

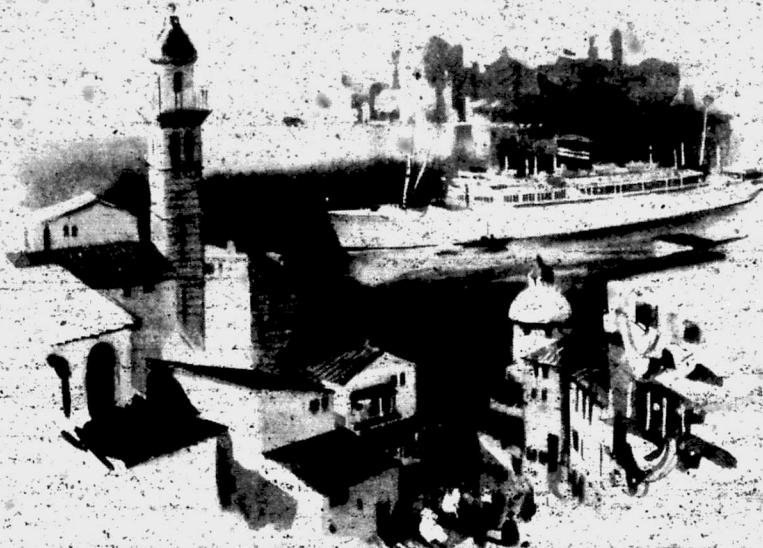
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 17, 1959

Vol. 36

No. 1829

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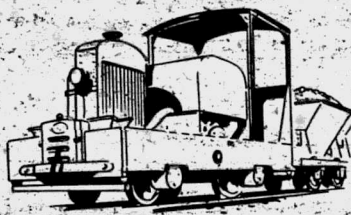


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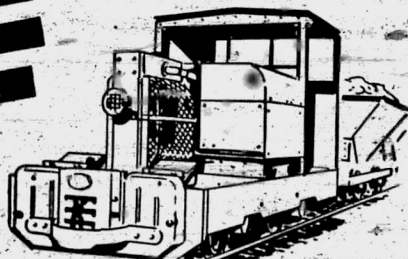
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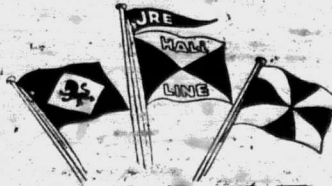
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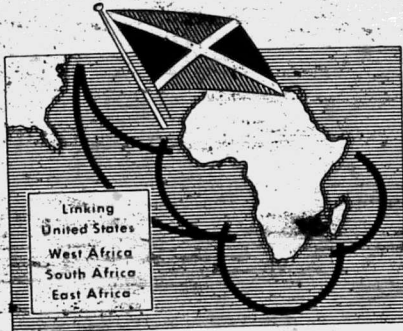
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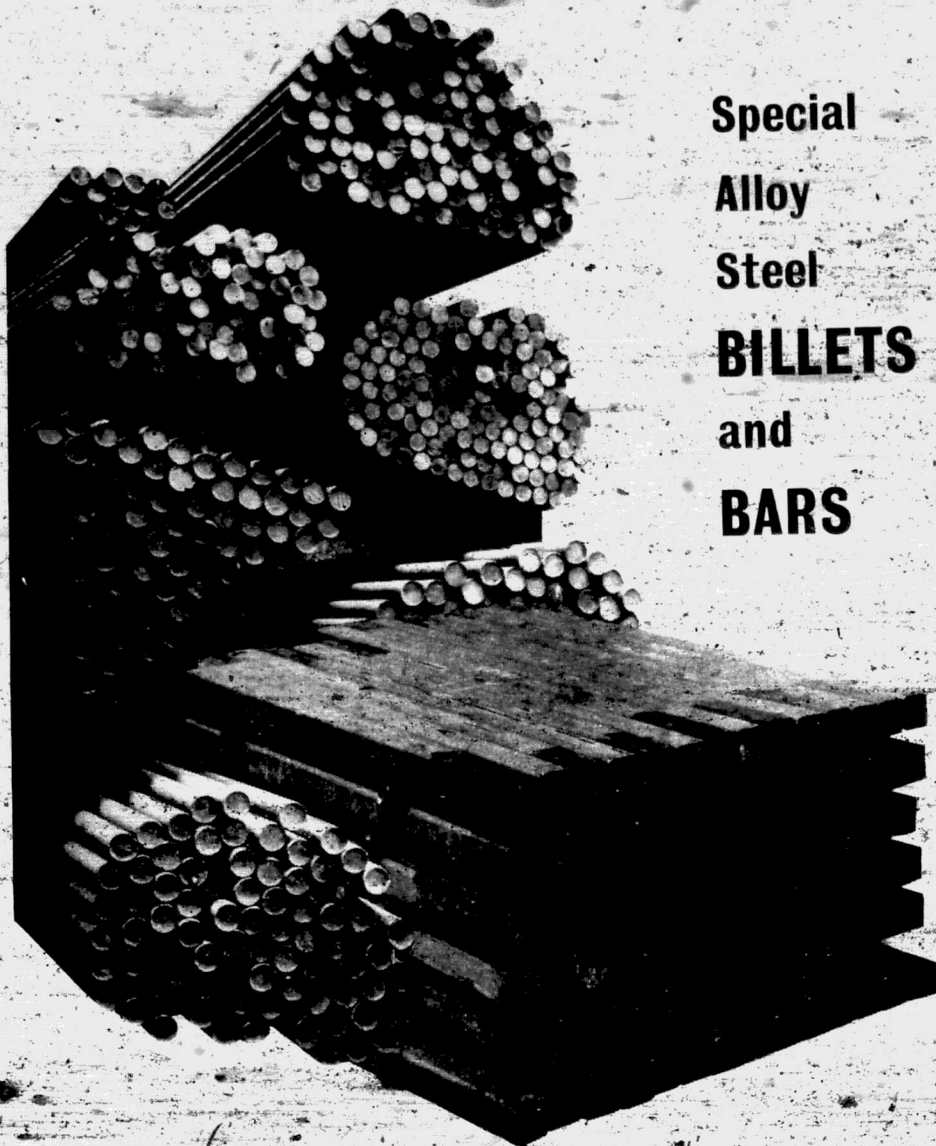
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1959

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR CHARLES CUMINGS has argued cogently in an address which we reported last week that the vote should be given only to those who can exercise it rationally, but that there should be a liberal policy of energetic education in the Federation, so that the franchise may be progressively and quickly extended to all who reach a reasonable standard. That advice from a Rhodesian who spent much of his life in the Sudan Civil Service deserves careful consideration, as does his catalogue of countries in which so-called democracy has failed because it was not soundly based or honestly practised; and Sir Charles Cumings is convinced that the same sorry story would be repeated in Central Africa (and, by implication, in East Africa) if a universal franchise were introduced too quickly. His plea is for a qualitative franchise, allied to serious efforts to bring more adult Africans within the qualifying category. Quality which should produce benefits for the community in general, not a spurious equality, is his prescription — a levelling up, not a levelling down.

The Sudan, in which the speaker served with distinction for many years, was quick after it had gained its independence to abolish a jerry-built system of parliamentary democracy which had promptly shown its manifold faults, and Ghana, which the

### Drifting

### Into Danger.

African nationalist propagandists throughout East and Central Africa take as their model, has within a couple of years of obtaining its independence come close to dictatorship. But these proofs of the truth of the case which Sir Charles Cumings outlined to an African audience are studiously ignored by the African political leaders

in the territories with which this journal is concerned. They clamour for the vote for everybody, however-ill equipped millions of their people may be to use it — not of course because they believe that access to the ballot-box would be a boon to those in whose name they purport to speak, but because it would hoist them to positions of authority and power, though scarcely any of them are qualified for the heavy responsibilities of high office. Despite their manifest shortcomings and the unreadiness of their people, however, the drift — and drift is the right word — is in their direction, primarily because politicians of both parties in the United Kingdom have for years refused to face honestly the implications of the demands from ardent but immature African agitators and have for so long declined to take decisions and a recognizable stand.

In consequence, there is now a general assumption that it cannot be long before African majorities take over in Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Nyasaland; and some people foresee a similar

### The Portent of Mwanza.

Northern Rhodesia not many years hence. Indeed, one of the most influential newspapers in the world assumed in a leading article the other day that within ten years Kenya would be controlled by African votes and African Ministers. African hegemony is the objective of the so-called nationalist, but really racialist, leaders in all these territories; as they declared unequivocally at their conference in Mwanza last year, when the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa was created with the avowed aim of fostering "nationalism virile and unrelenting" as a means of achieving "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on

pan-African lines", or, in plain terms, black African dictatorship over the non-African minorities. One of the participants, and one only, has sought to assuage alarm by remarking that people of all races who regard Africa as home are Africans, and that the resolution consequently means no more than government by people of all races on the spot, instead of by distant Parliaments and Ministers who do not understand local problems. That suggestion is quite unconvincing, for the Mwanza gathering was restricted to black Africans, who talked in terms of black nationalism (as practically all of them have continued to do). Strangely enough, European and Asian politicians in the territories have taken scarcely any notice of the Mwanza declaration, though it was clearly addressed to them and their communities. Indeed, within a few months of that pronouncement Europeans and Asians in Tanganyika were seeking election to the Legislature under the banner of the Tanganyika African National Union, whose leader had convened the Mwanza conference.

There is all the difference between sympathy for progressive development of African participation in public affairs and acceptance of domination by inexperienced nationalists,

### Plaything of Party Politics.

however "virile and unrelenting" their protestations. The basic issue confronting East and Central Africa, it is certainly not a case of black versus white, for the overwhelming majority of the sufferers from the premature transfer of power to Africans would be the mass of Africans, who would be deprived of much that British administration has taught them to admire and expect. Craven capitulation to African agitators as a matter of political convenience would certainly drive out large numbers of Europeans, but it would be the millions of Africans who would be permanently denied what they would have gained from some further decades of British rule. That truth — and it is the incontrovertible truth — ought to have won support for the continuance of British rule from those people in the United Kingdom, the United States, and other countries who profess especial concern for the well-being of Africans; but it is precisely those sections of opinion which have taken the contrary course of encouraging African politicians in a hurry. That illogical, regrettable, and now irreversible stand by the political left wing has made this vital matter the plaything of British party politics. It is the worst feature of the situation. Indeed, any regular reader

of *Hansard* during recent years must have been shocked at the frequency with which Opposition speakers have made dangerously irresponsible speeches or interjections or asked questions which were bound to comfort Africans who lack the essential qualities of leadership or in some cases even normal scruples. Misguidance from abroad has harmed Africa immeasurably.

### Statements Worth Noting

"I have now been all over Nyasaland, and met every chief and nearly all the village headmen" — Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland.

"I believe we shall set an example for Africa and for the world in that, in this State where there are several races living together, there is goodwill and understanding between them" — Mr. A. J. L. Lewis, a leading member of the Central Africa Party.

"It is no exaggeration to say that, in the active struggle against Mau Mau terrorists, no one played a more vital or fundamental part than the Kenya Regiment" — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, in a farewell address to the regiment at Nanyuki.

"The East African Governments have provided 32% of the cost of the buildings of the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund 39%, the Gandhi Memorial Fund 16%, and the International Co-operation Administration of the United States Government 13%" — Mr. P. J. Rogers, M.L.C., Kenya.

"There seems to be an impression outside Kenya that the dark and bitter days of Mau Mau have left behind a legacy of intense racial conflict. There is, of course, racialism in Kenya, as in most other countries, but one of the remarkable things about Kenya is that there is less racial bitterness today than ever before and that people get on better together" — Mr. Musa Amalamba, Kenya's Minister for Housing.

"I have much hope to see other African graduates, with the right qualifications of character and ability coming forward into the more senior grades in the provincial administration. It is the policy of the government, while not lowering standards, to give opportunities in its service to men of all races according to their qualifications, ability and character" — Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

"When I first came to Kenya seven years ago, and tried to learn something of the economic situation, it seemed to me that nothing would help Kenya more than some massive investment that might act as a catalyst to the economic growth of the country. Today this has happened" — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, in a speech after signing the agreement with the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., and B.P. (East Africa), Ltd., for the new oil refinery at Mombasa.

"We have the resources and we have the right investment planning. Given the will to succeed there appears to be no reason why we cannot achieve a saving on imports of something like half we are spending today. What do we want of the future? If it is industrial development and economic advancement then let us be single-minded in our approach. Let us muster all the forces at our command and use them intelligently to serve our purpose. Let us not be afraid of being great" — Mr. D. H. Cummings, Federal Secretary for Commerce and Industry.



# "Weak-Kneed Approach Surest Way to Lose Africa"

"Recognize Our Good Faith and Contribute More Than Words" — Sir Roy Welensky

"THE HISTORY OF NYASALAND has until recent times been one which could best be described as *laissez-faire*", Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, declared after opening a private railway line near Zomba recently (reported in last week's issue). "Were I to be asked on whose shoulders rests the responsibility for the disturbed state of the country, manifested so tragically earlier this year, I would answer that the responsibility is largely Great Britain's spread over the successive governments of the United Kingdom of the past 60 or 60 years."

Sir Roy continued:

"You will know that there has never been a large European settlement in Nyasaland. You will also know that the first time this part of the continent came into touch with civilization was only some 70 years ago."

"You should know, and should recognize the fact if you are to size up, in its proper shape, the problem of Nyasaland today, that very little in the way of effort and very little in the way of funds were devoted to Nyasaland for some sixty years."

"There are many of us who see in a real and earnest endeavour to bring industrial and economic development to Nyasaland the solution — of a large part of it — to Nyasaland's problems. To my mind it has been an unforgivable error of judgment to assume that this country could make any progress at all without the essential ingredients of progress which are to be found in the growth of industry and in the spread of skill and knowledge."

## British Government's Behest

"I have come near to losing patience with those who suggest that this Territory could or should be left to develop on its own. Let me remind you that it was at the British Government's behest that Nyasaland became part of the Federation. At that time I was not enthusiastic about its inclusion in the greater country."

"Now I think differently, even though it might be far easier for me, as Federal Prime Minister, to give in to the pressures being brought to bear to allow the secession of Nyasaland from the Federal state. I say this because I have the interests of some three million inhabitants of this Protectorate in mind."

"There will be some who will say that should Nyasaland secede she could be well looked after under continued Colonial Office rule. Frankly I doubt this would be the case, not necessarily because Great Britain would not make the effort or be prepared to pay what the Federal Government is paying to bring the territory on, but primarily because I am certain that many of the African leaders who have been thrown up in Nyasaland would no more welcome continued British tutelage than they have chosen to welcome the inclusion of Nyasaland in the Federal state."

"Standing alone Nyasaland could neither find the men to provide a government, nor successfully carry out the intricate business of administration, nor control and prosper the economy. That is why I say that I have the interests of the inhabitants of the Protectorate in mind when I affirm that Nyasaland must remain within the Federation."

"The fact that Nyasaland is part of the Federation has brought very considerable material benefits to Nyasaland itself. The Nyasaland Government has had more revenue available to it since Federation than it had in pre-Federation days and it has consequently found it possible to devote more money and attention to the services under its control."

"On agriculture in 1952 expenditure was £209,000; in 1958 that figure had gone up to £399,000. £210,000 was spent on

African education in 1952; no less than £583,000 was spent in 1958/59. On public works £303,000 was spent in 1952; the 1958/59 figure was £646,000. As regards capital expenditure the benefits of federation accruing to Nyasaland are equally clear. In 1952 the territorial capital expenditure was £1,393,000. In 1958/59 territorial and Federal capital expenditure combined totalled £3,641,000."

"This is an effort in which the Federal Government and the people of the whole Federal area are glad to play a part. But very largely and directly the burden falls on the shoulders of the Nyasaland Administration and civil service; who are devoting themselves to a difficult and arduous task and are doing a splendid job. It is to the great credit of the men and women concerned that they have not been embittered by the persistent efforts of those who seek to oppose and undo the work that is being done."

"There are those who prefer to write down economic benefits in favour of so-called political emancipation. To them I would reply that political progress without the ability to match up to it in economic and social advancement is worth very little. To those who still doubt the wisdom of this, let me also say that under Federation, Nyasaland has received its first lessons in how to participate in a democratic system of government."

"Even though we have introduced a qualitative franchise for the Federation, which I frankly admit is demanding of the individual's ability to exercise responsibility in the political field, I have no doubt at all in my mind that the coming years will see increased African participation in politics, and this I welcome."

"Already there is substantial African enrolment in political parties which are truly multi-racial, and as I foresee the position in Nyasaland there is no reason at all why this Territory should not in due time develop in its political life to the point of becoming a self-governing entity within the Federation."

"But there is a proviso. We will have first to change the situation in which we find no more than a handful of the African people of the Protectorate ready and able to exercise the authority and responsibility which self-government requires."

"The main lesson taught us by the events which took place earlier this year is that the process of education, the dissemination of skill and the provision of avenues of employment must be accelerated, and that this fact must be recognized by the people of the Federation and by our friends abroad."

## Unavoidable Task

"I wonder if they will also recognize how much this unavoidable task is going to cost in terms of money and in terms of effort. Fortunately there are those who do. Your Government in Nyasaland does, and the Federal Government does. Both are actively engaged in building up that special effort which must be directed towards Nyasaland in the coming years, if this country is to be pulled out of the rut of poverty in which it now is."

"But there are others who are prepared to lend their support, and support in generous terms, and I am able to tell you today that the British South Africa Company have made it clear to me that they are more than willing to assist in the development of Nyasaland, and would look at projects put up to them for this purpose."

"Finally I would like to remind you that the running of an industry and the running of a country have much in common. In industry you look upon a problem whether it be a problem of technique or management, or marketing as something to be tackled and overcome as soon as possible. What concerns me is that so many people in the Federation, and some abroad, seem unwilling to adopt the same attitude towards tackling the problems, particularly the political problems, that are met with in the Federation. Instead, and all too often, one comes across defeatism or a great deal of reluctance to face up to problems. What is absolutely certain is that a weak-kneed approach to the affairs of the Federation, or any tendency to rush into making concessions where concessions are not due, would prove to be the surest way of losing out in Africa and of exiling Africa from the Western world."

"This is an issue on which I am determined to stand firm. I recognize how great must be the expenditure, the effort and the tolerance if the standards of our African people are to rise to the levels of Western civilization. But this must remain our object, and nothing else will suffice."

"We, ourselves, have started on this work as our record shows. We know it can succeed. To those who want it to go faster, I say: recognize our good faith and contribute more than words to our effort."

# Nyasaland Today As Seen By A Frequent Visitor

## Mr. Rolff Gardiner's Impressions of the Situation

**D**ESICCATION, NOT POLITICS, may decide the fate of Central Africa in general and Nyasaland in particular. The available water resources of Nyasaland are diminishing and the population is doubling every 25 years. These are incontestable facts.

By and large Africans are not interested in economic or ecological factors. They are by nature happy-go-lucky and feckless, having been nomadic or semi-nomadic within their tribal areas since time immemorial. Moreover, they have always been beholden to authority.

The idea that African peoples can decide for themselves in the manner of evolved Western democracies is an illusion. There is a great need for emotional solidarity, which is quite another thing, and a respect and adulation for unquestioned leadership. As tribal structure breaks down there is a need for collective association under authority; the most desirable form being messianic.

We have made life increasingly dull for Africans, so the need for fresh forms of excitement is natural enough. Politics or agitation are readily to hand; but they have very little to do with the difficult art of self-government. The cry of "one man one vote" is not basically political, but psychological. It is the cry of the individual emerging from the tribal egg requiring to be recognized as a person; it is a demand for the admission of personal identity.

This fact, which deserves sympathetic regard by Europeans, betokens as big a change as that which took place in Europe at the end of the Middle Ages. Until then the priests had interceded for the people with God; they were essential intermediaries; the Christian people was collective, not individual. With the Reformation came a radical change. The father of a family stood up and offered prayers to God in his own right. "Every man his own priest," said Zwingli. "Every man his own vote," says the educated African today. The franchise is the badge of personal "liberty" betokening individual identity.

### Africans "Clever, Wily, Artful"

That does not necessarily mean that a man can think for himself; few Europeans can. Potentially Africans may be as intelligent as Europeans. They are often clever, wily, and artful. What is rare is strength of character, moral consistency, unflinching dependability. Formerly the tribe punished misdemeanour or breaches of law with barbaric severity. Today all such bans are loosened, and the courtesy and deference, the considerateness and devotion which were such touching attributes of the tribal African have become rare.

Nyasaland was quiet enough during my recent visit, although lawlessness was said to be persisting in the Northern Province. In the Cholo district our workers appeared as friendly, happy, and jolly as they have ever been, and nowhere did I meet with scowls or hostility in any African face. I was frequently told of the relief felt by the African countryman at being no longer at the mercy of Congress threats of intimidation, victimization, and witchcraft.

The pleasure of mutually courteous, bantering conversation in a rather sparse Chinyanja vocabulary seemed always to induce feelings of warm and gay human affection. This unforced exchange of smiles and simple joking, the small coin of natural give-and-take, is the "love that makes the world go round": Africans are only too eager to serve people who respond to their innate anxiety to please, and their gratitude for kindness or recognition is beautifully genuine.

But so much charm and loveliness do not hide the extreme primitiveness and backward state of the vast majority of African peasants. European visitors too readily put down these conditions to poverty and lack of educational facilities. Of course these determine much, but innate and hereditary factors possibly play a more fundamental part. In Nyasaland the number of civilized and capable Africans is still small, but it is rapidly increasing. With it goes a demand for modern liberties, conditions and services; but, as at home, there is a tendency for such things to be demanded as of right, not earned by self-reliant effort. The leap into modernity is too sudden.

Even in a civilized man I have seen white flecks appear in the eyes and felt the uncontrollable savage rising like a fever. This is a primordial force that will either find a negative or a positive outlet: Place such a creature in a crowd swayed by a demagogue and what use are his civilized defences then?

### Air of Pessimism

Among the Europeans there was an air of indecision and pessimism: the feeling that the good old days were over and that the future was full of menace and uncertainty. Business was in recession. Capital investment had been markedly slowed down. Bitterness is sharp at left-wing preaching interference and at Central Africa being made the catspaw of party politics in England. "If only we could be left alone to get on with the job, if only our good judgment could be trusted a little more, the advance towards multi-racial partnership in society and politics would follow in the wake of economic partnership."

In Government circles the mood of bewilderment and hesitancy was even more pronounced. "What to do next?" was the baffling question from the Governor downwards. So much hung on the outcome of future events, the reaction to the Devlin Commission's report, the consequences of the possibility of a change of British Government at an October general election. No decisive step forward appeared commendable with so much pending. The craft of government today is constantly impeded by the threat of interference. Democracy has come to mean minding everybody else's business but your own.

In spite of this, excellent progress seemed to be made by the technical departments. The planning of the Blantyre-Limbe region leaves very much to be desired and suffers from lack of a unified command; but the establishment of a large forest cover on the slopes of Ndirande Mountain, north of the main arterial road, was particularly pleasing, though I wondered if eucalyptus was not being dangerously over-employed in the vital catchment area above the Mudi Dam. The level of this dam, the chief reservoir supplying a town of 30,000 inhabitants, had dropped nine feet, as opposed to inches in a normal year, and the water authorities said that it was touch and go if the supply would last before the rains fell again.

There have been remarkable agricultural reforms in Chief Kuntaja's district north of Chilaka Airport. In 1955 this area had 9,000 souls and 2,500 cattle on 16,500 acres of land. The whole district has been rearranged, with roads and fields properly demarcated and cultivated on a nine-course rotation, so that an increased population is enjoying a higher standard of living on the land. Output is being spectacularly raised.

Some achievements of the Soil Conservation Department were impressive, particularly along the top of the Shire Highlands escarpment which runs from Cholo Mountain down to Chiro. When I first visited this ridge in April, 1947, the ravages of the Angura people, moving in from Portuguese East Africa, were glaring. The timber was being removed recklessly, the hills were being cropped for maize without any discernible restriction, and the ground falling away on either side into

a series of steep-sided combs and gullies was beginning to erode.

A tremendous campaign by the Agricultural Department has arrested this frightful destruction. True, the natural tree and grass cover has gone, but by compulsion all the hillsides have been contoured and terraced. Maize cropping has been prohibited or sternly curtailed, and other sale crops such as bananas, coffee and pineapples are being grown, sometimes on bench terraces which recall the hills of Tuscany. The Forestry Department has taken over some of the promontories for experimental afforestation and protective cover.

The soil on these steep slopes is a wonderful rich red clayey loam, and only the most rigorous maintenance of terraced cropping will prevent it from slipping or being washed away. How soon can African master farmers and agricultural officers be trained to see that only by such relentless self-discipline can the future prosperity, indeed existence, of their people be secured?

The over-population of southern Nyasaland is ominous. Now it seems that the call for workers in the south is beginning to dry up (because of the increase of local labour supplies

and by virtue of mechanization); and indeed, there is a reverse movement discernible: Nyasas who have been away for decades are returning home and claiming from their hereditary elders their right to plots of village land.

Thus the race between improvable natural resources and population increase assumes terrifying aspects. The only hope would be in the redistribution of population, agricultural and industrial, over a wider homeland to which all would owe their patriotic allegiance and devotion, overcoming the inhibiting factors of lack of water, communications, power and, call it by Kropotkin's term, "mutual aid". This is the appeal that I should always try to make to the young leaders of all the races of Central Africa — and of these the most difficult to persuade because the most mis-educated (and the blame is ours) are the African intelligentsia.

Educated Africans are sorely perplexed over the problem of finding civilized homes. The alternatives are a horrible prefabricated box in the vast Soche township or some scruffy villa, heavily mortgaged to Indians, on the unplanned, desiccated wilderness that flanks the Blantyre-Chirka road.

## Candidates with East and Central African Interests

### An Estimated 1,500 Candidates to Fight Election

POLLING IN THE GENERAL ELECTION will take place on Thursday, October 8, and the new Parliament opens on October 27.

Present estimates of candidates — the last day for nominations is September 28 — are that there will be 616 Conservatives and associates, 667 Labour, 222 Liberals, 24 Welsh Nationalists, 17 Communists, 12 Sinn Fein, one Union Movement, and one from the National Labour Party.

The electorate in England and Wales totals 31,110,761. In Scotland there are 3,413,732 registered voters, and in Northern Ireland 874,739. The total electorate is 35,399,232.

The following biographical notes are on candidates with East and Central African connexions.

### CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES

ALPORT, G. J. M. (Colchester) Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Former chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

AMERY, J. H. (Preston North) Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. A former director of the British South Africa Company.

BARLOW, SIR J. D. (Middleton and Prestwick) Has visited East Africa and has tea interests in Nyasaland.

BENNETT, F. M. (Torquay) For a short period was an advocate in Southern Rhodesia. Formerly vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

BRAINE, B. R. (South East Essex) Prominent speaker and writer on Colonial affairs. Vice-chairman Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee, chairman British Commonwealth Producers' Organization.

BRAITHWAITE, SIR A. N. (Harrow West) Has visited East Africa.

BULLUS, WING COMMANDER E. E., (Wembley) P.P.S. to Secretary for Overseas Trade and to Minister of State, 1953-56.

BUTLER, the RT. HON. R. A. (Saffron Walden) Secretary of State for the Home Department and Lord Privy Seal. Has visited Southern Rhodesia.

CAMPBELL, SIR D. (Belfast South) Served in the Provincial Administration in Tanganyika; Assistant Chief Secretary, 1933, Deputy Chief Secretary Uganda, 1936.

CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON, (Woodford) Prime Minister 1940-45 and 1951-55. Under-Secretary for the Colonies 1946-48, Secretary for the Colonies 1921-22.

CRADDOCK, G. B. (Spelthorne) Was at one time managing director in Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

ERROLL, F. J., (Altrincham and Sale) After visiting African colonies, assisted in Lord Hailey African research survey 1935-36. Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

FLETCHER-COOKE, C. (Darwen) Frequent speaker in Colonial debates. Brother of Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika.

FRASER, H. C. P. J. (Stafford and Stone) P.P.S. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies 1951-54.

HARE, the RT. HON. J. H. (Sudbury and Woodbridge) Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; brother of Lord Listowel, former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

HILL, DR. C. (Luton) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Former hon. secretary of Commonwealth Medical Conference. Has visited East Africa when investigating British information services overseas.

HOLLAND-MARTIN, C. J. (Ludlow) Was at one time private secretary to the Governor of Kenya. A former chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd. Director of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and Central African Railways Ltd.

HURD, SIR A. R. (Newbury) Agricultural correspondent of *The Times*. Visited Tanganyika several times in connexion with the groundnut scheme.

LEGGE-BOURKE, MAJOR E. A. H. (Isle of Ely) Frequent speaker in Colonial debates.

LEMKIN, J. A. (Chesterfield) Has visited East and Central Africa. Former chairman of the Bow Group.

LENNOX-BOYD, the RT. HON. A. J. (Mid-Bedfordshire) Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1954. Has visited East and Central Africa. Minister of State for Colonial Affairs 1951-52, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, 1952-54.

MACMILLAN, the RT. HON. H. (Bromley) Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury since January, 1957. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1942.

MOTT-RADCLIFFE, SIR C. E. (Windsor) Former P.P.S. to Secretary of State for India (RT. HON. L. S. Amery).

NAIRN, D. L. SPENCER (Central Ayrshire) For a time farmed in Southern Rhodesia.

NEAVE, A. M. S. (Abingdon) Under-Secretary of State for Air, former P.P.S. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### Colonial Secretary's Son

ORMSBY-GOR, V. D. (Oswestry) Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Heir of Lord Harlech, a former Colonial Secretary.

PICKTHORN, SIR K. W. M. (Carlton, Notts.) Was for some years a director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

PRIOR-PALMER, SIR O. L. (Worthing) Visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation.

PROFUMO, J. D. (Stratford) Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Formerly Minister of State for the Colonies.

ROBINSON, SIR R. (Blackpool) Chairman of the Conservative Party Commonwealth Affairs Committee.

SANDYS, the RT. HON. DUNCAN, (Streatham) Minister of Defence since January, 1957. Visited East Africa in this capacity.

TWEEDSMUIR, LADY (Aberdeen South) wife of Lord Tweedsmuir, who for a time was in the Colonial Service in Uganda, and who has also been chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

VAUGHAN-MORGAN, J. K. (Reigate) Minister of State, Board of Trade. Has visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

VICKERS, MISS J. H. (Devonport) Has visited East Africa several times.

WAKEFIELD, SIR W. W. (St. Marylebone) Was P.P.S. Dominions Under-Secretary, 1936-38, and visited East Africa and Rhodesia during that period. P.P.S. to the Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1939, member of parliamentary mission to Africa 1944.

## LABOUR CANDIDATES

ALBU, A. H. (Edmonton) Has visited East Africa.  
BOTTOMLEY, A. G. (Rochester and Chatham) Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominions, 1946-47, Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1947-51. Member special Parliamentary commission to Kenya, 1954.

BROCKWAY, A. F. (Eton and Slough) Takes a prominent part in Colonial debates. Chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom. Has visited East Africa.

CASTLE, MRS. B. A. (Blackburn) Chairman of the Labour Party. Prominent speaker in Colonial debates. Has visited East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

CALLAGHAN, L. J. (Cardiff, South East) Principal Labour Party speaker on Colonial affairs in the House of Commons. Visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a member of a Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation in 1957.

COLDRICK, W. (Bristol North East) Former chairman of the Co-operative Party; visited the Rhodesias with a parliamentary delegation in 1951.

DE FREITAS, G. S. (Lincoln) Has visited the Rhodesias.  
DUGDALE, J. (West Bromwich) Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, 1950-51.

FOOT, DINGLE (Ipswich) Has visited East and Central Africa, and has been called to the Northern Rhodesian Bar.

HALE, C. L. (Ojham West) Frequent speaker in Colonial debates.

HOBSON, C. R. (Keighley) Has visited East Africa. Member of the Joint East and Central African Board.

HYND, J. B. (Attercliffe division of Sheffield) Led Parliamentary delegation to East Africa in 1948.

MARQUAND, H. A. (Middlesbrough East) Secretary of Overseas Trade, 1945-47. Has visited East Africa and the Rhodesias.

PLUMMER, SIR L. A. (Deptford) Chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, 1947-50, when engaged in groundnut operations in Tanganyika.

SKEFFINGTON, A. M. (Hayes and Harlington) Member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's delegation to East Africa, 1948.

SNOW, J. W. (Lichfield and Tamworth) Was employed by the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., in India and East Africa. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1946-49.

SORENSEN, R. W. (Leyton) Frequently speaks on Colonial and Commonwealth subjects; a former vice-chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

STONEHOUSE, J. (Wednesbury) Former manager of a co-operative in Uganda. Has visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and was expelled in March, 1959, after being declared a prohibited immigrant.

## Northern Rhodesia Settling Down

### Nyasaland Should Soon Follow Suit

NORTHERN RHODESIA seemed to have settled down under the new Constitution and there was no reason why Nyasaland should not settle down when its new Constitution was adopted in permanent form, said Sir Gilbert Rennie, Federal High Commissioner, in Manchester last week.

Addressing the local branch of the English Speaking Union, Sir Gilbert said that it had astonished him that increasing numbers of Africans seemed to be taking to party politics and dividing on party political lines rather than on racial lines—a good omen for the future which he would not have thought possible a few years ago.

Even in Nyasaland Africans were joining the United Federal Party in quite large numbers. This trend began soon after Congress leaders were detained, when intimidation of Africans in Nyasaland ceased to a very large degree.

Sir Gilbert said that the policy of partnership had never been defined but the Government's aim was to build up a multi-racial or non-racial nation by promoting the welfare and furthering the advancement of all people irrespective of race.

## Colour-Bar in S. Rhodesian Hotels

### Misgivings of "E.A. & R." Already Fulfilled

WHEN RHODESIAN POLITICIANS AND NEWSPAPERS were recently praising the Government of Southern Rhodesia for passing legislation which permitted hotels in the European areas of the towns to accommodate non-Europeans, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA criticized the authorities for what it considered an inadequate measure, arguing that it should have been mandatory, not merely permissive, prophesying that it would consequently fall short of the officially admitted needs, and emphasizing that what had been done without difficulty in Kenya could equally well be done in Southern Rhodesia.

The adverse comments of this journal have already proved justified.

Under the title "No Room at the Inn" the current issue of the *Central African Examiner* states (in part):

### Separate Lavatories

Little more than a fortnight after Salisbury's Back-to-the-Dark Ages Town Council informed the city's hotels that, if any of them were thinking of becoming multi-racial, they must first provide separate lavatories for Europeans and non-Europeans, a visiting Indian businessman, Mr. J. S. Waria, has been refused accommodation at the Midlands Hotel in Gwelo and been told that he could have a room at the Victoria in Bulawayo only if he agreed not to use the hotel lounge or the dining-room.

Although the Southern Rhodesian Government four months ago amended the Land Apportionment Act to make it possible for hotels valued at £50,000 or more to register as multi-racial hotels, not a single hotel in the entire Colony has yet done so.

When the amendment became law Bulawayo hoteliers agreed to have nothing to do with it. In Salisbury the position is less simple. The Jameson, which is managed by the same company as the multi-racial Ridgeway in Lusaka, accommodated non-Europeans for months before the law was changed by applying for a special dispensation to the Minister of Native Affairs every time it gave a black man a room. When the law was changed the Jameson announced that it would apply to be registered as a multi-racial hotel. The publicity given this announcement produced a result of which white Southern Rhodesians should be ashamed: it led to sharp falling-off in the hotel's European custom.

Faced with a serious financial loss, the Jameson indulged in some hard-to-follow reasoning, argued that it might win back some European custom if it did not as yet apply for a multi-racial licence, but continued to accommodate non-Europeans on the old special dispensation basis. Meanwhile Salisbury's other two luxury-class hotels (Meikles and the Ambassador) which had previously said they would consider taking out multi-racial licences, took fright at the Jameson's experience and said they would do no such thing—though Meikles has at least once secretly allowed Mr. Jasper Savanhu, the Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs, to attend a function at the hotel.

### Permissive Legislation

Sir Edgar Whitehead's permissive legislation has therefore failed to produce results. It is obvious that the Government must take new steps to ensure that some hotels in Salisbury and Bulawayo become multi-racial at once, and some in such smaller centres at Gwelo and Umtali follow at a not too distant date.

The urgency of breaking the hotel colour-bar is hard to exaggerate: To all Africans it is a far more serious form of discrimination than, say, Europeans-only swimming-baths or public lavatories. To all but a few of the intelligentsia it is more important than the gradual removal of the colour-bar in schools and hospitals. At the very least, the form of discrimination which makes most impact on visitors—friendly or unfriendly—from overseas, because most visitors stay in hotels.

The refusal of the Victoria in Bulawayo to accommodate the Ghana barrister, Mr. Mills-Odoi, is held against the Federation in Ghana almost in the same degree as is the detention of Dr. Banda—and with a great deal more reason. And, however contemptuous hoteliers and politicians may be of Ghana's opinions, the Federation's industrialists rightly consider them to be of considerable importance.

Whether the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments fully appreciate its importance is open to doubt. They have done little enough to encourage the one hotel in the Colony that has made a genuine attempt to breach the colour-bar.

"As in education, so in the catering industry multi-racialism must begin at the top and work downwards. In education a start has been made with a multi-racial university. In the catering industry a start must be made with the luxury hotels, working down through the less pretentious hotels and restaurants, and coming last to the cafés, whose white clientèle is least attuned to partnership and whose margin of profit is so much smaller than that of establishments selling liquor that they can much less afford a temporary fall-off in trade. Northern Rhodesia has already reached the last stage in this process. Southern Rhodesia has not even embarked on the first.

"The Southern Rhodesian Government should call together the managements of the five top luxury hotels in Salisbury and Bulawayo and explain to them, in words of one syllable if necessary, that the Federation's policy is one of racial partnership, that the Southern Rhodesian catering industry can no longer ignore this, and that the process is going to begin logically at the top.

"They should be reminded that the clientèle of luxury hotels consists very largely of the people in the Federation most in accord with partnership and of people from overseas countries where multi-racialism is the rule rather than the exception, so that they need not expect a significant falling-off in trade, and what drop does result is unlikely to continue for longer than the proverbial nine days. They should then be told that, with the experience of the Jameson in mind, the Government does not expect any one hotel in any particular class to take the step alone, in case it loses part of its European clientèle permanently to other hotels in the same class.

### Multi-Racial Licences

"The Government should then invite all hotels in the luxury class in Salisbury and Bulawayo to take out multi-racial licences simultaneously. It should be explained that this invitation, extended because the Government does not wish to invoke legislation except as a last resort, but it should be made clear that, despite its distaste for compulsive legislation, the Southern Rhodesian Government, no more than the Northern Rhodesian Government, intends to allow the Federation to be held to ransom by the catering industry.

"If the hoteliers remain obdurate—and it is hard to see how they could—the Government should amend the Liquor Licensing Act, so that hotels of a certain standard would be issued with liquor licences, or have their old licences renewed, only if they were holders of multi-racial hotel licences. The choice would then be simple: to accept non-Europeans who conform to civilized standards of cleanliness, dress and behaviour or serve to Europeans only—but not with liquor. No one doubts what choice would be made.

"The definition of hotels of a standard required to be multi-racial before they qualify for a liquor licence could then be amended from time to time to bring more classes of hotel within the scope of this provision, and a long-overdue ball will have been set rolling."

### The Times commented:—

"All this had been gone through in Kenya years before. There the situation was more ludicrous because some of the hotels excluding coloured people were owned not by Europeans but by Asians. The Government tried to use persuasion but was blocked by the combined hotel managers, who were afraid of losing custom. (In a country like Nairobi or Salisbury it is only the odd African who has the money to use luxury hotels). Finally they did a *volte-face* and nobody was in Nairobi seems to have suffered loss, inconvenience, or embarrassment as a result.

"The sooner Salisbury follows suit, the better. The exclusion of Africans from hotels makes nonsense of claims to be putting partnership into practice."

### Young Immigrants

A HIGH PROPORTION of new immigrants into Tanganyika continue to be in the lower age groups, states the 1958 annual report of the Immigration and Passport Department. Of the 5,200 new immigrants, 1,803 were in the age group under one year to 19 years, and 1,421 between the ages of 20 to 29 years. A total of 983 were aged between 30 and 39 years; 584 between 40 and 59 years, and 439 aged 60 years or over. Last year 20,749 persons entered Tanganyika, 3,265 less than in 1957. The decrease included 253 fewer new immigrants, 634 fewer business visitors, and 2,934 fewer holiday visitors. The 5,200 new immigrants included 2,457 Europeans, 1,919 Indians and Pakistanis, 147 Goans, 574 Arabs, and 103 others.

## Professor Mackenzie in Kenya Fortnight's "Experimental" Visit

PROFESSOR W. J. M. MACKENZIE, of Manchester University, who has been appointed constitutional adviser to Kenya, arrived in Nairobi with his wife on Sunday for a fortnight's "experimental visit."

Professor Mackenzie said at the airport that he had no directive from the Colonial Office and was in the Colony to put himself at the disposal of any organized groups of opinion, and later of delegates to the constitutional conference.

Asked if he knew when this would be held, he replied early in 1960 was the approximate date he had been given, but with the British general election in the offing there must still be some uncertainty about the date. He added that he was to make a second visit in November and December and that the interval would give people a chance to make submissions on paper and provide an opportunity for collecting material.

A letter sent to Professor Mackenzie by Mr. A. O. Odinga, the president, was circulated at a meeting of the Kenya Independence Movement at Nakuru on Sunday. It called on him to stay at what Mr. Odinga called "independent and public places," to be accessible to all, to visit all the provinces and to receive African politicians.

Mr. Tom Mboya, who is secretary of the movement, said after the meeting that it had passed resolutions calling for an extension of the constitutional adviser's tour and for facilities for him to talk with Jomo Kenyatta and other detainees. Another resolution condemned the Kenya Government's refusal to grant registration to the K.I.M. on the ground that it is not a non-racial organization.

Before speaking at Nakuru, Mr. Mboya shared the platform at Eldoret with Mr. Michael Blandell, leader of the New Kenya Group, at a meeting attended by about 80 Africans. It was the first time the two men had spoken together in public since their respective organizations were formed.

Police were called to a meeting at Mombasa, which had to be abandoned when stones were thrown and windows broken. The meeting, called by the Kenya National Party, was delayed for two hours by demonstrators who shouted "Uhuru" (freedom) and prevented the speakers from being heard.

## Africans and Civil Service Posts

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said recently that the time had come to consider seriously the question of admitting non-Europeans to the Civil Service in Southern Rhodesia.

Standards would not be lowered, however, just in order to admit them. But those who reached these standards would not be barred merely because of their colour. Sir Edgar said no non-European would be brought in for political reasons, and the Civil Servants' Association would be consulted before concrete proposals were put before Parliament.

The president of the Southern Rhodesia Public Servants' Association, Mr. G. H. Smith said that Africans appointed to certain posts in the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service would be welcomed so long as the appointments were made on merit, suitability and aptitude. "We feel there are at present posts in the service which Africans can fill with advantage and to the general satisfaction," said Mr. Smith. "With the expansion of African participation in the economic life of the country such posts will undoubtedly increase."

"I would hope that the critical examination that will be turned on Central Africa during the next 12 months will lead to conclusive evidence that there is unity in strength—that it is within a Federal concept that all these territories can go forward to a happy and prosperous relationship." Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, opening the Bulawayo Agricultural Society show.

# PERSONALIA

MR. M. BLUNDELL has joined the board of Hunting Aerosurveys (East Africa), Ltd.

DR. H. PINTO DE LIMA has been gazetted Consul-General of Portugal at Salisbury.

MR. H. L. HUDSON has been appointed Deputy Director of Education in Nyasaland.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, has been making a series of daily tours in the Southern Province.

MR. F. N. BROCKETT, a senior assistant secretary at the Kenya Treasury has been promoted an under secretary.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Federal High Commissioner, and Lady Rennie, return to London today from a visit to Scotland.

MR. R. V. P. HUDSON, of the Audit Department in Northern Nigeria, has been transferred as senior auditor to Tanganyika.

MR. W. J. CARNELL, senior education officer, Tanganyika, has been transferred to Nyasaland as chief inspector of schools.

SIR GEORGE ERSKINE has resigned from the board of Harrods, Ltd. He was for some years a director of the Union-Castle Line.

MR. K. R. ELDER, a director of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., is paying his first visit to East Africa. He joined Dalgety in Australia 50 years ago.

MR. S. N. ELIEUFO, Tanganyika's Minister of Health, has returned to Dar es Salaam from a tour of health centres and hospitals in the Eastern Province.

PROFESSOR J. CLYDE MITCHELL, head of the African Studies department at Rhodesia University College, has returned to Salisbury from his visit to London.

DR. JAN WALTERS, an American businessman, has arrived in Kenya to prepare an economic report on the Colony for the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

MR. S. C. OWEN, who retired recently as Kenya's Principal Probation Officer, has been appointed Executive Officer of the Kenya Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association.

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, economic adviser to the High Commission for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, sailed for Cape Town in the WINCHESTER CASTLE last week.

MR. JAMES ADDISON has been appointed managing director of Cotts Holding and Investment Co. (Pty.) Ltd. He is the chief executive of the Maxwell Cotts group in southern Africa.

THE DUKE OF BRAGANZA, Pretender to the Portuguese throne, is making an extensive tour of Portuguese East Africa. He is accompanied by his heir, the PRINCE OF BEIRA and two younger sons.

SIR DOUGLAS HALL, Governor of British Somaliland, and LADY HALL are to pay an informal visit to Mogadishu, Somalia, from September 25 to September 29 to attend the opening of the Somalia Trade Fair.

MR. D. K. V. HALL, chairman of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Young Farmers' clubs, accompanied by Mr. T. A. MURTON, has been touring youth clubs in Kenya. Their guide was Mr. G. W. GRIFFIN, the Colony Youth Organizer.

MR. M. N. HARRISON, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, has been awarded a Rockefeller Foundation grant to enable him to spend a fortnight studying the Mexican and Colombian maize breeding programmes of the Foundation.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Federal Prime Minister, will act as Finance Minister during MR. DONALD MACINTYRE'S absence from the Federation. Mr. Macintyre is to attend the forthcoming Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in London.

LIEUT.-COLONEL V. H. HOLT, managing director of the Holt Weed Breaker Company, Ltd., has arrived in Nairobi to conclude an agency agreement with Dalgety and Company, Ltd., who will be marketing his company's products in East Africa.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA'S daughter-in-law, PRINCESS SARAH, aged 24, widow of the DUKE OF HARAR, who was killed in a moping accident two years ago, has just joined the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, the largest hospital in Europe, as a student nurse. Her intention when qualified is to work in the hospital built in Addis Ababa as a memorial to her late husband.

MR. MARK BARRINGTON-WARD, who has resigned the editorship of the *Uganda Argus*, has been appointed editor of the *Northern Echo*, a paper circulating in the North of England. He will take up his new duties at the end of the year. The son of a former editor of *The Times*, Mr. Barrington-Ward worked on *The Guardian* from 1951 to 1954. He then went out to edit the *Argus*, the first daily paper in Uganda, which was launched under his supervision on January 1, 1955.

MR. JOHN ANTHONY has been appointed to undertake the training of staff who will be responsible for the presentation of the commercial programmes on the Kenya Broadcasting Service. Mr. Anthony was until recently production manager of Springbok Radio, the commercial service of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Before that he worked for three years on the commercial radio station at Lourenço Marques and has also done a considerable amount of writing and freelance radio work.

MR. Y. K. MULONDO, who has been a back-bench member of the Uganda Legislative Council since February, 1954, has resigned because he can no longer adequately perform his duties as secretary-general of Busoga and those of a Legislative Council member. For the same reasons he has also resigned from the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, where he has sat since January, 1957, as one of the Governor of Uganda's three unofficial nominees. His successor in the Uganda legislature is MR. PAULO CHELPARIA Orwond, who is at present assistant supervisor of public works in the Bukedi district council. He previously sat in the legislature as Bukedi representative member from 1950 to 1958. MR. M. MUGWANYA, a back-bench member of the Uganda legislature has been appointed to fill Mr. Mulondo's seat on the East African Central Legislative Assembly.

## The Rev. A. Doig

THE REV. ANDREW DOIG, a former member of the Federal Parliament and African Affairs Board, has been appointed general secretary of the Blantyre Synod of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian. He succeeds the Rev. Tom Colvin, who was banned from re-entering Nyasaland by the Federal Government earlier this year. Mr. Doig, who was born in Glasgow, has the longest service in Nyasaland of any of the European Church of Scotland missionaries still in the Protectorate. He went there in 1939. He represented African interests in Nyasaland in the first Federal Parliament.

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## Kenya's Representation in London Obituary

### Should Be on More Costly Scale

THE KENYA EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT BOARD is not to appoint a successor to its London representative for the time being. At its last meeting the board heard a report from Mr. C. N. L. Fernandes on the activities of the London Office during the past 18 months.

In a statement issued afterwards the Board said it had decided, with the Minister's approval, not to appoint a replacement for Mr. Fernandes immediately but intends to do so next year.

In the meantime, the Board's London Office would continue its normal work of advertising, interviews, personal arrangements, etc., under its regular staff and it had been arranged that Sir Stuart Gillett, a former Commissioner for European Settlement and Chairman of the board, now representing the Kenya Coffee Board in London, would be available at the board's office to deal with settlement enquiries.

Officers of the Minister of Agriculture and Members of the Board when on leave in England would also assist by visiting agricultural colleges and similar establishments.

The statement says that in the long term the board took the view that publicity in London should be on a far wider, more costly and representative scale than at present and that the eventual aim should be a Kenya Office in London, which would deal with publicity, agriculture generally, European settlement and employment, tourism, trade, commerce, etc., and to which representatives of the various interests could be appointed.

### Sir George Mooring's Appointment New British Resident in Zanzibar

SIR GEORGE MOORING, Deputy Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria, has been appointed British Resident, Zanzibar, in succession to Sir Henry Steven Potter, who is retiring.

Sir George Mooring is 50. He was educated at Bedford Modern School and Queen's College, Cambridge. First appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service as a cadet in Nigeria in 1931, he was promoted to administrative officer in 1938. From 1940 to 1945 he served in the army, and was mentioned in despatches and reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Appointed Financial Secretary in Western Nigeria in 1951, he became Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, three years later and was promoted to his present post in 1957.

### Sir Evelyn Baring

SIR EVELYN BARING's term of office as Governor of Kenya has been extended by two weeks until October 13. Sir Evelyn, who is suffering from lung inflammation and strained heart muscles after his rescue of an Indian girl from the sea near Mombasa, was originally to have left Kenya on September 29. A statement says that the extension will enable him to recuperate and to attend to certain matters requiring his attention before his departure. On medical advice he will only be able to undertake a restricted programme of public engagements in the day time and none in the evening from September 30 until his departure. All his engagements until September 29 remain cancelled.

### Dr. Banda's Detention

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress, is to remain in detention. A Government statement issued earlier this week states that the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, has reviewed the cases of Dr. Banda, Mr. H. B. Chipembere and Mr. D. K. Chisiza, as required by the emergency regulations of 1959, and has decided that their detention orders shall remain in force.

### Mr. G. Carr-Smith

MR. GEORGE CARR-SMITH, the first Sergeant-at-Arms of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council and a former Deputy Commissioner of Police in the territory, has died at the Lusaka Hospital.

Mr. Carr-Smith was born in Scotland and left Aberdeen for South Africa as a boy of 16. He worked in Durban and in World War I joined the Durban Light Infantry. In 1924 he joined the South African Police and three years later the Northern Rhodesia Police. In 1951 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, retiring in 1954.

Besides being the country's first Sergeant-at-Arms in the Legislative Council, he was also a town councillor, chairman of the Lusaka Race Relations and Conciliation Committee and superintendent in charge of the Lusaka Division of the Police Reserve.

LADY LEGGETT, who has died in London, was the widow of SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT, for more than 20 years, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. She had been keenly interested in African affairs for many years, was a frequent attendant at East African meetings and functions, and during her husband's lifetime had often entertained East Africans and those with interests in the territories.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY SALTHOUSE, M.B.E., well known in shipping circles in Liverpool, has died in Salisbury at the age of 70. He was for many years Superintendent Marine Engineer in Liverpool, and retired to Salisbury in 1958. His father, Mr. Elijah T. Salthouse, was one of the people murdered by the Mashona in June, 1895, at Chipadza's kraal.

MOTHER BONIFACE, of the Dominican Sisters, who has died at the Borrowdale Convent, had lived in Rhodesia for 50 years. She was born in Upper Bavaria in 1890. For 40 years she taught music and kindergarten in Salisbury, Umtali, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Broken Hill and, finally at the Catholic Boys' School, at Parklands, Bulawayo.

MRS. HARRY DOWNING has died in Nakuru at the age of 79. She had lived in Kenya for 38 years.

### Mr. A. Q. Malik's Appointment

MR. ABDUL QADIR MALIK has been appointed a resident magistrate in Kenya. Mr. Malik, who is 42, was born in Kisumu and went to the then Nairobi Government Indian School. He matriculated and then studied social anthropology and law at the London School of Economics and Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1945 and has since then been in active practice as an advocate of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. Malik was one of the founder members of the Kenya Muslim League and served as a nominated representative in the Eldoret Municipal Board for four years and the Kisumu Municipal Board for six years. In 1957 he became the first Asian to be appointed president of the valuation court at Kisumu.

Mr. Malik comes from a distinguished legal family. His father, the late Mr. M. H. Malik, a prominent Asian leader, was an advocate of the Supreme Court of Kenya until his death in 1935. His uncle, Mr. A. H. Malik, who was at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is also a member of the Kenya Bar, and his four cousins are barristers.

## Pan-African Freedom Movement Multi-Racial Organizations Debarred

CALLING FOR FULL INDEPENDENCE for all East and Central African territories, Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, said in his opening speech as chairman of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa, that this represented moderation not extremism.

Before the attainment of independence, Mr. Nyerere continued, all Africans should be given the chance to show that their desire for self government had nothing to do with driving out Europeans and Asians. "We want to be able to prove this while the Union Jack is still flying over these territories and while the safeguards of the Colonial Office and Governors are still there."

Despite Mr. Nyerere's plea, opposition was expressed to members of the Kenya National Party being allowed to attend the conference, which was held in Moshi, Tanganyika, on the grounds that it permits other races to be members.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council and secretary of the Kenya National Party, told the conference it was true the party was open to other races wishing to help Africans in their struggle for independence, but he pointed out that the Zanzibar National Party was also multi-racial.

The conference refused membership to the Kenya National Party because it allows other races to join its ranks. The K.N.P. representatives, Mr. Ronald Ngala and Mr. James Muimi (both members of the Kenya Legislative Council), were allowed to remain as observers. The conference also agreed to permit two Asian members of the Uganda Action Group to attend as "fraternal members."

The delegates expected to spend two days drawing up an agenda behind closed doors — and three days discussing it. High on the list of subjects was the proposed boycott of South African goods and the discussion of atom bomb tests in Africa. The position of Jomo Kenyatta, Dr. Banda, and

other Africans was expected to be reviewed, as well as "states of emergency" in countries of the organization and the co-ordination of tactics.

Among the delegates were Mr. Tom Mboya in his capacity as secretary-general of the Kenya Independence Movement. Greetings were sent from the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress, and the Nyasaland African Congress, as well as from Sudan and Ghana.

The conference subsequently decided to boycott all South African goods and goods going into the Union. The full boycott will begin on November 1, but until then a partial boycott will be applied to some products, including wines and sheries. Trade unions and labour organizations in countries represented by the movement will be asked to make plans for a boycott on the handling of all South African goods, and importers will be urged to help in imposing economic sanctions "for South Africa's gross abuse of human rights."

## Reorganization of Civil Service

### Proposals for Northern Rhodesia

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT'S proposals for creation of a locally-based Civil Service in the protectorate were published last week.

They envisage a unification of existing separate European and African services, and a system of appointment under which posts will be available on equal terms for all suitably-qualified persons, irrespective of race. Emoluments in kind will be either withdrawn or reduced, but salaries, it is expected, will generally be higher.

A public service commission will be created to advise on appointments, promotions, discipline, training and certain other matters. Provision will also be made for medical aid and pension schemes on contributory basis. Existing overseas conditions of service will be retained, but will apply in future only to officers recruited from overseas to fill posts for which suitable candidates cannot be obtained on the new local conditions.

Rights of serving officers will be strictly preserved, but the officers will be allowed if they wish to transfer to the new local service.

Mr. M. O. Wray, the Chief Secretary, in a statement emphasizes that although appropriate in the time it was designed the organization of the Civil Service was now but-moded by the changing circumstances of Northern Rhodesia. Only by a complete reorganization could it be brought into line with present-day conditions in the territory.

## Adviser on Prisons Administration

### Mr. O. V. Garratt's Appointment

MR. O. V. GARRATT has been appointed adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on prisons administration in the Overseas Dependent Territories.

Mr. Garratt was born in India on January 14, 1904, entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1924 and was commissioned to the Hampshire Regiment in 1925. In 1928 he entered H.M. Prisons Service in England and Wales and by 1936 had become a house-master in the Borstal Service. From 1936-1958 he served in the Colonial Prisons Service and occupied responsible posts in the West Indies, West Africa and the Far East, where he was Commissioner of Prisons in the Federation of Malaya until his retirement in 1956. In 1957 he returned to the Service as Commissioner of Prisons, Uganda, until the end of the following year.

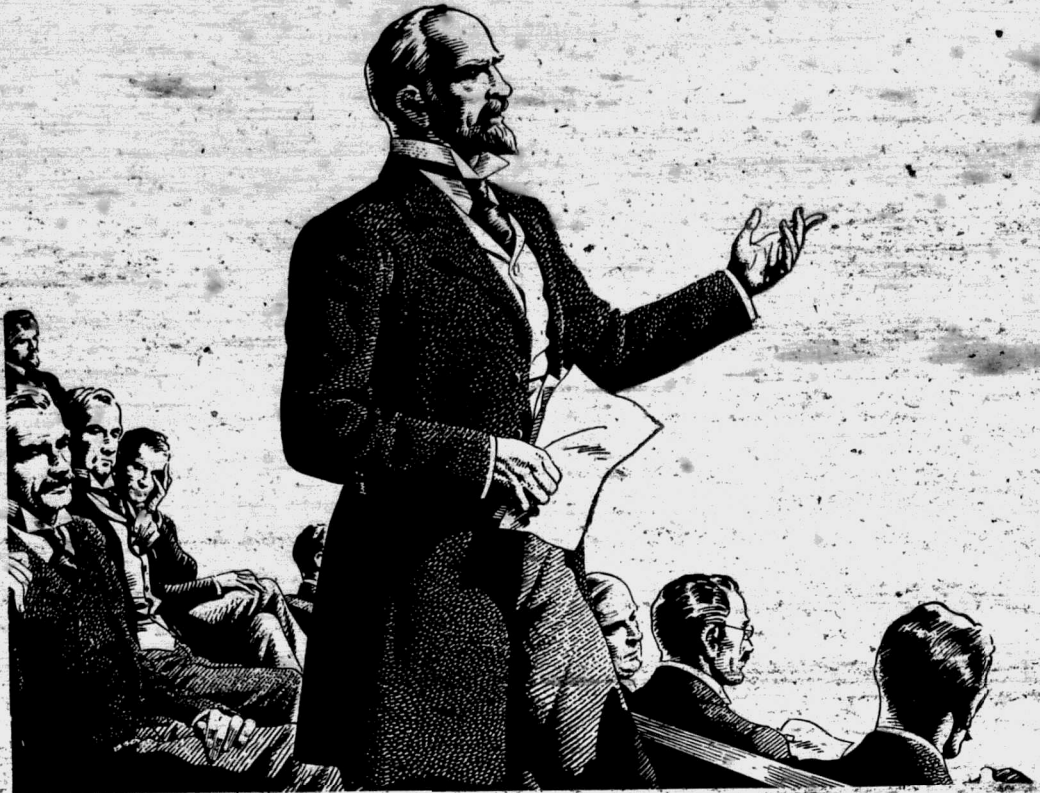
Mr. Garratt's appointment has been made in response to a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies. It is expected that Mr. Garratt will spend several months of each year for four in the Overseas Territories and that his appointment will help to keep the Secretary of State informed of current developments in penal administration overseas.

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"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained, but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."

*Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.*

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1956 she exported £15,721,000 worth of raw coffee and £19,285,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,803,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National and Grindlays Bank Limited is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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## Indian Constitutional Proposals

### Minority Safeguards Rejected

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT of the policy statement issued by the Central Council of the Indian Associations in Uganda (briefly reported in last week's issue) in connexion with the memorandum submitted by the Council on behalf of the Indian community to the Committee of Constitutional Inquiry set up by the Uganda Government.

A constitutional committee has been appointed with specific terms of reference and we, the people of Indian origin permanently residing in Uganda as an integral part of the Uganda community, shall deal with each specific point on which the advice of the Committee is sought by the Governor.

### Direct Elections

The ultimate aim of Her Majesty's Government in Uganda, as in other Colonial territories, is self-rule within the British Commonwealth of Nations. In the implementation of this aim there is, therefore, as a preliminary corollary, the need for a substantial participation of Africans in the Government and the formulation of its policies.

Being firm believers in democratic form of government, we fully support the introduction of elections in 1961, irrespective of race, colour or creed, on a common roll for all communities.

We believe that the qualifications for voters and candidates laid down in the Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance, 1957, should be retained as a basis which may be suitably widened in 1961. The ultimate aim must be the introduction of universal adult suffrage, which is the true and accepted fundamental first principle of democratic government based on a parliamentary system and for people who are desirous of achieving democratic self-rule.

Since unity is essential for the progress and development of the country, we feel that the Central Legislature has to be a great unifying factor towards integrating and unifying peoples of all races and tribes who, with faith and confidence, can look to their own democratic institutions for their general advancement.

### Number of Representative Seats

We believe that to achieve a fully representative council it is essential that all sections of the Uganda community should be represented and that they as the people's representatives should be able to play their full part by maintaining closer contact with people, serving them, educating them, and looking after their welfare.

We are of the opinion that the present number of representative members, thirty, cannot adequately represent approximately 6,000,000 people of all races, and feel that a substantial increase over the present number is warranted. This has also been the opinion of the representative members of all races of the present Legislative Council. We, therefore, consider that there should be a minimum of 60 elected representative members in the Central Legislature.

We are of the opinion that each of the provinces or districts, and if thought advisable, even a smaller area, should be given a fair and equitable representation in the Central Legislature to enable the people and other interests of the area to play a full and active part for the benefit of the country as a whole. We feel inclined to suggest the creation and de-

lineation of non-racial and non-communal constituencies on a common roll based on area, population, education, economic potential, etc.; and divided into urban and rural constituencies.

### Representation of Non-Africans

We consider ourselves an integral part of the Uganda community. We therefore cannot justifiably ask for special rights. In a democratic state the interests of all peoples should be identical, and ours therefore cannot but merge in the interest of the country as a whole. Consequently in the interest of the country and in deference to the wishes of our African brethren we do not favour reservation of seats on a racial or communal basis.

### Composition of Legislature

To meet with the aspirations of the people towards achieving responsible government, and with a view to having ultimate self-government, there should be a far greater association of representative members both at Legislative and Executive levels. The Executive Council which may be called the Council of Ministers should have a preponderance of elected ministers. We therefore suggest that elected representative members should elect from amongst themselves members to be Ministers who should cross the floor. In the same way it may be necessary to have elected members join the Government side. This procedure, if accepted, will enable the Ministers to have a greater share in the formulation and implementation of Government policies and decisions. The Central Legislature will thus have an overall majority of elected members.

### Constitutional Guarantees

In a modern state every individual enjoys certain fundamental rights. With a view to ensuring such rights supported by equity and justice for all communities, irrespective of race, colour and creed, it is essential that in the Constitution of the country these fundamental rights are incorporated as has been done in the United Nations Charter of Human Rights. We may add that India, Malaya and other countries which have attained independence in recent years, have most judiciously and with assiduous care embodied unequivocal guarantees in their Constitutions, and have thereby prevented any discrimination and injustice towards any individual or community from being practised.

For a workable Constitution, it is essential therefore that there should be incorporated a declaration of fundamental rights pertaining to (a) freedom of speech, (b) freedom of worship, (c) freedom of religion, (d) equality of all persons before law, (e) equality of opportunity, (f) right to own and enjoy private property and other incidental rights arising therefrom. No disability whatsoever should be imposed on any individual because of his or her race, colour, creed or political opinion and belief.

As a safeguard to the Constitution there should be an independent judiciary which will also ensure security and stability.

An independent Public Service Commission should be set up for recruitment to civil service appointments.

### Citizenship

We understand that a citizenship law cannot be enacted until a country is independent. We have therefore to submit that when the time comes for the enactment of the law, permanent residents and their descendants should be given an option to become citizens of Uganda. In the event of such an enactment we are certain all will gladly opt for it.

In the interim period all adults should be given a right to vote and a right to stand as a candidate subject to such qualifications as may be prescribed for the next elections.

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## Capital for Central and East Africa

### Poverty is the Problem of Africa

**A**FRICA'S PROBLEM IS POVERTY, says Mr. J. P. McDonagh in an article in *Optima* on the need to find large sums of external capital for the development of East and Central Africa. He writes (in part):

"The credit of the Federation stands high in the outside world: witness the volume of funds already committed by the World Bank and the successful operation of raising six million dollars on the New York money market, the first loan ever of its kind for the Federation. Moreover, it is reasonable to assume that the financial authorities in the Federation will continue to adopt an enlightened attitude towards private capital."

"Having regard to the relatively broad base of the economy, including the beginnings of heavy industry, the expanding size of their local market, and the opportunities for new investment, particularly in mining and industry, I do not foresee a shortage of equity capital."

"The East African prospects appear generally more limited. Although the pressures for large-scale capital expenditure by the Governments and Government boards will continue to be strong, it is difficult to see how the tempo of new investment in the private sector can be sustained at the high levels that have prevailed in the post-war period to date. A major upsurge in the future would seem to depend chiefly on the decision to establish an oil refinery in the Mombasa area and on new developments in the mining sphere for which at present the outlook is uncertain."

"Greater difficulty, in my view, will be met by both East and Central Africa in securing loan funds, particularly medium and long term. This type of money will come increasingly from institutional rather than individual investors, and, if one assumes that the current scarcity of capital in relation to needs is no passing phenomenon, then the attraction of bonds in the investors' own country will be a further limiting factor. All this is likely to lead to an increasingly important rôle being played by intergovernmental lending and by international institutions such as the World Bank."

"It may well be, too, that in the case of the East African countries—which in contrast to the Federation still have the disadvantage of being three separate units for purposes of external finance—new machinery may be required to promote their access (in common with other dependent territories) to the London market."

"Inevitably, the recent thickening of the cloud on the political horizons will tend to harden opinion and slow down the rate of progress towards racial partnership. It is no easy problem to build up a society where people of different background and stages of development can live and work in harmony. Surely, however, it is not too much to hope that commonsense, mutual interest, and good will will ultimately prevail."

## African Customary Law Study

**T**HE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES, London University, has initiated a comprehensive scheme for the study and restatement of African customary law, as found in the English-speaking African territories. The Nuffield Foundation has promised a £11,000 grant to cover the work of the project during its first three years.

In a statement the school says that in initiating the project it is implementing the resolutions and proposals of many international conferences, commissions of inquiry, and individual academic and practical students of the subject.

"The First Inter-African Conference on Social Sciences at Bukayu recommended that the collecting and recording of native laws and customs should be undertaken. The restatement project is a step in this direction for the British territories. The economic and social problems of African countries have become increasingly urgent, more especially in the spheres of land tenure and succession, the family, marriage, and the status of women."

"The East African Royal Commission emphasized the paramount need for reform of the land tenure and succession systems if economic development was to proceed at full speed, whilst in West Africa also the governments are beginning to tackle these difficult and complex aspects of the law. African

governments themselves are, then, keenly aware of these problems; but before any effective action can be taken full and accurate information on the customary laws is a prerequisite. Such information would also be most valuable for administrative and academic purposes."

## Racialism and Muhammadanism

### Causes of Present Ferment Obscure

**C**AUSES OF FERMENT IN AFRICA have been thus discussed in the Bulletin of the Commonwealth and Empire Industries Association:

"The real nature of the present ferment in black Africa is not readily discovered at a distance. It may be a deep longing on the part of black Africans to assert themselves. It may, on the other hand, be a perfectly natural desire to share in the benefits of modern gadgetry, bicycles, gramophones, and the like. The heavy influx of black Africans into the Union may lend some support to this view."

"But there may be more to it than that. There may be a genuine desire, not confined to an educated and talkative few, to assert a kind of collective personality. If so, then the assertion is not national. It is racial, and negatively racial at that."

"In the progressive vocabulary 'nationalism' is still respectable, but 'racialism' is a dirty word. That is what they are urging us to come to terms with—not our terms but the terms of the racialists."

"Some visionaries foresee a united Africa of the blacks and the Arabs or pseudo-Arabs of the north. But what is there in common between Dr. Nkrumah's Ghana and President Nasser's Egypt, between the dream of Pan-Islam and the dream of Pan-Africa, between the Berber and the Bantu? Nothing, except being non-white. 'So long as you are non-white you are my brother.' It is hardly a progressive slogan. It can further only rancour and hostility."

"Quite possibly, it was the anti feeling which inspired the so-far empty gesture of unity between Ghana and Guinea, but Guinea has chosen to stay in the franc area and to continue to rely on French technical assistance. A mere declaration no more makes a unified State than a copy of Erskine May makes a democratic Parliament."

"Communism could impose unity by force, but with that unity would go the extinction of any trace of independence. If Moscow and Peking got their hands on Africa the irresistible forces we hear so much about would prove to be highly resistible after all."

### Muhammadanism

"One potentially unifying force is making remarkable headway in black Africa—Muhammadanism. It is surprising how those who talk most glibly about Africa ignore the advances of Islam. Yet these advances are very great and may be a portent."

"Anti-white may easily become anti-Christian. Islam has obvious attractions for polygamous tribes, but the Native educated leaders might be tempted to adopt it, not from inner conviction, but simply because it does not come to them from Europe. An Africa infused with anti-racialism and with its back turned on Christianity is not pleasant to contemplate."

"The outsider cannot say with confidence whether or not the new assertive feelings spread very far or go very deep, whether or not the delegates to the Accra Conference spoke for a multitude or for only a small and risky minority."

"What will emerge in Africa is as yet obscure, but we shall hear less nonsense in the way of eager advice and prophesy if it is conceded that nationalism is meaningless without nations, and that a union based on nothing better than negative hostility can never be other than destructive. Irrelevant European concepts can only confuse counsel, and if they are adopted uniterically by the African leaders themselves, they will find themselves applied in their search for the securer and more comfortable life which we must wish for all peoples of all colours under the sun."

## Union Leader Freed

**MR. MATTHEW DE LUXE NKOLOMA**, former general secretary of the Northern Rhodesian African Mine Workers' Union has been freed after being confined for more than three years in a restricted area following the riots on the Copperbelt in 1956. Mr. Nkoloma is reported as saying that he had no intention of taking any further part in the affairs of the mine workers.



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## Ethiopia Depends Upon the Emperor

### Parliament and Judiciary are Vain Illusions

"ETHIOPIA TODAY" by Mr. Ernest W. Luther, who was from 1950 to 1956 an economist on the staff of the State Bank of Ethiopia, gives in 152 pages a good bird's eye view of the country. It deals with the geography, climate, history, religion, culture, government structure, public finance, agriculture, trade and commerce, industry, banking, and currency of the country, and there is a chapter on Eritrea and another outlining the author's impressions. The book is published at 25s. by the Oxford University Press.

Foreign investment, road improvement, and monetary and fiscal reform have done more in the last 15 years to change the face of Ethiopia than the combined influence of all other factors before that time, possibly excepting the Italian occupation and the building of the railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa, says the author, promptly adding that "a great deal more remains to be accomplished before Ethiopia can rank herself among the civilized nations of the world". He continues, in part:—

#### Absolute Monarchy

"The monarchy, though absolute, is not ruthless or fanatical or particularly displeased with the economic *status quo*. The people by and large are content with their lot. Above all, there is the Ethiopian character, with its shortcomings in the way of resourcefulness and initiative. It is surprising how important intangible qualities of character can be in influencing the shape and pace of economic progress, but this has been demonstrated again and again.

"Capital and the will to use it must go hand in hand; neither is sufficient by and of itself. Capital can be created; the will to use it is either there or there not.

"In Ethiopia special lending institutions have been set up to advance funds to small borrowers on very easy terms. No one has yet been trampled in the rush to apply for such funds. Private investors have found that it does not pay to erect huge factories where there is no effective market to buy their productions. There must be a 'balanced growth' if such investment is to be profitable and is to initiate a cumulative economic advance. There must also be a strong acquisitive desire on the part of the people and the purchasing power to make that desire effective.

"The economic growth that has taken place in the most recent period has not been internally generated, but mainly the result of fortuitous external factors, among them a heavy Italian capital investment in 1936-41, the large post-war influx of foreigners, and the advantageous rise in agricultural prices, particularly of coffee. Internally this expansion has been assisted by the adoption of a national monetary unit and fiscal reform. But elsewhere the Government has paid mere lip service to the ideal of economic development. Almost all the initiative has come from foreign sources.

#### Ignorant of the World

"The mass of the people are ignorant of the world beyond the bounds of their immediate experience, and are satisfied to go on living as their ancestors lived for centuries. The progress made since the end of the war is visible mainly in the sphere of foreign trade and in a few urban centres.

"It is extremely unfortunate for the country that adulation of the Emperor and the Imperial prerogatives exert such a stronghold on responsible administration at lower levels of government. As a result of this adulation and the encouragement it gives to seek advancement through the royal favour, one of the main concerns of Ethiopian Government officials from the Ministers on down is to secure their own position and undermine that of others by the practice of intrigue and denunciation. Fear of incurring displeasure among superiors is too often the guiding motivation of subordinate employees.

"As long as the influence of monarchy is so pervasive in Ethiopia there seems little hope for the development of responsible democratic government. The revised Constitution notwithstanding, Parliament will remain a dead letter and the independence of the judiciary a vain illusion. Implication of civil rights and of free political expression will remain just fond hopes for the future.

"However, it can be said that Ethiopia can count herself fortunate to have in Haile Selassie a ruler who is enlightened and desirous of furthering the material and spiritual progress of his country within the bounds of tradition and practicality. Although sometimes hoodwinked, he is one of the few Ethiopians with imagination and vision, and it is largely on his

initiative that new projects or administrative reforms are carried out by the Government.

"His command to execute a specific action seems to cut through the worst snarls of red tape; but the practical limitations on his ability to run the Government single-handed are obvious. Too often where he does not or cannot take an immediate hand in affairs the business of Government languishes. The power and uniqueness of his position at the head of the Government are the cause both of nothing being done and of something getting done at all. The pace at which Ethiopia develops will depend to a considerable extent on the degree to which the convictions, ideas, energy, and imagination that motivate this man can be transmitted to his people."

## Buganda Talks to Start

### Possible Revision of Agreements

TALKS ARE TO BE HELD between the Governor of Uganda and the Kabaka's Government about possible revision of the Buganda Agreements. This has been decided by Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the recommendation of the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford.

The talks are the result of an exchange of letters in April and June between the Kabaka and Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Lord Perth.

The Governor did not consider it appropriate to begin these local talks "at a time when lawlessness and violence arising out of the trade boycott were rife within Buganda; but it has now been possible to rescind the Order declaring Buganda a disturbed area in respect of several counties and parts of Buganda, and the Governor considers, and H.M. Government agrees, that talks can now properly begin.

The Uganda Government says in a statement that any constitutional issues raised in these talks which affect, either directly or indirectly, the constitution of Uganda as a whole, or other parts of Uganda, will require consideration in that context by the appropriate authorities in Uganda, and eventually by H.M. Government. The Governor will ensure that such consideration takes place when that becomes necessary.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made for the talks to begin during the present week.

Many Buganda are apprehensive about the future of the region's traditional form of government if their country should become submerged in a Uganda with a strong central Government. The present talks are intended to explore how Buganda might best fit into a future self-governing Uganda while preserving and safeguarding the Kabakaship and the separate identity and traditions of Buganda.

## Blindness in Northern Rhodesia

### Highest World Incidence in Northern Provinces

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT NATIVE AUTHORITIES in Northern Rhodesia should legislate against dangerous Native treatments for eye diseases, and that prevalent ignorance among Africans about the effects should be combated by widespread publicity, were adopted at a recent conference in Northern Rhodesia of all societies and missions concerned with the training and welfare of blind persons in the Protectorate.

Mr. Malcolm Phillips, Government ophthalmologist, reported that he had personally treated 74 of probably no less than 150 different concoctions used by Africans to treat eye diseases. Many destroyed sight, he said, and others were likely to do so because of the way in which they were prepared.

The meeting was convened by the territorial Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare. Its purpose was to co-ordinate work for the blind by a variety of organizations and to reach agreement on main lines of policy. The northern provinces of Northern Rhodesia have the highest incidence of blindness in the world, and the problem presented is one of the most vital in social welfare activity.



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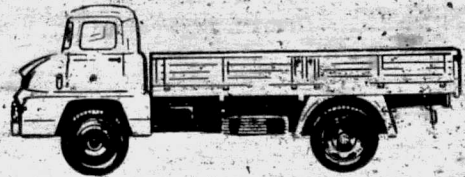
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## Conservative Election Manifesto Policy for Colonies and Commonwealth

IN THE ELECTION MANIFESTO of the Conservative and Unionist Party there is a section headed "Our Duty Overseas," which states:

"Whilst 100,000,000 people in Europe alone have, since the war, been forcibly absorbed into the Communist bloc and system, six times that number have been helped to nationhood within the British Commonwealth. It is our duty to ourselves and to the cause of freedom everywhere to see that the facts are known, and that misrepresentation about British colonialism does not go unchallenged. Progressive expansion of overseas information services will remain our policy.

"The Conservative Government will continue to work out in the Commonwealth the pattern of a community of free and sovereign nations. Next year Nigeria, and before long the West Indies, will acquire independence.

"We shall discuss with our partners in the Commonwealth plans to deal with the status of members too small to be fully self-supporting and self-governing.

"An advisory commission, under Lord Monckton's chairmanship, is being set up in preparation for the review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which is to take place in 1960. Our central aim in multi-racial countries is to build communities which protect minority rights and are free of all discrimination on grounds of race or colour. If democracy is to be secured, education must underpin the franchise, and the rapid expansion of education is the Commonwealth's most pressing need. We therefore undertake to increase training facilities for teachers and to make more English books available; and we will play a leading part in financing the new Commonwealth scheme of exchange scholarships and fellowships.

"We emphasize the part that individual service can play. The need for teachers, doctors and technicians of every kind is almost unlimited, and an appeal to the adventurous spirit of youth must be made. We shall encourage the professions and industry to help those willing to do so to serve for a few years in the overseas Commonwealth without prejudice to their careers at home.

"Further British capital will be made available through loans and grants for sound Commonwealth development. The Colombo Plan and other schemes of technical co-operation will be assisted to the full. We shall back the proposal for a new International Development Association. The Conservative Government will continue to support the United Nations agencies in relieving poverty and combating disease, and will substantially increase the British contribution to the United Nations' Special Fund for economic development.

## Disturbance in Tanganyika

### Police Open Fire: Three Wounded

TANGANYIKA POLICE opened fire last week on rioters who had attacked them and burned down a chief's house in the Ngaya chieftom of the Western province.

Three rioters were wounded and the chief, Mtemi Mabeja Mwima, was found lying injured in the ashes of his home. The police made 18 arrests.

The disturbance arose over opposition to a new levy on cattle. A headman was assaulted while collecting the levy and when police went to arrest the offender a gang attacked them and they were forced to open fire. When the police withdrew for reinforcements, the rioters set fire to the chief's house.

## Warning Against Illegal Activities

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has issued a warning that plans exist for the swift return of security forces should illegal activities again threaten lives and property.

This warning was given in an announcement that elements of security forces from neighbouring territories have now been withdrawn from Nyasaland "as a result of the general and progressive improvement in the situation."

The statement adds, however, that the Government wished to make it quite clear that plans existed for the "speedy return of adequate forces should illegal activities once again threaten the lives and property of law-abiding citizens."

The Government also recorded its appreciation of the assistance during the disturbances by all detachments of the military, air force and police.

## News Items in Brief

A drill squad and a platoon of the 6th Bn. K.A.R. together with the regimental Corps of Drums last week completed a 10-day tour of the Tanga Province.

The building of Bulawayo's new 350-seat theatre will begin this year. The building committee of the Theatre Club has been authorized to negotiate with architects and contractors.

H.M.S. Cheviot (Capt. W. D. O'Brien, D.S.C., R.N.), a destroyer of 2,500 tons, is due to arrive in Dar es Salaam from the Far East Station today for a four-day informal visit. She is on her way to this country.

Bequests totalling £28,250 were left to private individuals, Salisbury institutions and three homes for children, in the will of Mr. Jacob Smit, a former Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance and a former Mayor of Salisbury.

Courses leading to the Royal Society of Health Overseas Certificate for health inspectors are to be started in Uganda next year. This was stated by Sir Frederick Crawford, the Governor, when he opened the new £71,000 School of Hygiene at Mbale last week.

A record crowd of 12,000 attended the opening day last week of the Royal Show in Salisbury. According to the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, the joint East African stand had proved highly popular with Rhodesians, and it was expected that many of them would now plan visits to East Africa.

Six young Federal Army officers are on a month's attachment to the British Army in East Africa as part of a scheme to provide wider experience for the Federal Army's most junior officers and to further their knowledge by co-operation with other arms, such as armour and artillery, not available in the Federation.

At a meeting of the Rift Valley Provincial Sports Association in Nakuru, the retiring chairman, Mr. R. G. Hunter, reviewing the year's activities, said that the Rift Valley team had won the 1959 Colony Sports for the fourth successive year and had provided nine athletes to the Colony team which won the 1959 inter-territorial athletics meeting held in Tanganyika.

Two chiefs were sent to jail for eight months and four other men received sentences of up to six years recently at Kampala, Uganda, after being found guilty of setting fire to a house at Namulaba, Bugerere. They were also ordered by the resident magistrate, Mr. D. Jefferys Jones to pay 1,000 shillings compensation to the man, Mr. Yatusu Lopia, whose home was set on fire.

Subsidiary legislation requiring Africans to carry night passes in Lusaka, Chingola, Broken Hill, and Ndola was revoked last week by the Northern Rhodesia Government. The night pass laws were revoked in most minor townships when the Territorial Townships Ordinance was amended. It was then announced that authorities of the major townships had been invited to continue trial suspensions of the relevant by-laws with a view to revocation.

The Royal East African Navy Squadron, after visiting Zanzibar to attend ceremonies marking the Sultan's 80th birthday, paid a brief call at Dar es Salaam last week. The 200-mile voyage from the naval base at Mombasa to Tanganyikan waters is part of a training cruise for the 80 African ratings who comprise companies of the three ships of the squadron, which is under the command of Capt. E. A. W. Gibbs, R.E.A.N., Resident Naval Officer, East Africa.

About 300 Africans who were moved from their old homes in Northern Rhodesia when their land was flooded by Lake Kariba, are being moved once more. The Tribal Government states that the Africans, of the Tonga tribe, had been moved to poor agricultural land at Siagatua and because of this they were being found fresh land. The 300 have been divided into seven villages. Two will return to the Gwembe Valley, but above the final water level of Lake Kariba. Two will go to the Kalomo Plateau and two to the Kalomo Valley. The site of the seventh village is still undecided. Government lorries are expected to travel 20,000 miles in all in the move.

## "Sand Storm"

THE 24TH INFANTRY BRIGADE GROUP is staging an exercise in the Merti Plateau area of the Northern Province of Kenya this week. Known as operation "Sand Storm" it is the largest exercise undertaken by the brigade since its arrival in the Colony. In order to give the troops practice in working with other arms, a contingent of the Life Guards, equipped with armoured cars has been sent to Kenya from Aden. The 10th Infantry Brigade, K.A.R., is providing a token enemy force.



**Industry, Commerce and Agriculture****Commonwealth Conference**

NEXT WEEK'S meeting in London of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council will include, as at the Montreal Conference, a Colonial wing, under the leadership of Lorth Peeth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. His East African advisers will be Sir Ernest Vasey, Kenya's Minister of Finance, Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, Uganda's Minister of Finance, and Mr. A. G. Trotman, Minister for Natural Resources in Tanganyika. Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, is to represent Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a full delegate. The Conference, which opens at Lancaster House on Tuesday, will be the first Ministerial meeting of the council since it was formed last year at the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers held in Montreal. The chairman is expected to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**Japan to Buy More**

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia, has stated that Japan would bid on the Salisbury tobacco auction floors next year. They were expected to buy in big quantities. Mr. Campbell, who has just returned from a tour of the Far East, said that a member of the staff of the Japanese Tobacco Monopoly would be coming from Tokyo at the end of the year to see the Rhodesian crop on the farms. He also expected that other Asiatic countries would join the Japanese in buying Rhodesian tobacco. "We have a big future, provided we keep our prices competitive, grade for grade. To do this economically we must grow bigger and bigger crops from the same acreage used this year to grow 190,000,000lb.", Mr. Campbell said.

**Vernons Pools**

VERNONS, the British football pools promoters, are shortly to open an office in Lusaka. The coupons will be printed in Northern Rhodesia and the company intends to keep as much locally invested money as possible in the Federation. Lieut-Colonel H. G. McClellan, Vernon's overseas manager has said that the extent to which they invested in the Federation would depend on the amount of business they did there. "The more business develops the more we will put in." Vernons, he added, had no intention of competing against established local industries. The company operates a large engineering concern in Britain.

**New Kenya Product**

FIRST SAMPLES of a completely new Kenya product, casein, left Nairobi by air recently for testing in the U.K. Casein, which is the chief nitrogenous compound found in milk, is being manufactured from skim milk on an experimental basis by Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. Its main uses are in the processing of art-surface paper, to put a gloss on playing cards, wall paper, as glue for veneer and as a major ingredient in adhesives of all kinds. It is also employed in the manufacture of imitation bone, ivory and celluloid. The quality of casein is greatly affected by soil and pasture conditions and tests will show whether the Kenya product is up to buyers requirements. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., who have conducted a survey of the U.K. market on behalf of the K.C.C., report that prospects are good and that a number of British companies are prepared to buy Kenya casein if it comes up to standard. Present prices are between £140-£150 a ton.

**Loan Fully Taken**

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, said recently that the response to the Federation's £7.5m. local loan showed there was plenty of confidence in the country. The loan was oversubscribed a day after being floated locally and the Minister said that the raising of "quite a lot of money" from the small population was a good effort.

**Commercial Brevities**

At the end of last year, £87,645 was on issue as loans by the Local Development Loan Fund and African Productivity Loan Fund to African farmers and businessmen in Tanganyika, states the 1958 annual report of the two funds. The report makes it clear that these loan funds are complementary to and not in competition with, normal commercial credit sources, and were initially designed to bridge the gap that existed, and largely continues to exist, between the majority of prospective African borrowers and normal commercial sources.

Electricity generated for Uganda during August totalled 18,128,685 units, compared with 16,036,270 units during the same month last year representing an increase of 13.0%. In addition, 11,429,000 units were exported to Kenya, making a total of 29,557,685 units. Total generation for the first eight months of this year is 225,428,751 units, including 82,644,000 units exported to Kenya, compared with 179,604,140 units generated in the same period last year, representing an increase of 25.5%. The percentage increase for Uganda alone is 15.7%.

Sir J. L. Hulett and Sons, Ltd., which have sugar estate interests in the Federation, report that the net profits for the year ended April 30, 1959, after tax, amounted to £950,750 (£684,407), and the company's interest in the group profits amounts to £1,243,281 (£846,030). The year's ordinary dividend is being raised from 22½% to 25%.

Although the campaign for better cotton cultivation in Uganda has gone well this year, Mr. R. G. Hampson, the acting chief agricultural officer for Buganda, has said that the acreage figures do not indicate success. This was mainly due to unfavourable weather and propaganda by politicians urging farmers not to plant cotton.

Russia has signed a general contract with Egypt for technical assistance and equipment for the first stage of the Aswan Dam. The contract stipulates that delivery of equipment will begin in October and November. Moscow Radio is reported to have announced that 84 Soviet experts are to be sent to Egypt shortly.

Non-soapy detergents will be produced in the Federation by the end of the year. A Salisbury soap-making company, part of a world-wide organization, is putting up a plant which will cost about £250,000. Up to now all powdered detergents have been imported.

Some 2,000,000 jute gunnies (sacks) to hold Kenya's wheat crop have been ordered from Pakistan by the Kenya Jute Control, a division of the Department of Economic Co-ordination, a service of the East Africa High Commission. The order is worth £175,000.

Hunting-Clan African Airways have been granted permission to cut back some of their services within the Federation. These include the suspension of one service to Fort Rosebery and to omit Broken Hill as a scheduled call.

To assist the smaller importer and trader in Tanganyika, the Government has increased from £250 to £500 the limit under which imports will be free from the requirements of Exchange Control regulations.

Rateable values increased by over £18m. in Northern Rhodesia during 1958, to a value of over £93m. The rateable value of Lusaka was £24.55m., Ndola £21.93m., and Kitwe £14.35m.

**N. Rhodesian Output**

THE VALUE of mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during July totalled £10,303,933, a decrease of £287,000 on the June figure, according to provisional figures published by the Mines Department. For the first time in five months, the monthly total dropped below the average of £10,861,000 recorded in the best of the two boom years, 1956, but the aggregate value of production in the first seven months of 1959 is only £1,136,100 lower than that of £77,262,866 for the entire year of 1958. Principal reductions during July were in the value of electrolytic and blister copper. Production increased by 33 tons to 44,251 tons, but the value declined by over £404,000 to £9,548,991. Some compensation for the reduction was provided by improvements in yields and values of other minerals, notably manganese ore and cobalt.

**Sisal Outputs for August**

Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd. — 1,285 tons of line fibre and tow, making £2,543 tons, for the period July/August.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 160 tons of sisal and tow, making 380 tons for the first two months of financial year (420).

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 340 tons of sisal fibre and tow, making 670 tons for the two months to date (525).

## MINING

## Copper Companies' Profits Improve

## Roan Antelope Makes £4.8m. Against £2.3m.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report an estimated profit before taxation of £1,549,000 for the June quarter, compared with £1,532,000 in the March quarter. The estimated profit for the financial year ended June, 1959, was £4,891,000, compared with £2,322,000 in the previous year.

Copper production totalled 25,598 long tons during the June quarter (26,162). Adjustment for difference between opening and closing stocks was 4,206 long tons (5,439), metallurgical and weighing differences were 56 long tons (112), and copper sales were 21,336 long tons (£20,611). Production during the financial year ended June last totalled 80,872 long tons (79,931), and copper sales were 80,617 long tons (77,444).

Revenue from copper sales during the June quarter was £4,900,000 (£4,789,000). Operating and administrative expenditure was £3,102,000 (£3,004,000), and the provision for replacements and obsolescence and interest payable was £249,000 (£253,000). During the year ending June, 1959, copper sales account totalled £17,698,000, compared with £13,682,000 during the previous year. Operating and administrative expenditure was £11,897,000 (£11,160,000), and provision for replacements and obsolescence, £910,000 (£200,000).

Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., report an estimated profit, before providing for taxation, of £1,879,000 during the June quarter of 1959, compared with £2,002,000 during the previous quarter. Profits before tax for the year ending June, 1959, were £6,574,000, compared with £4,150,000 in the previous year.

Production of copper during the June quarter was 26,699 long tons (28,094), and during the year 88,065 long tons (92,904). Adjustment for difference between opening and closing stocks was 5,056 long tons during the June quarter (5,306), and sales of copper totalled 21,555 during the quarter (22,593), and 87,521 during the year (88,847).

Copper sales account was £5,094,000 during the quarter

(£5,408,000), and £19,995,000 during the year (£16,716,000). Operating and administrative expenditure was £3,046,000 (£3,206,000) during the June quarter and £12,678,000 (£12,261,000) during the year. Provisions for replacements and obsolescence was £169,000 (June quarter), compared with £200,000 during March, and £743,000 during the year (£305,000).

Copper production at Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., during the June quarter was 6,352 long tons; compared with 5,982 during the March quarter. Output during the year ending June 30 last was 19,235 long tons (27,177). Adjustment for differences between opening and closing stocks totalled 203 long tons (493), and 153 long tons during the year (7). Sales of copper totalled 6,546 long tons during the June quarter (5,489), and 19,073 long tons during the year (27,210). No cobalt was sold during the June quarter, and the year's sales were 741 long tons (587 long tons).

Estimated revenue from copper sales account was £1,470,000 during the June quarter (£1,249,000), and £4,138,000 during the year ended June 30 last (£4,814,000). Operating and administrative expenditure totalled £908,000 (£754,000) during the quarter and £2,737,000 (£2,936,000) during the year. Profit on cobalt sales during the year (provisional) was £23,000. Provision for replacements and for obsolescence was £393,000 in the year ended June 30 last (£391,000).

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. (which has no appreciable income other than from dividends arising from profits from its 63.98% share in Mufulira and 64.29% share in Chibuluma), report an income of £1,505,000 during the June quarter (£1,551,000) and £4,869,000 during the year ended June 30 (£3,395,000). Administrative expenditure totalled £31,000 (£26,000), and £112,000 (£117,000). Estimated profits before tax were £1,474,000 during the June quarter (£1,525,000), and £4,757,000 during the year (£3,278,000).

## Japanese and Rhodesian Nickel

NEGOTIATIONS ARE REPORTED to be proceeding with Japanese interests for the acquisition of a nickel proposition in Rhodesia. Middle Wits, Co., Ltd., an exploration and finance company in the Anglo-Vaal group is believed to be interested. It is known that Middle Wits has interests in nickel prospects to the north of Salisbury and in the Umтали district of Southern Rhodesia, but negotiations are still in the very early stages.

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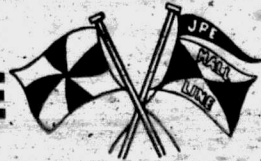


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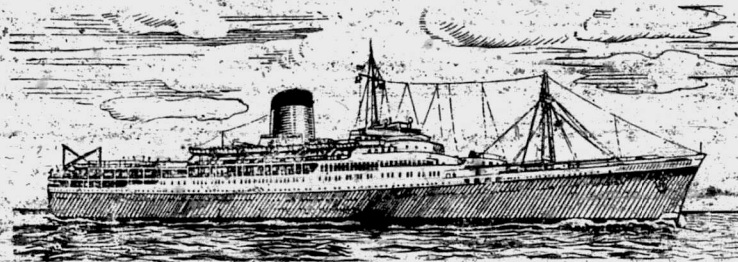
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 24, 1959  
Vol. 36 No. 1824

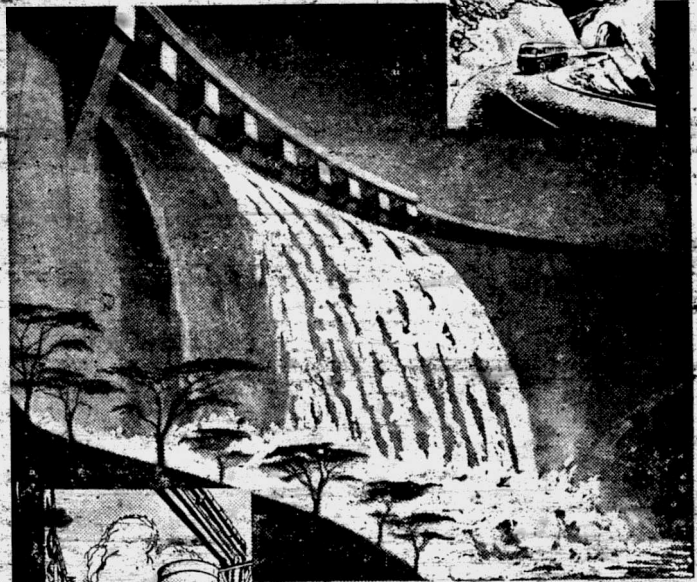
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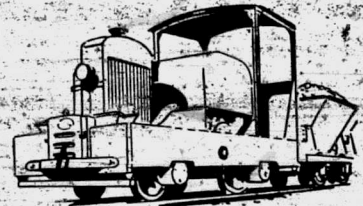
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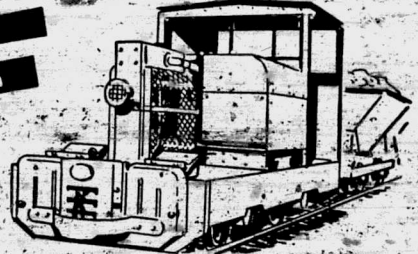
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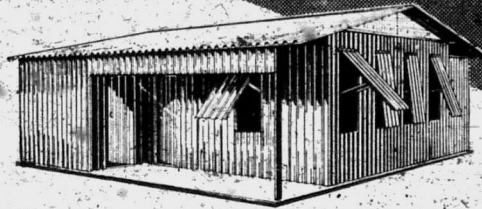
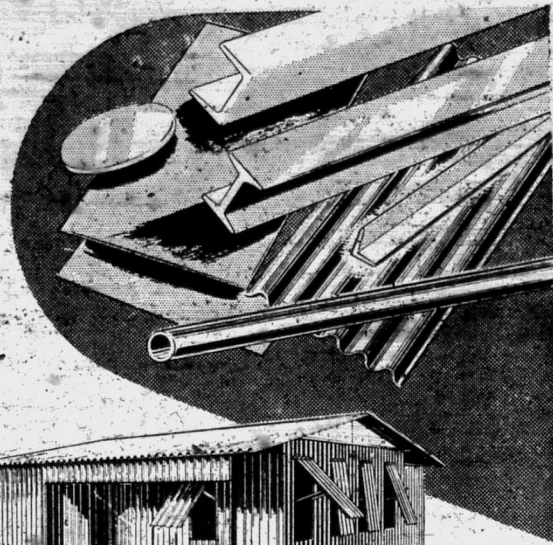
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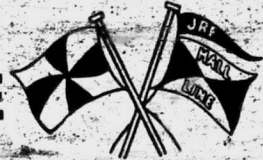
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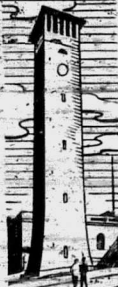
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1959

Vol. 36

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE TWO GREATEST MISCHIEFS in life, according to Milton, are tyranny and superstition; and who, knowing anything of East and Central Africa, will say that they are not still two of the greatest mischiefs in those territories? But for stark tyranny and the superstition of the Kikuyu, Kenya would not have had to suffer the ghastly tragedy of Mau Mau; but for the tyranny practised by the African National Congresses in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, allied to the superstition which even now enthalls so high a proportion of the population, there would have been no effective and continuing opposition to a Federation which was specifically designed to encourage, expedite, and establish inter-racial partnership throughout the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Every missionary, every administrator, and everyone else who has lived in close contact with Africans has had personal proof of the power of intimidation and superstition upon the African mind, far from influencing merely the unsophisticated, they dominate with seemingly equal strength the vast majority of those who have had the benefit of an advanced education. Superstition is in itself a highly potent tyranny, and when mixed with physical and psychological intimidation for political purposes it can and does defeat the well-intentioned efforts of men who want only to add to the well-being of Africa.

Superstition, we are told, can be defeated only by education, and then not quickly; and seldom indeed in a generation. Intimidation yields no more quickly to enlightenment,

### Unhappily For Africa.

and when mixed with superstition, as is so often the case in East and Central Africa, it will not be easily conquered. In Europe highly educated peoples have in recent times been enslaved by unscrupulous dictators whose chief weapon was the use or

threat of barbarous punishment. Whether because African political leaders have taken those dictatorships as their model, or because force is endemic in African society, it can be said without risk of exaggeration that no African political movement has made headway without the use of intimidation. None of the Governments has found it possible to obtain enough evidence to convict more than a very few of the malefactors, but all have been able to substantiate charges against some agents of the leading political parties—though, with few exceptions, the real instigators of intimidation and subversion have been astute enough to keep outside the clutches of the law, and unhappily for Africa; those who have been condemned on such charges have usually escaped with astonishingly light sentences.

Intimidation is an especially difficult crime to establish, for those who could give first-hand evidence are in terror of their lives. Statements made agitatedly and almost at the moment of threat to

**Influence of Intimidation.** Europeans whom he trusts are quite frequently denied absolutely within an hour or two because the African concerned has become the subject of a new and more dire threat. Indeed, the standard drill of the strong-arm gangs of the Congress and similar movements is to watch those Africans whom they know to oppose extremist measures and to promise assault, including death, for themselves and their wives if they talk freely to Europeans; and communications of this kind have often been made a few minutes after they have left a European in whom it is thought they may have confided. The classic example of wholesale terrorism was provided by the organizers of Mau Mau, who so scared almost every adult man and woman in the largest tribe in Kenya that their foul conspiracy had been brought almost to its

apotheosis before its existence was recognized by the Government. Congress activists in other territories have spoken openly of emulating Mau Mau methods, and there has been a persistent attempt by African politicians in Kenya, including members of the Legislative Council, to inculcate the idea that there was,

after all, not very much wrong with Mau Mau and that its organizers who are now under detention ought to be let loose among the people. Nothing would be better calculated to make intimidation the strongest force in the country, one far stronger than the Government.

## Notes By The Way

### Who Started Mau Mau?

ACCORDING TO A PAMPHLET entitled "Kenya: Who Started Mau Mau?" which has been published by the so-called Kenya Office in Cairo, "Mau Mau was the outcome of the Kenya European Electors' Union meetings held in Nairobi in 1950 and 1951". It has taken seven years for Kenya's African political fanatics to think up this fatuous excuse, which is embellished with the assertion that "the meetings were attended by all Kenya European settlers and Government officials". It is astonishing that no newspaper anywhere heard of such mammoth gatherings, which, if the pamphleteers were to be believed, brought many thousands of men together in the Gymkhana Club in Nairobi. This fantastic publication asserts that it was not the Government of Kenya which authorized African chiefs to raise home guard forces after Mau Mau had started its murders and rappings, rapings and other bestialities in 1952, but these imagined meetings. The dates demonstrate the falsity of the allegations. It was in the late autumn of 1952 that the state of emergency was declared, and African home guard forces were not raised until a good deal later, but this product of renegade Kenya Africans in Egypt, declares that resolutions "authorizing" the embodiment of home guards were passed in 1950 and 1951. That would indeed have been an astonishing piece of foresight.

### Clotted Nonsense

THE WRITERS of these 23 pages of clotted nonsense allege that "most of the Mau Mau detainees died in building Embakasi airfield, near Nairobi". That is likewise pure invention. The pamphlet is, indeed, fiction rather than fact, which will no doubt not prevent its acceptance as truth by thousands of anti-colonialists. They are told, of course, that neither Kenya nor its party had anything to do with the Mau Mau movement, which is described as "The Kenya Settler Government's political conspiracy". The Mau Mau oaths are so disgusting that it has been impossible to publish them. Here, however, is a seven-point version which is so innocuous as to be laughable: its fiercest promise is "to do all I can to resist the European pressure directed against this group and my nation as a whole". And the world is invited to believe that 95% of the adult men and women of the Kikuyu tribe were in active rebellion against the Government on this account! This puerile production must be as poor a thing as even the Cairo propagandists have issued—and that is distinctly an achievement in its way. Not even those Socialist M.P.s, who talk and write so idiotically about Kenya can be expected to believe this flummery.

### Publicity-Seeking Peer

WHICH PEER has ambitions to present himself to the public as an authoritative commentator on Commonwealth affairs, not in consequence of sound knowledge but of the employment of a "ghost"? One such member of the House of Lords has inserted this advertisement in the columns of an august contemporary: "Peer requires assistance of well-established

journalist with knowledge of Colonial economic affairs and business. Fixed retainer fee would be paid and further remuneration as substantial fee for articles and briefs prepared. Close connexion with London and Social Press essential". The advertiser, apparently anxious to become a fairly frequent, perhaps prolific, contributor to national and provincial newspapers, is willing to pay substantially for the right to pass off another man's work as his own. Journalists with some knowledge of Commonwealth affairs will doubtless be ready to oblige this seeker after publicity, who will, I hope, have to pay heavily for the satisfaction of his whim. If within the next few months a noble lord who has not hitherto commented much or at all on Commonwealth affairs breaks into the Press, there will be a temptation to associate him with the above advertisement, which might be unfair, of course. But such an advertiser is unlikely to be deterred by the thought of unfairly prejudicing someone else.

### Church of Scotland

THE WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY received recently by the Church of Scotland must have given many people the impression that it is the leading missionary society in Nyasaland. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has already pointed out that that is not the case, and the Information Department of the Protectorate Government has now issued some facts which show that the Church of Scotland with 392 schools has only about one in seven of the primary schools for Africans in the country. At the head of the list is the Roman Catholic Church with 2,884 primary schools, or nearly half of the total, followed by the Dutch Reformed Church with 807 schools. Thirteen of the secondary schools and teacher-training centres which receive assistance from Government funds are run by Catholic missionaries, six by the Church of Scotland, two each by the D.R.C. and the Seventh Day Adventists, and one by the Universities' Mission. The position of the Kirk in the missionary life of Nyasaland is thus nothing like as important as most Scots have probably been led to imagine.

### Kenya's National Costume

A NEW COFFEE HOUSE in London which specializes in serving the Kenya beverage decided to mark its opening by engaging an African to greet customers at the door. Failing to find one from East Africa—which ought not to have been very difficult—it obtained the services of a West African film actor, who, according to a publicity hand-out, was dressed in "Kenya national costume", which, many readers of this paper will be surprised to learn, consisted of a turban, blouse, bandana, Muhammadan baggy trousers, and pointed shoes. Believe it or not, that is regarded as "Kenya's national costume" by a business with special Kenya connexions. The friend who sent me a newspaper cutting reporting these facts commented: "The ignorant perpetrator of this stunt might at least have arrayed his West African in a red fez, a white kanzu, and a smart cummerbund, which would at least have borne some sort of resemblance to authenticity".

# Native Authorities Stand Firm in N. Rhodesia.

## Law and Order Maintained: Action Taken Against Agitators

DESPITE POLITICAL AGITATION, the great majority of Native Authorities in Northern Rhodesia have stood firm and have not been afraid to use their powers to maintain law and order, says Mr. G. S. Jones, Minister for Native Affairs, in the introduction to his annual report for 1958.

The whole sphere of Native Authority activities — administrative, financial and judicial — expanded steadily from year to year, the Minister states, and it was never easy to get enough staff of the right calibre. In some areas shortage of money aggravates the other problems and makes the attainment of efficient local government a most difficult objective.

Expressing his appreciation of the work done by the members of the Provincial Administration, the Minister said: "The exacting duties of district officers call for an unusual combination of resolution, tact, restraint and, in ever-increasing degree, personal courage."

The report says that African reaction to the constitutional proposals put forward for Northern Rhodesia last year varied from complete lack of interest to distrust and rejection, but most agreed to give them a try by registering as voters if eligible.

### Political Issue

In the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia the White Paper did not arouse any widespread feeling in spite of the efforts of some African politicians to make an issue out of it. The African Provincial Council unanimously rejected the whole of the Paper, but most of the members later voted in the Federal elections and registered for the territorial elections.

District officers spent a great deal of time explaining the constitutional changes and though there was some doubt at first, the rate of registration increased as Africans came to understand the proposals more fully, says the report.

In the Central Province the proposals also did not excite very keen interest in the rural areas, the interest and opposition being concentrated in the urban areas. By the end of the year native authorities had begun to look with some favour on the proposals and agreed that they marked a step forward.

The report for this province continues: "The majority of rural Africans still regard politics as being of direct concern only to the European and those Africans who live in urban areas. Changes in the law which affect the rural African arouse the keenest interest, but in general their own rules and orders, native courts and the administration of their areas occupy their attention to the exclusion of much else that one would have thought would be of acute interest to them."

### "Suspicion and Distrust"

In the North-Western Province the constitution was regarded with "a certain amount of suspicion and distrust" in spite of much patient explanation.

The report adds: "During any discussion of political or constitutional matters the question of the 'imposition' of Federation is apt to be raised and no opportunity is missed by Africans to state that the native authorities and the people were completely opposed to Federation."

"It is possible that much of the opposition to Federation might have died down if constitutional issues had not been kept so much in the foreground by constant propaganda from many sources regarding what should or should not happen in 1960. As literacy spreads, more and more people tend to read newspaper reports of political speeches and accounts of the contents of these speeches filter through to the ordinary villager, often in distorted form."

"Basically, most of the people are loyal. Most of the inhabitants would have preferred to remain almost indefinitely under paternal rule carried on in the name of Her Majesty. Events have moved too fast for them and they are bewildered and worried by the political changes which are so ardently canvassed by some politicians and agitators."

In the Western Province, when the White Paper was first published, the African National Congress immediately put out strong counter propaganda for parity of black and white in the Legislative Council and threatened a boycott of the electoral roll. The African Mineworkers' Union gave no indication to its members, who look to it for guidance in such matters, as to what attitude they were to take and consequently registration started slowly. Later the pace quickened for a number of reasons. Perhaps, says the report, those with political ambitions realised that a boycott would not be fully effective and that to stand by would merely allow rivals to step into a lucrative and influential position unopposed.

### Unable to Grasp Proposals

While it was true to say that the majority of Africans were unable to grasp the proposals fully and were, in any case, indifferent to them, many had an excellent idea of their general import. It was probably also true that Africans do not appreciate the significance of elective and representative government and still place great faith in the efficacy of a "meeting" and of voting on a particular subject. The reasons which have led to the evolution of party government are not yet apparent to them with the result that the proportion of candidates to voters was unduly high.

In the Luapula Province, by the beginning of 1958, all native authorities showed clear signs of combating the attempts of the African National Congress to undermine their authority. The report says: "All Native Authorities had passed orders controlling meetings and this was reinforced by the amendments to the Police Ordinance controlling assemblies. Government's support to the Native Authorities was made abundantly clear, and initiative passed to the native authorities, but this did not pass unchallenged."

In the first quarter of the year there were numerous minor incidents. In each case those responsible were prosecuted and convicted. The theft of a large quantity of gunpowder and cartridges, coupled with known threats of violence, resulted in the Mobile Unit being called out, but it was later found that the theft was for profit and not subversion.

With the amendments to the Police and Native Courts Ordinances, the Societies Ordinance and care in dealing with cases, the tide was turned and the Native Authorities were able to maintain law and order in their areas. Early in the year open hostility, gross discourtesy and defiance had been met in some areas. By the end of the year touring officers were welcomed everywhere and sometimes overwhelmed by gifts of food. In many areas there was an excess of singing and dancing. Women, the traditional courtesy little seen in recent years. The report adds: "Indeed, one would have to go back to 1952 to recall such a friendly atmosphere."

### Desire for Parity

On the White Paper on constitutional changes, the report believed it was doubtful if any member of the Native Authorities fully understood the proposals, but they were firm in their desire for parity of African and European members in the Legislative Council though all wanted the balance to be held by official representatives whom they wished to continue in the Council. In the event, however, they have accepted the new proposals as having a reasonable measure of political advancement.

Referring to the effect of the constitutional plan on the Eastern Province, the report says: "One may perhaps liken the turmoil of emotions which must have occupied the minds of many Africans to the state of mind which many Englishmen were in at the time of King Charles the First. The representation of the people by the people's own delegates arranged in political groups and parties is such a familiar conception to us that it is hard to grasp what a great innovation the new constitutional arrangements contained for the ordinary African. It followed that a vast amount of time and effort was expended by officers of the Provincial Administration on the political education of the local people."

"It can be said with pleasure that success was achieved and that despite an initial feeling among Africans that the proposals did not go far enough, the White Paper has been at heart accepted and the people are now looking forward with interest if not with excitement to see how it works out in practice."

Agitators abounded and had considerable success in stirring up defiance and in inducing some of them to an extremist point of view; but reaction set in when some of the Native Authorities decided that matters had gone far enough and introduced or reinforced orders controlling public meetings.

During the Federal election campaign public speakers condemned Federation and all its works. There was a good deal of sympathy with this line among the populace and very few Africans registered as Federal voters. There was no doubt that the great majority of Africans in the Provinces were vaguely against Federation, for they had very little appreciation of its workings or of the Constitutional position as a whole.

"Nevertheless," says the report, "despite the proximity of the Eastern Province to Nyasaland the feeling against Federation in the Province is not nearly so extreme as that which prevails over the border."

The campaign by district officers to explain the White Paper met with great success and 93 African ordinary voters and 783 special voters were enrolled for the first time in the Eastern Special Constituency for the Northern Rhodesia General Election. These Constitutional matters gave an excellent opportunity to the African National Congress to assert itself and in the early months of the year "certain cunning persons" succeeded in persuading some less sensible followers to overstep the law.

#### "Wild Talk"

There were convictions for conspiracy to injure persons in their trade and there were prosecutions for arson which resulted in acquittal. There was plenty of wild talk and a certain amount of threatening behaviour by some of the leaders. These events attracted some publicity but it is certainly not true that there was general support for the party line, the report says.

When the split occurred between the old African National Congress and the Zambia African National Congress all the more prominent congress leaders in the Eastern Province joined Zambia. They secured little support anywhere in the Province among the rank and file, but by the end of the year a potential danger existed in which the emergence of any genuine grievance and its exploitation by Zambia leaders could have led to serious trouble.

The Native Authorities reacted firmly to the excitements of the year and stuck resolutely and sensibly to their task of maintaining law, order and progress. They were often under pressure, but only in one Native Authority, the Chewa at Fort Jameson, was there any penetration of dissident elements into staff.

The African Congress made persistent efforts by seduction or intimidation to win over the Chiefs, but made little headway except that on occasion they were able to make use of Native Authority machinery for the collection of funds. Attempts at intimidation failed, although Paramount Chief Undi was considerably upset by the receipt of a number of anonymous letters which threatened his life and which purported to come from an otherwise unknown organization called "Union for Eastern Kingdom".

In Barotseland, the categorical assurances from the Secretary of State regarding the sanctity of the Barotse Treaties set at rest the doubts and fears about the new Constitution which the National Council had expressed.

### "Missing Link" Skull Doubted

AN ARTICLE in last week's British Medical Journal states that the skull found in Tanganyika by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, curator of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi, might not belong to a different group from those already known.

Dr. Leakey is reported as claiming that the creature is a link between the *Australopithecinae* and more advanced forms of man, and as such is proposing to assign it distinct generic status with the name *Zinjanthropus Boisei*, the article said. "Yet the anatomical characters which may be perceived from the published photograph indicate that it is in all likelihood an *Australopithecus*, probably of the *Paranthropus* group."

"The arbitrary multiplication of genera and species bedevils the study of fossil man—it is almost an occupational disease of human palaeontologists. A recent study showed that some 60% of the numerous specific names proposed for fossil hominids are invalid by the international rules of zoological nomenclature.

"It is hoped that unless there is good anatomical reason as yet unrevealed, for a different generic category, Dr. Leakey will think carefully before adding to the taxonomic confusion."

## Racial Barriers Must be Removed

### Sir Roy Welensky Warns Europeans

RACIAL BARRIERS between men of equal ability and equal standing must be removed in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, declared Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, when delivering the presidential address to the federal congress of the United Federal Party in Lusaka last week.

"I am convinced our approach to the problems of a mixed community is the correct one, and I lose patience with those people who see in the removal of racial pinpricks the doom of the white man in Africa."

Sir Roy Welensky said there was an increasing number of Africans whose attainments were no different from those of the average European, and because of this he wanted to give a serious and outspoken warning to all people in the Federation. "The problems of the Federation are going to be solved right here, although there will be help and hindrance from abroad. But in practical terms it is on us in the Federation that the decision falls as to whether or not this country is going to be made to work. What now disturbs me is the apparent reluctance on the part of some (Europeans) to accept the emerged African as a full member of society—and let me add I am not referring to social integration."

The Federation had proved its mettle in government and administration, and its economic potential was known. "Let us now begin to accept those other responsibilities which world opinion today requires." If the European required an individual citizen of the Federation to earn his rights, then "we must acknowledge the just requirement of us, as a country, to earn our standing in the community of nations."

Referring to fears that the removal of racial pinpricks meant the doom of the white man in Africa, Sir Roy Welensky said "the truth is that the position is just the reverse. If we go on treating an African who is educated and who has achieved a standard of culture akin to our own as an inferior being for all time, then I believe we are making a clash on racial issues inevitable."

#### Action Against Extremists

Referring to the unrest in the Federation earlier in the year and the detention of African National Congress leaders, Sir Roy said those who favoured extreme means to satisfy their desire for power should realize that extremism was not going to be allowed.

On the other hand, it was pointless to train or educate a man if there were no opportunity for him to be suitably employed. "While I will never be prepared to concede the European standards for the Federation to political expediency, our task here is to do all we possibly can with all the outside help we can gain to raise the standards of our African people, and to raise them as quickly as possible."

Some quarters abroad, the Prime Minister continued, had not yet recognized that the times required fewer pious expressions designed to guide and influence, and more tangible assistance. In Nyasaland alone, with its 2,750,000 inhabitants, some 15,000 new jobs had to be found each year for Africans reaching working age.

Referring to the Federation's economy, Sir Roy Welensky said the economic tide had turned again and the country could look forward confidently to increasing prosperity. The Federation's reserves now stood at a greater level than had been estimated. They were £115m, and this gave positive proof of the resilience of the Federal economy.

"Poverty in Africa is a living reality and the Federation is part of Africa. Therefore we cannot, and do not wish to, ignore or delay the task of eliminating it. And because we of all people must be realists if we are to survive in Africa, we cannot afford to pretend that there is any solution to the racial problems of Africa which does not embody betterment of the living standards of the African."

Sir Roy Welensky said he thought the 1960 constitutional review in London would end in "full independence and nationhood." If the Federation's Government continued to accept its responsibilities he was convinced its record and programme would make the outcome in 1960 inevitable.

## GENERAL ELECTION

**Labour's Election Manifesto****"Tragic Folly" of Tory's Colonial Policy**

IN THEIR ATTITUDES to the Colonial and ex-Colonial peoples of Asia and Africa the Labour and Tory records stand in sharp contrast. This is stated in "Britain Belongs to You", the General Election manifesto of the Labour Party, published last week.

The transformation, it says, of the old British Empire into the first inter-racial Commonwealth of free nations was the supreme achievement of the Labour Government.

Discussing the Conservative Colonial record the manifesto comments that in Kenya 11 African prisoners were beaten to death. "Above all, the Tories ignored Labour's solemn warnings that nine-tenths of the peoples of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia opposed the Federation which the Tories were forcing on them. The Government's own Devlin Commission exposed the tragic folly of Tory policy. Mr. Macmillan rejected its findings. After this, how can the peoples of Africa and Asia trust a Tory Government?"

**Three Principles**

"Today the future of Africa is poised as perilously as that of India in 1945. The only British Government which can regain the confidence of Africans is a Government wholeheartedly committed to three principles of the Labour Party's colonial policy: first, that the peoples still under colonial rule have as much right as we have to be governed by consent; secondly, that 'one man, one vote' applies in all parts of the world; thirdly, that racial discrimination must be abolished.

"Labour has always recognized that even if the East-West differences were ended the West is still presented with an immense challenge—the poverty of two-thirds of the world's people. This is a challenge the Tories have never really faced. We believe in extending the Socialist concept of the welfare state to all the peoples of the world. This is why we have solemnly pledged ourselves to devote an average of 1% of national income each year to helping the underdeveloped areas."

**Major P. H. B. Wall**

WE REGRET that Major P. H. B. Wall, the former member and Conservative candidate for Haltemprice, was omitted from the list of candidates with East and Central African connexions standing in the general election which was published in last week's issue. Major Wall is chairman of the Mediterranean group of the Conservative Council, chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary committee on East and Central Africa, and vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board. During the last Parliament he took a prominent part in Colonial debates. In 1957 he visited the Federation as a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation.

**Fresh Commonwealth Image**

SPEAKING AT HIS ADOPTION MEETING at Durham, Essex, last week-end, Mr. R. A. Butler, the Home Secretary, said that he looked forward in the new Parliament to the creation of a "fresh and lively image" of the Commonwealth's strength and purpose. "We have a great opportunity in Africa," Mr. Butler continued; "for practising those liberal policies which have been so successful at home in creating a united nation out of divided classes. We need the aid of our increasing prosperity to help the backward nations to create the unity between-white and coloured races in the continent of Africa and elsewhere which will lead to the future peace of the various continents of the world."

**Eradication of Racialism****Mr. Grimond's Message to Liberals**

IN A MESSAGE in the Liberal Party's election manifesto, Mr. Jo Grimond, the party's leader, writes: "In Africa the issue is a fundamental Liberal one about how you treat human beings, in which the irresponsible desire for domination of black by white or white by black must be eradicated in favour of a system in which all races mix freely with full respect for one another."

Dealing with Commonwealth affairs, the manifesto states:

"The Commonwealth must be a really effective community of free nations. A Commonwealth Civil Service and a Commonwealth Development Fund should be set up to help the newer member states to build their economies. Set up a permanent Commonwealth Council of Ministers for closer consultations.

"It is against the background of the great heritage we possess in the field of civil liberties, a prudent economy with a freely convertible pound, and the rule of law that Britain must lead. Great Britain must demonstrate that what is morally right is economically right by giving aid to the newly developing countries, by leading a partnership in the Commonwealth, in Europe and through the United Nations. We must strengthen U.N.O. by establishing an international police force without delay. People count in Britain; in the Commonwealth, and throughout the world."

**Mr. Gaitskell on Africa**

SPEAKING AT BRISTOL on Tuesday, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the Labour leader, said that the sudden enthusiasm of the Tories for aid for underdeveloped countries is really extraordinary when you think how persistently they have refused to do anything about this. But just as important is their record on colonial policy and particularly in Africa.

"Can we really have much faith in a Government which has made such a terrible series of blunders in Central Africa? Which imposed federation against the clearly expressed will of the Africans, which thereby created in Nyasaland a state of tension and hatred and bitterness far worse than anything that existed before? Which persistently held back the advancement of political democracy for the African people? Which has embarked once again on the old cycle of repression leading to violence and violence leading to repression which has made this one-time happy and harmonious colony into what the Devlin Commission described as a police state?"

"In Kenya something else happened under the Tory Government. Eleven Africans were beaten to death in a detention camp at Hola. Yet no Minister of the Crown resigned. One official lost his job but without loss of gratuity. Another retired a few days prematurely. That was all.

"This is not good enough for the reputation of Britain. I can tell you this: if by any mischance anything of this kind had happened when we were in power, Mr. Attlee would never have allowed it to be left like that."

**Loyalists Withdraw**

THE LEAGUE OF EMPIRE LOYALISTS has advised prospective Independent Loyalist candidates to withdraw from general election contests in order to conserve resources for subsequent by-elections. The league says in a statement that its advice was based on sample canvassing in several constituencies, which disclosed that there was little understanding of the "harmful implications of post-war policies advocated by the main political parties". The statement adds that withdrawal of Independent Loyalist candidates did not mean that the League would refrain from "vigorous intervention in the election campaigns".

# PERSONALIA

MR. SAID EL-ABRY, Acting Liwali of Lindi, Tanganyika, has been appointed Liwali of Iringa.

DR. E. P. RIGBY, deputy director of medical services in Kenya, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. D. S. LE POIDEVIN, assistant commissioner of Police in Uganda, will shortly return from home leave.

AIR MARSHAL LORD BANDON, who has been promoted Air Chief Marshal, served at one period in East Africa.

MR. R. J. M. WYNNERTON, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, is visiting North America before returning to Kenya.

MR. A. G. RIDLEY, Director of Information in Uganda, is in this country until the latter part of October.

MR. P. G. DAVIS, assistant commissioner of police in Kenya, will be on leave in this country until the end of the year.

MR. H. E. LLOYD, Director of Tsetse Survey and Reclamation in Tanganyika, is on leave until the middle of February.

MR. F. M. THOMAS, a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is on long leave until towards the end of January.

LORD HEYWORTH, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., for the past 18 years, is to retire. He has visited East and Central Africa.

MR. A. STORRAR, assistant Director of Agriculture in Kenya, is on leave in this country until towards the end of October.

MR. W. R. C. KEELER, Labour Commissioner in Kenya, will return to the Colony from leave in East Africa next month.

MRS. D. M. HAMILTON BAYLY has been elected chairman of the Zanzibar Women's Association. The vice-chairman is MISS PHYLLIS D'LORE.

MR. J. E. S. GRIFFITHS, senior provincial commissioner in Tanganyika, will return to that territory towards the end of November after leave in Europe.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Federal High Commissioner in London, attended a luncheon yesterday at the National Liberal Club and afterwards spoke on the Federation.

MISS CHARLOTTE KRATZ has succeeded MISS AMY LARGE as superintendent of the Dar es Salaam District Nursing Service. Miss Large has returned to this country.

MR. W. UROUHART is acting as general manager of East African Railways and Harbours during the absence on leave until the end of October of MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, has postponed a State visit he was to have made to Pemba island to open a new electricity scheme on medical advice.

MAJOR F. W. J. DAY, the elected member for Aberdare, left London by air for Kenya last Saturday, after returning from the United States where he had been on a lecture tour.

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, will be the guest of honour at a luncheon given today by the Federation of British Industries.

MR. M. J. K. SMITH, who visited East Africa with the M.C.C., has been presented with a silver cup and a cheque for 100 guineas for being the first player to score 3,000 runs during the summer for 10 seasons.

MR. E. C. THOMSON, a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in England until early in December, when MR. M. HALCROW, Development Commissioner in the Northern Province, will also return.

MR. A. T. ORR DEAS, a director of the British India line, MR. R. N. WOLTON, chairman of Fisons (S. Rhodesia), Ltd., MR. J. W. JAMES, retired director of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and MISS M. HILL, private secretary to LADY DALHOUSIE, are among passengers in the UGANDA, due to arrive in London on Sunday.

MR. GODFRIEND KILEO, a 26-year-old Chagga from Moshi, recently arrived in this country as Tanganyika's first African to be selected for overseas training in forestry. He joined the Forest Department last April, after graduating in natural science at Makerere. He is to take a three-year forestry degree course at the University College of North Wales.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, Director-General of Military Training at the War Office, is to become G.O.C., Eastern Command, next January. General Lathbury was G.O.C., East Africa, from 1955 to 1957 and was responsible for mopping up operations against Mau Mau. He contributed a chapter to "Rhodesia and East Africa" on the security forces in Kenya during the emergency.

MR. DESMOND O'HAGAN, who retired in June as provincial commissioner in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of the Tanganyika Transport Licensing Authority. He is expected to take up his new duties on November 1. Mr. O'Hagan, who is 50, served in Kenya for 28 years. His brother, who served in the Tanganyika Administration, was killed on active service with the K.A.R. in 1944.

MR. F. C. ROBB, chairman of Inter-Union Finance Ltd., MR. SYDNEY SPIRO, a director of the Anglo-American Corporation, and MR. HERBERT ENTWISLE, senior general manager in South Africa of Barclays Bank D.C.O., have been appointed to the Board of United Dominions Corporation (South Africa), Ltd., a member of the United Dominions Trust group. There is an East African subsidiary in the group.

DR. I. W. MACKICHAN, principal medical officer, Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of Medical Services, Zanzibar. He is expected to take up his new duties shortly. Dr. MacKichan, who is 49, joined the Tanganyika Medical Department in 1953, having previously served in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Uganda. Before joining the Colonial Service in 1939, he held a junior Medical Research Council Fellowship in tropical medicine in London. He is president of the Tanganyika branch of the British Medical Association.

## SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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## KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES AND EAST AFRICA FORCES OFFICERS' DINNER CLUB

The Twelfth Annual Dinner will be held at the House of Commons on Friday November 6, 1959.

Particulars and tickets from: Lieut.-Colonel H. Moyse-Bartlett, Shoreham House, Shoreham, Sevenoaks, Kent.



## Obituary

### Mr. Jack Keller

MR. L. J. W. (JACK) KELLER, one of Southern Rhodesia's most colourful political personalities, has died in Salisbury at the age of 74.

Born in London, he went to Rhodesia in 1912. He saw active service in the First World War.

He was first elected to the Southern Rhodesia Parliament in 1928 as the Labour member for the Bulawayo constituency of Raylton. He held the seat until he retired from active politics in 1957. A former railwayman and general secretary of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, he was the constant champion of the working man.

In the last war he was for some years a member of the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet, as Minister without Portfolio, advising the Government on labour and economic problems.

MRS. CATHERINE OLDS, the first woman to be returned to the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, has died in Salisbury, aged 77.

She was elected to the Council in 1936. At one period she represented the Copperbelt and later became the first woman on the Executive Council of the Northern Rhodesia Government.

Born in Brechin, Scotland, she went to the Copperbelt in 1930 — when there was no railway. For the last six years of her life Mrs. Olds lived at Greendale, Salisbury. She is survived by her husband, a son and two daughters.

### "Battle for Africa"

"THE BATTLE FOR AFRICA is now being waged and a lot depends on Europeans as to whether it goes east or west", declared Mr. Garfield Todd, leader of the Central Africa Party, when he arrived in London last week. Mr. Todd said that his party believed that Europeans had a key part to play in Africa. Europeans had done a good deal, and now it was up to them to live up to their responsibilities. His party did not mind who won the general election in Britain so long as the British Government realized their responsibilities in Africa. Mr. Todd is in Britain to have talks with leaders of the Labour and Liberal Parties and to address members of the Conservative Bow Group.

### Garrison Airlift

A GARRISON of the East African Land Forces has been relieved by air for the first time. Starting last Monday, ten round trips by Canadair aircraft of East African Airways brought personnel of 2/6 Bn. K.A.R. back to Dar es Salaam from Mauritius. They are to be relieved by a contingent of the 6th K.A.R. East African forces first went to Mauritius during the war. In accordance with the plan for the progressive withdrawal of the Mauritius garrison over the next nine months, the relieving contingent will be smaller than the departing unit.

### Colonial Office Reception

A RECEPTION was held at the Colonial Office last Monday for four East African journalists. Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Koor, deputy chief sub-editor of *Baraza*, from Kenya, Mr. James Mgaya, of the daily *Ngurumo* from Tanganyika, Mr. Paul Nsibirwam of the Uganda Broadcasting Service, and Mr. Abdul Rahman Mohamed, from Zanzibar. They are spending a month in the United Kingdom on an intensive tour organized by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Colonial Office.

## Sympathy for Mr. J. H. Lewis

BEFORE HE LEFT NAIROBI earlier this week, the retiring Kenya Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. J. H. Lewis, received a letter from 20 senior prison officials regretting the "undeserved" decision asking him to retire prematurely.

The letter read: "We know from our own limited experience something of the difficulties you have had to face and the burden you have so selfishly carried and we know that this decision is so undeserved."

Another letter from 396 African warders at Kamati prison, near Nairobi, also expressed regret at Mr. Lewis's departure.

The Kenya Government granted Mr. Lewis, who is 53, permission to retire after a disciplinary committee had recommended that the former commandant of the Hola detention camp, Mr. Sullivan, should be retired.

Mr. Lewis and his wife intend spending a few months in the United Kingdom. They will then return to Kenya where Mr. Lewis has purchased a farm.

### Kanjedza Inquiry

THE COMMISSION appointed by the Federal Government to inquire into allegations of ill-treatment of detainees at Kanjedza Prison, Nyasaland, started to hear evidence at Limbe yesterday. The chairman of the commission is Mr. J. C. R. Fieldsend, O.C. of Bulawayo. His colleagues are the Rev. Andrew Doig, former Federal M.O. for Nyasaland, who was recently appointed general secretary of the Blantyre Synod of the Church of Scotland; and Mr. H. W. Stevens, general manager of Nyasaland Railways. Their terms of reference are to inquire into the administration of and conditions at the Kanjedza Prison, with particular reference to the treatment of detainees and allegations of ill treatment and assault made by detainees.

### W.H.O. Delegates

AMONG THE DELEGATES attending the conference of the African regional committee of the World Health Organization currently being held in Nairobi are Dr. A. J. Walker, Director of Medical Services, Kenya; Dr. R. Jacobsen, Director of Medical Services, Basutoland; Dr. E. A. Trim, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Director of Medical Services, Uganda; Dr. W. L. Barton, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Zanzibar; Dr. W. J. M. Evans, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Tanganyika; Dr. W. T. Thom, Director of Medical Services, Somaliland; and Dr. D. M. Blair, Secretary of Health, Ministry of Health, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Early Settlers

PEOPLE WHO WENT to Northern Rhodesia before the end of 1920 can now call themselves "early settlers". The Early Settlers Award Fund in its first annual report announces that immigrants who arrived in the country before that date can apply for assistance. Previously only people who were in the country before the end of 1911 could apply. The age limit to qualify for assistance has been reduced from 60 to 55. The report appeals to all organizations which have helped the fund in the past to continue their support, "so that worthwhile appreciation can be shown to those who gave the best of their active days to the establishment of European settlement in this territory".

### Stabbed to Death

AS THIS ISSUE went to press it was reported that Mr. Claude Ambrose Cardew, 89, had been found stabbed to death at his home near Ncheu, Nyasaland. He was one of the oldest settlers in the Protectorate, and had served as district commissioner of Ncheu until his retirement in 1921.

## Missionaries Expelled from Sudan

### "Opposition to Local Customs"

TWO MISSIONARIES working at the remote village of Warap in Bahr el Ghazal Province, southern Sudan, have been ordered to leave Sudan immediately according to *The Times* correspondent in Khartoum. They are Roman Catholic priests of an Italian congregation, the Verona Fathers, long established in Sudan.

The expulsion arises from the desire of an 18-year-old Christian-educated girl, Susan Weil, to become a nun, contrary to the plans of her family who wish her to marry. Twice returned to her family from a convent, she has twice run away, and the second time, accompanied by her mother, she took refuge in the mission compound at Warap. At her own request, she was taken back from Warap to her convent at the provincial centre of Wau.

The provincial authorities, who can order expulsion from Sudan, considered that the priests at Warap had encouraged opposition to local customs by allowing the girl to take shelter there and were guilty of kidnapping in giving her transport to Wau.

Seven priests of the Verona missions have been expelled in the past 12 months. Two were found guilty by a court of practising medicine without a licence, they held a stock of penicillin for emergency use — while three others who did not appear before any court were alleged to have interfered in local politics at the time of the general election last year. One of these is known to have preached a sermon advocating the election of sane and sober men to Parliament.

All mission schools in the southern provinces have now been taken over by the Government, but religious instruction is permitted when requested by pupils' parents so long as it is carried out by state-qualified teachers. There has recently been some uncertainty about the future of bible classes for beginners in the Christian faith, which are usually carried out in the open air. Under the Non-Government Schools Ordinance, private schools must be licensed, while all public gatherings are banned under emergency regulations in force since the Army seized power last November.



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## Uganda Penal Code Amendments

### Clauses Heavily Criticized in Legislature

WHEN THE BILL TO AMEND the Uganda penal code was placed before the Uganda Legislative Council last week it had a lukewarm reception. The new provisions are intended to strengthen the Government's hand in dealing with illegal societies such as the Uganda National Movement, which, after being proscribed, reappeared under another name.

The Bill would give the Government power to proscribe a society if its membership or office-bearers were substantially the same as those of a society previously proscribed, and it would prevent their office-bearers engaging in the management of another society.

A clause which would have made a society unlawful if it had the same objects as a society already declared unlawful was heavily criticized shortly after the Bill was published and was subsequently withdrawn.

Supporters of the Bill hoped that it would enable the Government to come to grips with the present disturbed state of Buganda. They feel that laws which have loopholes were worthless, and that people have been afraid to support the Government because they did not think it powerful enough.

Opposers of the Bill maintained that the Government already had more than enough power, and some feared that if societies were too effectively suppressed they would be driven underground and this would encourage the formation of secret societies. "One member was prepared to see the proposed clauses used to deal with the present situation, but feared that if they were permanently enacted the way would be open for a future Government to play havoc with the Opposition."

The Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfeld, has offered to have further conversations with members before the Bill goes to committee.

Mr. C. H. Hartwell, the Chief Secretary, said in reply to a question by Mr. C. K. Patel that there had been 513 cases of intimidation and violence resulting from the boycott reported to the police between March 19 and September 9.

Mr. Hartwell said 444 persons had been arrested in connexion with these cases, of whom 185 had been convicted by the Protectorate Courts and 30 had been acquitted. The case against 42 people had been withdrawn and on September 9 the cases against 187 people were still pending in the Courts. Of the 785 people who had been convicted, 169 were Baganda and 16 non-Baganda.

In reply to Mr. J. K. Babiliha the Chief Secretary revealed that a Dr. Shephard had been refused entry into Uganda last month because he had been deemed an undesirable immigrant by the principal immigration officer, and this decision had been confirmed by the Governor in Council. "I regret," Mr. Hartwell added, "that the reasons for deeming persons to be undesirable immigrants cannot be disclosed."

## Buganda Appeal to Privy Council

THE COURT OF APPEAL for East Africa, sitting in Kampala last week, granted leave to the Katikkiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Michael Kintu, to appeal to the Privy Council in the suit in which the Katikkiro seeks declarations that the Legislative Council as now constituted is not the Council referred to in the 1955 Buganda Agreement, and that the Katikkiro is therefore no longer bound to take steps for the election of Buganda Representative Members to the Council.

The Katikkiro had previously lost the suit in the Uganda High Court, and the Court of Appeal had upheld the High Court's decision. In granting leave of appeal, the Court ordered the appellant to pay a security of £500 against costs of the suit in the Privy Council.

There have been no representatives from Buganda in the Legislative Council since the elections last year.

A cocktail party was given by the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. WALLACE, last Tuesday for Mr. H. J. ROBERTS, Northern Rhodesian Minister of Labour and Mines, and Mr. W. G. DUNLOP, Minister of Transport and Works, who are visiting London.

## Britain's Aim in Africa

### Creating "Truly Independent" Democracies

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, Director of the Commonwealth Institute, who began his career as a district officer in Northern Rhodesia, has written an admirable pamphlet entitled "Britain's Purpose in Africa" for H.M. Stationery Office (2s.). It is an able and candid analysis.

Of self-government Mr. Bradley writes:

"Britain seeks to create independent democracies within the Commonwealth which are truly independent and truly democratic. The world is littered with false or failed democracies, and, because Britain is concerned with the happiness of human beings, she does not wish to add to them. Her policy therefore seeks to establish, before the grant of self-government, certain basic conditions.

(1) *Economic independence.*—No young country can be truly independent unless it can both balance its budget and command surplus funds or credit with which to finance at least some development.

(2) *Adequate standards of living, health and education.*—The people themselves must be good democrats. This is not to say that they must all be politically conscious, let alone trained in the principles and practice of political democracy as we know them, but it does mean that a reasonable proportion of them must be fit to make a real contribution to society.

Enough of them must be sufficiently healthy to produce a surplus from the land over and above their own requirements and a reasonable output in industry. Most of them must be sufficiently prosperous at least to be free from want, and some of them have acquired enough capital to develop their own commercial and industrial enterprises.

### Class Distinction

"In terms of politics these requirements do not, of course, imply that the illiterate tribesman is unfit to vote, but they do imply that a good many of them must have had enough education to be able to distinguish the genuine leader from the demagogue.

(3) *Adequate skills.*—There must be among the people a sufficient number of more highly educated men and women to provide the leadership, management and professional skills without which no democratic society can order its affairs. Every democracy needs its statesmen, politicians and civil servants; its teachers, lawyers, doctors and scientists; its business executives and its technicians and skilled artisans of all kinds. A people without this professional class cannot stand on its own feet under modern conditions. It is a vital ingredient of democracy.

After to provide a broad and strong foundation of this kind for the new democracies, Britain has since the end of the war been helping Colonial Governments to carry out a vigorous policy of economic and social development."

Mr. Bradley writes of political progress:

"To expect young Africans to wait for political emancipation until their conscientious British administrators think they are ready for it is wishful thinking. The pressures of nationalism and human aspirations are far too strong. The young politician does not wish to be told that his son or grandson may be Prime Minister; he himself wants to be the liberator, and, even if, as in parts of East Africa, he cannot find more than a dozen other Africans in the whole country capable of administering one Government office, he can certainly find thousands of eager followers.

### Crux of the Problem

"The crux of the colonial problem is that everywhere the political structure must be built not after its social and economic foundations are finished but while they are still being laid. No one realizes more clearly than the British the risks which this involves. Almost every U.K. colonial territory south of the Sahara is now economically self-supporting, but none have or can borrow nearly enough capital for their full development.

Standards of health, though greatly improved, are still very low. The level of education varies greatly from country to country depending on its history and its revenues; and in practically every one of them 90% of the people are still subsistence farmers with hardly any cash economy.

"The key to all the political problems involved in Britain's

policy of colonial emancipation is a proper understanding of nationalism. In Africa at present nationalism may be defined as patriotism expressed in terms of race. It can be a great force for good if it is wisely handled by both its leaders and the administering Power, or it can be exploited into a great evil.

Kenya, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are inhabited not by one race but by many. The African tribes themselves are of several quite distinct races. Bantu, Nilotic and Hamitic, with no more unity between them of history, culture, language or thought than exists in Europe today between Latin, Teuton and Slav.

More important still, there are long-established, powerful immigrant minorities from Britain, Europe, South Africa, India and Pakistan, with Goans and Arabs added for good measure. Every one of these racial groups has its own particular nationalism because each community is on the defensive and desperately anxious to protect its heritage.

### Rival Nationalisms

It is the difficulty of reconciling this many-sided conflict and of pressing the rival nationalisms to the far greater ideal of building a common civilization which has delayed the development of pure democracy in these multi-racial societies and may yet frustrate it. That is what makes East and Central Africa so completely different from West Africa, and why Britain's problems in the former are so very much more difficult than in the latter.

The U.K. unreservedly recognizes the right of the non-African communities in East and Central Africa not only to be there but to play a full part in the development and government of the countries in which they live.

There is a tendency in the U.K. and U.S.A. to assume that the white colonists in Africa are interlopers with no right to be there, whereas they have been responsible for every step forward in economic progress which the Africans have made, and if they were now to leave the countries concerned would all go bankrupt and barbarism would return.

Those Americans who, remembering their own revolutionary tradition, find their sympathies to be wholly with the African nationalists in these countries might perhaps reflect upon the fact that colonial Africans correspond in history not to the American colonists but to the Red Indians, the only difference being that there are many more of them. By difference being that there are many more of them. By colonial peoples the U.K. quite rightly means not only indigenous peoples but also those immigrant communities European or Asian, which have dug their roots into the soil and made the colonies their home.

### Eliminating Racialism

Acting on this principle, and being convinced that any policy aimed at domination by one race (white, brown or black) would be both immoral and disastrous, the U.K. has been trying for years to promote multi-racial forms of government, based on full economic and political co-operation and, in an increasing degree, social association. Advancement in all walks of life, including politics, should, it is held, be by merit alone, and race must be eliminated as an economic, social and political factor.

Britain recognizes the validity of each group's nationalism but encourages them all to unite, since their interests are complementary, in a patriotism based not on race but on loyalty to their own young countries in which they must together build nations of a new kind or perish. This policy differs radically both from that of *apartheid* in South Africa and the creation of all-African democracies in Ghana and Nigeria. It resembles rather the policy which has been successfully fulfilled in the multi-racial Caribbean area, where most of the British possessions have recently joined together in the West Indies Federation.

The position at the end of 1958 is that in Kenya African nationalists have rejected the policy of partnership and refused to accept office in the multi-racial Government. In Tanganyika the nationalist movement has been numerically strengthened, though it is not dominant, and in Central Africa the corresponding 'Congress' movement in Nyasaland is agitating for the severance of that little, impecunious country from the Federation and its development as another Ghana.

It is impossible to say whether these rather ominous trends will develop to the point of frustrating both U.K. policy and the genuine desire of the great majority of the Europeans in all these countries to co-operate with the Africans, or whether the common sense and realities of the situation will prevail. The influence of Ghana may well increase, and to some extent the answer must depend on the kind of advice and leadership which she intends to offer.

When Britain granted self-government to Ghana she did so as a matter of principle and with her eyes wide open to all the consequences. Today she remains convinced that her policy in the multi-racial territories is honest, practical and just, but the pressures are piling up and may deny her the time she needs for its true fulfilment.

## W.H.O. Conference in Nairobi

### Medical Aspects of Urbanization

IN WELCOMING THE DELEGATES to the conference this week the World Health Organization's regional committee for Africa, Mr. C. M. Johnston, the Kenya Minister for African Affairs and Acting Minister for Health, said in Nairobi that such a conference would not have been possible without "our present knowledge of preventive medicine which allows a highly organized and closely settled community to exist in the tropics. Neither would the subject be discussed, 'The Medical Aspects of Urbanization in Africa', have any meaning if such grave diseases as plague, yellow fever, smallpox and malaria, had not been brought under a measure of control.

Mr. Johnston continued:

"If the preoccupation of the health administrations, in towns and cities of this region is no longer concerned with the control of acute epidemic disease, there are the more subtle and sustained threats to community health to master, amongst which tuberculosis comes first, but with which is associated poor housing, overcrowding and malnutrition.

### Social Stresses

It is also quite apparent that rapid urbanization of an unsophisticated community results in social stresses, whose signs are evident in the prevalence to a greater or less extent of alcoholism, vagrancy, delinquency, violent acts and other evils. These ills are the subject for study of those interested in community and mental health, in which sphere they join hands with the administrator and the social worker. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will be much useful discussion and exchange of views on these matters during the committee's technical proceedings.

"One of the greatest problems of urbanization, not peculiar to Africa, is to keep people out of towns who cannot possibly find employment there and to dissuade the many who flock

in from the countryside expecting to find a fortune or a higher level of amenity in urban surroundings. To all of them the countryside has apparently little to offer as compared with the attraction of the towns, but it is also regrettable that the rural areas in Africa today, by reason of their extent and their scattered population, are not as healthy physically as the more highly organized centres. It is not unlikely that many of the problems of urbanization can be solved in the countryside. Were the level of health, amenity and opportunity to be raised there, less incentive would be present to encourage a profitless drift to the towns.

### Fight Against Malaria

In this context, health comes first and the whole programme of W.H.O. activities in this region is well designed to raise the standard of health of the rural communities. In the lead comes attack against malaria. In this part of Africa the encouraging results of the Paveta-Pare scheme for the control of malaria in an endemic region needs mention, to show what can be done and to demonstrate what has yet further to be done. It is especially important to bring the costs of control within the reach of a not very well endowed community to maintain.

"Leprosy, yaws, sleeping sickness and possibly schistosomiasis can in time be eradicated, and the suppression of these diseases, which are essentially those of the countryside, will render many places more suitable for the intensive rural development which is designed eventually to bring wealth and a better way of living for the community in the countryside.

"It is quite clear that the pattern of health development is changing. In the past much attention was given to the elimination or control of specific infection usually through campaigns carried out by the country's health organization and assisted, if necessary, by the international resources as represented by the W.H.O. Little or no help or co-operation was required from the people who were to enjoy the results of these organized efforts. Now the time is coming when the population and each individual must help. No improvement can ever be expected in standards of sanitation, especially of domestic sanitation until the public, both corporately and singly, is convinced and willing to exert the effort to better their condition.

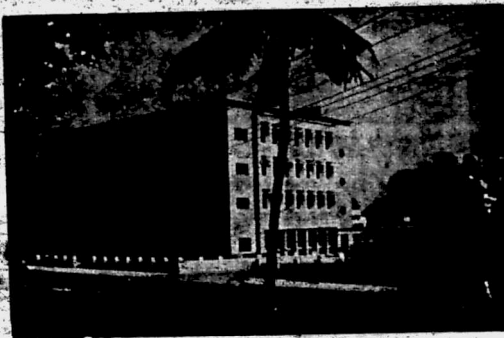
"There is little drama and few highlights in the slow methodical task of gradually improving the level of health in association with the people's own efforts to help themselves. The home environment is now all important, as it is here that much endemic ill health can be prevented. Not least of the conditions that merit attention are tuberculosis, whooping cough and enteric diseases which include many of the worm infestations that may have great importance in the genesis of malnutrition in children.

### Mental Health

In medical research an exclusive preoccupation with physical disease is to be deplored. The time has now come when their importance has to be balanced against the factors of stress and maladjustment that lead to a breakdown of mental and social health. Such considerations have more force with the spread of education and increasing urbanization. The ancient hazards of disease, famine and strife have been replaced by frustrated ambition, separation from family and insecurity of employment or of lack of provision for old age. It is sad to think that with the higher organization of society, following upon improvement of the physical environment, such influences cannot be avoided. At moderate levels are indeed a spur to enterprise and endeavour but their effects need tempering. The manner in which this can be achieved would well repay study both from the medical and sociological viewpoints. There is in any large town a situation of this nature to be faced, but perhaps this applies especially in Africa where there is a high proportion of fresh immigrants to urban life."

### Shining Example

"THE CITIZENS of the British Commonwealth already possess, ready-made, though not yet fully fashioned, the solution to the problem of this century, the problem of peace between nations", said Mr. Martin Redmayne, Conservative candidate for Rushcliffe, at Nottingham last week. "If we in this country, at this time, at this election, are alive to the possibilities the Commonwealth can become a shining example to Communism, and for that matter to the rest of the free world, of the way to peace, of the proper outcome of nationalism, and of the reconciliation that is possible between men of different colour and differing creeds", he said.



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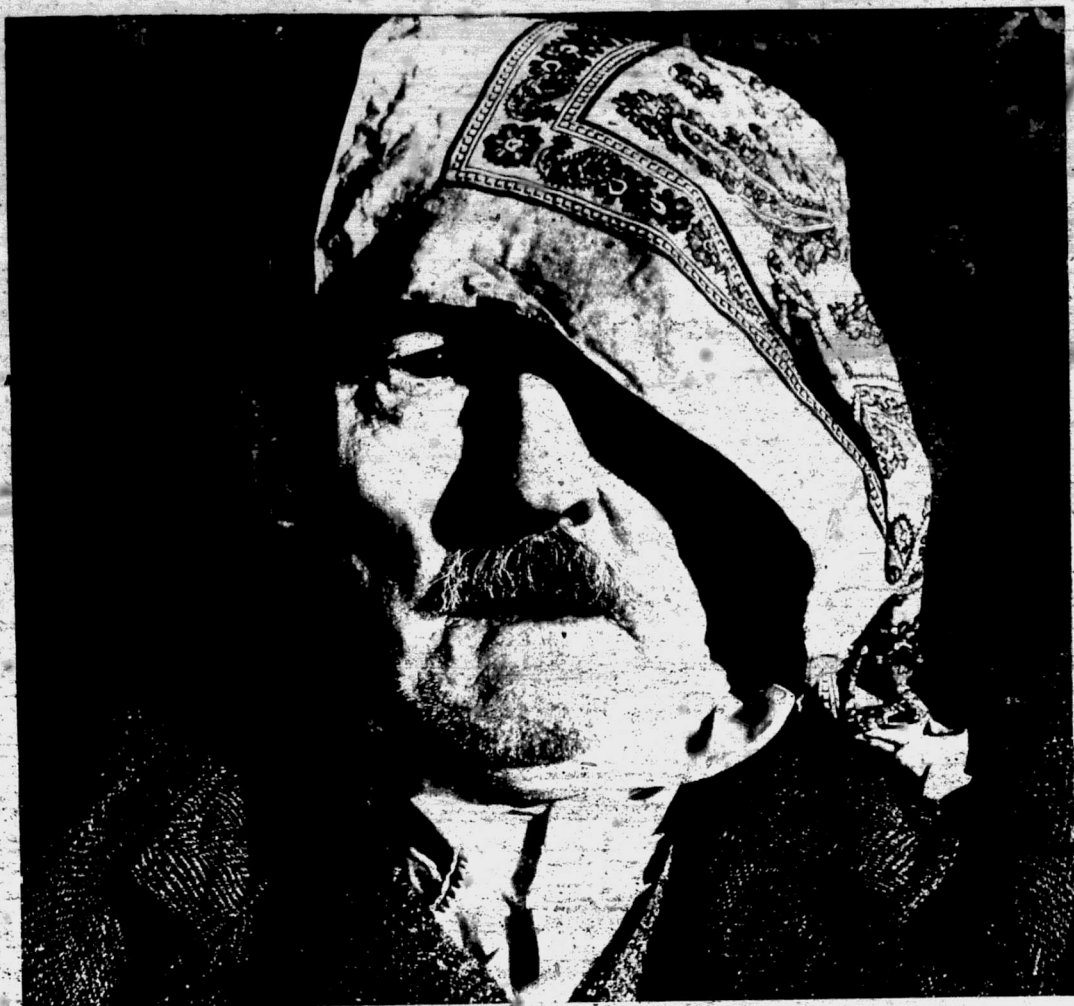
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## Scientists Should Avoid Overlapping

### Governor's Advice to L.S.A. Conference

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, opening the tenth conference of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara last week at Makerere College, Kampala, suggested that the conference should consider ways of avoiding the overlapping of work between the council and the various United Nations agencies like the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Some of the Council's work fell clearly within the terms of reference of these U.N. agencies, he said, and the sharing of the work would allow the Council to devote its funds to things not covered by the agencies. The Governor admitted that this would involve "much hard thinking and no little reorganization". He was sure that such a move would react to the benefit of the territories served by the Council.

### Rewarding

The Governor added that the Council, together with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, had the object of raising the material welfare of the peoples of Africa as much as possible as quickly as possible. "I can think of few more rewarding or important tasks," he said, "especially when new countries like Ghana and Nigeria are coming into being, and when there is an increasing need for co-operation between the new countries and the old."

"It is of the greatest importance that there should be an international organization which confines itself to technical and scientific activities and pursues the objects of the advancement of scientific knowledge in Africa free from the emotional distractions which seem to upset international and indeed national activities in these present times."

## Technical Assistance in Africa

### FAMA's Emphasis on Training

STEADY GROWTH is noted by the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara in an interim report on its second year of life. FAMA was founded early last year as a bureau of the Commission of Technical Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara. Its secretary is Mr. M. de N. Ensor, formerly of the Ghana Civil Service. Last April he visited East Africa to discuss training courses and technical assistance requirements.

FAMA, as the report makes clear, devotes a major slice of its activities to training, through scholarships at existing institutions, by providing *ad hoc* training for individuals and organizing special courses for Africa South of the Sahara as a whole.

In association with other agencies and individual member-governments FAMA helped to organize a nutrition seminar at Lwiro in the Belgian Congo; a demographic training course at Bangui, Central African Republic; a course on technology in helminthology at the East African Veterinary Research Organization at Muguga, in Kenya; and a course for staff concerned with the development of agricultural co-operatives at the Royal Technical Institute in Nairobi.

Study visits by research workers in Africa to other centres of research have been made possible by grants under the FAMA scheme. A research worker from Senegal, for example, was able to spend three months at the East African Veterinary Research Organization's laboratories in Kenya, to study the work being done there in rinderpest and other virus diseases.

Kenya was praised last week by African visitors from Ghana, Nigeria, and Ethiopia, who expressed surprise at finding the Colony different from the conceptions they had previously held. They were among the 28 representatives of Government and commercial co-operative organizations of 16 African territories and states who have been attending a six weeks' course in Nairobi at the African training centre for co-operative personnel.

## Broadcasting Services in Kenya

### Taking Over from Cable and Wireless

FROM OCTOBER 1, the Kenya Broadcasting Service assumes responsibility for the preparation and broadcasting of all East African news bulletins in English, Swahili, Hindustani, Gujarati, Arabic and certain African vernaculars. These programmes are at present provided by the Cable and Wireless Broadcasting Service.

The new arrangements are part of a radical reconstruction of the Colony's broadcasting services. Cable and Wireless's licence ends on October 1.

A statement issued last week by the K.B.S. says that a news division would be formed to collect material from a variety of sources for reading in English and translation into other languages. The news division would not be large at the outset, but it was intended that it should expand as soon as possible, so that there might be additional news bulletins in Arabic and in Asian and African languages.

The news editor in charge will be Mr. Michael Sumner, who until recently has been News Editor, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation. In this capacity he has supervised 12 news bulletins a day, four each in English, Greek and Turkish. He has had previous newspaper experience in England, worked as a free-lance journalist and public relations officer, and in addition to radio journalism, has undertaken radio interviews and commentaries. He was also senior duty editor of the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station.

It is also announced that Mr. Richard Coltart, who has been programme manager of the Cable and Wireless Broadcasting Service since 1949, is joining the K.B.S. in charge of religious broadcasts. He will also be responsible for the production of a series of impromptu discussion programmes on matters of moment in Kenya which will be broadcast fortnightly.

A Christian Religious Advisory Committee has recently been established to assist in the planning of all Christian broadcasting in the Colony. The members are Miss Miriam Janisch, the Very Rev. G. Lester, the Veb. Peter Mwangi Ombe, the Rev. Fr. Farrell, the Rev. Fr. John Njenga, Major Munyi, the Rev. R. Keltie, and the Rev. F. J. Bedford.

The K.B.S. is also to assume responsibility for Asian programmes on October 1. An advisory committee representative of the many interests among the Asian community has already been set up. The chairman is Mr. Bashir Mauladad, and the other members are Mr. Vinay Inamdar, Alderman Mohan Singh, Mr. Abdul E. Samji, and Mrs. D. Ghelani.

## Blantyre-Limbe Water Supply

### Inauguration of £2.3m. Scheme

MR. H. PHILLIPS, the Financial Secretary of Nyasaland, has announced that the proposed water scheme for Blantyre-Limbe, estimated to cost £2,330,000, was under way and that a world-wide call for tenders for the supply of steel for the 26 mile pipeline included in the first stage was being made immediately. Tenders for the laying of the pipeline and for the building of pumping stations, treatment plants and reservoirs, would be invited this month or next.

The Colonial Office and the Colonial Development Corporation are considering detailed proposals for securing the money needed and for administering the scheme, and an early announcement is expected.

The scheme should meet the growing demand for water in the expanding town of Blantyre-Limbe. Its first stage will add 1,500,000 gallons of water a day to the supply, making the total available 3,000,000 gallons. The scheme is expected to be completed by early 1962.

## Memorial Library

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY of Makerere University College, which is expected to be officially opened later this year, is to be called the Albert Cook Library in memory of Sir Albert Cook to whose work in Uganda medical training in East Africa largely owes its inception.

**News Items in Brief**

A new British Council centre for Nyanza Province has been opened in Kasumu by the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. F. A. Loyd.

Tanganyika's first African probation officer, Mr. B. S. Alyamba, has taken up his post at Tanga. He recently returned to the Territory from a Home Office probation course.

Because of the rapid emergence of colonial countries to independence, the Boy Scout movement has abolished its Overseas Department. A new Commonwealth Department is to take over the administration of overseas branches.

The King's African Rifles and East Africa Officers' Dinner Club is to be held at the House of Commons on Friday, November 6. Particulars and tickets can be obtained from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Moyses-Bartlett, 5 Shoreham House, Shoreham, Sevenoaks, Kent.

A crowd of 20,000 jammed the showground at Embu on the opening day of Embu's first Agricultural show since before the Emergency. It was opened by the Minister for African Affairs, Mr. C. M. Johnston, who served as a district officer in Embu in 1936.

Marauding big game proved to be an additional hazard for British troops engaged in "Exercise Sandstorm" in the Northern Province of Kenya last week. Lions, elephants, rhinoceroses and crocodiles had to be driven off, as well as families of baboons and a variety of snakes. Lieutenant Richard Novis, of the Coldstream Guards, had a narrow escape when he was charged by a bull elephant he had been photographing.

Two weeks after a receiving order was made against him last February, Leslie John Berridge, aged 31, drew £11,000 from a Woking bank and flew to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to "start again". Last week Berridge appeared for public examination at Groydon bankruptcy court, where the registrar described his affairs as "a swindle involving nearly £200,000". Berridge is already in prison serving a 12 month sentence for a customs offence.

Followers of Mr. H. Nkumbula, president of one faction of the split Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, are to give up smoking for 30 days, beginning on October 1, as a protest against the composition of the commission which is to prepare the ground for next year's review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Nkumbula claims that five Africans out of 26 members on the commission is inadequate.

School boarding fees in the Federation are to be increased from January 1 next year from £66 to £81 a year for European children, and from £54 to £63 a year for Asian and Coloured scholars. Boarders not resident in the Federation will pay £150 if European and £120 if Asian or Coloured. The Ministry of Education state that at present, the cost for a boarder was about £127 a year, and the boarding fee was £66. The gap between the fee paid and the cost to the taxpayer was too wide and fees had to be increased.

**Private Foreign Investment Code**

THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY of the Council of Europe meeting in Paris last week passed a resolution calling for an international code relating to private foreign investments, and the creation of a fund to compensate private investors against risks and to give financial aid.

M. Philippe Le Hodey, of Belgium, who submitted these recommendations with particular reference to Africa, said that private investors had to be protected in respect of discrimination against foreigners, restrictions on the transfer of funds, and expropriations without proper compensation.

The guarantee fund, M. Le Hodey explained, would compensate firms and individuals who had lost their investments. The fact that all the countries concerned would contribute to it would bring about a collective pressure on any country which infringed the rules.

During the debate M. Ousmane Diop, a senator of the French Community, underlined the necessity of the "Africanization" of foreign firms working in Africa. Part of the profits they made should stay in the country so that it could become self-financing instead of continually having recourse to foreign aid.

**Makerere University College Grants**

THE WELLCOME TRUST has given £12,500 to the department of physiology at Makerere University College, Kampala, Uganda, to run an animal house and a mobile field laboratory in connexion with the department's research on East African animal life.

The department has also had a gift of 4,500 dollars (about £1,500) from the New York National Council to Combat Blindness, for work on the comparative physiology of vision.

The Ford Foundation has given a grant to the college to enable it to appoint a resident tutor to organize extra-mural work in the Dar es Salaam region of Tanganyika, and also to enable the East African Institute of Social Research to create an Applied Research Unit consisting of a Research secretary and three research workers for an initial period of three years.

The chemistry department has received a gift of £1,000 from African Chemicals & Explosives, Ltd., for apparatus.

**African Education**

THERE is a long way to go in African education in Northern Rhodesia, said the Rev. Merfyn Temple at a recent meeting of the United Society for Christian Literature. Mr. Temple, who is the society's secretary in Northern Rhodesia, said that out of the 225,000 children of lower primary age 88% were in school, but this decreased to 22% at the upper primary stage and was only 1% at the secondary level. This indicated, said Mr. Temple, that those who could read English with facility was a very small percentage and a large mass of the people would never read anything but in their own language. Of the 30 or more languages spoken in Northern Rhodesia the Government had given recognition to five. Mr. Temple added that the territory was at least 15 years behind West African territories in educational development.

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## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

### Importance of Local Representation High Commissioner's Advice to British Salesmen

"MADE IN ENGLAND" is not a sufficient guarantee for a quick sale," Sir Gilbert Rennie, Federal High Commissioner, warned the Sales Managers' Association in London last week.

Honoured delivery dates, good packing, after-sales service and interest were even more important. "People expound themselves indignantly to me," Sir Gilbert said, when their complaints received casual attention from suppliers. While Britain was certainly the Federation's best customer, taking much of her copper and tobacco, she could not expect to have all her own way in the markets of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Union of South Africa and Western Germany offered particularly keen competition.

It was on this point that Sir Gilbert stressed the need for British firms to be represented on the spot. "By that I don't mean sending a representative to the Union of South Africa. People looking at the map think that there is only a short distance from Cape Town to Salisbury. But it is not so. It is very important to have someone in the Federation itself. There should be a representative in Northern as well as Southern Rhodesia, and, depending on the article, even in Nyasaland."

African wages were constantly rising. Running at £71m. in 1956, they were now between £80 and £90m. The Africans were good spenders, prepared to pay a high price particularly for things with a "snob or prestige" appeal. "There is a tremendous potential market here if applied to the right goods, mostly for personal and domestic use and consumption."

Discussing the general economic position in the Federation, Sir Gilbert said exports were worth £54m. after the war; by 1954 they had risen to £147m.; by 1958 to £294m. It was true the Federation had been passing through a recession, but he had been assured by Rhodesian businessmen that the worst was now over.

### Sir J. L. Hulett and Sons Profits Jump By £500,000

SIR J. L. HULETT & SONS, LTD., which has sugar estate interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, report a consolidated trading profit of £1,737,656 (£1,229,039), after charging £78,745 interest on long term loans, £53,655 interest on temporary borrowings; £5,378 on development and research expenditure; £430,004 on depreciation of fixed assets, setting aside £234,508 as an additional amount towards increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, writing £28,967 off obsolete stores, spares, and machinery, setting £1,746 aside for redemption of debentures, and £7,965 for loss on realization of fixed assets.

Dividends from trade investments add £46,665, interest £31,871, rents £10,412, and trading adjustments from previous years £5,084. The net profit for the year before tax was £1,831,688 (£1,340,754). Taxation absorbed £544,398 (£399,296). Interest of outside shareholders amounted to £44,009, £756,369 was transferred to reserves, and dividends of the holding company were £441,875. Unappropriated profits totalled £222,690 (£177,653).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,700,000 in ordinary shares and £225,000 in 7½% cumulative preference shares, both of £1. Revenue reserves total £4,093,299. Long term loan capital stands at £165,000 current liabilities are £1,196,036, fixed assets £3,580,883, interests in subsidiary companies £3,073,279, and current assets £725,173, including £175,807 in cash.

The directors resident in Natal are Messrs. G. M. Hulett (chairman), S. Smith, R. L. Hulett, R. S. L. Hulett, L. S. Robinson, B. Freakes, J. N. Hulett, D. B. L. Hulett, and J. M. Taylor. Directors resident in the United Kingdom are Lord Lyle, Colonel W. Nash, and Messrs. D. A. Donelan and R. J. B. Stewart (alternate).

Meeting, Durban, October 7.

### John Brown and Co. Report

JOHN BROWN AND CO., LTD., which has extensive interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, report a balance from trading account of £3,198,492 (£3,184,225), after deducting depreciation of £962,811 (£931,706). Income from investments and securities adds £154,661 (£152,157). Taxation absorbs £1,699,155 (£1,944,422), leaving a net profit of £1,683,998 (£1,391,960).

Transfers to revenue reserves by subsidiaries totalled £156,098, preference dividends absorbed £62,538, and ordinary dividends £596,805. The carry-forward of the parent company totals £2,058,830, and of the subsidiary companies £2,172,018.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,416,915 in 4½% cumulative preference shares and £10,493,267 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Capital reserves total £2,847,501 and revenue reserves and distributed profits £3,768,830. Current liabilities are £447,722, fixed assets £61,831, investments and loans £15,700,784, and current assets £3,873,451, including £2,512,370 in cash.

The directors are Lord Aberconway (chairman), Sir Stanley Rawson (vice-chairman), Sir James M. McNeill, Sir Arthur Matthews, Lord Bisland, Lord Clitheroe, Sir Toby Low, Mr. Eric Mensforth, and Mr. R. J. Barclay.

Meeting, October 2, London.

### Change of Name

THOMPSON, SMITHEIT & CO., LTD., the tea brokers, have changed their name to Thompson, Smithett & Ewart Ltd. The company says in a statement that this involved no change in the nature of the firm's business. Mr. G. G. M. Dorman has been appointed to the board, and Geo. White & Co. (Tea Brokers), Ltd., of London are now in association with the company, which is also to act as correspondents in Africa of Carrit, Moran & Co., Ltd., of Calcutta, and E. John, Thompson, White & Co., of Colombo.

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## £30,000 Cotton Losses in Uganda To be Met from Stabilization Fund

THE NYASALAND Agricultural Production and Marketing Board next season will maintain the price of cotton and increase the price of groundnuts in order to encourage greater output. Any losses on selling on the world cotton market will be met from the board's price stabilization fund which today stands at £430,000 for cotton. The board is expected to lose £30,000 on the 1959 cotton crop. But it made a profit on world sale of groundnuts.

In its crop production policy for 1959-60 the Nyasaland Government says that although there has been a marked drop in world cotton prices, the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board will continue to maintain producer prices at the level of the past three years.

The general manager of the board, Mr. Leo Osborne, said last week that this season's cotton crop is the largest since 1938. To date, 10,000 tons of seed cotton had been bought, equivalent to about 15,000 bales of lint cotton, each bale being about 400lb.

He believed that among the factors for the large crop was the fact the three past seasons had produced poor food crops which had spurred Lower Shire Valley growers to grow better, larger crops to obtain money for food. The weather had also been good for cotton.

## New Rhodesian Discount House

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA has announced that a new discount house, British and Rhodesian Discount House, has been registered with an authorized capital of £250,000, of which £125,000 will be issued and paid up.

The new company is sponsored by Anglo American and Smith St. Aubyn and Co., Ltd., a member of the London Discount Market Association. Other important banking and financial institutions in Rhodesia and Great Britain are associated with it.

The company will take, at call, the surplus moneys of banks and other financial institutions and will discount and deal in short-term securities, particularly Federal Treasury bills, bankers' acceptances and short-dated bonds, on the lines of established discount houses practising in the City of London.

This development of the money market is in accordance with the principles proposed by the Federal Government and the banking authorities in the Banking Act, 1959, which defines and controls all aspects of banking business conducted in the Federation by banks, accepting and discount houses and other financial institutions.

British and Rhodesian Discount House, which has its registered office in R.T.A. Building, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, is expected to start business in October.

Seismic surveys are being carried out in Tanganyika coastal waters by the Shell-B.P. Development Company.

## Commercial Brevities

Property values in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, have more than doubled since 1951; in the last 14 years they have increased from under £250,000 to nearly £3m. After a lapse of eight years a complete revaluation recently carried out shows a total increase of £1,596,740, bringing the 1959 valuation roll up to £2,902,840.

A new £15,000 electroplating and galvanising industry is to open soon in Lusaka. The man behind it is Mr. I. Kopman, a Lusaka electrical contractor and retailer.

During the first half of the year, Nyasaland exported 47,811,000lb. of tea to all parts of the world. This is 3,000,000lb. more than during the same period last year. By far the greater proportion of the tea went to Britain. The value of the crop so far sold is £2,221,000, compared with £2,944,000 for the whole of 1958.

Survey and town-planning work has started at Binga in the scheme to develop this Kariba Lake port into a holiday resort. The Kariba Lake Co-ordinating Committee has told the Bulawayo and District Publicity Association. When this work has been completed, applications for permanent sites for various purposes would be invited through the Press.

Work on the tallest building in Northern Rhodesia, which will cost between £150,000 and £200,000, will begin before the end of the year, and tenders are expected to be called for in October. It is the Century Building Society's new headquarters, and it will be built in the Cairo Road, Lusaka. The building is one of several planned or under construction in the capital, at an estimated cost of over £14m.

Turnovers in the Federation held up well in July, according to the shop sales index compiled by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There was a small decline of 8% in turnover below the previous month, but if this was considered in conjunction with the increase of 11.3% in June, the position remained satisfactory, said a spokesman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

With an unchanged final payment of 7½%, the ordinary dividend of Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd., is maintained at 12½%. Group profits for the year ended June 30 rose to £95,057 from £45,238, after allowing for tax of £96,968 (£59,920). The profit of the parent company was £100,568 (£94,542), after payment of U.K. tax totalling £77,000 (£81,000). The ordinary dividend absorbs £54,375 (£52,325).

New East African 10s. notes, incorporating modern security features to lessen the risk of counterfeiting, were issued last week. The new issue will not affect the legality of the existing notes which, however, will gradually be withdrawn from circulation by the banks. New five-shilling currency notes are to be issued later.

Lancashire Steel (Rhodesia) (Pty.), Ltd., a subsidiary of the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., has applied to the Federal Government for a 20% protective tariff for not more than two years on cross welding, nail bailing, galvanized plain and barbed wire, so that it may resist dumping from South Africa. The company has emphasized that it will not need protection after its £500,000 rod mill comes into production.

The ordinary dividend of E. W. Tany and Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants with Rhodesian interests, is 14% on the capital as increased by a one for four scrip issue (17½% on the old capital). Trading profits amounted to £106,920 (£148,583), and net profits were £44,228 (£52,780), after payment of tax of £15,937 (£44,400).



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**Company Report****Kentan Gold Areas,  
Limited****Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin's Review**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held on September 16, 1959, at The Chartered Insurance Institute, London. Mr. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., the chairman, presided.

In his printed review, the chairman recalled the reduction in capital sanctioned in November, 1958, followed by the amalgamation of the company with The Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited, as a result of the acceptance by more than 90% of the stockholders of the latter company of an offer to acquire their holdings by exchange of shares.

He pointed out that in these days the very great risks inherent in developing Central African mining enterprises could not be justified unless means could be found of setting off the losses of the less profitable against the profits of the more successful, and for these reasons the boards of the two companies had decided that the time had come for a merger of their interests.

**Accounts**

The consolidated accounts for the nine months ended March 31, 1959, which included the results of the Zambesia company for the year to that date, showed a profit of £145,793. After bringing forward the previous year's balance, making various adjustments and transferring to capital reserve the pre-acquisition profits amounting to £28,097, a balance of £175,930 remained available for distribution.

An interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share (7½%) had been paid on June 19, 1959, and it was proposed to recommend a final dividend of 2s. 0d. per share (10%), making a total dividend of 3s. 6d. per share (17½%) for the period.

For the years ended March 31, 1957, and March 31, 1958, The Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited, had paid dividends of 20% per annum out of consolidated profits before taxation of £243,595 and £264,305 respectively. The decrease was due to the reduced dividend from Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, which had been forecast last year, and to the fact that the board had, in the market conditions prevailing, been reluctant to realise profits on sales of investments.

The chairman emphasised that the company's main interest was now its stake in Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, and gave details of this and the other principal holdings, including the subsidiary, Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, and Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, in which a 50% participation was held.

The report and accounts were adopted, and special resolutions providing for amendment of the Company's Articles of Association as regards the Directors' Borrowing Powers and the remuneration of directors were passed.

Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd., is to construct at a cost of about £550,000 a two block multi-storey building which will incorporate premises for the Salisbury club and commercial offices on the site of the old Salisbury club. The club will be housed in a four-storey block linked by a courtyard with an 11-storey office building. The club premises should be ready for occupation within two years. An agreement has been entered into by the club with the company whereby Costains erect the building on a half-acre stand. In return, six freehold stands totalling about an acre in extent are to be transferred by the club to Costains, who are to have a lease of the commercial floors for 99 years.

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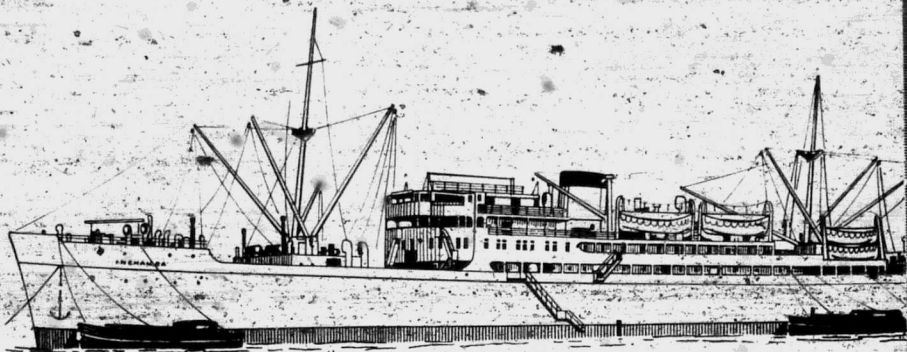
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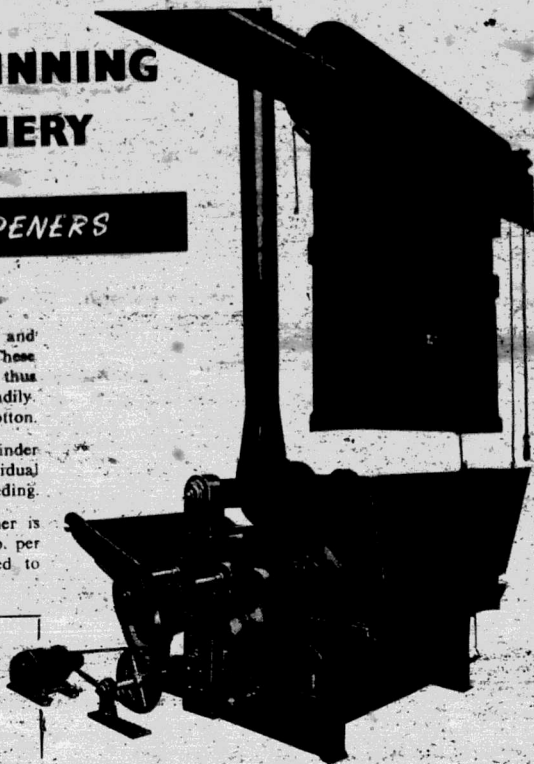
# PLATTS GINNING MACHINERY

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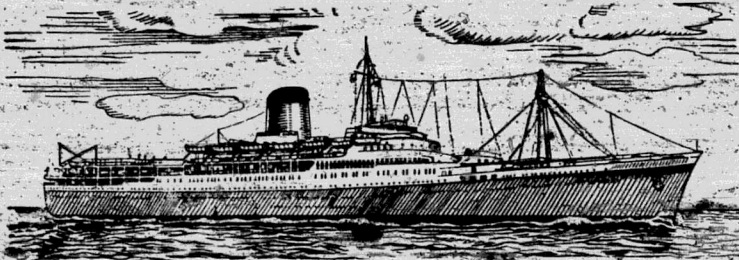
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*WINCHESTER CASTLE	Nov. 5

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