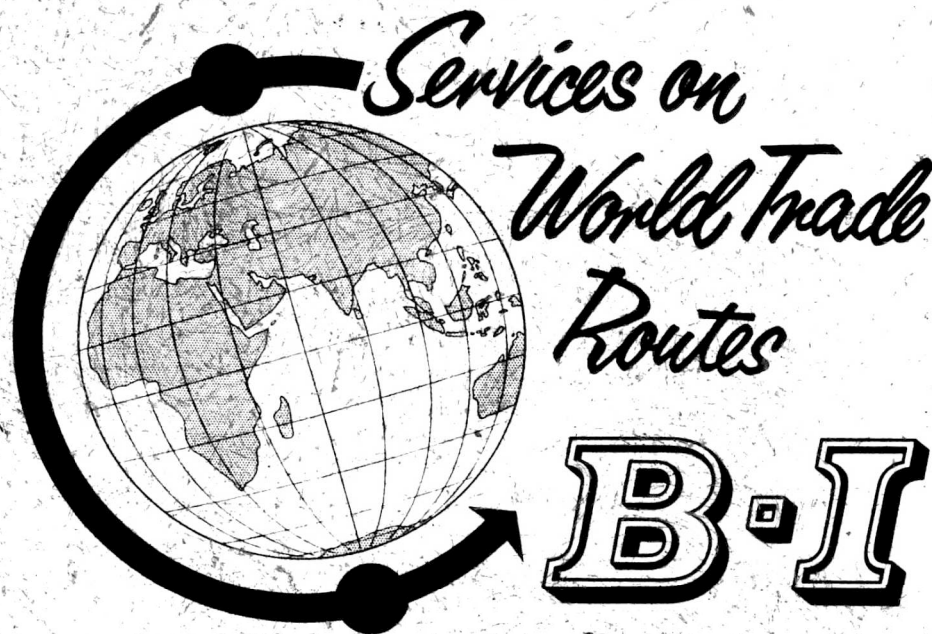


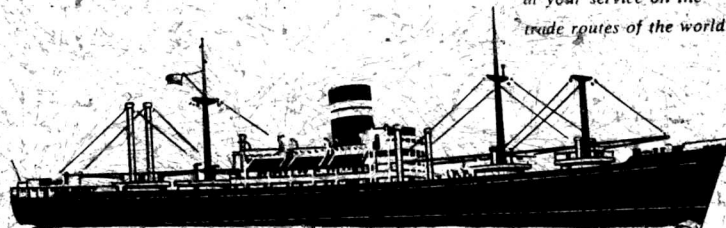
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 30, 1961  
Vol. 37 No. 1903

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



*at your service on the  
trade routes of the world.*



The experience gained traversing the world's trade routes is reflected in the economical and efficient carriage of freight and passengers.

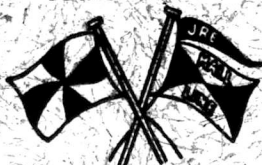
**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**

One Aldgate, London, E.C.3. Tel. ROYal 4535  
or Local Travel Agent

**Tanganyika Moves to Self-Government**

# 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  
CITY OF ROCHESTER  
HARRISON VESSEL

S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
—	Apr. 20	Apr. 28
May 20	—	May 30

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

† Walvis Bay direct.

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

Vessel  
CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
HARRISON VESSEL

S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
—	Apr. 6	Apr. 14
May 8	—	May 16

\* 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 Berth: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool Z.

## 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 Chipolka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Isle II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mboya), 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

Telegram: "NORHODCOM, LE SQUARE LONDON"  
Telephone: WH1041 5858. 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 Bitter Buildings,  
London, E.C.3

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

**A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.**

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Trading Subsidiary

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

or

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu,  
Kericho, Masaka, Mbale,  
Dar es Salaam, Mtwara

**Wholesale Stockists of  
Electrical and other  
Engineering Supplies**

With resident consulting and installation engineers.

Agents for:-

**J. & E. HALL, LTD.**, refrigeration and  
air-conditioning.

**THE VISCO ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**, dust  
extraction, air filters and water-cooling towers.

**F. H. BIDDLE, LTD.**, ventilation.

**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 port 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: 'Walfoce'.  
And at Kitwe, Mufufira, Luanshya, Chingola and Bancroft.  
In London: LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.  
48-50 St. Mary Axe, EC3. Cables: 'Walship'.  
In Lobito: Manubito, S.A.R.L. Caixa Postal 17. Cables: 'Manubito'.



**COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE S.A.**  
"Belgian Line"

Managing Agents:  
**AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE S.A.**  
1, Meir, Antwerp.

East Africa:

Regular fast service every four weeks between Antwerp and Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Beira.—Return, via Suez.

Red Sea:

Regular liner service every four weeks out and homewards between Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and the ports of the Red Sea: Port Said, Agaba, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Massawa, Assab, Djibouti and Aden.

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) 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 1001.
- Mtwara: Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee & Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 57.

Federation:

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

Mozambique:

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

**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

# 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

(D) ROBIN GOODFELLOW

Balt.	S'y'a'h FRI.	Ch'ton N. Y.
APR. 10	APR. 11	APR. 14

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

(R) ROBIN SHERWOOD

Boston	S'y'a'h FRI.	Ch'ton N. Y.
APR. 4	APR. 21	APR. 22
APR. 24	APR. 25	APR. 28

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

(R) (D) MORMACBAY

Boston	S'y'a'h FRI.	Ch'ton N. Y.
APR. 16	MAY 5	MAY 6
MAY 8	MAY 9	MAY 12

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

(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

ROBIN LOCKSLEY	to Africa	to Africa
ROBIN GRAY	Early/Mid April	Mid/Late April
MORMACWIND	Late April	Early/Mid May
ROBIN HOOD		Mid May
ROBIN GOODFELLOW	Mid/late May	Early June
ROBIN SHERWOOD	Early June	Mid June

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.**  
Cotts House, Camomile Street, London, E.C.3

Telephone: AVÉnue 1234 Cables: Mitcotts, London

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD.**  
Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenço Marques, Beira

**W.M. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.**  
Durban

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

**KARMJEE 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

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"  
SPLI 10A AMSTERDAM  
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT  
MOMBASA DAR ES SALAAM  
BEIRA DURBAN EAST LONDON  
FORT ELIZABETH CAPE TOWN  
and JOHANNESBURG



COASTAL  
SERVICES  
IN  
BRITISH AND  
PORTUGUESE  
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

**HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN**  
AMSTERDAM

**LE TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE**



FIRST AND FOREMOST  
IN RUBBER TYRED  
EARTH-MOVING  
EQUIPMENT

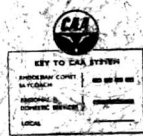
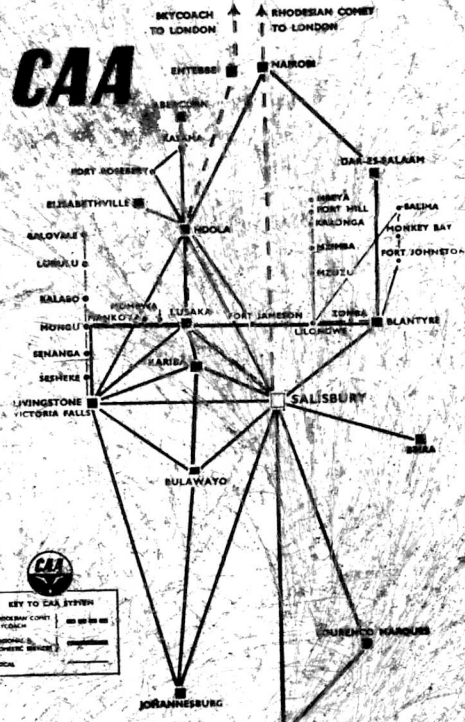


**VIGGLESWORTH**  
& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED  
PANGSALAAH YANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA BANPALA

London Agents  
Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 20-24 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

*The National  
Airline of the*  
**FEDERATION  
OF RHODESIA  
& NYASALAND**

**CAA**



**route system**

The only scheduled airline serving the  
**VICTORIA FALLS**  
the world's greatest waterfall and  
**KARIBA**  
the largest man-made lake in the world

**CENTRAL  
AFRICAN AIRWAYS**

# OTTOMAN BANK

(Incorporated in Turkey with Limited Liability)



PAID-UP CAPITAL £5,000,000

The Bank offers its services and the benefit of the experience of nearly a century to those having or contemplating business with EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA where it maintains branches at

NAIROBI, EASTLEIGH (R.A.F. Station) and KAHAWA (Military Camp) - (both Sub to NAIROBI), MOMBASA (Kenya)

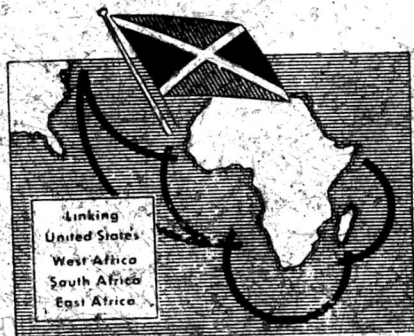
DAR-ES-SALAAM, KIGOMA, MOSHI (Tanganyika)

KAMPALA (Uganda)

SALISBURY and BULAWAYO (Southern Rhodesia)

Other Branches throughout TURKEY, CYPRUS, IRAQ, JORDAN and SUDAN. Also at CASABLANCA (Morocco) and DOHA (Qatar).

LONDON ..... 18/22, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4  
 PARIS ..... 7, Rue Meyerbeer, 9e  
 MARSEILLES ..... 38, Rue St. Ferréol  
 GENEVA ..... 1, Rue du Grütli



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.1

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 584, SALISBURY  
 ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

# EAST AFRICA RHODISIA

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

Telephone: H01 (4 lines) 2224-5

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London

Island Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Westcoast, London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes "By The Way" .....	831	British Press and the Federation .....	837
M.Ps. Criticize U.K. Policy in Africa .....	832	Uganda Elections .....	839
Personalia .....	834	New Department of Technical Co-operation .....	842
Peers Express Anxiety About Africa .....	836	Parliament .....	843

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1903

40/- yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**BY A COINCIDENCE** the constitutional problems of the three East African mainland territories come into simultaneous prominence this week. The conference in Dar es Salaam over which the Secretary of State has presided will close today with an announcement of the dates on which Tanganyika will attain first internal self-government and then independence; at the beginning of the week the results of Uganda's first general election were made known; and within a few days the African politicians in Kenya, who for months have contradicted themselves and one another with emphatic if not gay abandon, will have to make up their minds whether or not to take part in the Government. Three years ago nobody in East Africa would have predicted that Tanganyika would be first in the race—and it has been a race—to self-government, for it was the least advanced of the territories and apparently the most likely to move forward by easy stages. Even the anti-British *claque* at the United Nations were, with a few exceptions (including an American delegate who had to be repudiated by his own Government), reconciled to gradualism. Then a young African schoolmaster, who as leader of the Tanganyika African National Union had been a thorn in the flesh of the Administration, decided that discipline was a better prescription than unbridled agitation and intimidation, and, because he was personally liked and trusted, the prospect changed almost miraculously.

The transformation of his party's policy to responsibility could not have been more quickly or substantially rewarded. He was

soon Chief Minister of an African-dominated Government, the first anywhere in East or Central Africa, a Government in which he retained European and Asian Ministers. Soon he will be Prime Minister, controlling all the affairs of his country except external policy and defence, which will remain the prerogative of the Governor, but the civil servants of all races will pass from the authority of the Colonial Office to a local Civil Service Commission. What worries thoughtful people, assuredly including Mr. Nyerere, is the prospect that Tanganyika may be quickly deprived of the help of hundreds of the European officials who are essential to the maintenance of the public services, including in particular law and order and all else needed for an African population which is now not far short of ten million—medicine, agriculture, animal husbandry, and the multifarious other activities needed to generate the means of raising standards of living, providing for developments of all kinds, and so establishing the basis for internal and external confidence and the encouragement of investment from overseas. If large numbers of European officials decide to accept compensation and quit the country, its progress will be seriously jeopardized. If a substantial majority elect to remain, Tanganyika could become a proud example for all its neighbours.

Standards, not money, will be the criterion in the case of the best men. If they find that merit really is made the basis for the advancement of non-Europeans, far more will

### Standards

### The Criterion.

remain than if the standards by which they have hitherto lived are quickly undermined, for the better the man—the less likely will he be to soldier

on for years in frustration; and it would be idle to deny that many non-Africans who are devoted Tanganyikans are already anxious. They recognize the dilemma of the Chief Minister, who has very few qualified fellow countrymen for the many posts which Africans naturally expect to fill, and has therefore sometimes no option but to promote a candidate of poor calibre and little promise. If in the next few months the number of such appointments is kept low the morale of European civil servants will rise, but if the number increases rapidly there will inevitably be a spate of resignations by Britons whom it will be quite impossible to replace by equally competent persons knowing the country, its problems, peoples, and languages. The best wish that can be extended to Mr. Nyerere is that he, who has been generous and courageous in his public references to the need for continued European co-operation, may be able to retain enough of it for as long as may be necessary—and that will be for many years. Unless Europeans find conditions sufficiently attractive to warrant their continuance in the country in official and non-official capacities, the high hopes entertained by Mr. Nyerere and those whom he leads will be sadly disappointed. Because in no part of East or Central Africa are race relations so good as in Tanganyika, there is an excellent foundation on which to base mutual understanding and confidence.

**UGANDA'S** first general election, like that in a number of other countries recently, has made nonsense of the theory that the system of parliamentary democracy

#### **Democratic Party Wins in Uganda.**

gives a country the leader and Government of the people's choice. With one result still to come, the Democratic Party has won forty-three seats with a total of 490,808 votes, but the Uganda People's Congress, though it gained only thirty-five seats, had no fewer than 687,368 votes. There are also two Independents (both Asians) and one representative of the Uganda National Congress. The Democratic Party, which has won the right to form a Ministry though its support is little more than forty-one per cent of those who voted, is a mainly but not wholly Roman Catholic party, led by a Uganda lawyer, Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka. Its most challenging task will be to find a solution for the problem of Buganda, whose tribal traditionalists it has strongly opposed. It was they who prevented registration in the normal

way by the residents of that kingdom, and it is ironical that that folly on the part of the hierarchy should have left their fate largely at the mercy of a leader of their own tribe whose views are diametrically opposed to those of the Kabaka and his adherents.

The Democratic Party not only favoured the election of representatives of Buganda to the Legislative Council (a course which the Kabaka has stubbornly resisted, though committed to it by his own signature), but also direct elections to the Lukiko itself, from which five of its members were expelled some months ago for having urged their fellows to register as voters for the forthcoming general election. Whereas the U.P.C. campaigned for "independence now", the Democrats have been less impulsive, probably because the party, having originated in Buganda, better understood the difficulties of finding a solution for the internal problems of that area and of its relations with the whole Protectorate. One person who can certainly not be pleased with the outcome of the election is the Kabaka, for he and his Ministers will now come under stronger pressure—and from an African Government, not from a distant Imperial authority.

**KENYA**, so unwisely thrust into bitter controversy by Mr. Macleod a year ago, is still at the mercy of irresponsible African extremists, whose ringleaders are now in Cairo attending another session of the All-African People's Congress, which will assuredly exhibit its usual fanaticism and reburnish the Kenyatta mystique. When the leaders of the Kenya African National Union (who have insisted in explicit terms that they will not accept portfolios in the Kenya Government unless Kenyatta is released unconditionally) and those of the Kenya African Democratic Union (whose statements have been somewhat equivocal) get back to Nairobi at the end of this week, only a few days will remain before the new Legislative Council is due to assemble. It remains to be seen whether the country will then have a representative Government or whether the Governor will have to nominate perhaps a score of members to hold the balance against intransigent African racialists in the Legislature. In neither case is confidence likely to be induced.



## Notes By The Way

### Q.C.'s. Withdrawal

MR. EDWARD GARDNER, Q.C., M.P., has announced in a speech in Colchester that he withdrew his name from the Conservative motion on Northern Rhodesia for no better reason than Lord Salisbury's "outrageous attack upon the Colonial Secretary". The Member for Billericay asserted that most of the signatories of the motion had "intended to guide, not criticize, Mr. Macleod, and to assure white people in the Federation that their interests would not be overlooked in the dazzle of extreme African nationalism". Is that assurance a whit less necessary after Lord Salisbury's well-timed and influential protest? It was surprising, Mr. Gardner felt, that the motives of the signatories should have been misinterpreted as mistrust of Mr. Macleod. What is amazing is that he, a barrister by profession, should have failed to understand that the motion could have no other interpretation than criticism of Mr. Macleod's intentions. It called upon H.M. Government "in considering the constitutional future of Northern Rhodesia to maintain the basis of non-racial representation laid down by H.M. Government in 1958" — and the whole purpose of the Macleod plan was to scrap the basis of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution of 1958.

### Precepts and Practices

OTHER REMARKABLE STATEMENTS were that the Conservative Party is essentially united over Mr. Macleod's policy, that the party has respect for the interests of white settlers, and that "none of the other parties seems to care a damn for these people who have served Africa so faithfully". Not for a moment do I believe that there is anything like "essential unity" among Conservatives over Macleodism. Apart from Tory M.P.s, probably at least one-third of whom are anti-Macleod, almost every Conservative with whom I have talked in recent weeks is suspicious of the Colonial Secretary because they feel that his intentions represent a betrayal of millions of Africans and of the Europeans who have served Africa so well. If it were felt in the Federation that the party now in power in Great Britain had respect for the Europeans "who have served Africa so faithfully" — as indeed many thousands of them have done for generations — there would have been no need for Sir Roy Welensky and others to battle so stoutly in the past few months. Their justifiable resentment and firm resistance have been the measure of the difference between Tory precepts and Tory practices (and malpractices).

### Outrageous Criticisms

THE SOCIALIST WEEKLY *Tribune* has made two insulting and assuredly false suggestions about Lord Salisbury's resignation of two Conservative Party offices — not from the party itself, as that frequently inaccurate left-wing publication stated. The main reason, *Tribune* alleges, is that Lord Salisbury "just cannot conceive of any people governing themselves anywhere without assistance from his family". That is an obviously nonsensical assertion. "An important subsidiary reason" is stated to be his membership of the board of the British South Africa Company, which is described as having had "an unsavoury history" and as having "run Northern Rhodesia so blatantly that even Sir Roy Welensky had to protest". That description is similarly untrue. The first part of it was not original,

for it was Lord Alexander of Hillsborough who first made the insulting suggestion in the House of Lords debate that Lord Salisbury's directorship of the Chartered Company had influenced his attitude to Mr. Macleod's proposals for Northern Rhodesia. That seemed to me then to be an outrageous innuendo. It is equally unfair to epitomize almost three-quarters of a century of activity by the B.S.A. Company as "unsavoury"; and I am sure that Sir Roy Welensky would deny that his differences with the company arose from the way in which it had administered Northern Rhodesia. Indeed, he, like Lord Malvern and many others, has paid public tribute to its great services to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. What Sir Roy did some years ago was to persuade the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council to adopt the principle of acquiring the company's prospecting rights in Northern Rhodesia, and as a consequence the State will inherit those rights some 25 years hence, meantime receiving substantial annual revenues from them. *Tribune*, which assumes that Europeans in Africa have a specially strong streak of original sin, is, of course, entitled to watch events and comment upon them, but not to misrepresent the facts, as it so frequently does.

### Localization

GIVE THREE GUESSES to anyone outside Africa about the meaning of "localization", and I think it extremely unlikely that he or she would put upon the word the interpretation which is now current in Government and near-Government circles in East and Central Africa. A few years ago there was a drive for "Sudanization" in the then Condominium. Rather later the ghastly term "Tanganyikanization" crept into speeches in the Legislature and into print in that Territory. Doubtless because the results would have been unharmonious if similar treatment had been given to the names of their territories, African politicians in Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia took refuge in "Africanization". However, when the Tanganyika African National Union supported European and Asian candidates as well as Africans in a general election in which they swept the country, "Africanization" became inappropriate, for it had become the habit to claim that "we are all Africans now". Hence "localization", to mean, not the siting of an industry, for example, but the practice of giving preference to local candidates for any appointment which they were considered competent to fill.

### Where Lies the Truth

IT IS ALWAYS DIFFICULT to judge the extent of the following of any African political party, and it is usually safe to make a substantial discount from the figures quoted by the enthusiasts in such movements. When Mr. Mundia, deputy national treasurer of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, claimed on his arrival in London that that party now has 840,000 members, I therefore inquired how many had paid the current year's subscription. His reply was that he had referred only to paid-up members. By a coincidence, I heard while Mr. Mundia's figure was being printed that his leader, Mr. Kaunda, has just said that U.N.I.P. has approximately 400,000 card-carrying members. The president's figure, it will be seen, is rather less than half that stated by the deputy national treasurer. Who is to be believed?

# M.Ps. Unhappy About British Policy in Africa

## Debate on Union's Withdrawal Calls Attention to Importance of the Federation

A SIGNIFICANT FEATURE of the debate in the House of Commons last week on South Africa's decision to withdraw from the Commonwealth was that several speakers expressed concern about present British policy in Africa, particularly in regard to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE PRIME MINISTER said in the course of his speech:—

"In view of the strong feelings on the racial policies pursued by the Government of South Africa which was even threatening to damage the concept of the Commonwealth as a multi-racial association, it was impossible to overlook the racial issue in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. It became the dominant issue.

"I do not accept the view that this means that the Commonwealth will in future turn itself into a body for passing judgment on the internal affairs of member countries. I see no reason why the existing convention should not be maintained. It was not broken on this occasion, for the Prime Minister of South Africa agreed that this discussion should be held—and there were good reasons why it should have been held on this occasion because of the grave external effects of the policy.

"There were very strong arguments for allowing the application of South Africa on constitutional grounds while at the same time expressing the strongest disapproval of her racial policies.

"In this House we all deplore the principle which underlies the policy generally known as *apartheid*. That is not because many of us are unaware of our own failings or are anxious to throw the first stone. Hardly any country at some time in its history, or even at the present time, can stand blameless. All kinds of discrimination—racial, political, religious, and cultural, in one form or another—have been and are still practised, often the survival of a long tradition. But the fundamental difference between ourselves and the South African philosophy is that we are trying to escape from these inherited practices and this concept.

### Shocked the Conference

"What shocked the conference was that the policy of the present South African Government appeared to set up what we would regard as an unhappy practice, inherited from the past perhaps, as the philosophy of action in the future. This philosophy seemed altogether remote and abhorrent to the ideals for which mankind is struggling in this century in the free world, perhaps—who knows?—sooner or later behind the Iron Curtain. It was not therefore because all of us are without sin that we felt so strongly. It was because this *apartheid* theory transposes what we regard as wrong into right.

"I do not question the sincerity with which these views are held by many people in South Africa or the deep conviction that theirs is the right course in the interests of all races; but we in Britain have never been in doubt that it is the wrong course.

"Is it right, I asked myself, to cut South Africa away from the Commonwealth? Our two countries have links forged in history. We know what it means to fight against each other, and what it means to fight side by side in the defence of freedom in two world wars. There are close connexions with our own countrymen, hundreds of thousands of whom will deeply regret the severance of Commonwealth ties.

"Apart from all these considerations of sentiment, I was not satisfied that the exclusion of South Africa would best help those Christian people who do not accept the doctrine of *apartheid* and the growing body whose opinions are in flux. Nor could I see that it would help the millions of Africans.

"Moreover, it seemed to me there was a danger of falling into some kind of pharisaical attitude. I thought it would be better to hold out our hands to help rather than to avert our eyes and pass by on the other side.

"Had Dr. Verwoerd shown the smallest move towards understanding the mood of his Commonwealth colleagues, or made any concession, or given us anything to hold on to, any ground for hope; I still think the conference would have looked beyond the immediate difficulties to the possibilities of the future. After all, our Commonwealth is not a league of governments, it is an association of peoples.

"No doubt the Prime Minister of South Africa, with the honesty that one must recognize, made it clear beyond all doubt that he would not think it right to relax in any form the extreme rigidity of his dogma either now or in the future. Our discussions were held in an atmosphere of great courtesy, dignity, and calm, but with an underlying tension all the more real.

"There was no question of the expulsion of South Africa, because it became apparent to Dr. Verwoerd himself that he could not serve the Commonwealth or help its unity and co-ordination in any other way except by withdrawing his application. This he did. So, for the time being, ended over half a century of South African membership of our Commonwealth.

"I do not feel that we should regard this as the end of the story. We should always have a special feeling for the people of South Africa of all races, and will watch with continuing interest their development. I still think the more we are able to maintain personal and individual contacts with our friends there, the greater our influence will prove to be.

"At the end of the day I do think it will be words that will win, certainly not bitter words or recrimination. What will influence the people in South Africa most is the proof that those of us who extol the virtues of partnership between the races are able to translate our theories into facts and establish on African soil a practical example of a non-racial society that works for the benefit of all its peoples.

"Today we have such a chance in Central Africa, and I pray that we, and those of every party and race in these territories, will seize it while time yet remains.

"I do not share the view that the Commonwealth will be fatally injured by this blow, which is a sad event—sad because of what seems to Britain a tragically misguided and perverse philosophy lying at the root of *apartheid*; sad because of the many people in South Africa who would like that at least tempered and made more elastic and humane; sad because this event marks the end of an association of our countrymen for 100 years with the colonies formed in Cape Town, Natal, and elsewhere; sad because it is the end of a 50-year connexion which began with a decision then held as an outstanding example of magnanimity after victory; sad because it marks a breach in a community which has a great part to play in the world."

All must look forward to the day when the flag of South Africa, now to be flown at half-mast, could be hoisted again in triumph to the mast-head.

### Discrimination As Its Ideology

MR. GAITSKELL said that though his party abhorred *apartheid* it had no wish for a severance from the people of South Africa. The real issue was that that was the only country which accepted racial discrimination as its ideology.

It would be foolish to antagonize South Africans and so postpone their return to the Commonwealth. Trade boycotts were an individual matter, best left to the individual conscience; and he happened to believe in such measures.

"Has a decision yet been reached about what type of British official will be in charge of the Protectorates from May onwards—a duty which now falls upon the United Kingdom High Commissioner in South Africa," he asked.

"It would not be a good plan if the British Ambassador should also be responsible for the High Commission territories. I would guess that the people in the territories would much prefer that the responsibility for looking after them should be transferred to the Colonial Office. I very much hope that the United Kingdom Government will now take a different attitude at the United Nations on race relations, especially when questions of South Africa's attitude come up."

MR. R. H. TURTON (Cons.) said that the Commonwealth was an association of peoples, not of governments, and continued (in part):—

"The Commonwealth has driven South Africa out of the Commonwealth because it has criticized its Government. By this decision we have abandoned the men and women who have looked to the Commonwealth and this country for their one hope for the future, for the easing of the rigours of *apartheid*.

"In 1942, when I was in Gazala, North Africa, my division

had South African armoured cars in front patrolling no-man's land. On our right flank was the 1st South African Division, led by that grand General, Dan Pienaar. These two divisions, the 50th Northumbrians and the 1st South African, held the Eighth Army front against the Germans and the Italians. Men of an older generation will never forget the courage of the South Africans at Delville Wood. Those men fought and died for freedom, yet we have abandoned them to the rigours of *apartheid* and have shaken the foundations of the Commonwealth.

"I cannot escape the conclusion that this issue—grave, complicated and difficult—was mishandled at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and that H.M. Government who acted as hosts, with the Prime Minister as chairman, must take their full share of the responsibility for that failure. The Archbishop of Capetown, no friend of *apartheid*, has declared that the Bantu people wish to remain in the Commonwealth. Is there any doubt that the United Party and the Progressive Party, both of whom condemn *apartheid*, want to remain in the Commonwealth?"

"Once we regard the Commonwealth as a Commonwealth of Governments and not of people, directly there comes into power a Government that practise some form of racial discrimination that is obnoxious, we shall find it voted out and the Commonwealth will shrink very rapidly.

"I was in Central Africa last week when the news broke about South Africa. I had previously been in the Federation as, lately as the end of January. A great many of those now in Northern and Southern Rhodesia have come quite recently from the Union because they disliked working under *apartheid*.

"Whereas in January I found dislike for the British Parliament most noticeable amongst the right-wing politicians, the centre and the left were most anxious to co-operate, especially those in Southern Rhodesia. I found last week that there had been a complete change of opinion. Abandonment of the 1958 Constitution in Northern Rhodesia and the realization that in Nyasaland, as a result of changes made since the Lancaster House Conference, non-Commonwealth citizens are to be enfranchised while Nyasas working in Southern Rhodesia are being disfranchised, have led to a complete mistrust of the British Parliament and, in particular, of H.M. Government. That mistrust could be found among all but a very small minority of Europeans, and among all moderate Africans.

### Incompetent Mishandling

"What they regarded as incompetent mishandling of the South African problem has accentuated that mistrust. They feel isolated, sandwiched between the Congo, where Communist infiltration has led to the abandonment of law and order, and the South African Government, whose racial discrimination they dislike. This is not the view merely of politicians. My experiences last week brought me into close contact with professional men who were completely outside politics.

"This is a crisis of confidence. They have no confidence in H.M. Ministers' ability to determine the future of their country or to save the multi-racial partnership in which they believe. They believe that South Africa has been driven out of the Commonwealth in consequence of an unfortunate speech about the 'wind of change'. They consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has completely abandoned the proposals and pledges of his predecessors in office.

"In these circumstances, if there is a referendum on the proposed changes in the Southern Rhodesian Constitution, they will vote against them. Had they a measure of confidence in H.M. Government, I believe that in Southern Rhodesia all politicians except those on the extreme right would welcome the plan devised by my *ri. hon.* friend. It appears to them to be modelled on what we call the Lennox-Boyd 1958 Constitution for Northern Rhodesia.

"Time is not on our side. Mistrust is leading to despair, and that despair to thoughts of desperate methods. I beg the Government to reconsider their policy before they let loose a tide of violence which would not only destroy the more than worth-while experiment in multi-racial partnership, but would also shatter the Commonwealth, that has been so shaken by the mishandling of the situation last week."

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE (Cons.) said, *inter alia*—

"The Prime Minister used phraseology which is new for the Government. After this break with South Africa he seems to have thought it right to be even more trenchant in his criticism of the politics and philosophy of that great country than he has ever been in the past. I was very surprised and rather shocked. It was very different from the 'wind of change' speech a year ago. It was the 'wind of change' speech which began the unpleasant process from which we have recently suffered.

"The Prime Minister undoubtedly began this with his 'wind of change' speech, which pointed to the fact that he was be-

ginning a process of condemnation of South Africa. His praise about 'mind your own business, but mind how it affects my business, too' could be taken by members of the Commonwealth as an excuse, reason, and endorsement of the desire to inaugurate in the process of destructive mutual criticism.

The Commonwealth has been held together by a belief that it should stand back to back, facing the world outwards, detaching itself, increasing its power and influence, and keeping its internal processes as quietly arranged and quietly discussed as possible. Now, unfortunately, members of the Commonwealth have turned right about to face each other and are criticizing each other with their backs to the rest of the world. I do not know how long an institution that behaves like that can possibly continue."

"My first charge, therefore, is that the process of disintegration started when the ill-tated tour by the Prime Minister to Africa last year. Secondly, I do not think that the Government have done all that they should to help South Africa explain at the bar of public opinion the positive sides of *apartheid*—and there are positive sides which can be defended. Many aspects of the beneficial side of separate development inside South Africa are applicable to us and other members of the Commonwealth.

Our black colonies are 5,000 or 10,000 miles away. There are some black colonies from which labour in this country is willingly recruited. We are beginning to wonder whether that should continue. We are not faced with anything like the same problems as face South Africa, with enormous forces of primitive Bantu swelling into the centres of civilization on the attainment of a high standard of living. There are people in this country who think that we may be faced with them unless we do something to stop immigration from the Caribbean.

### Hypocrisy in British Attitude

"There is a certain hypocrisy in the attitude of Britain towards these problems, based on an unfortunate situation in which propaganda has been sedulously built up and engineered for highly-charged political reasons. The Government could have groped for the truth, cast aside the mischievous propaganda created by others, and found out whether what they were doing and allowing other countries of the Commonwealth and Empire to do was not the same sort of thing as South Africa is compelled to do. The Government have neglected their duty of finding the truth and helping their great ally in two world wars and their partner in the Commonwealth to defend herself.

"The Government have not arranged the mechanics of the situation very intelligently. If they had handled the situation so that it would have been necessary to amass a considerable number of Commonwealth members to force South Africa out of the club, when everybody recognized that she was already in, we should not have had the situation we have today.

"I do not understand the Prime Minister's philosophy in the question of Africa. It seems to me that he is taking a wholly cold war view, the view that unless we liberate with the greatest possible speed the maximum number of countries in Africa we shall not get sufficient numbers of allies on our side to succeed in the cold war. He seems to me to be forcing the pace of advance for highly ideological, international reasons. This philosophy, if I am right about it, ought to be defended on the proper occasion.

"We are seeing now that if we do this—the Congo is a magnificent example—we perpetuate the sort of chaos in which the seeds of Communism grow and we do ourselves ultimate mischief. The Prime Minister is taking the bird's eye view of Africa. He ought to be taking the worm's eye view.

"The African is struggling to draw himself out of the vast areas of red clay in which his feet are firmly placed; he has eyes on a future of prosperity and high civilization. But he cannot get out of the mud, cannot but pull himself up by his own boot straps. It needs the British element in Africa to lift him to higher spheres. That is why any precipitate policy which engineers the partial or the complete withdrawal of European communities and high standards of civilization which they have achieved is a fundamental error.

"We ought to be supporting the British element in South Africa and in Central Africa. We ought to be aware of the dangers of the precipitate transfer of our colonial system in East Africa to African control. Those people are the engineers of high standards of life, the means of communication between the great riches of this country and civilized Europe and the bogs and swamps of Africa. If we frighten them out of the picture, as we are seeing every day in Kenya and Rhodesia, if we frighten the British element out of the country, we do ultimate mischief to the African people.

"Where is this great Commonwealth going? We are told by Lord Hailsham that those on the right and left of politics have lost faith in contemporary Britain. What is contemporary

(Continued on page 840)

# PERSONALIA

THE AGA KHAN will tour East Africa in May. LADY RITCHIE has arrived from Tanganyika Territory.

MR. and MRS. J. W. S. PEGRUM are in London from Bulawayo.

SIR SYDNEY LITTLEWOOD has paid a short visit to East Africa.

MR. R. B. HAMER, the Lusaka solicitor, is at present in the United Kingdom.

A recent arrival from Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, is MR. D. DE V. OXFORD.

PROFESSOR R. GEIGY, of the Swiss Tropical Institute, Basle, is visiting East Africa.

MR. and MRS. M. H. K. HICKSON-WOOD are on their way to Dar es Salaam by sea.

CANON G. FAUSETT, of the Diocese of Masasi, Tanganyika, is now in this country.

DR. G. NEWNS, dean of the Institute of Child Health, London, is visiting East Africa.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, U.F.P. leader in Northern Rhodesia, flew back to the Federation last week.

MR. L. H. DAVIES, principal of the Salisbury Polytechnic, has arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

LORD SALISBURY has been re-elected chairman of the Independent Unionist Peers. He was unopposed.

BISHOP STEPHEN BAYNE, executive officer of the Anglican Communion, is about to visit Uganda.

CANON J. KAPONDA left England a few days ago to return to the Diocese of South West Tanganyika.

MR. C. H. B. ROSE, London manager of Central African Airways, has flown to Rhodesia on a short business visit.

SIR HAROLD and LADY MACMICHAEL have left Nouds, Teynham, Kent. Their permanent address is now Flat 53, Princes Hotel, Folkestone.

FATHER RENE PAILLOUX has been appointed the first Bishop of the new Roman Catholic diocese of Fort Rosebery, Northern Rhodesia.

LORD WOLMER, who is in his third year at Oxford, will be a member of a university party which will visit the Rhodesias during the summer vacation.

LORD WINTERTON, who has had interests in Northern Rhodesia for something like half a century, is about to undergo an eye operation in East Grinstead.

MONSIGNOR JOHN JOBIDON will be the first Bishop of the new Roman Catholic Diocese of Mzuzu, formerly the Prefecture Apostolic of Northern Nyasaland.

MR. S. ST. L. GRENFELL presided at a luncheon in London last week given by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee in honour of the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

MAJOR JOHN DENHAM, Scots Guards, son of the late SIR EDWARD DENHAM and MRS. R. B. TURNER, and LADY MARY ANNE BYNG were married in London last week.

MR. B. WHITE, managing director of A. Boake, Roberts & Co. (Holding), Ltd., will become chairman at the end of this month when MR. F. G. PENTECOST retires.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, found an African intruder in his bedroom early one morning last week, looked him in, and called the police.

SIR GLYN JONES, who is about to succeed SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE as Governor of Nyasaland, in April, is due back in Zomba on Tuesday after three months' leave in Britain.

MR. J. W. ROWE, a fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, is visiting Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika at the invitation of the Colonial Office to study coffee growing problems.

MR. T. FUKAI has arrived in Salisbury to establish the first Japanese Consulate-General in the Federation.

Passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE, now outward-bound via the Mediterranean, include DR. and MRS. J. L. BEECHER, MR. J. A. D. BIGLAND, and MR. and MRS. A. E. DENT.

MR. DENIS MATTHEWS, general manager of the East African Tourist Travel Association, spent one day in London last week on his way back to Nairobi after a seven-day visit to the U.S.A.

SIR AMAR MAINI, who recently resigned the portfolio of Commerce and Industry in Uganda, is to succeed SIR VINCENT GLENDAY as Speaker of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

SIR HECTOR HETHERINGTON, Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University since 1936, who has visited East Africa, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Aberdeen University.

MR. C. ARKIN has arrived in London from Kitwe; MRS. E. S. WHITE from Bulawayo; DR. J. W. E. ADAMS and MR. J. C. STEELE, from Salisbury; and MR. & MRS. W. R. GOURLAY from Livingstone.

THE KATIKIRO OF BUGANDA has denied newspaper reports that MR. E. M. K. MULIRA and MR. I. MUSAZI, who have come to London, have done so on behalf of the KABAKA of that he has provided them with funds.

PRINCE GUARDINO ROSPIGLIOSI-PALLAVICINI, younger son of PRINCE WILLIAM ROSPIGLIOSI, of Msasa, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS VERONICA PRICE, younger daughter of LIEUT.-COLONEL W. V. PRICE, of Devauden, Monmouth, were married in London last week.

MR. E. J. PARTRIDGE, deputy chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., will become the new chairman of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Standing Committee when SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL retires at the end of the month after holding the office for five years.

TOBACCO  
AT ITS BEST

SENIOR SERVICE  
Satisfy

MR. R. H. TURTON, Conservative M.P. for Thirsk and Malton, has returned to London from a quick visit to Salisbury to see his son, MR. TIMOTHY TURTON, a barrister, who was seriously injured in a motor accident in Southern Rhodesia.

SIR RICHARD RAMAGE has returned to London after spending nearly four months in East Africa inquiring into the localization of the civil service of the East Africa High Commission's non-self-contained services and the Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

MR. ADIAN CRAWLEY, who was a member of the Monckton Commission, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and the Royal Commonwealth Societies in London at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, April 6, on "Patterns of Government in Africa". The chairman will be MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, who will shortly take up the appointment of High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to talk on "The Year of Decision in the Federation" at a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on May 4.

MR. PATRICK MAITLAND, a former M.P. for Lanark, who has been keenly interested in Commonwealth affairs, has been selected by Caithness and Sutherland Unionist Association as prospective candidate in place of SIR DAVID ROBERTSON, the Independent member, who will retire at the end of the present Parliament.

MR. A. M. F. WEBB, who has been appointed Solicitor-General in Kenya, was born in Dublin in 1914, educated at Ampleforth and Magdalen College, Oxford, called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1939, and commissioned in the Queen's Bays in the following year. After service in Ethiopia and the Middle East he served at the War Office as a staff officer. He joined the Colonial Legal Service in Singapore in 1946, was transferred to Kenya as deputy public prosecutor in 1955, and was nominated to the Legislative Council three years later. He is a son of SIR HENRY WEBB, who was for four years a judge in Kenya and then Chief Justice in Tanganyika from 1939 to 1946.

## Obituary

### Sir William Codrington

SIR WILLIAM RICHARD CODRINGTON, BT., aged 56, a land settlement officer in Northern Rhodesia, was found dead in bed at Mkushi last week. The only son of Sir William Robert Codrington, sixth baronet, he was educated at Shrewsbury and Victoria College, Jersey, and for part of the last war, in which he served in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he was naval liaison officer in the U.S.A. He had married in 1932 Miss Joan Kathleen Birelli Nicholas. There was a divorce in 1952. The eldest of three sons succeeds to the baronetcy. There is also a daughter of the marriage.

MR. LIONEL IGNATIUS DEARY, who has died in Rhodesia, aged 63, was general secretary of the Union of Associated Mineworkers' and a pioneer of trade unionism among European mining employees in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. THOMAS SNOOK, who has died in Rhodesia, aged 89, had lived in the Colony for 62 years. He had been a coachman to King Edward VII and King George V, and was similarly employed by Sir William Milton, the first administrator of Southern Rhodesia.

SIR PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER, who has died at sea at the age of 73, was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1938. He was governor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1931 to 1952 and for 23 years a director of the Bank of England.

### Mr. I. A. Maisels

MR. ISRAEL AARON MAISELS, Q.C., who has been appointed a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia from May 15, is a South African. He served throughout the last war in the South African Air Force. Made a K.C. in 1948, he was then admitted to the Southern Rhodesian Bar. At present he is acting chairman of the General Council of the Bar in the Union.

### Mr. Williams Back in U.S.

WHEN MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, arrived back in the United States a few days ago from his month's tour of Africa, a number of Press commentators suggested that he had translated his favourite domestic theme of "full and total Negro rights tomorrow and damn the Southerners" into an African context, with the white settlers replacing the Southerners. Administration and Democratic Party spokesmen, however, maintained that he had improved the "American image" and said what heeded saying.

### Mr. Michael Dunford

MR. MICHAEL W. DUNFORD, one of the founders of Dunford Hall & Partners, Ltd., of Nairobi, and a director of that company and of S. H. Benson (Africa), Ltd., subsidiary public relations and advertising companies of S. H. Benson International, Ltd., London, has been appointed representative of the parent company in Africa. Nairobi, in which he has lived for the past 14 years, will continue to be his headquarters, but he will cover all Africa, most of which he knows well already. Mr. Dunford has recently made a business and economic survey of the Somali Republic, Ethiopia, and the Red Sea area.

### Mr. Justice Beadle

MR. JUSTICE BEADLE, the new Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, was born in the Colony in 1905, graduated at Cape Town University as B.A., and LL.D., and then went to Queen's College, Oxford, as a Rhodes scholar. He was called to the Bar in Southern Rhodesia in 1931 and practised in Bulawayo until he joined the Gold Coast Regiment almost immediately after the outbreak of war in 1939. Some months later, however, he was released to become Parliamentary Secretary to the then Prime Minister, now Lord Malvern, coupling the duties with those of a deputy judge advocate general (honorary) in the Defence Ministry. In 1946 he was appointed Minister of Justice, Internal Affairs, Education, and Health, holding all four portfolios until appointed a judge four years later.

### Dr. Furlong's New Post

DR. J. R. FURLONG has retired from the service of the Pyrethrum Board in Kenya in order to take over the London office of the African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre from Dr. T. F. West, who has resigned the post of European operations executive of the centre to become editor of *Chemistry and Industry*, the journal of the Society of Chemical Industry. Dr. Furlong first became associated with pyrethrum while at the Imperial Institute, where for many years he was chairman of its consultative committee on insecticides of vegetable origin. In 1946 he took a leading part in the survey of methods for the analysis of pyrethrum, which resulted in a world-wide collaborative scheme carried out in 1948-49. Accompanied by Dr. Potter of Rothamsted, he visited Kenya in 1952 to report on the industry at the invitation of the Pyrethrum Board, to which he became scientific adviser in the following year.

## British Policy in Africa

### Anxiety Expressed in House of Lords

ANXIETY about British policy towards the Federation and Kenya was expressed in the House of Lords last week during a debate on South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth.

LORD HAILSHAM said that the greatest objection to *apartheid* was not that a socially convenient, temporary, unavoidable evil had been tolerated, but that it had been advertised as a permanency, erected into a social philosophy, lauded as a virtue, almost exalted as a religion. The crisis had been caused by the complete unwillingness of the advocates of *apartheid* to admit the smallest possibility of compromise or relaxation. Uncompromising adherence to an untenable principle had brought unrelenting opposition.

It was too early to estimate the consequences in Central and East Africa, but he hoped that Africans and Europeans in those countries would recognize that, whereas it was not in British nature voluntarily to abandon its kith and kin, it was also not possible to justify or maintain a policy based on domination by white over black.

"So far across Africa there is no armed frontier. So far the cold war has been prevented from taking real root. But let us not think that that could not happen. If it did, across the whole of Africa an armed frontier could emerge—on the west and north an armed frontier of indigenous African nations supported by Eastern technicians and perhaps Czechoslovak arms, harbouring within their hearts feelings of hatred towards those on the other side of the border.

"One reason why it has not happened is that there is on the other side a multi-racial Commonwealth, diminished but still intact, and the image of an undefeated Britain and her whole ideal of racial partnership and her championship of humanity as such. In this crisis of human history it would be disastrous if we allowed our own country to lose her nerve, her ideals, her spirit of tolerance, or her friends."

LORD SALISBURY considered that the Commonwealth could survive only by adherence to the cardinal principle that each member State must avoid interference in the internal affairs of other members.

Great Britain and India were the only members which allowed unrestricted entry from other parts of the Commonwealth irrespective of race or religion; and there were Commonwealth countries which restricted personal freedom and freedom of speech, which Britons considered one of the greatest of moral principles. If such questions were discussed a great strain would be put on the Commonwealth; and it would have been better if the recent conference had stood firm on the principle that there could be no discussion of the domestic affairs of member States.

Thirty-five years ago the British Commonwealth had been defined as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Lord Salisbury continued: "Those splendid words enshrine two great principles through which the Commonwealth received from its inception the breath of life and on which its continued survival depends—freedom of association and a common loyalty to the Crown. Common loyalty to the Crown has already gone, and freedom of association, the right of every member to manage its own affairs in its own way, seems to be gravely threatened."

### Only Hopeful Policy

LORD BRAND, while condemning *apartheid* as impracticable, said that what Africans in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, and elsewhere sought was *apartheid* in their own favour. The only hopeful policy for South, Central, and East Africa, was that of equal rights for all civilized men.

LORD WINTERTON spoke of the influence of the "black lobby" in London of politicians, political parsons, and dons who wrote fantastically silly letters to the Press and worked ceaselessly for the domination of black Africans over white Africans in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

LORD BRIDWOOD said that to assume that Dr. Nkrumah spoke for all Africa was as silly as to suggest

that Mr. Macmillan spoke for all Europe or Mr. Nehru for all Asia. Britain should make it clear that she would not tolerate a policy which refused the white man's legitimate and established position in Africa.

LORD MILVERTON said *inter alia* :—

"The Prime Minister referred yesterday to our chance to establish in Central Africa a practical example of a non-racial society that works for the benefit of all its peoples. These sentiments we all endorse, but many of us think that the United Kingdom Government's present policy is directed towards an entirely different end, which is the surrender of power to African extremists, who make no secret of their desire for racial domination, not partnership.

### No Room for Compromises

"It is easy to practise an elastic policy at long range, but those who live on the spot find no room for such manoeuvres and compromises. Incidentally, I cannot see that it is a shining virtue to be an African nationalist and a sinful shame to be a British nationalist.

"Concerning Kenya and the Federation, I am tempted to quote these words written by Lord Milner 50 years ago: 'What are you going to do about the new British settlers upon the land, about the British teachers in Government schools, about the constabulary, about the officials, high and low, but especially the humbler of them, who have served with you with so much devotion during these arduous years? Are you just going to hand them over without further concern as to what may happen to them?'

"This is no case of gradual constitutional development. It is the case of a sudden revolution. Loyalty to the old system will be a black mark against any man under the new. The Government must surely feel that if it is a question between the grant of full responsible government and this country's keeping faith, they should choose the latter.

"We cannot buy peace by appeasing an enemy at the expense of our friends. It has been a Conservative principle to believe in conservation and a slow extension of the island of order and decency, while the extreme Liberal and Socialist wants to leap forward regardless of consequences. I think the present Conservative Government has been infected with some of the failings of the Opposition.

"In this connexion I fear that the Prime Minister's hope that the Federation will become a shining lesson to South Africa of what can be done by true partnership may be doomed to provide an object-lesson of a very different kind, unrelieved by the threatened collapse of law and order in Kenya."

## Dr. Verwoerd on British African Policy

### Fears for Kenya and the Federation

A SHARP ATTACK on British African policy was made by Dr. Verwoerd in the Union Parliament last Thursday.

After having spoken in Afrikaans for nearly an hour about the Commonwealth Conference in London, he continued in English.

The holier-than-thou attitude of some Commonwealth Governments could, he emphasized, not be continued unless those Governments did something about undemocratic practices in their own countries; he mentioned Ghana, Pakistan, India, and Malaya. The only principle of the Commonwealth, he said, seemed to be multi-racialism, not democracy.

After Mr. Macmillan's "wind of change" speech in Cape Town last year, "it was felt that Great Britain was leaving her own people in the lurch in various parts of Africa."

Mr. Macmillan had used strong words at the London conference, and to give in to them would have meant not concessions, not small concessions as something final, but a basis for further pressure towards acceptance of the principle of one-man-one-vote.

"He sees our standpoint as a dogma. I do not see it as a dogma. I cannot see that the preservation of the white man and the upholding of his own rights in his own country can be stigmatized as a dogma."

"If we look at Kenya we can see that the theory of small concessions of junior partnership just does not work out. I see the white man disappearing from Kenya in time, being

totally submerged. Starting with the idea of junior partnership they have already reached the stage of black domination.

"I fear for the position in the Central African Federation as long as this theory of the British Government is to be the policy for that country. The policy Britain is following in Africa does not do justice to the white, and I don't think ultimately to the black man. This so-called multi-racial policy leads to black domination wherever it is applied."

## British Press and the Federation

### Marked Change in Attitude

UNITED KINGDOM NEWSPAPERS, which on the day following the joint *communiqué* issued by Mr. Macmillan and Sir Roy Welensky, published headlines and comments which were generally unfavourable from the standpoint of the Federal Prime Minister, had by the next day undergone a remarkable change in outlook.

Whereas on Tuesday *The Times* epitomized its interpretation of events in the headline "Cabinet Stand Firm on Northern Rhodesia", Wednesday's heading was "Sir Roy Welensky Happier About Future".

Similarly the *Daily Telegraph* had veered from "Sir Roy Gives Way on Northern Rhodesia" to "Concessions to Sir Roy: Give and Take on Northern Rhodesia".

"Rhodesian Compromise Proposed" declared the *Guardian*, supported to at least some extent by the *Financial Times* with the prominent caption "U.K. Attitude More Elastic on Northern Rhodesia?"

"Talks Please Sir Roy", said the *Scotsman* (than which no leading daily has been more consistently against the Federation).

### Faced with Ultimatum

But Mr. Douglas Clark wrote in the *Daily Express* under the heading "Ultimatum for Sir Roy":—

"I learned yesterday why Sir Roy Welensky decided not to force an immediate show-down over Northern Rhodesia. The facts are remarkable.

"In talks with British Ministers on Monday morning, it appears he was faced with a direct ultimatum: unless Northern Rhodesia's Constitution was reconstructed on the basis of the Macleod plan, he was warned, the Federation would inevitably break up. In that event the responsibility, he was told, would rest not with Britain but with him and his Government.

"After morning discussions with Commonwealth Relations Secretary Mr. Sandys, Sir Roy took this ultimatum away for private lunch-time discussion with his advisers. Was this strong language, they debated, simply a pretext to protect the British Government from a major revolt inside the Tory Party?"

"Sir Roy decided that, whether or not this was the British Cabinet's main concern, the situation involved much graver considerations. His view was that, following the decision of South Africa to withdraw from the Commonwealth, drastic action on his part at this moment could touch off a chain reaction that would imperil the whole future of the Commonwealth in Africa. This was the anxiety uppermost in his mind when he saw Mr. Macmillan on Monday afternoon.

"In a last-minute appeal to Sir Roy, Mr. Macmillan undertook that certain of Sir Roy's proposals for keeping the legislative majority in Northern Rhodesia in moderate hands would be given full weight by the Governor of the territory in the coming weeks. Because of the immense issues that could depend on his answer, Sir Roy said he was content with this tenuous promise. At the end of their meeting, it is said, Mr. Macmillan was visibly—almost embarrassingly—moved.

"But the fight is not over. If the Governor's recommendations do not modify the Macleod plan to guarantee that Northern Rhodesia advances on multi-racial lines, the prospect of a show-down between Britain and Sir Roy will loom again."

The foreign editor of the *Financial Times* wrote (in part) under the heading "Rhodesia: A Case for Optimism?"—

"The only fairly certain inference which can be drawn from the bafflingly cryptic *communiqué* is that both the British and Federal Governments are anxious to avoid a full-scale collision at this juncture.

"Though Sir Roy's problem of the Federal institutions themselves has been temporarily shelved—and he has decided to

stand a little aside from the negotiations about Northern Rhodesia's future—events at the territorial level continue to crowd one upon the other.

"Although Northern Rhodesia has been responsible for the recent crisis, the key factor on which the final outcome principally depends is the attitude of the European electorate in Southern Rhodesia. If that Colony's new Constitution is rejected by them at the forthcoming referendum, the Federation cannot survive.

"No one has suggested that a majority of the Colony's 70,000-odd European voters might suddenly be converted to liberalism. At best, and over a period of years instead of continuing to fight a rearguard action to maintain their political position and privileges, they might surrender political power in return for guarantees of economic security.

"This process of changing strategy can develop without unbearable friction only if the Colony's African nationalists show forbearance in the early stages. The N.D.F., most moderate of the African nationalist movements in the Federation, enjoys the steady influence of a fairly large number of Africans with professional or semi-professional qualifications. The leader, Mr. Nkomo, and Mr. Ndabaninge Sithole, his closest adviser, are the sort of people who are prepared to compromise. At last week-end's congress on Bulawayo the leadership was under heavy pressure to reject the new Constitution out of hand; in the event the party temporized.

### Optimism Could Be Shattered

"The case for optimism in Southern Rhodesia could easily be shattered—especially if Sir Roy should choose not to give his active and powerful support to Sir Edgar Whitehead in the forthcoming referendum. . . . Indeed, Sir Roy's key rôle in the referendum probably accounts in large measure for the British Government's more conciliatory attitude towards him.

"The short-term problem is whether Sir Roy can be persuaded to come to terms with a White Paper-based Constitution in Northern Rhodesia so that he will not stand aside in the Southern Rhodesian referendum. . . . If ultimately he is forced to choose between Southern Rhodesia and the Federation no one should be amazed if he opts for the latter. This still holds even if the choice is between a white dominated though economically emasculated Southern Rhodesia on the one hand and a Federation whose political institutions are very far from his taste on the other."

The strength of Sir Roy Welensky's position was recognized by the *Economist*, which wrote at the week-end:—

"Where South Africa's departure could have been disastrous to the Conservative Party—and may be yet—is in its possible effect on the Rhodesian situation. Rhodesia remains the time-bomb ticking away inside the party. Sir Roy Welensky could have chosen the moment of South Africa's withdrawal to set it off by repudiating the White Paper and threatening to take Rhodesia into independence.

"The Government would then have been left with the nasty alternatives of dropping its policy and its Minister using force, or letting Rhodesia go. To use force against white Rhodesians would certainly split the Tories. So would a genuine threat of secession had upon the secession of South Africa; the party could not digest the loss of both close together.

"Sir Roy Welensky's position, had he wanted to exploit it this week, was strong. South Africa's withdrawal had been an unexpected stroke of fortune, and he had strengthened his own hand by the undoubted impact of his address to the Conservative back-benchers when he gave Lord Salisbury a lesson in how to undermine respect for an opponent without directly insulting him. Mr. Macmillan's firmness and reputedly tearful blandishments checked him, but Sir Roy (to his credit) also checked himself.

"The next flash-point for the party will be Lusaka. Geography will favour Sir Roy there, but little else; his position has been eroded by his agreement that discussions are to take place within the spirit of the 'White Paper'. The inclusion of this phrase in Monday's joint statement looked like victory for the Colonial Secretary. Accusations of being too clever by half and of double-dealing have left Mr. Macleod with some raw wounds, and Lord Hallam's unbalanced defence has not helped him; but the last few days have rescued him from his real peril of isolation."

The view of the *New Statesman* was that Sir Roy had returned home "not accepting Macleod's plan but convinced by Macmillan that he must fight in Lusaka, not London".

In *Tribune* Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P. wrote under the heading "No Surrender to Welensky?"—

"Mr. Macmillan is still trying to be all things to all men, but the reckoning cannot be put off for ever: soon the Government must make up its mind to serve notice on the feudalists and franchise aristocrats of Central Africa that non-racial democracy must come."

By his bluff and breezy manner after he had left the Prime Minister, Sir Roy hoped to give the impression that he had won his case, for he knows that his only chance now is so to dismay the Africans that they boycott the Lusaka negotiations, promote violence, and provide an excuse for Welensky troops to be flown in under another emergency scare. But the Africans know that the cards are stacked on their side. Within the structure of the Macleod plan it is difficult, if not impossible, to provide a clear U.F.P. majority.

It is not surprising that Mr. Macleod has been under attack in view of the large number of Tory Parliamentarians with vested property interests in Central Africa, but if the Prime Minister drops Macleod now there can be little hope of securing a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian crisis. Mr. Macleod can trump all Sir Roy Welensky's cards if he has the courage.

## Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

LORD ROBINS, chairman of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club, presided at the seventh annual general meeting in London last week.

He referred appreciatively to the death of John Wallace, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, who had been one of the founders and a member of the committee from the start, and to the impending retirement of Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner for the Federation, who had been president of the club since its creation. In recognition of his services Sir Gilbert had been made an honorary member, and Lady Rennie and he were to be their guests at dinner.

During the year the club had held three functions—a reception for Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother after her visit to the Federation, and two dinners.

There was to be a Founders' Day dinner on July 11 next, by which time Lord Robins hoped that the political horizon would be clearer, so that they might rejoice with their friends in the Federation at the easing of their difficulties and in the hope that the Federation could go forward in peace and prosperity.

Sir Gordon Munro and Mr. F. H. Keenlyside did not seek re-election to the committee owing to their need to spend much time abroad. The other members were re-elected, namely, Lord Robins and Messrs. P. F. Barrett, J. C. Budd, Julian Crossley, E. D. Hawksley, Michael Payne, Mr. Bernard Cayzer, Mr. J. H. Lascelles, and Mr. J. P. Murray (the new Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia) were elected to the committee.

Thanks were expressed by the chairman to the honorary secretary, Mr. E. D. Hawksley.

## Attracting Tourists to Federation

MR. A. T. INGLESBY, director of the Tourist Board of the Federation, was in London last week to initiate a campaign to encourage tourists to visit Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Package tours at substantially reduced rates now enable British tourists to spend a fortnight in Central Africa for less than £230, including the air fare. In that time they can visit game reserves, the Zimbabwe ruins, the Victoria Falls, and Lakes Nyasa and Kariba. Mr. G. C. Draper, commercial manager of Central African Airways, flew to London in connexion with the project, and Mr. C. H. B. Rose has been appointed the first tourist officer for the Federation in London.

## M.P. Resigns from U.F.P.

MR. WILLIAM RENDALL, Federal M.P. for Ndola Rural, has resigned from the United Federal Party on the ground that the Government has been unfair to Northern Rhodesia's economy and has failed to put its policy of racial partnership across to the Africans. He objects especially to the favouring of Southern Rhodesia in the award of a tyre monopoly and the siting of a new oil refinery and milk powder factory. He said at the week-end: "My future designation will be Independent United Party. I shall join the Opposition and stand firmly for the needs of Northern Rhodesia."

## U.D.C. Agreement with A.E. & C.I.

### Manufacture of Fertilizers at Tororo

THE UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., and African Explosives & Chemical Industries, (East Africa) Ltd., have jointly announced that one of U.D.C.'s associated companies, Tororo Industrial Chemicals & Fertilizers, Ltd., has signed a managing agency agreement with A.E. & C.I. (East Africa). The agreement will run initially until the end of 1967, and thereafter on a yearly basis.

This is the first time that a company in the U.D.C. group has become closely associated with A.E. & C.I., and it is expected by both parties that they will collaborate in future chemical industries initiated in Uganda by one of the companies.

Tororo Industrial Chemicals & Fertilizers, Ltd. (TICAF), located at Tororo, will initially produce some 25,000 tons per annum of granulated high-grade single superphosphate fertilizer.

The process to be used was developed at the U.D.C.'s technical department and laboratories in Tororo. It involves extracting apatite, a phosphatic mineral complex, from the soil in the Sukulu hills and reacting it with sulphuric acid, which will be produced by TICAF, using 3,000 tons of imported sulphur per year. As the capacity of the acid plant will be in excess of the requirements of the fertilizer plant, some 1,500 tons of sulphuric acid per year will be available for sale.

### Extremely Valuable Asset

A.E. & C.I., besides being manufacturers of mining explosives on a gigantic scale, are one of the world's largest producers of superphosphate and nitrogenous fertilizers. They also produce a wide range of heavy industrial chemicals, including hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, caustic soda, etc. Their experience and established position in this field will bring to TICAF an extremely valuable asset.

The managing agents will also act as sales agents for TICAF. Though much of the fertilizer production will be sold to farmers through the Kenya Farmer's Association, it is expected that independent distributors will handle a proportion of the output. The industry, which already represents an investment of £400,000, is likely to expand as the demand for fertilizers increases in East Africa.

Full-scale production should start in September, 1962, in time to supply part of the 1962-63 planting season's fertilizer requirements with the locally produced product. Some of the plant and equipment is already on site, having been used in the extensive pre-production work. The sulphuric acid and superphosphate plant for the conversion of apatite into fertilizer will be supplied by a British manufacturer.

The Tororo fertilizer will be cheaper per unit of plant food (P.F.) than imported superphosphate, and it is expected that condition on arrival will be better than that of material which has had a long sea journey through the tropics and railage from the coast. Moreover, the Tororo product will contain a large percentage of calcium sulphate, which is considered a valuable addition to many East African soils.

Other partners in the enterprise besides A.E. & C.I. are Ventures, Ltd., of Canada, and the International Ore & Fertilizers Corporations of the U.S.A.

## Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which has very large interests in the Federation, reports net group profits for 1960 after tax at £7,842,000, compared with £7,730,864 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 9s. per 10s. share take just over £43m., the general reserve is increased by £2,875,000, and the carry-forward is £766,000. African and European Investment Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, which had a net profit after tax of £1,249,830 (£1,543,689) is maintaining the dividend at 4s. 6d.

## Imperial Chemical Industries

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., which has great interests in East and Central Africa, reports group net profits for 1960 after tax at £47.57m., compared with £41.59m. in the previous year. The dividend is raised from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per £1 ordinary share.

## Refinery for Rhodesia

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT OIL COMPANY (Aminoff) has confirmed that it plans to build an oil refinery in Rhodesia, but has described reports that it would cost £18m. as a rather high estimate. Details will not be given until negotiations with the Federal Government have been completed.



## Uganda Election Result

### Democratic Party Wins 43 Seats

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC-BACKED DEMOCRATIC PARTY has won 43 seats in the Uganda elections against 35 for the United People's Congress. Independents gained two seats, and the leftist Uganda National Congress one.

One result is outstanding, polling having been postponed in the South-West Kigezi constituency because of the death last week of the D.P. candidate.

The D.P. victory was on a minority vote, the U.P.C. having gained 687,368 votes to the D.P.'s 490,808. This result was due mainly to the strength of the D.P. in Buganda, where the secessionist move and intimidation had caused a very low registration of voters. Consequently a small electorate gave 20 of the 21 Buganda seats to the D.P., which had canvassed hard to get its supporters to register.

Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, leader of the D.P., is expected to lead the new representative Ministers. The next stage will be for the newly-elected members of the Legislative Council to join with the three official Ministers (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Minister of Finance) in choosing nine specially-elected members.

Polling, which was held throughout last week in rural areas and on Friday in the urban districts, was heavy, with about 1.2m. out of an electorate of 1,330,000 having voted.

Full details of the voting were not available at the time of going to press.

## Tanganyika Constitutional Conference

### Territory Moving to Independence

THE TANGANYIKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE which opened in Dar es Salaam on Monday under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary has been called to settle the final stages of the Territory's constitutional progress and to agree on the dates for full internal self-government and independence.

At the first plenary session in the Karimjee Hall, which was open to the public, statements were made by Mr. Macleod, the Governor (Sir Richard Turnbull), and the Chief Minister (Mr. Julius Nyerere). These were broadcast and filmed for television audiences abroad.

With Mr. Macleod, representing H.M. Government, are Messrs. W. B. L. Monson and Mr. P. Rogers, Assistant Under-Secretaries at the Colonial Office; A. R. Rushford, legal adviser; B. E. Rolfe, responsible for Tanganyika matters at the Colonial Office; and D. L. Pearson, the Colonial Secretary's private secretary. The Governor's advisers are Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke, Deputy Governor and Tanganyika representative on the Trusteeship Council, and Mr. J. Davies, Attorney-General.

The Chief Minister has the assistance of nine Ministers—Sir Ernest Vasey, Chief Abdullah Fundikira, and Messrs. Derek Bryceson, George Kahama, Amir Jamal, Paul Boman, Ntoli Swai, Oscar Kambona, and Rashidi Kawawa, and of five other members of the Legislative Council, Messrs. Al-Noor Kasum, I. M. B. Munanka, L. N. Sigaona, T. S. Tewa, and R. S. Wambura.

The conference is expected to end today, when the closing plenary session will be in public.

Mr. Macleod, who is accompanied by his wife, will leave tomorrow for Zanzibar, where he will visit the Sultan on Saturday. He will spend from Monday to Thursday next in Aden.

Mr. Macleod said on arrival at Dar es Salaam airport on Saturday that Tanganyika would move to internal self-government "at a very early date indeed".

The three phases of discussion at the conference would be the method and date of introducing self-government, the method and date of granting independence, and the consequential changes in relationships with the East Africa High Commission and neighbouring territories. Though H.M. Government favoured an East African federation the timing of developments in Kenya would not be influenced by events in Kenya and Uganda.

## K.A.N.U. Not to Co-operate

### No Change After Meeting Kenyatta

THE MEETING last Thursday of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. leaders with Kenyatta at Lodwar ended in anti-climax when the delegations on returning to Nairobi left the situation as inconclusive as before. The discussions with Kenyatta had apparently not come to grips with the vital point of K.A.N.U.'s co-operation in the Government; instead, the main topic had been African political unity.

In a statement for the two parties, Mr. Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., said that after several hours of talks "under the chairmanship of our national leader, Jomo Kenyatta, and attended by his fellow freedom-fighters restricted with him at Lodwar", the two parties had agreed to work together for full independence this year and the unconditional release of Kenyatta.

Answering journalists' questions, he reiterated K.A.N.U.'s previous refusal to join the Government, but conceded that its representatives would sit in the Legislative Council in opposition. Mr. Mboya, general secretary of K.A.N.U., claimed that the subject of joining the Government had not been an item of discussion with Kenyatta. "We had already come to a decision not to take part in a Government; certainly Kenyatta approves our stand".

K.A.D.U.'s attitude, however, was vague. Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, leader of the K.A.D.U. delegation to Lodwar, said: "Our hands are not tied at all. The question of Kenyatta's release is an issue separate from that of forming a Government. We cannot take the two together". Another K.A.D.U. delegate, Mr. Justus Ole Tipsi, added: "as a minority party it is none of our business to form a Government".

Statements by Mr. Ngala, K.A.D.U.'s president, who with Mr. Muliro, the vice-president, had visited Kenyatta a week earlier, had previously indicated that his party would not take a firm stand against joining the Government if invited to do so.

### Joint Committee to be Set Up

The delegation to Lodwar consisted of six K.A.D.U. members and five from K.A.N.U., a sixth from that party having gone to the wrong airport and missed the R.A.F. plane which flew the party from Nairobi.

The joint statement indicated that a consultative committee of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. leaders is to be set up to facilitate co-operation; admitted that selfishness and personal rivalries have been the basis of conflict between the two parties; and declared that in the interests of unity Africans should refrain from "destructive tactics".

A cable from Mr. Mboya in his capacity as chairman of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa, warning America and Russia against cold war activities in Africa has drawn a reply from President Kennedy, who wrote that the United States had long supported Africa's march to self-government. "We do not wish to see the achievement of independence frustrated by any form of outside control", said the letter. The United States was firmly opposed to the introduction of any kind of war, cold or hot, into Africa.

On his way to Dar es Salaam Mr. Macleod conferred with the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, at Nairobi Airport.

At a brief meeting with reporters afterwards Mr. Macleod said that, in spite of African threats of non-co-operation, he still hoped for a successful working of the Lancaster House Constitution on a non-racial basis. "My conviction is that the Lancaster House agreement is the right answer for the future of Kenya", he said.

A suggestion that Mr. Macleod might meet K.A.N.U.'s leaders, at present in Cairo, as he passes through Nairobi on his way back from Tanganyika has been contradicted by a Colonial Office statement. This said "It is not Mr. Macleod's intention to have discussions with African political leaders in Kenya. It will be recalled that he said in the House of Commons on March 21: 'I think it important that a secretary of State should not appear in any way to intervene in what is clearly the Governor's affair in forming the Administration'".

Tanganyika has appealed to Britain to help find more doctors, 30 of whom are needed immediately and more later for the expanding medical services.

## Commons Debate S. Africa

(Continued from page 833)

Britain in the eyes of the Lord President of the Council? "The Prime Minister said vaguely tonight that this new Commonwealth into which we are moving enshrines idealism. What idealism? The Leader of the Opposition put together certain words and phrases. They did not mean very much, but he tried to show that there was some new meaning and purpose to the post-catastrophe Commonwealth which we have inherited.

"I hope the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations will tell us what the Commonwealth now enshrines—not royalty or loyalty, not democracy, not history, not defence (although I am glad to say that the defence treaties with South Africa are to be maintained). In what do we differ now from the shambles that is the United Nations?

"The suggestion was made opposite that we should take action even more inimical to South African interests over the High Commission Territories. I cannot believe that it would not be considered by South Africa to be extremely provocative to bring these High Commission Territories back under the Colonial Office. In the eyes of South and Central Africans the Colonial Office is not at the moment the finest of institutions.

"We should retain absolute control of the High Commission Territories but invite South African money into them, to provide industrialization and commercial growth towards the ultimate self-government which is the positive philosophy of Dr. Verwoerd, and see how he responds.

"I am grieved by the terrible catastrophe that has overtaken the Commonwealth. I think that H.M. Government are very largely to blame, and I hope that henceforth every effort will be made to create a world instrument which enshrines the British way of life, the British purpose, the ethos of our society, and which can help to keep the violent antagonisms of the world, on Communist Russia and the United States of America, in touch with each other and maintain peace."

MR. GRIMOND (Lib.) did not agree, except in regard to the speeches of Ministers, "who have frequently said one thing and done another, who have often used their speeches not to instruct people in the realities of the situation but to conceal them."

"The noble lord said that he was talking about *apartheid* in the sense that there might have to be different development

of the races. There is a phrase used by the Red Queen that words mean what I want them to mean.

SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON: "It was Humpty-Dumpty."  
MR. GRIMOND: "I am sorry that it was Humpty-Dumpty. The noble lord is much more like the Red Queen."

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE: "The Red Queen ran so fast that she stayed in the same place—like the Leader of the Liberal Party."

"I should like the Commonwealth to stand for two things, one being racial equality. The relationship of the black and white races is one of the most important questions of our time. It is vital to the Western world. It is an extremely difficult question for the Americans to deal with considering what goes on in their country. Britain and her Commonwealth could make an immense contribution on this subject."

"Dr. Verwoerd has a perfectly good point against us in that he does more for black Africans than we do. We should make that good."

SIR DEREK WALKER-SMITH (Cons.), a former minister, thought it sad and bad that South Africa had had to leave the Commonwealth—bad not only for South Africa but for those member-nations of the Commonwealth which were inclined to make it a matter of rejoicing. What diminished the Commonwealth as a whole diminished each member of it.

"I think *apartheid* wrong, socially undesirable, and economically impracticable, and I deplore the decision to become a republic, but I do not consider that this constitutes a sufficient reason for forcing South Africa out of the Commonwealth. *Apartheid* is a matter of South Africa's internal policy. There are many aspects of the internal affairs of many countries which we do not like, and some aspects of our own internal affairs. But we get into very deep water if we make these matters a condition of membership of the Commonwealth.

"The attitude of one Commonwealth nation to another should be based on the precepts in Matthew VII:1 and John VIII:7. If that had been done, no judgment would have been pronounced and the stones would have been left uncast.

"Time, we are told, is not on our side. But precipitance may exact a heavier penalty than prudence."

### Most Disruptive Event

LIEUT-COMMANDER S. L. C. MAYDON, who was born and partly educated in South Africa, described its withdrawal as the most disruptive event so far seen in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"The tragedy is not so much South Africa's withdrawal as the undermining of a principle by allowing by consent the discussion of internal policy—and that has been the cause of the withdrawal of a member State from this great organization. It has long been an accepted principle in all international affairs that it is not proper to criticize other people's internal arrangements. That has now been set aside, creating a most dangerous precedent.

"Those who live in the most spacious glass-houses have thrown the stones. In Malaya there is *apartheid* between Malay and Chinese. In the birth of two great States in the Indian sub-continent between two and three million people lost their lives in racial riots, disorders and religious discrimination. Would it be proper for future conferences of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to hark back to those events—to criticize the Indian Government's attitude over Kashmir? In Ghana many measures undemocratic by any standard exist today. Our Notting Hill riots are a manifestation of racial discrimination. We also remember with a certain shame the refusal of British coal miners to work with men of another nation when there was ample work for all in that industry.

"In defensive alliances, where fear is the motive, nations with widely conflicting views and habits can happily bond together, but in the Commonwealth, where friendship and mutual benefit is the motive, we cannot amicably accept differences of approach to internal problems. In the United Nations we hob-nob with those who for two pins would cut our throats, rob our mothers, rape our daughters; but the Commonwealth cannot tolerate a Government many of whose people are our blood brothers.

"The Commonwealth has expelled a founder member the majority of whose people, white, black and coloured are guilty of no misdemeanour. Hon. and rt. hon. Members opposite bear a heavy measure of responsibility for this, to say nothing of a minority of bishops, canons, and turbulent priests representing a most unchristian element in our midst. These and all the rag-tag and bobtail of the Socialist Party share responsibility for this tragic event."

MR. SANDYS, Commonwealth Secretary, said in reply for the Government:—

"Members have expressed the view that the discussion of *apartheid* at the Prime Minister's Conference had set a dangerous precedent for future interference in one another's internal

## T A S M A

TANGANYIKA  
SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

P.O. BOX 277, TANGA.  
Telephones: 661/2/6 Tang. 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.

affairs. They fear that this may encourage member countries to make charges, attacks and counter-attacks, against each other, and that there will always be somebody in the dock. If things were to develop in that way it would be quite disastrous. It would completely poison our relations and would no doubt soon bring about the dissolution of the Commonwealth. But I do not believe that those fears are well founded.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers have always wisely resisted the idea of establishing a code of conduct to which all members are required to conform. Although there may be no precise definition of the principles for which the Commonwealth stands, there are certain things for which it clearly does not stand and which are incompatible with the whole spirit which inspires it. One is the policy of *apartheid* as preached and practised in South Africa.

Racial discrimination still exists in many countries, not confined to British colonial territories. But everywhere outside South Africa Governments are trying more or less successfully, progressively to eliminate racial discrimination between their citizens. In South Africa, on the other hand, discrimination and segregation have been elevated into a principle, an objective of policy, something to be proud of, an inspiring ideal.

### Swimming Against the Current

"Anyone who attended the Prime Minister's Conference last week must have felt that on this subject Dr. Verwoerd was talking a totally different language from that of the rest of his colleagues. He is deliberately trying to swim against the whole current of world thought. He is trying to put history into reverse.

"It may be said that, however wrong and ill-conceived *apartheid* may be, it is South Africa's internal affair and does not affect her external relations with other members of the Commonwealth. It must, however, be recognized that *apartheid* has aroused deep emotions throughout the world and has ceased to be a matter of purely domestic concern. South Africa's attitude towards racial matters has become incompatible with the effective operation of the Commonwealth relationship.

"While applying for continued membership, the South African Government—and this is something which bit very deep into all other members—still firmly refuses to receive diplomatic representatives from any non-European members of the Commonwealth. This makes a mockery of consultation; and we cannot accept that because of the colour of their skins certain members of the Commonwealth are to be treated as lepers. By this refusal to have normal external relations with the African and Asian countries, even when they are members of the Commonwealth family, South Africa has herself carried the principle of *apartheid* into the international sphere."

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE: "The whole House is behind my hon. friend in what he is now saying. But can he tell us whether any efforts have been made through diplomatic or Commonwealth Relations channels to get South Africa to change that point of view in the last 18 months?"

MR. SANDYS: "I am glad that my hon. friend has raised that crucial point. I think everyone realized at this conference that it was a waste of breath to ask the South African Government to change their racial policies. The whole policy is based on *apartheid*.

"What nobody could really understand was how the South African Government could apply for continued membership of the Commonwealth and profess to want to work together with other members of the Commonwealth and at the same time say that because their faces are black or brown they were not prepared to receive a High Commissioner or a diplomatic

representative from Ghana, Nigeria, India, Pakistan, or Malaya. Clearly, that meant that they were not interested in the conception of the Commonwealth relationship as we understand it.

"If the South African Government in the course of the conference had said not that they were going to do away with *apartheid*, but were going at any rate to make this gesture of receiving diplomatic representatives from Commonwealth countries other than European ones, it might have altered the whole atmosphere.

"It seems that the South African Government have not understood the changed character of our modern Commonwealth association. Its rôle is not to build a *bloc* of racially homogeneous nations. It is to build a bridge between peoples of all races and creeds. Its purpose is not to present a united front but to provide a unifying influence in a deeply divided world.

"With the exception of South Africa, each of the members of the Commonwealth has its own circle of friends with whom it has some special affinity, whether through geography, race, religion, or alliance. These various circles of friends, when put together, embrace in one way or another the greater part of the globe. In fact, outside the Communist world there is scarcely any group of nations in which members of the Commonwealth do not play a leading rôle. I said with the exception of South Africa, because she has progressively isolated herself, with the result that she has no circle of friends whose good will she can bring into the common pool."

As Lord Hinchingsbrooke retired from the House Mr. Sandys continued: "It is as painful to me to say these things as it is painful to the noble lord, who is now leaving the chamber, to listen to them. I do so only because I am determined to refute the allegation that the Commonwealth is going to disintegrate. What has happened was, I think, sooner or later inevitable. Having now come through the crisis, there is no doubt that the unity and moral standing of the Commonwealth throughout the world will be increased.

"Most of us have been deeply stirred by the events of the last week. Our emotions are a mixture of sorrow, relief, and confidence: sorrow at the severing of a long connexion in peace and war with the peoples of South Africa of all races; relief that an issue which threatened to disrupt our association has been removed; confidence that the Commonwealth, now imbued with a greater sense of purpose, will go resolutely forward to fulfil its destiny."

### Quiet in the Congo

FOR THE FIRST TIME in months news from the Congo has dwindled in the past week to a trickle.

On Tuesday last week Mr. Ileo, the Congolese Prime Minister attacked Dr. Nkrumah for working against the decision by the Tananarive conference to create Congolese federation. He said President Nkrumah was exploiting the Congo situation to realize his ambition to become the leader of a united Africa.

A two-member United Nations commission to study implementation of the latest Security Council resolution on the Congo, which included reorganization of the army, arrived in Leopoldville on Wednesday. It consists of Mr. Francis Nwokedi, of Nigeria, and Mr. Robert Gardiner, of Ghana.

In Stanleyville, Mr. Gbenye, Minister of the Interior in the Gizenga Government, threatened to expel Mr. Ian Alexander, Stanleyville representative at the British Embassy in Leopoldville unless Britain moved its Embassy to Stanleyville, which the Gizenga regime claims to be the capital of the Congo. Other foreign representatives were similarly warned.

# Invest in Kenya

The Government Welcomes  
the direct investment  
of capital



The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya offers exceptional scope for the development of commercial, industrial and mining enterprises.

For further information and copies of "Commerce and Industry in Kenya" apply to:

OFFICE OF THE KENYA AGENT, 113, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, or

EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, or direct to

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, P.O. Box 10050, Nairobi, Kenya.

## Kenyatta's Voice in Cairo

### All African People's Conference

A TAPE-RECORDED MESSAGE from Kenyatta was played by Mr. Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya African National Union, to the All-African People's Conference in Cairo on Sunday.

Recorded during the visit of African leaders to the former Mau Mau leaders last week, it said: "This is Jomo Kenyatta speaking from Lodwar. Dear friends, I am very happy to send you greetings. I hope all Africans attending this conference will work for the unity and strength of our people. I hope prosperity will come to our people everywhere. . . . When the rest of the message became inaudible, Mr. Mboya said: "The district commissioner was hovering over us and was doing everything to impede the recording".

He then told the conference: "Kenyatta is still alive and fit and still leader of Kenya. Whether the British like it or not, no Government will be formed in Kenya unless it is led by Jomo Kenyatta".

Earlier the conference, attended by about 200 delegates representing more than 50 political and labour organizations in 51 African countries, was addressed by President Nasser, who urged the unifying of African nationalist efforts against "the new imperialism", which was determined to remain and "retain everything it had usurped".

Messages for Mr. Krushchev, Mr. Chou En-lai, and Dr. Nkrumah were read, Mr. Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., was to speak at a later stage.

British observers at the conference have been Major Patrick Wall, Conservative M.P., and two Socialist M.P.s. Mr. James Callaghan and Mr. Fenner Brockway.

## Foreign Aid from United States

PRESIDENT KENNEDY has asked Congress to approve re-arrangements in the foreign aid programme of the United States. No extra expenditure is planned for this year, but re-allocations are proposed within the budget of \$4,000m. (about £1,428m.). Military assistance is to be reduced from \$1,800m. to \$1,600m., and the balance of \$2,400m. will be used for economic assistance, mainly for development loans.

A new agency is to be created to take over the work of the International Co-operation Administration, the Development Loan Fund, the Food-for-Peace programme, the Peace Corps, the local currency lending activities of the Export-Import Bank, gifts of non-agricultural surpluses from national stockpiles, and all other related programmes and staff now provided by the State Department and the I.C.A. The administrator of the agency will report direct to the Secretary of State and the President.

A feature of the proposals is that finance should be provided for five years ahead, and that authority for five-year borrowing should also be granted.

The present foreign aid programme was described by the President as "bureaucratically fragmented, awkward, slow, with its administration diffused over a haphazard and irrational structure covering at least four departments and several other agencies; its programme is based on a series of legislative measures and administrative procedures conceived at different purposes, many now obsolete, inconsistent, unfully rigid or otherwise unsuited for our present needs and purposes".

There were, he said, three main reasons for foreign aid: (1) moral obligations as a wise leader and good neighbour; (2) economic obligations as the wealthiest people in a world composed largely of poor people; (3) political obligations as the single largest counter to the adversaries of freedom in the world.

## More Pay for Soldiers

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE has accepted a demand by Ethiopian soldiers for higher pay. That of privates is to be almost doubled, bringing their monthly wage to about £5 10s. The demand, put by a deputation last week, is said to have been inspired by the evidence of the former commander of the Imperial Guard, General Menghistou Newaye, who is on trial for leading the revolt against the Emperor in December, and who referred in his defence to the social and economic discontentment of the troops.

## Department of Technical Co-operation

### Minister to be Appointed

THE PRIME MINISTER said last week in the course of a statement in the House of Commons:

"Up till now requests for technical assistance to overseas countries have been dealt with through different administrative channels, depending on whether they come from one of our independent territories, an independent country of the Commonwealth, or a foreign country. These arrangements have been adequate in the past, but with the growth in the size and importance of our plans for helping overseas countries with trained men and women, special equipment, and so on, closer co-ordination is needed.

"The Government therefore propose to set up a new Department of Technical Co-operation. It will be in the charge of a Minister of rank equivalent to a Minister of State.

"The Foreign Secretary, the Commonwealth Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary will continue to be responsible for matters of general policy, but within these general limits the new department will take over responsibility for the provision of technical assistance—other than capital projects—which is at present undertaken by the three overseas departments. It will be concerned with much of the technical assistance provided with the help of the United Kingdom through international organizations as well as technical assistance given to the recipient countries direct.

"The new department will administer the scheme set out in the White Paper presented to Parliament last October for the continued employment of overseas officers. It will, however, not be responsible for the transfer, promotion, and discipline of members of the Overseas Service in dependent territories; these matters will remain the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary.

### Requests for Men and Money

"The creation of this department will enable the United Kingdom to meet more readily and effectively the many requests for men and women as well as for money that comes to us from many countries, inside and outside the Commonwealth. The legislation necessary to authorize the creation of the department and the appointment of its Minister will be introduced at an early date.

"We shall be able to mobilize our forces more effectively in collecting the right people, persuading industry to release them perhaps, or various organizations to make them available and in sending them to the right places.

"The question of capital aid by Government departments or from private enterprise will not be for this department as such. That will remain with the three overseas departments.

"This decision will in no way diminish the priority which the Commonwealth enjoys in the receipt of technical aid. Of course, we have requests from dependent countries which are still colonial countries, we have requests from Commonwealth countries, especially as they emerge into independence, and we have requests from foreign countries, some of them old friends, old members of our own Imperial system in the past, we try to meet them all.

"This country has made tremendous efforts in great capital schemes since the war. All Administrations have given capital aid. It is a great story. What this proposal concentrates upon is another form of help which is perhaps as important if not more important in some countries.

"Some countries which are quite well-to-do do not need great capital assistance but they need technicians, engineers, teachers, hospital staff, doctors, and all the rest. It is not a question of money, but rather one of trying to get the people to go, trying to see that they are properly looked after if they come back to posts which they gave up perhaps for four-year or five-year contracts, and trying to meet the need as it shows itself in a particular territory."

## Critic of Macleodism

SIR GEORGE BINNEY, president of the Thaxted branch of the Saffron Walden Conservative Association, wrote to that body expressing his strong support for Lord Salisbury's condemnation of the policies of Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been unanimously re-elected. His letter, which tendered his resignation, had been read at the annual meeting.

Parliament**New Tanganyika Constitution**

MR. STONEHOUSE asked the Secretary of State for a statement on the present constitutional arrangements for Tanganyika and the principles upon which they were based.

MR. MACLEOD: "Elections on a wide franchise were held in August, 1960, to the new Legislative Council which is largely elected and has a substantial majority of African members. Thereafter a new Council of Ministers was formed which is advisory to the Governor and comprises 12 Ministers, of whom nine are elected members of the Legislative Council, one a nominated non-official member, and two officials. There is a Chief Minister who is the Governor's principal adviser and Leader of Government business in the Legislative Council."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that Mr. Boscawen, visiting Tanganyika on behalf of the Conservative Party, said that the European farmers in that country were completely happy with the democratic constitution? Is not this an example to neighbouring Rhodesia, where a white minority is seeking to retain control with hypocritical phrases and fancy franchises? Does not Tanganyika show the wisdom of boldly going ahead with genuine democracy?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The hon. Member falls into the error of assuming that Africa is all one place. It is at least as different as Europe. In regard to the first part of the supplementary question, Tanganyika is one of the most splendid and exciting examples of progress in Africa. It has been so for many years, and will I hope continue. I am taking the chair at a conference there in a fortnight's time."

MR. STONEHOUSE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what requests he had received to meet leaders of political parties in Kenya during his forthcoming journey to East Africa, and what action he proposed to take in regard to the present political deadlock in Kenya.

MR. MACLEOD: "I have received no such requests."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Does the Colonial Secretary agree that the situation has improved now that Mr. Kenyatta has asked the leaders of the Kenya African National Union to see him? Will the rt. hon. gentleman further improve the situation by taking the initiative to meet Mr. Gichuru, Mr. Mboya, and Mr. Ngala, if only informally, during his trip to Nairobi?"

**Not Deadlock**

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not regard the situation as one of deadlock, although it is not easy to see how it will work out at the present stage. As for the second part of the supplementary question, I think it important that a Secretary of State should not appear in any way to intervene in what is clearly the Governor's affair in forming the Administration."

MR. STONEHOUSE asked the number of political detainees still restricted in Kenya without trial, and how many had been restricted for five years or more.

MR. MACLEOD: "Of the persons detained without trial during the emergency, two remain in detention and 44 under restriction. The two detainees and 43 of the others have been held for over five years. Of the persons held in 1960 as a result of Operation Milltown 25 remain under restriction. All these people are held for security reasons."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Are not these figures rather alarming? In view of the fact that they include men who have been acquitted of all charges made against them, and of the improved situation in Kenya, will the rt. hon. gentleman consider whether they can all be released forthwith?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I should have thought that the right deduction from these figures was that there has been a remarkable reduction over the figures that my predecessors and I have had to give the House since the beginning of the emergency."

MR. WALL asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what proposals he had with regard to the future of the coastal protectorate in Kenya; does he not agree that probably the best solution might be found within the context of an East African Federation?

MR. MACLEOD: "I shall visit Zanzibar, and it may be that this will come up in discussions. It is a matter which will have to be resolved at some time in the future. I am inclined to agree with my hon. friend that this, and many other problems in East Africa could be more easily solved in the context of a federation."

MRS. CASTLE asked the Minister if he would instruct the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to appoint African members to his Executive Council in order to replace the United Federal Party Ministers who had resigned.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor has appointed three mem-

bers of the Northern Rhodesia Liberal Party, of whom one is an African, and one official to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation."

MRS. CASTLE: "While agreeing with the Colonial Secretary that the appointment of men like Sir John Moffat is a great improvement on former appointments, may I ask whether he does not feel that he has missed a great opportunity to prove to Sir Roy Welensky that he did not intend to submit to his blackmail—[HON. MEMBERS: "Order."]—but to proceed with his plan of having at least two non-official African Ministers on the Executive Council, and moreover to prove it by appointing two widely representative Africans and not merely an African Liberal?"

MR. MACLEOD: "There will be two African Ministers—Mr. Mwamba, the very able African Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Gondwe, who is taking up the new portfolio. I do not think it right that one should allot portfolios on a basis of retaliation, as it were. What is necessary is that the Government of Northern Rhodesia should continue, and I am sure that, with these new appointments, they will do so satisfactorily."

MRS. CASTLE: "Is it not a fact that by deliberately appointing for two key posts, like labour and mines on the one hand and social welfare on the other, the Administrative Secretary to the Government, Mr. Jones, an official representative, when there were so many Africans available who, if the rt. hon. gentleman's constitution goes forward, will be appointed, the Secretary of State has thrown away a very great opportunity of establishing African belief in his good faith?"

MR. MACLEOD: "With respect, that is not so. The Governor examined very carefully the appointments which were available to him, and I am sure that the appointments which he has made are wise and right."

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman, in consultation with the Governor, bear in mind the amount of good will which might be created by giving some of these posts to leaders of the United National Independence Party? Is he aware that there will be widespread support for his refusal to be intimidated by the boycott of the United Federal Party?"

MR. P. WILLIAMS: "On a point of order. Could you help the House with a ruling, Mr. Speaker? The hon. lady the member for Blackburn (Mrs. Castle) referred to the alleged blackmail being perpetrated by Sir Roy Welensky. Is it in order to refer to the head of a friendly Government, a Commonwealth Government, in this way?"

MR. SPEAKER: "It depends on the sense in which one understands the word 'blackmail' to be used. I did not regard the hon. lady as alleging the perpetration of some criminal offence."

**Talks in Lusaka**

MR. BROCKWAY asked when further discussions with representatives of the political parties in Northern Rhodesia on the proposed constitutional changes would take place.

MR. STONEHOUSE asked if the Secretary of State would recall the Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Conference to London in view of the importance of the details still to be decided.

MR. MACLEOD: "It is not proposed to reconvene the Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Conference in London. The further consideration of H.M. Government's proposals will be undertaken by the Governor in Lusaka. We believe this to be the best course."

MR. BROCKWAY: "While appreciating the difficulties of the hon. gentleman, despite pressure now being exerted in London, may I ask him whether he will proceed with these conversations following the proposals which he has made, preferably in London but if not in Lusaka, at the earliest possible date?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am not conscious that pressure is being exerted on me in London—anyway, from Sir Roy Welensky. The talks that I will be necessary to have in Lusaka are not a new conference. They may well take place separately with the various parties concerned. But I am sure that that is the best way to further and fill out the outline of the plan which I have given to the House."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "In the event of deadlock in Lusaka, will the rt. hon. gentleman at least consider reconvening the conference here under his chairmanship? If conversations take place between the Prime Minister and Sir Roy Welensky, will the representatives at the constitutional conference be given full details of those conversations to dispel the fears that a deal is being done behind their backs?"

MR. MACLEOD: "No. Communications between Governments in the Commonwealth are always confidential. It would destroy the value of them—indeed, it would destroy the Commonwealth itself—that were not so. We have always accepted an obligation to consult to the full, and that implies considering the points made by the Federal Government. I am sure that that is the right way and that we will hold to that path in the future."

Company Report**The Uganda Company, Limited**

(East African Merchants)

**EARL De La WARR'S STATEMENT**

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on April 6 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, the Rt. Hon. EARL DE LA WARR, P.C., G.B.E.

The great need in Africa today is for a combination of courage and vision on the one hand and wisdom and caution on the other. On what we all do today the future of this vast continent may well depend. It would be a tragedy for all concerned if history had to record that the political changes on which so many hopes are based had brought in their train greater poverty for the mass of the people coupled with an inability to pay for the schools, hospitals and other social benefits that they already enjoy and for which increasingly they clamour. This need not be so. It is very far from being necessary, but irresponsibility has an uncomfortable way of demanding its price. So, whether in Kenya or Uganda, let us all remember that it is up to each of us, collectively and individually, to play our part by talking and acting in a responsible manner.

Our company has been an integral part of Uganda for many years. We are not afraid of the new face of Africa; on the contrary, we welcome it. Our shares are owned by Africans as well as Europeans, and many

Africans are playing an increasing part in staffing our activities at an ever-rising level.

Like everyone else we have suffered from the commercial lethargy which is inevitable where there is lack of confidence and political uncertainty. But one of the most serious adverse factors during the year upon which I now report was the weather: throughout July and August we had a severe drought.

However, we managed to maintain our figures at the same level as the previous year. After deducting from the profit of £291,227 taxation of £110,276 there is a balance of £180,951.

After reviewing the company's trading activities and events in Uganda and Kenya, the chairman continued:

You will all wish to join with me in expressing our sincere good wishes and hopes for the success of the Relationships Commission which is now at work in Uganda. Lord Munster and his colleagues have a difficult task ahead of them but given goodwill and co-operation from all concerned I feel sure that workable and practical arrangements can be established as a solid basis for Uganda's future progress.

I hope that when next I report to you many of the problems of East Africa will have been rationally, soberly and equitably resolved. Your Company has for fifty-seven years put energy, initiative and capital into this territory and we intend to go on making our contribution with full confidence in the fundamental good sense of the people that comprise it. Above all we are encouraged by the fact that those bitter racial conflicts that are the curse of so much of the continent of Africa today are of comparatively little concern to Uganda. She is faced by many grave problems, but this at least is not one of them. And that, today, is saying a very great deal of the country in which we are proud and happy to be operating.

## 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 20000, NAIROBI.

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

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

### TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 2000, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mbeya,

Morogoro, Moshi, 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 2646

# 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
↓ CITY OF STAFFORD				Apr. 5
↓ DEFENDER		Apr. 6	Apr. 10	Apr. 19
↓ CLAN MACLENNAN		Apr. 20	Apr. 24	May 3

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

### RED SEA PORTS:—

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

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

### THE OWNERS

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

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

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

## EAST AFRICA

### A COMMON MARKET

700,000  
square miles

KENYA  
UGANDA



20 million  
people

TANGANYIKA  
ZANZIBAR

### UNIFIED REGIONAL SERVICES

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

### EAST AFRICA PRODUCES:

Cotton, coffee, sisal, cloves, hides and skins, oil seeds,  
wattle bark, tea, canned meat and canned fruits, feeding  
stuffs, cereals, timber, wheat, dairy produce, 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.

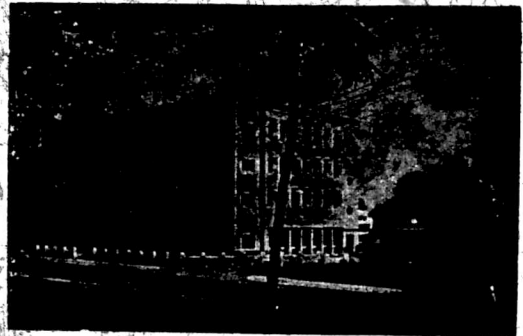
For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions apply to the Commissioner,  
East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,  
London, W.C.2.

## 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.




**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.

**MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE**  
 Ford: A.S.C.: B.S.A.: Dunlop: Castrol:  
 Exide: English Electric, etc.  
**COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS & ADVISERS**  
 Platt Bros. Machinery, John Shaw Balug Presses.

**ESTATES—OWNED AND/OR MANAGED**  
 East African Tea Estates Ltd., Toro Tea Company Ltd., Nandi Tea Estates Ltd., and Ankole Tea Company Ltd.  
**MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AGENTS**

**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.

For fares and full details apply:

**UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3  
 Chief Passenger Office: Bothwick House, 19-21 Old Bond Street, London, W.1



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 6, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1904

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

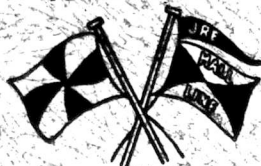


AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL  
INDUSTRIES (RHODESIA) LIMITED

Tanganyika Will Become Independent This Year

# 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
CITY OF ROCHESTER	—	Apr. 20	Apr. 28
*HARRISON VESSEL	May 20	—	May 30

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

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF CAPE TOWN	—	Apr. 6	Apr. 14
HARRISON VESSEL	May 8	—	May 16

\* 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 Fete)

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. "Jala II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbeza), 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, W.1

Telegrams: "NORRHODCOM" (ESQUARE LONDON)  
Telephone: WHitehall 5858 Cable: "NORRHODCOM 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 PROVIDED BY US.

# 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

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: 68/69 London Wall Street, London, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety", Fax: London

Telephone: ROYal 6650 (14 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



GLOBIA FLOUR and RHOMB STOCKFEEDS have become household names

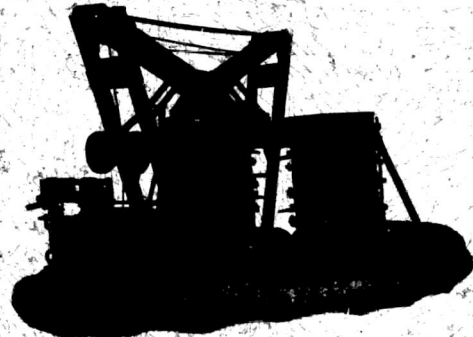
side by side with the rapid development of the colonies into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY has grown into the largest organisation of its kind in Central Africa, while its two principal products

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

BULAWAYO · GWELO · SALISBURY · UMTA  
 LIVINGSTONE · LUSAKA · KITWE

— AN I.F.L.A. PRODUCT —

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



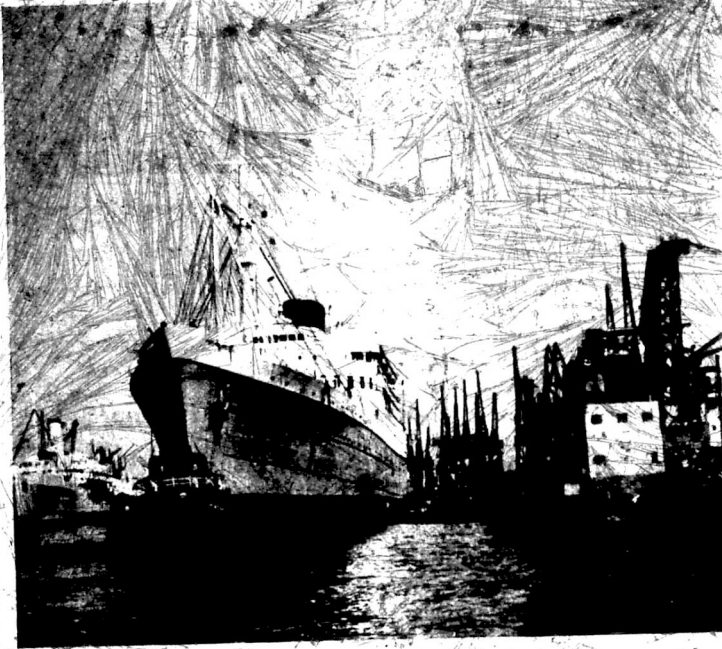
Simple in operation.  
 Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating  
 and Brushing Machinery.  
 Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre  
 Factories supplied to order.  
 Special Machines supplied to  
 Clients' Own Requirements.

**SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.**

ENGINEERS  
**LETCHWORTH**

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH

ENGLAND



## 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

## *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.

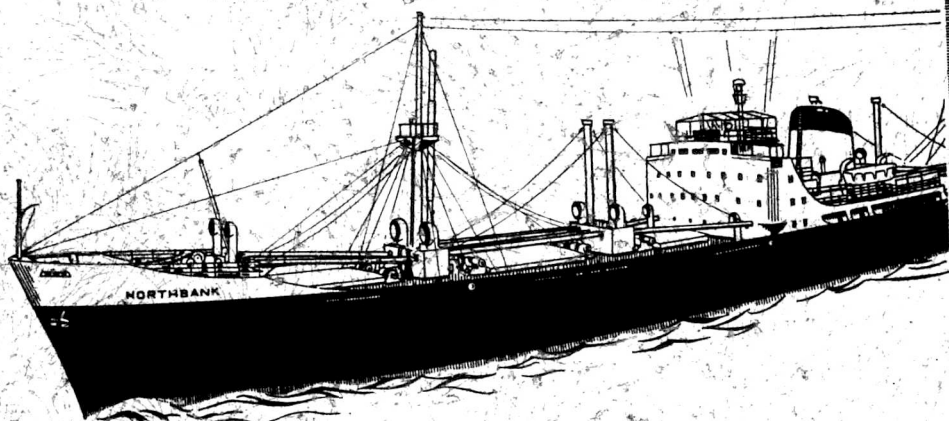
**THE STANDARD BANK  
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

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

*Agents and correspondents throughout the world*



# 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** BAL TIC EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, 71, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

or from any Shipping Agent.



**FREETOWN:** The decision of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield in 1772, declaring slavery illegal in Great Britain, had unexpected results. By the end of the year, more than 15,000 ex-slaves were in London alone and the acute poverty and unemployment which followed led Granville Sharp—a friend of Wilberforce—to conceive the idea of founding a "Province of Freedom" in Africa for the settlement of these unfortunates. A strip of land in Sierra Leone was purchased from a local chief, and the first contingent of freed slaves arrived there in 1787. Thus Freetown was born. Progress was slow at first, but the opening of trade with the interior soon turned the settlement into a commercial centre of importance. Today, Freetown is the capital city and main port of Sierra Leone, with a deep water quay and oil bunkering.



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

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



# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
Telephone: NO.1011 2224-5

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London      Inland Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Independence for Tanganyika	852	Mr. Marrian and Kenyatta	859
No Compensation for Kenya Farmers	854	Thoughts on Kenya Politics	860
New High Commissioner for Federation	855	Parliament	862
Personalia	856	The Congo	864
Uganda Election	858	Stalemate in Kenya	865

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1904

40/- yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN LESS THAN A MONTH Tanganyika will have internal self-government, and as this year closes it will become an independent State, resolved to remain in the Commonwealth. Not even Mr.

### Tanganyika Moving To Independence.

Nyerere can have imagined that his dreams would so soon become reality; and while he must be happy at the transformation, he assuredly recognizes that the prize has been won at great risk. In human terms, almost everything depends upon him. No other African in the country could have persuaded the United Kingdom Government to relinquish its responsibilities at this stage; and everybody knows that if he were not to live through the critical first years the blow to the country would be grievous, and possibly crippling. If, as all must pray, he remains for years in good health and good humour (a precious possession for one in his position), his services will almost certainly be immeasurably beneficial, for he has won a great measure of confidence and good will, he is practical enough to seek guidance from experienced people whom he trusts, he is imbued with a sense of prudence and fair play, and he imposes sound discipline upon his followers. So long as the policies of the Government which he leads are characterized by such qualities Tanganyika will deserve and receive external help in men and money.

Matters have gone so smoothly that it would be an exaggeration to write of a struggle for independence, which in this case has been granted with general approval —

### If First-Class Europeans Are To Be Retained.

for those who considered it unwise of H.M. Government to hazard the country's future on the life of one man concede that, having accepted that risk,

the final step should not be unnecessarily delayed. Independence, however, marks merely a new beginning, not the end of the road, and nobody could have said more candidly than Mr. Nyerere that the new State will have desperate need of Europeans in the civil service, in industry and commerce, and in every form of social service. So long as his outlook influences the Africans who make decisions, many Europeans are likely to remain — if standards be kept reasonably high. That is the challenge which has to be met if there is not to be a most serious efflux of Europeans, than which nothing could be more damaging to Tanganyika, and, because it is so much of an exemplar for other territories, for Eastern Africa in general. Emergent States will not bind first-class men to their service if its quality deteriorates alarmingly. Money, for which third-raters will compete, will not suffice to hold the best in any profession, for whom satisfaction in their work will be the real criterion.

The well-merited tributes paid to the present Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, and the Chief Minister, Mr. Nyerere, should not cause the public there or here to forget the many men, white and non-

### Laying the Foundations.

white, official and non-official, who have striven to build inter-racial harmony in the forty years and more since the former German East Africa came under British administration. Because of the calamitous casualties suffered in the 1914-18 war there was great difficulty when it ended in recruiting the right men, and the Government, the railways, estates, and many businesses had to make do with scratch crews. The weeding-out process had but recently ended when the world slump caused staffs to be drastically reduced, and then came the Nazi war (with African nationalism as a by-product). The British task, thus exceptionally difficult, was

aggravated by the fear over a decade and a half that politicians of both parties in the United Kingdom would seek to appease Germany by returning the territory (as a Conservative Government was about to do when Hitler went to war in 1939). All things considered, political evolution has thus been surprisingly swift. The pace has been set locally, not in this instance from the Colonial Office, and if Lord Boyd were still Secretary of State (would that he were!) the same kind of time-table would have been worked out with Mr. Nyerere.

To attempt to catalogue those to whom the chief credit should be given would inevitably be to do less than justice to many men and women whose service has been indispensable.

**Servants of Tanganyika.** Mr. Nyerere, a practising Christian and a product of missionary education, would, like thousands of others, white and black, doubtless put at the head of the list the generations of devoted missionaries, many of whom have given all their adult lives in selfish devotion. Of the quality of the work of most of them there can be no question. The Governors, by contrast have been a mixed bag, good, bad, and indifferent (in both senses of the word). That judgment would also be fair about the succession of departmental heads but not of the men in the field. A high proportion of the technical and administrative officers have earned the respect, trust, and affection of the Africans among whom and for whom they laboured, and usually of their European colleagues and acquaintances. That has been true also of many planters, farmers, and businessmen, some of whom gave Africans responsibility before the Administration experimented similarly. One of the errors, it is now clear, was the belated start in selecting Africans for duties in the district administrative service, though they had been given such opportunities much earlier in the technical departments. This criticism, however, is not applicable only to Tanganyika; it could be made of every territory in British East and Central Africa.

Tanganyika has no more genuine well-wisher than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. It is legitimate on this occasion to recall that it was in German prison camps in that country in the 1914-18 war that the idea of founding such a journal was conceived, and that pending that development, its founder wrote the first book in English about the territory. One of the two

main purposes in starting the paper was to resist the re-establishment of German rule, because it was, obvious that that would greatly increase the threat to the free world in the second war which was to be expected, and because German rule had been harsh and unfair to Africans. For many years this was the only publication anywhere which consistently argued the case against the return of Germany's former colony, and there is high authority for the statement that that advocacy had its effect at a crucial moment. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was thus championing the cause of Tanganyika before some of its present Ministers were born. When we have disagreed with them and other spokesmen for the country, official and non-official, African, European, or Asian, it has been with the aim of serving a State which, like any other, has been exposed at times to what we considered unwise proposals and other inefficiencies of planning and practice. Our aim has been and will be to judge impartially, supporting what we regard as likely to be beneficial and criticizing what we deem disadvantageous to what some thirty years ago we called the Heart State of Eastern Africa. For its own sake and that of its neighbours we wish Tanganyika every blessing.

\*\* \*\* \*

### KENYATTA WILL NOT BE RELEASED

while any risk remains that that course might endanger law and order in Kenya. If so many pledges by spokesmen for the United Kingdom Government had not been deliberately broken in

**Government Resists Kenyatta Campaign.** recent months, there would be a deep sense of relief at the promise in that sense given in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Hugh Fraser, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Having declared yet again on behalf of the Colonial Office that the question of the man's release was a matter for the Governor of the Colony, Mr. Fraser said a moment later in reply to a supplementary question: "We will not release Kenyatta until there is no risk to law and order in doing so; that must be the prime consideration of anyone endowed with the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies". The clear contradiction between the assertion that the decision would be made by the Governor and the reference to "the prime consideration" for the Secretary of State went unnoticed, or at any rate unmentioned, by any member of a House which is so frequently unalert that this kind of incompetence has



ceased to surprise close students of its proceedings.

It is, of course, no more than a pretence that the decision will be left to Sir Patrick Renison. The burden of recommendation should remain his, but this issue has become so explosive that a

**Mr. Macleod's Procrastination.** decision will certainly not in practice be the prerogative even of the Minister, who will undoubtedly require Cabinet assent. It was evidently in the closing words which mentioned his political chief, not in his earlier reference to the Governor, that the Under-Secretary really described the situation. The pity is that Mr. Macleod did not say unequivocally a year or more ago what Mr. Fraser has now said, for Kenya would then have been spared great damage and H.M. Government disesteem. By his tolerance of Koinange, whom the Kenya Government deemed second in responsibility for the Mau Mau rebellion, Mr. Macleod greatly encouraged the campaign for Kenyatta's release, and by his ill-phrased statements between long periods of silence on the subject he fed the fear that in his eagerness to appease African political extremists he would even set free the Moscow-trained leader of the foulest movement in British African history.

Another extremist who has also journeyed behind the Iron Curtain, Mr. Odinga, a member of the Legislative Council and then president of the Kenya African National Union,

**Great Harm Done by Minister's Silence.** started the clamour for Kenyatta's return, and Mr.

Mboya, being desperately anxious not to appear to be second to anyone among the rabble-rousers, promptly appropriated the idea and campaigned with it in East, West and North Africa, and then in the United Kingdom and the United States, where he found the customary collection of sentimental dupes, including not only a considerable number of Socialists, among them some of the party leaders, but a few Tory M.P.s. Though it was obviously desirable to check so amoral an agitation, Mr. Macleod stubbornly refused to act, with the inevitable consequence that his motives became more than ever suspect. By the middle of last year Mr. Gichuru, the new president of the Kenya African National Union, and Mr. Mboya, its general secretary, told the Press immediately after they had had talks in London with the Secretary of State that they had come away convinced that Mr. Macleod would soon release Kenyatta, and

they and their associates repeated on many public occasions in the Colony statements which soon assumed the force of promises. Even then Mr. Macleod declined to smash the conspiracy — despite the fact that the Corfield Report on Mau Mau had appeared meantime and provided new proof of the culpability of Kenyatta for a movement so obscene that no newspaper would outrage its readers by publishing a full description of its unimaginably filthy oath-taking ceremonies.

Yet a few European politicians in Kenya have in recent weeks announced not merely their advocacy of the release of Kenyatta — whom the Governor has twice described as

**Band-Waggoners Stab Governor in the Back.**

still the "leader to darkness and death" — but their willingness to serve with him in a Government (well knowing that that would mean serving under him, for K.A.N.U. insists that none of its members will accept a portfolio unless Kenyatta is released unconditionally, and that he must be the first head of an African-dominated Government). Greater irresponsibility on the part of Britons in Kenya could scarcely be imagined. Would not every one of these men have considered it a revolting insult if it had been suggested a year ago that he might ever ally himself with the originator and manager of a loathsome, bloody and atavistic secret society, the main aims of which were to kill or expel Kenya's European and Asian minorities, uproot the still young plant of Christian civilization, and ensure Kikuyu dictatorship in a country which would have quickly resembled much of the Congo today? That any enlightened being can have lost sight of these considerations is almost incredible. Moreover, the Kenyatta band-waggoners, as they are naturally called in Kenya, had knowledge of official admissions of a recrudescence of oath-taking on Mau Mau lines and of dangerous activities by the Kenya Land Freedom Army (Mau Mau in its new guise), and they knew that that was why the Governor had deemed it inconsistent with his duty to take the risk of releasing the Mau Mau leader, for that act would immediately encourage the thugs who are the allies of the extremist nationalist politicians, the disseminators of hatreds and fantastic expectations which are together subversive of law and order. Cannot the pro-Kenyatta clique of Europeans (who have so quickly become a *claque*) understand that each of their pronouncements is a stab in the back for the Governor and a new threat to the country's security?

# Independence for Tanganyika Territory on December 28

## Internal Self-Government to Start in Less Than a Month

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY will have full internal self-government on May 1 and complete independence on December 28.

Her application for membership of the Commonwealth will be sponsored by Great Britain.

On the introduction of self-government the Governor, Deputy Governor, and two official Ministers will cease to be members of the Council of Ministers, which will be renamed the Cabinet, and the title of "Chief Minister" will be changed to that of "Prime Minister". The Governor will act on his advice until independence is attained. Though defence and external affairs will remain reserved subjects, the Governor will increasingly associate Ministers in the exercise of his responsibilities in those matters.

The Legislative Council is to be re-named the National Assembly.

These decisions were made by the Tanganyika Constitutional Conference held in Dar es Salaam last week. In addition to announcing the above facts, the final communiqué, issued on March 29, said:—

"The conference agreed that the Public Service Commission should become executive two months after the introduction of internal self-government, and that from that date the post of Deputy Governor, which was largely concerned with civil service matters, would be abolished. A post of Civil Secretary should be created. At the same time the Public Service Commission would be reconstituted, appointments to it being made by the Governor in his discretion, but after consultation with the Prime Minister.

"It was also decided to create an executive Police Service Commission.

"It was agreed that a Judicial Service Commission should be established which would consist of the Chief Justice as chairman, a serving judge of the High Court of Tanganyika designated by the Governor, and the chairman of the Public Service Commission.

### Compensation Scheme Endorsed

"The principle of a compensation scheme for officers designated under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme was endorsed by the conference. It was agreed that the main features of such a scheme must be decided and published before full internal self-government for Tanganyika is introduced.

"The conference also recognized that there were other officers serving on overseas terms for whose interests appropriate provision would have to be made before independence, and took note that discussions about the form of such provision were being separately pursued.

"The Government of Tanganyika expressed its desire to continue participation in the common services provided by the East Africa High Commission, and is considering ways in which this can be done in a manner compatible with the country's sovereignty.

"The opportunity was taken to review a number of other matters which would have to be covered in the independence Constitution as well as financial matters and defence forces. It was agreed that further discussions on these topics would take place in London in the second half of June. High Commission matters would be discussed at the same time, if this was acceptable to the other Governments concerned.

"The conference agreed that the date for the introduction of full internal self-government should be May 1, 1961, and that the date of independence should be December 28, 1961, and that H.M. Government should introduce a resolution at the United Nations proposing the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at this date.

"The Tanganyika Government reaffirmed its intention to apply for membership of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of State welcomed this, and said that H.M. Government would be very glad to sponsor its application.

"The conference declared their faith that the close and friendly ties between the two countries, which were ensuring smooth and rapid progress to independence, would be continued in the future between an independent Tanganyika and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in his final address:—

"On this unique occasion, which is not only the first constitutional conference on Tanganyika to be attended by a

United Kingdom Minister, but which sets the date for Tanganyika's entry into the company of nations, H.M. Government, and I am sure Mr. Nyerere and his colleagues, will agree that the Government of Tanganyika has been deeply indebted to Sir Richard Turnbull, your Governor, who has guided the affairs of this country with such patience, wisdom, and charm through its final stages as a dependent territory. From the moment of his assumption of the post of Governor he has identified himself with the aspirations of the people of Tanganyika in a manner which has I am sure won widespread admiration throughout the country."

Not until 1958 were the first elections held in the Territory. In the following year elected Ministers first became associated in the formulation of Government policy.

The move towards independence has been rapid primarily because of the trust reposed in Mr. Julius Nyerere, of whom the Secretary of State said when opening the conference:—

"In Mr. Nyerere this country has a leader to whom not only the people of Tanganyika but many others in all parts of the world can look with confidence to guide this emerging nation successfully through the very great tasks ahead. Mr. Nyerere once said that the people of Tanganyika 'would like to light a candle and put it on top of Kilimanjaro which would shine beyond our borders, giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate, and dignity where before there was only humiliation'. These are inspiring words which all who hope to see peace and harmony prevail in Africa must keep steadfastly in mind.

"But the time has now come to replace the candle of responsible government first with the lantern of full internal self-government and then with the beacon of independence."

### Orderliness Has Set An Example

Sir Richard Turnbull said:—

"Between 1949 and 1961 the political and constitutional progress of the Territory has proceeded at a rate that could never have been foreseen and with orderliness of evolution that has set an example to all other emergent countries.

"In 1949 the membership system in Government—the germ of a Cabinet system—was but one year old; today all but two of a total of 12 Ministers owe their positions in the top Council of Government, not to the fact that they are senior civil servants, but to their position in the Legislature and to the confidence placed in them by the Chief Minister; and we are about to see a fully-fledged Cabinet brought into being."

Mr. Nyerere's statement on that occasion contained these passages:—

"I have much in mind the future of the civil service, on which we depend for the fulfilment of our policies, and our need to retain an adequate number of experienced officers from the ranks of expatriates. I hope that we as the Government have made clear enough to all in the last few months what we feel about our civil service.

"Differences of the past were those which come about when a nationalist movement confronts a civil service Government. We bore no hard feelings against the civil service as such, and our experience of office has confirmed our regard for the spirit of co-operation and faithful service which our civil servants give this country. Our Legislative Council gave unanimous welcome to the prospect of the Overseas Aid Scheme which will enable expatriate officers from Britain to continue to serve Tanganyika. We shall indeed need their help in building our nation.

"It may not be out of place to remind H.M. Government that Tanganyika is a poor country. We thus feel entitled to the sympathetic help of H.M. Government in enabling us to meet whatever bills are due from us and helping us launch ourselves upon the seas of independence without any crippling financial burdens.

"The people of this country look forward to their early independence within the Commonwealth of Nations, which has just given such convincing proof of its attachment to the ideals of liberty and brotherhood amongst men."

Mr. Macleod had been accompanied from London by two assistant under-secretaries, Mr. W. B. L. Monson and Mr. P. Rogers; one of the legal advisers, Mr. A. R. Rushford; the official responsible for Tanganyika matters in the Colonial Office, Mr. B. E. Rolfe; and his principal private secretary, Mr. D. L. Pearson.

The Governor had with him at the conference Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke, the Deputy Governor and Tanganyika's representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations; Mr. J. S. R. Cole, the Attorney General; and Mr. M. J. Davies, Minister for Information Services (the last two being the official members of the Council of Ministers).

The Chief Minister, Mr. Nyerere, was accompanied by Sir Ernest Vasey, Finance Minister; Chief Abdullah Fundikira, Minister for Lands, Surveys and Water; Mr. Derek Bryce-son, Minister for Health and Labour; Mr. George Kahama, Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. Amir Jamal, Minister for Communications, Power and Works; Mr. Paul Bomanji, Minister for Agriculture and Co-operative Development; Mr. Nsilo Swai, Minister for Commerce and Industry; Mr. Oscar Kam-bona, Minister for Education; and Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Minister for Local Government and Housing.

Five other members of the Legislative Council who were present were Messrs. Al-Noor Kassum (Central Province), I. M. B. Munanka (Lake Province), L. N. Sijaona (Southern Province), T. S. Fewa (Eastern Province), and R. S. Wambu-bura (Lake Province).

Mr. Macleod and Sir Richard Turnbull telegraphed to Lord Twining: "We have just left Karimjee Hall, where the date of Tanganyika's independence was announced amid scenes of great rejoicing and many sincere expressions of good will and friendship to all those who have made this great day possible.

We could not let this occasion pass without sending you our acknowledgement of the part which you played in preparing Tanganyika and its people for their future role as an independent member of the Commonwealth."

### Work Harder, says Mr. Nyerere

In a nation-wide broadcast on Sunday the Chief Minister said: "Where are the new schools to come from?—and new hospitals, and roads, and water supplies, and higher wages? The answer is simple: from hard work."

He asked employers to increase wage rates "without waiting for strikes of for the Government to give a lead", and appealed to wage-earners to take a pride in their work and do their jobs well.

Those on the land should work harder and do more to utilize fallow ground. "While Africa has reserves of productive land we commit the sin of loafing about. Don't sit waiting for office jobs when there is undeveloped land the size of all England for the taking."

According to a World Bank survey, Mr. Nyerere said, Tanganyika's revenue would rise by about £900,000 annually; but the country must now find another £250,000 a year for the pay of Government workers and the £75,000 spent on the King's African Rifles, a cost at present met by Britain. The country was already £100,000 short of its requirements.

## Kenyatta and Mau Mau

### M.Ps. Reminded of Court's Finding

MR. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week:—

"Jomo Kenyatta's guilt on specific charges relating to Mau Mau was fully established in the courts. At the trial it was alleged in his defence that he either knew nothing of Mau Mau or sought to denounce it, but this was not accepted by the magistrates."

SIR RICHARD GLYN: "Is my hon. friend aware that Kenyatta is mentioned by name in two Mau Mau oaths published in the report of the Parliamentary delegation to Kenya of January, 1954, and by inference in many of them? Is he aware that there have been reports recently of further subversive meetings and oath-taking in Kenya? Would he agree that in those circumstances Kenyatta should not be released until he has openly repudiated Mau Mau and deprecated the administering of these obscene oaths that have resulted in the deaths of many innocent people?"

MR. FRASER: "My hon. friend has made it perfectly clear that Kenyatta's release is a matter for the Governor to decide. As to the other part of the supplementary question, the oath-taking besetting was not the main purport of the charge against Kenyatta, but that of the management of the Mau Mau society."

### Risk to Law and Order

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Is not the hon. gentleman aware that Kenyatta was convicted amongst other things on the evidence of a witness who was subsequently convicted in the same court of perjury and that it was therefore the evidence of a totally unreliable person? Is he further aware that Kenyatta has long ago completed the sentence that followed his conviction obtained in that way, and that it is quite clear that there will be no settled Government in Kenya until he is released?"

MR. FRASER: "That is a matter of opinion, but what we maintain, and what my hon. friend maintains, is that we will not release Kenyatta until there is no risk to law and order in doing so. That must be the prime consideration of any one endowed with the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies."

MR. TURTON asked if the Secretary of State was aware that in the recent Kenya elections at Njoro the New Kenya Party displayed official banners linking a vote for them with the release of Kenyatta, whether he was satisfied that intimidation was absent from those elections and whether he would have inquiries made into the conduct of the elections.

MR. FRASER: "So far as the Kenya Government are aware, no banner coupling the name of Kenyatta with 'Vote for the New Kenya Party' was displayed at any election meet-

ing. It was observed that at a meeting of the Kenya Coalition Africans were carrying placards reading either 'Vote for the New Kenya Party' or 'Release Kenyatta', but both slogans were not displayed simultaneously on the same placard. My hon. friend does not consider that any inquiry into the conduct of the Kenya elections is necessary."

### No Charges Made

MR. TURTON: "In view of the very many allegations of intimidation, bribery, and corruption in the course of the elections in Kenya, will the Government send out an impartial independent commission of inquiry to take evidence and to report?"

MR. FRASER: "No, sir. Any question of malpractice, bribery, or corruption must come before the Kenya courts, and no such charges have been made."

MR. PAGE: "Why do we put ourselves time after time in a position of saying that we will not give in to pressure and then give in to it? We shall give in. We shall release Kenyatta. Why not get on with it now?"

MR. FRASER: "We have made it perfectly clear that we shall release Kenyatta when we consider that he is no longer a risk to law and order in Kenya."

MR. SHIMWELL: "Has not the hon. gentleman ever heard of Tory intimidation at elections?"

MR. FRASER: "I have heard of people releasing sparrows in Conservative meetings—"

HON. MEMBERS: "What sparrows?"

MR. FRASER: "From the Labour front bench."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "In view of the flippant and unsatisfactory replies of my hon. friend, I give notice that I shall seek leave to raise the matter on the adjournment."

## Deadlock "Manufactured"

DR. GKONVO KIANO, who recently resigned the portfolio of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said in Nairobi this week that the Governor had "manufactured this deadlock over Kenyatta" and ought to resign. In an open letter to Sir Patrick Renison Dr. Kiano wrote that Africans no longer felt bound by the decisions of the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference, which clearly stated that the African voice would be predominant in the Kenya Government. That agreement was being broken by the rejection of the requests of African leaders for Kenyatta's release.

East African Airways Corporation has ordered a third Comet IV jet airliner. Final registration figures for Nyasaland's forthcoming election are: higher roll, 4,337; lower roll, 106,095; total, 110,432.

Kenya's College of Social Studies at Thogoto will open in May to admit 20 residential students of all races.

Ten officials of the King's African Rifles are to receive short-service commissions as part of plan to reduce the dependence of the K.A.R. in East Africa on British officers seconded from Britain.

# British Government Will Not Compensate Kenya Farmers

## Under-Secretary of State Lists Objections to Any Compensation Scheme

**KENYA CONTAINS ALL THE INGREDIENTS** of another and an even bloodier Congo, said MR. PHILIP GOODHART, Conservative M.P. for Beckenham, in a short Commons debate last Thursday.

The ingredients he described as tribal separatism, the shortage of trained Africans in responsible positions, and African political leaders who regarded inflammatory statements as the key to success, with the consequence that the British farming community was now living in a bubbling cauldron that might soon boil over.

The speaker, who paid a short visit to Kenya a year ago, said: "A merchant who sells cars, whisky, tractors, or tooth-brushes has much of his capital tied up in goods which, if the worst came to the worst, could be transported elsewhere. The lawyer, doctor, and teacher can take their expertise and knowledge with them. Civil servants have their pension and compensation scheme. But the British farmer's capital is in property which cannot be moved.

"In Kenya economic doctrine plays second fiddle to political doctrine. Any British statesman who does not recognize the fact that many Africans covet the land now owned by British farmers is too stupid by half."

Through ex-Service resettlement schemes and Government-sponsored farm development programmes a sizeable proportion of the British farming community was directly encouraged to go to Kenya, and responsible Ministers had declared that we would create a society in which that community could maintain its existence. No one could have much confidence about parliamentary democracy in Kenya, and the continued fever of the Kenyatta cult did not augur well for the future of the rule of law, especially as African nationalist leaders suggested that the British community would at best be temporarily tolerated.

### A Moral Obligation

H.M. Government had a moral obligation to the Europeans who had taken up land on its recommendation, and ought to acknowledge that debt of honour now.

We had, however, no obligation to protect the farmers from all loss. If all who suffered through taking Government advice were to be protected, then persons in the United Kingdom who bought War Loan had an even greater direct claim.

What was needed was an avowedly unattractive long-term compensation scheme, under which farms in the White Highlands should be objectively valued on the basis of past yields.

I suggest that we should offer to purchase the farms offered for sale at 60% of their valuation, the offer to stay open for 10 years; and in that period we should pay a rising percentage on the valuation and adjust it from time to time. A small British Government corporation would provide managers for the farms taken over. Alternatively, or in addition, the land could be leased to its former owners or neighbouring farmers. In the long term this land would be re-sold to the continuation of the present development scheme for handing over to African yeoman farmers.

MR. G. M. THOMPSON (Labour, Dundee East), who professed optimism about Kenya's political future, said that the continued presence of a substantial European agriculture was in the interests of the country and its African majority. Britain had a moral obligation towards the European farmers, but in the Kenya Government's policy for African agriculture undue emphasis was placed on the yeoman farmer scheme with a holding of about 40 acres and too little on family small holdings. In seeking to create a well-to-do African landed middle class the Government was chasing a will-o'-the-wisp.

MR. JAMES SCOTT-HOPKINS (Cons., Cornwall North) emphasized that lack of confidence had brought farming in Kenya to a standstill, with the consequence that the value of the land declined. As a farmer, he knew how long it took to pull back into production neglected land, however good. For that reason confidence ought to be quickly restored.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that all were deeply anxious for our kith and kin who had made their homes in Kenya.

The Government's aim is to build a nation based on parliamentary institutions and enjoying responsible self-government, and, secondly, to achieve a general acceptance by all of the

right of each community to remain in Kenya and play a part in public life.

We are determined that these concepts will be made to work, and we shall not be dissuaded by antiquated tribal or racial myths or reactionary shibboleths. We believe that all races have a contribution to make, and economically none greater for the next decade than the European, and especially the European farmer. Four-fifths of the agricultural exports were produced in 1958 by Europeans who occupy land only one-fifth of the size of the land farmed by Africans. Those figures speak for themselves.

H.M. Government recognize their duty to bring about conditions in which, through the process of producing results in terms of increased individual and national prosperity, we can strip from the land the controversies and feelings of racial and tribal emotion and bitterness. That is why the tremendous strides made through the Swynnerton Plan for the intensification of African agriculture in the last five or six years are so important. The African production of coffee has increased more than sixfold in this period, and we are seeing a major transformation in the pattern of African agriculture through land consolidation, farm planning, and the improvement of livestock and crops. There are now nearly 150,000 African farmers with registered titles.

### Common Stake in Country

In a country such as Kenya, where different races are living together, there is everything to be gained by the establishment on as wide a scale as possible of a common stake in the country and a common interest in increasing the country's wealth, which, after all, for as long as we can see, must primarily depend on agriculture.

The 50-acre yeoman farms were not an attempt to create an African middle class, which already existed. A man like Mr. Harry Thuku was as well off as many farmers in this country.

Even the best land in the White Highlands was inferior to the best land in the Kikuyu or Luo country, in parts of which five or six acres made a viable unit. If someone produced 30 cwt. of coffee to the acre and sold it at £800 a ton, as happened during the coffee boom, that small area would produce £8,000 or £9,000 a year — on which little or no taxation was paid.

The plan for the initial two and a half years was to take over 180,000 acres, the maximum which could be subdivided for yeoman and peasant farmers with the staff and resources available. When that task was done the Kenya Government's need for more money to continue the process would be looked at most readily by H.M. Government.

My hon. friend's argument is that H.M. Government should initiate a comprehensive compensation scheme which would oblige the British Government to buy the land of any European farmer who wished to leave Kenya because he felt that the future was uncertain. This we cannot accept. The amount of compensation proposed would cover only a portion of the agreed value of the particular farm, and from a financial point of view it is less expensive than other schemes. It tends to levy a positive fine on those leaving early and provide a positive benefit to those who remain. It is, however, such a compensation scheme, and this, in the view of H.M. Government, is the consideration on which it must be judged.

Our fundamental objection to any scheme which would oblige H.M. Government or the Kenya Government to buy the farms of any non-African who wished to leave Kenya is that it would run directly contrary to the whole approach to the land problem in Kenya which I have described. A compensation scheme would emphasize the racial ownership of land, whereas our whole policy is that land should be regarded primarily in economic terms and as an economic asset. It would place this racial emphasis on land ownership at a time when it is important that all concerned should cease thinking in racial terms, particularly over this question.

The economic effects of a compensation scheme would be no less harmful. It would oblige the Kenya Government or H.M. Government to buy land which they could not run themselves, having neither the staff nor the administrative organization. They would probably not be able to find other tenants for it either quickly or easily. They could not use it for the resettlement of African farmers, since much of the land concerned would not be suitable for sub-division into viable and economic plots for small settlers. The net result would be that the land which the Kenya Government or H.M. Government had bought would in many cases cease to be productive. This would

[Concluded on page 864]

## New High Commissioner for Federation

### Mr. A. E. P. Robinson Takes Up His Duties

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, who today takes up his duties as High Commissioner in London for the Federation, has held important financial and transport directorships in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, where he has been chairman of Central African Airways, resident director of Nyasaland Railways, deputy chairman of two building societies, a member of the Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank, and a director of Rhodesian Acceptances Ltd., New Rhodesia Investments, Ltd., and of other investment, insurance, civil engineering, and industrial enterprises.

He was at four universities—Stellenbosch, London, Cambridge, and Leiden—and was then called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, whence he went back to South Africa to start in the mining industry.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the Imperial Light Horse, with which he went to North Africa, being wounded at El Alamein.

Soon after being demobilized he led the majority group in Johannesburg City Council, and was chairman of the general purposes committee. He sat in the South African Parliament as a United Party member from 1947 to 1952, being at the time of his election the youngest member. After being defeated in the general election of 1953 he went to Salisbury to develop some family interests and to start the Founders' Building Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were last night the guests of Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie at a reception given for them at Rhodesia House.

On arrival at Southampton in the PRETORIA CASTLE at the end of last week Mr. Robinson expressed his confidence that the "great experiment in race relations in Central Africa" would ultimately succeed.

"We reject extremism, whether white or black, as we have witnessed the tragedies that these policies can bring to multi-racial societies. We prefer the middle road that is designed to establish a non-racial society in which all will participate on certain agreed minimum standards of government, and all will in due course enjoy the benefits of education and economic uplift."

During the past year relations between the United Kingdom and the Federation have been seriously strained, and his chief object would be to do everything in his power to restore the traditional warm friendship between the two peoples.

## Talks With Sultan

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, who arrived in Zanzibar from Dar es Salaam on Friday, had talks with the Sultan, Seyyid Sir Abdullah Bin Khalifa, and the British Resident, Sir George Mooring. Before leaving for Nairobi Mr. Macleod said a solution to the problem of the Coastal Strip, for which the Arab community seeks autonomy from an independent Kenya, would have to be found before Kenya became independent of a federation of East African States came into being. He declined to suggest any date for Zanzibar's independence.

## Anti-Malawi Parties United

NYASALAND'S Christian Democratic and Congress Liberation Parties have united as the Christian Liberation Party "to battle against the evils of Malawi". The new party's president is Mr. T. B. T. Banda, former leader of the C.L.P., and its deputy president is Mr. Chester Katsonga, former leader of the C.D.P. Earlier the two men were respectively president and chairman of the banned Nyasaland African Congress. Mr. Katsonga said the new party was opposed to the Federation but would fight "all forms of violence, intimidation, and Communist practices".

## Second Thoughts on N. Rhodesia

### Governor's Memorandum Held Up

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has issued the following statement:—

"After consulting me the Secretary of State has informed the House of Commons that the consultations I am to have with political groups about the detailed implemation of the White Paper constitutional proposals would be conducted in confidence. I do not therefore propose to publish the detailed suggestions which I have put to political groups in my memorandum.

"I think it better that there should be a further period in which negotiations can take place with the political groups privately before I make public any detailed suggestions. For the same reason I intend for the time being to defer publication of the illustrated booklet that has been in preparation, since this is based on the contents of the memorandum."

The White Paper (Cmd. 1295), which outlined proposals for the revision of the Northern Rhodesian Constitution, stated that the Governor would have consultations locally about details in the plan that had been left open, and it was announced in Lusaka on March 17 that copies of a confidential memorandum prepared by the Governor had been distributed to leaders of political parties and representatives of chiefs.

The memorandum, it was stated, discussed considerations to be borne in mind when settling the outstanding details, and it illustrated how the plan outlined by H.M. Government might be put into effect. Its purpose was to assist public discussion by presenting the plan as a whole, in particular, by showing how it would appear if suggestions made by the Governor were adopted.

### Mr. Callaghan's Visit

Mr. James Callaghan, the Socialist spokesman on colonial affairs in the House of Commons, who is paying his second visit to Northern Rhodesia, said in a broadcast interview in Lusaka last Thursday that if the right relationships could be established between the people in the individual territories the problems of the Federation's future would settle themselves.

Asked if he considered there was room for compromise between different points of view about the Northern Rhodesian proposals, he replied that it would be a tragedy if there were not; there must be room for compromise, for everyone in the country needed everyone else.

He detected a much greater awareness among the people of the effects of events in other parts of Africa, and that increased awareness was, he thought, influencing much current thinking.

As to suggestions that he was secretive about his visit, Mr. Callaghan said that he wanted people to talk to him in confidence, and that would not happen if there were a prospect of publicity in newspaper interviews. Until he had had an opportunity to assess the situation he preferred not to comment on political issues.

## Paramount Chief's Visit

SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, Paramount Chief of the Barotse, is due at London Airport on Saturday for discussions at the Colonial Office next week on the future constitutional position of Barotseland. He will be accompanied by the Ngambela (Chief Minister), five indunas, another councillor, a member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council (Mr. K. Mulonda), his treasurer (Mr. Mukande), his private secretary (Mr. Kuongo), and a trader and former induna (Mr. Suu). Mr. Gervas Clay, Resident Commissioner in Barotseland, Mr. E. M. Eldridge, of the Northern Rhodesian Ministry of Native Affairs, and Mr. J. B. A. Siyumuji, acting community development officer at Namushakende, will be present at the talks.

## Libel of Sir Roy Alleged

MR. BARRY REES BANDA, former publicity secretary of the Nyasaland National Council of Labour, has been charged in Blantyre on two counts of sedition and one of criminal libel of Sir Roy Welensky, the charges arising from articles in the *Voice of the Malawi Worker*. He was remanded on bail.

# PERSONALIA

MR. E. S. WHITE, town clerk of Bulawayo, is in England.

MR. R. H. PRINGLE returned recently from his visit to Kenya.

MRS. MAXTONE MAILER has arrived in this country from Kenya.

MR. J. R. NIMMO is now Clerk to the Legislative Council of Kenya.

MR. CHARLES H. NJONJO has been appointed a Crown counsel in Kenya.

MR. J. E. D. STREET is to be H.M. Ambassador in Tananarive, Madagascar.

MR. P. H. LANE, lately a district officer in Kenya, is now a Government education officer.

MAJOR-GENERAL & MRS. B. S. MOULD are passengers for Beira in the British India liner KENYA.

MR. D. G. HINES has been appointed Commissioner for Co-operative Development in Uganda.

MR. W. J. GORDON, a former director of Gray, Dawes & Co., Ltd., and MRS. GORDON are visiting Malta.

DR. BANDA is about to visit the U.S.A. to attend a seminar on African problems at Yale University.

MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, Secretary for Natural Resources in Nyasaland, and MRS. KETTLEWELL are now in this country.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER, who has on several occasions visited the Federation, has been appointed a director of the Daily News, Ltd.

MR. WINTHROP ALDRICH, who from 1953 to 1957 was United States Ambassador in Britain, and MRS. ALDRICH are visiting East Africa.

MR. W. C. POLLOCK has resigned his directorship in the Hogg, Robinson & Capel-Cure group of companies on his retirement from active business.

DR. G. A. SMITH, M.L.C., has been elected leader of the Dominion Party in Northern Rhodesia, following the resignation of MR. G. VAN EEDEN.

MR. F. L. CHAPLIN has succeeded MR. R. JOHN BERRIDGE as chairman of F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., a company with stores in the Federation.

MR. PAUL THONGO MIRIE, a Kikuyu from Kiambu, is head of the newly-formed Faculty of Agriculture at the Siriba Agricultural College, Central Nyanza.

MR. JOSEPH YINZA, an African provincial information officer in Tanganyika, who has lately been stationed in Mtwara, is in London on a three-months' course.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, and LADY KIRBY sailed last week for Mombasa. They are due back in London early in June.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON has resigned from the Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank of South Africa on his appointment as High Commissioner for the Federation in London.

SIR AUDLEY MCKISACK, Chief Justice of Uganda, was admitted to hospital in Kampala last week with a slight head injury after being attacked at his home by an African intruder.

THE HON. HUGH FRASER, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest at luncheon last week of the Central Council to the Royal Over-Seas League.

MR. J. P. MURRAY, who arrived in England with MRS. MURRAY on Saturday, assumed his duties on Tuesday as the new High Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR DAVID D. HENRY, director of the International Students' Office of Harvard University, has said during a visit to the Federation that American universities and colleges are this year offering scholarships to 200 students from East, Central, and West Africa.

LORD GODBER having decided to resign the chairmanship of the Shell Group at the end of June, MR. F. J. STEPHENS, a director for the past 10 years, has been elected his successor.

MR. J. W. DIXON and MR. G. B. SIBLEY have been appointed directors of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. MR. DIXON is in control of outward freight from the U.K.

THE RT. REV. LUCIAN USHER-WILSON, Bishop on the Upper Nile since 1936, has been enthroned as Bishop of Mbale, one of the three new dioceses into which his former see has been split.

MR. DENNIS ARCHER is now manager of the Bulawayo branch of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd. The Blantyre office, from which he has been transferred, is now under MR. A. C. MITTFORD.

MR. I. J. PITMAN, Conservative M.P. for Bath, who has visited East Africa, has resigned from the board of Associated Book Publishers, Ltd., his family company having recently sold its one-fifth interest.

MR. J. ANSTEY, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and MR. R. R. S. HARVEY, leaf manager, both accompanied by their wives, are passengers in the WINDSOR CASTLE on their way to Rhodesia.

MISS S. A. OGILVIE, and assistant labour adviser in the Colonial Office, and MR. C. E. CLARKE, of the U.K. Government Actuary's Department, are visiting Kenya to survey the Colony's social security needs.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner-designate in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. ROBINSON and their daughters arrived last Friday in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, who has been Governor of Nyasaland since 1955, will leave Zomba on April 10 for Salisbury, where he and LADY ARMITAGE will spend three weeks before sailing for Britain in the S.S. KENYA.

MR. J. Y. BAXENDINE, manager in Dar es Salaam for National and Grindlays Bank, and MRS. BAXENDINE are now in this country. So are MR. E. V. GOSS, manager in Mombasa of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and MRS. GOSS.

MR. A. I. KASSIM, an Asian born in Salisbury, and the first Southern Rhodesian Asian to be called to the bar in London, is now a clerk in the criminal court, Salisbury. He is the first non-European to hold the appointment.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P., Socialist, "Shadow Colonial Secretary" arrived in Northern Rhodesia last week. He said at Ndola airport: "You have a nasty boil festering here. I want to see if some of the heat can be taken out of it."

SIR GILBERT RENNIE was received by THE QUEEN one day last week upon relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. LADY RENNIE was also received by Her Majesty.

MR. JOHN KETO, who has been appointed chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, remains on the staff of St. Andrew's College, Minaki, near Dar es Salaam, of which he was acting headmaster last year while MR. PENTNEY was on leave.

Two Masai district councillors, MR. J. K. OLE SEN and MR. M. P. OLE NAMPASO have visited the Federation to study game conservation. They were accompanied by MR. G. G. WATTERSON, of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, gave a luncheon party last week in honour of SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE. The other guests were LORD & LADY ROBINS, SIR ALEXANDER & LADY CLETTERRUCK, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, MR. & MRS. P. F. BARRETT, MR. & MRS. H. MARQUAND, MR. M. R. METCALF, and MR. & MRS. W. F. NICHOLAS.

MR. R. ASHTON-HAMLYN is about to retire from the chairmanship of the Law Debenture Corporation, Ltd.

MR. AIDAN CRAWLEY, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been appointed editor of Associated Redifusion Interel Features, to which MR. RICHARD GOOLD-ADAMS, who has also visited the territories, is now adviser on international affairs.

MR. ALAN GRAY, who has succeeded his father as editor of *South Africa*, has been assistant editor for the past seven years, and is also editor of the quarterly journal of the Royal African Society. MR. J. A. GRAY will remain managing director of the journal and of the *African World*.

MR. WILFRID PADLEY, sometime Finance Minister in Uganda, who joined the Metal Industries group in 1956, has been promoted deputy managing director. He was elected to the parent board last year, having previously been managing director of Brookhirst Igranite, one of the subsidiaries.

MR. ROLAND BROWN, a London barrister who was Mr. Nyerere's constitutional adviser at the recent conference in Dar es Salaam, is to become Attorney-General of Tanganyika and also Director of Public Prosecutions. MR. J. S. R. COLE, the present Attorney-General, will retire next month.

An Opposition demand for the resignation of SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and MR. REGINALD KNIGHT, Minister of Justice, was rejected by 17 votes to 10 in the Colony's Parliament. It followed a debate on the report of a commission of inquiry into alleged interference with the courts.

SIR KENNETH GRUBB, president of the Church Missionary Society, left London Airport on Monday for Uganda, where he will remain until April 19. He is to represent the society at the inauguration of the separate Anglican Church Province of Uganda. Sir Kenneth will spend a week in Sierra Leone on his way back to London.

When MR. ANTONY ARMSTRONG-JONES visited the Oversea Visual Aid Centre in London recently he was received by MR. L. FARRER-BROWN, chairman of the board of governors and director of the Nuffield Foundation, and MR. G. H. RUSBRIDGE, director of the centre, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. BRADFORD PHIRI, a former treasurer-general of the now proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress, has said on joining the United Federal Party: "Racialism has done irreparable harm in Central Africa, where there is room neither for black nor white nationalism. Neither dictatorship nor a go-it-alone policy has a future in this world."

DR. ROBERT WRIGHT STOPFORD, who is to be the new Bishop of London, has been keenly interested in African affairs for many years. He was for nine years on the staff of Oundle School, principal for four years of Trinity College, Candy, Ceylon, and then for five years principal of Achimota College in what is now Ghana. He has been rector of a London suburb, Bishop of Fulham (with oversight of Anglican congregations in Northern and Central Europe), and Bishop of Peterborough.

SIR ALFRED CHESTER BEATTY, one of the creators of Northern Rhodesia's copper mining industry, has said that he will sell some of the most valuable paintings in his collection—but not to Americans. Though himself an American by birth, but now a naturalized British subject, he wants the pictures to be acquired by English galleries. They will not be auctioned because "only Americans can afford to buy paintings at the ridiculous prices paid today". Some years ago, Sir Alfred, now aged 86, gave paintings of an estimated value of £1m. to the Eire National Gallery in Dublin.

## Obituary

### Lady Coryndon

LADY (PHYLLIS MARY) CORYNDON, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 81, was the widow of Sir Robert Coryndon, who died in 1925 while Governor of Kenya. They had been married 16 years. Their one son died in 1942 while serving in the King's African Rifles. There was also a daughter of the marriage.

Miss Phyllis Worthington, a sister of Frank Worthington, a pioneer of Northern Rhodesia, accompanied her husband to Swaziland, Basutoland, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, and Kenya in the earlier years of this century, and of her Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe once said while he was High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia: "Soon after I crossed the Zambezi into Northern Rhodesia in 1900 I met a wonderful lady, a newcomer, who was to us what Florence Nightingale had been in the Crimea. She turned our huts into houses, sewed on our buttons, and looked after us magnificently. Now she is Lady Coryndon."

In Uganda and Kenya also she was much beloved, and on several occasions in recent years she had gone back to East Africa, which she left after Sir Robert's death in 1925.

For the first three years of the last war she took charge of a Y.M.C.A. canteen in Horsham, Sussex, in which town she had settled, and she also worked hard for the Women's Volunteer Service. She was a vice-president of the Y.M.C.A. for West Sussex, had been a strong supporter of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, and was a past president of the East African Group in London.

She was exceptionally skilled in embroidering flower and garden miniatures, a number of which were bought by Queen Mary for the royal collections. Lady Coryndon began the work when ill-health compelled her to cease the gardening which she so much loved. She became so absorbed in embroidery that she often worked for 10 hours or so a day.

MAJOR CECIL WILLIAM MERCER, better known as Dormford Yates, the novelist, of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, left estate in England valued at only £141. His will directed that all manuscripts should be carefully destroyed by fire, "with the exception of the typescript which I may have prepared, set aside, and identified for a posthumous volume to be called *Berry, Chandos and Others*."

CANON RALPH BANKS, a founder canon of Dodoma Cathedral, who was for many years a C.M.S. missionary at Kihmatinde, and later education secretary-general of the Christian Council of Tanganyika, has died in England. He was a missionary in Kenya and Tanganyika from 1914 until 1953.

MR. C. A. EVENDEN, who has died in Durban, aged 66, founded the Memorable Order of Tin Hats, which had some 70,000 members in the Union, the Rhodesias, and Great Britain. It has raised millions of pounds to help war veterans.

MRS. HELEN KNOX WHITEHEAD, aged 72, was found drowned last week in an ornamental pond outside a Salisbury building. She had lived in Rhodesia for some 15 years. She was a cousin of LORD HOME.

DR. C. A. GARFIELD ROOSE, president of the Automobile Association, and MRS. ROOSE were two of four people killed in a car crash near Gwelo.

MR. C. B. ULAYA, who was killed last week when his car crashed near Dar es Salaam, was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika.

MR. EDWARD PERCIVAL BARCLAY FRYER has died suddenly in Mombasa. He was a former headmaster of St. Christopher's School, Bath.

## General Election in Uganda Earlier Reports Corrected

ALL NEWSPAPERS received erroneous figures of the results of the first general election in Uganda, with the consequence that the statistics and some of the comments in last week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA require correction.

The votes cast did not number about 1.2m., as stated, but rather under 1m., in an electorate of 1,329,296. The Democratic Party's aggregate of votes was 407,416, not 490,808, and the score of the Uganda People's Congress was 488,334, not 687,368. Uganda National Congress candidates received 31,712 votes, and Independents and others 56,256.

In the 73 constituencies in which there were contests 78% of the electorate voted. Earlier reports gave a substantially higher figure.

In Buganda, as a result of the partial boycott of registration, few voted, with the consequence that the D.P., which had defied the campaign against participation, gained 20 of the 21 seats—five unopposed, and the other 15 with no more than 11,880 votes for all their candidates.

Despite the corrections, there is no change in the composition of the elected membership of the new Legislature, which will have 43 Democratic Party and 35 U.P.C. members, two Independents, and one representative of the Uganda National Congress.

Owing to the death of the candidate, polling did not take place in the South-West Kigezi constituency. If that seat should be won by the U.P.C., the Democrats will still have a majority of four over all other elected members in the House.

As the majority party, the D.P. can call on the votes of the three ex-officio members. There are also to be nine specially elected members, the Governor, having the right to submit five names. They are likely to include some former members of the Legislature who did not stand for election.

Among those defeated were Mr. David Nabeta, lately Minister of Works; Mr. Daudi Ocheng, Deputy Finance Minister; and three Parliamentary Secretaries.

Another well-known African in political life who was defeated was Mr. T. Bazzarabusa, who came to England last year for a parliamentary course.

The leader of the Opposition will be Mr. Obote. As results from the different constituencies reached Kampala, whence they were broadcast, there was increasing excitement, for at a time when the Democrats had a gain of 11, seven successive results were in favour of the U.P.C.

After several meetings the Governor and Mr. Kiwanuka have agreed on recommendations to the Secretary of State in regard to portfolios. The Democratic Party is expected to receive seven, or perhaps eight, of the 12 Ministries, the remainder being led by officials.

A statement by Mr. Kiwanuka that he hoped to meet the Kabaka of Buganda in order to "hear what is worrying him" has brought from a Buganda Government spokesman the report that "it will not be possible for Mr. Kiwanuka to see the Kabaka in the manner and spirit in which he made his statement."

Nomination day for the nine special members of the Legislature is to be April 8 and election day April 12. The new Legislature will assemble five days later for its first session.

## World Bank Loan for Uganda

THE WORLD BANK agreed last week to grant Uganda a loan of about £3m. for development purposes by the Uganda Electricity Board. The loan, which is guaranteed by H.M. Government, is for 20 years, with interest at 5½%.

## Governor's Gift of Primatial Cross

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, and his sons are to present in memory of Lady Crawford a Primatial Cross to the new Anglican Church Province of Uganda. The cross is of silver and Uganda ivory and the shaft of ebony and ivory. The design includes the Crown of Thorns and Nails, symbols of the Crucifixion, and the arms of the Province of Uganda. The cross bears the following inscription: "In memory of Mairie Alice Crawford, who died at Government House, Entebbe, on September 11, 1960. From her loving husband and sons."

## "E. A. & R." Accused of "Mischief" The Facts Behind A Report

ONE DAY LAST WEEK the following paragraphs appeared in "Peterborough's" diary feature in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"An illuminating example of how mischief is made between Westminster and Salisbury is provided in the current issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, an influential weekly journal read here and in Africa. Introducing a full account of Sir Roy Welensky's important private meeting with Tory M.Ps. on March 17, it states:—

"An astonishing fact is that in an obvious attempt to reduce the audience, arrangements were made at short notice for Mr. Butler, second in the Conservative hierarchy and Leader of the House, to speak at the same time in another committee room. Such was the volume of protest, however, that that competing meeting was abandoned. That the proposal to hold it won added sympathy for Sir Roy Welensky seems certain."

"The facts suggest otherwise. On March 3 Mr. Butler was asked to address the Home Office Affairs Committee on March 17. He accepted on March 6. On the 9th notice of the meeting was handed in for inclusion with forthcoming events, sent to all Government supporters next day. Early on March 10, a Friday, it was first perceived that a clash with Sir Roy would occur. Mr. Butler was at once asked to postpone his appearance. He agreed and a notice announcing the cancellation was handed to Tory M.Ps. on Monday, March 13, and onwards, three clear days before Sir Roy was due to appear.

"The story is worth-telling because it illustrates precisely the kind of misunderstanding which has caused tension between Ministers in London and Sir Roy."

## Corrections Never Withheld

Mr. F. S. Joelson wrote in reply:—

"Since 'Peterborough' has dealt so prominently with a reference in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to arrangements made for Mr. Butler to address a meeting at the House of Commons at the same time as Sir Roy Welensky was due to address Conservative back-benchers in another committee room of the House, I hope that you will allow me to add to the facts which you have published.

"You record that it was on March 13, three days before Sir Roy was due to speak, that notice of cancellation of Mr. Butler's meeting was given. It was about mid-day on that Monday that I first heard of the clash of the two meetings—from a Conservative M.P. who has not been prominent among the critics of his party's leaders over policy in Africa but was indignant at what he thought unfair and discourteous treatment of the Federal Prime Minister.

"Having checked his statement in another quarter and received corroboration, I passed for publication a passage which was entirely accurate at the time. My informants presumably received later that day or on the Tuesday the notice of cancellation of Mr. Butler's meeting, but neither communicated with me again, doubtless because it did not occur to them to correct what I had been told. Indeed, I remained unaware of the full circumstances until I read 'Peterborough's' paragraphs this morning.

"If he had known what I have explained I think that your contributor would have avoided using the word 'mischief'. Whereas many papers follow the policy of not admitting errors, mine has never declined to publish a necessary correction. This will therefore appear in our next issue."

## East Africa Safari

THE TEAM PRIZE of the East African Safari Rally between Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa held at the week-end was won by a Ford Zephyr team entered by the Dagenham works. A Mercedes 220 driven by John Manassis, W. Coleridge and A. Beckett won first place, another Mercedes, driven by W. A. Britschy, took second place and a Ford Zephyr driven Mrs. Anne Hall and Mrs. Lucille Capwell, third.



*Letter to the Editor*

## Mr. Marrian and Kenyatta Reply to Our Criticisms

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, — In your issue of March 9 you made a personal attack on me over my views on the Kenyatta question. In your issue of March 16 you used the words: "Has anybody compiled a dishonour list showing on which dates Mr. Alexander, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Marrian and other sycophants first announced their apostasy?"

This, sir, is as immoderate language as I have ever read in a reputable publication. In plain English, you have accused me of praising Jomo Kenyatta in order to win advantage for myself, and, secondly, that I have turned away from my religion and given up my faith. The names you couple with mine, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Blundell, are members of the New Kenya Party. I am not a member of this party and formulated my views entirely on my own. I cannot speak for them, but I have no doubt whatever that your charges, which I refute as utterly baseless, are as equally untrue in their case as mine.

During the election campaign there appeared two Press reports, which I could not agree as a fair interpretation of what I had said in either English or Swahili, on the Kenyatta issue. I immediately issued Press statements that provided a correction, and I emphasized the great difficulty in using three languages on a public platform. If, as you suggest, I was attempting to win advantage for myself, I would scarcely have published such corrections, which were directed to the vernacular as well as the English-language Press. I emphasize that at no time, on public platform or elsewhere, have I said I would serve in a Government with Kenyatta without the most stringent qualifications, nor did I advocate his release before the elections.

### If He Entered Legislature

My Press statement issued on February 13 made it perfectly clear that the views I expressed during the primary roll election were precisely the same as those on which I was fighting the common roll election. In brief, they were that Kenyatta should be released well before independence; that African leaders should be permitted to go and see him; that in the event of his ever entering the Legislature I would not resign my seat, if elected and still a member; but that whether I sat in opposition or on the Government side would depend entirely on whether I could satisfy myself or not that he was prepared to work for the benefit of all races and tribes in Kenya and would protect the sanctity of private property. In view of your remarks, I hope you will allow me space to give you my reasons for coming to these conclusions.

As last year's president of the Farmers' Union, and now as an Independent member of the Legislature, I have always tried to look further than the immediate future and plan the conditions in which all races can continue to live and prosper in Kenya in a tolerable degree of harmony after independence. Unless death intervened, Lancaster House has made the release of Jomo Kenyatta inevitable. I have felt that to wait until British authority was steaming out of Mombasa harbour would add to the emotionalism of full independence the emotionalism of the return of a man who has now been built up into a legend in the African mind. I felt this could create a very dangerous situation for those of us who were left behind — of every colour and hue — at a time when British responsibility for law and order had vanished.

It, therefore, release should not be indefinitely delayed, should it occur immediately or with some formulated sense of timing? It is apparent that release is a gamble, albeit one that must be taken. I have suggested, as I do now, that it should be done when a sufficient degree of unity exists in the African political scene to withstand any unfortunate repercussions. If, as you suggest, Kenyatta wishes Communism and reversion to violence, it is better to know about it now than at the moment of independence. This view is widely held by those Africans who were most active in their opposition to Mau Mau.

There is little reason to think that Kenyatta on release will in fact seek to enter the Legislature. To consider one's personal position in such an event, however, is neither to approve nor disapprove. To have remained silent would have been to avoid the question at innumerable European and African meetings. Resignation in such an event would constitute an abrogation of responsibility at a time when one's services might be most needed.

Whether, however, one would be forced into opposition is quite a different matter. One's decision in such an event would have to depend on the circumstances of the moment. Were I convinced that Kenyatta's intentions were to accept the continuance of a free Western economy based on no racial discrimination, my refusal to back the Government might do a considerable degree of harm to the cause of my own community. Those who feel that such an eventuality is impossible must equally discount any chance of my own co-operation. What I am unwilling to do is to close the door because of the circumstances of the past and so make impossible any re-appraisal in the light of a changed outlook in the future.

It may be, sir, that these views are in conflict with the editorial policy of your paper. They are, however, honestly held and are the result of a dispassionate analysis of a problem that is very real amongst the many that beset those of us who live in Kenya.

Parliament Buildings,

Yours faithfully,

PETER MARRIAN

Nairobi.

(Mr. Marrian, to whom we gladly give the opportunity to explain his point of view, says that to release Kenyatta will be a gamble but that it must be taken. Why? In our view those responsible for law and order have no right to gamble with the security of the State, which means the lives and well-being of the population in general. The Governor has made it quite plain that he is convinced that law and order would be endangered by the release of the Mau Mau leader, and we consider that it was highly irresponsible for European politicians to indicate that they would have no objection to that course — and that when Sir Patrick Renison was under the heaviest pressure from African extremists in Kenya and left-wing extremists in Britain to engage in an act of appeasement which he, with access to facts not available to others, deemed dangerous. Spokesmen for the British and Kenya Governments have shown no recognition of the moral question involved, and they can therefore scarcely complain if politicians follow their bad example in that respect. The moral issue ought to be considered no less important than the security aspect. — Ed.]

### Kenya Regiment

MR. GLYDE SANGER, representative in East Africa of the *Guardian*, wrote recently that former Mau Mau detainees had said that the "seven bestial units of Mau Mau were evolved in the forests in the bitterness of fighting and partly as a result of learning of some of the atrocities committed by members of the Kenya Regiment". The Government of Kenya has entirely rejected the implication that Mau Mau oath-taking was directly or indirectly the result of any such atrocities. The statement adds that the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, and the G.O.C.-in-C., General Goodwin, wished to pay tribute to the services rendered by this regiment in extremely difficult circumstances.

Letter to the Editor**Merit and Merit Alone****Thoughts on Politics in Kenya**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir, — Mr. Kawawa, Tanganyika's Minister for Local Government and Housing, is reported to have given the "founders of tribal or religious societies with a political background . . . the chance to disband voluntarily before they are forced to", and to have warned those societies, which include the All-Muslim National Union, that banishment would be the penalty for "anyone going against this policy".

According to a wireless bulletin, he told his audience that, while T.A.N.U. supports democracy, it sponsors African as opposed to Western democracy. The difference between the two, he pointed out, is that the latter believes in the necessity for an Opposition, whereas the former definitely does not — and, judging by his speech, has no intention of tolerating one.

This to Western eyes may seem an extraordinary state of affairs, but it is not. In Britain the parliamentary system is based on the persuasion of opponents. An opposition party is always striving to convince the electorate that it is right and the party in power is wrong. If it can succeed, power passes from one party to the other at the next general election.

It is understood both by politicians and the electorate that in this process of persuasion there is a measure of deceit, and that the plain unvarnished truth is not always the only thing which figures in an election campaign and party manifestos. This is a weakness, but it is one only in so far as the electorate is gullible; and, on the whole, the British electorate shows remarkable common sense in spite of what certain politicians and the Press serve up for public consumption.

**Waterhole of Greater Importance**

In these backward countries, however, where only a very small fraction of the people have even heard of political issues, and certainly do not appreciate their significance, where a waterhole is of infinitely greater consequence than the cold war, where the only bond tying man to man is the clan or tribal bond, where the majority is illiterate, and, anyhow, where news from another tribe is to be distrusted, there does not exist the necessary background to begin trying to convince the electorate. They regard the electioneering politician, particularly from outside their own little group, as a liar; and frequently they are not far wrong.

It is for this reason that, once the wind of change from Westminster blows an African party into power, its leaders' main task, as in Russia, is to suppress opposition; and to do so effectively it is usually necessary to imprison or banish, maybe even kill, one's opponents. Without such tactics it is very difficult, if not impossible, to establish political stability, and the leaders of the Government themselves would probably come to an end they can scarcely be expected to welcome. This technique represents no departure from the past in Africa, where political opponents were almost invariably disposed of in a physical sense if possible — a simpler and more direct approach to the threat of opposition than arguing with an electorate.

The introduction into East Africa of the Westminster pattern of parliamentary democracy is expected to proceed in a number of stages. So it will — but not in those which its devotees in Britain imagine.

In the first stage, which we are witnessing in Kenya today, you have elections in which crowds of illiterate and ignorant people handle a pencil for the first time in their lives, and, with the help of a kindly returning officer, make a barely recognizable cross against a hippo

or a bicycle or a bunch of bananas or whatever symbol (representing a candidate) the political bosses have decreed. The whole thing is highly organized, intimidation included; by the bosses; and the result is the transfer of power from those who provide the economy and Western culture to those who do not know what an economy is and who support a different culture!

This not unnaturally results in a crisis of confidence, coupled with suspicion, contempt, and perhaps even hatred of the British Government on the part of those who have largely made the country by transforming a bit of primeval Africa into at least something with the prospects of becoming a modern State. There is a flight of capital, a cessation of agricultural development, unemployment, an increase in crimes of violence and intimidation, and economic breakdown.

Knowing the essentially racist outlook of the African leaders, non-Africans in large numbers prepare to leave the country, perhaps not immediately but most certainly before independence, or even before the grant of so-called "Responsible Government", which, not without some reason, they imagine will be a period of gross irresponsibility, or even worse.

Thus by the time independence comes most of those who have hitherto provided the mainspring of the country, administratively, economically and culturally, will have gone, and you are left with an African dictatorship, as in Ghana — but in Kenya, where economic circumstances are quite different, undoubtedly bankrupt unless very heavily subsidized from outside. But never mind! You have lived up to your principles by giving the people "Freedom" — and they may kill one another or starve or rot away with disease without the alien interference their leaders find "intolerable", and of which "world opinion" so strongly disapproves for varying reasons.

You have also removed another nuisance and embarrassment from the Government of the Mother Country, which means more votes for certain politicians, and will be greeted with acclamation by them, unless, of course, the breakdown of all that a couple of generations of British pioneers built up gets a little out of hand, the liquidation of opponents proceeds too fast on too large a scale, and another "Congo" is precipitated. In that case, the party in power may prejudice its chances at the next general election, and, since in Britain opponents cannot be eliminated quite as they are in Africa, this will be considered the most serious risk the Government has to take.

Nairobi,  
 Kenya.

Yours faithfully,  
 A. T. CULWICK.

**M.P.s. Visit Dr. Banda**

SIX BRITISH M.P.s. visiting the Federation have had talks with Dr. Banda at his Blantyre home as a result, it is said, of requests made to Dr. Banda by two friends in Britain. Previously the Malawi leader had refused to see a party of visiting M.P.s. Sir Harman Nicholls, Conservative leader of the group, said afterwards that Dr. Banda had answered their questions frankly.

**At Variance with N.D.P.**


THE AFRICAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS of Southern Rhodesia, which has about 30,000 members, decided at a congress in Gwelo last week to reject the agreement for constitutional changes which was accepted by the National Democratic Party during the visit to Salisbury of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The African T.U.C., which is now affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (under whose auspices the president Mr. Ruben Jamela recently visited Europe), has demanded that the minimum wage paid to Africans, now about £8, should be £25 monthly from September next.



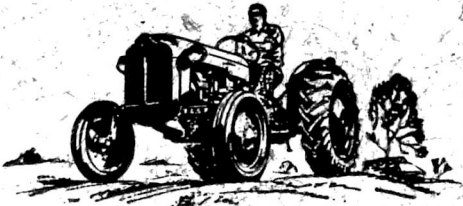
# PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA

*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 215-217 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 SOUTH AFRICAN LINE CLAN LINE DAPRA LINE ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd HALL LINE HOLLAND WEST-AFRIKA LIJN N.V. HOUSTON LINE LLOYD TRIESTINO	NEDLLOYD LINE ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES SOCIETE NAVALE DE L'OUEST SOUTH AFRICAN LINES SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE SOUTH AMERICA WEST AFRICA LINE SPRINGBOK LINE UNION CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
---	---

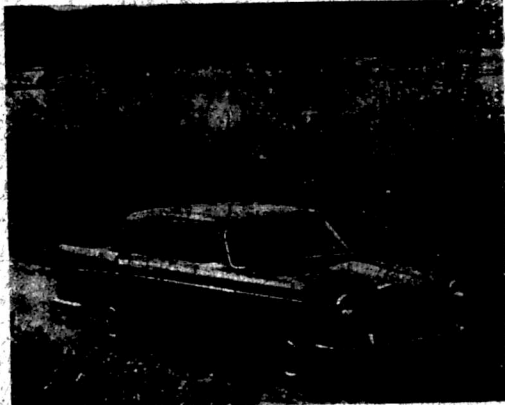
Sub-Traffic Agents  
**BENGUELA RAILWAY TO KATANGA & NORTHERN RHODESIA**  
Through B/L service U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA LOBITO

Sub Agents: Congo — Cameroons: 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), Mufulira, N. Rhodesia.

London Office  
**LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD**  
41, ST. MARY AXE LONDON, E.C.3  
London Telex 38725 and 26136  
Telephone: AVenus 5215 Cables: Walfship, London

IN BEAUTIFUL BRITAIN WITH AN AUSTIN SALOON



## Dear Visitor

En route from place to place on your vacation itinerary are roadside spots of unique charm to add to your store of memories. Without a car you might never see them. So, have a Drivehyre car and drive yourself everywhere without mileage costs and with full insurance. Delivery and collection anywhere in England or Wales are free if your hire is for 21 days or more, and you can reserve your car in advance. Send now for Brochure, Tariff and Special Advance Reservation Form.

FAITHFUL TO YOURS

# Drivehyre

The simplest Self-Drive Service  
**DRIVEHYRE (OVERSEAS) LTD., (E.R.)**  
KINGSWAY, NEWPORT, MON., ENGLAND

Parliament**Questions and Answers****Nyasaland Voters' Tax Payments**

MR. F. M. BENNETT asked what steps had been taken by electoral registration officers in Nyasaland to check the tax record for the past 10 years of voters applying to qualify as taxpayers.

MR. MACLEOD: "The electoral registration officers acted in accordance with instructions issued to them by the Governor. No difficulties appear to have arisen in checking that applicants for registration satisfied the tax requirements up to the time when registration ended on March 18."

MR. BENNETT: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that Malawi publications have recently indicated that, provided an African can produce a certificate stating that he has paid tax for the previous year, no further evidence or check would be required—other than a simple statement by him that tax had been paid during the previous nine years? In those circumstances is my rt. hon. friend satisfied that abuses, on whatever scale, did not take place?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I have not seen that reference. But it is a fact that if one pays tax one does so only when one has satisfied any tax arrears there may be for previous years. Therefore the payment of tax is *prima facie* evidence of having paid it in recent years."

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Prime Minister if he would give instructions that representatives of British embassies, commissions, and consulates should not attend gatherings from which persons were excluded on grounds of race, colour, or religion.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No, sir, I do not think this would be practicable. The exchange of representatives with other countries does not imply approval or disapproval of that country's policies, nor should it be used for that purpose."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the British High Commissioner in South Africa has recently attended a concert which Africans, Indians and coloured persons desired to attend but from which they were excluded? Does not British representation on such occasions mean the endorsement of that practice?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I should not think so. We send representatives to many countries and I think, as a matter of

convenience, they follow the ordinary conventions of the country."

MR. CALLAGHAN asked what steps were being taken by the Northern Rhodesian Government to spread knowledge among Africans and others of the need for the conservation of wild life.

MR. HUGH FRASER: "The Northern Rhodesian Government spread this knowledge through lectures, broadcasts, and films." MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the Under-Secretary of State aware that the present policy is quite unsatisfactory? Will he review it in the light of the recent report of Dr. Fraser Darling, in view of the fact that the proper conservation of wild life would yield a very substantial meat diet to the Africans, whereas the indiscriminate slaughter which is going on at the present time is likely to lead to hunger in a very short time, apart from the destruction of wild life?"

MR. FRASER: "In the last 10 years we have made considerable progress and incurred a great deal of expenditure. What is more, this autumn we shall be in touch with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and also the Commission for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara. In September a conference will be called at Arusha to discuss these matters on an international basis. I agree that further steps should be taken, and the Northern Rhodesian Government propose to do so."

SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON: "Will my hon. friend read Dr. Fraser Darling's book and his report? If he does he will not be so happy about the position. Is he aware that the complete extinction of African fauna is passing from a possibility to a probability? Is he further aware, largely through poaching, that the utmost cruelty ensues, and that game has been extinguished to the detriment not only of the diet of the Africans but largely to the future of the tourist trade?"

MR. FRASER: "Yes, sir. We are aware of those facts. It is because of the poaching that the matter should be handled at an international level. That is precisely why we are calling the autumn conference."

**Macleodism Causes Contempt****Africans Will be the Great Losers**

THE CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE and the suspicion, contempt, and almost hatred of the United Kingdom Government which are general among the European community in Kenya are caused, the *Kenya Weekly News* has written editorially, by the conviction that the policy of H.M. Government, as expressed by Mr. Macleod, however seductively it be dressed in the garb of partnership, multi-racialism or non-racialism, will inevitably lead to untrammelled African domination and to a country wherein there will be no tolerable life for the European community that has built an economy from a waste of raw Africa.

Confidence will be restored only when H.M. Government states precisely how it proposes to discharge its obligations of interest and of honour.

It cannot be stated too often that the great lack in Mr. Macleod's policy is the very inadequate consideration of the future of the European communities in East and Central Africa and of the consequences, social and economic, of their departure from Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

Go they will if they are not offered a fairer prospect than they can now see; and millions of Africans will be the greatest losers by their departure.

Mr. John Baker White has written in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"I cannot recall an occasion since the Munich appeasement period at which so many people were so worried about where Britain is going.

"Many are disturbed about the Government's African policy. They realize that in the Federation and Kenya both whites and Africans have lost faith in it. The British public do not shrug off South Africa's secession from the Commonwealth as an event of no importance. Nor, I think, will many accept Lord Hailsham's one-sentence explanation of the reasons for it."

About 50 "Soccer" enthusiasts are expected to fly from Nyasaland in May to see the Cup Final at Wembley.

The Sovereign's and Regimental Colours of the 2nd Battalion The King's African Rifles have been laid up in the new St. George's Church, Zomba.

Mr. Barry Banda, publicity secretary of the Nyasaland Council of Labour, whose offices were recently raided by the police, has been dismissed by the union executive.

TOBACCO  
AT ITS BEST

SENIOR SERVICE  
Satisfy

**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



**new power economy**

20% more tractive effort in this new 80 h.p.

**SIMPLEX DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE** with

3-cylinder Diesel Engine. Range 5-7 tons.



**DIESEL  
LOCOS**

Represented in TANGANYIKA-KENYA

by

**WIGGLESWORTH**  
& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

BAR ES SALAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., 30-32 Minster Lane, London, E.C.1

**E. A. & R.**

*“I Read Each Issue  
From Cover to Cover”*

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: “I read each issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* from cover to cover”.

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and miners, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, *East Africa and Rhodesia* often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve.

If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and used it as thoroughly.

Perhaps you are one of them. Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East and Central Africa costs 97/6 the surface mail edition 40/- to any address.

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

**E. A. & R.**

[Concluded from page 855]

have obvious and perhaps disastrous effects on the Kenya economy.

"Any compensation scheme would have to be guaranteed for a specific period, certainly longer than the life of the present Parliament. This would present constitutional difficulties in the way of guaranteeing the necessary funds. In addition, the existence of a compensation scheme for farmers would make it very difficult for the Government to refuse to set up similar schemes for non-Africans in other businesses, professions, or trades who felt that their future might be uncertain. This could not be limited to Kenya.

"Although the British Government might guarantee that any compensation scheme would last for 10 years, for example, most farmers would probably avail themselves of the opportunity to get out as soon as the scheme started, fearing that the supply of money might dry up later. This would seriously increase the financial burden on H.M. Government and the Kenya Government, but it would also have other effects. We must consider the overall duties of H.M. Government in these matters.

"Our main duties in any Colony are threefold: to the people of the Colony as a whole; to our own kith and kin; and to the maintenance of law, order, and orderly government.

"In present circumstances a compensation scheme for European farmers in Kenya would be against all these general interests. It would be likely to destroy the whole of the Colony's economy. It would leave behind it unmanageable agricultural deserts, and would, while making it impossible for the more intrepid European to farm on, destroy for ever the conception of a society in which each individual, whatever his race, can develop his skills and talents to the full.

"If we cannot fulfil this conception, we shall betray the endeavours of the past whose fruits are the considerable economic values and investments that we see in Kenya today.

"I believe that there is little future either for Kenya or for the European farmer in what I might term the negative approach — the organized withdrawal of skill and capital. The policy of H.M. Government is precisely the reverse of this, and rightly so.

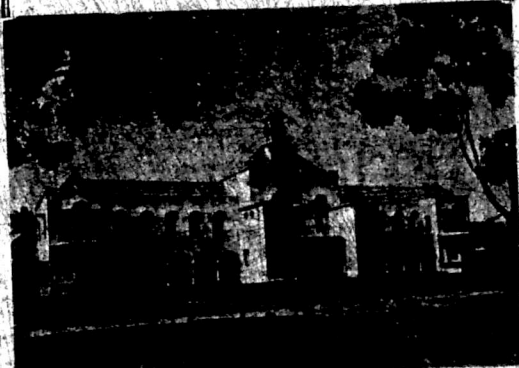
"In stable Government and in expanding economy lies the greatest hope for all in Kenya, not least for those whose interests have been so ably portrayed by my hon. friend this afternoon."

## TASMA

TANGANYIKA  
SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

P.O. BOX 377, TANGA.  
Telephone: 661/2/6 Tanga. 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.

## Tshombe Rouses Mob Katangans March on Airport

THOUSANDS of Katanga Africans marched on Elisabethville Airport on Tuesday in an attempt to take control from a United Nations contingent after reports that Gurkha troops were to be flown into Elisabethville. They tore down the U.N. flag and did extensive damage before retreating.

The mob had been aroused by a speech by President Tshombe in which he called on them to resist the United Nations "to the death" and particularly the entry of any Indian troops. During the previous night Katanga gendarmerie had unsuccessfully tried to take over the airport and obstruct the runway. They were taken prisoner by the Swedish U.N. guard.

The United Nations face a deficit of £14m. more than half its normal annual budget, on the Congo operation, the General Assembly's budget committee was told last week.

It was then thought that France would have to be added to the list of countries which have refused to pay their share of the Congo expenses. These include all the Communist group, some Arab countries, and Nationalist China. In addition, 20 Latin American countries have announced that they will pay only "symbolic" sums.

Last year's costs totalled more than £17m. and Mr. Hammarskjöld is seeking more than £48m. for this year's operations in the Congo. The United States and Britain have been underwriting the Congo effort by grants of services, such as air and sea transport, in addition to their normal assessments.

In Leopoldville General Mobutu, Congolese Army Commander, said that General Lundula, head of the Stanleyville regime's troops, had sent a delegation of 12 officers across the Orientale-Equator border for talks with the commander of the Leopoldville forces. The two rival army groups had been facing each other for several weeks. As a result of the talks Lundula had agreed to withdraw his troops up to 140 miles from the border. Observers hoped that this move might foreshadow a reconciliation between the two factions.

A U.N. commission of four judges—from Mexico, Ethiopia, Burma, and Tonga—has been appointed to investigate the death of Lumumba. It is not known when they will begin work.

On Thursday Congolese troops from Katanga, led by European mercenaries, recaptured Manono from Stanleyville forces. They met little opposition, the only casualties reported being seven Stanleyville soldiers killed in a clash eight miles from the mining town. An Englishman, Captain Richard Browne, commanded a company of 48 Britons and South Africans who led the attack.

### "Sabotage" Attempt

On Friday, when 800 Gurkha troops were flown from Leopoldville to Kamina, the United Nations base in Katanga, the Katanga Government described the move as a deliberate attempt to sabotage the solution of Congo problems worked out by Congolese leaders at their Tananarive conference. Precautions were taken at Elisabethville airport to prevent the landing of troops there.

In New York it was confirmed that France would not contribute towards the United Nations' Congo costs. The United States, however, pledged an additional amount which means that she will pay almost half of the entire operation's cost this year. On Monday the General Assembly approved a temporary extension of Mr. Hammarskjöld's powers to spend £2.9m. a month on the Congo.

In Leopoldville it was announced that Mr. Kamitatu, the provincial president, would fly to Stanleyville for mediatory talks with Mr. Gizenga.

An outpost of President Tshombe's Government was established in New York with the opening of a Katanga Information Services office. The public relations officer, Mr. Stanley Hershman, told reporters: "We feel the Belgians, or whoever they may be, should be permitted to stay. What is the sense of dismissing valuable people who are not running the Government but simply working for it? Mr. Tshombe takes advice from several sources, but the decisions are his and his alone."

A United Nations progress report for February published in Leopoldville stressed the increasing danger of inflation and economic disintegration. It said overall production had fallen except in Katanga, that there was a danger of a famine in the eastern and north-eastern regions, that increases in Army pay had led to a round of wage demands from civil servants, and that the balance of payments position was serious. Preoccupied with political issues, neither the central nor provincial authorities had paid sufficient attention to the economic situation.

## Still Stalemate in Kenya

### Mr. Macleod Sees African Leaders

TALKS IN NAIROBI on Monday between the Colonial Secretary and leaders of Kenya's political parties failed to resolve the deadlock over the formation of a Government. The talks were held as Mr. Macleod passed through the Kenya capital on his way from Zanzibar to Aden—in spite of a Colonial Office statement that discussions would not take place. Mr. Macleod told Parliament a few days ago: "I think it important that a Secretary of State should not appear in any way to intervene in what is clearly the Governor's affair in forming the Administration."

After seeing Mr. Macleod, Mr. Gichuru, president of the Kenya African National Union, said: "We have made it very clear that we will not participate in the Government until Kenyatta is released". A "complete deadlock" had been reached on that question, he said.

Leaders of the Kenya African Democratic Union, the New Kenya Party, and the Asian parties also met Mr. Macleod.

The K.A.D.U. delegates refused to speak to Press representatives about their interviews and their attitude to participation in the Government remains obscure.

At a Press conference later Mr. Macleod said that he stood wholeheartedly behind the Governor on Kenyatta's release; in that matter there was no divergence between the Kenya and British Governments.

He had, he said, just returned from Tanganyika, where the constitutional conference had ended "in scenes of great harmony" and Zanzibar, which would have a Chief Minister after the elections in June. Uganda was also making good progress after its peaceful elections. Kenya, though it had many advantages over the other countries, was finding it difficult to "get off the ground".

He had reminded the African leaders that at the Lancaster House conference they had made no reservation about the release of Kenyatta.

Asked if it was intended to operate the new Constitution without African support if necessary, he said: "I do not know. Let us wait until that situation arises".

The opening of the new Legislative Council, due to have taken place today, has been postponed until a new Government is formed.

Journalists are to be allowed to visit Kenyatta in Maralal, where he and his family have now been flown from Lodwar, next Tuesday.

## Breach of Faith

A KENYA GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN has said that the tape-recording which was made when African political leaders visited Kenyatta and used in Cairo at a meeting of the All-African Peoples' Congress had constituted a breach of the restriction order on Kenyatta, which made all messages to and from him subject to censorship. Commenting on a Cairo report that Mr. Mboya had said that Kenyatta's voice was being heard "for the first time in eight years of torture, imprisonment, maltreatment, and suffering", the spokesman said that those words were false, and that Mr. Mboya had said after his visit to Lodwar that Kenyatta was in good health.

## Leaving Kenya for Australia

EUROPEANS are reported to be leaving Kenya for Australia at a monthly rate of about 100, and inquiries about conditions in that country have recently reached the level of 1,000 a month. A woman immigration officer is being sent to Nairobi by the Australian Government, whose only representative in the Colony has been a trade commissioner, Mr. Geoffrey Tenby.

## Church Province of Uganda

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY is due in Uganda today for the inauguration of the new Anglican Church Province of Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi. He will install Dr. Leslie Brown as the new Archbishop. Among those expected to attend the ceremony, will be the Most Rev. Leonard Beesher, Archbishop of East Africa, the Most Rev. Dr. W. J. Hughes, Archbishop of Central Africa, the Most Rev. Dr. Joost de Blank, Archbishop of Capetown, and bishops and other representatives of churches in a number of other countries. In a visit of 12 days Dr. and Mrs. Fisher hope to spend a week travelling throughout the Protectorate.

## Development Aid

THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE GROUP, which later this year will become the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, has ended a three-day meeting in London with the decision to appoint a full-time chairman, to be nominated by the United States, and a vice-chairman, to be nominated by France. The common objective of member nations is to be the expansion of aid to developing countries and an improvement in its effectiveness. The meeting was told that U.K. Government aid to under-developed countries, would probably amount to £180m. to £200m. this year, against £150m. in 1960. The members are Belgium, Canada, France, Western Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United States, and Britain.

## Rebel Leader Sentenced

GENERAL MENGHISTOU NEWAYE, former commander of the Ethiopian Imperial Bodyguard, was publicly hanged in Addis Ababa at the week-end after being sentenced to death for his part in the revolt in December against the Emperor. He was found guilty of aggravated homicide by the execution of 15 senior Government officials, of attempting to overthrow the Government, and of armed rebellion. Captain Kifle Weldemariam and Lieut. Defegu Tedla, charged with him, were sentenced to 15 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively. An Army delegation visited the Emperor last week to declare their unchanged loyalty after an earlier deputation, which had demanded more pay, had given rise to rumours of a new revolt.



# N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)

*Fast monthly service between*

## JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

Homeward cargo can be accepted direct Colonabe Cargo to other Far Eastern destinations can be accepted direct (if sufficient inducement) or with transshipment on through Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply:

N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE  
104-6 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3  
Phone: AVENUE 5099  
Telegraphic Address: Yusen, London.

London Agents: MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.  
Cotts House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.3  
Phone: AVE 1234  
Telegraphic address: Cottergk, London.

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa MITCHELL COTTS GROUP

## Barclays Bank D.C.O. to Increase Capital

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. is to increase its authorized capital to £25m. and will offer to stockholders on the register on April 13 new ordinary shares at the price of 30s. per share in the proportion of three for every £10 of ordinary stock held. The board will declare an interim distribution of 5% and expects to be able to recommend a final dividend at the same rate for the year ending on September 30 next. The issued capital, now just under £13m., will thus be raised to £17m., and the published reserves, now £11½m., will be increased to £13,283,875. There is no present intention of issuing any part of the balance of £8m. of the new authorized capital.

## Italian Funds for Kenya

AN ITALIAN FINANCIAL CONSORTIUM is considering a loan to Kenya equivalent to several million pounds. The Minister for Agriculture recently had discussions in Rome on the subject, and shortly afterwards representatives of the group came to London for discussions at the Treasury and Colonial Office. Negotiations are to be resumed early in April after the return of Kenya's Finance Minister from the United States, where he, the Minister for Agriculture, and the Attorney-General are engaged in discussions with the World Bank, to which application has been made for a loan of £3.35m. There have also been talks with the chairman of the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations and with Mr. Mennen Williams. If time permits the Finance Minister will go to Ottawa for talks with the Canadian Finance Minister.

## Mr. Lawrie Resigns from C.D.C.

MR. A. A. LAWRIE, since March, 1959, regional controller in East Africa for the Colonial Development Corporation, has just retired at his own request, and Mr. P. M. Wise, an operations controller in London, flew to Nairobi last week to take up the duties. He joined the corporation in 1950, has held senior appointments with the C.D.C. in the Far East and West Africa, and has visited East Africa. Mr. Lawrie first went to Kenya in 1920, and founded the accountancy firm of Angus Lawrie, Jeremy & Co. The C.D.C. has no deputy controller in East Africa, but Mr. P. Smalley, the regional finance officer, acts in that capacity in the absence of the controller.

In the second week of the tobacco auctions in Salisbury sales of South-Western flue-cured tobacco totalled 4,635,410 lb., realizing £698,630, an average of 36.17d. per lb. For the first two weeks the total was just under 7,221,100 for just over £1m., an average of 34.92d.

The Rhodesian subsidiary of Joseph Lucas, Ltd., of Birmingham, has begun production of motor-car batteries in its new £250,000 factory at Norton.

## London and Rhod. Mining and Land

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., reports consolidated profits for the year to September 30 last of £65,139, (£82,372 for the previous 15 months) after meeting taxation liabilities of £46,374 and providing £50,511 for depreciation and amortization. Dividends of 8% require £49,400, and the carry-forward is £91,138 (£72,942).

The issued capital is £1m. in stock units of 5s. Market value of the investments was £994,748 at the end of the year, against a book value of £807,395. An interest in Scottish Rhodesian Finance, Ltd., a hire-purchase company formed in 1937, was sold at cost. Net revenue from real estate totalled £38,095.

A portion of the Wiltshire estate surplus to ranching requirements was sold at £3 an acre, realizing a profit of £12,447; some 112,000 acres on the border between Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa were sold after the close of the year to the Government of Southern Rhodesia at a profit of about £8,000; and 40,400 acres in the Que Que district were leased to a tenant who has an option to purchase until 1964. Owing to drought and the lower price for cattle there was a loss of £21,010 on ranching operations, which required capital expenditure of £25,640 on fencing, water supplies, roads, buildings, and vehicles.

Mazoe Consolidated Mines, Ltd., a subsidiary had a working profit of £39,287. The company has a 40% interest in Lonrho Exploration Co., Ltd., which is systematically examining the mining claims held by the group. It no longer administers the Cam and Motor and Pickstones mines, which were acquired by the Rio Tinto group. Because this change caused loss of revenue from fees and commissions, the Salisbury office was reorganized. The principal subsidiary company, The African Investment Trust, Ltd., had a profit after taxation of £79,421 and paid a 30% dividend.

The directors are Brigadier S. K. Thorburn (chairman), and Messrs. A. H. Ball (managing director), J. Whitehouse, J. N. Kiek, J. A. Caldecott, J. Dee Shapland and F. E. O. Davies (the two last named being resident in Rhodesia). There are four alternate directors: Messrs. H. L. Quinton, F. A. Butcher, J. A. G. Mills, and the Hon. A. J. B. Ogilvy. Extracts from Brigadier Thorburn's statement appear on another page.

## Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd.

HUBERT DAVIES AND CO., LTD., a company with large interests in the Federation, reports a consolidated net profit after taxation for the year ended October 31 last of £207,099, compared with £168,012 in the previous year. Ordinary shareholders receive 1s. 9d. per 10s. share. The issued capital is £753,602 in 10s. ordinary shares and £342,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares. Fixed assets stand in the books at £716,883 and current assets less current liabilities at £2,230,881. Mr. Roland Paget is the chairman and Mr. R. O. Atkinson the managing director; Sir Walter Harragin, and Messrs. M. W. J. Bull, F. O. Hes, H. M. MacLarty, F. D. Opperman, J. T. Pyott, and B. C. Smither are the other members of the board.

## British Cotton Growing Association

THE BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION reports a consolidated net profit for the year to October 31 of £193,157 (£173,681 for 10 months, 1960) after tax of £133,858 (£117,738). A proposed dividend of 7½% free of tax (7½% less tax) will take £71,580 (£43,842), with £502,952 (£395,299) being carried forward.

# 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. 278  
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460  
LOURENÇO MARQUES  
P.O. Box 557  
JOHANNESBURG  
P.O. Box 8827  
LUSAKA P.O. Box 1200

Established over 60 years



Company Report**Blantyre and East Africa, Limited****Record Tea Crop Sold at Higher Prices****MAJOR L. ERRINGTON'S STATEMENT TO SHAREHOLDERS**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, March 29.

MAJOR L. ERRINGTON, chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended on September 30, 1960, a statement from which the following are extracts:—

The directors now submit their annual report to the shareholders, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1960.

**Second Successive Record**

For the second year in succession I am able to report the highest tea crop on record. Although the rainfall recorded during the year was not outstanding, distribution was favourable, and we were fortunate in having above average precipitation in November 1959, which accelerated the general flush in December, and favourable climatic conditions were maintained until the end of the cropping season.

The company's tea crop for the year amounted to 2,715,451 lb., compared with 2,289,007 lb. last year, an increase of 426,444 lb., viz. 18.6%.

The crop from the various estates was as follows:—Lauderdale, 930,824 lb.; Glenorchy, 539,000 lb.; Limbuli, 930,200 lb.; Zoa, 189,127 lb.; Pwazi, 126,300 lb.

During the year the following additional areas were planted in tea: Glenorchy, 17 acres; Limbuli 17.5 acres; Zoa, 25 acres; Pwazi, 48 acres. The renovation programme was continued at Lauderdale.

Expenditure on tea account reflected a substantial rise during the year, but due to the increase in crop the cost of production was slightly below last year's figure.

**Higher Average Sale Price**

Taking a comparison with last year, the gross average price received for our offerings at auction reflected an increase of 4.80d. per lb.

There were no installations of new machinery in the factories during the year. Plans, however, were put into operation for an extension to the Lauderdale factory in order to enlarge the rolling and fermenting room, the former to provide accommodation for additional rollers and the general re-siting of the machinery therein. Except for minor details the extension has since been completed.

At Glenorchy factory an extension of the boiler-house is being carried out, and the re-arrangement and electrification of the sifting machinery has had good results.

Orders have been placed for further machinery, also steam and diesel generators for these factories.

Since the close of the year trough withering units were installed at Lauderdale and Glenorchy, but it is too early to give an opinion of their efficiency.

Operations at our Pwazi Estate continued satisfactorily, and the mature gardens again yielded a good crop.

factory, and the mature gardens again yielded a good crop.

In Blantyre the general manager's house was completed during the year, and good progress was made with the erection of a manager's house at Pwazi. Improvements were made to staff houses at Lauderdale and Limbuli. A substantial storage shed was erected at Glenorchy.

Although slightly short of our programme, 106 new houses for African labour were added to the housing on the tea estates.

**Sales of Land**

We sold 1,612 acres of land, of which 1,511 acres were purchased at a low figure by the Nyasaland Government for the re-settlement of Africans.

Flue tobacco results were encouraging: 52,006 lb. of leaf received an average price of 37.29d. per lb. on the Limbe auction floor. Unfortunately the dark fired tobacco, of which 39,907 lb. were sold, reached a very dull market and only realized 8.28d. per lb. I should point out, however, that there is always a wide margin between flue and dark fired tobacco prices.

The tung orchards were kept on a care and maintenance basis throughout the year.

With reference to the balance-sheet you will note that the directors have made a conservative revaluation of the company's freehold estates at a figure of £438,593. The amount equal to the excess of the revised value over the previous figure of £94,192, viz. £344,401, has been placed to capital reserve account, and in that connexion at a later date we hope to make recommendations relative to a bonus issue of ordinary shares.

The higher tea crop and more favourable market prices are reflected in the profit and loss account, which shows a net profit, before taxation, etc., of £175,257, an increase over the previous year's profit of £78,138. We have set aside £52,400 for taxation and have made allocations to the following accounts: special reserve account for buildings and machinery, £55,000; staff contingencies account, £2,000.

**Dividends**

It is proposed to pay the usual preference dividend and an increased dividend of 35% to the ordinary shareholders, in both cases, less tax.

If the dividend proposals are approved, the available balance of £1,263 will be added to the carry-forward balance of £40,498, making a total of £41,761 to be carried forward to next year, subject to directors' fees, etc.

In conclusion, I would like to convey to our general manager in Nyasaland and the home and overseas staff our appreciation of the efficient and loyal service they have given during the year.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring director, Mr. Alex Brown, was re-elected.

**Company Report****London and Rhodesian  
Mining and Land Company****Chairman's Review of Operations**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on April 20 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN, O.B.E., M.C., which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

The net profit of the group for the year after taxation amounted to £65,139, as compared with £82,372 for the preceding 15 months and an interim dividend at the rate of 4% was paid in November. Your directors now propose a final dividend at the rate of 4%.

The group's investments at the close of the financial year had a market value of £995,000, compared with a book value of £807,000, at the same date.

The African Investment Trust, Ltd., a subsidiary, made a profit of £79,421 after tax. Despite some depreciation in recent months due to political reasons, on March 21, 1961 our portfolio of quoted investments still showed an overall appreciation of £115,900. Mazoe Consolidated Mines, Ltd., had another very satisfactory year, producing 12,467 fine ounces of gold for a working profit of £39,287.

The results from ranching operations could hardly be other than disappointing, for we have had two drought years in succession. So far this year conditions

have improved a great deal. I am sure, provided we do not have a continuing series of drought years, our ranching profits from now onwards should show a steady increase.

I have the greatest admiration for the achievements of the Southern Rhodesian Government in running the country and in raising the standard of living for the Africans. I do not believe that the bulk of the African population is interested in politics; they are far more interested in a higher standard of living coupled with the possibility of participating in the future prosperity of the Federation.

Unfortunately, many people in this country who know little or nothing of Africa lend their support to a vociferous minority of extremists, and promise these extremists things which they must know cannot be carried out for at any rate some years to come. If we had firmly told these African extremists that the amount of influence which the Africans could have in the governing of their country was entirely dependent upon how soon they fitted themselves to assume this responsibility, the bulk of the Africans would have accepted the situation.

I believe that common sense will ultimately prevail, but the whole future of the Federation is still very much a subject of active discussion upon the highest level.

With regard to the current year, it is too early to make a reliable forecast of our ranching results, but, barring unforeseen setbacks, I am reasonably hopeful that we shall be able to give you another modest increase in your rate of dividend. Generally speaking, I look forward with some confidence to growing prosperity for your company, but it will necessarily take time and one must therefore not expect spectacularly improved results within the immediate future.

## 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 9090, 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 9090, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

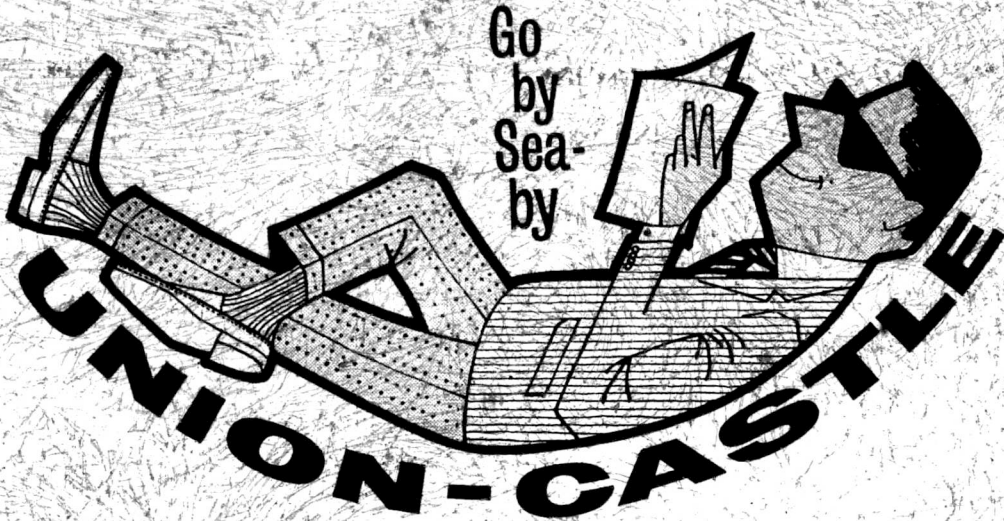
Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

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



LONDON OFFICE:

BOW BELLS HOUSE, BREAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4  
Telephone CITY 2946



**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.

For fares and full details apply:

**UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office: Cayzer House,  
2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3  
Chief Passenger Office: Rotherwick  
House, 19-21 Old Bond Street,  
London, W1.

**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, glauconite, tin and silver.

**EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:**

Facilities (mainly piece goods), iron and steel, manufactures of metal, machinery and appliances, motor vehicles and tractors, transport equipments, 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.

**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 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.

eastAfrica



Please write, phone or call at

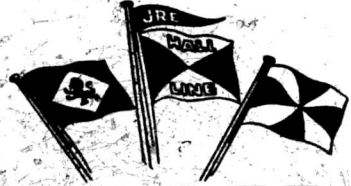
**EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION**  
**GRAND BLDGS., TRAFALGAR SQUARE,**  
**LONDON W.C.2 (WHITEHALL 5701)**  
 or P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, Kenya

L.A.T.T.A. 3172

**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
† CITY OF STAFFORD				
† DEFENDER		Apr. 6	Apr. 10	Apr. 19
† CLAN MACLENNAN		Apr. 20	Apr. 24	May 3

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

**RED SEA PORTS:—**  
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

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

**THE OWNERS**

OR  
**THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.**

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

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