rajmal Tea Co., Ltd., which has a controlling interest in Chivanjee Estate, Ltd., and Kaimosi Tea Estates, Ltd., two Kenya tea plantation companies, reports sales of 415,086 lb. and 191,735 lb., compared with 433,569 lb. and 152,058 lb. in the corresponding periods of 1959.

In the first 15 days of January 96 cases of smallpox, 13 of them fatal, were reported in Nyasaland. There has been an easing of the Melawa-Instigated boycott of health teams, and many Africans have been coming forward to plead for vaccination. Of the 96 cases, 73 were in the Lilongwe area.

Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd., has received from Salisbury City Council a contract worth about £200,000 for an African housing scheme. An earlier decision to award the contract to a local contractor, employing only European labour was rescinded. Costains, whose tender was £24,000 less employ African labour.

Ethiopia has requested the extradition of Mr. Teferi Chareou, Minister in Stockholm until he announced his support for the recent rebel movement in Addis Ababa. The Swedish Foreign Ministry has announced that the application is based on a wish to try him in Ethiopia on charges of embezzlement.

The Tractor Division of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham, produced 71,500 tractors last year, a 6.4% increase on the previous record in 1959; 73% of the total was exported to more than 100 overseas markets, the 51,700 units shipped being 15% above the 1959 total. In the case of the Dextra light tractor the increase over the previous year was 20%.

The Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ltd., which has been operating for just under a year, has now industrial commitments of about £190,000 in five projects in Southern Rhodesia and one in Nyasaland. Financial assistance has been given in the case of a fishing project and to manufacturers of clothing, knitwear, pharmaceuticals, wire, and bricks.

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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
1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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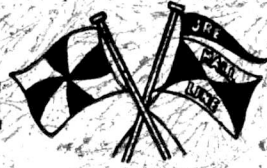


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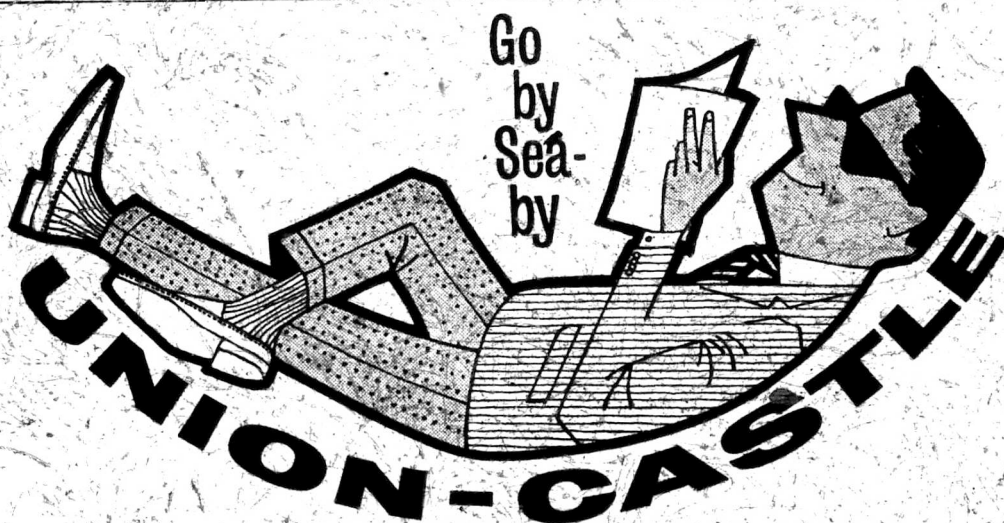
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