

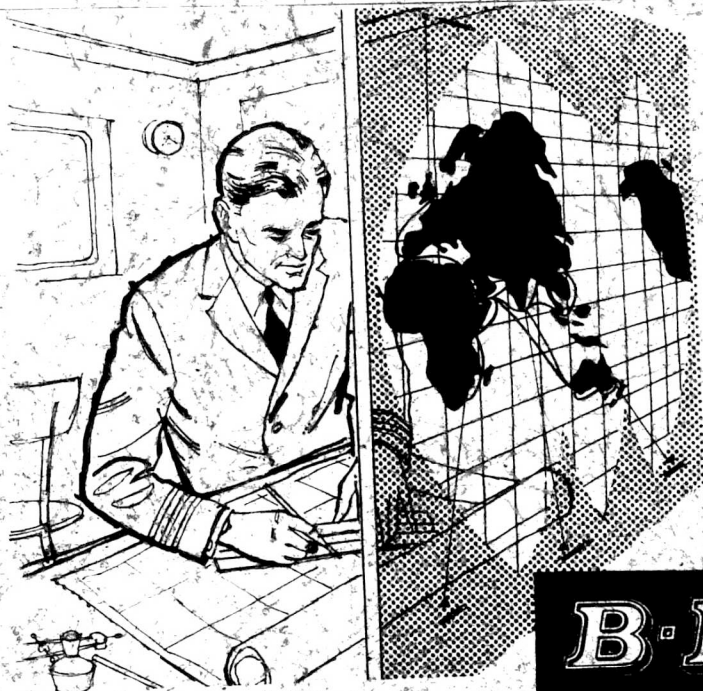
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 2 February, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1895

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
40/- yearly; post free



## At your service on World Trade Routes

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

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

# B-I

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO. LTD.

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



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

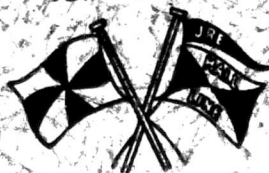
*Specially designed and built for African Service by*

**ALDOUS**  
SUCCESSORS LTD.  
BRIGHTLINGSEA • ESSEX • ENGLAND

Macblundellism Derided by Kenya Primaries

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CAPE GRENVILLE	—	Feb. 16	Feb. 24
HARRISON VESSEL	Mar. 18	—	Mar. 28

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

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

Vessel	S. Wales	GLASGOW	Birkenhead
CITY OF LONDON	—	Feb. 2	Feb. 10
ADMINISTRATOR	—	Mar. 6	Mar. 14

\* Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

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

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

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

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

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

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

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

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

## NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information  
APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"  
Telephone: Whitehall 5858      Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

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

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

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

# Confidence...

BRITISH MOTOR CORPORATION

J. LYONS & CO. LTD.

ROOTES GROUP

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

PILKINGTON BROS. LTD.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE LTD.

DAVID WHITEHEAD & SONS

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD.

These are just some of the Companies established in the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland, confident in its future as the centre of a great market—one of the fastest developing markets in the world.

*Industrialists and investors desiring up-to-date and accurate information on business conditions and prospects in the Federation are invited to consult:—*

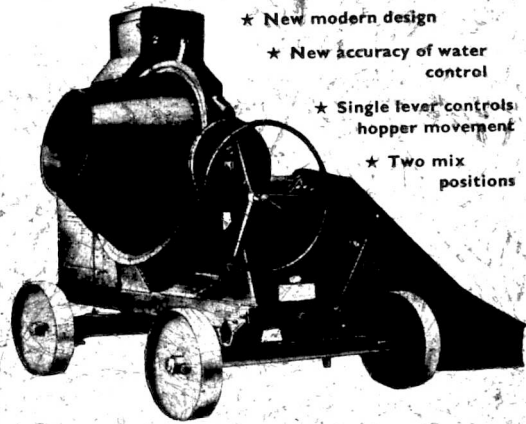
THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2.

COVent Garden 1212

# Winget 7T/HR CONCRETE MIXER

(Hopper-fed · Capacity 10/7 cu. ft.)



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

**WIGGLESWORTH & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED**  
DARES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI HOMBASA KAMPALI

*London Associates*

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

## Focus on the Lobito route...



An inspector of the Benguela Railway checks a sealed wagon on the Lobito Route. Security is an essential part of the Benguela Railway's fast and efficient service which links the Atlantic coast ports of Lobito with Central Africa.

*It is a further fact...*

- \* That the Benguela Railway runs farms, social and medical services for the benefit of its 14,000 employees.
  - \* That Lobito is 2,500 miles nearer Europe than South East African ports.
  - \* That the future of the Benguela Railway is linked with the progress of Africa.
- A modern railway in a fast developing continent. Expert service and efficient organisation combine to make Lobito a quick and dependable route to Central Africa.

Ship your goods *Via* **LOBITO** and the **BENGUELA RAILWAY**

Traffic Agents in the Federation:  
LEOPOLD WALFORD (C.A.) LTD.  
P.O. Box 1567, N'dola N.R. Cables: 'Walfica'  
And at Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanshya, Chingola and Bancroft.  
In London: LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.,  
48-50 St. Mary Axe, EC3. Cables: 'Walfship'  
In Lobito: Manubito, S.A.R.L. Caixa Postal 17. Cables: 'Manubito'



HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS" SPUI 10A · AMSTERDAM

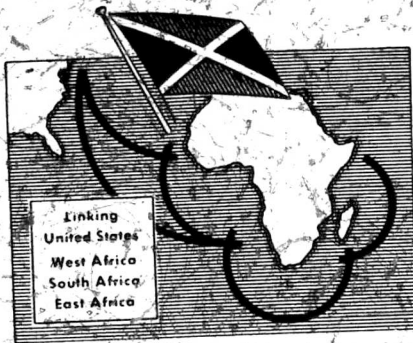
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN and JOHANNESBURG

COASTAL SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

UNION-NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

# HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN

AMSTERDAM



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

General Agents :

**EAST AFRICA**  
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.  
P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

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

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

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY  
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

**NORTH**

**EAST**

**WEST**

**SOUTH**

## Development +

*The phenomenal post-war development of the Rhodesias has been adequately matched by that of its Railways.*



Not only have heavy demands on transport been met in volume but modernisation and the well-advanced installation of Centralised Train Control have also enabled the Rhodesia Railways to provide more comfortable passenger facilities and an extensive network of express freight services, thus encouraging the development of Commerce and Industry throughout Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

# RHODESIA RAILWAYS

# A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

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

## TRADING SUBSIDIARY

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

#### Importers/Stockists

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

#### Exports

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

#### SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

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

#### SOLE PROPRIETORS

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

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

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

#### INTERESTED AS AGENTS

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

## Over 800 offices in Africa . . .

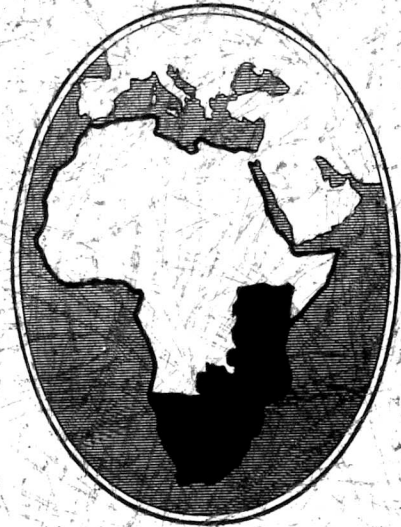
We provide an expert and comprehensive banking service throughout South, Central and East Africa.

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

### THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, EC4

*Agents and correspondents throughout the world*



# ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

#### OUTWARD SAILINGS

(A) ROBIN LOCKSLEY

	Ch'ton	S'v'n's	
	FEB. 9	FEB. 10	
Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.	
FEB. 13	FEB. 14	FEB. 17	

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

(B) ROBIN GRAY

	Boston	S'v'n's	Ch'ton
	FEB. 8	FEB. 24	FEB. 25
	Hait.	Phil.	N. Yk.
FEB. 27	FEB. 28	MAR. 3	

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

(D) (R) MORMACWIND

	Boston	S. Rd.	S'v'n's
	FEB. 24	MAR. 7	MAR. 9
	Ch'ton	Hait.	N. Yk.
MAR. 10	MAR. 13	MAR. 14	MAR. 17

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

(D) Deep Tank Space  
(R) Refrigeration Space

## NEW YORK,

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION

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

#### HOMeward SAILINGS

MORMACWAVE

ROBIN

GOODFELLOW

ROBIN SHERWOOD

MORMACBAY

ROBIN LOCKSLEY

ROBIN GRAY

	E. Africa	S. Africa
Early Feb.	Mid Feb.	
	Mid/Late	Feb.
	Late Feb./	Early
	Mar.	Mar.
	Ear./Mid	Mid/Late
	Mar.	Mar.
	—	Early April
	Mid April	Mid/Late
		April

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

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

Telephone: AVenue 1234  
Cables: Mitcotts, London

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

Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira

WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.  
Durban

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

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.  
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mikidani

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

Other Madagascar Ports:  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES and their Agents

HEAD OFFICE: MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.

2, BROADWAY  
NEW YORK, 4

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
Telephone: HOLborn 2274-5

Cables  
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams  
EASTAFRIC. Westcent. London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	603	Election Results and Candidates	608
Kenya Election "Exposed as Scandal"	604	U.K. "Appeasing Extremists"	610
Personalia	606	Mau Mau Rife	612
Rebuff for M.Ps.	607	N. Rhodesia Talks	613
		Events in the Congo	614

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1895

40/- yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

EVERY COMMENT which has so far appeared in the British Press about the resumption of the Northern Rhodesian constitutional talks in London at the beginning of this week has been unreliable in one or more respects, and when this issue went to the printers the fundamental facts had been stated nowhere. Among the essential truths which have not been told are the following: (1) that a communication from H.M. Government recently sent to the Federal Government (which could and should have been sent earlier) contains proposals which are unacceptable because they entirely disregard the basic principles of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution for Northern Rhodesia in regard to the franchise, a Constitution which became operative less than two years ago and was officially described as intended to have a life of about ten years; (2) that it was Mr. Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who shortly after his arrival in Salisbury last week suggested that Mr. Julian Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, and Mr. John Roberts, leader of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia and a Minister in the Government of that country, should fly to London to see what could be done to resolve a deadlock arising from the unfortunate United Kingdom proposals; and (3) that their party strongly objected to the Secretary of State's intention to mark the resumption of the adjourned conference by laying a paper which would in the opinion of the United Federal Party destroy all possibility of a successful result. Their conviction that the only hope lies in the method of each participating group from Africa submitting its proposals in writing for examination by the conference is surely sensible.

### The Truth Not Told.

ment, appears to be known by a single daily newspaper in this country. At any rate, they have as yet been mentioned by none, though columns have been written, most of them inaccurately, on minor aspects of the matter. There has been the customary injudicious spate of praise for Mr. Macleod, though it is he who is responsible for the decision of the United Federal Party and the Dominion Party not to participate in the conference except on fair terms, and, in particular, on terms which do not discard *ab initio* a franchise basis introduced by H.M. Government less than two years ago, accepted with reluctance by the U.F.P., and then specifically stated on behalf of the United Kingdom Government to be based on a ten-year term, within which period the special (lower) voting qualifications were to be eliminated. However strongly Ministers here may consider the "winds of change" to be blowing in Africa, they cannot possibly expect the U.F.P.—which is a genuinely multi-racial party, fighting for a non-racial approach to these problems—to be willing to accept the abandonment within two years of a Constitution, mainly of British manufacture, which Northern Rhodesians were told was framed to last until almost the end of this decade. Incensed at repeated breaches of British pledges and at what they consider sharp practice by British Ministers (quite recently in regard to the franchise regulations in Nyasaland), Rhodesians will certainly side with their own leaders in this quarrel with Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod.

### Repeated Breaches of British Pledges.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

Not one of these factors in the controversy, which are evidently essential to fair judg-

CASUISTRY, which for the past year has been the stock-in-trade of Conservative Party policy towards Kenya, a policy whole-

heartedly supported by the Parliamentary Socialists, cannot hide the fact that the primary elections in that distressed country have exposed the complete unreality of the assumption on which Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and their Cabinet colleagues have purported to base their attitude—that Mr. Blundell and his New Kenya Party had sufficiently strong backing to justify the decisions to treat with them as the true representatives of the European community and to brush aside the United Party delegation led by Group Captain Briggs. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has consistently denounced the supposition that Mr. Blundell was the undoubted mouthpiece of Kenya Europeans, but, unhappily, that assumption was encouraged by the stout support given to him for many months by two local publications, the *East African Standard* and the *Kenya Weekly News*. Moreover, since members of their staffs act as the correspondents of English newspapers and news agencies, that view, now demonstrated to have been entirely unreliable, was reflected in the matter cabled and mailed for publication here, so that the impression was created and maintained that Mr. Blundell was the voice of Kenya Europeans. The primary elections in Kenya have now made nonsense of that pretence. He and his followers have been able to attract only 4,362 votes out of 19,962 cast in nine constituencies. There were 12,128 votes for Coalition candidates and 3,472 for Independents, one of whom, Mr. Cleasby, has immediately joined the Coalition, with which he was in open sympathy. It would therefore be reasonable to add his 664 votes to the Coalition total, bringing it to 12,792, or very little short of thrice the New Kenya Party's aggregate, which means that Mr. Blundell could in fact speak for only one in four of the European voters. Not one newspaper in the United Kingdom has made its readers aware of the gross miscalculation made by the political leaders in the United Kingdom.

In all nine constituencies in which it had a candidate the Coalition headed the poll, and, as indicated above, in the tenth the victor, who enters the Legislature without further

trial because his opponent obtained only 15% of the votes, has promptly hoisted the colours of the Coalition, which will thus have at least three representatives in the Council,

for Mr. Maconochie Welwood and Mr. David Cole also denied their opponents the 25% which was fatuously deemed to constitute "effective and genuine support within their own communities" and so qualify them to proceed to the later common roll elections. There had been a general demand among Kenya Europeans to raise the quota to at least one-third of the votes, but, though obviously reasonable, it was rejected by the Government, assuredly because the Secretary of State for the Colonies had no confidence that the Blundellites could secure even that small measure of backing. How right he was! Had the quota been 83%, not a miserably inadequate 25%, the New Kenya Party would have been wrecked—and the Europeans would now have in the Legislature men in whom they have shown its confidence. Instead, it is highly likely that those from whom the community has withdrawn its confidence will be swept into the Legislature at the second time of asking by the overwhelming majority of African votes, for by what the previously pro-Blundell *Kenya Weekly News* calls "this wretched electoral system" Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell have left non-Europeans to decide who shall speak for the Europeans who have made the country what it is. Mr. Macleod, who before the Lancaster House Conference denied the Europeans a general election which would have enabled them to send to London delegates enjoying their unmistakable trust, will now have the satisfaction of observing a Legislature in which most of the European members will owe their election to ignorant masses of Africans who have been influenced by men of the Gichuru, Odinga, Mboya stamp, whose mutual enmities and unreliability are again strikingly illustrated by the antics within their own party which are described on another page.

#### Northern Rhodesia's Commissioner in London

MR. J. P. MURRAY, since 1955 senior provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is to become Northern Rhodesia's Commissioner in London soon after Easter. Born in 1906, he was educated at St. Edward's School, Oxford, and Christ Church, and went to Northern Rhodesia in 1931 as a district officer. At different times he has been stationed at Mporokoso, Mkushi, Fort Rosebery, and in all the Copperbelt districts, and he has been P.C. of the North-Western and Central Provinces and of Barotseland.

#### Tanganyika Mission

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, accompanied by Mr. Swai, left London Airport on Tuesday evening for Dar es Salaam. Sir Ernest Vasey, Finance Minister, will fly back on Saturday.



## Notes By The Way

### Buganda's Dilemma

THOSE BAGANDA POLITICIANS who thought it safe to take one risky action after another in the conviction that they would be rescued from the consequences of their folly by the Protectorate Government now know that their optimistic assumption is unlikely to prove justified, and that the Kabaka, his Ministers, and the Lukiko must find their own way back from the *cul de sac* into which they rushed despite repeated warnings. Though it was obvious to everyone with any knowledge of affairs that a formal declaration of independence by their kingdom would be meaningless as well as a breach of the Buganda Agreement, that declaration was foolishly made—and promptly denounced as unconstitutional by the Governor. As a face-saving measure, the Lukiko then decided that Buganda must have a Minister for External Affairs and a Minister for Commerce and Industry.

### Fruits of Folly

RECOGNIZING that his country could not even pay its own way, let alone embark upon new departmental expenditure, but unwilling to reject a fatuous recommendation, the Kabaka adopted the device of accepting the proposal but of instructing two of the Ministers to add the new portfolios to their existing duties—a stratagem which has brought from Government House a public reminder that, by the Buganda Agreements, foreign affairs are the exclusive prerogative of the Protectorate Government, which has likewise no intention of surrendering its responsibilities in matters of commerce, industry, and communications. Those who have manoeuvred Buganda with maximum publicity into an impossible position are thus left to retreat with what ability and grace they can belatedly contrive. Because the traditionalists, who have been primarily at fault in one issue after another, brought pressure upon the people of Buganda not to register on the electoral rolls, their voice will scarcely be heard in the new Legislative Council. It is poetic justice, if unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the Baganda in general and of Uganda as a whole.

### Too Much Politics

POLITICALLY-MINDED AFRICANS have for years insisted that Africans in the mass are intensely interested in political advancement. Many Europeans in close touch with the Native peoples, including administrative officers and missionaries, have never believed this assertion, which is also frequently contradicted by the many Africans who declare that what they most want is better educational opportunities for their children, higher wages for themselves, and rising standards of living. In short, progressive improvement in their living conditions. Mr. S. H. Irvine, lecturer in education in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has now made an inquiry on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia into various aspects of education, in the course of which he put questions to Africans which throw light on their attitude to politics. Those whom he classed as "advanced" were invited to list 20 subjects in order of usefulness. Politics came 18th. Standard VI boys placed it 13th in a list of 19 subjects. Both groups gave first place to hygiene. Africa would benefit enormously from healthier people and healthier politics.

### "Wind-of-Change Nonsense"

A GOOD STORY about the Federal Constitutional Review Conference is going the rounds in Central Africa. It is that one of the Rhodesian African delegates, when asked by Mr. Macmillan what he thought of the prospects of successful inter-racial partnership, replied in all innocence: "Much harm has been done by the chap who started this 'wind of change' nonsense. If politicians would only stop making speeches like that, there would be a fair chance that in my country we could all get down to working out things together on a sensible basis". The beauty of the story—and I am assured that it is strictly true—is that the African concerned was blissfully unaware that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to whom he was talking was the "chap" who began the "wind of change nonsense".

### Uhuru in Kivu

SIX YOUNG BELGIAN SOLDIERS, manacled together, kneeling with their hands above their heads, and surrounded by Congolese askari armed with rifles and sub-machine-guns are the subject of a picture postcard which is said to be selling in thousands to Africans in the Kivu Province. Since it has been reproduced by London newspapers, millions of people in Europe will have been given a better understanding on one aspect of "Uhuru". Only one of the six looks as though he might be more than about 20 years of age. After this posed photograph had been taken outside Bukavu's luxury hotel, the military headquarters of the pro-Lumumba party, the youths are stated to have been beaten until they were unrecognizable, and then to have been flown to Stanleyville. Not knowing that they had crossed the border from Ruanda-Urundi, they had strayed into Kivu—unless, as was recently the case with British officers in Uganda, the Congolese themselves crossed the frontier and abducted men who had every right to be where they were.

### Captain Elvish

CAPTAIN J. D. F. ELVISH, who has just retired from the post of marine superintendent of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company, was the only remaining employee of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., who had served under all its chairmen. He joined that line as a junior officer at the end of the first world war, and in Hitler's war took the CLAN FORBES, disguised as a submarine depot ship, on the first west to east convoy to Malta. As Clan Line marine superintendent in Liverpool later in 1941 he was there during the heavy German air attacks. He was appointed to the Clan board in 1958, and shortly afterwards to those of the British and Commonwealth and Union-Castle companies. The breadth of his interests is evident from the fact that he is vice-president of the Royal Naval Bird Watching Society and has been chairman of the Radio Aids to Navigation Panel of the Chamber of Shipping, a member of the Technical Committee of Lloyd's Register, an associate of the Institute of Marine Engineers, a fellow of the Institute of Navigation, a governor of the Marine Society, a member of the Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Society, a younger brother of Trinity House, and senior warden of the Master Mariners' Company. He is also a Freeman of the City of London.

# Kenya Elections Exposed As Scandal, Says Coalition Leader

## Results Condemn Macleod Constitution and Mr. Michael Blundell

"WE HAVE EXPOSED the elections as a scandal", Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, leader of the Kenya Coalition, said in Nairobi last week on the announcement of the results of the primary elections; but on the following morning the United Kingdom Press showed little concern with what had happened.

There were no leading articles on the subject in *The Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Guardian*, or *Daily Mail*. Nor did any of those papers consider the subject worth editorial comment on the following day.

Greatest prominence in the news columns was given by the *Guardian* to a telegraphic dispatch from Nairobi by Mr. Clyde Sanger, who said (in part):—

"The European voters of Kenya could hardly have made a more eloquent protest against Mr. Macleod's dictation of their future than they did in the primary selections for the 16 European reserved seats yesterday.

"There was heavy polling in every constituency, with the highest poll of 89% in the Rift Valley constituency (where the two party leaders clashed) and an average throughout the reserved seats of 79%. Of the votes cast between the Kenya Coalition and the New Kenya Party (extracting votes for Independents), the Coalition took 71%, heading the poll in every constituency and eliminating three New Kenya Party candidates from the common roll elections next month.

"A surprising fact was the strength of the Coalition in urban areas, where its policy offers little and its candidates were of poor calibre. It is believed that many civil servants voted for the Coalition, since it has given the impression of pressing the British Government hardest on security of contract.

### Tired of Policy of Appeasement

"The results can be interpreted only as a condemnation of the Macleod Constitution and of Mr. Michael Blundell, its chief advocate here.

"Mr. Don O'Beirne, a Coalition candidate, called on his voters to strike out the names of 'the perpetrators of the Lancaster House agreement' and most of them did.

"Mr. Blundell, who managed to survive his contest with Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck with only a 1.6% margin above the 25% minimum, said afterwards mildly: 'I have always enjoyed skating on thin ice'.

"Sir Ferdinand said: 'I have succeeded beyond my wildest dreams. Surely these results must prove to Mr. Macleod and perhaps even the Government of this country that the minorities, while not wishing to retard political progress, are tired of the continual policy of political expediency and appeasement'.

"Nevertheless, although the voters' protest was eloquent, it is not likely to be at all effective in the next legislative Council. African voters, who have the dominant say in several constituencies, are almost certain to support New Kenya Party candidates, the more so now that they are shown to be unpopular with so many Europeans.

The *Financial Times* commented editorially that the results "underline the lack of confidence between the majority of the Europeans in the Colony and the British Government policy-makers, notably Mr. Macleod", and emphasized that Mr. Blundell's New Kenya Party, "which broadly endorses the Colonial Office line", had fared badly, three of its eight candidates failing to achieve even 25% of the votes, while Mr. Blundell had got home "only by a whisker".

So ill-informed about Kenya was the writer that he stated that Mr. Blundell had been defeated by Sir Charles Markham! His leading article, which will nonetheless have had considerable influence, contained the following passages:—

"The artifice of Whitehall's Constitution-devisers has not been sufficient to conceal the real state of European opinion; and this will remain true even if the African vote is sufficient

to give the New Kenya Party's five remaining candidates success over their Coalition opponents at the substantive elections later this month. For a long time yet Whitehall's policies in Kenya—if they continue along their present lines—are going to be viewed with disfavour by the majority of Kenya's Europeans.

"That should it be allowed to be a sufficient cause for a reversal of Mr. Macleod's policies. European settler opinion is rarely the best guide in determining the pace of constitutional advance during the difficult transition period from Colonial Office rule to independence.

"Despite their disclaimers, Coalition supporters are as profoundly hostile to Mr. Macleod's political plans as to his refusal to underwrite European agricultural properties with the promise of wholesale compensation. The arguments against such a promise are formidable, and the cost to the British taxpayer could be very large.

"The obstacles in the way of a smooth transition to African rule—notably the problems of Kenyatta and of African designs on the White Highlands—are intractable enough. They will not be made easier if the majority of the European population continue to oppose the policies of those who are trying to solve them.

"Europeans in Kenya must remember that the U.K. Government is their best and only substantial friend in the months ahead. They can be confident that the British Government is not going to hand over power in Kenya if there is the ghost of a chance that Congo-type conditions might supervene."

### Emphatically Reject Whitehall Policy

Under the heading "No Surrender", a very different kind of leaderette in the *Daily Express* said:—

"The white voters in Kenya emphatically reject Whitehall's policy of surrender. They proclaim their determination to be neither manoeuvred nor frightened out of their own country.

"Mr. Macleod must now recognize that a new situation exists in Kenya. The whites want a programme that will restore financial confidence through political stability. On that they are united. The Africans are not united. There is every sign that their so-called political parties are reverting to tribal feuds. If Mr. Macleod wishes to promote good government in Kenya he must work with the whites, not against them. He should start afresh in Kenya. This time, with humility."

"No Confidence" was the title given to its comment by the *Spectator*, which said, *inter alia*:—

"Kenya has been given one of the most complicated Constitutions in the world. But, instead of the obvious device of merely allowing Europeans and Asians to elect their own representatives, the Lancaster House Conference decided to have a racial primary election in which European or Asian or African candidates present themselves to purely European or Asian or African electors. Any of these candidates who receive more than 25% of the votes should then go forward to a second election in which electors of all races—that is to say, an electorate overwhelmingly African—select the representative of the Europeans or the Asians.

"Mr. Blundell accepted the Lancaster House Constitution and earned for himself much unpopularity among Europeans for doing so. There appeared in the lists against him Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, leader of the Coalition Party, 71-year-old ex-Speaker of the Legislative Council, and heir to the Duke of Portland. He makes no pretence of liking what was done at Lancaster House, but fully recognizes that an advance towards self-government in Kenya is inevitable. Mr. Blundell just managed to collect the required 25%. Now both go forward to the final election, in which it is likely that the Africans who form more than 20,000 of the 23,000 electors will give their votes to Mr. Blundell.

"He will then be in the position of being the nominal spokesman for the Europeans, when the great majority of the Europeans have given a convincing electoral demonstration that they have no confidence in him. Many of the European settlers, far from feeling any moral obligation to accept any agreement that Mr. Blundell may make in their name, will be likely to feel almost exactly the reverse—almost an obligation to repudiate him."

There was no word on the subject in the *New Statesman*, now under new editorship, or in *Tribune*, a Socialist weekly still further to the left. As the *Daily Herald* has also expressed no opinion, not one of the

three publications which cater for Socialists has deemed it necessary to take the slightest notice of what has happened.

The *Economist* considered that the "bias" shown in fixing the minimum quota of votes at 25% had given Mr. Macleod the results which he wanted, and suggested that the Blundell party, though it had obtained less than 30% of the European vote, would probably get six of its nominees into the Legislative Council by African votes, the four Europeans among the 12 "national" members, and the three Ministries reserved for non-official Europeans. The article continued:—

"No one accused Mr. Lennox-Boyd of hypocrisy and sharp practice after the Tanganyika elections of 1958; Mr. Macleod and Mr. Macmillan are charged with worse than that in Kenya. Confidence in Britain among white farmers and civil servants may shrink still further, and private capital may continue to flow out of Kenya at last year's rate of £1m. a month. And while the inhabitants are demonstrating their lack of confidence in so striking a manner, can aid missions from West Germany, Switzerland, and Holland be expected to invest? Kenya's Finance Minister, Mr. K. W. S. Mackenzie, recently claimed that this was a classic example of people talking themselves into a crisis."

"His explanation is too facile. Kenya Europeans might have accepted the Lancaster House Constitution—and, more important, its spirit—if events in the Congo, the wilder remarks of Kenya's own African leaders, the eruption of tribalism, the Kenyatta issue, and the lack of solid guarantees from Britain had not filled them with alarm about their personal futures."

"The Kenya Government has said as little as possible about the considerable economic problems. The ordinary budget may have to be balanced with a British grant-in-aid of as much as £4m. and the development budget, involving the raising of loans worth £16.5m. over three years, is equally awry. But the Coalition Party has over-compensated for the Government's silence by an excess of woful talk and impossible demands for a £35m. revolving fund to stabilize land values; its main achievements is the harvest of votes and the increase of alarm."

"There is alarm in the Kenya goldfish bowl as the fish now to each other and the ellipse of the glass, see their neighbours as cannibalistic monsters. After the election they may acquire the ability to see each other in perspective and the willingness to swim together."

## Coalition Approaches African Leaders

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, leader of the Kenya Coalition, has sent the following letter to Mr. J. S. Gichuru, leader of K.A.N.U., and Mr. R. Ngala, leader of K.A.D.U., the two African political organizations:—

"The decisive Coalition victory in every contested European primary seat has now created the opportunity of offering genuine co-operation between Europeans and Africans in accord with the Coalition's declared policy and economic proposals.

"For the good of Kenya and in the interest of harmony and prosperity, which are of equal concern to all races, we express the hope that African political leaders will respect the wishes of the European community who have made it clear beyond doubt which men they trust and wish to represent them.

"A rejection of these candidates would be a severe setback to the wish of the European community to co-operate as a European minority through their own genuine representatives in the urgent problems of restoring both economic and political confidence in Kenya.

"Our policy statement clearly stated that we accept that the Africans will henceforth have a predominant majority in the Parliament of this country and that we are willing to support the process of constitutional evolution in an orderly and planned manner, which we understand is also the aim of the African leaders.

"The common roll elections cannot in any way alter the position which the Kenya Coalition has now achieved, and as the undoubted representatives of the Europeans of Kenya we hereby reiterate our desire to co-operate with African majority in shaping our future.

"I therefore trust that the leaders of both K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. will be able to meet me jointly or separately to discuss our complementary rôles."

## Split in K.A.N.U. Leadership

### Pro-Communist Mr. Odinga Suspended

MR. JAMES GICHURU, president of the Kenya African National Union, announced on Monday that he had suspended the vice-president of the party, Mr. Oginga Odinga, for having created disunity, for supporting non-K.A.N.U. candidates for the forthcoming election, and for having made pro-Communist statements which purported to come from the party after his visits to Communist countries.

"He is deliberately working against K.A.N.U.'s manifesto, which calls on Kenya to refrain from taking sides in the conflict between East and West and to adopt a policy of positive independence", Mr. Gichuru said. "He is influenced by the interests of Russia and China. We are determined not to allow another Congo to develop in Kenya by allowing foreign interference from the East or West before we have had an opportunity of consolidating our freedom under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta."

Mr. Odinga announced that he did not accept his suspension from the vice-presidency. A proposal for his dismissal from the party is to be considered tomorrow.

Mr. Gichuru also made it clear on Monday that he has quarrelled on a major issue with Mr. Tom Mboya, for he stated that K.A.N.U. had cancelled the general strike which was due to begin on February 1 and last three days in support of the campaign for Kenyatta's release. The demonstration was to have been accompanied by a hunger strike and a boycott of drink, tobacco, and the use of public transport.

Kenya African trade-unions had already rejected the idea of a strike, which had been announced by Mr. Mboya, secretary-general of K.A.N.U. and of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

It was widely said among Africans that he was influenced in his advocacy of a strike by the idea of gaining Kikuyu votes in the general election, in which it is thought he may be defeated in a Nairobi constituency in which he is opposed by a popular Kikuyu opponent.

It was on Wednesday of last week that Mboya announced the strike. Two days later five members of the governing council of K.A.N.U., led by Mr. Odinga, stated publicly that it should not and would not take place.

## Mr. Nyerere Assures Investors

### Tanganyika Offers a Fair Deal

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, who has been leading a Government delegation to Western Germany, told an audience in Cologne: "The Government of Tanganyika solemnly recognizes its obligations towards investors, to respect their investment, and to encourage them to bring their capital, enterprise and skill—in their interests and in our interests—to Tanganyika.

"We shall, of course, welcome Government-to-Government assistance, whether by way of grant aid loans or technical assistance, but we are not just asking for charity. We are offering developed countries of the world and businesses and institutions which are set up in those countries opportunities to develop their business. We offer them a fair deal, and we shall give all reasonable encouragement to their endeavours.

"Our desire for peace and independence is genuine and strong. We want our friends all over the world to realize that we do not want our need for assistance to be exploited, involving us in quarrels of power politics.

"We hope therefore that the more developed countries will look upon the problems of the developing countries in Africa as a challenge to all men of good will throughout the world, and not as an opportunity for them to score points against each other in a struggle for domination of the human race by one group or other."

# PERSONALIA

MR. E. J. VERNALL has arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

DR. and MRS. F. R. MILBURN have left England for Kenya.

MR. and MRS. D. J. L. HOPPING have sailed for Dar es Salaam.

MR. W. PAYNE has retired from the board of Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd.

SIR PHILIP SOUTHWELL has joined the board of the Cementation Co., Ltd.

SIR RICHARD SUELVAN has joined the board of the *Central African Examiner*.

MR. R. C. HUTCHINSON has resigned from the board of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd.

SIR HARRY BRITTAIN has resigned from the board of Provincial Newspapers, Ltd.

THE EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE is to pay a State visit to Jordan in the near future.

SIR JAMES WILSON ROBERTSON has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MR. A. J. BRINTON, of Fort Victoria, has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. D. J. E. SALMON, a Methodist minister at Salisbury, has arrived from Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALLAN ADAIR has been appointed Colonel of the Grenadier Guards.

SIR MILES THOMAS has been appointed chairman of the Welsh Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation.

MR. M. MITCHELL-HEGGS, a resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, is now in this country on leave.

MR. RONALD MANN, a director of National and Grindlays Bank, has recently visited its branches in East and Central Africa.

MR. KENNETH H. STAPLE has been appointed a member of the board of British Overseas Corporation for three years.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS JELlicoe launched at Greenock on Tuesday the cargo liner CLAN MACNAB for Clan Line Steamers.

PROFESSOR and MRS. B. A. FLETCHER, of Salisbury, have arrived in the British India liner UGANDA, which they joined in Beira.

THE REV. STEFANO MOSHI, former president of the Lutheran Church of Northern Tanganyika, has been appointed the first bishop.

MR. J. B. T. GALLOWAY has been appointed an assistant manager of Cayzer, Irvine & Co. Ltd., managers of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

On his return to London from his official visit to Germany MR. NYERERE, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, had further discussions with MR. MACLEOD.

MR. C. E. FENWICK-CLENNELL, lately Clerk to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, and MRS. FENWICK-CLENNELL have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. ROY LEWIS, who for some years has dealt with African affairs for the *Economist*, has gone to Washington as its correspondent in the United States.

PROFESSOR KEARNS, director of the Long Ashton Research Station of Bristol University, will shortly visit coffee research stations in East Africa to advise on crop spraying.

MR. JOHN FORD, secretary of A.E.C., Ltd., and MR. A. V. HEAD, deputy general service manager, have left London for an extensive tour of the Union and the Federation.

CAPTAIN RICHARD MILES MICKLETHWAITE, Grenadier Guards, and MISS JANE CODRINGTON, eldest daughter of MR. and MRS. W. M. CODRINGTON, were married in London last week.

MR. IAN S. EDNIE has been appointed to the East African Board of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

MR. ANTHONY SALMON, chairman of Leo Computers, Ltd., and a director of J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., has left to visit Lyons' interests in Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and Natal.

SIR ROGER STEVENS, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is leading the British delegation at the third session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa.

MR. H. B. BONAR, of Dundee, having read of the death of some 85 rhinos in the Tsavo National Park, Kenya, has sent £10,000 to the park administration so that water may be piped to parched areas.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Socialist M.P. for Cardiff South East, and his party's "Shadow Colonial Secretary", has challenged MR. IAIN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to contest the seat against him.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. KIRKMAN, Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, has just left London for a five-week tour of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and the two Rhodesias.

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER is re-visiting Tanganyika in connexion with the establishment of the British Institute for History and Archeology in East Africa, at present housed in temporary premises in Dar es Salaam.

MR. J. E. C. BAILEY, managing director of Baird and Tatlock (London), Ltd., and of other companies will leave London Airport on Sunday for Nairobi, whence he will go to Ndola, Salisbury, and the Union of South Africa. He is due back early in March.

MR. NORMAN F. HARRIS, Minister for Information and Broadcasting in Kenya, and MR. C. P. JUBB, Director of Broadcasting, have arrived in London for discussions in regard to broadcasting and television.

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Q.C., Minister of Law in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the U.F.P. arrived in London by air on Sunday. SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, had arrived the previous day.

MR. GERVAS HUXLEY, honorary adviser on public relations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is outward-bound for the Cape in the CARNARVON CASTLE, in which MR. J. NICHOLSON, financial correspondent of the *Rhodesia Herald*, is a fellow passenger.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London next Tuesday, accompanied by his private secretary, MR. R. A. BROWNING, to represent the United Kingdom at the final stage of the conference on the American bases in the West Indies.

The following have been appointed to the Board of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation from February 1: MR. JOHN KETO (chairman), MR. SEBASTIAN CHALE, MR. ROBERT HOBBS, MR. AMIR KARIMJEE, MR. CHONJO MWINCHANDI, SHEIKH JUMA MWINDADI, and MRS. DINAH SAVA.

M. GUTKNECHT, of the Cotton Research Institution in Téhad, is to be lent to the Uganda Government for two months to undertake research into the ginning of different types of cotton in various areas of that Protectorate for the purpose of establishing a standard method of estimating the proportion of the resulting products for the purposes of the official price scheme.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL THE EARL OF BANDON, who at one time served in Kenya in the R.A.F., has been appointed Commander of Allied Air Forces in Central Europe from March 1. Until July last he was for three years, C-in-C, Far East Air Force. Nearly 30 years ago he made the first non-stop flight from Khartoum to Cairo, refuelling his Victoria aircraft by pouring petrol into the tanks from inside the machine.

MR. G. I. BROWN, of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has joined the staff of Rhodesia House, London, as an additional Trade Commissioner.

MR. W. ROBSON is revisiting the Union, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and East Africa on behalf of Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd., the British South Africa Company, and the Standard Bank of South Africa.

MR. G. W. SHAW has been appointed general manager of Hogg Robinson and Capel-Cure (Life & Pensions), Ltd., a subsidiary company of Hogg Robinson and Capel-Cure, Ltd., insurance brokers with East and Central African Offices.

EARL DE LA WARR a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, will revisit Southern Rhodesia and East Africa for about five weeks from the middle of this month. While in Rhodesia he will visit the ranches of the Willoughby's Consolidated Company, of which he is a director.

When SIR DUNCAN ANDERSON retires on June 10 from the appointment of chairman of the Federal Power Board, he will be succeeded by MR. JAMES WARD, now Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, whose successor in that office will be MR. H. C. BALLINGALL, Deputy Secretary in the Federal Treasury.

Passengers who have arrived in the United Kingdom from East Africa in the UGANDA include MR. and MRS. M. A. BENTLEY, MR. and MRS. E. R. BURROWS, MR. and MRS. T. C. COLCHESTER, MR. and MRS. W. W. KNIGHT, MR. and MRS. T. J. MCCLELLAND, MR. and MRS. M. J. MACDONALD, MR. C. MUIRHEAD, MR. and MRS. A. NORBURY, MR. and MRS. W. RUTHERFORD, MR. and MRS. N. F. SHAW, and AIR COMMODORE and MRS. C. H. SIMPSON.

MR. R. A. GRIFFITH, Under-Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, is leading a four-member delegation to the present session in Addis Ababa of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, at which the Federation will be admitted as an associate member. His colleagues will be DR. F. T. RUSSELL, Director of Census and Statistics, MR. C. M. CHIPUNZA, Federal M.P. for Harare, and MR. C. C. MILTON, of the Ministry of External Affairs.

## Nyasaland's Speaker

MR. HENRY WILCOX WILSON, Speaker in Nyasaland for the past three years retired on January 21, when Mr. W. Wenban-Smith took up the duties of the office. Mr. Wilson joined the Colonial Judicial Service in Tanganyika as a magistrate in 1929, went to British Somaliland as Legal Secretary six years later, and to Northern Rhodesia as Attorney-General in 1937, transferring to Trinidad in 1944. He was then a puisne judge in Malaya before going to Nyasaland. Mr. Wenban-Smith went to Zanzibar as a cadet in 1931 and has served in Tanganyika since 1935, latterly as Minister of Education and Labour.

## Upper Nile Diocese Split

THE DIOCESE OF THE UPPER NILE has been split into three, and the Rt. Rev. J. K. Russell has been enthroned in Gulu as Bishop of Northern Uganda, with oversight of the Northern Province and the Archdeaconries of West Nile and East Nile. A new diocese of Seroti, covering Teso and Karamoja, will be under the care of the Rt. Rev. S. S. Tomusange. For some years he and Bishop Russell have been assistant bishops in the Upper Nile diocese. The present diocesan, the Rt. Rev. L. C. Usher-Wilson, who will have the title of Bishop of Mbale, will be in charge of the rest of the old diocese, namely the administrative districts of Bugiri and Bukedi and the Mbale area.

## Dr. Banda Rebuffs M.P.s.

### "A Clown", Says Mr. Turton

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland, has rebuffed six British M.P.s. who have been touring the Federation at the invitation of the Federal Government. He refused to meet them, saying, according to one report, that they had "been bought" and had "made up their minds before they left London".

Mr. R. H. Turton, former Minister of Health and leader of the party, commented in Blantyre: "Dr. Banda is the only political leader in Central Africa who has refused to help us find out the facts. I have been on many previous delegations to many countries within and outside the Commonwealth and have never experienced such discourtesy".

Later in Salisbury the six M.P.s. said that Malawi intimidation reminded them of Germany under Hitler.

Mr. Turton, who described Banda as "a clown", said: "I heard in Nyasaland how it required tremendous courage to disagree with Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party". He added that he would like to hear the reported remark about being bought repeated, "so that I can bring an action in the High Court".

The Labour M.P., Dr. Alfred Broughton said: "Intimidation must be eradicated in Nyasaland if democracy is to exist there."

Mr. Stephen McAdden, Conservative, said: "I was horrified to learn that people in Nyasaland are in a position where they are not able to travel without having stones thrown at them."

### "At War for Freedom"

A few days earlier at the so-called "peace and calm" conference of Malawi Party delegates, Dr. Banda had said: "We are now at war for freedom and independence and I will fight for it as long as I lead you". He made an appeal for peace and calm, "at any cost", but soon afterwards contradicted this, shouting: "To hell with moderation, extremism first."

A few days later, followed by about 20 supporters, he marched into the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Blantyre where Africans injured in the riot at a Malawi Party meeting which followed the "peace and calm" conference were being treated. The medical superintendent complained to the police, who have sent the file on the incident to the Attorney-General.

An official statement said that Dr. Banda's party did not ask permission to enter the hospital and that the visit was not during visiting hours. They passed the matron on the way in but ignored her. The medical superintendent came in to find Dr. Banda looking at patients' X-ray photographs. He took the X-rays from him and asked him and his followers to leave, to which Dr. Banda replied: "These patients need my care". The party remained in the ward until the superintendent telephoned the police. Before leaving the hospital grounds Dr. Banda addressed about 70 Africans who had gathered around his car.

## Obituary

MR. HENRY G. KINLOCK, who has died in London at the age of 93, lived for many years in Rhodesia and took part in the Jameson Raid.

MR. C. P. DEWIL, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 88, was an 1896 pioneer. He served in the Matabele Rebellion and the South African War.

DR. D. BAGSTER-WILSON, whose death is reported, served during the last war as a medical officer in the Army and as malarialogist to East Africa Command. He was later a medical specialist in Tanganyika. After his retirement he served on the Malaria Committee of the World Health Organization.

MR. HILTON BROWN, the novelist and writer of a study of Kipling, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 70, was in the Indian Civil Service for rather more than 20 years, and during his spells of leave visited East Africa on several occasions. Throughout the last war he was on the staff in London of the B.E.C.

# Full Results of Kenya Primary Elections

## List of Candidates for Common Roll Contests

THE FOLLOWING are the full results of the Kenya primary elections in the reserved seats, in which all candidates with more than 25% of the votes go forward to the common roll elections.

### European

**Nairobi South-West:** Mr. F. L. Megson (Coalition), 1,498 votes, 75.5%; Mr. W. B. Havelock (New Kenya Party), 602 votes, 30.34%. Number of registered voters: Europeans 2,588; others 1,390.

**Nairobi West (Two seats):** Mr. C. W. Salter (C.), 2,207 votes, 63.3%; Mr. E. L. Howard-Williams (Ind.) 1,889 votes, 54.2%; Mrs. M. Needham-Clark (C.), 1,413 votes, 40.5%; Mr. F. W. G. Bompas (N.K.P.), 977 votes, 28.0%; Mrs. E. D. Hughes (N.K.P.), 812 votes, 23.3%. Voters: Europeans 4,462; others 1,174.

**Nairobi Suburban:** Mr. D. P. R. O'Beirne (C.), 1,249 votes, 68.8%; Mr. R. S. Alexander (N.K.P.), 649 votes, 35.8%. Voters: Europeans 2,355; others 2,745.

**North Kenya:** Mr. D. Cole (C.), 837 votes, 89.6%; Mr. L. Campbell (N.K.P.), 132 votes, 14.1%. Mr. Cole elected outright. Voters: Europeans 1,076; others 10,715.

**Kericho:** Mr. C. O. Oates (C.), 460 votes, 72.6%; Mrs. A. R. Shaw (N.K.P.), 234 votes, 36.9%. Voters: Europeans 770; others 1,262.

**Rift Valley:** Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck (C.), 1,545 votes, 76.07%; Mr. M. Blundell (N.K.P.), 542 votes, 26.7%. Voters: Europeans 2,286; others 23,242.

**West Kenya:** Mr. L. R. M. Welwood (C.), 1,734 votes, 82.5%; Cdr. A. B. Goord (N.K.P.), 414 votes, 19.7%. Voters: Europeans 2,436; others 7,860.

**Central Rural:** Sir Charles Markham (C.), 1,185 votes, 66%; Mr. P. Marrian (Ind.), 804 votes, 44%. Voters: Europeans 2,211; others 11,937.

**Mombasa East:** Mr. R. P. Cleasby (Ind.), 664 votes, 88%; Capt. C. W. A. G. Hamley (Ind.), 115 votes, 15%. Mr. Cleasby elected outright. Voters: Europeans 958; others 340.

**Totals:** Coalition 12,128; New Kenya Party 4,362; Independent 3,472; European registered voters 19,142; others 60,665.

### Asian Non-Muslim

**Nairobi Central (Two seats):** Mr. A. Jamidar (Kenya Indian Congress), 3,888 votes, 50.33%; Mr. G. S. Sandhu, 3,828 votes, 49.55%; Mr. K. P. Shah, 3,532 votes, 45.72%; Mr. K. D. Travadi, 2,979 votes, 38.56%. Voters: Asian non-Muslims 14,066; others 3,125.

**Mombasa Liwatoni:** Mr. A. J. Pandya (K.I.C.), 1,540 votes, 57%; Mr. I. T. Inamdar, 1,166 votes, 43%. Voters: Asian non-Muslims 3,161; others 785.

**Kisumu Town:** Mr. R. P. Joshi, 844 votes, 54.49%; Mr. D. B. Kohli 804 votes, 51.90%; Mr. Bagat Singh Biant, 346 votes, 22.34%. Voters: Asian non-Muslims 1,857; others 3,166.

**Nairobi South:** Mr. Mota Singh (Ind.), 939 votes, 47.88%; Mr. Chanan Singh (Kenya Freedom Party), 770 votes, 38.99%; Mr. J. S. Patel (Indian Congress), 734 votes, 37.12%. Voters: Asian non-Muslims 2,798; others 688.

### Asian Muslim

**Nairobi North-East:** Mr. K. Zafr-ud-Deen, 1,155 votes, 54.2%; Mr. Shaikh M. Amin, 766 votes, 35.9%; Mr. Ahmed Ali, 613 votes, 28.8%. Voters: Asian Muslims 3,082; others 2,876.

**Kisumu Town (a):** Mr. I. E. Nathoo (Ind.), 397 votes, 67.52%; Mr. C. K. Dean (Ind.), 213 votes, 36.22%. Voters: 5348.

**Mombasa Tudor and Old Town:** Mr. S. K. Anjarwalla 2,219 votes, 70%; Mr. K. A. Kasmani, 1,006 votes, 32%. Voters: Asian Muslims 4,266; others 4,295.

### Arab

**Mombasa Central:** Sheikh M. Maekawi, 786 votes, 40%; Mr. A. Nassir, 705 votes, 35%; Mr. S. M. Balala, 523 votes, 26%. Voters: Arabs 2,454; others 2,404.

**Coast Protectorate:** Mr. A. Shikely, 758 votes, 34.56%; Mr. O. S. Bassadia, 1,460 votes, 66.57%. Voters: Arabs 2,952; others 21,210.

### Common Roll Candidates

Candidates intending to contest the open seats in Kenya's general election are:

**Nairobi East (40,500 voters):**

Mr. G. P. A. Mboya, Ind., aged 31. Born South Nyanza;

educated Maseno School, Makerere College, Bombay University, Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate in Nairobi.

Mr. T. J. MBOYA (K.A.N.U.), a Luo. Formerly health inspector with Nairobi City Council, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour since 1953. Elected to Legislative Council 1957, secretary-general K.A.N.U.

Mr. M. SHIKUKU (K.A.D.U.); joined E.A.R. & H. as train guard. Later with accounts department of oil company.

Dr. M. WAIYAKI. Qualified as doctor in Scotland and joined Kenya Government Service. Now in private practice. Was chairman Nairobi branch of K.A.N.U.

Mr. C. H. WERE, Ind., former assistant station master; then sub-editor on Nairobi magazine.

**Central Nyanza (Two seats) (97,172 voters):**

Mr. C. M. G. ARROWINGS-KODHEK (K.A.N.U.). Left teaching to study social science and law in England. Practised as lawyer in Nairobi from 1952 to 1957.

Mr. J. C. MARIWA GEK (Ind.). Teacher for 10 years; member Central Nyanza African District Council; district secretary of K.A.N.U.

Mr. H. D. ODABA (K.A.D.U.). Former teacher, assistant inspector of police, labour inspector and assistant district officer. Farming since 1956. General secretary of Samia Union.

Mr. F. W. ODEDE (Ind.), a Luo. Assistant veterinary officer for many years, then taught at Makerere College. Was nominated Member Legislative Council. Now businessman Central Nyanza. Detained under Emergency Regulations; released from restriction last year.

Mr. A. O. ODINGA (K.A.N.U.). Gave up teaching to found Luo Thrift and Trading Corporation. Elected Legislative Council for Nyanza Central 1957. Became vice-president of K.A.N.U. 1960.

Mr. J. C. N. OSOGO (Ind.), was assistant station master, became teacher. Member Central Nyanza African District Council; vice-chairman Central Nyanza branch of the Kenya National Teachers' Union.

**Machakos—two seats (80,570 voters):**

Mr. J. M. KASYOKA. Hospital assistant with Nairobi doctor. First African alderman Nairobi City Council.

Mr. D. T. KIAMBA (K.A.N.U.). With E.A. Forces in India and Ceylon during war. Then employed by Machakos African District Council. Elected Legislature for Machakos, 1959.

Mr. W. M. K. MALU (K.A.N.U.).—Worked in Mombasa 13 years; 1955 opened two restaurants, shop, and service station Nairobi. National treasurer, K.A.N.U.

Mr. B. MANG'ELI (K.A.N.U.). was teacher and later district assistant in 1959 when joined brewery firm as salesman. Became joint managing director Akamba Public Road Services, 1960.

Mr. H. M. MULI worked for Tanganyika Government; since 1957 science master, Machakos High School. Granted Government scholarship for Diploma of Education course Oxford 1960.

Mr. J. K. NDILE, an Mkamba, obtained M.A. in England. Since return in 1959 secretary Machakos A.D.C.

Mr. G. W. NTHENGE (K.A.N.U.), trader in Kamba wood carvings with export business to Europe and U.S.A. Also coffee farmer. Vice-chairman K.A.N.U. Machakos branch.

Mr. P. K. MUTISO, Machakos businessman, representative local coffee growers and member Kenya African Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

**Kitui—two seats (14,000 voters):**

Mr. F. M. MATT (K.A.N.U.), taught two years in Kitui Secondary School. After obtaining Diploma in Education, Bristol University, spent two years teaching in London. Now teaches at Machakos School.

Mr. JAMES N. MUTIMI (Ind.), was headmaster Kitui Government African School for nine years. Nominated to Legislative Council 1956. Elected member for Kitui and Machakos 1957. Appointed Minister for Health and Welfare 1960.

Mr. ELIUD N. MWENDWA (K.A.N.U.); a Kamba, teaches at Mutuni Teacher Training College, Kitui. Branch chairman Kenya National Teachers' Union and Akamba Association. Member of Kitui Tobacco Farmers' Association.

**Narok (5,025 voters):**

Mr. JUSTUS KANDET OLE TPIS, elected unopposed, K.A.D.U. In Veterinary Department until war. Joined East African Army Service Corps, became Warrant Officer II. Elected M.L.C. for Central Rift.

**Kajiado (2,732 voters):**

JOHN KEEN, elected unopposed, K.A.D.U. Trader. Helped form Masai United Front, which merged with K.A.D.U. Worked for time on Nairobi newspaper.

**Mombasa West (17,701 voters):**

MR. T. M. CHOKWE (K.A.N.U.), formerly stenographer Kenya Police.

MR. A. OMAR (Ind.), an Mdivo; teacher.

MR. F. J. KHAMISI (K.A.D.U.)—First African editor of *Baraza*. Has been member Nairobi City Council. Since 1958 elected member Legislative Council for Mombasa.

**Kilifi (20,389 voters):**

MR. R. G. NGALA (K.A.D.U.), teacher for 10 years, elected Legislative Council member Coast Rural 1957. Led African elected members' delegation to Lancaster House 1960. Minister for Labour, Social Security and Adult Education. Leader of K.A.D.U.

MR. S. S. SULEMAN (Ind.), former schoolteacher. Muslim; interested in scouting.

**Kwale (2,583 voters):**

MR. R. S. MATANO (K.A.N.U.), former teacher and assistant education officer. President Miji Kenda Tribal Union. Chairman Mazaras Church Union.

MR. P. J. MWERO (Ind.). Has diploma in mechanical engineering; assistant road supervisor Kwale A.D.C.

**Taita (12,144 voters):**

MR. A. S. KILELU (K.A.D.U.), teacher, former member Naivasha District Education Board. Holds M.A. degree.

MR. D. MWANYUMBA (K.A.N.U.), former schoolteacher; has been chairman Taita A.D.C., member District Education Board and District Agricultural Committee.

MR. S. P. ZAWADI (Ind.), former Government servant.

**Kiambu (14,507 voters):**

MR. J. S. GICHURU, unopposed. President of K.A.N.U. Former teacher; first president Kenya African Union. Has been vice-president local African District Council and Chief of Dagoretti location. Placed under restriction 1955-60.

**Meru—two seats (107,584 voters):**

MR. SIMON A. KAMUNDE (K.A.N.U.), former teacher. Secretary Meru Coffee Growers' Society.

MR. BERNARD MATE, teacher. Elected Legislative Council member Central Province North 1957; member Meru African District Council and Advisory Council on African Education.

Other candidates are Messrs. H. Ithaiba, J. Kiecha, E. Mbogoni, N. Mbogoni, E. Mburu, J. M'Anganie (K.A.N.U.).

**Nyeri (82,704 voters):**

MR. JOSEPH MATHENGE, elected unopposed. Chairman K.A.N.U. branch Nyeri, former official People's Convention Party of Nairobi.

**Fort Hall—two seats:**

MR. D. MBARATHI (K.A.N.U.), took engineering at Makerere College; engineer in Ministry of Works until detained under Emergency Regulations in 1954. Contractor and farmer since release 1957.

DR. J. G. KIANO (K.A.N.U.), studied in America; appointed lecturer in economics and constitutional law at Royal Technical College, Nairobi, in 1958. Elected Legislative Council member for Central Province South; Minister for Commerce and Industry since March, 1960.

MR. DAVID KARURI (NARI) (K.A.N.U.), son of ex-Senior Chief Njiri. Educated United States, worked for a time in Kenya Education Department.

**Embu (86,358 voters):**

MR. JEREMIAH NYAGAH (K.A.N.U.), teacher 1943-36, then assistant education officer. Elected 1958 Legislative Council member for Nyeri and Embu; Deputy Speaker since October, 1960.

Other candidates: Messrs. R. D. Matinga (K.A.N.U.) and N. N. N. Njuno (Ind.).

**North Nyanza—two seats (142,458 voters):**

MR. W. B. AKATSA (Ind.), attended London University and the University College, Hull; degree in Economics. Member of North Elgon Nyanza District Education Boards; supervisor and manager of mission schools.

MR. M. AMALEMBIA, a Muluhya, has been teacher, company sergeant major, journalist and member of the Nairobi City Council; first African chairman of the Council's African Affairs Committee. Became specially elected member Legislative Council 1958. Minister for Housing.

MR. E. KHASAKHALA, teacher; regional organising secretary K.A.D.U. in Nyanza.

MR. J. KHASIANI (Ind.), farmer, was executive officer North Nyanza African District Council; member of Isukha Local Council and Education Committee.

MR. A. S. Z. LUKALO (Ind.), a Muluhya, a B.Sc. Aberdeen University. Until recently teacher at Kakamega.

MR. J. AVUGWE LUSENO (K.A.D.U.), former teacher. Nominated Member of Legislative Council; member North Nyanza African District Council.

MR. I. N. Y. OMORO, president-general Kenya National Congress, former headmaster, now a trader. Member North Nyanza A.D.C.; secretary Ugenya Congress.

MR. J. M. OYANGI (K.A.N.U.), former clerk in railways. President K.A.N.U. Youth Wing.

MR. JOHN WASHIKA (K.A.N.U.), interpreter in Supreme Court until restricted under Emergency Regulations. Now

secretary posho milling firm in Mumias. Has been member of Nairobi African Advisory Council and chairman Wanga Association.

**Elgon Nyanza (63,025 voters):**

MR. MASINDE MULIRO, elected unopposed, deputy leader K.A.D.U. Taught at African Girls' High School, Kikuyu, and Siriba Teachers' Training College until elected Legislative Council member North Nyanza 1957.

**South Nyanza (27,136 voters):**

MR. S. A. AYODO (K.A.N.U.), teacher, chairman South Nyanza branch Kenya National Teachers' Union, member South Nyanza African District Council. Elected Legislative Council member South Nyanza 1959.

MR. LAWRENCE OGUJA (Ind.), former member for South Nyanza, who lost seat on imprisonment.

**Kisii (35,232 voters):**

MR. Z. M. ANYIENI (Ind.), former clerk East African Tobacco Company, now salesman in Nyanza. Vice-chairman Kisii Farmers' Union.

MR. J. K. KEBASO (Ind.), former teacher, clerk, lecturer on farming, and journalist. Founder member of Kenya African Union and founder and first president of Kisii Union. Nominated to Legislative Council in 1959.

MR. T. M. MASAKI (Ind.), teacher; propaganda secretary of K.A.N.U., South Nyanza.

MR. J. NYAMWEYA (K.A.N.U.), qualified as barrister Lincoln's Inn, London, 1958, and was Legal Assistant in Registrar-General's office, Nairobi. Now practises Kisumu.

MR. L. G. SAGINI (Ind.), assistant education officer, vice-president South Nyanza branch Kenya National Teachers' Union, president Catholic Teachers' Association, Kisii.

**Nandi (17,242 voters):**

MR. S. K. KIMALEL (K.A.D.U.), teacher Kapsabet High School, member Nandi A.D.C.

MR. M. J. SEROMEY, was public prosecutor, Bankruptcy Section, High Court 1956-8, now in private practice Nairobi.

**Kipsigis (61,753 voters):**

MR. TOMASON BARMALEL (K.A.N.U.), was in Kenya Police, now farms Kilgoris Masai area.

MR. K. ARAP KORIR, assistant national treasurer K.A.N.U., former teacher, member Kipsigis African District Council, has served on Provincial Advisory Industrial Board.

MR. T. ARAP TOWETT (K.A.D.U.), was welfare officer for Kericho African District Council, then Community Development Officer until elected Legislative Council member for new Southern Area 1958, Assistant Minister for Agriculture since April, 1960.

**Northern Province West (14,517 voters):**

MR. L. E. WHITEHOUSE, former District Commissioner who spent 11 years in the Turkana District of Northern Province. Other candidates are Messrs. P. A. Areman, G. G. Kanuki, J. K. Lenayara.

**Northern Province East (1,622 voters):**

ALI ADEN LORD (Ind.), elected unopposed.

**Elgeyo-Suk (30,219 voters):**

MR. WILLIAM MURGOR (K.A.D.U.), former chief Irong Division of the Elgeyo-Marakwet District.

MR. J. K. S. CHEMWENO (Ind.), trainee treasurer with African District Council.

**Tana and Lamu (8,640 voters):**

MR. KHERMOHAMED ALI (Coast People's Party), a Baluchi, former Chemical and Labour Welfare Officer, now in business, member Baluchi Association.

MR. A. M. JENEBY (Shungwaya Freedom Party), has been police officer, Assistant Field Officer in East African Research Institute, law clerk, now a farmer.

MR. M. T. JILO (K.A.D.U.), formerly employed by Kenya Police, a Catholic.

MR. Y. KOMORO, a Pokomo, teacher, member of Tana River Pokomo Union and Kenya National Union of Teachers.

**Nakuru Town (8,250 voters):**

MR. GEOFFREY LEADER BELLHOUSE, accountant, director of companies, Mayor of Nakuru.

MR. A. A. OCHWADA (K.A.N.U.), a Muluhya, in King's African Rifles in Far East during war, elected assistant-general secretary of Kenya Federation of Labour 1955.

MR. WAFULA WABUGE (K.A.D.U.), clerk, temporary member Legislative Council during Mr. Muliro's absence.

MR. SEPHANIA ADHOLLA (K.A.N.U.), employee of brewers, national general secretary Tobacco, Brewing and Bottling Workers' Union, was Nakuru town councillor before Emergency.

MR. E. P. GATETA (K.A.N.U.), was secretary Kenya African Union; detained during Emergency. Now cycle dealer in Nairobi.

**Baringo (6,730 voters):**

MR. E. K. ARAP BOMEL (Ind.), principal Poror Intermediate School, Baringo; member Rift Regional Education Board, branch secretary Kenya National Teachers' Union, member Ravine Rural District Council.

MR. D. ARAP MOI (K.A.D.U.), former teacher. Elected member North Rift 1955; has been member Rift Valley Educational Board, Kenya Meat Commission and of board of governors of African Girls' School, Kikuyu.

## Britain Appeasing Extremist Africans

### H.M. Government's Obsession

MR. G. R. ARNELL, who has been farming in Kenya for the past 40 years, invited journalists in London to meet him on Monday, saying that he had done so because his study of the Press in the United Kingdom had convinced him that it gave the people no real idea of the situation in Africa. The only paper which did that, he said was EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

He has handed to the Colonial Office proposals for a new Constitution for Kenya which have the backing of all European parties in the Colony, including that of Mr. Blandell personally, and a plan for an agricultural corporation to safeguard farmers in the Highlands.

In the course of his statement Mr. Arnell said:—

"Many people in this country have the nonsensical idea that European non-officials in Kenya want political domination. In fact, few of them takes any interest in politics, and some of them not much even now that their survival is threatened. They have played a large part in the government of the country because they were the only people outside the official ranks who could contribute knowledge and experience.

"Recently the Europeans have been treated with increasing contempt, evidently because the United Kingdom Government is determined to appease the small number of African professional politicians whose main motive is self-interest. They want power and wealth—and the salary of a member of the Legislature means untold wealth to the African.

"These self-seeking politicians easily influence the masses of ignorant people, among whom they unscrupulously encourage a sense of grievance. They are given wild and wholly unrealizable promises and are intimidated, but they are inarticulate, and many have told me how extremely anxious they are about the prospects

of Kenya becoming independent under an African-dominated Government.

"The expressions so often used in this country about Africans wanting or demanding something mean merely that a small group of these self-seeking political leaders strive for this or that. H.M. Government, obsessed with the idea that democracy on the Westminster model is the only possible form of government, listens to these people, though with a largely illiterate electorate without standards and without judgment parliamentary democracy on the English pattern cannot possibly be for the welfare of the people.

"Therefore an alternative Constitution, one according with Mr. Macmillan's professed principle of merit, and based to some extent on the United States model, has been drafted and submitted. H.M. Government is so deeply involved with the Macleod Constitution that it is unlikely to act in the matter now, but if the consequences of the Macleod Constitution, already bad, become worse, as is probable, the British Government may have to consider something better."

Since 1954 there had been a whole series of breaches of pledges by H.M. Government, for no better reason than a stupid wish to appease extremist Africans, who had consequently become still more extremist. If H.M. Government considered its policy necessary to placate world opinion, it ought at least not to expect the cost to be borne by the European residents of Kenya who had taken up land at direct official invitation.

The solvency of the Colony depended on the European farmers, who were already leaving in considerable numbers, that movement would continue unless immediate steps were taken to induce them to stay. If they did not remain, the economy would collapse, and social and other services for Africans would either have to be reduced or paid for by United Kingdom taxpayers, who would, however, be relieved of that prospective burden if the economy survived and could therefore carry interest and sinking fund costs.

### Agricultural Corporation Proposed

Mr. Arnell was not in favour of the land plan put forward by the Kenya National Farmers' Union and Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck because it really depended on using European-style farms for African smallholdings and small farms, largely of a subsistence type, and that, he was convinced, could not offer a long-term solution. The fact that one-seventh of the European-owned land had already been offered for purchase for these purposes was an index of European pessimism about the future.

His view was that an agricultural corporation registered in London, but perhaps including among its shareholders the World Bank Britain and other States, should be set up with adequate capital and with instructions to offer to acquire over the next 10 or 12 years at pre-Lancaster House valuation Kenya farms which the owners wished to sell. The scheme should not begin to operate for some considerable time, in order to avoid the risk of encouraging people to leave prematurely, but an undertaking to buy the properties between that postponed date and, say, 1972 should be endorsed on every title. That would induce many men to restart the development which had almost entirely ceased; and such further investment was urgently needed to counter the unemployment already caused by general lack of confidence.

Acceptance of such a scheme would not, of course, prevent progressive settlement of Africans in the Highlands, a principle with which almost all European farmers sympathized. They did, however, feel that the Africans selected should be men of character and ability and with the finance to farm in European style.

Mr. Arnell said that he had also made proposals to the Colonial Office for a statement about Kenyatta, adding: "It is disgraceful for Mr. Macleod to keep on saying that this question is being left to the Governor. It is very unfair to the Governor, and the Secretary of State's attitude merely encourages agitation for the man's release, and that, of course, helps to promote the recrudescence of Mau Mau."

### Bush-Knife Attack

MR. ARTHUR DIXON, aged 60, who has been in Kenya for about 35 years, was taken into hospital in Nairobi on Monday after being seriously wounded in an attack while in bed in his home near Nairobi by two Africans, armed with bush-knives. They bound his hands and feet, ransacked the house, stole cash and clothing, beat him about the body, and then slashed him severely on the left arm.

SENIOR SERVICE  
The Perfection of Cigarette Luxury

TOBACCO  
AT ITS BEST

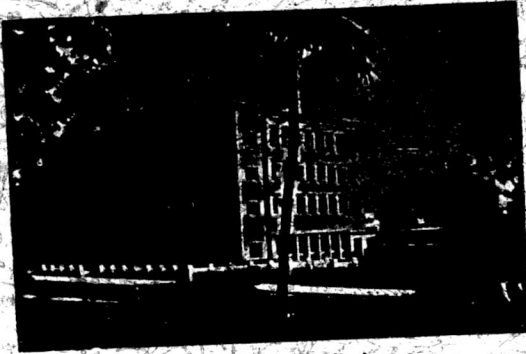
SENIOR  
SERVICE  
Satisfy



**THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co., (Overseas) Ltd.**  
 65-68 LEADENHALL STREET,  
 LONDON, E.C.3

**Branches :**

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,  
 Dar es Salaam, Taniga, Zanzibar, Bukoba,  
 Mbale, Moshi, Lindi/Mtwara, Mwanza



"Mercantile House", Mombasa

Steamship and Airline Agents

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

**EAST AFRICA**

A COMMON MARKET

700,000  
square miles

20 million  
people

KENYA  
UGANDA

TANGANYIKA  
ZANZIBAR

**UNIFIED REGIONAL SERVICES**

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

**EAST AFRICA PRODUCES:**

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

**EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:**

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

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

**COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE  
 BELGIAN LINE**

Managing Agents:  
**AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE.**

1 Meir, Antwerp

Regular fast services from Antwerp  
 to Lobito or Mombasa, Taniga, Dar-es-Salaam and  
 Beira and vice-versa  
 also from New York to Lobito and vice-versa  
 For freight and passenger enquiries please apply to:

**East Africa:**

- Mombasa: Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. P.O. Box 141.
- Tanga: Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. (Africa) Ltd. P.O. Box 180.
- Zanzibar: Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. P.O. Box 315.
- Dar-es-Salaam: Messrs. Agence Belge de l'Est Africain, S.A. P.O. Box 9041.
- Lindi: Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee & Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 5.
- Mtwara: Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee & Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 57.

**Federation:**

- N'dola: Messrs. Leopold Walford (C.A.) Ltd. P.O. Box 1567.
- Saisbury: Messrs. Miller Weedon & Carruthers (C.A.) (Pvt.) Ltd. P.O. Box 2791.
- Bulawayo: Messrs. Miller Weedon & Carruthers (C.A.) (Pvt.) Ltd. P.O. Box 939.
- Beit Bridge: Messrs. Miller Weedon & Carruthers (C.A.) (Pvt.) Ltd. P.O. Beit Bridge.

**Anzola:**

- Lobito: Messrs. Agence Maritime Internationale, S.A. P.O. Box 143 or 169.

**Mozambique:**

- Beira: Messrs. East African Shipping Agency, P.O. Box 72/82.

Through Bills of Lading for inland destinations including  
 port clearance and railage.

E. A. & R.

*Are Your Folk At Home  
 In Touch With Your Life?*

PROBABLY not, for your letters cannot fully describe the circumstances in which you live. That can be done only by a reliable newspaper which they will find readable.

Some readers in Africa — but not nearly enough — subscribe for copies of *East Africa and Rhodesia* to be sent to their parents in Great Britain or elsewhere to their children undergoing education or training, or to friends. The gift is always much appreciated.

Never was there more to tell about developments in East and Central Africa, and the only paper covering that great area week by week is *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Would you care to subscribe for one or more copies for other people? The cost would be only 40s. 6d. a year in each case — a trivial price to pay for the pleasure.

*East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

## Mau Mau Again Rife in Kenya

### Officials of K.A.N.U. Involved

**MAU MAU IS AGAIN RIFE AMONG THE KIKUYU.**

Those words were used by the prosecutor for the Government of Kenya last Saturday in Nairobi when a Kikuyu, Mwangi Gakungu, was charged with being a member of Mau Mau and jailed for seven years. He was described by Assistant Superintendent Mainprice, the prosecutor, as the directing brain behind the "Land Freedom Army" in Nairobi and throughout the Central Province.

"Gakungu has been endeavouring to resuscitate Mau Mau to the same pitch that it was at the height of the emergency and has been using ex-terrorists to do so", he continued. "Mau Mau is not only active once more but is rife.

"I submit that at this stage of the Colony's political development the resuscitation of Mau Mau would be disastrous. The only way to prevent it is for the courts to impose extremely heavy penalties. I cannot conceive of a worse case than that of this man, who has deliberately tried to plunge his own people back into the dark days."

Senior Superintendent Henderson described the "Land Freedom Army" as the militant body of Mau Mau while the "Kenya Parliament" was its body politic, both being synonymous with Mau Mau.

In passing sentence the magistrate said that his duty was to eradicate "this cancer". He accepted the evidence that the Land Freedom Army was in every way similar to Mau Mau, evidence to that effect having been corroborated by a witness who had at one time been a Mau Mau "brigadier".

### Defence Minister's Admission

Mr. A. C. Swan, Defence Minister, said in Nairobi on Sunday that Mau Mau activities had grown in recent months but that he did not believe that there was any further increase at the moment. Most of the active members belonged to the Land Freedom Army, composed mainly of former Mau Mau terrorists. The movement was strong chiefly in the Nairobi, Kiambu, and Fort Hall areas. Few of the younger generation had joined the Land Freedom Army, but there was evidence that former detainees had not been cured of their old way of life.

Denying that there was any cause for alarm, Mr. Swan said: "I do not want people to panic, but we are not going to be complacent about it". He added that the security forces would during the next fortnight take strong measures to prevent Mau Mau and the Land Freedom Army from influencing the general election.

The special correspondent in Kenya of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Eric Downton, cabled at the beginning of this week:—

"Mau Mau is being vigorously resurrected by an extensive anti-European 'underground' among the Kikuyu.

"Travelling through the Kikuyu Reserve in the past few days I have heard many ominous reports of oath-taking. The Fort Hall district seems to be particularly badly affected.

"I have just seen documents and reports of oath-taking ceremonies that differ little from those I saw all too often here during the height of the emergency between 1952 and 1955. Reports that small caches of arms have been found by the police are current but not officially confirmed.

"It should be emphasized, however, that in the gathering of intelligence on the Mau Mau revival the Kenya Police is highly efficient. The Government is being closely informed and has both the means and will to act when necessary.

"I understand that a number of lower echelon officials in the Kenya African National Union, the Colony's strongest African political organization, are also officers in the Land Freedom Army and the Kenya Parliament. The union's membership is largely Kikuyu.

"The Mau Mau revival comes at a time when the campaign for the release of Jomo Kenyatta, convicted Mau Mau leader is being intensified by African nationalist leaders. Both Mr. James Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U. and Mr. Mboya, its secretary-general, have recently extolled the Mau Mau chiefs imprisoned during the emergency."

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* cabled:—  
"Many former detainees now occupy posts as officials of branches of the Kenya African National Union and their influence has probably had a great deal to do with the uncompromising stand of the party over the land question. There has been a general tendency on the part of some K.A.N.U. leaders recently to whitewash Mau Mau.

"Dr. J. G. Kioko, who is a Government Minister, called last week for the revival of the Kenya African Union, which the Corfield Report found to be synonymous with Mau Mau; and the campaign for the release of Kenyatta has grown to a crescendo, with K.A.N.U. leaders as its chief instigators."

## Mr. Macleod Asks for Another £150m.

MOVING THE SECOND READING of the Overseas Service Bill in the Commons last week, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, said: "This is perhaps the most important proposal in relation to technical aid for the under-developed countries of the Commonwealth to be put before the House since the idea of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act became a reality."

The purpose of the Bill was to encourage those who wished to serve in the overseas territories and to make it easier for those territories to have available at a cost which they could afford the experience of those at present in H.M. Overseas Service.

The British taxpayer was asked to bear the cost of inducement allowances, the proportionate part of pensions or gratuities so earned, the education allowances for officers' children, half the cost of passages, and half the cost of compensation. The additional charge in 1961-62 would be about £16m. If the scheme lasted 10 years the total bill might be £150m.

MR. H. A. MAROUND (Socialist) welcomed what he termed a far-reaching proposal, because it would help the emerging countries, especially within the next five or 10 crucial years of their development, and because there was a duty to those in the Colonial Service, to see that their careers were safeguarded as much as possible.

MAJOR PATRICK WALL: "We have to recognize the growing importance of a contented expatriate civil service in the dependent territories, particularly in the four territories of East Africa. The key word is 'contented'. To get contentment those who have to go because they can be replaced by indigenous civil servants must get adequate compensation and those who want to stay must get an inducement to stay rather than be penalized if they go."

SIR HENRIE OAKSHOTT said there was a danger, especially in Kenya, in a crash programme of localization of the Colonial Service. The complexities of administration could not be learnt overnight and in the difficult period ahead of Kenya efficient and knowledgeable administration would be vital. He hoped the Bill would give the Kenya Service renewed confidence. One big question hanging over the Bill, however, was that officers with long experience might find it difficult or impossible to change from an executive to an advisory role, while younger men would look at the future with uncertainty, not knowing how long they would be wanted and would sooner look for alternative employment.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Under-Secretary for the Colonies: "We must abide by the principle that pensions are the responsibility of the overseas Government concerned. There has been a good response to the approach made after the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1959, and a large number of territories have increased their pensions. If the overseas Government fail in the discharge of their responsibility a new situation arises, which we should have to consider."

MR. MACLEOD said he had met representatives of the pensioners' associations and they had arranged to meet again in the summer to review progress. Nothing in the Colonial Office had greater priority than this subject.

"People who have served in the territories come back to this country, and then if inflation occurs it eats away at the value of their pension, and it is, after all, understandable that overseas countries do not see why they should in effect pay for Britain's inflation."

"It is right, if we possibly can, to hold to the position that pensions are the responsibility of the Governments concerned. I believe that if we hold to policy of pressure upon the Governments we shall be able at least to produce a very satisfactory answer within a comparatively short time."

## Ruler of Ruanda Deposed Mass Meeting Declares Republic

THE HEREDITARY RULER OF RUANDA, Mwami Kigeri V, has been deposed by the vote of a meeting of more than 3,000 provincial councillors and mayors. The meeting declared the territory a republic, and elected Mr. Dominique Mbonyumutwa its president.

It had been called to protest against postponement of the Ruanda-Urundi general elections until March, its sponsors being members of the Provisional Government nominated by the Belgians in November. A crowd of about 25,000 is reported to have gathered to watch the proceedings and see a new Ruanda flag hoisted.

After Mr. Joseph Gitera, president of the provisional Assembly, had announced that the reign of the young Mwami (a supporter of Mr. Lumumba and believed to be in Leopoldville) was over, an election was held for a new Assembly.

The anti-monarchist Parmehutu Party secured 40 seats and Aprosuma (Association for the Promotion of the Masses) four. Mr. Mbonyumutwa, leader of the Parmehutu Party, was then chosen as President, and he called on Mr. Gregoire Kayibanda, leader of the official provisional Government, to form a new Government.

Mr. Mbonyumutwa announced that the new State would continue to recognize the provisional trusteeship of the United Nations and Belgian administration.

## Mr. Sandys Collects Banners

ABOUT 300 AFRICANS demonstrated outside the Federal Assembly building in Salisbury on Monday, when the Southern Rhodesian constitutional talks were resumed. According to their party, they jeered or cheered as delegates arrived, and waved banners and placards bearing slogans. One read "Welcome Duncan; but don't sell 3,000,000 people to the white vulgures". Mr. Duncan Sandys, arriving to preside over the final stages of the conference, went among the crowd collecting some of the placards, saying jocularly: "Let me have these; then we shall know just what you want". Police arrested two men after scuffles. About 50 Africans were still demonstrating when the session was adjourned.

## Death of Literary Lion

ELSA, the Kenya lioness whose friendliness has been described in the best-selling book "Bora Free", has died in the Northern Province of Kenya, leaving three cubs. Mrs. Adamson, wife of a game warden and the authoress, brought up Elsa as a pet, but later gave her freedom, whence she frequently returned to the company of her European friends, even after she had mated with a lion in the bush and given birth to cubs. The remarkable story, illustrated by equally remarkable photographs, was told in a book of which nearly half a million copies have now been sold in many countries, about 170,000 in the U.K. The three cubs have often visited the Adamson's camp in the evening. Elsa is thought to have died from natural causes.

## Egg-Throwing Charge

THREE KENYA EUROPEANS, Messrs. Richard Barker, George Knaggs, and Eric Whitehead, pleaded not guilty in Molo last week to an offence arising out of an incident at a political meeting in Londiani when eggs and tomatoes were thrown at Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Party. The charge was of creating a disturbance likely to cause a breach of the peace. They were remanded on bail for trial in Nakuru on February 15, when others involved in the incident may also appear. Earlier the Coalition Party had announced that it had accepted the resignation of "a ring-leader" of the egg-throwing group.

## Northern Rhodesian Conference U.F.P. and D.P. Delegations Absent

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE was resumed at Lancaster House, London, on Monday afternoon in the absence of the United Federal Party and Dominion Party delegations, neither of which had left Central Africa—for the reasons stated in a leading article in this issue, not for those reported in the United Kingdom Press generally.

The official *communiqué* issued after the afternoon session, described as the fifth plenary session, with the Secretary of State for the Colonies presiding, stated:—

"In his opening remarks the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that, since the conference adjourned, H.M. Government had been studying the viewpoints expressed at earlier sessions of the conference. As it had become apparent from this study that there was still a considerable gap to be bridged, it seemed advisable to explore further the thinking of the various parties to the conference before detailed proposals were put forward by H.M. Government.

"Today's plenary session will therefore be followed by a series of informal and confidential discussions with the various parties, to be held at Lancaster House. The first of these meetings will take place at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday, January 31) when the Secretary of State will have a discussion with the chiefs. Meetings with the United National Independence Party, the Liberal Party, the African National Congress, and Independent members have been arranged to follow."

## Talks With Ministers

It will be seen that no mention was made of the previous arrival of Mr. Julian Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, who had discussed matters with the Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Alport, and of Mr. John Roberts, leader of the U.F.P. in Northern Rhodesia and a Minister in that Government, who had had a long talk with Mr. Macleod himself.

As this issue went to press there was no suggestion that Mr. Roberts had suggested that the seven other U.F.P. colleagues should fly from the Federation. Unless they do there is little likelihood that the two Dominion Party delegates will come to London.

The 21 delegates who did attend Monday's meetings were the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Hone, two official Ministers, Sir John Moffat, the leader, and another representative of the multi-racial Liberal Party, a group of chiefs, Mr. Harry Nkumbula and three other representatives of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda and three other nominees of the United National Independence Party of that country.

Mr. Kaunda told journalists on Monday night that he had come in a spirit of understanding and co-operation, with the sincere intention of disarming the fears of other groups, that attitude being based on "reason and strength".

Among the U.F.P. absentees are two European Ministers and one African Minister and four other European delegates and one Asian.

## Two-Day Course on Africa

ON FEBRUARY 7 AND 8 the Royal African Society is holding at Guildhall, London, a two-day course of lectures, details of which were given in last week's issue. The fee for the course, including all refreshments, is £2 2s. Having had to return to the Congo at short notice, Mr. Tom Stacey will not be able to talk on "The Congo and the United Nations", but Mr. Brian Crozier has promised to take his place at short notice.

## Federal Delegation

AN AFRICAN, Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, is leading the Federal delegation to the annual session of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, South of the Sahara, which is being held in Lagos, Nigeria, from January 30 to February 11. The other members of the delegation are Messrs. W. E. Hope-Sotheron and G. Hartshorn, of the Federal Ministry of External Affairs, and A. J. Whilshaw, of the staff of the Federal High Commissioner in Nigeria.

## Plane Bombs Rebels Congo Still "On Brink of Abyss"

THE INDECISIVE SITUATION in the Congo has remained materially unchanged, with the warring factions continuing their minor battles and with the United Nations repeating its warnings that it might have to withdraw entirely because of the diminishing size of its force.

Main events during the past week were in outline:—  
President Kasavubu addressed a meeting of Congolese leaders in Leopoldville on Wednesday to prepare for a round-table conference in mid-February. He said seven months after independence the Congo remained "on the brink of the abyss" and appealed for a united country with a large measure of autonomy for the various regions.

On Thursday Mr. Hammarstrand warned in New York that the withdrawal of troops by Morocco, the United Arab Republic, and Indonesia might make it necessary to disband the entire U.N. force in the Congo. Within a week the force was to be depleted by 3,240 Moroccans and 510 U.A.R. troops, while 1,150 Indonesians were to go "at the earliest possible date."

France and Belgium advised all their citizens to leave the Orientale and Kivu provinces, where the pro-Lumumba authorities continued their persecution of Europeans. About 56 British people remained in the two provinces, but British consular officials said it was up to individuals to decide whether to leave or not.

On Friday troop movements were reported around the borders of northern Katanga and Kasai, where a 300-strong pro-Lumumba force was thought to be preparing for an invasion of Katanga. Five-hundred Katanga gendarmes were being sent to oppose them.

Nearly 100 Ghanaian troops were flown out of the Congo after a mutiny at Ishikapa in which an African officer, Lieut. Colonel D. A. Hansou, was beaten with rifle butts and a sergeant was shot. The cause of the mutiny was not disclosed.

Reports reaching Leopoldville on Sunday said that Major-General Mobutu's troops were within 110 miles of Stanleyville in a drive against pro-Lumumba forces. After defeating Lumumbists at Bumba in Equator Province they were reported to have captured Buta, 150 miles north of Stanleyville.

In New York the Security Council was called to meet today to reconsider the Congo crisis. Among the subjects to be debated is a charge by President Kasavubu that the United Arab Republic had flagrantly interfered in the Congo by aiding Lumumbists. Britain's representative, Sir Patrick Dean, will preside.

On Monday an unidentified aircraft dropped six bombs on the rebel Baluba capital, Manono, where preparations were under way for celebrations marking the proclamation of an independent State of Luaba and the installation of a Government. The bombing broke up a meeting of chiefs who were making arrangements for the celebrations to be held on Tuesday. Reports of damage or casualties were not available.

U.N. observers had little doubt that the aircraft belonged to the Katanga-Air Force, which had earlier dropped pamphlets over a wide area warning the Baluba to end their revolt. The U.N. announced in Leopoldville that it would withdraw its force from Manono as a result of the attack, which it considered a hostile act against U.N. forces.

President Kasavubu appealed to the United Nations to help put down the pro-Lumumba elements in the Kivu and Orientale provinces, and warned that without such help he would be compelled to seek outside military aid. He said terror, devastation, and death reigned in those provinces, armed gangs having been able to "give all the instincts free rein to such an extent that they are beyond the control of their chiefs."

### Aid for British Subjects

In a statement in the House of Commons, the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, said the British Government's representatives in Leopoldville had arranged for the evacuation of British subjects from Kivu and Orientale provinces should this become necessary.

Mr. Leslie Kirkley, general secretary of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, said on his return to Britain from a week's visit to the Congo that he was satisfied with the way in which U.N. officials were handling the committee's contribution. While conditions in the famine areas had improved, there were likely to be fresh outbreaks, and the need for money to provide food, seed, and medical supplies would continue.

On Tuesday it was announced that 164 American missionaries and their families had been sent across the Congo border into Uganda, but that about 50 British missionaries in areas in which tribal elements are at war had refused to leave when offered safe conduct by United Nations patrols.

An advertisement in London newspapers by the National Bank of Katanga announced the State's change to a new currency, with 50 Katangan francs equalling one dollar. It said:—

"On July 11, 1960, Katanga, in freeing itself from the tutelage of the Central Government and declaring its independence, managed to preserve its economy from chaos. The State of Katanga maintained buying power on the same level while the money of the Congo Republic suffered a considerable loss.

"This important difference in buying power forced the State of Katanga to create their own bank notes. Exchange reserves have been accumulated without interrupting commercial and financial transfers abroad.

"The development of the New Africa requires not only foreign investments but a healthy African economy. The satisfactory economic and financial situation of Katanga, through the creation of the new Katangan franc, allows it to make its contribution to a better standard of living for the African people."

## TASMA

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association Limited

**TASMA** provides orderly marketing and storage facilities for its members in Tanganyika.

**AN** association which is entirely non-profit making, run for the benefit of its members.

**SISAL** production is taken over as produced and payment is made as to 60% in the month following production and 40% in the month thereafter.

**MEMBERS'** production exceeds 100,000 tons per annum.

**AIMS** to provide a better and more stable price for its members.

In selected cases finance is also provided for approved projects.

P.O. BOX 371, TANGA

TELEPHONE: 81/3/5 TANGA GRAMS: TANGA, TANGA

TASMA—A Growers' marketing organization.

### East African Development Corporation

**NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** will move at the forthcoming session in Kampala of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. "That this Association, having in view the necessity for increased commercial and industrial development in East Africa, welcomes any move towards a federation of the East African territories, and would view with considerable favour the setting up of an East African Development Corporation in place of the existing territorial organizations." Another resolution by the Chamber reads: "That this Association again records its full support of any development which will tend to strengthen the existing common market of East Africa, and urges the political leaders of the three territories to do everything within their power to develop the common market principle."

Company Report

# Tanganyika Concessions Limited

## CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on January 26, 1961, at the head office of the company, Tanganyika House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.L., the chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

The financial year which ended on July 31, 1960, showed a profit after taxation of £4,451,766, which compares favourably with the £3,293,993 earned in the year to July 31, 1959. Last year you confirmed a final dividend of 2s. 3d., and the board now recommends that that figure should be maintained for the year under review. This final dividend, with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. paid last June, gives a total of 3s. 9d. for the year. In making this recommendation to you the board felt that the best interest of the shareholders would be served by adopting a conservative dividend policy, having regard to events in the Congo and the need to meet capital demands arising from our existing investments in Africa and elsewhere.

### Union Minière

You will be aware that the Union Minière have recently paid an interim dividend of 600 francs per *part sociale*, as has been their practice during recent years. The royalty for the same period has also been paid. I should like briefly to explain the origin of this payment. It is not a royalty in the ordinarily accepted sense of that term, such as a levy per ton for the right to win minerals, but it is a payment for valuable services rendered.

The Union Minière was incorporated to develop discoveries made by and on behalf of Sir Robert Williams of copper and other minerals in the Katanga, in those days a sparsely populated and disease-infected area. Sir Robert, through Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, provided half the original capital, and the consideration for his discoveries was in the form, usual in such circumstances, of the right to the free issue of founder shares.

The Union Minière carried out a capital reconstruction in 1937, when the three types of shares then existing were consolidated into a single class. At the same time the founder rights enjoyed by Tanganyika Concessions on behalf of Sir Robert Williams, and by the Comité Spécial du Katanga, were relinquished in exchange for a super dividend payable after the distribution of a fixed sum to holders of ordinary shares. It is that super dividend, paid to the Comité Spécial, who in turn passed on two-fifths to your company, which is now referred to as a royalty. I think it is desirable that this fact should be clearly understood, since, by agreement with the new Congolese Government, the Comité Spécial du Katanga is in process of dissolution and the Union Minière have made themselves responsible to pay directly to Tanganyika Concessions the super dividend due to them.

In my review printed in the annual report now in your hands, I stress the overriding importance of the maintenance of law and order and of stable government as a pre-requisite of economic development. It is equally true that trading and industrial undertakings themselves have a definite part to play in creating conditions in which constitutional government can thrive.

The Union Minière du Haut-Katanga takes an honourable place beside such great corporations as the

Hudson Bay Company of Canada and the British South Africa Company of Rhodesia as a pioneer which has fostered the health, wealth, and prosperity of the area in which it operates.

For over half a century the Union Minière in the Haut-Katanga area of the Congo has worked unceasingly to improve conditions of life by the provision of health services and of hospitals and by building and maintaining primary, secondary, and technical schools. These activities must have played no small part in enabling the independent African Government of the Province which came into power last July to establish itself on a firmer basis than has been achieved in any other part of the Congo.

In the last six months, while taking no part in politics, the management of the Union Minière has co-operated with established authority whenever called upon to do so. It is reasonable to believe that, given a fair chance by the absence of hostile intervention from outside the Congo, Katanga will surmount its political problems and continue its course of economic development and social progress.

### Copper Prices and Production

Copper prices on the London market during 1960 moved between a maximum of £279 10s. per long ton on April 25 and a minimum of £218 on October 20. In September and again in October Union Minière production reached record levels. Thereafter output was somewhat curtailed to conform with an understanding amongst producers designed to equate supply with world demand.

For the year to December 31, 1960, Union Minière copper production was 300,700 metric tons, again a record figure, on which I know you would wish me to congratulate all concerned.

### The Benguela Railway Company

On the Benguela Railway the satisfactory results for the first nine months shown in my review have been maintained, and final figures for 1960 will show a marked improvement on those for 1959.

Copper movements from the Union Minière mines have been on a satisfactory scale, and, owing to the changed circumstances in the Congo, tonnages recently carried to Lobito show a substantial increase on the preceding year. Manganese ore traffic from the Congo is fully up to the normal level. The movement of Angola iron ore from Robert Williams to the coast is proceeding in accordance with the terms of the contract with the mining company. Import traffic to the Congo and to Northern Rhodesia has been well maintained.

Traffic demands on the railway during the past 18 months have put a heavy additional strain on its resources both in material and in men. Some increased capital expenditure to improve the carrying capacity of the line is inevitable. Steps have been taken to recruit additional train crews, which will ease the pressure on the railway's existing staff. I should like to express the board's appreciation of the fine work done during the eventful year which has just ended.

### New Enterprises

In my review I referred to an opportunity of developing new and potentially profitable enterprises in connexion with our subsidiary, Commonwealth Timber

Industries, Limited. During the last six months the markets and conditions for the manufacture of particle board have been examined both in Great Britain and in Australia.

Through our associated company, Tanganyika Holdings Limited, we have recently taken a small share in a prospecting enterprise near the Mount Isa mine in Queensland, Australia. The work is under the management of a subsidiary of the Rio Tinto Company, Limited, who hold a major interest.

On behalf of the board and the shareholders of Tanks, I take this opportunity of thanking the staff both of this company and of its associates for their work during the year.

The report and accounts were adopted, the payment of the final dividend was approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

## News Items in Brief

About 650 employees of the Anglo-French Sisal Estate at Thika, Kenya, have been on strike.

The Corona Club's 51st annual dinner will be held in the Consignment Rooms, London, W.C.2., on Thursday, June 8.

Scottish Tanker Co., Ltd., is the new name of Thompson Steamshipping Co., Ltd., a member of the British and Commonwealth group.

Fears of serious food shortage, which may amount in some areas to famine, have been expressed by officials of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department.

Five members of the K.A.N.U. Youth Wing have been arrested after an incident in a Nairobi bar in which a group of K.A.D.U. diners were attacked and stoned.

A Kilimanjaro woman at Rueno, Kiambu, has reported that she was "arrested" by K.A.N.U. "askari", taken to a hut, and assaulted by members of the K.A.N.U. Youth Wing.

Richard Costin (Africa), Ltd., have been awarded a housing contract worth £380,000 by the Southern Rhodesian Government to build 800 houses and two schools at Umtali.

The Federal Government's 6½% 1960-65 £6½m. loan was fully subscribed within an hour and a half, and the £600,000 loan for the City of Salisbury was also fully subscribed.

Salisbury's first swimming pool for Africans has been opened in Harare township, at a cost of £37,000. There is a main pool 110 feet long and adjacent padding and learners' pools.

At the beginning of this week the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation began a direct radio service to Africa. There are to be three transmissions daily, one in English and two in French.

In Dar es Salaam last week Herr Stitz-Uirici, of the Dresdner Bank, Dusseldorf, stated that a West German Government loan for development projects in Tanganyika would shortly be granted.

Two Belgian ships formerly on the Congo service, the BAUDOUVILLE, 13,922 tons, and the JADOTVILLE, 13,790 tons, which were recently bought by the P. & O., at £1½m. each, are to be renamed CATHAY and CHITRAL.

A lightning strike in Lilongwe of African domestic servants collapsed on its fourth day, when the union which had organized a demonstration announced that it could afford no strike pay and that individuals might return to work on whatever terms their employers were prepared to grant.

Right-wing political organizations in Southern Rhodesia have just started a weekly paper, entitled *Dominion Times*. Despite the title, the Dominion Party is not associated with the enterprise, which is supported chiefly by two members of an organization called the Southern African Alliance Movement.

Mr. Frank-Lodner Krawoltzki, the German-born organizer of the Southern Africa Work Camps Association, who some months ago was asked to leave the British High Commission territories of Basutoland and Swaziland, has been expelled from Southern Rhodesia by the Federal Government. He has gone to Bechuanaland.

Until Kenya's 1961 maize crop is harvested there will be a shortage of about 350,000 bags for human consumption, and imports from Tanganyika have been arranged. The concessionary prices hitherto paid by the livestock industry have been cancelled, and are not likely to be re-introduced until the end of this year at the earliest.

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

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000
1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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

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

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

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

### TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 6084, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilgoma, Lindi, Mbeza, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

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

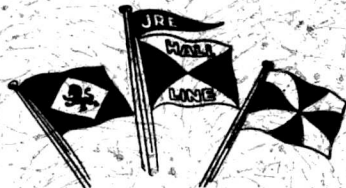


LONDON OFFICE:

BOW BELLS HOUSE, BREAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4  
Telephone CITY 2046

# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

## EAST AFRICA

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

	Closing	Glasgow	* Sth. Wales	B'head
† CLAN MACKINLAY				Feb. 8
† CITY OF DURHAM		Feb. 9	Feb. 13	Feb. 22
† BIOGRAPHER		Feb. 23	Feb. 27	Mar. 8

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

RED SEA PORTS:—

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

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

THE OWNERS

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

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

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

"BIJOLI"

### BALING PRESS

HAND, POWER or ELECTRIC DRIVE  
FOR MAKING COMPACT BALES IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation.

Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating  
and Brushing Machinery.

Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre  
Factories supplied to order.

Special Machines supplied to  
Clients' Own Requirements.

**SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS

LETCHWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH

ENGLAND

TRAVEL

INSURANCE

TRADE

Consult

**Dalgety**  
and Company Limited

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

TRAVEL and INSURANCE  
Worldwide arrangements can be made  
at any of our Branches

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

**DALGETY**

AND COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: 28/29 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3

Telephone: "Dalgety, Fin. Ldn."

Telephone: ROTel 6690 (14 lines)

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

**THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED**

has for the past fifty-seven years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that today there exists in and on the ground and on the roads of Uganda real evidence of its practical ability to further the economy and stimulate the development of the Protectorate.

The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies known throughout the territory for enterprise and integrity.

<b>MOTOR &amp; ELECTRICAL SALES &amp; SERVICE</b>	<b>ESTATES—OWNED AND/OR MANAGED</b>
Ford: A.E.C.: B.S.A.: Dunlop: Castrol:	East African Tea Estates Ltd., Toro Tea
Exide: English Electric, etc.	Company Ltd., Nandi Tea Estates Ltd.
<b>COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS &amp; ADVISERS</b>	and Ankole Tea Company Ltd.
Platt Bros. Machinery, John Sussw Baling	<b>MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE</b>
Presses.	<b>AGENTS</b>

**KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1. Telephone: 3121**  
**and at JINJA, MBALE, FORT PORTAL**  
**LONDON: 16 BYWARD STREET, E.C.3, Tel: ROYal 6486**



**the most comfortable way to EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA**

*East Africa* Regular sailings from London, Gibraltar and Genoa via Suez, to the East African Ports of Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira and Lourenço Marques. Also sailings from London via the Cape.

*Rhodesia* Northern and Southern Rhodesia can be reached by the fast weekly Mail Service from Southampton to Cape Town and connecting there with express train, or via the nearest ports of entry, Beira and Lourenço Marques, on the Round Africa Service. Through bookings arranged.

Fares and full details apply:

**UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office: Cayzer House,  
 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.4  
 Chief Passenger Office: Rotherwick  
 House, 19-21 Old Bond Street,  
 London, W.1



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 9 February, 1961  
Vol. 37 No. 1896

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
40/- yearly post free



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

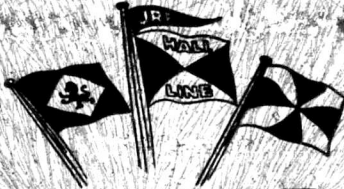
**AE&CI**

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL  
INDUSTRIES (RHODESIA) LIMITED

**Sir Roy Welensky Likely to Meet Mr. Macmillan**

**CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES**

JOINT



SERVICE

**EAST AFRICA**

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

	Closing	Glasgow	* Sth. Wales	B'head
† CLAN MACKINLAY	—	—	—	Feb. 8
† CITY OF DURHAM	—	Feb. 9	Feb. 13	Feb. 22
† BIOGRAPHER	—	Feb. 23	Feb. 27	Mar. 8

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

RED SEA PORTS:—

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

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

THE OWNERS

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

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

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

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

*Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland*

*(with connexions at Dena Ana for Tete)*

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

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

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

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

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**

For information

APPLY TO

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

Telegram: "NORHODCOM LISQUAE LONDON"

Telephone: Whitehall 3458

Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

**SCANDINAVIAN  
EAST AFRICA LINE  
of OSLO**

Regular Sailings  
Between NORWAY,  
SWEDEN, DENMARK,  
FRANCE

&  
EAST AFRICAN PORTS,  
MADAGASCAR,  
REUNION and  
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,

22 Billiter Buildings,  
London, E.C.3

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

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY US

TRAVEL  
INSURANCE  
TRADE  
*Consult*

**Dalgety**  
*and Company Limited*

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

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

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

**DALGETY**  
AND COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: 66/68 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3  
Telegrams: "Dalgety, Em, London"      Telephone: ROYal 6650 (16 lines)

Established **1920...**



RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY opened  
for business.

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



GLORIA FLOUR and RHOMIL STOCKFEEDS  
have become household names

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

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

"AN ATLAS PRODUCT"

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



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

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

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LEITCHWORTH      ENGLAND

**LE TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE**



FIRST AND FOREMOST  
IN RUBBER TYRED  
EARTH-MOVING  
EQUIPMENT



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

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

## Over 800 offices in Africa . . . .

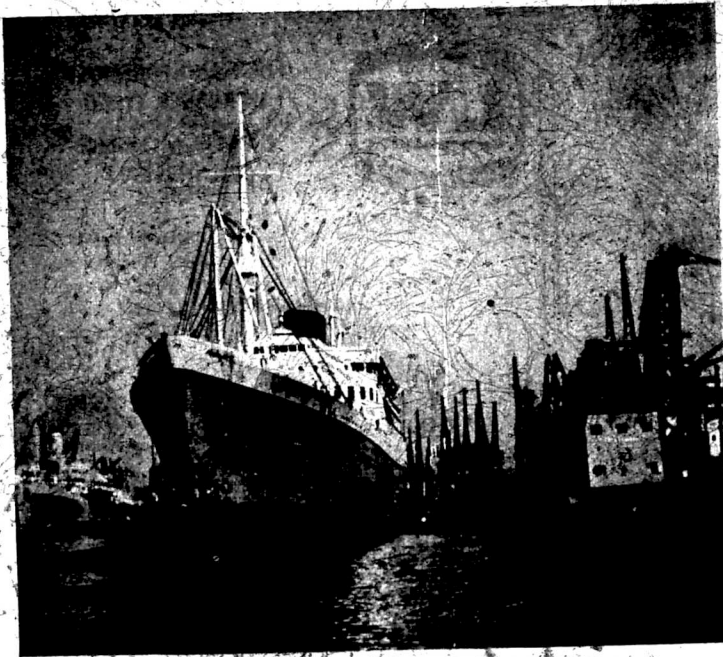
We provide an expert and comprehensive banking service throughout South, Central and East Africa.

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

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

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

*Agents and correspondents throughout the world.*



## SHIP VIA **LONDON**

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

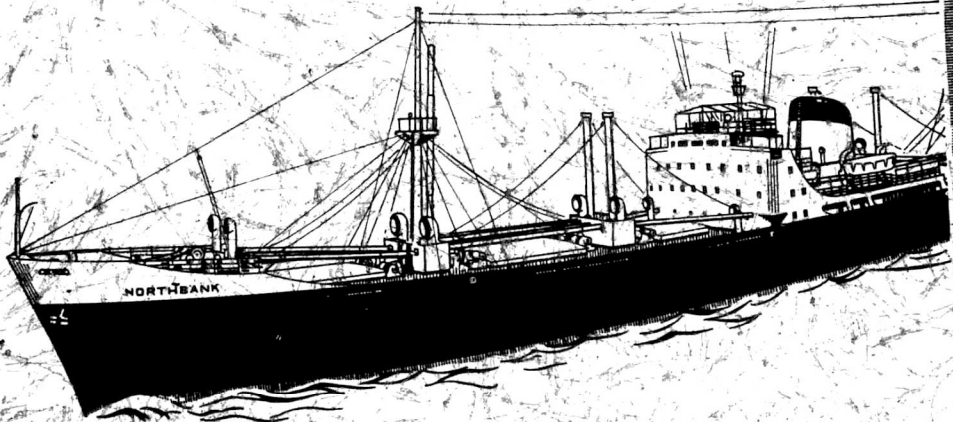
### **THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY**

*A Self-governing Public  
Trust for Public Service*

*For full particulars apply*

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

# THE BANK LINE LIMITED



**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

**PAKISTAN AFRICA LINE**

**INDIA NATAL LINE**

**PAKISTAN NATAL LINE**

Carrying passengers and cargo from:

**RANGOON · CHITTAGONG · CHALNA,  
CALCUTTA, other Indian ports and COLOMBO**

**To: EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN ports  
and vice versa.**

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE**

Carrying cargo from:

**JAPAN · CHINA · HONG KONG  
PHILIPPINES · BORNEO  
SAIGON · BANGKOK & MALAYA**

**To: MAURITIUS · REUNION  
& EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
and vice versa.**

**WORLD-WIDE  
SERVICES**

Details of Freight from Managers:

**ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED** BALTIC EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, 21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

or from any Shipping Agent



**BULAWAYO:** The year is 1888. The leading figures in what is to prove a memorable meeting are face to face. On an old brandy case sits Lobengula, King of the Matabele: opposite him is Charles Dunell Rudd who has come to persuade the King to sign a concession allowing an English company to work 'all the metals and minerals' in his kingdom. After a suitable display of regal intransigence, Lobengula duly signs and the way is open for Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to develop the territory which today forms Southern Rhodesia.



The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'mbulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 145,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

*The Bank's first branch in Rhodesia was opened more than 50 years ago. Today over 80 offices throughout the Federation keep us in constant touch with the latest local commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*

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



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

Cables:  
EASTAFRIC. London

Island Telegrams:  
EASTAFRIC. Westcott, London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	623	Personalia	628
British M.Ps' Views on Federation	625	Events in the Congo	634
Southern and Northern Rhodesia Talks	626	Parliament	635
Splits in K.A.N.U.	627	Governors Open Kipevu Berths	636
		Commercial News	637

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1896

40/- yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**BEFORE THESE WORDS** are published the Cabinet may have considered the imbroglia in which it has been placed by the impetuous and injudicious handling of the Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Conference by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Their miscalculations are assuredly a joint responsibility: they are not the errors of a Minister out of step with a more prudent chief, but those of one whose important actions are obviously discussed in advance with Mr. Macmillan, who in that sense may be said to be his own Colonial Secretary to a degree without parallel in modern British history. That has been evident since his wind-of-change speech in Cape Town, and further proofs have been provided during the past week, in which it has become clear even to the general public that what many newspapers had portrayed as party political manoeuvring between reactionaries in Northern Rhodesia and an enlightened Secretary of State was in fact a stand on points of principle by the United Federal Party — not made at the dictation of the Federal Prime Minister, but naturally in consultation with him as its Federal leader. The tussle has quickly reached Prime Minister level both here and in Africa, and the sooner that fact is officially recognized and regularized, the better from every standpoint. In little more than three weeks Sir Roy Welensky would in any event be in London for the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Our belief is that Mr. Macmillan would welcome his decision to come a week or so earlier than he had intended, and if he agrees, as he doubtless will, Mr. Macleod will have to find some excuse for the adjournment of the contorted and abortive conference which has been kept going since the beginning of last

week by one time-consuming device after another.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is flying home from Rhodesia as these words are written. The conference in Southern Rhodesia over which he has presided has, we believe, been much more successful than would have appeared possible even a few days ago, and within a few hours may come the announcement that the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, which has now no African members, is to have fifteen in a correspondingly enlarged House. That wise and overdue concession is clear evidence that the Colony is genuinely concerned to make partnership real. Adjustments in the franchise system are probable, and they may have a direct bearing on the situation in Northern Rhodesia. If that be so Mr. Sandys will be the advocate — and his advocacy is staunch and stubborn — of constitutional changes on a pattern very different from that which Mr. Macleod seeks to impose on the neighbouring northern territory. In that event sympathy within his party might quickly move from the baffled Mr. Macleod, a sore trial even to the disciplined Tories in the House of Commons, to the successful Mr. Sandys, whose prospects of reaching agreement with Sir Edgar Whitehead and Mr. Nkomo were not highly rated before he left London. Esteem for him may consequently rise as denunciation of Mr. Macleod increases for manoeuvring the Government into great difficulty by abandoning his own declared policy and by stubborn pursuance of a new programme against which he had received the clearest warnings.

Less than a year ago Mr. Macleod told a civic luncheon in Lusaka that the United

Kingdom Government did not contemplate constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia, apart from any consequential amendments which might be necessitated by changes

### Dilemma Caused By Mr. Macleod.

agreed at the Federal Review Conference. In May last he reiterated that pledge, which was accepted by Northern Rhodesians with satisfaction but without surprise, for the Lennox-Boyd Constitution, which had then been operating for little more than a year, was to have a life of about a decade. When United Federal Party members of the Legislature who held portfolios in the Government — a Government for which Mr. Macleod is responsible to the Imperial Parliament — said repeatedly in public that there was no possibility of the early constitutional changes for which extremist Africans of the United National Independence Party clamoured, they were merely copying the Secretary of State. Those assurances were reiterated by Ministers in Northern Rhodesia until almost the end of last year, when they came to London for the Federal Review Conference; and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that on no occasion did Mr. Macleod indicate to the Ministers concerned that they misunderstood the position and his intentions. Indeed, as lately as mid-December Mr. John Roberts, senior of those Ministers as U.F.P. leader in Northern Rhodesia, handed Mr. Macleod a document reaffirming the party's acceptance of the Lennox-Boyd policy, expressing willingness to discuss adjustments in order to provide increased elected representation, but insisting that there could be no question of scrapping a Constitution which had only recently come into force. Mr. Macleod was also reminded that the U.F.P. expected him to abide by the agreement that the territorial and federal reviews in London should be concurrent. The present dilemma has arisen because he decided to disregard all these essential factors

Not a word about these vital aspects of the issue has appeared in any organ of the United Kingdom Press, in which, however, there have been many columns of comment

### The Case for Gradualism.

so convenient to United Kingdom Ministers that there must be a fairly widespread suspicion among thoughtful folk that it has been inspired by them or some of their close associates. An early suggestion was that the Northern Rhodesian talks are not Sir Roy Welensky's business. That claim is nonsensical from the practical point of view and invalid legally.

for H.M. Government is bound to consult the Federal Prime Minister about constitutional changes in any State within the Federation. Almost all papers in London or the provinces have been unreliable guides, but the palm for illogicality must surely go to the *Financial Times*. One of its suggestions was that H.M. Government should press ahead with the Macleod plan because political and geographical realities rule out any long-term solution other than an African majority Government. What an argument! — that because something may ultimately become inevitable it should therefore be done prematurely. Nobody doubts that Africans will at some time control Northern Rhodesia. The whole purpose of gradualism in change is to give them time to gain experience and a sense of responsibility, certainly not in politics only, and allow them to bear their full share of the social, economical, financial, and political burdens of the country.

Then followed the argument that "the attitudes of the new Kennedy administration in Washington suggest that the United Kingdom Government will find little sympathy from that quarter if its Central African policies end in disaster because of what could be regarded as a failure to take a sufficiently strong line with local European opinion". American pressure was the main factor in driving the Dutch from Indonesia, the French from Indo-China, and the British from Abadan and Suez; it had a great deal to do with the Belgian decision to scurry out of the Congo; and it has had a calamitous influence upon British and French policies in Africa. Submission to American pressure in Asia and Africa by European politicians opened the way for Communist and neo-Communist activities, which have now reached Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and threaten disaster in the Congo — which borders Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Federation. Nothing could be worse than to allow British African policy to depend upon the whims of American politicians, few of whom have any real knowledge of Africa.

Another argument of the *Financial Times* was that the Macleod proposal for more elected Africans than elected Europeans in the Legislative Council was safe because

### Misleading Arguments.

there would also be several civil service members, "who can be relied upon not to give their essential backing to reckless or discriminatory African legislative proposals". There could, however, be no



assurance that the official nominees would prevent foolish or unfair actions by an African majority, for as officials they would be subject to the orders of superior authority; and that now means Mr. Macleod, in whom the European community has no trust whatsoever. If they do not trust the man who gives the orders, how could they feel confidence in those whose careers would be wrecked if they did not obey? It will be noted that the arguments might well seem persuasive to readers without adequate knowledge of the background. That, of course, is the purpose of comments of this kind: to create the impression that Britain's intentions are wise and fair and that the stiff resistance by Sir Roy Welensky, loyally supported in London by Mr. Julian Greenfield, his Minister of Law, and by Mr. Roberts, the leader of the Northern Rhodesian division of the U.F.P., is unreasonable.

Our conviction is that, in the interests of the African masses in particular, it was past

high time to check Mr. Macleod's disastrous course of appeasing African political extremists, disregarding in the process principles, pledges, and common sense. The leaders of the

Federation have taken note of the incalculable damage which he has done in Kenya (to which he denied a very necessary general election at one vital moment and upon which he has just imposed a rigged election at another critical moment) and in Nyasaland (where the regulations for the franchise which he has dictated differ in essential aspects from the agreement reached at Lancaster House last summer). With such examples of his art before them they are justifiably wary; and they have every right to hold him to his own decision that the Northern Rhodesian and Federal Review Conferences should proceed concurrently, and the Government to its pledge that the Lennox-Boyd Constitution shall not be scrapped and shall be amended only by agreement, not by *Diktat*.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Alport's New Post

THE MOST UNUSUAL COURSE of transferring Mr. Alport, a party politician, to Salisbury as United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation, a post hitherto occupied by a career official, indicates recognition by the Prime Minister of the fact that what has been essentially a representative function has become largely political and must be expected to have that character for a considerable period. Mr. Alport, who was on the staff of the research department of the Conservative Central Office at the same time as Mr. Macleod, has kept close to the party line since he entered the House of Commons, and Mr. Macmillan will know that he has in the Federation a representative who has watched at short range the political scene-shifting in London during the past unhappy "wind of change" year.

### Kenya and the Federation

MR. ALPORT, who shared a house in Nairobi for some time during the war with Mr. Michael Blundell, has had longer contact with the leader of the New Kenya Party than anyone else in United Kingdom politics, and though the disastrous happenings in Kenya since February, 1960, have not been his concern as Minister of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, he is well aware of the ill-effects of that policy on reasonable opinion, African as well as European, in the Federation, whose leaders, he knows, will not accept from Westminster dictation which, though possibly opportune to the transient occupant of some office, would do permanent damage to countries of immense promise if only their problems are treated with discretion.

### Merit as the Criterion

THAT, BASICALLY, is what Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues demand. Mr. Alport's good humour will be matched by their own, but it will not deflect them from

principles which may be fairly summarized in the Prime Minister's own principle that political advancement in Africa ought to depend upon merit. It is because the Government of which Mr. Macmillan is the head persistently disregards that pledge of his own that he and his Ministers are at variance with their opposite numbers in the Federation, who would not have taken their present strong stand against Mr. Macleod if they had not received evidence that he (assuredly at the behest or with the encouragement of the Prime Minister) intended to make changes in Northern Rhodesia which would flagrantly disregard merit, and, moreover, to adopt procedural tactics which were justifiably unacceptable to the United Federal Party leaders in Northern Rhodesia, and, indeed, the Dominion Party leaders also.

### What Socialists Are Told

SOCIALISM'S two weeklies have very considerable influence on their readers, and though they are so seldom accurate about East and Central Africa, a very high proportion of their public accepts their statements as reliable. It is consequently necessary to take note of the way in which they deal with occurrences in the territories with which this journal is concerned. The current issue of the *New Statesman*, for instance, referring to the boycott of the Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Conference in London by the United Federal Party, asserts that "it is now clear that Sir Roy Welensky is determined to intervene even in matters which are the sole prerogative of the British Government." Constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia are manifestly not the sole prerogative of the politicians who happen to be in power in the United Kingdom, whatever constitutional pundits may say (and they are not unanimous in their view). In any event, H.M. Government's acceptance of the commonsense principle that the Federal Government must at all times be consulted destroys the "sole prerogative" argument.

### Breach of Pledge

THEN FOLLOWS THE STATEMENT that the Europeans in Northern Rhodesia are determined to retain their control "through a highly qualified franchise and domination in the Legislative Council". Why were the readers not told that less than two years ago the present franchise qualifications were introduced, not by stiff-necked Europeans on the spot, but by the present United Kingdom Government (which in African affairs is jelly-backed rather than stiff-necked)? The British franchise plan was agreed, admittedly with reluctance, by the Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, who are surely justified in objecting to the destruction within two years of a scheme which was accepted on the understanding, given in writing, that it would last for about ten years. Though not one publication in the United Kingdom except EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has yet mentioned that point, it is one of the fundamental objections which have caused Mr. John Roberts and his seven colleagues of the U.F.P. to absent themselves from Lancaster House.

### Hors Concours

THE KENYA COALITION, according to *Tribune*, "rather suspects Mr. Macleod". Had the sentence ended there it would have been the understatement of the week. It became one of the most foolish published statements of the week by the addition of the words "of Bolshevik inclinations". I have heard as variegated an assortment of disparagements of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies (some, I am glad to say, from Conservatives) as I have ever heard about any politician anywhere—and, judging by the opinions conveyed to me verbally and in writing, he must be far more widely disliked than any other holder of any political post in the Colonial Office in the last half-century. Yet never once do I recall the word "Bolshevik" having been applied to him. The left-wing organ defines the Macleodism thrust upon Kenya as "limited reforms". A better two-word epitome of Mr. Macleod's programme for Kenya at and since Lancaster House would be "unlimited appeasement"—appeasement starting with his recognition of Koinange (whom the Kenya Government had described as the second man in the Mau Mau conspiracy), continuing with toleration of the openly subversive activities of African extremists in the Colony, and not even rejecting outright the proposed final infamy of putting Kenyatta himself back into circulation. Since *Tribune* favours even that outrageous course, it is presumably among its tally of "reforms".

### Kenya Government Defied

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA recently prohibited the import of medallions bearing a likeness of Kenyatta on the ground that the display of such an emblem was contrary to the public interest. The flamboyant and extremist Mboya, secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union (with other leaders of which he is at violent variance) and also secretary-general of the Kenya Federation of Labour (constituent unions of which flatly declined to obey his orders for a three-day strike in support of the campaign for the release of the Mau Mau leader, Kenyatta), has now flagrantly demonstrated his contempt for the official ruling by addressing mass meetings while wearing a shirt much of the left side of which is occupied by an easily recognizable picture of Kenyatta. Is this open defiance of the spirit of the recent official prohibition to be allowed to pass without action by the authorities? Why has the Government of Kenya turned a blind eye to this contemptuous challenge?

### Easy way to Affluence

ALMOST EVERYWHERE AFRICAN politicians have appeared to regard politics as the easy road to wealth

and everywhere the salaries of members of legislative assemblies, let alone those of Ministers, are far, far higher than the men concerned, with extremely few exceptions, could possibly expect to earn in commerce, industry, or in their profession in the case of the tiny minority with academic or technical qualifications. Politics, in short, has offered the quickest way to affluence, prestige, and power. Where independence has been attained there has often been grossly prodigal expenditure of public money on providing for the accommodation and other requirements of African Ministers: they have been housed extravagantly and provided with motor-cars far larger and more expensive than was reasonable.

### Uhuru na Kazi

NOT FOR THE FIRST TIME Mr. Nyerere, Chief Minister in Tanganyika, has dealt an opportune and telling blow against assumptions common among his followers and Africans in general. Last year, when there was widespread satisfaction among Africans in his territory at the thought that the approach of an African-dominated Government would bring relief from taxation and an easy life (some even expecting to be given European houses, farms, motor-cars, or businesses), their leader provided the salutary shock of adding to the slogan "Uhuru" (Freedom), the two words *na Kazi* (and work). For hundreds of thousands, if not millions, that was a new conception, for until then they had not been told by their politicians that a new status politically would have to be paid for by greater exertions on the part of the masses in order that revenue might be produced for the satisfaction of their needs. The lead which Mr. Nyerere gave was soon copied in Kenya and Nyasaland; though in neither has his injunction been driven home forcibly. Tentative and sporadic calls for more endeavour have been drowned in the political clamour of the Mboyas, Odingas, Bandas, and the rest.

### Giving, Not Grabbing

NOW MR. NYERERE has set a precedent which is most unlikely to be regarded with favour by men on the make elsewhere in East of Central Africa: he and all the elected African and non-African Ministers in his Government have agreed that their basic annual salaries shall be reduced from £2,800 to £1,800. Nor is this mutual forfeiture of £1,000 a year coupled, as such waivers sometimes are, by substantial expense allowances, for those payments have been simultaneously fixed at no more than £300, with the modest addition of £200 for the Chief Minister, upon whom all kinds of extra expenditure inevitably fall. Mr. Nyerere has thus set an example not only to his own country but to African leaders everywhere, who are given a very practical demonstration that self-rule should be accompanied by self-discipline and a reasonable degree of selflessness in service. Any politicians' trade union formed in Africa would doubtless blackball Mr. Nyerere as an infringer of the principle and practice of grabbing as much as possible.

### Church of Sinners

THERE IS IN NYASALAND a little-known Church of Sinners, which Mr. Hugh Tracey mentions briefly when he addressed the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies. An African friend prominent in the sect had, he recalled, told him that the qualification for membership was "to be a sinner and to wish to go on sinning"! One of its practices is to give no prefix to the name of any member. Asked why none was ever addressed as Mr., Dr., or Professor, his informant answered: "As it would have been unthinkable for Christ to be addressed as Mr. Jesus, we just use a person's name".

# Foolish to Break Up Federation, Say British M.Ps.

## Fears and Superstitions Being Exploited by Extremists for Political Purposes

**THE RT. HON. H. R. TURTON**, Conservative M.P. for Thirsk and Malton, leader of a party of three Tory and three Socialist M.Ps. who have just visited Rhodesia and Nyasaland as guests of the Federal Government, said when they returned to London a few days ago that the Federation could be a very great success if it were promptly made to work as a truly multi-racial society.

Sir Roy Welensky was, in the view of all the party, a "very great international statesman," by whom they had all been greatly impressed. The only African whom they had wished to see and who had declined to meet them was Dr. Banda.

Before leaving Salisbury the party gave a Press conference.

MR. TURTON then said (in part): "Given stable conditions, there are immense possibilities for political and economic development. Yet today there is a crisis of confidence. For this the United Kingdom Government and opposition parties and the four Governments and party politicians in the three territories must all accept their share of the blame. No one has ever explained to the people what was meant by Federation. The act of Federation should have been followed by a great programme of advance and development. Multi-racial partnership should have been built on the sound foundation of a multi-racial society free from unnecessary racial discrimination.

"Can the Federation succeed? I am convinced that hesitation is fatal. The future must be settled without further delay. Either all must work towards creating a true multi-racial partnership or it should now be scrapped and plans made for the separate futures of the three territories, realizing that it will involve lower standards of living for all, African and European. If enough people of all races have sufficient courage this partnership could become the greatest influence in Africa.

### Impressed With Farming

"As a farmer I am impressed with your farming. I disagree with the Monckton recommendation, if both European and African farmers receive proper rewards for cash crops, research marketing should be administered federally.

"As an ex-Minister of Health I have admired the equipment in the hospitals and the devotion of those who serve in them. But I am disappointed there are still so few African nurses."

MR. ROY MASON (Labour): "I am quite satisfied that the alliance of the three territories making up the Federation must continue. If secession is allowed I fear Southern Rhodesia may become linked with the Union and that Nyasaland may economically wither, while political strife will echo within its frontiers.

"Northern Rhodesia may succeed on its own for a while, but eventually, as with Nyasaland, it could well become the shuttlecock of politics, with Russian, American, and other competitors. H.M. Government would find it a hard and costly task to quell African nationalism in Nyasaland, which could spread to Northern Rhodesia, and at the same time finance the maintenance of hospitals, road services, and the development of its agriculture. Mr. Kaunda and Dr. Banda might well join an alliance if the worst developed.

"A distinct and clearly seen advance must be made, such as greater representation on the territorial and Federal Legislative Assemblies, coupled with the lowering of franchise qualifications. I am not convinced all are ready for 'one-man-one-vote'.

"I am not disturbed about racial discrimination. Nyasaland, as far as I could see, is a multi-racial society. In Salisbury and Bulawayo discrimination does exist in towns but not

an evil kind. I have seen worse examples in the Southern States of America.

"A large number of Africans who are not Malawi members and all the Europeans in Nyasaland are deeply disturbed at the extent of intimidation by Malawi members against non-members and the opposition parties. The police have been paralyzed into ineffectiveness—they seem hesitant to act, and even when they do it is in a most tepid manner. Africans see Malawi as being strong and the Government and police weak.

### Socialist's Sharp Criticism of Mr. Macleod

"One thing that emerged clearly has been the strong reactions to the Colonial Secretary's speeches. White Africans and settlers resented most deeply much of what he has said and feel terribly despondent and frustrated. At the same time he has excited the black African nationalist to expect a great deal from the review.

"Personally, I think the Colonial Secretary should have remained silent during the postponement period of the Federal talks. The impression he has conveyed of 'votes before stomachs' has in itself exacerbated feelings between black and white people.

"The name of Federation among Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has, like nationalization in England, become a dirty word, solely because of a lack of understanding. An association of these three countries for the benefit of all cannot be denied."

MR. S. J. MCADDEN (Conservative): "Federation has already shown itself to be of tremendous benefit to the countries of the area, and if allowed to develop the possibilities are unlimited.

"Many of the politically active Africans are resolutely opposed to it and the normally friendly, simple, unurbanized African does not really understand what it is all about.

"Those who argue for a break-up show callous disregard for their African colleagues, and appear to be concerned only with securing ministerial power of a nature of which they seem to have little or no idea; they merely require power for power's sake and for the financial advantages it would bring them.

"The United Kingdom Government should clearly announce the intention to maintain the Federation politically and economically, to provide some form of guarantee for overseas investors, and to advance African representation in all spheres of Government by ordered stages, starting short of parity and progressing with experience over a stated period."

DR. ALFRED BROUGHTON (Labour): "To a comparatively few whites must go all the credit for development. As recently as 60 years ago the Native in this part of Africa lived in a state of savagery. I have found no evidence of his having contributed any constructive ideas during the rapid march of astonishing progress.

"The Federation could develop into a well-balanced economic unit of a manageable size with the possibility of achieving a high level of prosperity. It would be a great pity if the Federation were to disintegrate into three component parts.

"Many more Africans must be allowed to have a say in government, but I doubt if more than a few could qualify on merit at this stage. Undoubtedly some are educated and live in urban areas. They are capable of taking part in local government, and I would recommend that this be made possible at once.

"A great deal of education is required. Many more schools and teachers are needed. The medical services are excellent in quality but inadequate in quantity. More hospitals, doctors and nurses are needed."

"The African, who is courteous, should be shown courtesy, and strenuous efforts should be made to convince him that the white Rhodesian is now sincerely interested in his welfare. There should be equal pay for equal work as between white and black and there should be the removal of other remaining injustices."

MR. RONALD RUSSELL (Conservative): "No one can deny that enormous progress has been made since Federation, and it is tragic to see how development has been brought to a standstill by the political and economic uncertainty hanging over the three territories.

"The first essential is to restore law and order and stamp out intimidation. To achieve this in Nyasaland a further increase of the police force is needed. African political

leaders have talked to us about the desire for freedom, but there can be no freedom for the vast majority of Africans as long as age-old fears and superstitions are being cruelly exploited for political ends.

"It would be an act of folly to break the federation up. There ought to be an immediate declaration that some kind of economic association of the three territories will continue, whether it is a customs union or a common market, and the sooner a similar decision on the political issue is made the better.

"To grant a one-man-one-vote to Africans in the present circumstances would be a gross betrayal of their true interests, but we met a few Europeans who did not want to see them eventually play a full part in each of the four Governments on a non-racial basis of partnership based on merit. An announcement of future intentions should be accompanied by a phased plan of political and economic advancement for Africans, backed up by an adequate educational programme. If progress can be made along these lines I am sure that the country has a tremendous future compared with that of other great Commonwealth countries like Canada and Australia."

MR. RICHARD MARSH (Labour): "One of the things which surprised me has been the acceptance of advantages in some form from Federation by most shades of opinion. Those Africans who have condemned federation have done so on political and not economic arguments. They claim that the

present Federation is dominated by Southern Rhodesia and that it will therefore maintain the policies of racial discrimination. The future of the Federation depends upon the willingness of the Southern Rhodesia Government to make substantial concessions in the question of African political representation.

"This is not a long-term aim but an urgent necessity if the Federation is likely to continue. The question of African advancement is a major problem. It is clear that much is being done in this direction in parts of the Federation and changes have been made which even 10 years ago would have seemed impossible.

"Nonetheless, many Africans are still living and working in conditions which remain indefensible. In Bulawayo I saw impressive African housing projects which were first rate, but I also visited Mashasha establishment for single men which can only be described as an abomination.

"Resentment of racial discrimination, particularly by the educated African, and the natural discontent of the have-nots, are just as likely sources of trouble as genuine nationalism. Greater efforts should be made to produce more Africans in the higher ranks of the army and police.

"None of the three territories would have the financial capacity to provide the necessary educational facilities, and H.M. Government should be prepared to offer increased financial assistance."

## Southern and Northern Rhodesian Conferences

### Agreement is Reached in Salisbury; London Talks Are Bugged Down

**T**HE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN Constitutional Conference, which ended in Salisbury yesterday, has agreed to recommend changes in the franchise, enlargement of the Legislative Assembly from 50 to 65 seats, a declaration of rights and a Constitutional Council to safeguard against discriminatory legislation.

Delegates of all parties except the Dominion Party, which has opposed any lowering of the franchise, were reported to have reached agreement on these major issues.

Before leaving for London last night, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, who has been presiding, said: "The spirit of co-operation manifest throughout the conference augurs well for Southern Rhodesia in the years ahead."

Main recommendations of the conference were:—

(1) A declaration of rights should lay down basic rights to be enjoyed by all without distinction of race, colour or creed;

(2) A Constitutional Council should be set up to examine unfairly discriminating legislation and if necessary delay its enactment;

(3) The enlargement of the Legislative Assembly to 65, providing for the addition of 15 African members;

(4) The creation of two electoral rolls, registration on the lower roll requiring an income qualification of £240 a year, and chiefs and headmen to qualify for the higher roll;

(5) The abandonment of some of the British Government's reserved powers, including those to veto Bills and to control native affairs;

(6) The entrenchment of basic rights, amendment of the constitution to require a two-thirds majority of the Assembly or approval by a referendum in which the four racial communities would vote separately.

Full details were not available at the time of going to press, but it is understood that the proposed declaration of rights would include provisions for the right to own land throughout the country, and the right for white and black to inter-marry, thus securing a significant change in the present pattern of race relations in Southern Rhodesia.

The voting system proposed is that put forward by Dr. Maurice Hirsch (United Federal Party), with the voters on each roll having a proportional say in the others' elections.

During the first few days of the talks last week Africans had continued their demonstrations outside the Assembly,

where the conference was held, on one occasion Mr. Sandys' car being hemmed in by shouting men and women as he left for Government House. Police arrested two people.

[The leading article in this issue was printed before the above news reached London].

#### Informal Discussions

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE has proceeded at Lancaster House, London, mainly by way of informal discussions with various groups, sometimes with the Secretary of State, Mr. Macleod, and sometimes with the Minister of State, Lord Perth, in the chair.

On Tuesday of last week there were talks with the representatives of the chiefs and of the United National Independence Party, and on Wednesday with Sir John Moffat and his colleague of the Liberal Party, and with spokesmen for the African National Congress.

On Thursday there was to have been a plenary session to discuss a Bill of Rights and constitutional safeguards, but it was decided that those topics should be deferred until there had been further consideration of questions concerning the Legislative and Executive Councils and the franchise. Informal discussions on those matters between the Secretary of State and various groups have since taken place.

#### Guests at Chequers

Mr. Julian Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, who came to London at the beginning of last week as liaison officer for Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, had talks with Mr. Alport, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, early in the week, dined with Mr. Macleod on Wednesday and on the following evening at Admiralty House with Mr. Macmillan, who invited him to be his guest at Chequers on Saturday, when they were joined at dinner by Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations until he recently became Foreign Secretary, and a Minister who paid repeated visits to Rhodesia and in whom Rhodesian public men have confidence.

At lunch on Sunday the other guests were Lord and Lady Carrington, Mr. Julian Amery, formerly Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Mrs. Amery (a daughter of the Prime Minister), Mr. and Mrs. Alport and Mr. A. D. Evans, Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs.

On Monday evening of this week the Prime Minister gave a cocktail party at Admiralty House for those attending the Northern Rhodesian Conference—which of course meant the omission of Mr. Roberts.

He had been a guest at the small dinner party given by Mr. Macleod, when Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was also present.

## Splits in K.A.N.U. Widen

### Mr. Odinga Backs Coalition Party

FURTHER DISRUPTION in the Kenya African National Union has revealed a three-way split between the president, Mr. Gichuru, the vice-president, Mr. Odinga, and the general secretary, Mr. Mboya.

Mr. Odinga, whose suspension had been announced by Mr. Gichuru on the ground that he had created disunity in the party by supporting non-K.A.N.U. election candidates and making pro-Communist statements, retaliated by declaring the ruling null and void, and followed up that statement with one calling on Africans in reserved European seats to vote for the Kenya Coalition candidates, despite the fact that Mr. Gichuru had previously announced that K.A.N.U. would support those of Mr. Blundell's party (all of whom had polled far fewer votes in the primaries than the Coalition candidates).

Mr. Mboya, smarting under the rejection by Mr. Gichuru, other K.A.N.U. leaders, and the trade unions of his plan for a general strike in support of the "free-Kenyatta" movement, said that threats had been made on his life by anonymous telephone callers. Having made bellicose statements for weeks, he appealed for peace and calm.

On Friday the executive of K.A.N.U. decided that the suspension of Mr. Odinga was unconstitutional and declared it null and void. In a *communiqué* issued after an eight-hour meeting the executive rebuked Mr. Gichuru, Mr. Odinga, and Mr. Mboya, and called on all of them to "do their jobs more conscientiously". The *communiqué*, which was signed by Mr. Gichuru as president, also criticized the organization of the party's head office and the conduct of its youth and women's wing.

A resolution passed that day by the executive stated that anyone who had the ambition to be Kenya's Chief Minister in place of Kenyatta would wreck the party's unity.

### Controversial Character

In the opinion of Mr. Clyde Sanger, special correspondent of the *Guardian*, Mr. Mboya's controversial character was at the bottom of the quarrels. He wrote:—

"Mr. Mboya is an able trade union leader, a consummate orator, and a young man of great charm. Those who meet him casually fall easily under his sway. But in Kenya politics he has suffered from two attributes: he was born a Luo and not a Kikuyu and he has shown to his colleagues consistent arrogance.

He knew that he could not hold his position without Kikuyu support, but his attempts to gain allies among Kikuyu leaders had consolidated opposition to him. Several prominent Kikuyu colleagues had switched from friendship to antipathy, the latest example being Dr. M. Waiyaki, who was removed from the chairmanship of K.A.N.U.'s Nairobi branch when he announced that he would oppose Mboya in Nairobi East in this month's general election.

Much of Mboya's advocacy of drastic measures was based on the need to outdo Kikuyu extremism in order to retain his initiative. His call for a general strike was such a move, but his plans had misfired badly when he prematurely announced the strike proposal before K.A.N.U.'s general council had agreed to it or the trade unions had been consulted, he having recklessly assumed that all the unions belonging to the Kenya Federation of Labour, of which he is general secretary, would accept dictation from him, as had happened previously.

But union after union refused to support a political strike. He had lost the support of one of the chief leaders, Mr. Denis Akumu, the Luo leader of the Mombasa dockworkers, by persuading him to withdraw from fighting the Mombasa seat and leave the field clear for a Kikuyu-favoured candidate. Mr. Akumu attacked the strike proposal as being unfair to the workers.

Dr. Waiyaki, who counts on Kikuyu support in a constituency which is dominated by Kikuyu, has claimed Kenyatta's personal blessing for his candidature. If it were proved that Kenyatta had declared himself for Dr. Waiyaki, his election would be almost certain.

At Nairobi Airport on Saturday evening immigration officials confiscated the passport of Mr. D. O. Makasembu, branch chairman of K.A.N.U. in Central Nyanza, who was returning from visits to East Germany and Cairo.

Increased Communist activity in Kenya is suspected. Under the heading "Red Shadow over East Africa" the *Nairobi Nation* has stated that Communist money and printing presses

in Kenya are being used to "provoke dissension and produce the anarchy necessary to precede the success of Communism".

On Sunday Mr. Mboya told a meeting of 5,000 Africans in Nairobi that Dr. Waiyaki was becoming a champion of Communism. "There are people from Communist countries who are assisting people like Waiyaki by providing money to spoil the name of Kenya," he said.

## Africans Ordered to Avoid Violence

### Statements by Kenya Political Leaders

THE IMPORTANCE OF AVOIDING VIOLENCE during the present general election campaign in Kenya was emphasized in broadcast statements last Friday by the leaders of the two African nationalist parties.

Mr. James Gichuru, leader of the Kenya African National Union, said:—

"The general elections which will take place this month are of great importance to the future of our country. At these elections you will decide which party and candidates you wish to represent you in Legislative Council. It is equally important that these elections should be conducted in a democratic and peaceful manner.

"The eyes of many countries all over the world will be upon us, the Africans of Kenya, in the next few weeks. The world is waiting to see if we are able to conduct our election campaigns and cast our votes as adult, responsible citizens.

"No doubt in some places we have enemies. These enemies would be very pleased if they were to see us Africans of Kenya fighting or causing strife either by words or with weapons, stones, or fists. Then these enemies could claim that we were not yet ready to go forward along the road to self-Government.

"In the interests of our future as Africans of Kenya, I wish now to tell all members of K.A.N.U. that they should avoid all quarrels and violence. They should not carry sticks or *stims* or *runqus* when they walk in the streets or when they attend political meetings.

"We want the world to see clearly that we Africans of Kenya are in truth responsible citizens who are fully able to conduct our election campaigns and to vote with good order and with freedom from intimidation or violence.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, leader of the Kenya African Democratic Union said:—

"I do not want any fighting during the electioneering campaigns. Nobody should use spears, arrows, sticks, stones, or blows. I want to see peace in every corner of Kenya. It should be possible for all candidates and political leaders to hold meetings peacefully in every part of Kenya.

"The youth wings should be obedient to their leaders. I want us to show that we can conduct our meetings without the presence of police forces. In short, I am urging all Africans, particularly the followers of political parties, to fight the elections peacefully—without any fighting in meetings or in our locations.

"The pattern of two or three parties is right and democratic. Do not use any hooliganism or any actions of brutality. Otherwise I regard you as the enemy of independence and African progress.

"Mr. Gichuru and myself are giving this warning in order that our followers may avoid disorderliness in the elections. We want to achieve the right relationship between K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. so that the forthcoming African Government may bring about peace, justice and security to all our people in this country.

"This is the first occasion in which all races have been involved in an election in Kenya and the eyes of the world will be upon us. Let us not disgrace our country by resorting to violence and hatred. On the other hand, let us show the world that we represent *madaraka* (responsible government) as opposed to *uhuru* and behave in accordance with civilized standards".

"Mr. Julius Nyerere is no demagogue, no showman. He does not drive around in expensive cars or live in large houses. He is a man of the people, who gave up his teaching in order to devote himself completely to the cause of 'Uhuru'."—Mr. John Hatch.

# PERSONALIA

SIR ALFRED CHESTER BEATTY was 86 on Tuesday.

THE HON. ISABEL CATTO, world president of the Y.W.C.A., is visiting East Africa.

DR. JOHN WILLIAM KIBUKA-MUSOKE, a 32-year-old Muganda, has gained his M.R.C.P., Edinburgh.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS is visiting the Sudan, and will then fly on to his farm in Tanganyika.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON addressed the Insurance Institute of London on Monday on "Colonialism and the Commonwealth".

MR. H. W. BAILEY-KING, sales director of a British printing company, is about to visit Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

ARCHDEACON and MRS. AEDINGTON-HUNT, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, are on their way to East London in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MRS. ANGELA SHAW left London Airport on Tuesday for a visit of three months to Kenya, in which Colony she was resident until 1929.

MR. TERRY SULLIVAN, the Rhodesian runner, has flown to the United States to take part in an athletic competition lasting four weeks.

MR. D. W. CONROY, Northern Rhodesia's new Chief Justice, and MRS. CONROY will sail today in the STIRLING CASTLE from Southampton.

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA has given a small reception for LORD MUNSTER and the other members of the Uganda Relationships Commission.

MR. G. B. BECKITT and MR. C. H. TARGETT have been appointed members of the Federal Power Board, from which MR. K. C. ACUTT has retired.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. A. K. REDMAN, Director of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at the War Office, paid a short visit to Kenya last week.

MR. ISAAC OKWIRRY, an African assistant public relations officer in the Kenya Office in London, has been visiting Belfast, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Hull.

THE HON. ROBERT and MRS. BOSCAWEN left London Airport yesterday for Nairobi. They will spend two months visiting all the East and Central African territories.

SIR FREDERICK A. PILE has been elected chairman of the Cementation group of companies, which have large Rhodesian interests. MR. A. R. NEELANDS is now president.

MAJOR AND MRS. J. A. FRIEND are outward-bound in the WINDSOR CASTLE for a visit to the Union and Southern Rhodesia. They will fly back towards the end of March.

MR. N. O. K. JOHNSON, who has been general manager in the Middle East for Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., has been appointed to the board of Balfour, Beatty (Overseas), Ltd.

MR. O. A. A. ATISHER, MR. F. L. COOKE, MR. W. G. CULLEN, and MR. F. G. HARDY have joined the board of Marley Tile (Holding) Company, Ltd., which has a Rhodesian subsidiary.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CARLOS GALVAO DE MELO, who commands the Portuguese Air Force in Mozambique, has visited the Federation for discussions with the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

MR. GEORGE BAKER, head of the Information Services in Tanganyika, and MRS. BAKER are on their way back to Dar es Salaam in a French liner after leave in the United Kingdom.

DR. SEBASTIANI K. KYALWAZI is the first African from East Africa to become a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He was also the first graduate of Makerere College to obtain a higher qualification in a major clinical subject.

MR. CHARLES FLIGHTWELL MNDHULI, Nyasaland African who won £25,000 and a car in a Rhodesian lottery, has given £1,000 to the Nyasaland Society for the Blind for a school for sightless children.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY, Conservative M.P. for Lewisham North, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to MR. RICHARD WOOD, Minister of Power, who visited Central Africa two or three years ago.

THE MOST REV. JOSEPH KIWANUKA is to succeed ARCHBISHOP CABANA in the Roman Catholic see of Rubaga, Uganda. He was ordained in 1929, became Vicar Apostolic of Masaka 10 years later, and now becomes Roman Catholic Metropolitan of Uganda.

MR. and MRS. HUGH TRACEY have arrived in England after spending four months in the United States, where MR. TRACEY addressed many universities and other bodies on African topics, mainly music. They will sail for the Cape towards the end of this month.

LORD DE LA WARR has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the National Freedom From Hunger Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. It is engaged in a five-year plan to focus world attention on the problems of hunger and malnutrition.

Recent arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Rhodesias include MR. and MRS. J. H. BAILLIE, MR. and MRS. D. H. BODILLY, MR. and MRS. N. J. GRIFFIN, MR. and MRS. A. DOUGLAS, MR. C. BUTLER-STONEY, MR. R. MACNAUGHTON, and MR. and MRS. G. W. NOBLE.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA has arrived back in London from his visit to Nigeria as a member of the team of British industrialists invited to report on Nigeria's investment potential. The chairman was SIR NORMAN KIPPING, director-general of the Federation of British Industries.

PROFESSOR CLYDE MITCHELL, Professor of African Studies at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since 1955, and previously director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute in Lusaka, has been appointed vice-principal in succession to PROFESSOR BASIL FLETCHER.

When LORD BROOKEBOROUGH, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and LADY BROOKEBOROUGH were flying home last week from a month's holiday in Kenya the jet airliner in which they were travelling ran off the airway after landing at Zurich and the passengers had to be transferred to another aircraft.

SIR RONALD PRAIN, president and chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, has been elected to the council of the Institute of Metals, of which he is a past president. The EARL OF VERULAM, who has also large Rhodesian interests, and is a vice-president of the institute, has also been elected to its council.

MR. DOUGLAS HYDE, a former news editor of the Communist *Daily Worker* in London, is visiting the Federation, sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church, to give a series of anti-Communist lectures to multi-racial audiences on the Copperbelt and in Broken Hill, Lusaka, Livingstone, Wankie, Bulawayo, Salisbury, and Umfali. Trained as a Marxist, Mr. Hyde resigned from the Communist Party in 1948 and was converted to Catholicism.

INSURANCE OFFICER REQUIRED FOR EAST AFRICA by large Merchant House. British male, preferably single, age 25/30, with training in marine insurance on both underwriting and claim settling sides. Basic salary £840/1,050 according to age and experience, plus housing allowance. Passage paid and U.K. leave with free passages. Apply Box B592, c/o Walter Judd, Ltd., 47, Gresham Street, E.C.2.

MR. J. B. JOHNSTON, now Deputy High Commissioner for the U.K. in the Union of South Africa, is to be the first head of the United Kingdom Mission to be established in Freetown when Sierra Leone becomes independent in April. He served in the Colonial Office from 1947 to 1952, when he was appointed United Kingdom Liaison Officer with C.C.T.A.

MR. T. A. DENNISON, for many years a Crown counsel in Kenya and from 1950 to 1957 a judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast, is to be arbitrator for the Ministry of Lands in Kenya in cases in which revised rents arising from the revaluation of agricultural land are unacceptable. He is chairman of the Kenya Agricultural Appeals Tribunal and the Kenya Hotel Appeals Tribunal.

MR. JOHN PINE, O.C., who is about to take over as Attorney-General of Nyasaland from Mr. R. M. KING, entered the Colonial Legal Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1947, became Assistant Attorney-General in Gibraltar in 1949, was called to the Bar in the following year, was appointed Solicitor-General in Bermuda in 1954, and went to Nyasaland in the same capacity in 1958. He is married and has two sons.

MR. CHUNILAL BHAGWANDAS MADAN, aged 48, who was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1935, has been appointed a puisne judge in the Colony. He practised as an advocate in Nairobi from 1937 until he was appointed a Parliamentary Secretary in January 1955. In the following year he became Asian Minister without Portfolio. Mr. Madan was president of the Law Society of Kenya in 1956 and last year and became a Queen's Counsel in 1957.

LORD PAKENHAM, who has long been interested in East and Central African affairs, has succeeded to the Irish title of Earl of Longford on the death of his brother. The Socialist peer has four titles: Earl of Longford (the seventh) and Baron Longford, both Irish, and Baron Pakenham of Cowley and Baron Silchester, both English. His eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under-secretary of State for the Colonies.

SISTER KAROLI, a Dutch subject, of the Mill Hill Catholic Mission at Mukumu, Kakamega, North Nyanza, has been awarded the O.B.E. (honorary) for outstanding service in the education of African women in primary and secondary schools and in teacher training. The citation states that "her great energy, fine personality and selfless service have been largely responsible for the remarkable advance in the quality, range, and standards of female education in Nyanza over the past 25 years".

## Obituary

CAPTAIN R. D. E. ("SKIPPER") MCMAHON, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 89, arrived in the Colony in 1894, fought in the Matabele Rebellion, and took part in the Jameson Raid. He served in both world wars.

THE VEN. JOHN LAWRENCE COBHAM, who has died in Devonshire, was treasurer of the Uganda Diocesan Fund from 1919 to 1922. He was Archdeacon of Totnes from 1933 to 1947.

MR. ISAAC LASOVSKY, who has died in Rhodesia, aged 72, arrived in the Colony as a boy, engaged in cattle trading with his father, started retail stores, and went into the wholesale business with three brothers while still a young man.

MR. LESLIE BROWN, who has died in Salisbury, his birthplace, aged 56, had been the 100 yards' swimming champion of both Rhodesia and the Union, and the 220 yards Rhodesian champion. He was president of Mashonaland Swimming Association.

## Deputy High Commissioner in Rhodesia

### Mr. D. A. Scott Succeeds Mr. Bass

MR. DAVID SCOTT, an Assistant Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in succession to Mr. H. G. M. Bass, who is to become Deputy High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Scott, aged 41, was educated at Charterhouse and Birmingham University. After serving in the last war he joined the Commonwealth Relations Office, and was on the staff of the High Commissioner in South Africa from 1951 to 1953, a member of the Cabinet Office from 1954 to 1956, and then secretary-general of the Malaya Constitutional Conference, and subsequently on the staff of the U.K. Commissioner-General in South East Asia. Last year he was one of the secretaries to the Monroton Commission, and in December was present at the Lancaster House Conference which began the review of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Godfrey Bass, 46, who has been Deputy High Commissioner in Salisbury since March, 1959, was educated at Marlborough College and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He entered the Dominions Office in 1946, and has served on the staffs of the U.K. High Commissioners in Canberra and Calcutta and as adviser to the U.K. delegation to the United Nations.

## Kenya's New P.R.O. in London

MR. MALCOLM ARCHER, for the past seven years public relations officer to East African Railways and Harbours, is to become P.R.O. in London for the Government of Kenya, in succession to Mr. Granville Roberts, who has been appointed Kenya Agent. He will take up his duties in the latter part of next month.

During the last war he served in Kenya for three and a half years, latterly at East Africa Command headquarters, and he accompanied the 11th (East African) Division to Ceylon and Burma in charge of the 13th (East African) Information Platoon.

In the eight years between demobilization and his appointment to E. A. R. & H. Mr. Archer was publicity manager for a trade association in the United Kingdom, editor of *Philately*, advertising and sales manager for an old-established furnishing house, and publicity manager for the John Lewis Partnership.

He created and has greatly expanded the public relations service of East African Railways and Harbours, which have now press, broadcasting, advertising, exhibition, photographic, and film sections.

## Miss Anne Fisher

MISS ANNE FISHER, headmistress of Arundel School in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and previously head of the leading girls' school in Kenya, has been appointed headmistress of Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, one of the leading girls' schools in England. Its patron is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Fisher, the present Archbishop, is Miss Fisher's uncle. She has been staying with him at Lambeth Palace, which she left recently to return to the Federation. She will enter upon her new appointment next January.

## Visitors from Barotseland

SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, Paramount Chief of the Barotse, is to visit London, probably in the second week of April, for talks with the Colonial Secretary about the special constitutional relationship between Barotseland and Britain. The Paramount Chief will sail in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE on March 24 and arrive in London on April 8, accompanied by a group of advisers who will include Lozi who are not members of the Barotse National Government in order that the opinions of people generally in Barotseland may be expressed.

## Mr. Alport Made a Life Peer To Be U.K. High Commissioner in Federation

THE RT. HON. COTHBERT J. M. ALPORT, T.D., M.P., Conservative M.P. for Colchester since 1950, has been appointed High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and is to be made a life peer. He will take up his appointment in Salisbury early in March, in succession to Mr. M. R. Metcalf, whose term of office will shortly expire.

Mr. Alport, now 48, was on the staff of the Conservative Central Office before being elected to Parliament. He had served in East Africa during the last war, and from 1953 to 1955 was chairman of the Joint East and Central African Boards.

Soon after his term in that office expired he became Assistant Postmaster-General, and in 1957 he went to the Commonwealth Relations Office as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. In October 1959 he was promoted to the newly created post of Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, and in last year's Birthday Honours he was made a privy councillor.

As Minister of State Mr. Alport's salary has been £3,750, plus £750 of his salary as an M.P. The High Commissioner's salary is £5,000 and allowances.

At the last general election Mr. Alport had a majority of 7,496 votes over his Labour opponent in a three-cornered fight. A by-election in Colchester now becomes necessary.

The Prime Minister wrote to him on February 2:—

"My dear Alport, Although all your colleagues will be sorry to lose your services here where you have done such good work, I am nevertheless very glad that you have accepted appointment as United Kingdom High Commissioner to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The knowledge that you have gained in your present appointment makes you eminently the right man for this important task. I know that

in accepting this new post you are, as always, putting the good of the public service first, but I am also certain that you have made the right decision in choosing at this juncture to increase your experience by service in the Commonwealth. You are acting in the knowledge that this will add to your value subsequently in public life here when you return again.

"Normally, of course, you would resign as a Minister forthwith; but it seems to me that there would be a special advantage in your remaining at the Commonwealth Relations Office until you take up your new appointment early in March in order that you can be in close contact with the current problems of the Federation. I shall not, therefore, accept your resignation until some convenient later date. It will be necessary to appoint another Minister for the House of Commons. This will be done as soon as possible, and he will have the added advantage of working with you in the Department at least for a short time."

The reply read:—

"My dear Prime Minister, I am very grateful to you for your most generous letter, which is typical of the kindness I have always received from you while I have had the privilege of serving under your leadership.

"I count myself fortunate to have worked for more than four years at the Commonwealth Relations Office. During that time I have tried to encourage men and women in Britain to regard a period of service in the Commonwealth as part of the pattern of a normal career. Suddenly, and most unexpectedly, comes this challenge to practise what I have preached. I shall miss the comradeship of the House of Commons, and I will be very sad to leave my constituency of Colchester, of which I am so proud. But I know that I will always be grateful to you for giving me the opportunity of serving overseas which this appointment to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland presents."

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way.]

## Uganda Elections on March 24

NOMINATION DAY for Uganda's first direct elections for the Legislative Council will be February 24 and polling will be on March 24.

The Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, said a few days ago that he was convinced that the programme of holding elections in March, receiving the report of the Relationships Commission soon afterwards, and having a constitutional conference about the middle of the year was right. "And I say with the full authority of the Secretary of State that that is the course we intend to follow."

He was glad that the people of Buganda had behaved with their traditional calm and dignity during the recent confused weeks. There would have to be talks to deal with Buganda's internal problems, but not on the basis demanded by the Buganda Ministers of Buganda becoming an independent State.

It was to be hoped that the Munster Commission would sufficiently clarify the position to enable such discussions to take place at the appropriate time within the framework of H.M. Government's programme for the Protectorate as a whole.

## Farmers Now Intimidated

MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, Federal Minister of Agriculture, has stated that some African cattle-owners in Nyasaland who are following official advice to stall-feed their stock in order to increase their earnings are suffering intimidation for acting on the advice of the Federal Government, which Malawi agents ceaselessly abuse. In at least one case an African's house was burnt down because he declined to abandon stall-feeding, by which, the Minister said, a beast costing £15 could within seven months be made worth £39 to the Cold Storage Commission, whereas if it had not been stall-fed and had been sold to a butcher it would have been unlikely to realize £30. The Government of Nyasaland has announced that in 1960 the police received complaints of 245 cases of intimidation, for which 188 Africans were convicted by the courts.

TOBACCO  
AT ITS BEST

SENIOR SERVICE  
Satisfy





## TOUGH CHARACTERS!

Tough-as-they-come Thames Traders are built for long hauls, heavy loads, heavy profits—for you. Built to cart and carry . . . take and tip . . . shift and spread in conditions as rough as you like to make them. Specifically—Thames Traders are moving thousands of tons of coal from open cast mines at Maesgwyn, Wales; helping in swamp filling operations at Maracas Bay, Trinidad; hauling Coca Cola bottles in the heat of the Sudan; are invaluable as

Public Works vehicles in Arusha, Tanganyika. That's the sort of work that makes Thames Traders famous all over the world: the sort of toughness that keeps them ruggedly rolling however rough the going. Take a look at them the next time you see them at work and watch how willingly they come back for more! Remember—diesel or petrol engines (4 cylinder & 6 cylinder) throughout the entire Thames Trader range!

# THAMES

## TRADERS

G.V.W.'s from 8,720 lbs. to 33,600 lbs. G.C.W. 3,955 kg. to 15,240 kg.

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

For further details contact: Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia; Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya; The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda; Mandala Motors, Lilongwe, Nyasaland; Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika

*Letter to the Editor***Tory Shocked by Tory Policy****Criticism of Colonial Secretary**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 SIR.—I read with great interest the letter from the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in the *Daily Telegraph*, and am sure that many persons such as myself who have always been firm supporters of the Conservative Party, basing our support not least in the belief that a Conservative Government would be best fitted to find a just and reasonable solution to the type of problems confronting the country in East and Central Africa, have been similarly appalled at the trend of Government policies and consequent developments in these areas over the last year or more.

In particular, I think that many of us have been deeply shocked at the apparent complete disregard of the present Colonial Secretary for the rights and future security of both Europeans and moderate Africans in the territories which he is cheerfully hastening along the road towards independence under such men as Dr. Banda and Kenyatta.

Unfortunately, spates of "anti-colonialist" and "progressive" propaganda have brought about the general belief in this country at the moment that the Europeans in Africa are always in the wrong and that moderate African leaders are nothing more than "stooges". The Government does nothing to remedy this state of affairs, and those of us who feel strongly to the contrary are often handicapped in attempting to counter this bias both by lack of first-hand knowledge and of information.

Could the public be adequately informed of the facts of the situation and made to realize the likely effects of present policies before it is too late? I believe that opinion, particularly among Government supporters, could be sufficiently aroused to bring pressure to bear that might result in the moderation of these policies, or at least act as a check on them.

Yours, faithfully,

London, S.W.7.

G. J. GREIG.

**Points from Letters****Mr. H. B. Hayter**

"A WELL-DERIVED tribute has been paid in your columns to the work done for East African pensioners by Mr. Perry Lewis and the late George Knapman, but the writer unfortunately omitted mention of Mr. H. B. Hayter. These three were the pioneers of the East African Pensioners' Association, and all former civil servants in those territories owe them a deep debt of gratitude. Mr. Hayter's service on the Kenya Committee dates back to, I think, 1940."

**Watch China**

"COMMUNISM can never have imagined the Western powers would by their folly over the Congo have given the Iron Curtain countries such magnificent opportunities of subversion throughout all Central Africa. It has taken the rest of the world a couple of months to realize that Soviet Russia is making excellent use from her standpoint of these chances, and even now there is scarcely a mention in the Press that the Chinese, despite their gigantic problems at home, are already at work in Africa. Hundreds of them have been sent to Guinea on an agricultural scheme, and there is a Chinese-African People's Friendship Association busily creating contacts with African political leaders, quite a

number of whom have visited China at no cost to themselves. It is also highly probable that some of them returned home having received substantial gifts for continuance of the so-called anti-colonialist work."

**Threat to Kenya's Wild Life**

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA has issued a directive to all administrative officers requiring them to redouble their efforts to suppress the illegal killing of game. Sir Patrick Renison states that "the activities of poachers have once more assumed proportions which threaten the continued existence of Kenya's wild life. Wire, snares and poisoned arrows together account for the greatest toll of animals thus killed, and every possible step must be taken to put down their illegal use or possession. In particular, every effort should be made to save the dwindling number of rhinoceros from the attentions of poachers and to bring to justice those guilty of unlawfully killing them or of dealing in their horns".

**German Views Vary**

DR. H. WILBRANDT, leader of a three-member economic mission sent to Kenya by the West German Government, said in Nairobi on Monday that if the political situation calmed down, if property rights were respected, and if the desire for co-operation became widespread, nothing could go wrong with Kenya, and that on those conditions he and his colleagues would have enormous confidence in the country's future. Commenting on the statement by representatives of German banks who have also been touring Kenya that the time was not yet ripe for investment, Dr. Wilbrandt said that their view was perhaps quite natural from the point of view of private investors; his mission was different and the members had reached a different conclusion.

**German Doubts About Kenya**

THE LEADER of the West German banking delegation which has been visiting East Africa to study investment possibilities, Mr. Stutz-Ulrich, managing director of the Dresdner Bank, said before leaving Nairobi last week that the present situation in Kenya was not such to attract West German investors. The delegation was, he stated, discouraged by the flight of capital. Bank deposits had fallen from £98m. on March 31 last year to £83m. at the end of the year, while bank liabilities to banks abroad had risen from £16m. to £25m.

**Kenya Needs Cohesion**

"THE MORE EMERGING AFRICAN middle classes can share in active responsibility in the commercial world, the more quickly will Kenya achieve cohesion and succeed in making the very best use of the latent energies and enthusiasm of our people. Let us concentrate on these constructive things instead of seeking to destroy each other politically and otherwise. What we need in Kenya is cohesion of all people, particularly those in public life, instead of the personal attacks and counter-attacks rife in Nairobi and elsewhere." — Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya.

**Civil Servants' Protest**

A DELEGATION representing senior and other officials of the East Africa High Commission will meet the Colonial Secretary today to discuss their status and prospects in territories which become independent. Mr. E. M. Hall, leader of the staff delegation, said before leaving Nairobi on Sunday that there was bewilderment and resentment at the ruling that High Commission personnel must remain after Tanganyika became self-governing.



Where the sun's  
too hot—  
We see that  
you're not!

The right clothes make all the difference between enduring hot weather and enjoying it. We specialise in good clothes that you'll find very right indeed, and we stock them all the year round. Take this lightweight two-piece suit tailored by the famous house of Steegan—jacket and self-supporting trousers with zip fly. Formal in styling, easy in cut, it's available "off-the-peg" in 67% Terylene, 33% cotton at £15 15s. in a comprehensive range of sizes.

Other Steegan two-piece light-weight suits from 13 ons. Also jackets from 25 15s. 9d. trousers from 24 12s. 8d. tuxedos 12 ons.

Send for a copy of 'TROPICALITIES' our lightweight clothing brochure—with patterns and prices.

**AIREY & WHEELER**

TAILORS & SPECIALISTS IN TROPICAL WEAR

Est. 1883

Tropicadilly, 44 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1  
Tel: REGent 8618

129 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1  
Tel. REGent 1008.



**PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA**

*largest producers and distributors of pyrethrum in the world!*

Complete information is available from

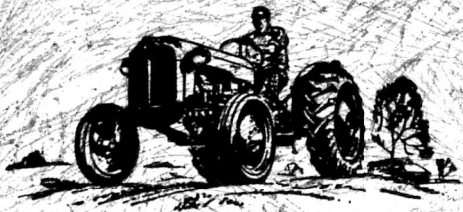
The African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre Limited  
P.O. Box 420, Nakuru, Kenya Colony  
and 215-247 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2

SALES



SERVICE

IN TANGANYIKA



FORDSON POWER MAJOR AND DEXTA TRACTORS  
FORDSON APPROVED IMPLEMENTS  
SERVICE & PARTS FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY



**RIDDOCH MOTORS LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA & MWANZA

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

CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA  
Cables Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS.  
LINER AGENTS

AT **LOBITO** FOR

CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN	NEDLLOYD LINE
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE	ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES
CLAN LINE	SOCIETE NAVALE DE L'OUEST
DAFRA LINE	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
RELLERMAN & BUCKNALL	SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE
S.S. Co., Ltd	WEST AFRICA LINE
HALL LINE	WEST AFRICA LINE
HOLLAND WEST-AFRICA	WINGBOX LINE
HOUSTON LINE	UNION CASTLE MAJI
LYDD TRISTING	STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Sub-Traffic Agents

BENGUELA RAILWAY to KATANGA & NORTHERN RHODESIA

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

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

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

London Office:

**LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.**

48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3  
London Telex: 72153

Telephone: AVE nue 5212. Cables: Walfship, London

## Mobutu Preparing Attack New U.N. Debate on Congo

GENERAL MOBUTU, Commander of the Congolese Army, was believed this week to be preparing to attack Stanleyville, centre of the pro-Lumumba forces. About 1,000 of his troops have been moved to Bumba, from where he was thought to be planning to launch his offensive, and another 1,600 were on the way.

The Security Council began its latest debate on the Congo situation last week with little hope of agreement. The main point at issue was a proposal by Mr. Hammarskjöld that the United Nations force should be empowered to intervene more strongly to stop fighting among politically-motivated sections of the Congolese Army and to reorganize the army under U.N. command. In Leopoldville and Elisabethville that was taken to mean that the army should be disbanded.

### "Playing With Fire"

There was strong reaction from General Mobutu and President Tshombe. "Mr. Hammarskjöld is playing with fire", Mobutu declared. "We shall never allow it. To disarm means war between the Congolese Army and the United Nations", President Tshombe said. "He is mad if he thinks he can force any Congolese army to disarm". The independence of the Congo was a reality which must be recognized.

On Friday fierce fighting broke out between United Nations Nigerian troops and Congolese forces at Kindu, in the pro-Lumumba province of Kivu. The clash followed a brawl the previous night in which drunken Congolese soldiers began shooting wildly. The Nigerians returned fire, killing six Congolese. In retaliation about 1,200 Congolese ambushed a contingent of 200 Nigerians. A Nigerian lieutenant was killed. A cease-fire was arranged after a day of shooting.

From Washington at the week-end a shift in United States policy on the Congo was reported. The Kennedy administration was believed to favour the release of Mr. Lumumba and the formation of a Coalition Government including Lumumba elements. Hitherto the United States, fearing Communist support for Lumumba, had not wished to weaken his opponents.

A preparatory conference in Leopoldville decided that the

projected round-table talks of all Congolese leaders should begin next Wednesday at Kamina in Katanga. Representatives of the pro-Lumumba parties last week belatedly attended the preparatory conference which had begun the week before.

The threatened withdrawal of Morocco's contingent of 1,066 troops began at the week-end.

In Paris Colonel Roger Trinquier, described as France's "toughest" paratroop commander, said he had accepted President Tshombe's offer of a command in the Katanga Army.

Mr. Tom Stacey who has returned to the Congo as special correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, telegraphed on Saturday from Albertville, on the Congo shore of Lake Tanganyika, that international Communism is intensely concerned in events in the eastern Congo, where it expects to be able to capitalize the widespread feeling of tribal insecurity.

With independence had come an instinctive African demand for a new dependent relationship; in addition to dependence upon the ancient association with witch-doctors and chiefs, hundreds of thousands of Congolese wanted to feel part of a wider, newly-discerned world.

This week, when the new Baluba 'Province of Lualaba' was inaugurated, it was not the traditional Baluba chiefs who were chosen to head it, but a former male nurse and a flashy dressed 25-year-old named Shabani who used to add up the night's takings at the European mining club in Manono. Shabani is from the shock troops of the revolt, who wear magical head-dress and submit readily to the witch-doctors; but at times they fancy themselves as much Lumumbaists or Communists as Baluba warriors.

### Lumumba's Inner Neurosis

"If the Congo the one prominent leader whose appeal transcended the tribe was a man whose own inner neurosis, and not individual ability, forced him into command. Lumumba, indeed, sought wildly to free his own invasive personal insecurity in the idea of a United Congolese nation. When Katanga seceded, the blow was mentally shattering and his race to disaster began.

"Communism could provide a highly suitable substitute for dependence. It is attached to a higher, mechanized vision of life, belonging to an outside world. Perhaps its best asset is that it does not summon forth the Cartesian man, self-reliant and individualized, which Western civilization demands and which the African personality deeply resents."

A special correspondent of the *Observer* in Bukavu telegraphed that of its pre-independence European population of 5,000 only 200 remained, and that in all the Kivu Province there are perhaps about 700 European planters, farmers, and missionaries.

The two Lumumbaist leaders are Mr. Kashamura and Mr. Diaka. The first was described as a Communist whose policies are a compound of middle, perplexity, and fear. Of the second, who boasts that he has never read a book on politics, it was stated that he "lives in an economic dream-world".

Troops in Bukavu were paid last week, but not the civil servants or police. Many of the troops were described as "a rabble, permanently on the loose, with cocked weapons and the safety catches off." Against an estimated 6,000 regular and irregular Congolese troops there was one United Nations battalion of Nigerians and one company of Indonesians.

On Monday the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Leopoldville telegraphed that the United Nations effort in the Congo appeared to be on the verge of "dismal collapse", its military force being depleted to a point almost of non-existence.

"Politically it is rapidly becoming impotent as there is no longer any real co-operation between any Congolese authority in the country and the United Nations except on trivial details. President Kasavubu has publicly stated that he will never again have a meeting with Mr. Dayal, personal representative of Mr. Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General, and indeed has reviled him in the most bitter terms.

The Congo is now hopelessly divided with none of its six provinces regarding the United Nations as anything but a convenient post office to get in touch with the others."

Four Belgian technicians demonstrated their vital role to the pro-Lumumba authorities in Bukavu when they dented tools at the hydro-electric plant on the nearby Ruisi River. Bukavu was without power and its water supply was interrupted. The technicians' action was in protest at armed soldiers being sent to guard the plant. They refused to return until the soldiers were removed or disarmed.

In Johannesburg it was reported that 300 white South Africans had applied through a recruiting agency to join Katanga's "foreign legion". Only 17 pilots and aircraft technicians were to be accepted, however.

A branch chairman of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for seeking to cause a strike on a development project in Chief Chitshukulu's area, for inciting a disturbance, and for a breach of the peace.

## T A S M A

TANGANYIKA  
SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

P.O. BOX 277, TANGA.  
Telephones: 091/276 Tangas. Telegrams: TASMA TANGA

BRANCH OFFICE  
Port & Commercial Office Block, Kilwa Road,  
Dar es Salaam



TASMA OFFICES, TANGA

The Association through itself and its subsidiaries provides orderly marketing and transit storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika.

**Parliament****Clear-Sighted About Kenyatta****Mr. Fraser's Statement in the House**

MR. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week when questioned about Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader, by two Socialists, Mr. Brockway and Mr. Stonehouse:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies made it plain to the president of the Kenya African National Union that the question of the restriction of Jomo Kenyatta is a matter for the Governor's decision and that it would only be appropriate for the Governor to receive deputations on this matter. Naturally, my rt. hon. friend keeps in close touch with the Governor about it, but the position remains as stated by him on May 10 last."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the hon. gentleman aware this has now become a very dynamic issue in the Kenya political scene? Is he aware of the extraordinary unanimity of African opinion, so that even the chiefs and sons of chiefs who were murdered by Mau Mau are now demanding the release of Kenyatta? Would it not be much better that he should be released now before there is an African majority rather than wait until that event?"

MR. FRASER: "No, sir. We have looked into this matter most carefully and stand by the speech made by the Governor on May 10 to the effect that the situation cannot at the moment permit the release of Kenyatta."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Will the hon. gentleman say why the Government are being so myopic about all this? Why have they not learnt from the examples of Nkrumah, Makarios, and Banda, and realized that in Kenya the overwhelming mass of the population, including many Europeans and also most of the so-called loyal Kikuyu, want Jomo Kenyatta to be released? If the Parliamentary Secretary cannot give an answer this afternoon, will he at least ask his rt. hon. friend to consider releasing Jomo Kenyatta on election day?"

MR. FRASER: "Far from being myopic, we have been very clear-sighted about this matter, and will remain so."

**Intimidation in Nyasaland**

MR. P. WILLIAMS asked whether, in view of continuing acts of violence in Nyasaland, the Minister remained satisfied that everything possible was being done to maintain law and order.

MR. FRASER: "My rt. hon. friend is satisfied that everything possible is being done. In most cases where acts of physical violence have been committed the police have secured the arrest of the principle offenders. Cases of political intimidation are extremely difficult to prove and check, but 109 convictions were secured for this offence in the course of 1960."

"Reinforcement of the police in Nyasaland is proceeding under the approved programme for the expansion of the force by an additional 40 gazetted officers, 62 inspectors, and 1,037 other ranks over the establishment at March 31st, 1959."

CAPTAIN H. B. KERRY asked if the Secretary of State was aware that Kenya had become a net exporter of capital instead of an importer, and what remedy he proposed for the Kenya Government's inability to provide adequate direct employment because of the shortage of capital.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD: "So far as private capital is concerned, I am sure that the vital need is that in Kenya the leaders of all races should co-operate in the creation of an atmosphere which is attractive to investors. I am of course aware of the present financial difficulties of the Kenya Government. H.M. Government are prepared, if necessary, to afford further assistance, and I am at present examining the position."

CAPTAIN KERRY asked the Secretary of State, in view of the growing deterioration in the financial position of Kenya, the fall in public revenue, and the withdrawal of capital from the Colony, what cuts he proposed in Kenya's development plans for 1961 and 1962.

MR. MACLEOD: "It is of course always necessary for

Colonial Governments to take their development programmes constantly under review, in the light of changing financial circumstances. I can, however, assure my hon. friend that, in my examination of the question whether further financial assistance from H.M. Government is necessary, I shall take into account the Kenya Government's essential needs for development as well as for current expenditure."

MR. SKEFFINGTON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what monies were available from the liquidation of German assets in Tanganyika for the development of an inter-territorial university in the Territory.

MR. FRASER: "The Tanganyika Higher Education Trust Fund, which is almost entirely derived from the proceeds of the sale of enemy property, is at present valued at approximately £800,000. I understand that the interest on this sum is already hypothecated for other purposes connected with higher education, but the trustees of the fund have agreed to bear the cost of appointing a consultant to plan the site of the proposed university college, and, subject to the submission of specific proposals, to finance the purchase of the site."

MR. MAUDLING, President of the Board of Trade, having been asked by Mr. Turton for an assurance that he recognized the importance of increasing the participation of British firms in Ethiopian development, especially in view of strong competition from some members of the Soviet bloc, replied that "Ethiopia is a very useful market for us, but we must never forget that our capital available for export is limited, and I think we all believe that priority must be given to Commonwealth countries."

MR. BIGGS-DAWSON asked "what study was being made by H.M. Government of the possibility of devising Constitutions other than on the Westminster parliamentary model for dependent territories whose peoples may find other forms of constitutional government more suited to their needs and traditions?"

MR. H. FRASER: "Broadly speaking, the representatives of the dependent territories associate self-government with the parliamentary forms which we have striven to develop and do not seek any radical departures from them."

**Restriction of U.N.I.P. Leaders**

MR. STONEHOUSE asked how many leaders of the United National Independence Party were subject to restriction in Northern Rhodesia and what other steps were being taken by the Northern Rhodesian Government to restrict the activities of the party.

MR. MACLEOD: "The answer to both parts of the question is none so far as concerns powers exercisable by the Northern Rhodesian Government. Native authorities may, however, from time to time exercise their powers under the Native Authorities Ordinance to regulate the movement of Africans into or within their areas of jurisdiction."

The Minister also told MR. STONEHOUSE that there were 89 restricted persons at Galole in the Tana River district of Kenya, where "tenants and non-tenants are paid a basic cash allowance of 30s. a month, and non-tenants also receive a ration allowance in kind to the value of 35s. a month."

MR. CALLAGHAN asked for a statement on the circumstances in which Mr. Harry Nkumbula, a British protected person, was arrested in Johannesburg and detained for 24 hours before being allowed to proceed to attend the Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Conference in London.

MR. FRASER: "I understand that Mr. Nkumbula missed his aircraft at Johannesburg on January 19 and was detained until the next flight on the following day. When the report of this appeared in the South African Press, the High Commissioner asked the Union Government for an official account of the incident. This is still awaited."

**Malawi Falehood**

THE NYASALAND POLICE have denied an allegation by a Malawi Congress Party official that a riot in Soche township, near Blantyre, was "sparked off" by a police officer who pointed a gun at Dr. Banda. A police spokesman said the only firearm produced before the mobile force went into action was of the type used to eject tear-smoke shells. That appeared when policemen guarding a recording van were attacked and the vehicle was in danger of being overturned. The tear-smoke was held at the ready and pointing in the air. The spokesman added: "The only firearms discharged by the police were those used to eject tear-smoke shells to disperse the crowd. At no time was Dr. Banda threatened with a firearm."

## Kipevu Berths Officially Opened

LAST FRIDAY the Governors of Kenya and Uganda officially opened the first two deep-water berths built at Kipevu, on the Kenya mainland facing Mombasa island.

Sir James Farquharson, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, said that a development costing £4m. had involved moving some 2m. cubic yards of earth and rock from the area behind the berths and that about half a million cubic yards of mud had been dredged from the site. The port's facilities were, believed, now equal to any in Africa.

All 12 deep-water berths had been brought into use within the last 35 years. Though the average handled per ship per day was now 570 deadweight tons, there ought to be a 50% improvement. The manual and clerical workers concerned were the highest paid group of industrial workers in Kenya or Uganda, and the peoples of the territories who paid their wages should be known that their high earnings were justified.

Sir Patrick Renison said that development of the ports and railways had released dynamism into all East Africa. Mombasa was a truly East African port, 58% of the combined imports and exports being handled for Kenya, 35% for Uganda, and 7% for Tanganyika.

Sir Frederick Crawford, who recalled that he had first landed at Mombasa in 1929, only three years after the first deep-water berth had been completed, expressed the opinion that Sir James Farquharson had done more than any other man for the expansion of East African Railways and the port of Mombasa; to brilliant achievements in East Africa he had added great service in the Sudan.

Mombasa's livelihood depended to a considerable extent on Uganda, which had sent 300,000 tons of exports through the port last year and brought in 270,000 deadweight tons of general imports; and the Uganda Government had invested £1m. in Mombasa's water supply.

Mr. A. T. De Jean, speaking for the shipping lines using the port, hoped that political stability and economic progress would go hand in hand in East Africa.

**General Chemical Corporation (of Southern Rhodesia), Ltd.**, are paying a dividend of 6%.

**The Aluminium Company of South Africa (Pty.), Ltd.** is likely to build a small factory in Bulawayo.

**The three-member mission from the Dresdner Bank, Düsseldorf**, headed by Herr L. Stütz-Uhrich, spent four days in Uganda last week.

**A German economic mission** is to be sent to Tanganyika as a result of the recent visit to Germany of the Chief Minister and the Ministers of Finance and Commerce.

**A take-over offer worth £8m.** has been made by the Albright and Wilson industrial chemical group for the shares of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists with considerable East African interests. Both boards recommend acceptance by the shareholders.

**Cable & Wireless (Holding), Ltd.**, which has substantial Southern African interests, reports group net earnings after tax for 1960 at £1,022,000, compared with £847,376 in 1959. The dividend is maintained at 6d. per 5s. share, and there is to be a free scrip issue on a one-for-five basis and a one-for-10 rights issue at 10s. per share.

## Benguela Railways Improved Results

BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY announces that net operating receipts for 1960 were just over 289m. escudos (£3.6m.), compared with 195.5m. escudos (£2.4m.) in 1959. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. own all the debentures and 90% of the shares.

Mineral transit traffic rose from 514,312 to 643,863 tons, with an increase in revenue from £3m. to £41m. Other transit traffic of 109,224 tons produced just over £1m. Local mineral traffic was up from 245,728 to 440,071 tons (£650,108) and other local traffic increased from 607,251 to 626,552 tons (£193,694). Passenger traffic produced £220,648 and other miscellaneous receipts £200,984, so that the total revenue was £7,395,272 (£5,610,077). Working expenses rose from £3.2m. to £3.8m., leaving net operating receipts at £3,601,256 (£2,435,687).

The improved traffic results were due in considerable degree to the Union Minière having exported over the Benguela Railway and Lobito copper traffic which had previously been shipped through the Congo port of Matadi. That route having been virtually closed since July owing to conditions in the Congo, the Union Minière has consigned by the Benguela Railway an average of about 15,000 tons of copper monthly, or nearly thrice the average in 1959.

## Union Minière

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA produced 300,704 metric tons of copper in 1960, compared with 280,403 tons in the previous year, despite the fact that in the last quarter of the year mining operations decreased somewhat. Production of other minerals was as follows, with the 1959 figures in brackets: cobalt, 8,240 metric tons (8,431); zinc concentrates, 192,000 (118,000); uranium oxide, 1,079 (2,110); cadmium, 244 (99); and (in kilos.) germanium, 26,100 (13,643) and silver, 124,100 (148,307).

## Frobisher

CONTROL OF FROBISHER, LTD., a Canadian mining group working Uganda's only copper mine, possessing oil exploration rights in northern Kenya and Somali, and also engaged in mining in Southern Rhodesia, has been acquired by J. Rankin and Associates, of Montreal. Ventures, Ltd., a Frobisher subsidiary, which has operated in Rhodesia and East Africa for some years, has sold its holding of 2,440,398 Frobisher shares and another company has sold 125,000 such shares at 2½ cents each to a Rankin subsidiary known as Zeta Explorations.

## African Lakes Corporation

THE RECENT REVIEW of the annual report and accounts of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., stated that "all the stores have been closed except those in the Northern Province". That was true of the small stores supplying African needs in the more or less isolated areas of Nyasaland, but the corporation is, of course, still trading, mainly with Europeans, though also with Africans, through its stores in the main population centres.

## Kenya Coffee Crop

KENYA'S 1960-61 COFFEE CROP is estimated at 30,331 tons, compared with the 1959-60 crop of 23,394 tons. Of this year's estimate 23,709 tons is from European growers' areas (against 18,770 tons last year) and 6,622 from African areas (4,607 tons last year). Up to November the overall average price for sales was £342 a ton, against £423 in the previous year.



## N.Y.K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)

Fast monthly service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE  
and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

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

For further particulars apply

London Agents: MITCHELL COYTS & CO. LTD.  
Cotts House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.3

Phone: AVE 1234

Telegraphic address: Ootymark, London.

N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE  
104-4 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3  
Phone: AVE 3000  
Telegraphic Address: Yusen, London.

Agents at Ports of call in East and South Africa MITCHELL COYTS GROUP

## British South Africa Company

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY announced on Friday that Consolidated net profit for the year to September 30 last after meeting all charges, including taxation, had amounted to £8,148,245, as against £6,584,138 in 1959, and that a final dividend of 5s. 6d. would bring the total distribution for the year to 7s. 6d. per unit of share.

An interim dividend of 2s. was paid in October. The final of 5s. 6d., less tax at 7s. 9d. in the £1, is deemed to be paid from exempt trading income and the net U.K. tax will therefore be only 2d. U.K. and overseas taxation for the year has amounted to £5.4m. Last year it totalled £4,854,888. The dividend distributions aggregate £4,128,863. In 1959, when they represented 6s. per share, they totalled £3,303,091.

Gross revenue from mineral royalties, rents and fees for the quarter ended December 31 last, after providing for the payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net revenue derived from the exercise of its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, amounted to approximately £2,410,000, compared with £2,720,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1959.

Colonel Lord Robins is president of the company.

## Bird & Co. (Africa) Report

BIRD & CO. (AFRICA), LTD., report that in the year ended June 30 last there was a net profit of £393,879, compared with £200,051 in the previous year. Taxation totalling £33,387 had to be deducted. The general reserve is increased by £100,000, dividends of 17½% and a bonus of 2½%, less Tanganyika tax at 5s. 6d., required £351,270, and the balance forward is £638,904. The issued capital is £1,129,500 in 5s. units, and outstanding debenture stock totals £618,761. Fixed assets stand in the books at just over £4½m., and current assets less current liabilities at £458,616. The directors are Sir Charles Ponsonby (chairman), and Messrs. J. F. Lloyd (managing director), R. Gray, E. L. Woolveridge, A. A. Lawrie, and W. Bain. The chairman's statement appears on another page.

## British Central Africa Company

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., is increasing its distribution to shareholders from the equivalent of 24% to 35%, on capital increased by a 25% scrip issue, with a final dividend of 17%, plus a bonus of 10%. A further scrip issue is also proposed on a one-for-five basis. For the year to September 30 last the group net profit after tax increased from £84,791 to £133,022. The surplus was up from £131,578 to £211,502, but tax liabilities rose from £46,787 to £78,480. Mr. Donald C. Brook is chairman of the company.

## Rothmans Rhodesia

ROTHMANS OF PALL MALL (RHODESIA), LTD., a new company incorporated with an authorized capital of £1m., has a board consisting of Mr. Geoffrey Ellman-Brown (chairman), Lord Malvern, Mr. S. Rothman, and Dr. A. Rupert. Mr. Ellman-Brown is a former Cabinet Minister in Southern Rhodesia.

## Reports of Copperbelt Companies

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., announces estimated profits before taxation for the quarter ended December 31 at £1,083,000 and at £2,719,000 for the first six months of the company's current year, the comparative figure for the 1959 half-year having been £3,014,000.

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., in which R.S.T. has a 64.67% holding, sold 24,593 long tons of copper in the quarter and 51,490 in the half-year (50,757 in the 1959 half-year). The estimated profit before taxation was £1,477,000 for the quarter and £3,721,000 for the six months (compared with £3,964,000 in the last six months of 1959).

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD., in which R.S.T. has a 64.98% interest, sold 4,450 long tons in the quarter and 9,326 in the half-year, compared with 10,459 tons in July-December, 1959. The estimated profits before taxation were £230,000 for the quarter and £575,000 for the half-year (£825,000 for July-December, 1959).

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LTD., sold 19,784 long tons in the December quarter and 41,518 tons in the first six months of the current financial year, compared with 44,286 for the six months in 1959. The estimated profits were £1,071,000 and £2,578,000 (£2,785,000 for the first six months in the 1959-60 year).

The lower sales and profits reflect the decision of the copper companies early in October to reduce their output by about 10%. The R.S.T. group sales for the December quarter are approximately that proportion under the September quarter totals but production was almost 12% down. Large U.S.A. copper producers have since joined with the Rhodesian companies in cutting production.

## U.A.C. Reorganization

THE UNITED AFRICA CO., LTD., is reorganizing its machinery and electrical business, bringing into a separate group the overseas companies dealing with such equipment. United Africa Mechanical and Electrical, Ltd. (UNAMEC), will provide buying and advisory services of this type, and will have as its executive directors Messrs. R. McEherson (chairman), R. Gore-Clough and A. G. Poinson. There will be three other members of the board, Messrs. J. G. Clark, R. H. Coleman and F. G. Gledhill. In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika the machinery division and domestic electrical business of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., will be brought into the new group.

## Mombasa Exports Cement

THE BRITISH STANDARD PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., has spent more than £500,000 on building bulk handling plants in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Mauritius and in converting the SOUTHERN BAOBAB, a ship of Southern Lines, Ltd., Mombasa, to carry cement in bulk to Dar es Salaam and Port Louis. The cement loading plant at Mombasa, where there are 10 silos holding some 5,000 tons, has just been put into commission. It is expected that during this year the ship will carry about 60,000 tons of cement to Dar es Salaam and 40,000 tons to Mauritius.

Kentan Gold Mining Co., Ltd., reports a working profit of £5,089 for the quarter to December 31, in which 67,500 long tons of ore were milled for 11,515 fine oz. gold. In the September quarter the production was 10,670 oz., and the working profit £2,921.

# THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14  
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776  
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310  
GWELO P.O. Box 447  
UMTALI P.O. Box No. 270  
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460  
LOURENCO MARQUES  
P.O. Box 557  
JOHANNESBURG  
P.O. Box 8827  
LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years

Company Report**Bird & Company (Africa), Limited****Higher Profit and Distribution****SIR CHARLES PONSONBY'S STATEMENT**

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED will be held on March 4th at Tanga, Tanganyika.

In his circulated statement the Chairman, SIR CHARLES PONSONBY, BART., T.D., D.L., referred to the changes in the Capital of the Company arising from the Rights Issue in November, 1959, and said:

The issue was underwritten and over-subscribed, and the proceeds amounted to £331,076.

The Rights Issue was made mainly to repay in part the overdraft which had been obtained to finance the purchase of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Limited. During the present year this Company was put into liquidation, the Sisal Estates Bombuera, Kibaranga and Mlingote transferred to your Company, with a satisfactory merger of both administrations.

**Purchase of Consolidated Sisal Estates**

For some time before the purchase of the shares of Consolidated Sisal Estates the company had endeavoured to acquire a large area of excellent virgin land at Kibaranga which is adjacent to the Bird estate of Furaha. The acquisition of Consolidated made this land available on advantageous terms.

One of the estates, Bombuera, is detached from the other two estates of Consolidated and from the estates of Bird's. Accordingly when a favourable offer was received for Bombuera, it was considered right to accept it, thus making funds available for development (now well in hand) at Kibaranga and Furaha and enabling the overdraft to be completely liquidated. The loss of the production of Bombuera of about 2,200 tons a year should be made good by increased production from the other sisal estates within the next few years, whilst in the meantime sisal prices have been so satisfactory for 1959/60 that the impact of this loss of production has not been felt in that year.

**Results for the Year ended June 30th, 1960**

The net profit before taxation is £393,879 as compared with a Group profit of £216,403 for the previous year. As a result, a second interim of 10% was declared, making 17½% for the year, and in addition a bonus of 2½%, which compares with a total for the previous year of 17½% payable on the smaller capital that was issued at that time.

The improvement is largely due to the general stability of sisal prices during the whole of the year, resulting in higher profits than was anticipated.

**Sisal:**—Of the total planted area of 21,320 hectares there are 14,627 hectares of mature and 6,693 of immature sisal; in addition there are 261 hectares of nurseries. The estimated production for 1960/61 was originally 20,000 tons. Labour troubles and dry weather in the first few months of the year resulted in production being behind estimate and it is feared that the total may not exceed 18,500 tons. Our plans for sisal production are based on an annual output of about 22,000 tons to be achieved within two to three years.

**Tea:**—At 30th June, 1960, we had 1,593 acres of tea planted on the Kwamkoro Estates, of which 503 acres were mature. This financial year we hope to plant 500 acres. The aim is to plant a further 200 acres in the

following year, which will bring the total planted area up to approximately 2,300 acres; this whole area should be mature by 1965/66. The crop for the year under review totalled 358,609 lbs. and during the current year we expect production to be 500,000 lbs. of made tea; the general trend of tea production will continue to increase over the next few years as more areas reach maturity.

**Future Profits**

These naturally depend on the sale prices of sisal and tea as well as the usual hazards of weather and labour conditions. The short-term view of sisal prices is reasonably good. World production and consumption of sisal is still well balanced and I see no reason to expect any significant fall in values in the immediate future. As regards tea, we have constantly in mind the need to maintain the quality of our production, and in general it can be expected that quality tea will maintain a reasonable selling value.

On the other side of the picture, it would seem that we are likely to have to face increased costs of production, the extent of which is difficult to forecast. By mechanisation where possible and by economies in other directions, we are doing all we can to control the spiral but at present estimated results for 1960-61 show that the good profits of the year under review cannot be expected in such full measure this year.

**Future of Tanganyika**

As a result of the General Election held in August last, the T.A.N.U. party was returned with an overwhelming majority. About five months have now elapsed since the new Government came into being, and at the time of writing, apart from some difficulties with the trades unions, affairs in Tanganyika are normal and peaceful.

In the past events moved slowly in Africa, now they are moving fast, and great credit is due to those who control the destinies of Tanganyika that the critical and important changes during 1960 have been effected so smoothly. With such a start, it may well be that Tanganyika will be a stabilizing influence not only in East Africa but in Central Africa as well.

**Highest Quality Products**

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



**FLEXIBLES**  
Silk and Cotton  
Braided Tough  
Rubber  
Sheathed.

**WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.**

106 GARRATT LANE — WANDSWORTH  
LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone:  
YAN 7544

Telegrams:  
"Wandleside London"

Agents: Messrs. AFRICAN CONSULTANTS LTD.



**Company Report****Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited****Satisfactory Results Raise Dividend from 20% to 27½%****MR. E. W. BOVILL'S STATEMENT TO SHAREHOLDERS**

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on January 30 in London. The following is the circulated statement by the chairman, MR. E. W. BOVILL:

"The profit and loss account for the year ended June 30, 1960, shows a profit of £116,314 after charging all expenses, including £19,311 for rotation planting and £29,855 for depreciation.

"Production costs increased by £26,484, partly because of the larger production but also because the wages of the African labour force were increased substantially. Rotation expenditure increased by £7,342.

"We have transferred £25,000 to general reserve, which now stands at £65,000. The capital reserve remains at £165,341. We recommend the payment of a final dividend of 20% making 27½% for the year.

**Higher Output and Better Prices**

"These satisfactory results are largely due to the further improvement in the market for sisal, to which I referred last year, and the increase in our production from 4,160 tons to 4,422 tons. Our average net selling price was about £14 12s. 6d. per ton higher than in the previous year.

"Although the year has been so uneventful that I have little to report of interest to shareholders, it has been one of unremitting effort to achieve still better results. Now that our greatly increased planted areas have secured the continuance of production to the full capacity of our factory, our present efforts are chiefly directed towards reducing costs by improving our organization, for which, in the face of rising labour costs, there is great need. With the assistance of professional consultants we have greatly improved our factory organization during the year, but both there and in the field there is, I feel sure, still room for improvement.

**Factory and Labour Force**

"Our factory, as I have said, is now working to capacity, and if we introduce, as we hope, new and improved methods of manufacture, we are likely to require more power than we have at present. Whether to increase our power-house or turn to the public supply for our requirements is a question now being closely studied by the board.

"During the year our labour force was granted substantially increased wages and improved working conditions. In spite of a certain amount of political unrest in the Territory, labour relations on our estates have been satisfactory, which is a credit to our Europeans, our Asians, and our Africans.

"In accordance with our policy of co-operation with the African in his legitimate aspirations, we have started training young educated Africans to qualify them to undertake work which hitherto has been done only by Europeans or Asians. The selection of these young men is not easy, but some are showing promise, and our hope is that they will rise to responsible positions in our service. They can count on all the encouragement we can give them.

"With our production expected to remain at about its

present level and the sisal market in a thoroughly healthy state, we can, I think, look forward to the current year showing satisfactory results. So far we have sold 2,624 tons at an average price of £95 5s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. U.K. The chief element of uncertainty is the political situation.

**Race Relations**

"Race relations in Tanganyika have for long been in pleasant contrast with those in some neighbouring territories, notably the Congo. The danger of unrest and political upheavals spilling over into Tanganyika from its less fortunate neighbours has to be kept constantly in mind. All we can do to guard ourselves against the consequences of such a contingency is to spare no effort to maintain harmony on our own estates by showing as much consideration for our African and Asian employees as we do for our European staff. This we are doing.

"Before this report is in the hands of shareholders I shall, I hope, be visiting the estates so as to be able to give fuller and more up-to-date information about our affairs at the annual general meeting. I have no reason to suppose that I shall not return well satisfied with all I see.

**Tribute to Staff**

"During the year we had the misfortune to lose the services of our general manager, Mr. G. A. Sorensen, who had to resign through ill-health. He has been succeeded by Mr. I. H. Breitenstein, who joined us in 1953. He has shown great ability, and the board have every confidence in his proving equal to his heavy responsibilities.

"He, it must be remembered, and the rest of our senior staff are working in an atmosphere of political uncertainty such as none of them ever contemplated or could have foreseen when they first sought service in Africa. We should therefore be doubly grateful for all they have done, and are still doing, to ensure the continuing prosperity of the company.

"Our thanks are also due to our visiting agent, Mr. B. O. Moore, who is recovering from an operation and, to my regret, will be unable to meet me on our estates."

Mr. A. F. S. Sykes, who presided in the absence of Mr. E. W. Bovill, said that since the chairman prepared his statement production had been reduced as a result of drought. Production for the six months ended December 31, had been 2,128 tons, but since then the factory had been closed for three weeks. However, rain had fallen in the mountains just behind the estates and production had restarted on a modest scale. The extent of production over the next few months would depend upon the amount of rainfall on the estates in the near future.

The report was adopted and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the staff in East Africa.

"We need not, and we shall not, take any action to increase the dollar price of gold from \$35 an ounce"—President Kennedy.

# F. W. Woolworth and Co., Limited

## A Resounding Result

The following are extracts from the statement by Mr. R. John Berridge (Chairman), circulated to Stockholders:—

The Net Profit before Taxation was £31,303,554, an increase over the previous year of 10.68%. This follows the Jubilee Year increase of 40.50% on 1958 profit. The percentage rise in Turnover was the highest rate of increase since 1954.

This success was made possible by the new and improved ranges of merchandise offered. Also much is due to the Company's policy of modernizing and enlarging its branches, though quite a proportion of the higher volume of business was contributed by the many stores still awaiting attention, which will be given just as soon as it is practicable to do so.

### CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

Net Profit before Taxation amounted to £31,303,554 compared with £28,283,712 for 1959, the increase being £3,019,842.

The Net Profit after Taxation is £14,855,737, an increase of £851,991.

The proposed Appropriation to General Reserve is £2,000,000, continuing the practice of previous years.

The Final Dividend recommended on Ordinary Stock is 1s. 3d. per unit (equal to 1s. 9d. per unit on Ordinary Stock prior to the Scrip Issue of 2 units for every 5 units held). The Total Dividend for 1960 on the Ordinary Capital before it was increased would have amounted to 2s. 6d. per unit, compared with 2s. 3d. per unit in respect of 1959 (excluding the special Golden Jubilee Bonus).

Resulting from Appropriations and Dividends, £2,145,082 is added to the Profit and Loss Account Balance carried forward to give a total of £5,479,507.

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

FIXED ASSETS total £75,081,469 against £68,407,868. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES. Total investment in Subsidiary Companies appears on the balance sheet of the Parent Company at £2,053,648 against £1,973,382 at the end of the preceding year.

NET CURRENT ASSETS at £15,933,838 compared with £14,997,108 at the end of 1959.

### STAFF

Stockholders would wish to join the Board in expressing thanks to all members of the organization for their personal contribution to the progress made in 1960.

### CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

With the resounding result for the year just ended, I am confident that the same organization which made it possible is fully capable of even better things—provided always that the spending power of the shopping public is maintained.

There appears to be no likelihood of a halt in overhead expenses, which can only be offset by the sale of more goods. I can do no more than give an assurance that the Company's stores will strive to obtain a larger proportion of the shopping public's spending power than in 1960.

I am relinquishing the Chairmanship of the Company at the end of next month for retirement. I take this opportunity of thanking all Stockholders for the generous support which they have accorded to me during the six years. I have had the honour and pleasure of serving this great Company in the capacity of Chairman.

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

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	98,404	355,881,000
1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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

Head Office: P.O. Box 6099, NAIROBI.

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

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

### TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 6034, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mtwara, Morogoro, Moshi, Mwanza, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/220 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE:

BOW BELLS HOUSE, BREAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4  
Telephone CITY 2046

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CAPE GRENVILLE	—	Feb. 16	Feb. 24
HARRISON VESSEL	Mar. 18	—	Mar. 28

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

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF LONDON	—	—	Feb. 10
BIOGRAPHER	—	Mar. 6	Mar. 14

\* Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

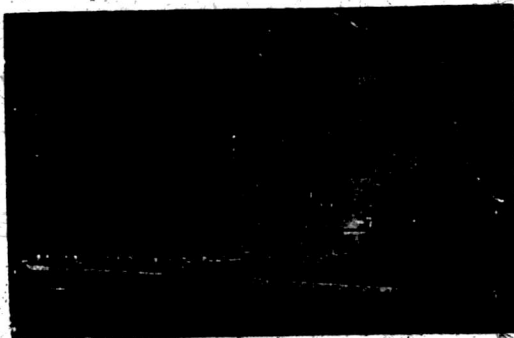
ENQUIRIES to:—  
**THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD.**, Liverpool and London.  
**HALL LINE Limited**, Liverpool.

Shipping Brokers: **STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.**, Liverpool 2.

**THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co., (Overseas) Ltd.**  
 65-68 LEADENHALL STREET,  
 LONDON, E.C.3

**Branches:**

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



"Mercantile House", Mombasa

Steamship and Airline Agents

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

## EAST AFRICA

A COMMON MARKET

700,000 square miles

20 million people

KENYA  
 UGANDA

TANGANYIKA  
 ZANZIBAR



**UNIFIED REGIONAL SERVICES**

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

**EAST AFRICA PRODUCES:**

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

**EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:**

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

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



east Africa



B.A.T.T.A. 3172

## EAST AFRICA CAN HOLD THESE MEMORIES—FOR YOU

Nature in the raw as a pride of lion executes a kill before your startled eyes in one of the unspoiled game sanctuaries . . . a hint of the romantic past as a proud Arab dhow sails before the kaskasi wind into the Old Port of Mombasa . . . or a challenge to the evidence of your own eyes as the snow-capped peak of Kilimanjaro appears suddenly and majestically above a drifting cloudbank.

These are among the memories that you will cherish after a visit to lovely East Africa. By supplying you with the latest, first-hand information on travel in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the East African Tourist Travel Association is ready and eager to help you enjoy these and many other unforgettable experiences.

Please write, phone or call at

**EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION**  
GRAND BLDGS., TRAFALGAR SQUARE,  
LONDON W.C.2 (WHITEHALL 5701)  
or P.O. Box 1013, Nairobi, Kenya



### the most comfortable way to EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA

*East Africa* Regular sailings from London, Gibraltar and Genoa via Suez, to the East African Ports of Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira and Lourenço Marques. Also sailings from London via the Cape.

*Rhodesia* Northern and Southern Rhodesia can be reached by the fast weekly Mail Service from Southampton to Cape Town and connecting there with express train, or via the nearest ports of entry, Beira and Lourenço Marques, or the Round Africa Service. Through bookings arranged.

For fares and full details apply:

**UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office: Chryzer House,  
2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.5  
Chief Passenger Office: Rochester  
House, 19-21 Old Bond Street,  
London, W.1